



It's been another busy year for OCGA and its members, and at this time of year I'm thankful harvest has come to an end for most of us. Despite some significant challenges Ontario canola producers have once again set a new record for average yield per acre. New genetics, longer rotations and a slow revival of winter canola all contributed to the success of our canola crop in 2017.

The experience of most growers in the swede midge hotspots was also positive this past year, and offers some hope that this pest can be managed effectively through a multi-pronged effort. Dr Rebecca Hallett and her team continue to work on this important pest of canola in Ontario to help develop more effective methods of controlling swede midge. The flip side of that coin, however are the first experiences of significant yield losses due to clubroot in Ontario. While this is not a welcome development, we have the advantage of having tools available to us, in large part because of the experiences gained in other parts of Canada, when it comes to managing clubroot.

On the winter canola file there has been the first new hybrid registered in almost a decade in 2017. Agricorn indicated that the 2017 crop came through the winter well, and was generally high yielding. That success, coupled



with renewed interest from the seed companies will hopefully see some expansion of canola outside of our core growing areas. Research in southwestern Ontario is ongoing to help re-establish best management practices for winter canola growers, and help evaluate options for adding it to existing cropping systems and rotations.

We have seen some new challenges in 2017, and the recurrence of others that we are more familiar with. 2018 will be different again, but it feels like we are making some headway, and I'm optimistic for the future of canola in our province.

Craig Reid
President, Ontario Canola Growers Association



OCGA ANNUAL MEETING — Wed Jan 24, 2018

Canola Speak 101

Learning Plant Language to Pull Agronomic Triggers

by Elston Solberg, AGRITREND

Strangely enough I am writing this article in Barra de Navidad, Mexico which provides a great segue into this important topic.

Most of us have traveled to a Spanish country . . . right?

What are the 1st words/phrases you need to learn?? For me it's "Dos cervezas frias por favor" (2 cold beer please) and "Donde esta el bano" (Where is the bathroom?). With plants it's the same, you can achieve a bunch by just knowing a few visual phrases. Tissue test interpretation can take you much deeper.

As a crop whisperer I constantly talk with plants at many levels and through the utilization of various tools. Canola is one of the most expressive crops that we grow. It literally will shout at you when it is severely lacking nutrients. When nutrients are moderately deficient all crops will whisper to you and when nutrients are slightly imbalanced there will be no communication.

So my question to you is, "When is your significant other most angry with you? When they are hollering or when they are silent?"

I know what my answer is . . . and for silent symptoms we have to rely on other listening tools like **tissue testing**.

At the end of the day a crop's health and yield potential is reliant on a balance of the 19 critical nutrients within. Here's are six tips that will help you be smarter than 95% of agronomists.

1. A growers' first job is to help the crop become root dominant. There are several strategies to achieve root dominance.
2. Our 2nd job is to create a rapid solar panel. Root dominance assists this goal.
3. Water (and CO₂) are the limiting nutrients to crop production. Water drives everything whether there is too little or too much. Virtually nobody knows how much water it takes to grow any crop.
4. There are only 4 nutrients that are mobile in the soil – N, S, Cl and B. That means the other nutrients are pretty much immobile in most circumstances. This has many practical agronomic implications and can help with understanding the language of the plant.
5. There are only 4 nutrients that can be cannibalized and readily remobilized within a plant. N, P, K and Mg with specific symptoms associated on the old tissue. All other nutrients will express themselves in the newest tissue with quite specific symptoms as well.
6. There are 3 critical ratios we need to focus on when interpreting a tissue test. N:S, N:K and Ca:B

Elston will expand upon all these topics in an open, interactive, challenging and funny presentation. Be prepared for lots of questions and to take lots of notes so that when you leave you will be smarter than 95% of the agronomists you know!

Seriously!!

The Main 7 Factors

Ni, Se, Si, Mo, Co

N **S** **Cl** **B** **P** **K** **Mg** **Ca**
Cu Fe
Mn Zn

4R's



Balance & Synergy



1

ROOTS

Root Dominance

2

SHOOTS

Optimal Density





ANNUAL MEETING

Wednesday, January 24, 2018 — 9:30 am to 3:00 pm
 Nottawasaga Inn, 6015 Highway 89, Alliston

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AGENDA

9:30 am	Welcome and OCGA Annual Meeting
9:50 am	<p>Canola Speak 101 – Learning Plant Language to Pull Agronomic Triggers Elston Solberg, AGRITREND</p> <p>Plants are adept at telling us how they are feeling. We just don't recognize the language they speak. Elston will help you tune into plant speak to understand their needs so that you can enable them to thrive.</p> <p>Gain a valuable new perspective that will give you tools to listen and respond for success.</p>
10:45 am	Break
11:15 am	<p>Canola Challenge 2017 Winners Panel <i>moderated by Elston Solberg</i></p>
11:45 am	Exhibitor Introductions
Noon	Lunch and Tradeshow
1:30 pm	<p>Canola 2017 Agronomy Trials Results Deb Campbell, Agronomy Advantage</p>
2:00 pm	<p>Swede Midge — What Did We Learn in 2017? Research Plans for 2018 Dr. Rebecca Hallett, U of G Swede Midge Researcher</p>
3:00 pm	Closing Remarks

Pre-registration NOT required — \$20 cash at the door

Experiences Harvesting a Lodged Crop

by Meghan Moran, Canola and Edible Beans Specialist, OMAFRA

In 2017 many canola growers had a lodged crop. Some fields had a reasonable lean and others were extremely lodged. Lodging can cause earlier dry-down and shelling of the seed before harvest if the stems bend and break, and of course a lodged field can be a challenge to harvest. High rates of fertility can increase the risk of lodging, and so can dense stands. Where fields were seeded to fit but moist soils this year, there were high rates of emergence and high plant populations. The variety of canola is also a big factor in how much the crop lodges. Variety trials are proving valuable for observing the available genetics, especially now that a popular and durable variety is no longer available. A few producers have shared their experience with harvesting lodged canola in 2017.

Jon and Brian Wiley farm in Grey Highlands, and had their best crop ever in 2017, but dealt with some significant lodging. They have dairy cows, and the canola field near the barn that sees more manure was lodged. They noted that they put down more seed than they had intended because it was the first field seeded with their new drill. The population was on the high end of what they like to see which, along with high fertility levels, contributed to the twisted, lodged crop. There was also a Bayer variety trial in the field, and all the varieties lodged this year.



The Wiley's own a combine head with an extended pan, but they used a MacDon draper head to harvest the lodged canola this year because it has taller dividers. There were some issues getting the heavy crop through the combine, and they were losing seed around the seams of the drapers. With technical support from dealers and friends they were able to limit losses, but harvest was a slow process. The whole field was harvested in one direction. There was some shatter loss where the canola was compressed under the nose piece at the side of the head, as well as some shatter where plants were dragged out at the edge. A vertical knife would have had value but losses at the divider were not too bad.

The Wiley's mentioned that in a Bayer variety trial on the farm a few years ago, InVigor 5440 stood the best, followed by L252. In that year all other varieties were flattened and shelled out, and you could pick out those lodged plots in the following wheat crop by the high population of volunteer canola. They encourage farmers to try new and different varieties each year and to provide space for on-farm variety trials, so you can see what works best on your farm and generate information and experiences to share with other producers.



Jennifer Doelman and her family, from Barclay Dick & Sons in Renfrew County, had very significant challenges with harvesting their lodged canola. The crop was very dense, and Doelman is convinced they need to move to lower seeding rates in the future. Skinny plants bent and broke, and caused shatter losses that led to new growth before harvest. The green undergrowth made harvesting incredibly difficult, plugging the throat of the combine as well as the chopper.

They took a somewhat creative approach to managing harvest. They wanted to desiccate the tough, green undergrowth but were concerned driving a sprayer through the field would be more of a problem, and that the spray would not penetrate the lodged canopy. They harvested strips in the field to serve as a runway for the sprayer and applied glyphosate during a stretch of warm weather to encourage dry-down for direct cutting.



Part of the trouble with harvesting this heavy, lodged crop was that you needed to drive slowly but "Dad won't inch along..". They put the smallest header on the combine with the largest capacity to allow for faster harvest speeds and less material moving through the combine, "forcing Andre the Giant to drink through a straw." Their efforts paid off and they also count 2017 as their best canola year yet.



Darcy Martin, farming near Kenilworth in Wellington County, had very little trouble harvesting this year. Martin managed some field scale research plots on his farm this season, with support from Deb Campbell of Agronomy Advantage. He wanted a combine head with an extended pan and knives on each side to properly harvest the large research plots, and HJV put him in the seat of a new Claas Lexion 750 with an auger head that matched his request. His canola was not as badly lodged as some other farmers experienced, but parts of the field were down as well as the plots with high rates of nitrogen.

HJV provided Darcy Martin with a Claas Lexion 750 to harvest canola research plots and the rest of the farm.

Martin placed 6th in the OCGA yield challenge, but the crop did not overload the auger head and he did not see much bunching, header losses or losses out the back. Martin did not desiccate the crop for fear of shatter losses, although the stems were green. He had to run the head lower where lodging was more severe and assumes that extra material would have been a challenge to move through his Case IH 2188 but it was not a problem for the Claas. Martin was impressed with the auger header and sees value in the extended pan and a bigger capacity machine. The experience is tempting him to upgrade his equipment.

Conditions allowed Martin to harvest in a timely fashion so the mature InVigor L233P plants did not have to stand out in the field overly long, but he did see value in the pod shatter-resistance technology. It may be just a touch tougher to thresh but is ideal for direct harvesting, and some other varieties in Bayer plots in his field showed a bit more shatter loss.

Lodging certainly causes headaches, and shatter and harvest losses equal lost dollars. Consider trying some different varieties on your farm, and take observations to determine the cause of lodging so you can take steps to reduce the risk next year. When applying a desiccant to a lodged crop, use high water volumes and pressure to penetrate the canopy.

In spite of the challenges, it was an excellent year for canola in Ontario. The average yield based on Agricon data was 2443 lb/ac in 2017, which is even better than the great yields achieved the past two years. Congratulations to Ontario canola producers on the continued improvements in crop management and yield.

Canola Demonstration Trial Results from the East by Meghan Moran, Canola and Edible Beans Specialist, OMAFRA

Canola production in Eastern Ontario accounts for about 12% of the canola in the province, and there is likely opportunity for increasing acres across the region. Barclay Dick & Sons Farm Supply in Douglas, Renfrew County, provides leadership and support for canola producers in the region. Jennifer Doelman, of Barclay Dick & Sons, is an OCGA Committee Member for District 3. She conducted canola field trials in 2017 along with her family and staff.

Spring conditions were very wet across Eastern Ontario, with greater than 200% of normal rainfall. Doelman's farm has heavy clay and clay/loam soils, and although planting began in May some fields were not fit for planting until June. The canola crop was a success, so the decision to show patience at planting was validated.

Field plots for foliar fungicide and boron were 25' wide and over 1000' long. All plots were fertilized with 320 lb/ac of 29-0-0-4 and 7 lb/ac Borate (10%) applied in the spring, as well as 90 lb/ac of 11-52-0 placed with the seed. The ground was worked in the fall and spring with a Lemkin Rubin. Lumiderm-treated Bayer varieties were seeded on 7.5" rows at 5lb/ac in the last week of May, and harvest occurred Sept 21-22.

Plant Population Demonstration

A small headland area was seeded at a high population and thinned by hand to take observations of plant architecture at different populations. Canola plants compete with each other under high populations and branch out under low populations, and can therefore produce similar yields across populations ranging from 5 to 20 plants/ft². However, the ideal plant population is typically between 7 to 10 plants/ft². Table 1 shows the data collected on pods per plant and per square foot.

Table 1. Number of branches and pods per canola plant in plots

Population (plants/ft ²)	Average # Branches /Plant	Average # Aborted Pods / Plant	Average # Filled Pods / Plant	# Filled Pods / ft ²
20	4.7	14.7	48.0	960
9	7.0	40.3	131.7	1185
7	6.7	26.7	96.3	674
4	10.0	78.5	211.5	746
2	11.0	42.3	237.3	475

with different populations.

While these plots were not harvested for yield or replicated across the field, the data collected demonstrates the value of targeting populations around 9 plants/ft². Emergence rates can be low in dry or frosty springs, and some plants will be lost to pests and other stresses after emergence. If seeding rates are too low the resulting population may not yield to the field's potential. In this demonstration, 9 plants/ft² produced the most pods, followed by 20 plants/ft². Although we know thick stands are more prone to lodging, the data demonstrates there can be value in targeting moderate to high plant densities, which can also compete well with weeds and buffer losses to insect pests. In a low population, stand uniformity is important in maintaining yield potential.

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Can Double Cropping Winter Canola and Soybeans Kill 2 Birds With 1 Stone?

by Eric Page and Sydney Meloche

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Harrow Research and Development Centre

Soybean production in southwestern Ontario is increasingly challenging because of the presence of multiple glyphosate resistant weed species. Essex, Kent and Lambton counties have the unfortunate distinction of being home to 4 glyphosate resistant weeds: Canada fleabane, common ragweed, giant ragweed and waterhemp, all of which are very difficult to control in soybean when glyphosate is no longer an option. Canola production in Ontario also faces significant challenges, primarily in the form of swede midge and club root. Although there appears to be little overlap in the issues facing these crops, a winter canola – soybean double crop could in theory kill two birds with one stone, allowing canola production to escape swede midge pressure while helping to stem soybean yield losses in longer season regions of the province.

In a similar manner to fall seeded cover crops, winter canola is ideally suited to compete with winter annual and early emerging weeds, such as Canada fleabane and the ragweed species. The early resumption of growth in the spring means that winter canola has the potential to suppress the germination, growth and reproduction of these hard to control weeds. Weeds that do emerge and grow in-crop are also likely to be killed when winter canola is combined in late June or early July, well before these species are normally capable of dispersing mature seed. In a planned double crop sequence, weed control practices would occur mid-summer between the fall and summer seeded crops which would allow for a wider range of herbicides to be used in a burndown style application. At this time of year, the majority of weed emergence flushes have passed and, thus the weed pressure facing the summer soybean crop can be managed through a narrowing of row spacing, an increase in the plant population density and, if needed, in crop herbicide application.

From a canola perspective, fall seeded, winter hardy biotypes offer the easiest escape from swede midge pressure. In southwestern Ontario, winter canola reached 50% flowering between April 24 and May 19, 2017 (depending on plant date and hybrid) meaning that the vulnerable stages of canola development occurred well before overwintering swede midge could emerge from the soil. Similarly, the advancement of the reproductive phase of development in winter vs spring canola meant that all but our last plant date (i.e., Oct 17, 2016) avoided feeding damage from other insect pests including lygus and seedpod weevil.

Although we have yet to work out all of the agronomic issues involved with implementing a winter canola-soybean double crop, the early results are promising. In our 2016/17 planting date trial, winter canola hybrids



Flowering in winter canola hybrids on April 20, 2017 (from left: Inspiration, CC17070, Mercedes). Hybrids in photo were planted on September 13, 2016.

reached physiological maturity from June 21 to July 12 and yielded between 3400 and 5800 lbs/acre with an **average of 4700 lbs/acre**. A separate but similarly structured planting date trial conducted over the past two years indicated that a summer soybean crop planted during the first 3 weeks of July could yield between 2800 and 3400 lbs/ac for a 00.2 maturity group soybean and between 3500 and 5000 lbs/ac for a 3.3 maturity group soybean. Bearing in mind that these results reflect small plot research trials conducted in the most southerly county in the province, the economics of a winter canola – soybean double crop are likely to be favourable throughout the rest of southwestern Ontario. In fact, on-farm experience in Oxford County in 2015/16 indicated that double crop soybean following canola was economically viable even without reducing the relative maturity of the seeded variety.

In the coming years our research will build on these initial planting date/variety trials to address more complex questions, such as how to best fit a winter canola-soybean double crop into existing corn-soy-wheat rotations, how to deal with other known pests of winter canola including slugs and how to manage the preceding crops' residue to ensure stand uniformity when seeding winter canola. If any of our current or future research topics are of interest to you, please don't hesitate to contact us; we are always looking for farmer feedback and engagement.

Congratulations to Ontario's 2017 Canola Challenge Winners!



		Yield lbs/acre	Variety	Location
1st	Fairmount Farms Jon and Brian Wiley Agronomist: Wayne Foster Sprucedale Agromart	3805	Invigor L252	Meaford
2nd	Sharedon Farms Don and Jeff Curry Agronomist: Ralph Voisin Huron Bay Co-op	3645	Invigor L233P	Lion's Head
3rd	Schneider Farms Earl and Anne Schneider Agronomist: Luke Hartung North Wellington Co-op	3593	Invigor 5440	Aytton
4th	Leo and Jon Blydorp Agronomist: Deb Campbell Agronomy Advantage	3589	Invigor L252	Amaranth
5th	Miller Farms — Bob Miller Agronomist: Terry Phillips Temiskaming Ag Centre	3436	Invigor L252	Thornloe
6th	Darcy Martin Deb Campbell Agronomy Advantage	3405	Invigor L252	Kenilworth
1st prize – \$2,000 2nd prize – \$1,000 3rd prize – \$750		4th, 5th and 6th – \$500@ Winners also receive a “Canola Challenge Winner” jacket.		

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2018 Crop Comparison Summary Table for Selected Field Crops (\$ / acre)

	Canola Liberty Link®	Canola Roundup Ready®	Corn Multi Trait	IP Soybeans \$2.50 premium	Soybeans RR	Barley	Milling Oats	Spring Wheat	White Beans	Flax
Seed	80.00	80.	120.00	90.00	105.00	55.00	42.00	92.30	75.00	25.60
Corn/Soy Insecticide Inoculant			1.60	13.00	13.00					
Fertilizer-Grain (removal)	66.15	66.15	161.14	38.97	43.84	91.73	74.09	109.68	29.56	56.78
Fungicide	22.00	22.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	26.00	20.00	67.50	67.50	
Insecticide										
Herbicide/Desiccant	11.50	6.00	30.00	66.00	20.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	55.05	24.75
Inputs	179.65	174.15	328.74	223.97	197.84	184.73	148.09	222.68	244.41	108.13
Tillage	25.00	25.00	50.00	25.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	25.00
Planting	20.00	20.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	27.00	20.00
Spraying	30.00	30.00	10.00	30.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	40.00	20.00
Fertilizing	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Harvesting & Trucking	46.00	46.00	75.00	51.00	51.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	55.00	46.00
Total Machinery Expense	131.00	131.00	167.00	138.00	128.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	182.00	121.00
Drying/Aeration			79.20							
Crop insurance—85%	17.95	17.95	12.40	9.60	9.60	6.50	6.50	9.15	18.60	7.70
Interest @ 5%	3.00	2.95	7.65	5.40	4.85	3.20	2.75	3.65	6.20	2.10
Marketing /Other	3.10	3.10	34.90	11.40	11.40	1.95	2.00	1.15	6.25	
Total Other Expenses	24.05	24.00	134.15	26.40	26.40	11.65	11.25	13.95	31.05	9.80
Expenses for Straw										
Fertilizer (removal)										21.21
Machinery (straw harvest)						26.00	26.00	25.00		26.00
Total Straw Expense						26.00	26.00	25.00		7.21
Total Expenses/acre	334.70	329.15	629.89	388.37	352.24	372.38	335.34	411.63	457.46	286.13
Average Yield	1	1	160	40	45	80	85	65	18	0.6
	tonne	tonne	bu	bu	bu	bu	bu	bu	cwt (100lb)	tonne
Grain Price FOB	\$510.00	\$510.00	\$4.45	\$14.30	\$11.80	\$140.00	\$180.00	\$240.00	\$36.00.	450.00
Grain Sale	\$510.00	\$510.00	\$712.00	\$72.00	\$531.00	\$243.90	\$263.79	\$424.69	\$648.00	\$270.00
Straw Yield tonnes										
Straw Price \$/tonne						\$80.00	\$80.00	\$80.00		
Straw Sale	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00
Winter Wheat Advantage*	\$69.30	\$69.30							\$69.30	\$69.30
Total Gross/Acre	\$579.30	\$579.30	\$712.00	\$572.00	\$531.00	\$243.90	\$263.79	\$424.69	\$717.30	\$339.30
Net Profit/Acre	\$244.60	\$250.15	\$ 82.11	\$183.63	\$178.76	\$-128.48	\$-71.55	\$13.05	\$259.84	\$53.17
	Canola Liberty Link®	Canola Roundup Ready®	Corn Multi Trait	IP Soybeans \$2.50 premium	Soybeans RR	Barley	Milling Oats	Spring Wheat	White Beans	Flax

*Use expenses, yields and prices FOB your farm for a true calculation. This is available in Excel file format at www.ontariocanologrowers.ca

** Winter Wheat Advantage: Yield loss for winter wheat planted after optimum date is 1 bu/acre. Wheat planted 14 days late at \$4.95/bu = \$69.30

Canola Demonstration Trial Results from the East — continued from Page 5 by Meghan Moran, Canola and Edible Beans Specialist, OMAFRA



Foliar Fungicide Comparison

A fungicide comparison trial was conducted on a field of InVigor L252, which included some newer products; Proline, Vertisan, and Cotegra. The fungicides were applied with 15 gallons of water/ac, and tank mixed with Agro B, a boron product from Agro 100 priced at \$7.50/ac. In the check strip where fungicide was not applied, there was also no sprayer tracks or trampling of the crop during flowering. Only the Proline application was replicated because of space limitations.

Yield results (Table 2) indicate that there were no statistically significant yield differences between the fungicide treatments at this location. Doelman sees value in fungicides, and they are a regular part of canola management on her farm. She noted that having a variety of fungicides available has value where prices or availability may differ. There were no issues with white mould in this damp year, however high rates of emergence led to a dense stand and skinny plants that severely lodged.

Table 2. Yield results for strip trial comparison of fungicides applied to spring canola in Douglas, Ontario

	Treatment	Price of Fungicide at Time of Trial	Moisture at Harvest (%)	Moisture Corrected Yield (bu/ac)
1	Proline @0.128 L/ac + Agro B	\$19.20/ac	12.9	42.2
2	Cotegra @0.28 L/ac + Agro B	\$24.83/ac	12.3	40.9
3	Vertisan @ 0.5 L/ac + Agro B	\$24.78/ac	12.4	39.2
4	No fungicide applied, No wheel tracks	\$0	11.5	42.2
5	Proline @ 0.128 L/ac + Agro B	\$19.20/ac	11.0	40.1
Average Yield:				40.9

Foliar Boron Comparison

Challenging spring conditions led to the boron trial being planted on a field that received an application of boron in the spring, rather than the intended untreated field. InVigor L233P was sprayed with Proline fungicide alone at 0.128 L/ac compared to Proline mixed with MicroBolt B (an Alpine product), and with Agro B. Both products contain 10% or 134 grams of boron/L, and Agro B also contains 4% nitrogen. There were replications of the boron treatments, and the yield results are listed in Table 3. While there appears to be some differences in yield, they are not statistically significant.

Table 3		Moisture at Harvest (%)	Moisture Corrected Yield (bu/ac)
	Treatment		
1	Proline + MicroBolt B (1 L/ac)	12.4	49.1
2	Proline + MicroBolt B (1 L/ac)	12.3	45.1
3	Proline only	12.8	47.3
4	Proline + Agro B (1 L/ac)	13.4	43.7
5	Proline + Agro B (1 L/ac)	12.2	45.6
Average Yield:			46.1

Doelman generally includes boron in her canola crop inputs as a best management practice to support pollen tube formation, but does not typically see boron deficiency symptoms. Indeed, canola has higher boron requirements than small cereal grains, but trials in Ontario and Western Canada have not shown increased yield or an economic response to boron where deficiencies were not present. Doelman may cut back on the investment in boron applications in the future.

Pest Pressure in 2017

The early planted canola sat in cold, clay soil for too long and emerged slowly, and in these conditions many plants were lost to flea beetle. However, where planting was conducted on soils that were fit and seedlings emerged quickly with readily-available insecticide seed treatments, the flea beetle pressure was a non-issue. Doelman was pleased with the activity of the Lumiderm seed treatment.

Swede midge pressure in spring was fairly high, similar to past years. Doelman uses traps to monitor the pest and felt the insecticide applications were timed well this year. After an initial surge, trap counts dropped off. Most fields were sprayed twice with Matador, and a third application could have been justified but with a busy custom application business they decided not to bother. There was some damage present, but it was not as dramatic as in other years and was not a major concern compared to yield lost from lodging.

The farm averaged just over 1 T/ac this year, and was their best average yield to date. In spite of late planting and the challenges harvesting a lodged crop, winter wheat was planted on all the canola acres. Strong yields and added knowledge from this season have Doelman feeling optimistic about the future of canola on their farm.

The OCGA would like to thank Jennifer, and Barclay Dick & Sons for their efforts managing the plots and hosting an excellent canola event this season.



2017 Ontario Canola Yields by County

	Yield/Acre (lbs/ac)	Weighted AFY (lbs/ac)	Actual Yield % of AFY
Algoma, Cochrane, Rainy River and Thunder Bay	2061	2119	97%
Bruce, Huron, Oxford, Perth and Waterloo	2277	1988	115%
Dufferin	2442	2192	111%
Durham, Peel, Simcoe & York	2277	2149	106%
Frontenac, Lennox & Addington, Ottawa and Renfrew	2381	1985	120%
Grey	2188	2108	104%
Kawartha Lakes, Northumberland, Peterborough and Prince Edward	1813	1713	106%
Manitoulan, Sudbury District and Timiskaming	2652	1897	140%
Nipissing	2812	2392	118%
Wellington	2621	2228	118%
Overall Averages	2443 lbs/ac	2056 lbs/ac	119%

Based on information provided by Agricorn on insured and reported yields.

Audited Financial Statements

Ontario Canola Growers Association

Audited by BDO Canada, Owen Sound, Ontario

Statement of Revenue and Expenses

REVENUE	Year ending June 30, 2017	Year ending June 30, 2016
License fees and research levy	118,821	117,569
Financial Protection Plan	6,254	6,188
Annual Meeting (Sponsorship & Registration)	6,880	7,571
Research Grants - Agricultural Adaptation Council		6,000
Canola Challenge Sponsorship	3,000	3,000
Interest	1,612	1,886
Crop Production Tour Sponsors		1,208
Total Revenue	136,567	143,422
EXPENDITURES		
Amortization	311	288
Meetings - Annual, Committeemen, District, Agronomy and Stakeholder	11,848	12,392
Audit	5,250	5,330
Canola Challenge	5,826	5,766
Conferences	6,661	3,299
Crop Production Centre	5,808	3,386
Director Expenses - Accommodations & Meals	1,375	164
Meetings - Per Diems	11,899	13,472
Travel	5,087	3,227
Financial Protection Plan	6,254	6,188
Insurance	2,101	2,032
Market Development	736	587
Memberships	3,350	3,550
Newsletters	5,312	5,365
Office, Postage	1,564	2,676
Rent	1,200	1,200
Research	13,590	28,192
Salaries	36,400	37,200
Employee Benefits	2,659	2,784
Staff Travel	692	877
Telephone/Internet	2,811	4,878
Total Expenses	130,834	142,853
NET REVENUE	5,733	569

Balance Sheet

ASSETS	2017	2016
Cash & Short Term Investments	418,718	411,556
Accounts Receivable	1,843	4,035
Prepaid Expenses		600
Capital Assets (Furniture & Computer Equipment)	766	1,087
Total Assets	421,337	417,278
LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	7,929	11,603
Deferred revenue	2,000	
Reserve Fund (Internally Restricted)	107,028	105,444
General Purpose Funds	303,604	299,144
Invested in Capital Assets	776	1,087
TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS	421,337	417,278

Ontario Canola Growers Association
Directors and Committeemen

*** denotes Director

District 1

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Dieter Vermue	519-881-9177	dvermue@hotmail.com	Paisley

District 2

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District 3

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