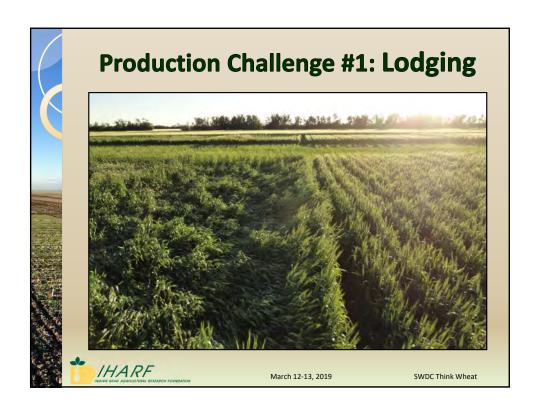
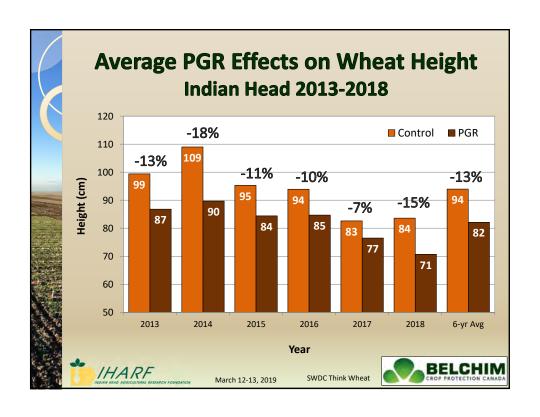
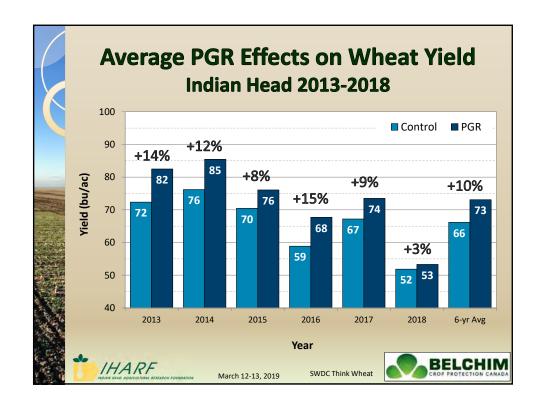
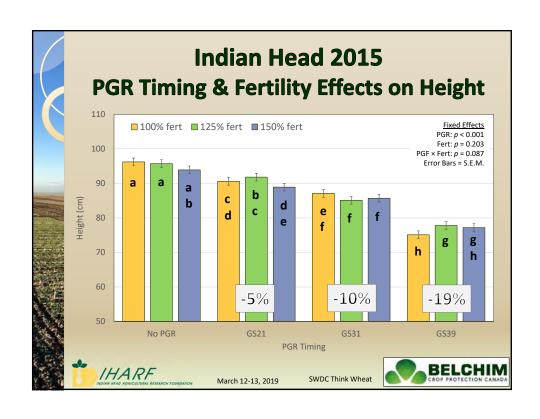


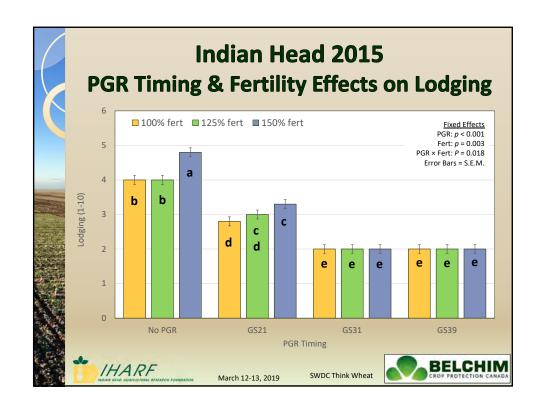
Major Wheat Production Issues in Southeast Saskatchewan Wheat is one of the most economically & rotationally important SK crops but is not without production challenges Specific challenges vary with environment (i.e. weather) & across classes but a few broad & important agronomic issues frequently encountered throughout Saskatchewan include: Lodging: Can reduce both yield & harvest efficiency; often influences variety, fertility & seeding rate decisions Protein: Important quality parameter for many classes, largely dictated by weather but also managed through variety selection & nitrogen fertility Disease: Primarily leaf spot & fusarium head blight, greater problem in wet years, potential to reduce both yield & quality, can result in major economic loss or unmarketable grain in severe cases IHARF Sask : Wh SWDC Think Wheat

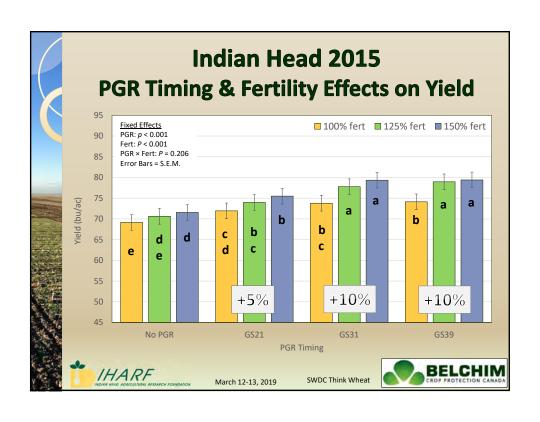


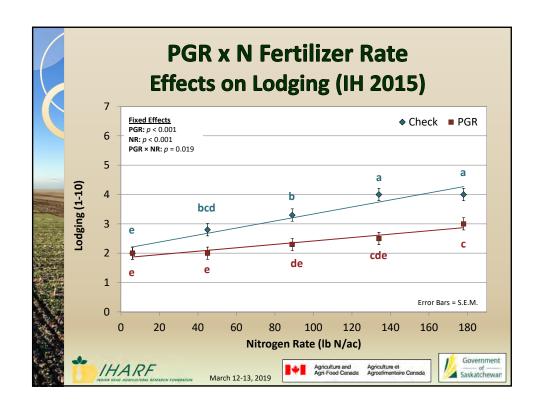


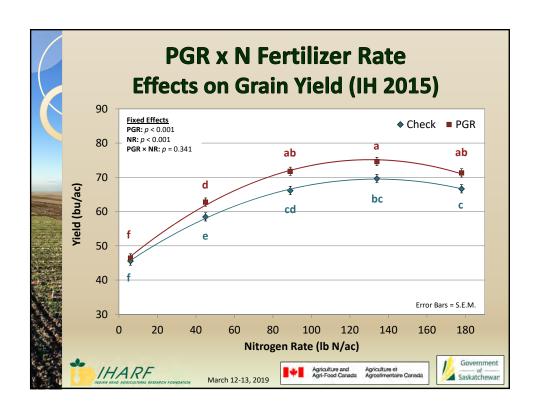


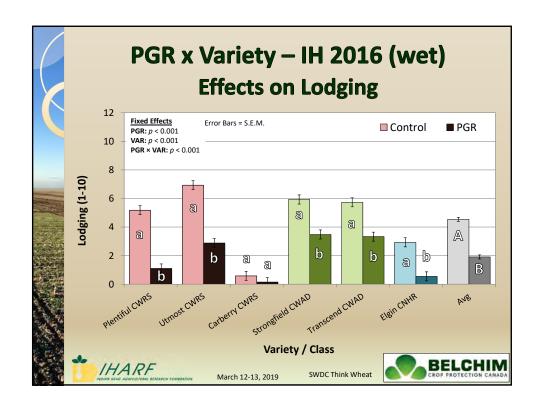


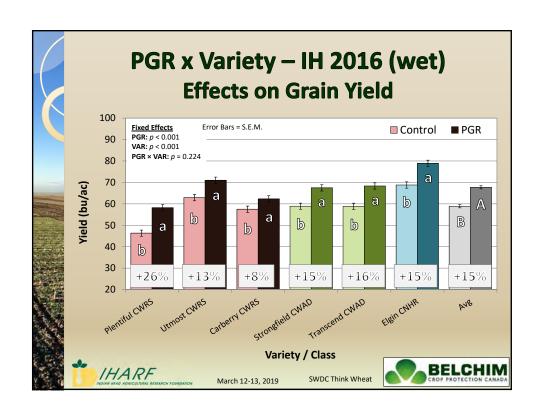


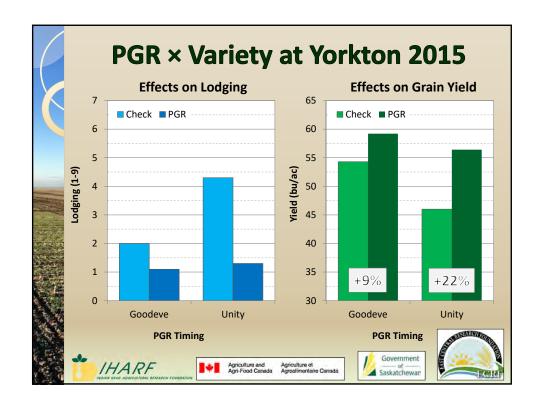


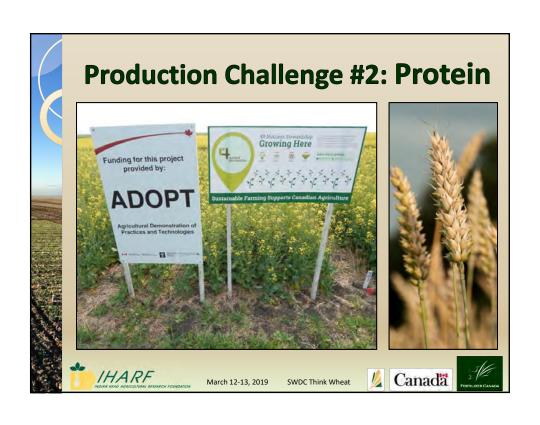


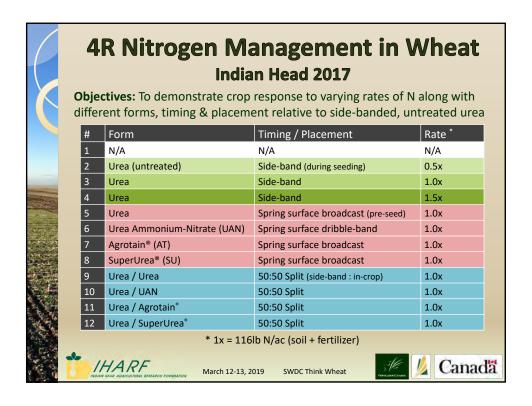


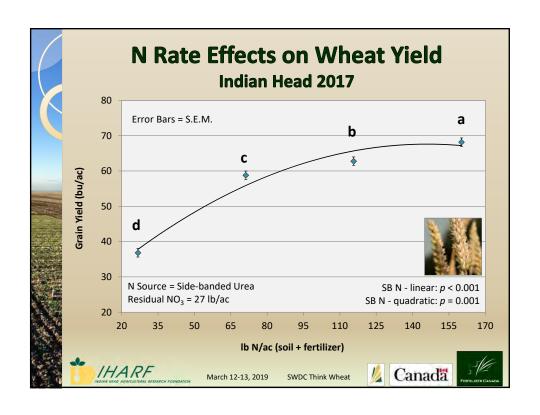


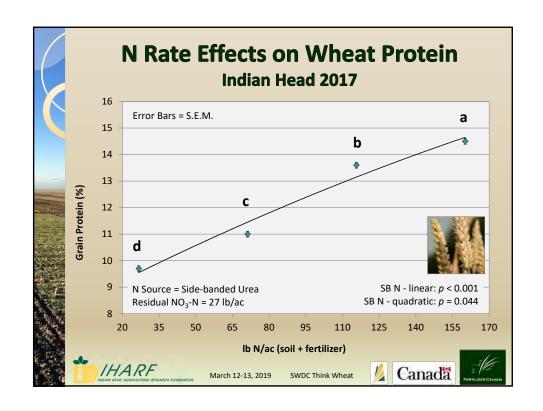


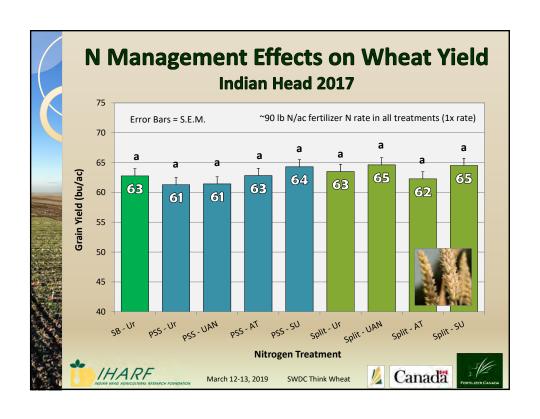


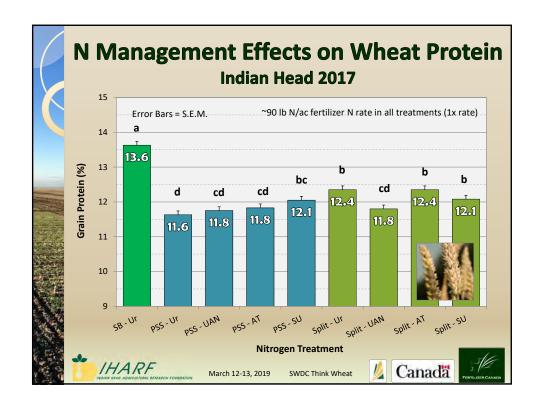


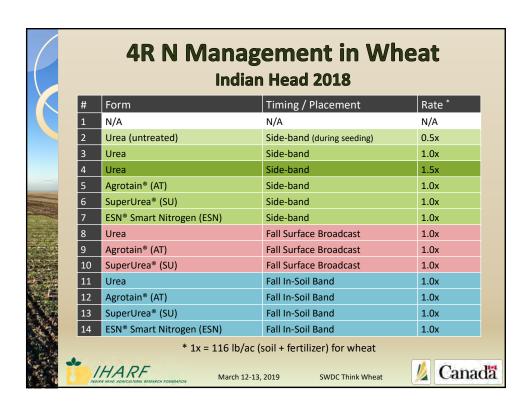


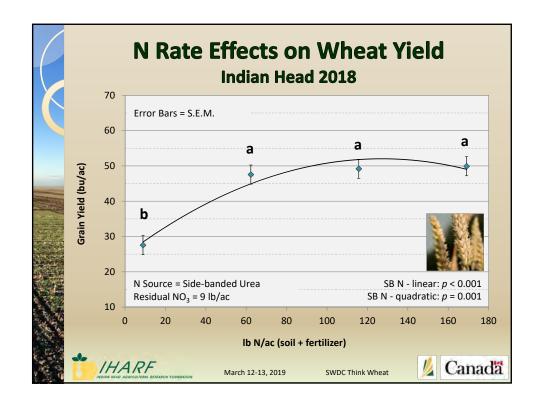


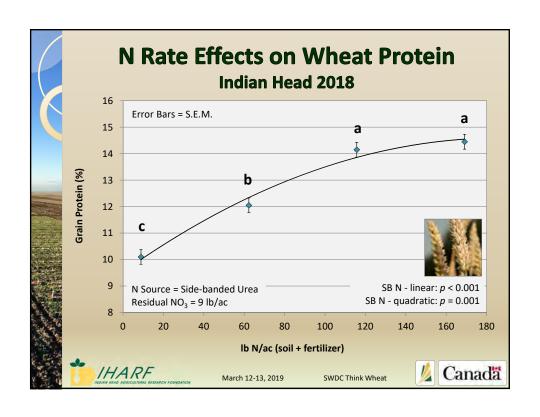


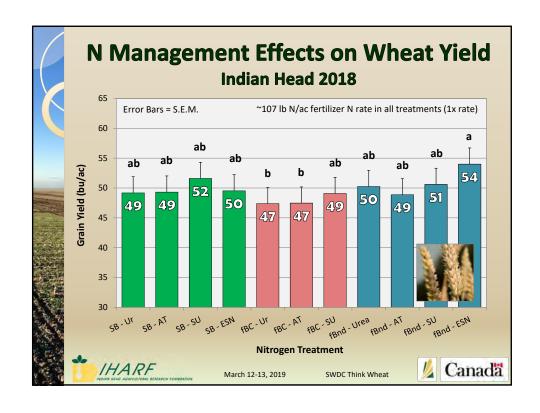


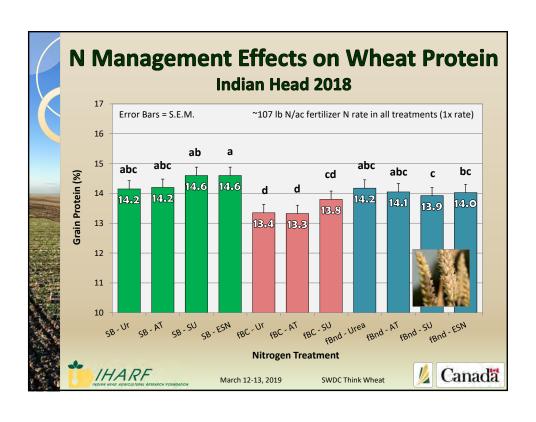


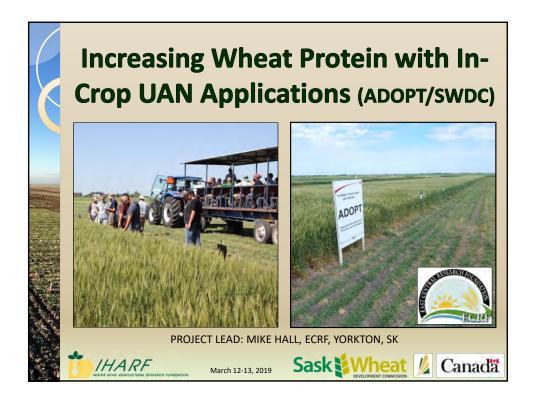


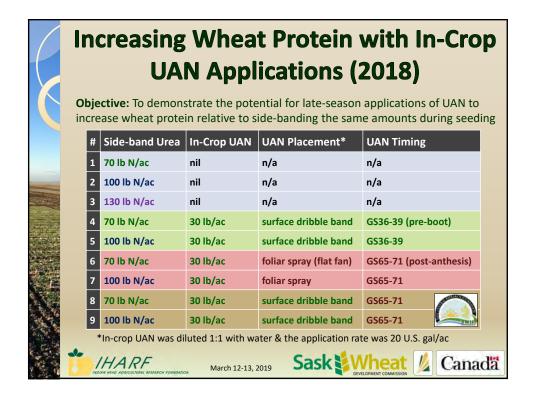


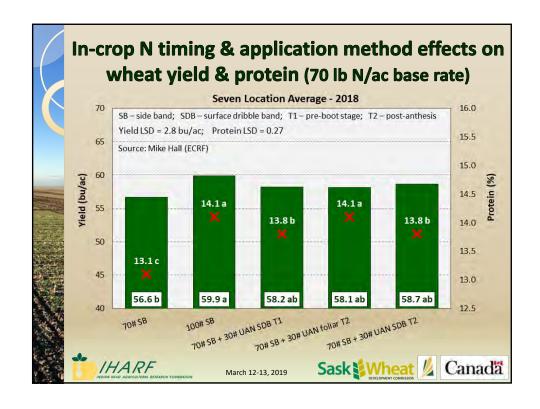


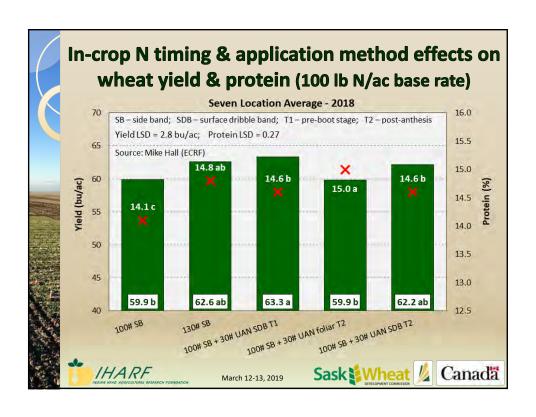


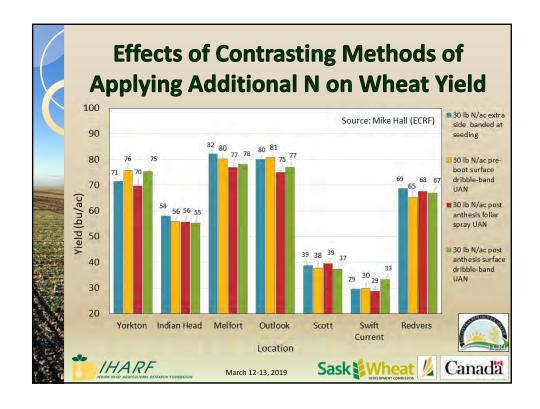


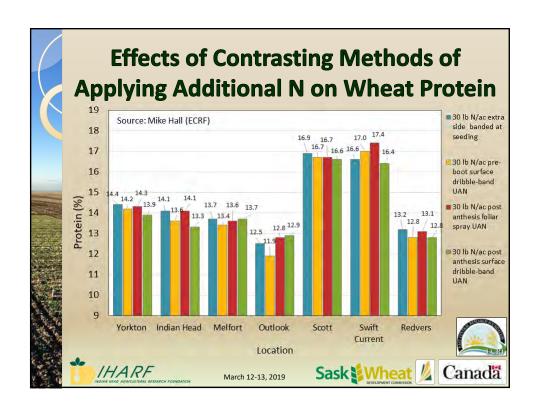


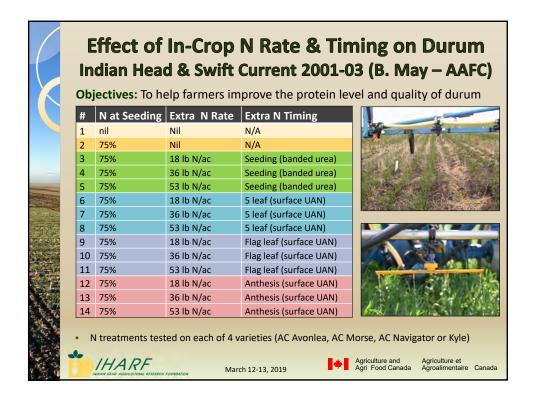


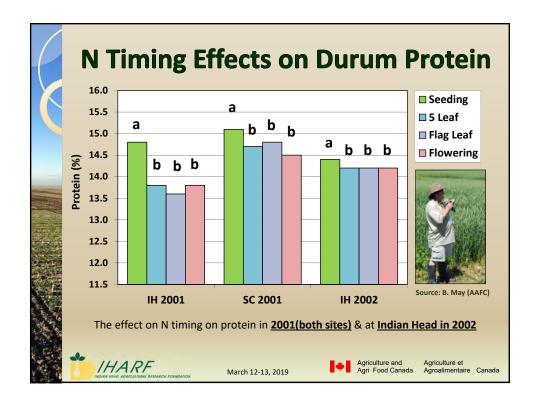


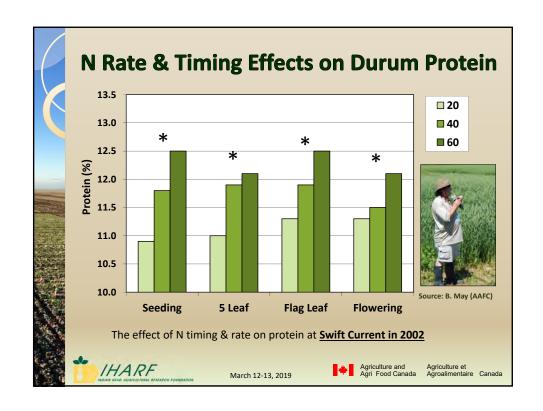


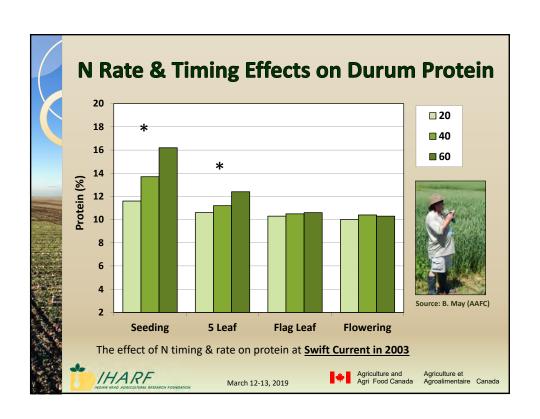


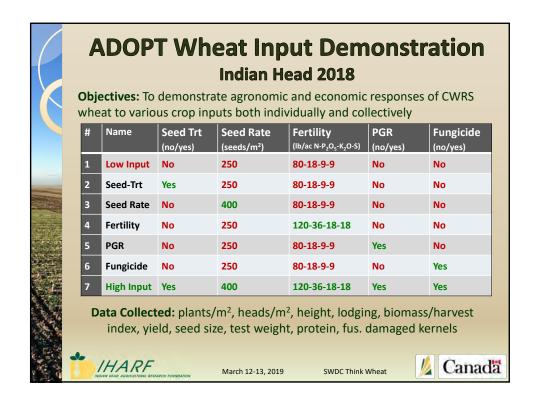


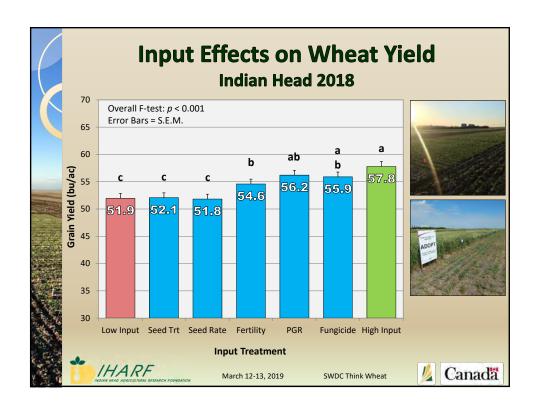


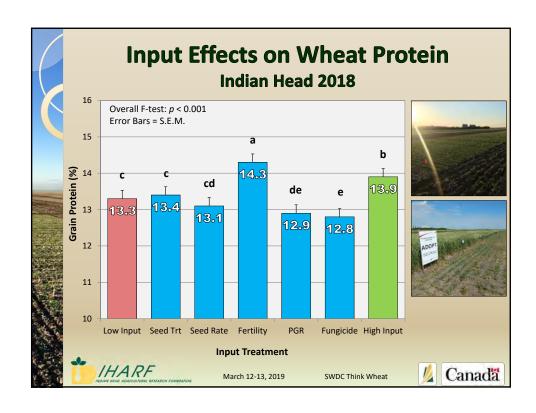




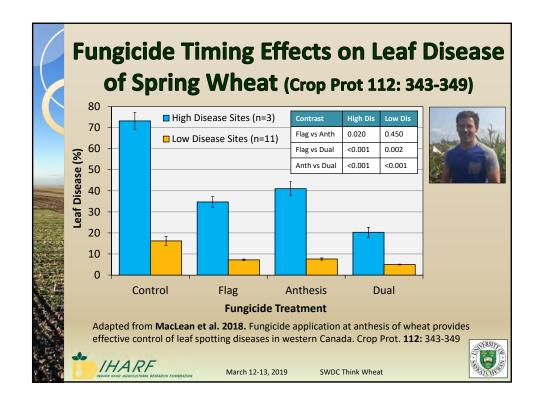


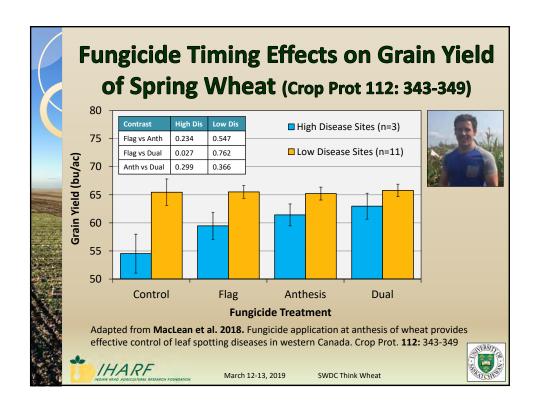


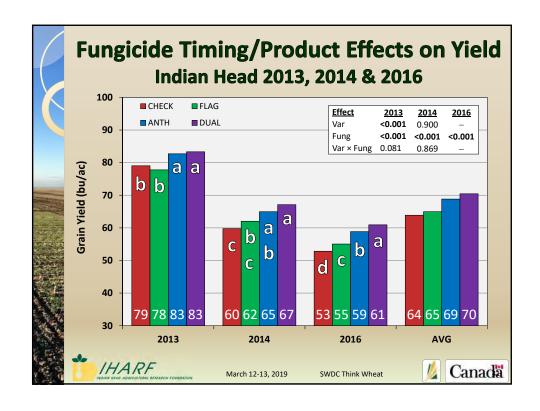


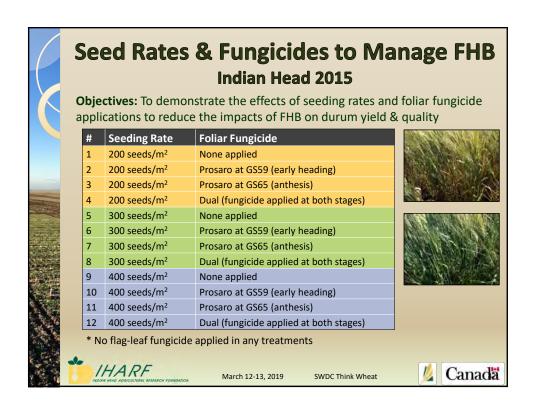


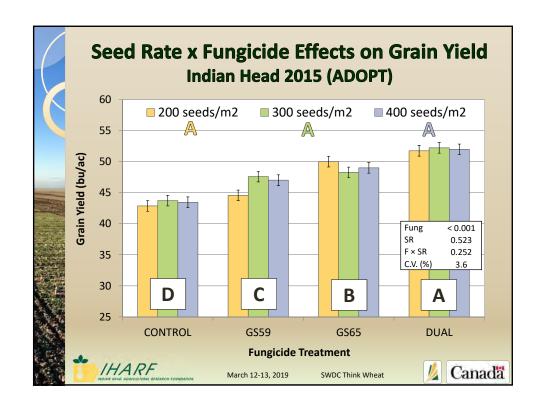


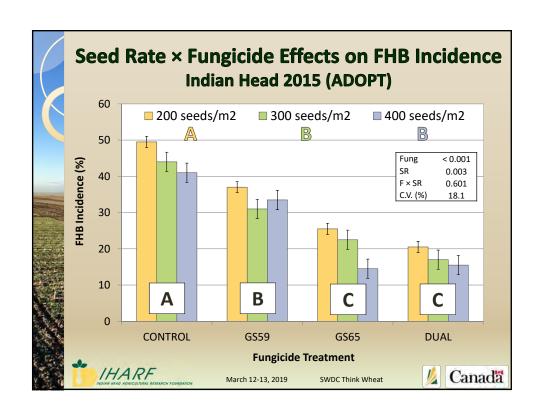


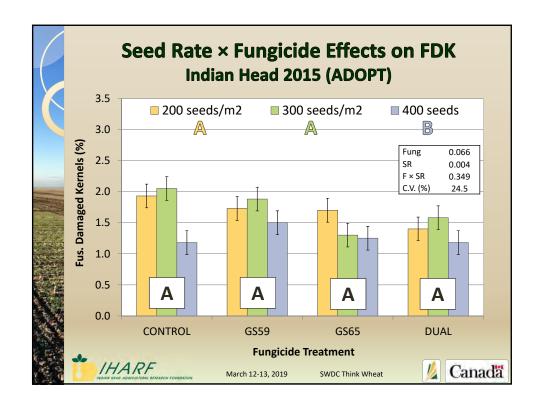


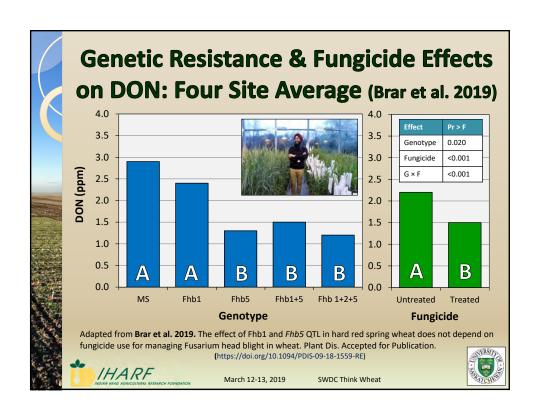


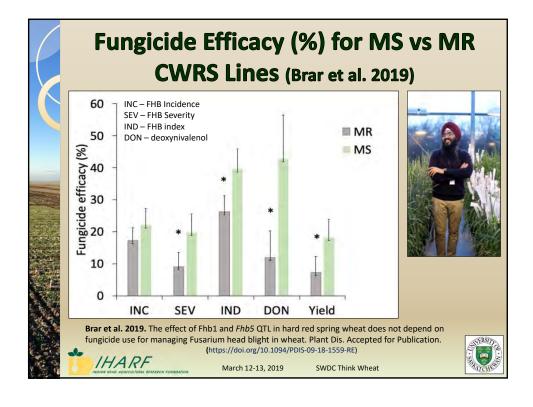












Recap: Key Messages Mostly managed through variety selection but often influences other decisions (i.e. N rate) PGR proven to be an effective tool to manage lodging – increases input costs but frequently comes with yield benefits, can improve harvest efficiency, & may give growers more flexibility in variety selection & other management considerations Aside from genetics & environment, primarily affected by nitrogen fertility • Optimum nitrogen rate for protein is generally higher than that required to maximize yield Other inputs that increase yield (i.e fungicide, PGR) can reduce protein if N rate not adjusted Haven't seen consistent benefits to EFFs but they can occur, particularly when environment timing/placement methods result in higher potential for loss Regardless of form, it is difficult to improve up banding all N beneath the soil surface during seeding under field conditions in Saskatchewan Except when early-season pressure is high, spraying for FHB can provide adequate leaf disease protection, but fungicides alone are not always enough to minimize quality loss Higher seed rates can contribute to minimizing quality loss by narrowing infection the window & increasing field uniformity (easier to time, more effective spraying) Integrated approach required – start with the best genetic resistance & sound overall agronomy – foliar fungicides are effective but the last line of defense IHARF March 12-13, 2019 SWDC Think Wheat

