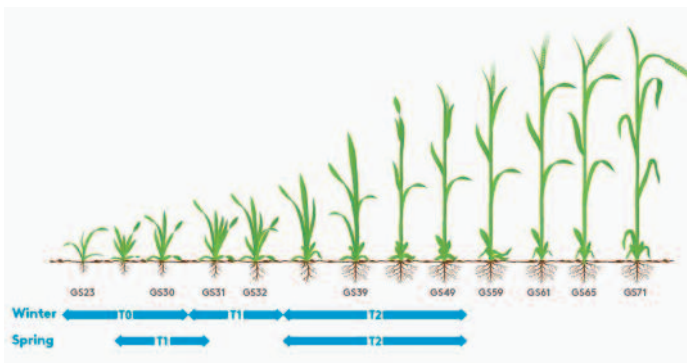


Protecting your crop

Spring Barley

With the huge variance in times of sowing some crops will only be due a T1 at the start of June but others will be close the final fungicide spray. Therefore farmers should be careful and chose the best programme for your crops yield potential.



Barley fungicide timings

Source: Adama

Timing

Studies have shown that the most effective time to apply this spray is between GS39 and GS49. This can be defined as the period between the flag leaf being fully emerged, and the awns beginning to show. An effective fungicide at this time will help to promote green leaf area, thus ensuring better grain fill and a stronger plant. This will have a knock on effect on straw quality by reducing straw breakdown.

Control

Final fungicide sprays this year should be quite comprehensive due to the weather we experienced in May. **Acorn Barley Extra** provides excellent broad spectrum disease control, and ensure the crop gets as close as possible to it's yield potential. The pack covers an area of 6.25Ha. **Macfare Xpro** combines two SDHI's on bixafen and fluopyram, with prothioconazole. This is another effective option and provides similar excellent broad spectrum disease control @ 1ltr/ha.

Winter Wheat

Winter wheat has been in the ground for a long time so don't neglect the T3 to ensure good quality grain.

Timing

T3 application timing is generally applied at the beginning of flowering (GS63-65) but can be altered based on when the T2 went on the crop. A delayed T2 spray (allowing part of the ear to emerge) can result in poor foliar disease control on the crucial flag leaf and leaf 2.

Control

T3 sprays are generally azole based. Prothio has effective activity on ear disease and Tebuconazole has moderate activity. A product such as **Prosaro** provide equal loading of both active ingredients (125g/ltr each) in their formulation and are effective when applied at a 75% rate (0.75ltr/ha). Proline contains 250g/ltr prothio and will suffice in a low disease pressure scenario.

Beans

Beans should get a T2 of **Signum** or **Velogy Era**. Both of these are a fungicide to help combat chocolate spot which is a huge yield robber. Using either product will also help maximise crop quality.

Oilseed Rape

Oilseed Rape will be getting to desiccation time by the end of the month. An addition of a pod sealant will help to protect the yield by reducing the incidence of pod shatter. Using a pod sealant with Roundup is always a good idea to protect pods.



- All crops benefit from magnesium at the final spray
- Late sown crops of all types with late fertiliser will benefit from a good trace element programme
- As crops mature keep a watch for

grass weeds and if you are not sure what they are make sure to get them identified.

You can't kill what you don't know



Free Draw

As Quinn's approach our financial year end we would be grateful if account holders could review their statements and forward any amounts due. All account holders who make payment of their accounts during the month of June will be entered into a FREE draw for Quinn's vouchers.

Start planning your fodder crops for next winter



With the unpredictable weather and the ideal sowing dates approaching it is important to start planning your winter fodder now. There are many benefits that come with growing and grazing winter forage crops, some of these are; the high quality feed intake, extended grazing period and the reduced housing time.

Some of the factors you will need to consider when choosing your winter fodder is the soil quality, the projected time of grazing and the area of land available for production.

Kale

Kales ideal sowing dates vary between early May and mid-June, with a grazing period from November to February. It requires a soil pH of 6.5 and has a high demand for N, P and K. You have two options for the application of the fertiliser, you can apply it at sowing or you can apply 50% of the N at sowing and the rest at 2-3 weeks after crop emergence. Kale will produce 6 to 9 Tonne DM/Ha.

Fodder Rape

Fodder Rape has a much broader sowing period and can be sown from mid-May to mid-August, with a grazing period from October to February (depending on time of sowing). It requires a soil pH of 6-6.5. Fodder rape has a similar demand for demand for N as Kale and can too be applied at sowing or 50:50 at sowing and 2 to 4

weeks post emergence. It will not produce as much DM/Ha as Kale, 3-5 Tonne DM/Ha.

Redstart

Redstart is a hybrid of Kale and Fodder Rape and can produce between 6-8 tonnes DM/Ha. It has a broad sowing period, ranging from Mid-May to Mid-August. Sowing at an earlier date will leave potential to go in for a second grazing, whereas later sowing will allow it to be grazed into February. It requires a high level of N and P, so it is important that it have an adequate supply to maximise the potential yield.



For further information on fodder crop options please contact your Quinns Rep

Maintaining Grass Quality to Maximise Milk Production

With grass being the main source of energy and protein during these months in the cows' diet, its quality has a huge influence on milk production. Every dairy farmer's aim right now should be to have cows' eating as much fresh, grazed grass as possible. It is important to note that the quantity and quality of the grass offered will have an effect on the actual intake of each cow.

You may think offering your cows an area of heavy cover with an abundance of grass is a good thing. However, it can actually have a double negative effect on the cows' milk production. Firstly the 'stronger' grass will be less digestible, leading to a lower intake rate and secondly there will be a lower level of energy per kg of grass DM. These can have a significant impact on the quality and quantity of milk produced.

To try and avoid this it is important to have a good grassland and grazing management system in place. Ideally the cows should be grazing the grass at its 3 leaf stage, a target grass cover of 1,300-1,500 kg DM/Ha, or approximately 10cm high. The aim is to have maximum leaf and minimum stem. Implementing a grazing rotation of 18-21 days will also have a positive impact as this is the standard length between post-grazing and the 3 leaf stage.

There are also some more steps farmers can take to try and avoid running into grass covers becoming too 'heavy'. These include reducing ground area by closing off fields for long term silage, removing grass surplus as bales, decrease level of concentrated supplements and reduced input of N.

• Breeding Season

Supreme Spring Breeder Pellet
3kg Feeding Rate
Includes RumiPro S Mineral Spec
(Bioplex Cu,Zn,Se & Yeasac)



• Butterfat Drop Prevention

Elite Cream Dairy Pellet
4kg Feeding Rate
Includes RumiPro S Mineral Spec
(Bioplex Cu,Zn,Se & Yeasac)

Scan the QR code to watch Chris Handbidge's testimonial on Quinns Cream Dairy Pellet



Please Note:

Its Quinns Recommendation that customers check their bulk bins every 6 weeks to make sure they are clean & weatherproof to reduce the risk of feed heating especially in the summertime.

Making Good Silage

High-quality silage is a high-energy, palatable, and digestible forage essential for the nutritional needs of high-yielding dairy cows and beef animals. Achieving this requires meticulous attention to detail, timing, and preparation, according to Dr. David Davies, an independent silage expert.

Cutting grass early, while it is still leafy and before stem emergence, is crucial for maintaining consistency. Farmers who wait until June for a traditional cutting date end up with a variable crop with more stems and less leafy grass. Concerns about insufficient fiber in leafier crops are unfounded, as higher quality silage improves intake and cows obtain necessary fiber by consuming more silage. Our skilled nutritionist can balance the diet with the right additional fiber.

Creating optimal conditions for fermentation is critical. Dr. Davies emphasizes the importance of achieving a fermentation ratio of at least five parts lactic acid to one part acetic acid. Lactic acid-dominated fermentation improves intake, increases true protein levels, and reduces urinary nitrogen excretion.

Using an additive when making grass silage is highly beneficial. Ensiled grass always undergoes fermentation, but not all fermentations are efficient. Efficient fermentations preserve more dry matter (DM) and nutrients. Factors influencing fermentation quality include maximizing grass sugar content, cutting at the optimal growth stage, achieving rapid wilting, minimizing soil or slurry contamination, and ensuring the clamp is well-consolidated and airtight. A proven additive, like Ecosyl, introduces efficient bacteria that produce lactic acid, effectively pickling the forage.

fermentation depends on the bacteria present on the grass, which may not be efficient or desirable. Inefficient bacteria slow pH reduction, allowing undesirable microorganisms to degrade the silage.

Treating silage with Ecosyl is cost-effective, providing a return on investment of at least 6:1. Ideal fermentation produces only lactic acid, retaining over 99% of the energy of the original sugar and rapidly lowering pH to 3.8-4.5, preventing nutrient loss. This homofermentative process is achieved with high numbers of efficient lactic acid-producing bacteria.


Research shows Ecosyl not only accelerates pH reduction but also halves DM loss and conserves nutritional quality. Trials indicate that Ecosyl boosts silage metabolizable energy by 0.6 MJ/kgDM, improves DM intake, and enhances animal performance. In fifteen international trials, milk yield from silage treated with Ecosyl 100 increased by an average of 1.2 liters per cow per day.

Good silage should have a pH of 3.8-4.5, low ammonia-N (less than 10% of total N), and a high lactic acid to volatile fatty acid ratio (minimum 3:1). Ecosyl 100 is available in liquid and granular forms, with varying application rates depending on the equipment used,



ensuring efficient and widespread coverage.

Scan the QR code to find out more about our silage product options



Good silage should have:

- Dry matter of 30-32%
- DMD value of 76
- Metabolizable energy of 12MJ
- Crude protein of 17%
- NDF content below 43%

EARLY ORDER OFFER

**BUY 5
GET 1
FREE**






For consistently better silage

**Offer ends
14th June 2024**

Grain Preservation

With harvest around the corner it is time to start looking at the grain preservation options available to you this season.

XL Grain

- Raises the pH of the grain to a minimum of 8.5 to make it alkaline safe to feed at high levels
- Increases the protein of the grain by 5 percentage points i.e. (taking the grain from 10% protein to 15% protein)
- Stored undercover for 3 weeks to allow fermentation process occur
- Easy to use at a rate of 1 x 20kg bag per ton of grain (urea and enzymes are in 1 bag)
- Treat grain between 18-20% moisture
- Safe and ready to use mixed ration, making it an efficient use of home grown cereals



Propcorn NC

- A non-corrosive propionic based treatment for the aerobic preservation of grain
- It can be applied to all cereals and pulses to preserve grain and protect against moulds and mycotoxins for up to 12 months
- Cost effective solution for the storage of moist cereals
- Generally grain from 15% – 24% moisture can be propcorn treated
- Whole or rolled grain can be treated (slightly higher application rates for rolled grains)



Scan the QR code for more information on XL Grain

Quinns Grassland Sustainable walk recently on Osbornes farm



There was a great turnout recently at Quinns Grassland Sustainable walk held on Osbornes Farm. Here farmers were given a demo of liquid nitrogen being sprayed. There were talks on the day about the nutrient management of grass, reseeding tips and tricks, weed control post sowing. Farmers were also introduced to Proclova XL, a new clover safe spray.

PREVENT BLOWFLY STRIKE!



Clik Extra Pour-on

- 19 Weeks protection
- 40 days withdrawal period



Clikzin Pour-on

- 8 Weeks protection
- Only 7 days withdrawal period - ideal for lambs going to slaughter



Ectofly

- 6 - 8 weeks blowfly strike prevention
- Treats & Prevents blowfly & head flies
- Treats ticks & lice
- 8 day meat withdrawal



Vector Pour-On

- 7 day withdrawal period
- Protects against ticks for 8-10 weeks
- Easy and simple to administer

Call in-store for best cash prices

Quinns Superstore, Baltinglass
Closed for stocktake Monday 1st July
Weighbridge, Spray Store & Mill ARE OPEN