

Our Corn, Soybean, Wheat and Barley Strategies

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Overview of the Farm

- 2013 crop year was 1400 acre crop farm
 - 700 ac corn; 250 ac soybeans; 70 ac winter wheat; 160 ac spring wheat & 150 ac barley
 - Carrots in the rotation (70 ac)
- No manure so we rely on fertilizers, wood ash and N-Viro for fertility
- Combination of tillage practices depending on field
- Custom operation
 - Spraying, combining, planting & grain drying

Corn

- Yield Avg : 3.65 ton/ac dry or 145 bushels/ac
- Combination of high-moisture and dry corn
 - Spread the risk
- Started increasing seed population due to fullness of cobs
- Herbicides
 - Keep fields clean from the start
 - Advantages of using chemicals with residual actives
- Fertility
 - 200 units of N
 - ESN, sulfur, potash
- Fungicides
 - Vegetative vs. Tassel (as high as 12% increase in yield)
 - Choose your fields



Soybeans

- Yield Avg : 1.2 ton/ac dry or 44 bushels/ac
- Planting
 - 180,000 seeds/acre seeded with a grain drill
 - Plant Early!
- Row Spacing
 - 15" row vs. "twin-row"
- Herbicides
 - 2 pass Glyphosate on many fields when needed
- Fertility
 - Importance of N, P and K
 - We added Sulfur to the blends
- Fungicides
 - At R2 – as high as a 22% increase in yield
 - Delayed maturity



Spring Grains

- Winter Wheat
 - Yield is better compared to spring wheat
- Spring Wheat
 - Have to get it in early so it comes off early
- Barley
 - Less yield advantage compared to wheat
- Effects of Fungicides on Quality
 - Stratego – leaf diseases
 - Prosaro – fusarium and leaf diseases



Tidbits of Advice

- 1) Strong crop rotation
- 2) Not all fields are created equal
- 3) Feed the crop being grown
- 4) Get the crop up and running on a good foot
- 5) Walk your fields...more eyes the better
- 6) Book in a profit, control your risk
- 7) Diversify

