Canola 101 The Basics

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ANOLA



Prior to Planting

Conventional Tillage

- Work fields early not just before planting.
- You want a firm <u>stale</u> seedbed.
- No-till:
 - All about residue management.
- Get a soil test including S
- Insurance and contracts ?



Planting

Calibrate drill.

- Suggest going to 12-16" row spacing.
 Plug every other hole.
- Easier to calibrate with no yield loss.
- Or consider slow down kit.
- Plant after a rain not before a rain.
- Don't need to work ground before planting.
- Slow down- Do not exceed 5 mph



Planting Dates and Depth

- Sept 10 to Oct 10 for Insurance
- Depth 0.75 to 1.5 inches
- Use treated seed.
- Put it in dry ground as last resort
 No-Till:
 - Best to move straw out of the planting furrow.
 Go to 12-16" rows or use a planter on 30" with trash movers.
 - Plant before conventional (soil temp cooler)
 - Best to see a little bit of dirt on surface.
- Plant more than one variety.



Residue Management

30 Inch Row Spacing





Residue Management

Preplant Burn





Low Soil pH

Lime if needed

Residual SU

Use a variety with the SURT trait







Diamondback / Cutworm Larvae





The 3 Aphids in Canola

Turnip Aphid Fall to early spring Green Peach Aphid Fall to late spring Cabbage Aphid Late spring to seed formation Scout Regularly Spray on threshold guidelines









Spray Weeds Early!

Early Spray Within 6 weeks Then again in spring



Late Spray Competition problems



Fertility / pH

Nitrogen: 2.5 lbs N/bu

- Best to apply in fall and spring (split application)
- P and K: Same as wheat recommendation
- Sulfur: 10-20 lb./A Follow soil sample.
- Do not graze if seed production is objective.
- Yields reduced at 5.5 pH or lower
- Best at pH of 6 to 7



Harvesting Options

Direct cut

Swathing

Pushing









Direct Cut

- <u>Must</u> harvest when ready
- Moisture below 10%
- Will still have some green pods
- Stalks are green, canola is dry
- High <u>risk</u> of loss due to shattering
- Regione (diquat)
 Preharvest desiccant
 Even out maturity
- Cut just under pod layer





Pushing





- 40-60% seed color change
- Wind and storm protection
- Tall & thick canola
- Longer window than swathing
- Dries down naturally
- Crop needs to be 30" or taller
- Harvest opposite direction



Swathing



- Evens maturity
- 50-60% of the seeds are black
- Draper header on swather
- Packer or roller, Wind protection
- Pickup 6-7 days after cutting
- Best recommendation





Summary Insurance and contracts Soil Test Calibrate Soil prep early Plant in firm soil and slow down Scout Regularly Spray weeds early Plan harvest method Harvest when ready



