



THE PULSE AGRONOMY NETWORK
PARTNERSHIP WITH INDUSTRY



PAN - ALL PULSE BULLETIN #6 – AUGUST 20, 2008

Information Regarding Reglone For This Fall

Mark Goodwin, Pulse Canada

1. There will be less Reglone in place in Canada over the coming days than we believe may be needed to desiccate all of the crops that are usually treated with the product
2. This situation is also likely to unfold in the United States, with our estimates being that there will be an approximately 30 percent shortfall
3. Pulse Canada requested and received GROU status for Reglone and thus individual producers may use that program to bring the product in for their own use. Growers who are considering using this program should make sure they get a "lock" on supplies in the USA before they fill out the GROU sheet and pay the container disposal fee. **There is no point in doing the paperwork and paying the disposal fee unless there is certainty that you have product located in the US.**
4. If producers have connections in the US with ag suppliers, the GROU avenue is very easy paperwork-wise and PMRA is aware of the Reglone situation. We believe they will turn applications around quickly.
5. On the negative side, we have done some investigation on how supplies look in the US. The situation is not good there either. A fourfold increase in the price of sulphuric acid (used for potato desiccation) has increased demand for Reglone and dealers in the Pacific Northwest are expecting tight supplies. A new emergency use for Reglone on canola in North Dakota will also lead to more demand.
6. Saskatchewan Agriculture staff has advised that the other products for desiccation or harvest management (Liberty for lentils or glyphosate) do tend to work slower than Reglone as most growers know. As well, realize that glyphosate also cannot be used for seed crops.

See also PMRA: [How to apply for a GROU permit](#)
[Link to Pesticide Container Fee website](#)

Planning for Pulses Starts Now!

Yves Dooper, APG

If the sky-rocketing price of fertilizer (plus storage costs) has got you or your clients thinking of planting pulses next year or increasing acreage, you should begin planning for that crop now. Here are some quick pointers to note for already:

- Perennial weeds are difficult or impossible to control in pulse crops, so these weeds should be targeted with a pre or post-harvest application of glyphosate the year before pulses are grown.
- Pre-harvest glyphosate use in pea crops destined for seed should be avoided.
- Make note of fields which had herbicides applied that may leave residues injuring your pea or lentil crop.

We often encounter stones when swathing or straight-cutting, note the location of large stones, or fields with lots of them.

See also [Tips for Pea Harvest - APB #13 - August 3/06](#)
[Harvest Considerations - APB #6 - August 14/07](#)

Downy Mildew Follow Up

Here is a follow up from the last PAN regarding Downy Mildew in peas.

The downy mildew found in Gibbons, Namao and Redwater are fields we've been monitoring ... Kan Fa has set up a fungicide trial on one of them ... Have been working with Kan Fa to better understand this disease in our part of the country for the last 5 years ... only one year in these 5 did it take hold causing pre-mature ripening ...

Emile deMilliano P.Ag, CCA

See also [Link to previous Downy Mildew PAN](#)

Other Links and Previous PAN Bulletins

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