



Successful Stand Establishment

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How to optimize canola establishment?

- Set targets
- Take care when seeding
- Evaluate stand & practices
- Protect your stand
- Re-evaluate & make plans for next year



Set Targets

5-8 plants/ft²

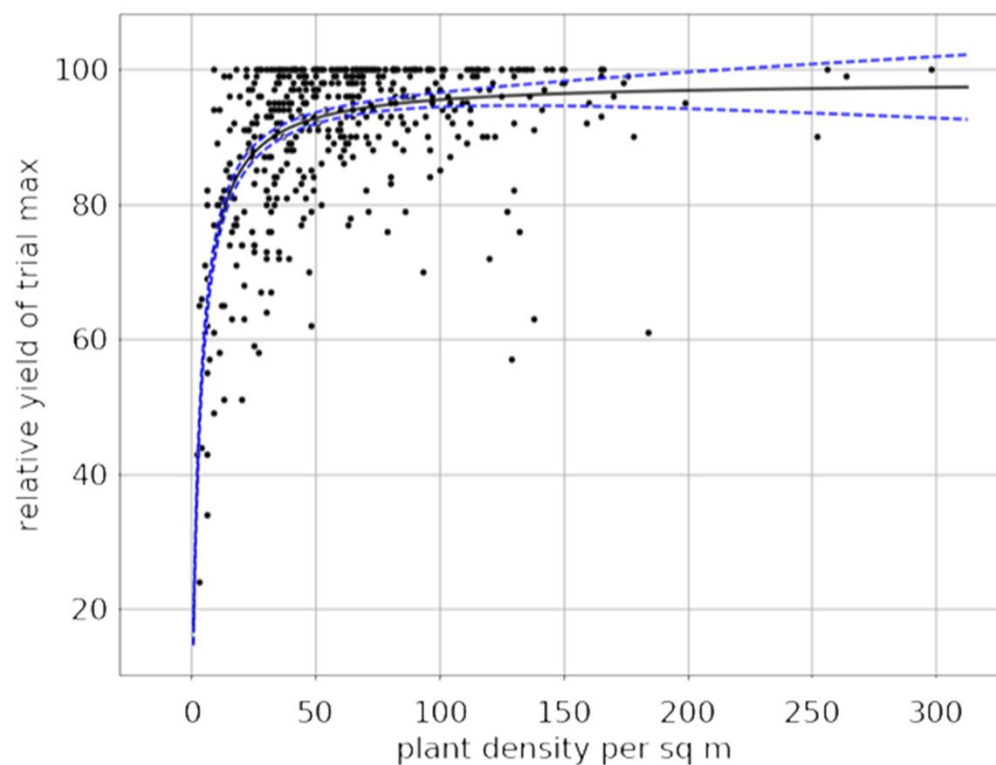
75% emergence



Target 5-8 UNIFORM plants/ft²

MORE plants = wasted seed

- Crowding = self thinning, lodging
- Unrealized profit



Source: Alberta Agriculture

Target 5-8 UNIFORM plants/ft²

LESS plants = more risk

- Yield potential & yield stability ↓ below 3-4 plants/ft²
- Thin/bare patches = weeds, flea beetles, wasted inputs
- Branchy plants = longer & more variable DTM



Photos: Autumn Barnes, Justine Cornelsen

1 plant/ft²

5 plants/ft²

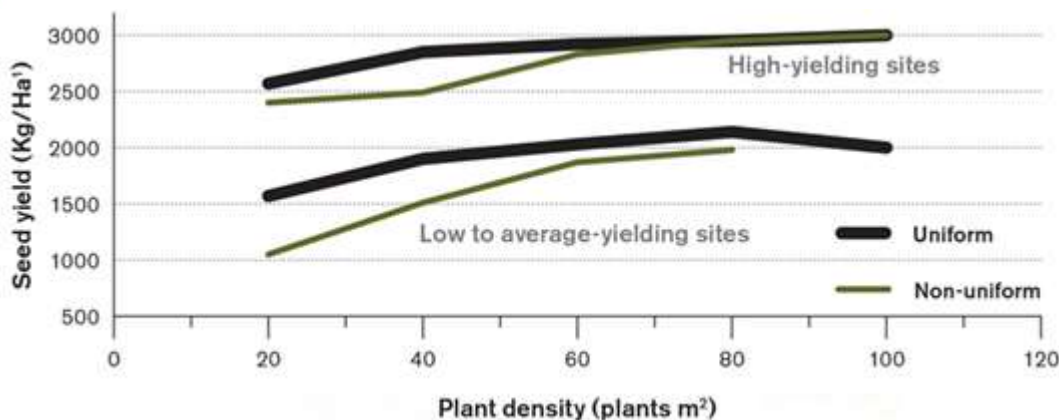
Uniformity?

Uniformity especially important when
plant densities low

Non-uniformity x low density =



Control what you can: residue
management, fertility rates &
application, packing pressure



Source: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, 2013



Photo: Autumn Barnes



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Why does survival matter?

Scenario:

6 plants/ft² target, 5 gram TSW, \$13/lb seed cost

Seeding rate & seed cost:

- A. 50% emergence = 5.8 lbs/ac, \$75.40/ac
- B. 60% emergence = 4.8 lbs/ac, \$62.40/ac **\$13/ac savings**
- C. 75% emergence = 3.8 lbs/ac, \$49.40/ac **\$26/ac savings**

www.canolacalculator.ca



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Metric/Imperial conversion

- 4 gram TSW = 113 thousand seeds/lb
- 5 gram TSW = 92 thousand seeds/lb
- 6 gram TSW = 77 thousand seeds/lb



How to hit 75% emergence?

- Pre-seed
 - Develop goals to measure yourself against
 - www.canolacalculator.ca
 - Harvest residue distribution
 - Optimize soil P long term
 - Improve record keeping to avoid herbicide carryover
 - Maintain/replace ineffective equipment



Take care when seeding



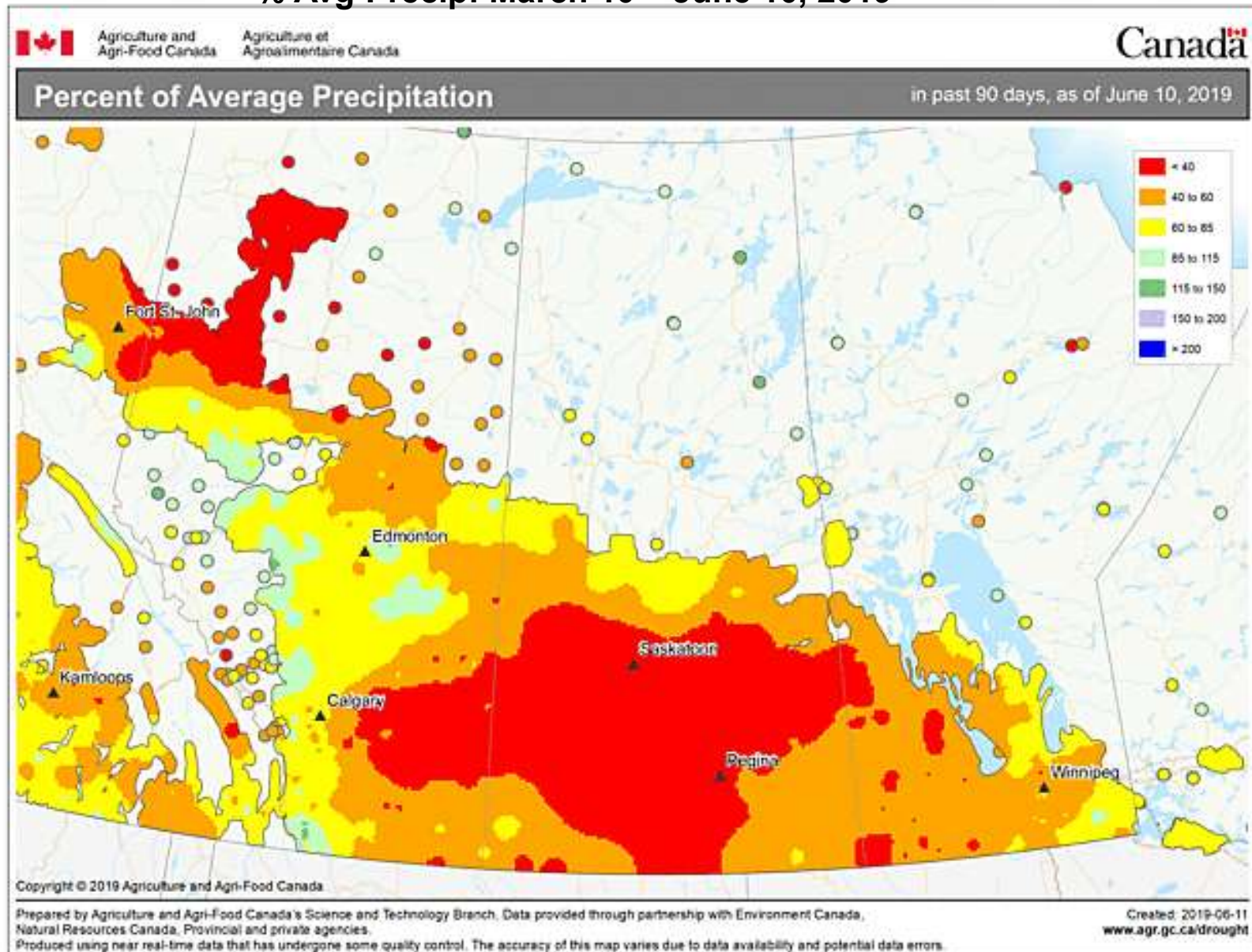
Before you leave the shop

- Running through the seed drill
 - Checking Openers: Worn or Okay?
 - Air Seals on Tanks
 - Rotate the hoses
 - Front to back and side to side leveled
 - Packer pressure
 - Know your equipment



Poor Establishment

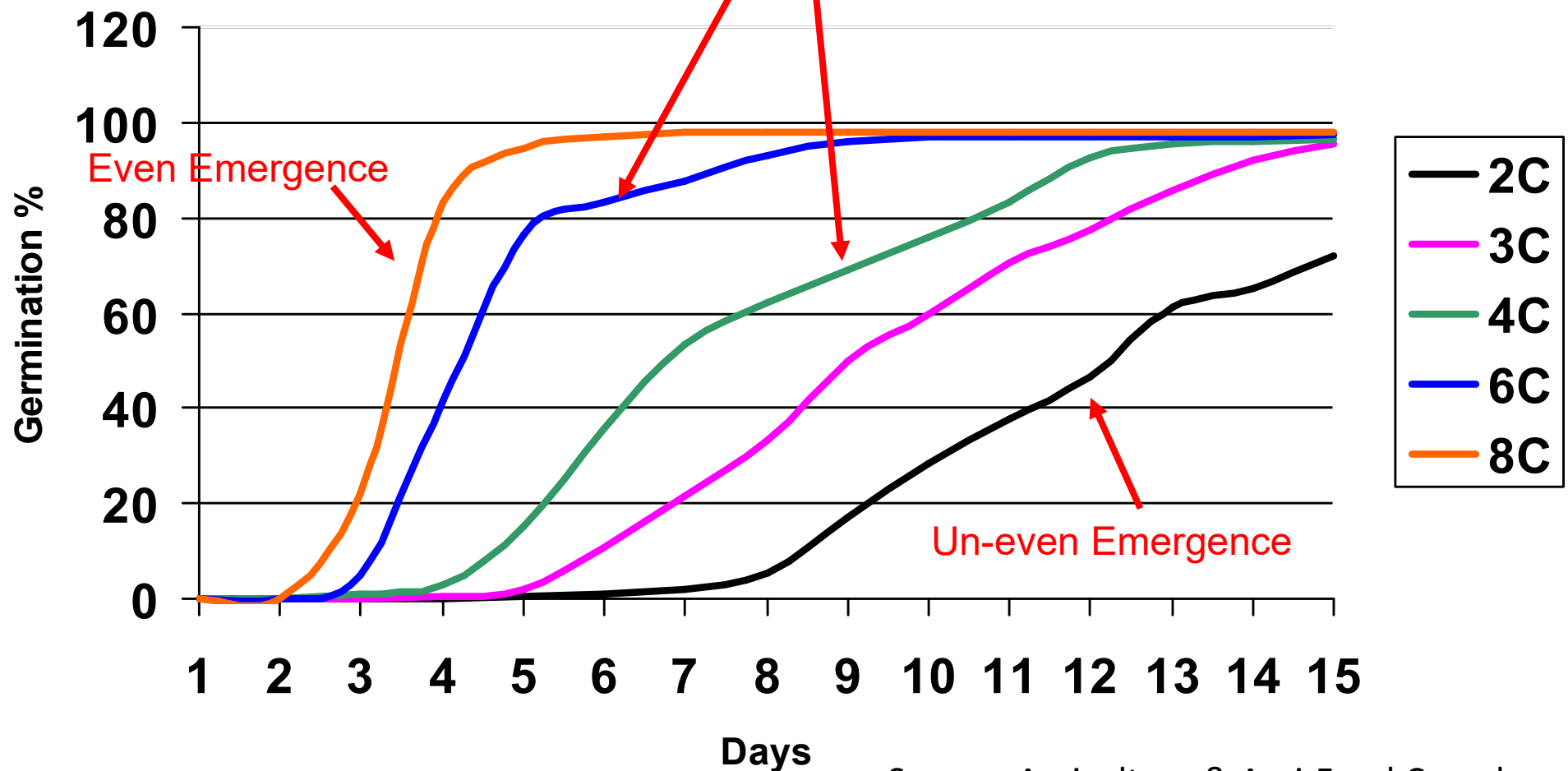
% Avg Precip: March 10 – June 10, 2019



2 C = 41 F
8 C = 46.4

Germination over Time

Many fields fall between these lines.... With emergence occurring several days later



Source: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada

Soil Temperature

- Measure & average over minimum of three days
(Temps taken at 1" at 7-9 AM and 4-6 PM)
- Canola can imbibe water and germinate at 2°C (36°F)
BUT:
 - Growth rate will decrease
 - Emergence % compromised
 - Clock ticking on seed treatment
 - Optimum soil temp is 10°C (50 F)
 - A good starting point is 5°C (41 F)

Question:

What is the ideal speed of seeding?

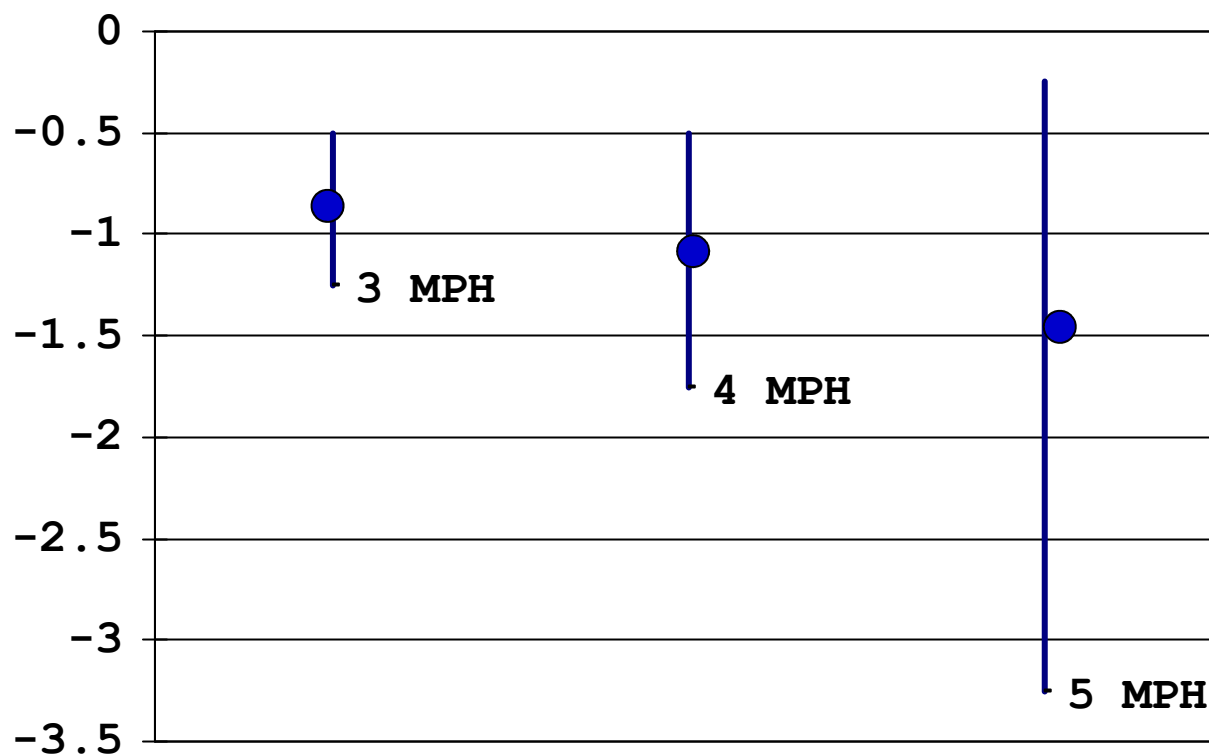
Answer:

The speed that ensures that the majority of seed is placed in the ½ to 1” layer below the press wheel furrow giving adequate separation between fertilizer and seed.



How fast is too fast?

<u>Seeding Speed</u>	<u>Avg. Depth</u>	<u>Range of Depth</u>
3 MPH	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	0.5-1.25"
4 MPH	1"	0.5-1.75"
5 MPH	1.5"	0.25-3.25"



Source: Canola Council of Canada

Note Seed in Fertilizer Row



Source: Canola Council of Canada

5.3 mph



Stubble disturbance @ 4.1 mph



Stubble disturbance @ 5.0 mph



Stubble disturbance @ 6.2 mph

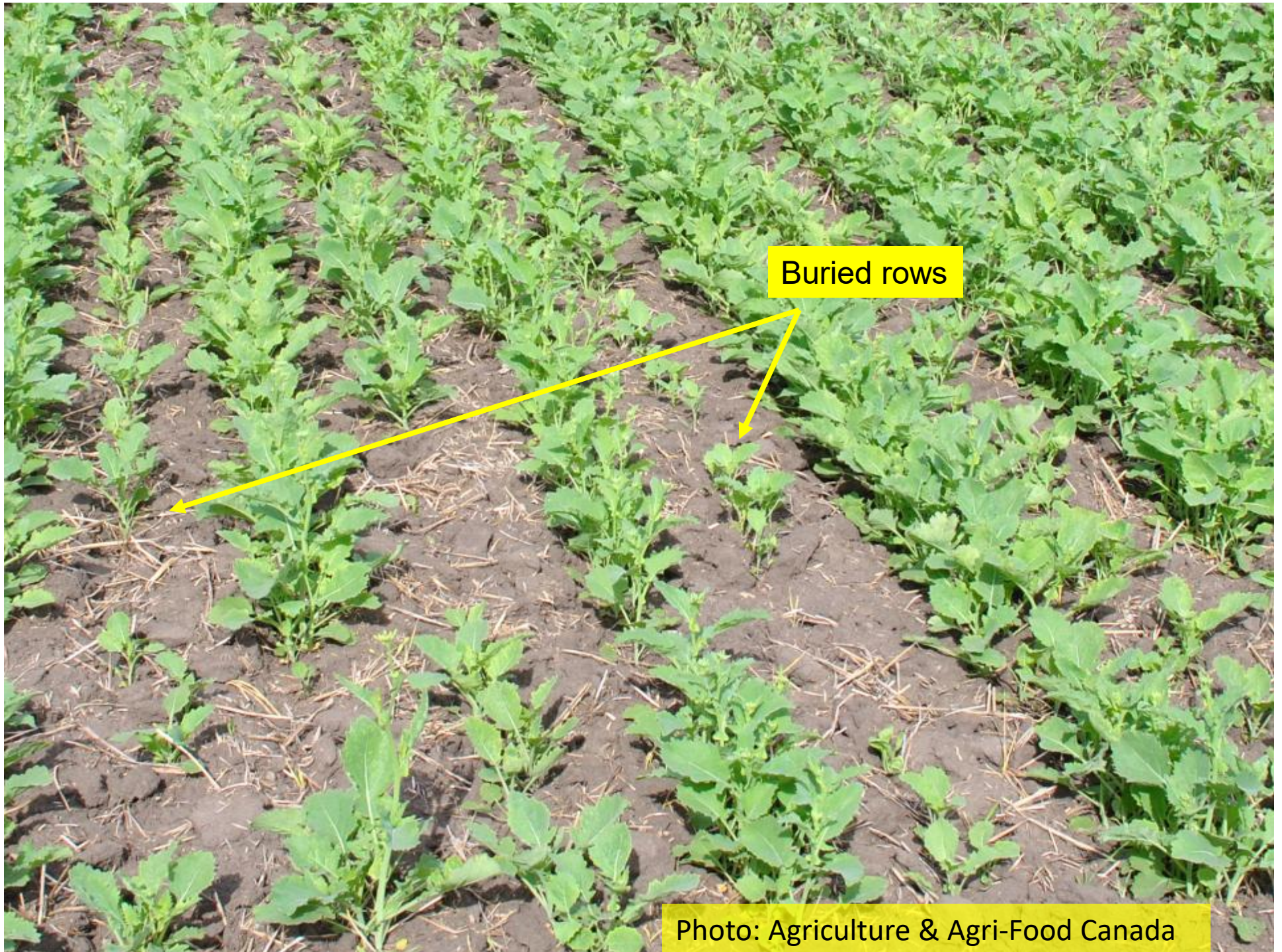


Photo: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada



Deep Seeding

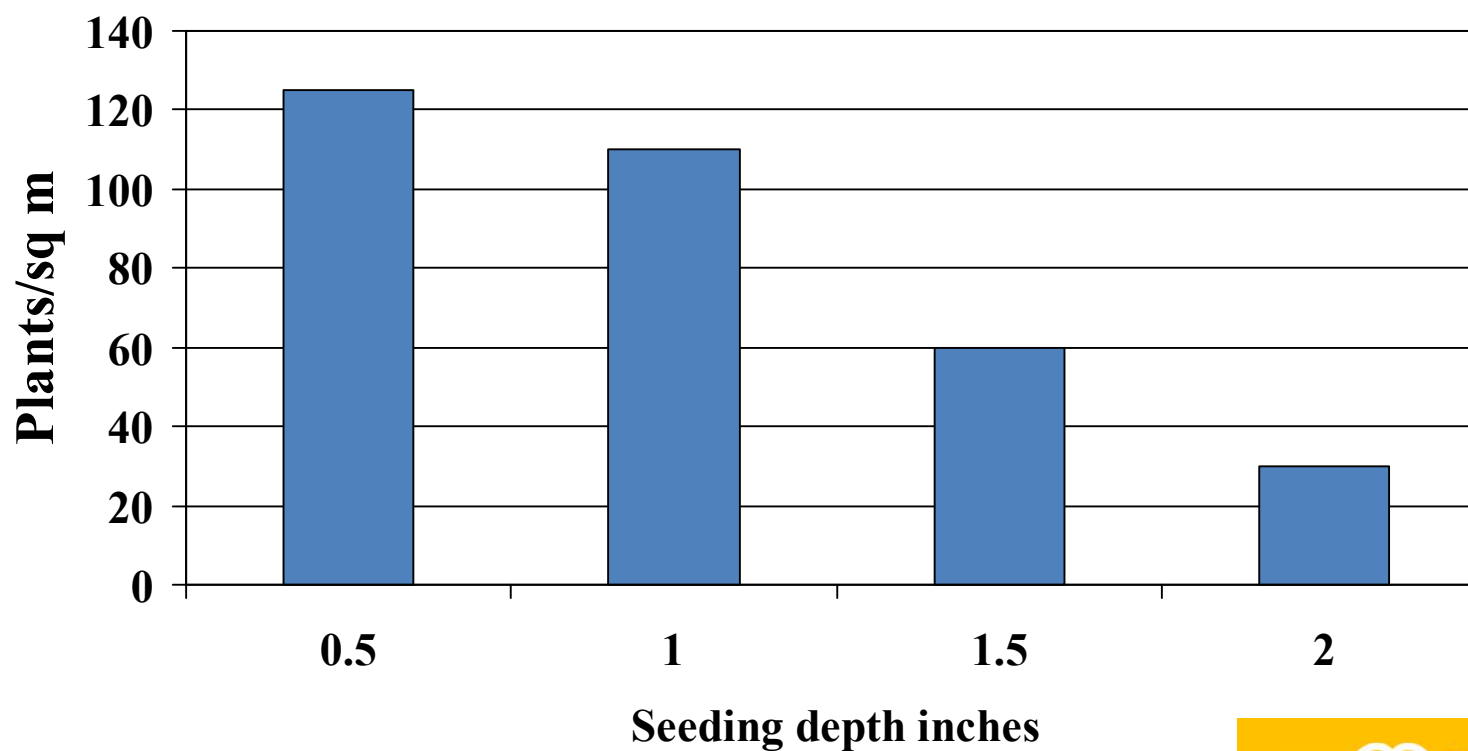
Photo: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada



Confirmed with wire-stem (*Rhizoctonia solani*)

Photo: D. Kaminski, MAF

Effect of seeding depth on plant population



How to hit 75% emergence?

- Time of seeding
 - Seed into 5 C (41 F) or higher, 0.5-1" deep
 - Seed into moisture, adjust packing pressure
 - Calibrate frequently
 - Check placement/separation frequently, adjust speed
 - Follow safe rates of seed-placed fertilizer
 - Use premium seed treatments?



Photos: Warren Ward, Autumn Barnes



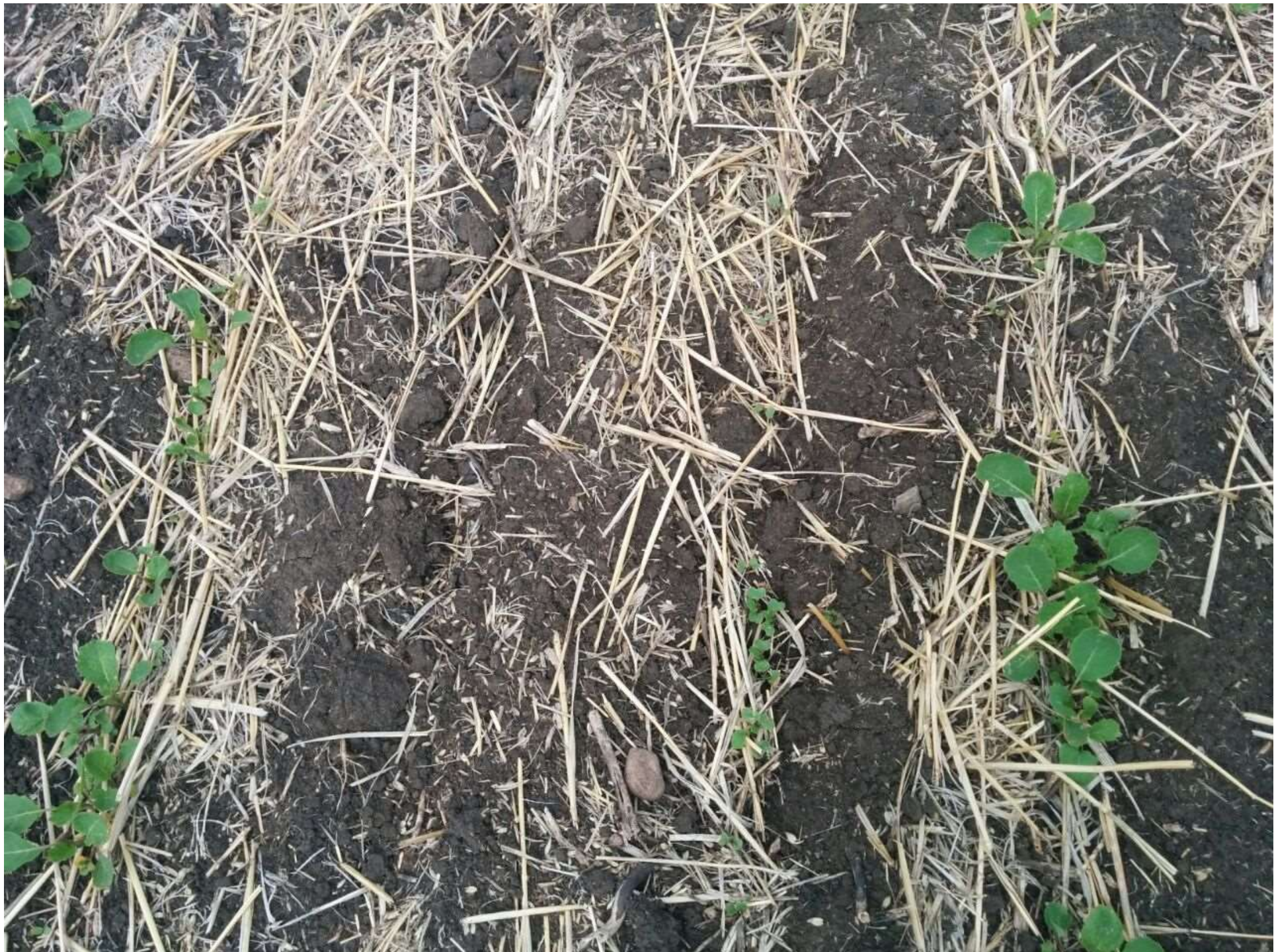
Evaluate Plant Stand



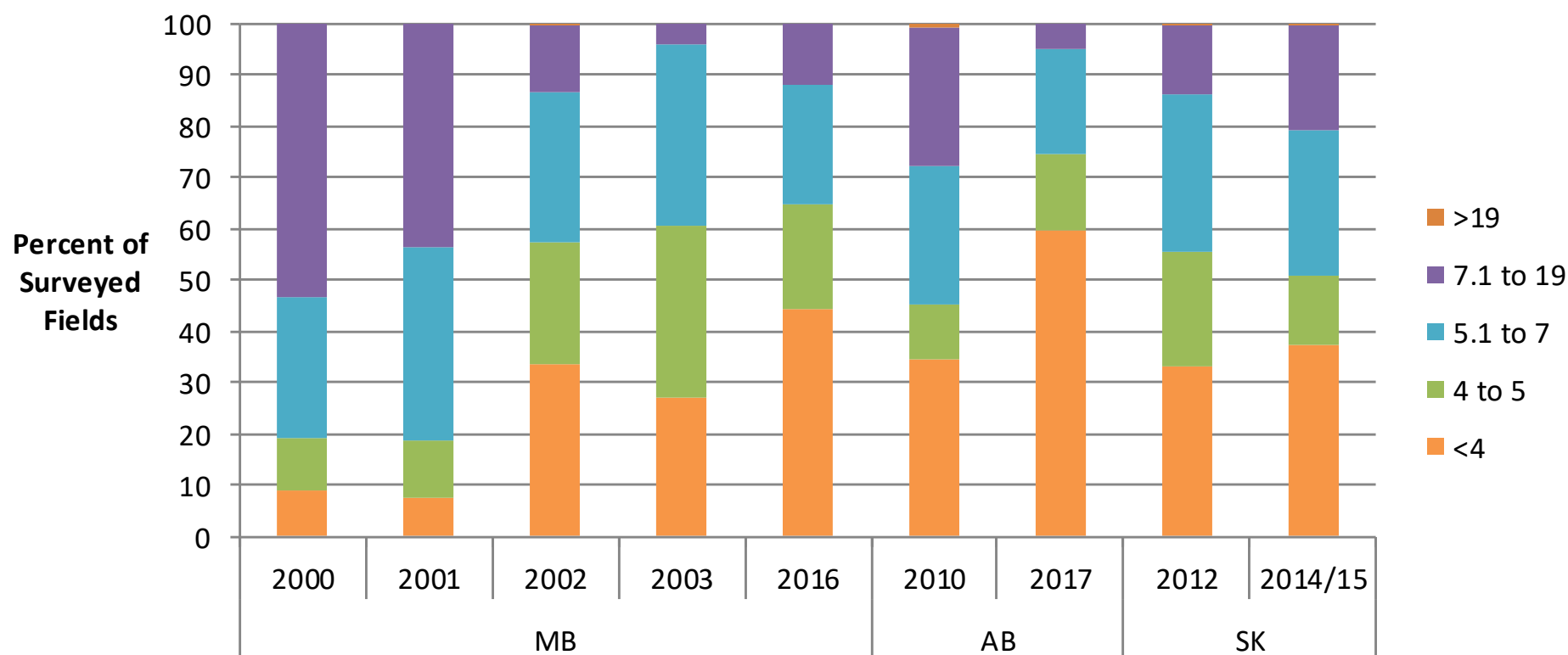
Photo: Justine Cornelsen



Photo: Gregory Sekulic



Surveyed canola density

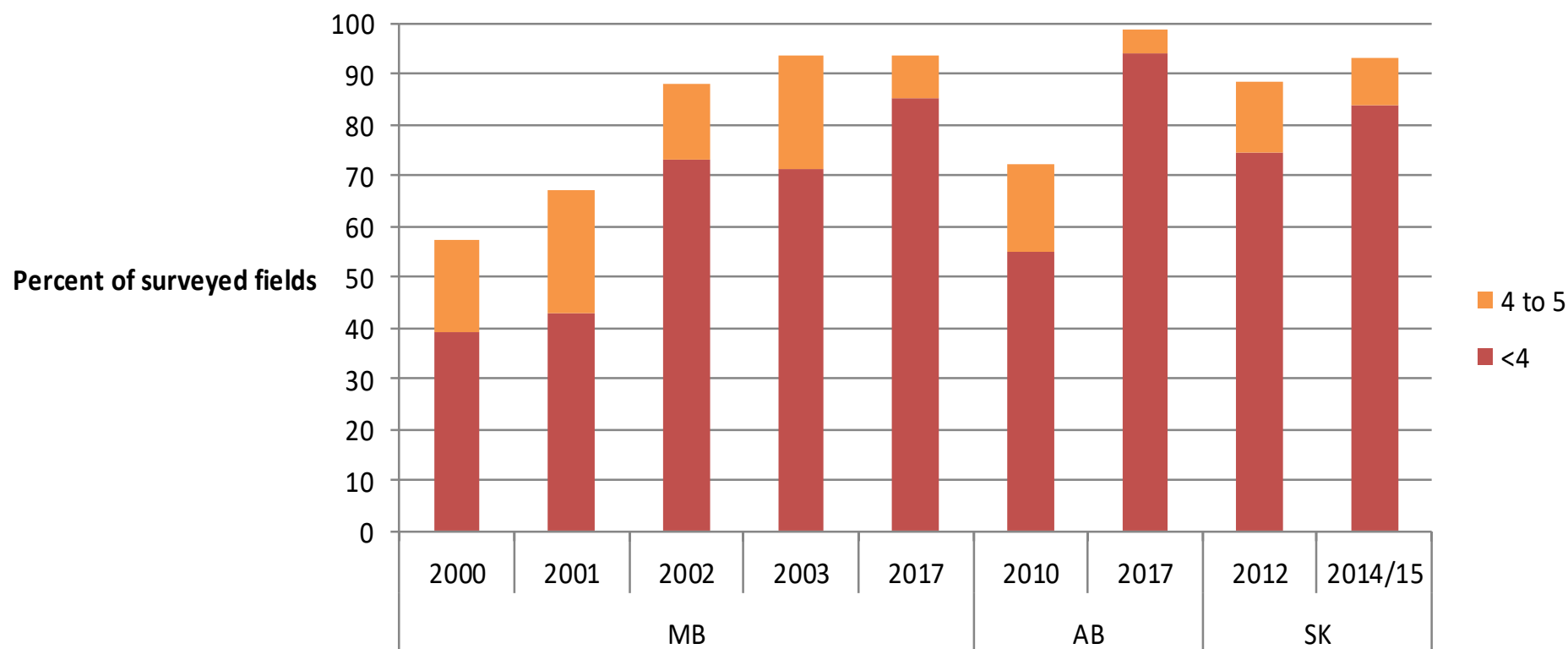


Source: Julia Leeson AAFC 2018



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Fields with patches of sub-optimal canola density



Source: Julia Leeson AAFC 2018



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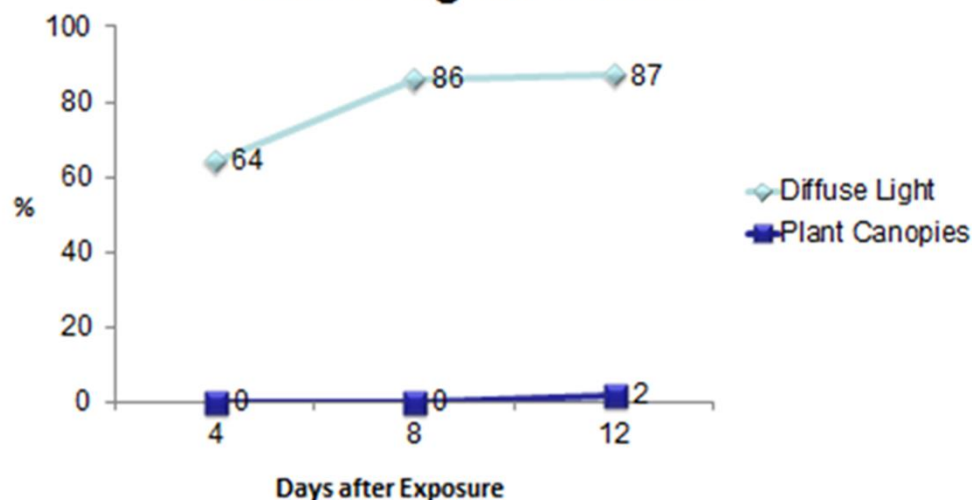


Protect Seedlings

Low/Variable Population?

- Longer & more variable canopy closure & maturity
- Insect thresholds may be lower
- Increased weed pressure
 - Budget for extra weed control

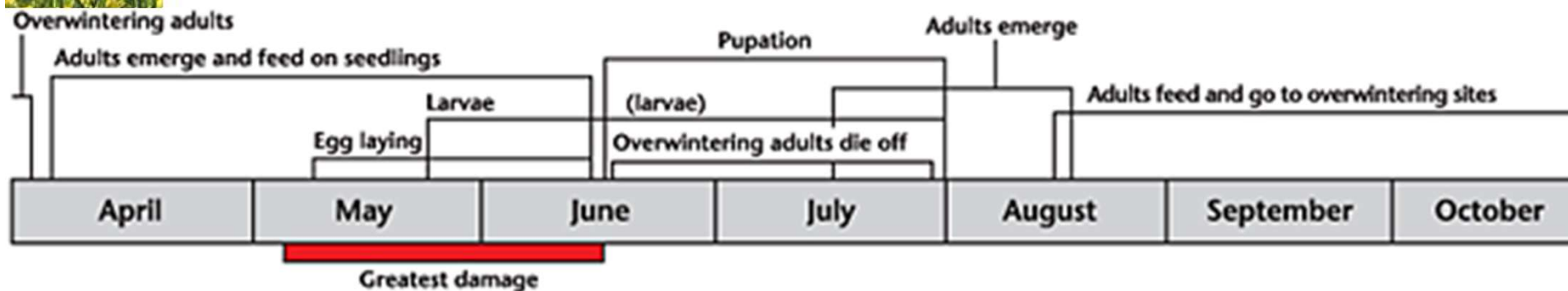
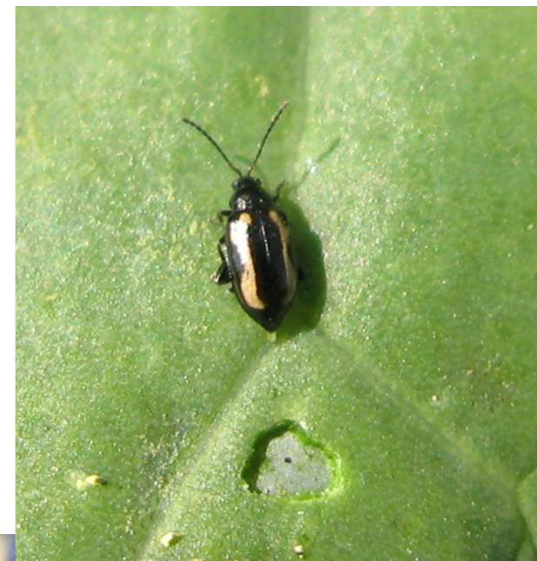
Dandelion Germination
- with 2 light sources

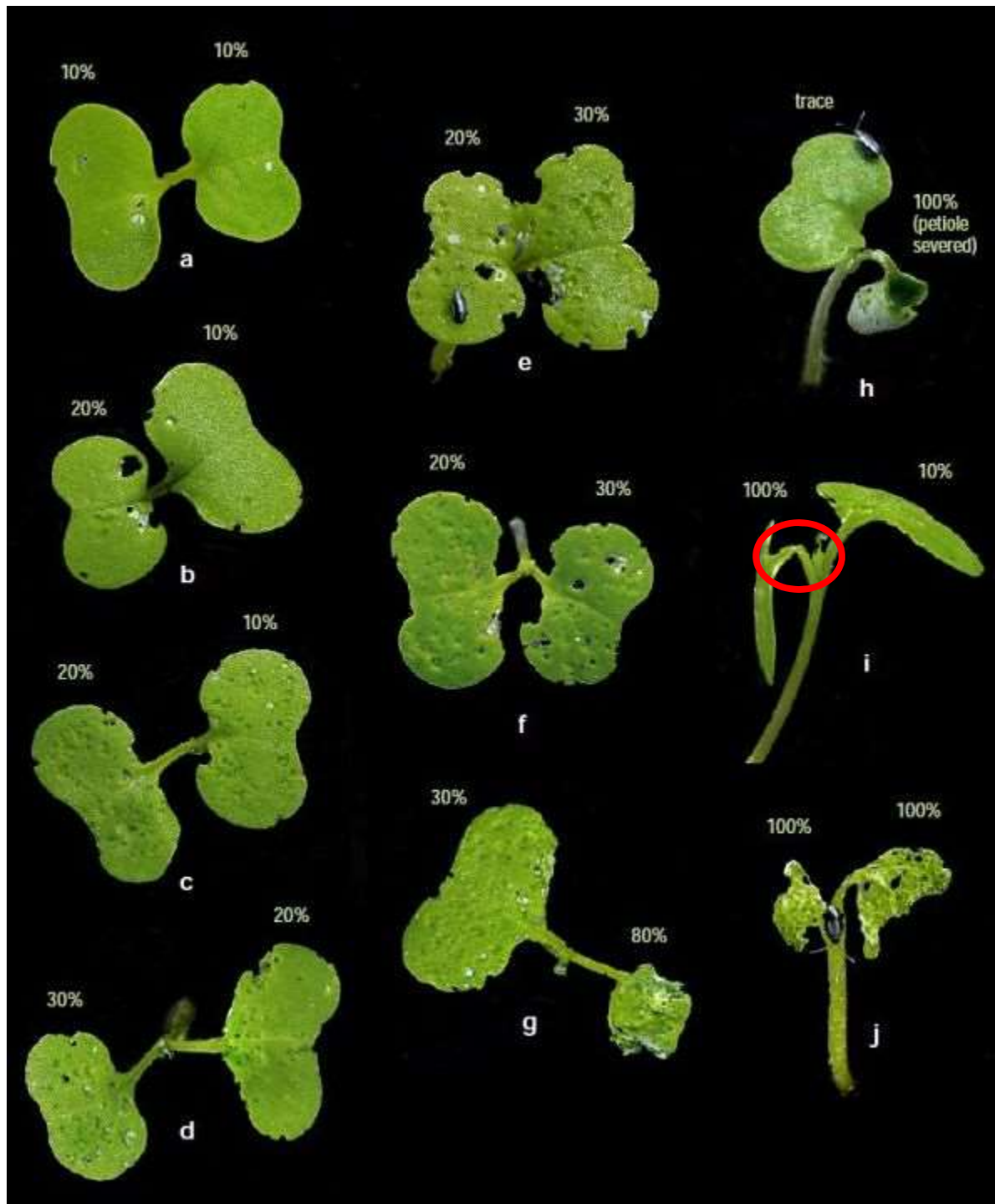


T. Górski. 1975. Germination of seeds in the shadow of plants. *Physiol. Plant* 34:342-346
- rhubarb, rye, barley, dense currant, and wild shrubs canopies

Flea Beetles

- Cold, dry = slow plant growth
 - Feeding on underside of leaves & stems
 - Wind
- Warm, calm = active feeding & active growing
 - Tops of leaves
- Poor establishment = worse







Re-evaluate stand & plan for next year





Residue management during harvest



Herbicide residue risk?

- Fields with history of Group 2, 4, 5 or 15
 - Check labels – not all are residual or have action on canola
- Normal biological activity inhibited
 - Dry, cool, low OM, pH
- Herbicide stacking?
- CHECK LABEL for re-cropping intervals





Photos: Autumn Barnes 2018

Gr2 carryover, Claresholm AB

Gr2 carryover @ Carmangay, AB



Questions?



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