SCS-2018-09

TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE EXTENSION

2018 Texas Canola Variety Trial Results

varietytesting.tamu.edu

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2018 Texas Canola Variety Trials

http://varietytesting.tamu.edu/oilseed

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service

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Additional Canola Resources

National Winter Canola Variety Trials
http://www.agronomy.k-state.edu/services/crop-performance-tests/canola-and-cotton.html

Okanola (Oklahoma State University Canola Extension)
http://canola.okstate.edu/

Great Plains Canola Production Handbook
http://varietytesting.tamu.edu/files/oilseed/Production-Practices/Great%20Plains%20Canola%20Production%20Handbook.pdf (electronic)
http://www.bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/Category.aspx?id=2 (order hard copy)

Other Texas A&M AgriLife Canola Agronomic Information
http://varietytesting.tamu.edu/cool-season-oilseeds/

Introduction

The word "canola" is derived from its origins in Canada and the Latin word for oil (*oleum*). Canola is a cool-season broadleaf plant in the mustard family. Its cousins include turnips and radishes, but canola has much lower erucic acid and glucosinolate content which makes its oil less bitter than other mustard plants as well as having a higher digestibility for humans and other animals. Canola's oil is utilized in numerous food products as well as cooking because canola oil has less saturated fat than other plant and animal derived cooking oils. In the mid 1990's canola breeders in Canada released the first herbicide tolerant varieties allowing this crop to be a great rotational crop in fields that had consistent weed problems. Most of the canola acres today utilize glyphosate or other types of herbicide tolerance. North of Nebraska, canola is grown as a short season summer crop, but throughout the southern Great Plains (Oklahoma, Texas, etc.) canola can be grown in the winter months as a rotational replacement for small grains. Due to the taproot system of canola, this crop is capable of chasing moisture and nutrients deeper in the soil profile than many small grain crops. In addition, it allows for alternative herbicides to be applied aiding in control of grassy winter weeds.

Canola in Texas is still a very new crop to the state. Its acreage has been concentrated along the Oklahoma border for many years. Transportation costs to the nearest crushing facility in Oklahoma City had been a primary reason why acres were not expanding very far south. With the closing of this plant and the recent updates to the ADM crushing facility near Lubbock (now capable of accepting canola seed for crushing), greater interest has been added further south in the state. As with any new crop, there are always challenges to overcome. The challenges with canola are primarily due to its small seed size (1/8" diameter), so seedbed preparation is crucial as well as sealing cracks and holes in both harvesting and transportation equipment. Seed shattering at harvest time has also been a concern for many producers throughout the southern Great Plains; therefore, harvest timing is critical and in many cases the use of harvest aids or swathing is necessary.

The data presented in the following pages is a collaborative effort among several Texas A&M AgriLife personnel and KSU faculty and staff. We appreciate the cooperation from numerous Texas A&M AgriLife County Extension Agents, producers, and private industry groups that contribute time, property, and seed to conduct these field trials. The purpose of this publication is to provide unbiased yield and phenotypic data for canola producers across the state. Using this information, Texas canola producers can make an educated decision concerning the most appropriate varieties for their geographic region.

Interpreting the Data

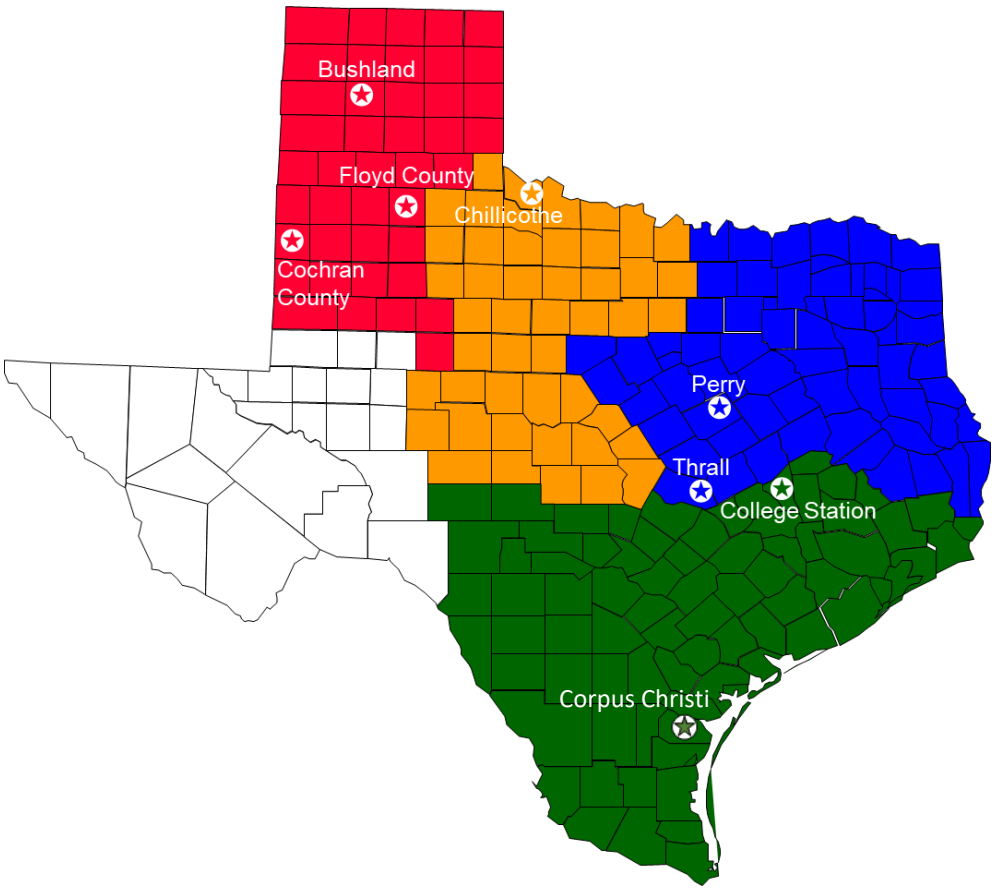
Yield, test weight and several other harvest measurements at each location have been analyzed using appropriate statistical procedures. The statistical analysis provides the mean, CV, and LSD values. It is important to note these statistical values to prevent misinterpretation of any replicated data.

The mean is another term for the average. Therefore, a mean yield is the average of all plots within a trial. Individual variety yields can be compared to the mean yield to determine how these varieties performed within the trial (i.e. were they above or below average?). This average can also be used as an indication of the environment for that location. A low mean yield can indicate poor growing conditions were experienced in that season; likewise, a high yield average can indicate favorable growing conditions.

The CV (Coefficient of Variation) value, expressed as a percentage, indicates the level of unexplained variability present within the trial. A high CV value indicates a lot of variability existed within the trial not related to normal variations that might be expected between the varieties in the test. This variability may be the result of non-uniform stands, non-uniform insect or disease pressure, variability in harvesting, or other issues. CV values in excess of 20% signify that there were problems in the trial, leading the reader to question the validity of the data as a true representation of varietal performance.

The LSD (Least Significant Difference) value is a numeric range to help the reader determine if the varieties performed differently from one another within the trial. If the LSD value is 50 lb/ac in a trial in which Variety A yielded 1500 lb/a and Variety B yielded 1440 lb/ac, then Variety A is said to be significantly better. In that same trial with an LSD value of 50 lb/ac at a 0.05 (5%) significance level, the statistical inference one could say is that Variety A would yield better than Variety B in 19 out of 20 trials conducted in which there was at least a 50 pound difference in yield. In this hypothetical comparison, you might have a 20th trial with a 50 lb/ac difference in which there is not truly a statistical difference between Variety A and B, but random chance caused the 50 pound difference.

2018 Texas Canola Variety Trial Locations



Legend:

- Texas High Plains
- Texas Rolling Plains
- Texas Blacklands and East Texas
- South Texas

2018 Canola Agronomic Data

Location[1]	Cooperator	Issues	Planted	Harvested	Fertility	Pesticides
Bushland	Texas A&M AgriLife James Bush Research Farm	Drought	PD1 9/6/17 PD2 9/19/17	6/26/18	68 lbs N 20 lbs P_2O_5	Treflan (8/28/17) Beseige (4/4/18)
Chillicothe	Texas A&M Research Farm	Early Frost	10/12/17	ABANDONED	-	None
College Station	Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Farm	None	11/6/2017	4/30/2018	50 lb N	Treflan (10/20/17) Roundup (11/7/2017)
Corpus Christi	Texas A&M AgriLife Research and Extension Farm	Drought	1/9/18	5/15/2018 DATA NOT SHOWN	91 lbs N 45 lb P_2O_5	None
Floyd County	Ian McIntosh	Drought	10/13/17	ABANDONED	-	-
Cochran County	Corey Ayers	Poor Stand	9/20/17	ABANDONED	-	-
Perry	Jerry Nowaski	Ryegrass	10/27/17	5/8/2018 DATA NOT SHOWN	40 lb N	Axial XL (12/1/2017)
Thrall	Stiles Farm Foundation	None	10/30/2017	5/1/2018	100 lb N	Dimethoate (4/2/18)

[1]Corpus Christi, McGregor, and Thrall were the only locations where irrigation was not available. Bushland canola was planted on 30" rows and harvested with a row-crop header. All other locations were planted with a grain drill and harvested with a broadcast header.

Season Summary:

The weather pattern for the 2017-2018 season appeared to be heavily influenced by the La Nina phenomenon created by the cool oceanic temperature in the South Pacific. This pattern resulted in dry conditions throughout Texas. Severe drought was experienced in much of the High Plains and western portions of the Rolling Plains. Eastern portions of the Rolling Plains started to pick up moisture in mid spring which helped to salvage some wheat and canola acres. However, most of the canola acres for the state had already droughted out by then. Though drier than average, the Blacklands experienced an excellent production year for cool-season crops with timely rains occurring throughout the growing season and little disease pressure. South Texas too was very dry. Winter temperatures as a whole were well below average for most of the state, but did not necessarily lead to widespread winterkill, except possibly in certain areas of the Rolling Plains already stressed by drought. Temperatures heated up quickly in May, which reduced test weights in the High Plains. Canola had basically reached maturity by May for most of the Blacklands and South Texas and thus the cool spring temperature resulted in good test weights for this region.

Spring Canola Cultivar Characteristics

Cultivar	Developer/ Marketer	Type[†]	Traits[‡]	Released	Maturity[§]
DKL 35-23	Dekalb/Bayer	Hybrid	RR/ST	2017	E
DKL 70-10	Dekalb/Bayer	Hybrid	RR/ST	2016	E-M
DKL 71-14BL	Dekalb/Bayer	Hybrid	RR/BL	2016	E
Empire	University of Idaho	OP	---	2015	M
InVigor 230	BASF	Hybrid	LL	---	M
InVigor 233P	BASF	Hybrid	LL/ST	---	M-F
InVigor 255P	BASF	Hybrid	LL	---	F
InVigor L140P	BASF	Hybrid	LL/ST	2014	F
InVigor L252	BASF	Hybrid	LL	---	M-F
HyCLASS 930	Croplan by Winfield	Hybrid	RR	2012	E
HyCLASS 955	Croplan by Winfield	Hybrid	RR	2011	E-M
HyCLASS 970	Croplan by Winfield	Hybrid	RR	2014	M-F

Facultative Canola Cultivar Characteristics

Cultivar	Developer/ Marketer	Type	Traits[‡]	Released	Maturity[§]
CC170-208	Caldbeck Consulting	Hybrid	---	---	---
CC170-2869	Caldbeck Consulting	Hybrid	---	---	---
CC17065	Caldbeck Consulting	Hybrid	---	---	---
CC17066	Caldbeck Consulting	Hybrid	---	---	---
CC17069imi	Caldbeck Consulting	Hybrid	IMI	---	---

Winter Canola Cultivar Characteristics

Variety	Developer/ Marketer	Type[†]	Traits[‡]	Released	Maturity[§]
DKW44-10	Croplan by Winfield	OP	---	---	---
DKW45-25	Croplan by Winfield	OP	RR/SURT	2013	EM
DKW46-15	Croplan by Winfield	OP	RR/SURT	2008	EM
Edimax CL	Rubisco Seeds	Hybrid	CL	2012	M
HyCLASS 115W	Croplan by Winfield	OP	RR/SURT	2008	EM
HyCLASS 225W	Croplan by Winfield	OP	RR/SURT	2014	M
Inspiration	Rubisco Seeds	Hybrid	---	2014	M
Mercedes	Rubisco Seeds	Hybrid	---	2014	M
Phoenix CL	DL Seeds	Hybrid	CL	---	E
Plurax CL	DL Seeds	Hybrid	CL	---	E
Popular	DL Seeds Inc.	Hybrid	---	---	E
Quartz	KWS-Momont	OP	---	---	M
Riley	Kansas State University	OP	---	2010	---
Star 915W	Star Specialty Seed Inc.	OP	RR/SURT	2014	M
Star 930W	Star Specialty Seed Inc.	OP	RR	---	---

[†]OP: Open Pollinated

[‡]CL: Clearfield; IMI: Imidazilonone (Pursuit) tolerant; LL: Liberty Link; RR: Roundup Ready; SD: semi-dwarf; ST: shatter tolerant; SU & SURT: sulfonylurea carryover tolerant

[§]Maturity rated at early (E), Medium (M), and Full (F).

2018 National Winter Canola Variety Trial: Bushland, TX

				Yield (lb/a)			Test Weight (lb/bu)			Winter Vigor (0-5 scale)‡		
Rank	**Cultivar**	**Source**	**Type**	**PD 1†**	**PD 2**	**AVG**	**PD 1**	**PD 2**	**AVG**	**PD 1**	**PD 2**	**AVG**
1	Inspiration	Rubisco Seeds	H	1391	1382	1387	39	38	38	4.7	4.3	4.5
2	Edimax CL	Rubisco Seeds	H	1061	754	907	37	35	36	4.3	4.7	4.5
3	Phoenix CL	DL Seeds	H	768	698	733	32	29	30	4.3	4.7	4.5
4	QUARTZ	KWS-MOMONT	OP	595	857	726	32	37	34	3.7	4.3	4.0
5	Star 915W	Star Specialty Seed	OP	731	715	723	35	37	36	4.3	4.3	4.3
6	Star 930W	Star Specialty Seed	OP	706	729	718	35	33	34	4.0	3.7	3.8
7	Plurax CL	DL Seeds	H	396	840	618	33	33	33	4.3	4.7	4.5
8	Mercedes	Rubisco Seeds	H	783	350	566	39	34	36	4.0	4.3	4.2
9	HyCLASS225W	CROPLAN by Winfield	OP	557	558	557	36	29	32	3.7	5.0	4.3
10	DKW46-15	CROPLAN by Winfield	OP	567	483	525	33	31	32	3.7	5.0	4.3
11	Riley	Kansas State University	OP	711	312	512	31	24	27	3.0	4.7	3.8
12	Popular	Rubisco Seeds	H	546	447	497	29	29	29	4.0	4.7	4.3
13	HyCLASS115W	CROPLAN by Winfield	OP	410	521	466	33	29	31	3.7	4.3	4.0
14	DKW45-25	CROPLAN by Winfield	OP	464	439	452	27	33	30	3.7	5.0	4.3
15	DKW44-10	CROPLAN by Winfield	OP	364	242	303	34	27	31	4.0	4.3	4.2
	LSD			**404**	**455**		**NS**	**NS**		**NS**	**NS**	
	CV			**18.4**	**23.4**		**14.8**	**17.4**		**17.7**	**11.4**	
	Mean			**654**	**623**		**33.7**	**31.8**		**4.0**	**4.5**	

† Planting Date 1 and Planting Date 2 occurred on 6-Sept-17 and 19-Sept-17, respectively.

‡ Winter vigor ratings 5-Feb-2018 (0 to 5) based on leaf number, leaf greeness and root turgor:

0. no leaf area, all leaves dead

1. less than 4 leaves, greater than 50% dead leaves, root soft

2. 5 to 8 leaves, greater than 50% of leaves dead, root soft

3. 5 to 8 leaves, less than 50% of leaves dead, root firm

4. 8 to 12 leaves, less than 50% of leaves dead, root firm

5. more than 12 leaves, less than 50% of leaves dead, root firm

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2018 National Winter Canola Variety Trial: Bushland, TX

Rank[†]	Cultivar	Source	Type	Yield (lb/a)			Bolting Date[§]
				3-Year[‡]	2-Year	2018[§]	
1	Edimax CL	Rubisco Seeds	H	1501	911	1061	13-Apr
2	QUARTZ	KWS-MOMONT	OP	1309	526	595	13-Apr
3	Inspiration	Rubisco Seeds	H	1307	1117	1391	11-Apr
4	Popular	Rubisco Seeds	H	1061	678	546	13-Apr
5	Mercedes	Rubisco Seeds	H	999	458	783	13-Apr
6	DKW45-25	CROPLAN by Winfield	OP	933	393	464	13-Apr
7	Star 915W	Star Specialty Seed	OP	880	592	731	8-Apr
8	HyCLASS115W	CROPLAN by Winfield	OP	877	431	410	11-Apr
9	DKW46-15	CROPLAN by Winfield	OP	496	572	567	11-Apr
10	Riley	Kansas State University	OP		647	711	13-Apr
11	HyCLASS225W	CROPLAN by Winfield	OP		375	557	8-Apr
12	DKW44-10	CROPLAN by Winfield	OP		304	364	13-Apr
13	Phoenix CL	DL Seeds	H			768	8-Apr
14	Star 930W	Star Specialty Seed	OP			706	11-Apr
15	Plurax CL	DL Seeds	H			396	13-Apr
	LSD			**231**	**149**	**404**	
	CV			**20.4**	**18.7**	**18.4**	
	Mean			**1049**	**579**	**654**	

[†]Cultivars ranked according to 3-year, 2-year, then 2018 yield averages.

[‡]3-year average based on 2016, 2017, and 2018 data.

[§]2018 data taken from Planting Date 1 only.

2018 Spring Canola Variety Trial: South Texas Summary

Rank†	Cultivar	Source	Yield (lb/a)			Test Wt (lb/bu)	Oil (%)	Protein (%)
			2018 AVG	College Station	Thrall			
1	InVigor 252	Bayer	1835	1101	2521	50.5	42.4	22.3
2	InVigor 230	Bayer	1818	1239	2343	49.8	42.2	23.2
3	DKL 70-10	Dekalb/Bayer	1791	988	2551	48.6	44.7	23.0
4	InVigor 233P	Bayer	1733	1188	2226	48.3	43.1	23.2
5	HyCLASS 970	Croplan	1646	1299	1937	50.0	43.5	23.2
6	InVigor 140P	Bayer	1623	1185	2010	47.4	42.9	23.6
7	DKL 71-14BL	Dekalb/Bayer	1583	871	2257	50.0	44.9	22.2
8	InVigor 255P	Bayer	1575	1309	1784	49.3	44.5	22.6
9	CC SP 7*	Caldbeck Consulting	1568	1292	1788	49.1	42.1	22.3
10	HyCLASS 955	Croplan	1544	786	2268	49.7	45.6	22.1
11	DKL 35-23	Dekalb/Bayer	1533	909	2118	50.1	44.9	23.3
12	CC SP 15*	Caldbeck Consulting	1418	1169	1616	47.5	44.6	23.4
13	HyCLASS 930	Croplan	1398	758	2005	49.5	48.3	22.3
14	Empire**	University of Idaho	1365	760	1938	49.7	41.4	22.9
15	CC SP 16*	Caldbeck Consulting	1297	917	1637	44.9	42.4	24.1
16	CC SP 6*	Caldbeck Consulting	1293	1068	1473	47.4	45.7	22.8
17	CC SP A*	Caldbeck Consulting	1180	1031	1285	46.5	44.6	22.9
	LSD		**169**	**261**	**225**	**0.7**	**1.2**	**0.6**
	CV		**9.5**	**14.3**	**6.9**	**1.2**	**2.3**	**2.2**
	Mean		**1541**	**1097**	**1986**	**48.7**	**44.0**	**22.9**

*Experimental breeding line.

†Cultivars ranked according to 2-location average.

**Open pollinated cultivar

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2018 Spring Canola Variety Trial: College Station, TX

Rank[†]	Cultivar	Source	Yield (lb/a) 4-Year	3-Year	2-Year	2018	Yield (bu/a)	Test Wt (lb/bu)	Oil (%)	Protein (%)	Height (inch)	Green (%)	Bloom[‡] (%)	Maturity[‡] (Date)
1	InVigor 252	Bayer	1300	1338	1133	1149	22.7	50.6	44.6	20.4	43.3	20.0	0	28-Apr
2	InVigor 140P	Bayer	1239	1291	1162	1237	25.6	48.3	44.3	22.0	45.9	36.7	0	30-Apr
3	HyCLASS 930	Croplan	784	830	750	791	16.1	49.2	49.9	20.8	41.3	20.0	93	23-Apr
4	HyCLASS 955	Croplan	758	820	644	820	16.5	49.8	47.2	20.5	41.3	10.0	93	23-Apr
5	HyCLASS 970	Croplan		1288	1171	1356	26.9	50.5	45.8	21.1	44.0	30.0	8	29-Apr
6	InVigor 233P	Bayer			1116	1240	25.2	49.3	44.6	21.1	44.6	30.0	1	29-Apr
7	InVigor 230	Bayer			1090	1293	25.7	50.3	44.2	21.5	46.6	13.3	5	28-Apr
8	InVigor 255P	Bayer				1366	27.6	49.5	46.9	20.5	46.6	36.7	0	30-Apr
9	CC SP 7*	Caldbeck Consulting				1349	26.8	50.3	43.4	20.3	43.3	23.3	0	29-Apr
10	CC SP 15*	Caldbeck Consulting				1220	25.0	48.9	46.7	21.6	48.6	33.3	0	30-Apr
11	CC SP 3*	Caldbeck Consulting				1144	23.4	48.9	42.0	21.3	--	--	87	19-Apr
12	CC SP 6*	Caldbeck Consulting				1114	22.7	49.0	47.2	20.8	49.9	46.7	0	1-May
13	CC SP A*	Caldbeck Consulting				1076	22.6	47.5	46.8	20.5	48.6	43.3	0	30-Apr
14	DKL 70-10	Dekalb/Bayer				1031	21.1	48.8	46.7	20.7	44.3	10.0	63	25-Apr
15	CC SP 16*	Caldbeck Consulting				957	20.8	46.0	45.3	22.1	46.6	26.7	5	29-Apr
16	DKL 35-23	Dekalb/Bayer				949	18.9	50.2	46.6	21.5	43.3	12.5	92	25-Apr
17	DKL 71-14BL	Dekalb/Bayer				909	18.2	50.0	46.2	20.6	47.2	25.0	70	23-Apr
18	CC SP 1*	Caldbeck Consulting				881	18.3	48.2	43.6	21.5	--	--	85	19-Apr
19	CC SP 2*	Caldbeck Consulting				837	16.4	51.1	40.1	20.6	40.7	13.3	35	27-Apr
20	CC SP 4*	Caldbeck Consulting				830	16.3	50.9	40.3	21.4	42.7	10.0	5	27-Apr
21	Empire**	University of Idaho				793	15.7	50.6	42.5	21.6	36.1	13.3	13	27-Apr
22	CC SP 5*	Caldbeck Consulting				775	15.2	50.8	40.1	22.4	38.1	8.3	5	27-Apr
	LSD		**177**	**217**	**175**	**248**	**4.7**	**0.8**	**1.5**	**0.9**	**4.9**	**10.7**	**23**	**3.0**
	CV		**19.4**	**19.8**	**14.4**	**14.3**	**13.9**	**1.0**	**1.9**	**2.6**	**5.7**	**22.9**	**45.5**	**180.0**
	Mean		**1015**	**1109**	**1006**	**1051**	**21.2**	**49.5**	**44.9**	**21.1**	**44.3**	**24.1**	**30**	**27-Apr**

*Experimental breeding line.

[†]Cultivars ranked according to 4-year, 3-year, 2-year, then 2018 yield averages.

[§]4-year average based on 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 data.

[‡]Bloom notes taken on February 19, 2018 and maturity notes taken April 26.

**Open pollinated cultivar

2018 Spring Canola Variety Trial: Thrall, TX

Rank	Cultivar	Source	Yield (lb/a)	Yield (bu/a)	Test Wt (lb/bu)	Oil (%)	Protein (%)	Height (inch)	Bloom† (%)	Maturity† (Date)
1	DKL 70-10	Dekalb/Bayer	2551	52.7	48.4	42.7	25.2	44.0	98	27-Apr
2	InVigor 252	Bayer	2521	50.0	50.4	40.9	23.5	46.6	70	27-Apr
3	InVigor 230	Bayer	2343	47.6	49.2	40.3	24.9	45.9	87	28-Apr
4	HyCLASS 955	Croplan	2268	45.7	49.6	44.1	23.8	38.1	100	26-Apr
5	DKL 71-14BL	Dekalb/Bayer	2257	45.2	49.9	43.6	23.8	42.7	100	26-Apr
6	InVigor 233P	Bayer	2226	47.0	47.4	41.5	25.2	50.5	80	28-Apr
7	DKL 35-23	Dekalb/Bayer	2118	42.4	50.0	43.2	25.1	42.0	100	26-Apr
8	InVigor 140P	Bayer	2010	43.4	46.5	41.5	25.2	46.6	53	30-Apr
9	HyCLASS 930	Croplan	2005	40.4	49.7	46.6	23.9	39.4	100	27-Apr
10	Empire**	University of Idaho	1938	39.7	48.8	40.2	24.2	38.1	100	28-Apr
11	HyCLASS 970	Croplan	1937	39.1	49.6	41.3	25.4	44.0	100	28-Apr
12	CC SP 7*	Caldbeck Consulting	1788	37.3	47.9	40.9	24.2	44.0	43	30-Apr
13	InVigor 255P	Bayer	1784	36.4	49.0	42.2	24.6	45.3	43	30-Apr
14	CC SP 16*	Caldbeck Consulting	1637	37.4	43.7	39.5	26.2	48.6	85	30-Apr
15	CC SP 15*	Caldbeck Consulting	1616	35.0	46.2	42.4	25.3	48.6	77	30-Apr
16	CC SP 6*	Caldbeck Consulting	1473	32.1	45.8	44.1	24.9	47.9	37	3-May
17	CC SP A*	Caldbeck Consulting	1285	28.2	45.5	42.4	25.2	47.9	37	4-May
	LSD		**225**	**5.2**	**1.0**	**1.8**	**0.8**	**3.0**	**21**	**1.6**
	CV		**6.8**	**7.6**	**1.1**	**2.6**	**1.8**	**4.0**	**16.1**	**24.3**
	Mean		**1986**	**41.3**	**48.1**	**42.2**	**24.8**	**44.7**	**78**	**28-Apr**

*Experimental breeding line.

†Bloom notes taken on March 2, 2018 and maturity notes taken April 25.

**Open pollinated cultivar

2018 Facultative Canola Variety Trial: Perry, TX

Rank	Treatment	Yield (lb/a)	Test Wt (lb/bu)	Oil (%)
1	CC17066	1747	49.1	42.6
2	CC17069imi	1671	50.8	40.1
3	CC170-2869	1645	50.7	40.9
4	CC170-208	1282	50.5	40.1
5	CC17065	823	48.3	41.2
	LSD	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**
	CV	**41.9**[†]	**2.2**	**2.0**
	Mean	**1433**	**49.9**	**41.0**

Axial XL herbicide injury occurred in the fall which impacted growth and yield potential. Seed provided by Brian Caldbeck.

[†]High CV value indicates high unexplained variablity within the Differences are also not significant.

2018 Facultative Canola Fungicide Trial: Perry, TX

Rank	Treatment	Yield (lb/a)	Test Wt (lb/bu)	Mildew (%)	Oil (%)
1	Micronized Sulfur (9 lb)	1766	49.0	21.0	38.4
2	Priaxor (8 oz)	1747	47.1	10.8	38.8
3	Proline (4.3oz) + Quadris (7oz)	1718	47.8	9.2	39.1
4	Proline (5 oz)	1710	48.2	10.8	38.2
5	Untreated Control	1718	49.3	15.0	39.0
	LSD	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**	**NS**
	CV	**20.2**	**3.4**	**58.9**	**1.9**
	Mean	**1731**	**48.2**	**13.1**	**38.7**

Fungicide treatments applied at 30% bloom (March 21, 2018). Treatment yields averaged across CC17065 & CC17069imi cultivars. Seed provided by Brian Caldbeck. Axial XL herbicide injury occurred in the fall which impacted growth and yield potential.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the contributing seed companies for providing seed for these trials. Also, we would like to express appreciation to the cooperating growers who provided land to conduct the trials and to Mike Stamm and Scott Dooley for securing and preparing seed for the winter canola trials.

Produced by the Department of Soil and Crop Sciences

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