

Testimonials:

Fiete Suhr – Bruce County

- Variety – Kronos.
- Yield – 2200 lbs/acre.
- Fertilizer – In the fall, 30 units of N and 60 of K, broadcast and 80 units of P– seed placed. In the spring, 120 lbs nitrogen was applied, used 28%.
- Pest Control – 2 applications for CSPW: 1st at 20-30% flower and again 8 to 9 days later.
- Harvest – Applied Glyphosate before harvest, direct combine.
- Changes for next year – no more no-til due to heavy slug damage. Will try one pass with disc and one pass with cultivator and packer instead.
- Suggestions – Need reasonable seed bed preparation. Put in the ground early to August 20th to give the plant time to develop a good root structure.
- Overall, very happy with yield given the dry weather this year.

Jim McLaughlin – Harriston

- Variety– Kronos.
- Yield – 2300 lbs/acre.
- Planting– Conventional into worked winter wheat ground
- Fertility Program – In the fall a 30-40-15 starter was applied. In the spring, 130-0-30-15s fertilizer was broadcast.
- Pest Control – sprayed in fall to control volunteer winter wheat with Venture, sprayed Matador at 20-40% bloom at the same time as fungicide treatment for sclerotinia white mold.
- Harvest – Applied Glyphosate two weeks before harvest to desiccate crop and then direct combined.
- Suggestions for next year– Will cut seed rate for a slightly thinner stand as an overly thick stand encourages white mold. Plans to plant by August 24th for next year's crop.

Ted Deelstra – Petrolia

- Variety– Kronos.
- Heavy losses due to winterkill, so stand was thin. Has grown crop for ten years, this was the first year that winterkill was such a problem.
- Yield – 2400 lbs/acre.
- Fertilizer – Manure fertilizer in spring. This is an important aspect of his decision in planting winter canola as it helps him to keep inputs down.
- Pest Control – one spray for CSPW, probably should have sprayed a second time.
- Harvest – direct combining.
- Still feels WC is a valuable crop from the perspective of its rotational benefits.

- Advise to growers: Good seeding reduces risk.

Jon and Brian Wiley– Grey County

- Variety – Kronos
- Yield – Total 170 acres planted. Yield for 90 acres was excellent at 2400 to 3000 lbs/acre. However, ripped out 60 acres in spring, 20 to winterkill and wild turkey/deer damage and the other 40 just because of deer and wild turkeys. Another 20 acres looked good going into winter, but then failed in the spring. Tissue samples showed an imbalance in the sulphur/nitrogen ratio, because fields had large amounts of residual N from the sod, as well as manure application in the fall and another 125 lbs of N in spring resulting in the available sulphur being short compared to N.
- Planting – some by broadcast, some by drilling but all on worked soil.
- Fertilizer – used 18-18-18 at 160 lbs to bring the N up close to 30 pounds to encourage fall growth. 125 lbs of N in spring.
- Pest Control – Sprayed with Matador for CSPW as well fungicide treatment for sclerotinia at the same time.
- Harvest – direct combine.
- Suggestions – Plan only to grow winter canola on well-drained fields and away from secluded fields where wildlife abound.

Brian Tulloch – Grey County

- Variety – Kronos.
- Yield – 1900 lbs/acre.
- Planting – Airflowed into worked ground, then harrowed and packed.
- Fertilizer – fall fertilizer 150 lbs – 18-18-18, spring fertilizer 110 lbs urea.
- Pest Control – sprayed Matador at 10-20% bloom for CSPW, no fungicide treatment.
- Harvest – direct combined, had problems with volunteer winter wheat. The seed was run through a cleaner prior to marketing.
- Suggestions – plant only on well-drained soil, requires better land than winter wheat, spray with fungicides as there was sclerotinia stem rot in many areas of the field even though the spring was dry.