

MEDIA VERSION NO. 5 | June 12<sup>th</sup> 2018

# Teagasc Specialist TILLAGE CROPS REPORT





## Headlines

- Spring barley is starting to show drought stress in many parts of the country. Rainfall in May was lower than normal but the uneven distribution of this rainfall has led to more drought stressed crops in some areas.
- Despite late planting recent high temperatures have enabled spring crops to move rapidly through the development stages with early spring barley at awn emergence stage.
- Barley yellow dwarf virus (BYDV) is evident in many spring cereals as would be expected with late planted crops. Not all BYDV can be attributed to insecticide resistance as infection may have occurred either side of insecticide application.
- Winter crops have good yield potential this year. The recent dry spell has reduced disease pressure and has allowed ideal conditions for flowering and grain fill.
- Teagasc BETTER farm programme focuses on precision farming on three individual farms. An open day will take place on each of the farms during June. Tuesday June 19th Cappoquin Estate, Thursday June 21st Nolan's Farm Carlow and Monday June 25th Keeling's farm Dublin. All walks start at 2.00pm.

Next crop report Monday July 2nd

All information is provided as a guideline only. The definitive information is on the product label which should be read and adhered to before using or recommending products.

Produced by the Crops Knowledge Transfer Department, Teagasc, Oak Park, Carlow

## Photos of the Moment



Drought stress in winter barley



Winter wheat early flowering – target timing for final fungicide



BYDV in spring barley



Rogue grass weeds from winter crops



## Grass Weed Control

Grass weeds such as Wild Oats, Sterile Brome and Canary Grass are very visible again this year. Teagasc has also confirmed the presence of Black grass in areas where this weed was previously unknown. Growers should assess fields for grass weed control, taking note of any unusual grass weeds and seek help to identify and put in place an appropriate management strategy.



## Winter Wheat

Most crops are now at the start of flowering with some of the faster developing varieties at mid-flowering. The recent dry weather should help to reduce the risk of diseases such as septoria, mildew and fusarium spreading in crops. Head fungicides are now due on most crops.



## Winter Barley

Winter barley has good yield potential this year. All crops are headed and moving into grain fill. Shoot counts are good and disease levels have remained relatively low this year.



## Winter Oats

Winter oats have heads fully by now. Crops have responded well to the favourable growing conditions and are growing strongly. There are no significant disease incidences reported so far. The final fungicide applications have been applied to most crops.





## Winter Oil Seed Rape

All crops have finished flowering and are now at the pod filling stage, it remains to be seen what effect the cold and late spring will have on final yields. .



## Beans

Beans are well behind normal growth stages for the time of year due to late planting. Growth stages range from stem elongation to early flowering. Disease levels are low.



## Spring Cereals

Late sown crops have moved quickly through the development stages due to the recent high temperatures. Distribution of rainfall in May was uneven and crops that only received small amounts are now starting to suffer from drought stress.



## Spring Oilseed Rape

Spring oilseed rape growth stages vary from 3-4 leaf stage to early flowering in early planted crops. Pollen beetle has been reported and treatment is required if threshold is exceeded at the green bud stage.





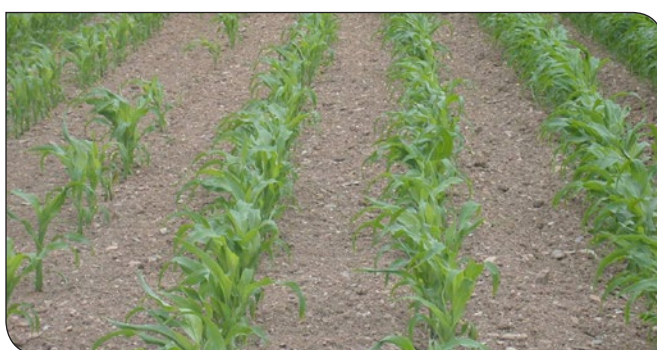
## Potatoes

Most crops have emerged at this and weed control has been applied, the dry conditions are less than ideal for the application of residual herbicides so follow up treatments may be needed.



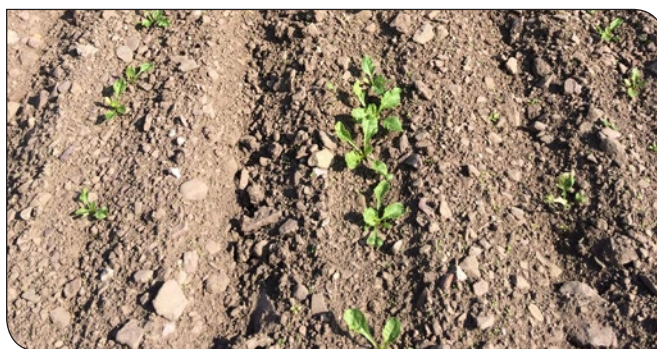
## Maize

Maize has benefited greatly from the excellent growing conditions over the last few weeks. Maize under plastic will need to be examined to see if any tidy up of weeds is required. Crops sown in the open are progressing strongly with weed control now a priority.



## Fodder Beet

Fodder beet establishment has been excellent. Growth stages vary from cotyledons to three pairs of true leaves. Most crops have received their first herbicide but crops are struggling to recover due to drought conditions.



## Forage Crops

The area of forage crops has increased this year particularly maize and fodder beet. There are still opportunities for livestock farmers to purchase wholecrop cereals later in the season once they have completed their winter forage budgets.



## Grassland Weed Control

Control of grassland weeds should allow sufficient time to before cutting or grazing. Delay application where time is a factor and apply after cutting once adequate regrowth has taken place.



## Protecting Drinking Water & Water Ways

If used incorrectly pesticide application to agricultural land can put water quality at risk. All users of pesticides including householders, amenity users, farmers, etc. should carefully read the product label before use, paying particular care to all safety guidelines.





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