



7190 Perth Road 147
Atwood, Ontario
N0G 1B0
519-356-2706

Custom Fertilizer Blends and Bagging - Atwood Farm Supplies offers bagged fertilizer in standard analyses such as 18-18-18, 8-32-16 and 6-24-24. We can also bag custom analysis blends designed for the needs of your farm. All custom orders need to be in by March 20th, 2026.

Early Seed Delivery - Ensuring you have your seed delivered ahead of time, allows you to take full advantage of those favorable planting windows when they arrive. Having seed on hand allows you to start planting without delays, eliminating the possibility of waiting for seed delivery during busy season. Before accepting early delivery, make sure you have adequate storage space to keep the seed in good condition until you are ready to use it. If you have your seed delivered before April 3rd, there will be no delivery charged.

Employment Opportunities - Atwood Farm Supplies is looking to fill seasonal positions for the 2026 season. Please reach out if you know someone who would make an excellent addition to our team. Details for the job can be found on our website at atwoodfarmsupplies.com under 'Careers.'

- DZ Drivers (seasonal)

Professional Applicator (seasonal)

Input financing Options available at Atwood Farm Supplies Atwood Farm Supplies offers standard account terms for all purchases for customers with approved accounts that are due in full the 20th of the month following purchase. If the account is not paid by the 20th of the month a service charge of 2% per month is charged. If you are looking for longer terms on your account, we do offer third-party financing through both Farm Credit Canada (FCC) and Bank of Nova Scotia (BNS). Both programs offer reasonable interest rates if you think you will need more time to pay. Both are very easy to set up and can be paid off at any time. Reach out to us if you would like more details on either program.

Continued Learning - Some of our employees were able to attend the Southwest Ag Conference in January and saw some great sessions. Here are some highlights:

Soil Residue Dynamics Soil health has gained increased attention in recent years, along with various recommendations and management practices that can be implemented to improve it. Crop residue specifically, has shown to enhance soil health and its properties, while also improving water movement and crop production. In addition to residue type, other factors influence the rate of residue breakdown such as soil microbes, moisture, temperature, oxygen availability, residue size, and soil type. Soil microbes are arguably the most important, as they

generally set the rate for decomposition of residue in response to surrounding soil conditions. In addition to soil characteristics, management practices also influence residue benefits to the soil. Leaving residues on the surface can aid in erosion control, moisture conservation, temperature regulation and over time, improve soil biology and structure. On the other hand, incorporating residues may offer advantages such as earlier field work in the spring, faster soil warming and drying, and improved pest and weed control. While both approaches offer benefits, it is important to realize that there is no 'right' way to manage crop residue. As with many things in agriculture, decisions are made based on individual needs and goals for your own operation. Factors such as livestock, crop rotation, disease or weed pressure all add different levels of complexity to these decisions. Regardless of the method, there is benefit in considering the role that crop residue can have in your operation, especially if it is not a factor that you are already thinking about.

Edible Bean Excellence In this presentation, Matt Underwood shared some of his recommendations for growing edible beans. Success begins well before the planting. Planning should begin the year prior by ensuring herbicides used do not have re-cropping restrictions and that you are properly managing residues. Before planting, some things to consider are the market class and variety selection, and the method of harvest (directly harvest or pulling). Additionally, soil fertility, manure applications, and disease history of your field as edible beans are more susceptible to certain diseases like white mold.

A strong weed control and tillage program is critical. An early-season burndown can help manage perennials and early emerging weeds. Herbicide programs often include combinations of grass and broadleaf products with overlapping modes of action. Multiple tillage passes are commonly done to incorporate fertilizers and herbicides. After planting, emergence within 5 to 7 days is ideal.

Once emerged, scouting is critical as small weeds are much easier to control. A post-emerge herbicide application is typically needed around 21 days after planting. Narrow rows (15" vs 30"), can be advantageous with faster canopy closure, but may limit access between the rows. Fungicide applications are also important. Ideally, your crop should be good enough to justify two applications: one at pin bean stage and another 10-14 days later.

As harvest approaches, patience is critical to ensure your pre-harvest application is not done too soon. Eragon Plus is commonly used, along with ammonium sulfate to improve weed control by harvest time. Higher water volumes of 20 gallons per acre tend to provide better results than lower volumes.

Overall, edible beans can be for everyone, but you have to give them time and attention. If you treat your beans right, they will treat you right

Archie Wilson,
CCA-ON

Kyle Coghlin,
CCA-ON