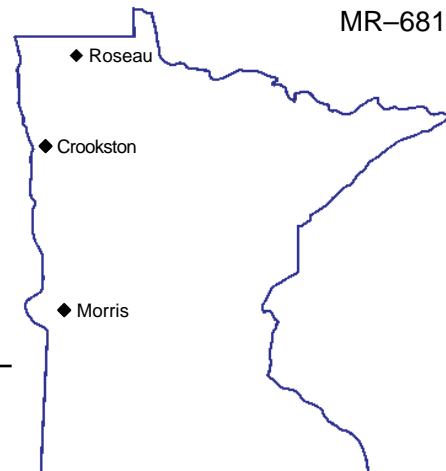


# Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station

# VARIETY TRIALS

## Canola



Locations of canola trials.

Successful canola crop production depends to a considerable extent on selecting the best varieties for a particular farm. For that reason, canola varieties have been compared in past years with trial plots on Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station fields at Morris, and are currently in trials on farmers' fields in Crookston and Roseau. Important old varieties and new varieties are grown in replicated plots at each location. These plots are handled so that the factors affecting yield and other characteristics are as nearly the same for all varieties at each location as is possible.

### Variety Classifications

Canola varieties are not classified into "recommended" or other groupings. The varieties are listed alphabetically. The majority of the varieties are either privately developed or from Agriculture Canada. The developer of each variety is designated by the letter "D" and the marketer by the letter "M" in the seed source column in this report's tables. Seed of the varieties tested should be available from the designated marketer.

### Interpreting the Tables

The LSD (Least Significant Difference) figures listed under the yield columns in the tables are statistical measures of variability within the trials. This statistic is used to determine whether the differences between

two quality tests are due primarily to genetic difference in the varieties.

If the yield difference between two varieties equals or exceeds the LSD value listed at the bottom of each yield column, one can conclude that the higher yielding variety was superior in yield. If the difference is less, greater attention should be given to other traits which are also important in making your variety choices.

These trials are not designed for crop (species) comparisons, because the various crops are grown on different fields or with different management. The data should only be used to compare varieties within a table.

Relative maturities of canola varieties are indicated in the tables as days after planting to blooming and maturity.

### Authors/Researchers

Authors of this canola report are: Ervin A. Oelke, and David G. LeGare. General assistance for field work was provided by county extension educators Herman J. Kandel, Russell K. Severson, Vincent W. Crary and Dale I. Carter. N. Barber also assisted at Morris, and Donn J. Vellekson at Roseau.

The Crookston testing site was on the M. Casavan farm. At Roseau the testing site was on the M. Baumgartner farm.

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**For Crop Production 1997** \_\_\_\_\_

# **CANOLA** **VARIETY TRIALS**

**Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station — University of Minnesota**  
**December 1996**

Results of Public and Private Canola Tests Conducted by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. This report was prepared by Ervin A. Oelke, extension agronomist, and David G. LeGare, associate scientist, Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108. [phone: 612/625-1211; e-mail: <oelke002@maroon.tc.umn.edu>].

## **Spring Canola Variety Trials**

Canola (*Brassica napus* or *B. rapa*) is used for edible oil extraction and protein feed meal. Canola oil is considered one of the highest quality edible oils available. Considerable acreage of spring canola is grown in Canada. Interest in spring canola has increased recently in Minnesota. In 1990 there were about 8,000 acres grown in Minnesota while acreage planted to canola grew to about 70,000 acres by 1996.

Canola is a crop developed from oilseed rape by Canadian plant breeders. The first canola variety was licensed in 1974.

The oil in canola seed contains less than 2 percent erucic acid. This compares with the 20 to 40 percent level of erucic acid found in oilseed rape. The meal remaining after oil extraction contains less than 0.1 percent of glucosinolate (sulfur containing compounds) compared with about 1 percent in rapeseed meal. High levels of erucic acid in food oils are hazardous to health, and high levels of glucosinolates are detrimental in livestock feeds. Therefore, canola is also referred to as “double low” or “00” rapeseed.

The canola varieties described here are spring-sown types. Winter canola varieties were previously evaluated by University of Minnesota researchers at locations throughout the state. In trials over 15 year/locations, less than 30 percent of the trials successfully overwintered, making current varieties too risky for Minnesota’s growing conditions.

Production information is provided in the canola chapter of the *Alternative Field Crops Manual*. The cost of the manual is \$45. Contact your county extension educator or the Center for Alternative Plant & Animal Products, 352 Alderman Hall, Univer-

sity of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108 for more information about this publication. A more complete *Canola Growers Manual* on canola production is available from the Canola Council of Canada, 400-167 Lombard Ave, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0T6 (telephone 204-982-2100). It contains detailed information on canola production practices and costs \$68.00 (U.S.). The Canola Council also provides free annual updates to keep the information in the manual current. Please keep in mind while using this manual, that not all pesticides used in Canada are legal in the United States. Always confirm the clearance of a pesticide with your local dealer or county extension educator.

## Variety/Test Line Name Changes

<b>Variety Name .....</b>	<b>Test Line</b>
IMC 02 .....	CID 4482
IMC 03 .....	YA 307
IMC 130 .....	CID 4477
CL20-20 .....	EX-CG2020
CL 2070 .....	PF7041/91
Clavet .....	SW 02516
Coronet .....	SW 02502
Hudson .....	M1-9099
Eagle .....	SW 02530
Challenger .....	SW 02549
Impulse .....	SW 02737

Table 1. Seed yield of canola (*Brassica napus* and *B. rapa*) varieties, in pounds per acre, at Roseau, Crookston, and Morris, Minnesota. [1]

Note Key:

[1] Pounds per acre is measured at 10% moisture.

[2] Source Codes refers to the "developer," "marketer" and "supplemental codes" noted in Table 4.

[3] North means the average of Roseau and Crookston for 1995 and 1996.

[4] State means the average of all trials and locations including 1995 results at Morris. No 1996 results are available for Morris.

[5] Long-term averages at three locations for Global (1991-93, 1995-96) and Hyola 401 (1991-96) are 1,559 and 2,072, respectively.

[6] PF 7041/91 renamed CL 2070; SW 02530 renamed Eagle; SW 02549 renamed Challenger.

[7] Not tested at Crookston in 1996.

[8] Not tested at Crookston in 1995 or 1996.

Locations: Rou=Roseau; Cr=Crookston.

Variety	Source Codes [2]	1996			1995-96	
		Rou	Cr	AVG	North [3]	State [4]
45A71	D14/M16	1583	1635	1609	—	—
46A05	D14/M16	1906	1752	1829	1833	1784
46A15	D14/M11	1882	2020	1951	—	—
46A65	D14/M16	2024	2352	2188	—	—
89B	D10/M8/SP	1509	1662	1586	—	—
96006	D5/M11/L	1374	1363	1369	—	—
96010	D5/M11/L	1777	1891	1834	—	—
96017	D5/M11/L	1369	1709	1539	—	—
BC 94-123	D4/M11	1605	—	—	—	—
Brigade	D15/M9	1676	1809	1743	1759	—
CL20-20	D18/M5/H/97	1809	—	—	—	—
Clavet	D15/M11	1818	—	—	—	—
CMT 103	D10/M8/SP	995	1224	1110	—	—
CN505	D6/M4	1687	1956	1822	—	—
CN509	D6/M4	1600	1572	1586	—	—
Coronet	D15/M11	1633	1836	1735	—	—
Crusher	D15/M9	1465	2111	1788	1802	1701
Defender	D15/M9	1857	1843	1850	1716	—
DP1/95	D9/15	1649	2050	1850	—	—
DP3/95	D9/15	1784	1886	1835	—	—
Ebony	D11/M10/O	1534	1817	1676	1668	1589
FE-107	D10/M8/SP	1652	1655	1654	—	—
Frontier	D3/M3	1536	1854	1695	1674	—
Global [5]	D15/M13	1525	2006	1766	1569	1502
Helios	D9/M17	1567	—	—	—	—
Hudson	D7/M5/97	1979	1730	1855	1911	1855
Hyola 308	D17/M9/H	2200	—	—	2103 [7]	2113
Hyola 330	D17/M9/H	2086	—	—	2274 [7]	2229
Hyola 401 [5]	D17/M9/H	2000	2284	2142	2196	2100
Hyola 420	D17/M9/H	2024	2104	2064	2096	2077

Table 1. Seed yield of canola (*Brassica napus* and *B. rapa*) varieties, in pounds per acre, at Roseau, Crookston, and Morris, Minnesota. [1]

Variety	Source Codes [2]	Rou	1996	AVG	1995-96	
			Cr		North [3]	State [4]
Hysyn 110	D17/M9	1640	—	—	1683 [7]	1578
IMC 02	D10/M8/SP	1587	2029	1808	—	—
IMC 03	D10/M8/SP	1817	2073	1945	—	—
IMC 130	D10/M8/SP	1302	1830	1566	—	—
Impact	D15/M5	1830	—	—	1628 [8]	—
Impulse	D15/M9	1440	1895	1668	1704	—
Jewel	D11/M10/O	2093	1536	1815	1791	1702
Legacy	D15/M12	1899	1963	1931	1864	—
LG 3260	D11/M10/O	1606	1746	1676	—	—
LG 3310	D11/M10	1893	1766	1830	—	—
LG 3369	D11/M10/O	1699	2201	1950	—	—
Magnum	D11/M1	1829	1631	1730	1882	1797
Mari	D7/M2	1569	1331	1450	1598	1670
Norseman	D15/M9	1758	1687	1723	1626	—
OAC Springfield	D13/M1/M5/M6	1785	—	—	1800 [7]	1715
OAC Summit	D13/M1	1937	2038	1988	1882	1822
Oscar	D1/M5	1756	1692	1724	1634	—
Pearl	D11/M10	1540	1668	1604	1588	1527
PF 7041/91 [6]	D12/M5/97	2007	2061	2034	—	—
PRO 4/95	D9/M17	1581	—	—	—	—
Quantum	D3/M3	2004	2190	2097	—	—
Reward	D16/M13	1480	1615	1548	1445	1391
SCH 006	D10/M8/H/97	2170	1865	2018	—	—
SCH 007	D10/M8/H	1924	2323	2124	—	—
Sponsor	D15/M1	1897	2275	2086	2002	—
SW 02530 [6]	D15/M11	1676	1730	1703	—	—
SW 02549 [6]	D15/M11	1660	2132	1896	—	—
SWLM 02578	D15/M11	1795	2420	2108	—	—
SWLM 02579	D15/M11	1970	2350	2160	—	—
Tobin	D2/M13	1351	1594	1473	1341	1272
Topscore	D9/M15	1680	2223	1952	1981	—
Trojan	D15/M12	1781	1707	1744	1614	1514
Victor	D8/M13	1754	—	—	1868 [8]	—
ZSCOO6	D17/M11	1567	—	—	—	—
Mean		1725	1879	1796	—	—
LSD 0.05		229	355	212	—	—

Table 2. Bloom, maturity and lodging characteristics of canola (*Brassica napus* and *B. rapa*) varieties at Roseau and Crookston, Minnesota (1996).

Note Key:

[1] Expressed as DAP (days after planting).

[2] Lodging Score: 1=erect, 9=flat. Lodging readings made August 14 at Roseau and July 30 at Crookston.

Variety	10% Bloom		90% Bloom		Maturity		Lodging	
	Rou [1]	Cr [1]	Rou [1]	Cr [1]	Rou [1]	Cr [1]	Rou [2]	Cr [2]
45A71	40	38	63	63	81	85	3.5	8.0
46A05	41	39	64	63	85	87	4.3	7.5
46A15	38	37	59	58	85	82	3.0	7.3
46A65	40	38	63	62	87	88	3.3	5.8
89B	41	39	63	59	85	85	5.3	8.0
96006	45	47	69	71	94	94	2.8	4.3
96010	40	36	65	64	87	85	4.5	7.3
96017	46	45	68	69	92	92	4.3	7.0
BC 94-123	40	—	62	—	83	—	2.8	—
Brigade	41	39	65	67	85	90	2.3	4.5
CL20-20	37	—	58	—	83	—	3.5	—
Clavet	41	—	65	—	85	—	3.0	—
CMT 103	45	45	69	69	91	93	6.8	8.3
CN505	42	39	64	65	87	92	2.0	6.8
CN509	39	37	60	59	78	81	4.3	8.0
Coronet	41	39	65	68	84	90	3.0	6.5
Crusher	44	43	67	69	89	91	2.5	1.8
Defender	40	38	63	65	86	85	3.0	8.3
DP1/95	42	39	64	63	87	89	3.8	5.5
DP3/95	43	43	67	69	93	95	4.5	6.5
Ebony	44	42	65	65	91	94	3.3	5.3
FE-107	39	36	59	58	83	80	4.5	8.5
Frontier	40	39	62	63	84	86	3.8	8.0
Global	45	44	70	69	93	93	3.8	3.8
Helios	45	—	69	—	92	—	3.8	—
Hudson	39	37	59	58	83	80	3.5	7.3
Hyola 308	36	—	54	—	75	—	3.8	—
Hyola 330	36	—	54	—	79	—	4.0	—
Hyola 401	38	34	58	56	85	87	3.3	5.3
Hyola 420	39	35	60	58	85	86	2.3	6.3
Hysyn 110	31	—	52	—	69	—	2.0	—
IMC 02	42	40	65	63	88	91	5.3	7.5
IMC 03	42	40	64	65	87	92	5.3	8.5
IMC 130	44	44	66	64	87	90	5.8	8.0
Impact	40	—	65	—	87	—	4.3	—
Impulse	44	44	69	69	92	93	3.5	3.8
Jewel	40	38	63	62	87	87	3.8	6.5
Legacy	39	37	63	63	86	86	4.0	6.8
LG 3260	39	36	59	58	81	84	4.5	6.0
LG 3310	41	39	66	67	87	88	4.3	6.0

Table 2 continued. Bloom, maturity and lodging characteristics of canola (*Brassica napus* and *B. rapa*) varieties at Roseau and Crookston, Minnesota (1996).

Variety	10% Bloom		90% Bloom		Maturity		Lodging	
	Rou [1]	Cr [1]	Rou [1]	Cr [1]	Rou [1]	Cr [1]	Rou [2]	Cr [2]
LG 3369	40	38	64	61	90	88	4.5	6.3
Magnum	42	39	64	64	88	84	3.5	5.8
Mari	45	45	68	69	88	88	4.0	6.5
Norseman	42	39	67	68	89	90	4.0	5.8
OAC Springfield	39	—	56	—	84	—	4.5	—
OAC Summit	43	43	64	67	88	90	3.8	7.3
Oscar	44	43	67	71	93	95	3.0	5.8
Pearl	42	39	65	68	88	89	4.8	8.3
PF 7041/91	41	40	65	68	90	92	3.0	6.5
PRO 4/95	42	—	68	—	91	—	3.5	—
Quantum	40	38	64	65	86	89	3.0	5.8
Reward	32	29	52	56	69	71	3.0	7.5
SCH 006	41	38	65	63	89	85	3.3	7.8
SCH 007	41	38	63	61	87	89	4.3	6.0
Sponsor	44	43	66	66	89	92	3.0	4.5
SW 02530	39	38	65	64	85	86	4.0	7.3
SW 02549	43	41	67	68	89	91	3.0	4.8
SWLM 02578	41	39	66	67	89	89	2.5	3.8
SWLM 02579	41	40	65	69	89	91	2.8	7.0
Tobin	31	29	53	56	68	70	2.3	5.3
Topscore	42	41	66	67	88	90	4.5	6.0
Trojan	40	39	66	67	88	91	4.3	6.5
Victor	42	—	63	—	86	—	3.5	—
ZSCOO6	32	—	52	—	71	—	2.0	—
Mean	40	39	63	64	86	88	3.7	6.4
LSD (0.05)	1	1	2	2	3	3	1.5	2.0

Table 3. Height, test weight, sclerotinia susceptibility and oil characteristics of canola varieties at Roseau and Crookston, Minnesota (1996).

Note Key:

[1] Height expressed in inches.

[2] Test weight expressed in pounds per bushel, based on 5% moisture.

[3] Sclerotinia infection (white mold): notes taken between 90% bloom and physiological maturity. Scores are visual estimates of percent plants infected.

[4] Oil based on 5% moisture.

Locations: Rou=Roseau; Cr=Crookston.

Variety	Height [1]		Test Weight [2]		Sclerotinia [3]		Oil [4]	
	Rou	Cr	Rou	Cr	Rou	Cr	Rou	Cr
45A71	50	53	51.1	51.4	8	28	41.0	40.7
46A05	49	46	51.2	51.8	3	24	43.0	41.9
46A15	46	45	51.6	51.9	4	28	44.9	42.9
46A65	53	52	50.8	49.8	4	9	43.7	44.0
89B	47	50	51.3	51.3	14	34	42.8	41.7
96006	49	52	50.9	51.3	0	2	39.6	37.3
96010	47	50	51.5	52.5	2	13	44.0	40.3
96017	54	51	51.5	50.9	0	9	43.1	40.6
BC 94-123	49	—	50.7	—	1	—	44.5	—
Brigade	52	54	51.6	51.4	3	6	41.9	41.3
CL20-20	43	—	51.0	—	2	—	43.0	—
Clavet	49	—	50.5	—	0	—	43.1	—
CMT 103	50	51	51.1	50.7	6	3	40.9	40.0
CN505	52	55	49.5	49.1	1	9	45.4	42.6
CN509	48	51	51.0	52.3	0	21	43.2	41.7
Coronet	51	55	50.4	51.7	1	13	42.8	41.0
Crusher	52	57	52.1	52.5	1	2	41.8	41.9
Defender	51	55	51.4	52.0	4	33	43.4	40.9
DP1/95	49	52	51.2	51.1	9	16	42.5	41.7
DP3/95	55	61	51.4	51.3	0	14	42.4	42.5
Ebony	55	52	50.6	49.0	1	7	44.1	42.5
FE-107	46	48	51.8	52.4	10	38	43.8	41.9
Frontier	46	54	51.4	52.1	6	19	44.7	41.0
Global	55	57	51.0	50.5	0	2	41.8	40.7
Helios	56	—	51.2	—	0	—	40.7	—
Hudson	49	51	51.0	51.9	4	28	45.1	42.1
Hyola 308	43	—	51.3	—	0	—	41.4	—
Hyola 330	43	—	48.9	—	0	—	42.1	—
Hyola 401	44	45	51.0	51.4	4	9	42.4	41.0
Hyola 420	48	50	51.0	50.9	1	15	43.8	43.2
Hysyn 110	49	—	52.4	—	0	—	41.7	—
IMC 02	49	56	51.0	50.9	1	14	44.2	43.5
IMC 03	51	54	50.9	50.7	3	9	43.7	41.8
IMC 130	49	54	51.9	51.2	13	10	42.0	41.2
Impact	52	—	51.7	—	2	—	43.1	—

Table 3 continued. Height, test weight, sclerotinia susceptibility and oil characteristics of canola varieties at Roseau and Crookston, Minnesota (1996).

Variety	Height [1]		Test Weight [2]		Sclerotinia [3]		Oil [4]	
	Rou	Cr	Rou	Cr	Rou	Cr	Rou	Cr
Impulse	54	55	51.9	52.0	1	4	41.6	41.1
Jewel	49	54	50.8	51.4	4	11	44.6	41.4
Legacy	50	53	51.3	51.9	11	28	42.7	40.4
LG 3260	47	51	52.4	51.8	18	14	43.8	43.2
LG 3310	51	55	50.7	51.3	1	14	42.7	41.7
LG 3369	48	53	51.5	51.5	9	17	43.3	41.8
Magnum	50	54	50.0	51.0	1	6	44.1	42.3
Mari	50	57	52.0	52.8	4	14	44.2	39.2
Norseman	53	56	51.8	51.9	3	7	42.1	41.4
OAC Springfield	43	—	50.3	—	2	—	46.0	—
OAC Summit	50	54	51.2	51.7	1	10	45.4	40.6
Oscar	49	48	52.0	51.8	0	4	41.9	37.9
Pearl	49	57	51.3	52.1	8	33	42.0	40.7
PF 7041/91	49	57	50.2	50.0	0	5	43.9	42.0
PRO 4/95	53	—	51.0	—	1	—	41.1	—
Quantum	54	56	51.8	52.5	0	7	44.0	41.5
Reward	45	42	51.8	51.9	0	0	43.2	40.2
SCH 006	51	55	51.7	52.1	1	33	42.5	40.1
SCH 007	51	52	51.5	51.4	5	13	42.8	41.3
Sponsor	58	58	52.4	52.0	2	8	41.3	41.3
SW 02530	54	52	51.7	52.1	10	28	40.8	41.1
SW 02549	54	56	51.8	51.4	1	8	42.6	41.6
SWLM 02578	52	54	51.2	51.1	1	1	42.0	41.7
SWLM 02579	55	55	50.6	50.7	1	19	42.1	41.0
Tobin	43	42	52.5	52.7	0	0	42.0	40.1
Topscore	53	59	51.8	51.1	4	5	42.6	41.0
Trojan	52	58	51.3	51.4	3	26	41.7	39.5
Victor	53	—	51.2	—	2	—	43.5	—
ZSCOO6	48	—	52.3	—	0	—	41.8	—
Mean	50	53	51.3	51.5	3	14	42.9	40.5
LSD 0.05	4	6	0.6	0.5	7	15	—	—

Table 4. Canola seed sources, 1997. Categorized under "developer" or "marketer" and listed alphabetically in each group.

Note Key:

[1] Coding to left of each developer and marketer is keyed to Source Codes column in Table 1.

[2] Letter codes designating additional variety characteristics or availability considerations.

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**Developers [1]:**

D1 Ag Seed Research, Victoria, Australia  
 D2 Agriculture Canada, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada  
 D3 Alberta Wheat Pool, Alberta, Canada  
 D4 Bonis & Company Ltd., Lindsay, Ontario, Canada  
 D5 Calgene, Leesburg, Georgia

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D6 Cargill Hybrid, Fort Collins, Colorado  
 D7 Danisco Seed, Maribo Seeds, Copenhagen, Denmark  
 D8 Danish Plant Breeders  
 D9 DLF Trifolium, Germany  
 D10 InterMountain Canola - Cargill Foods, Spokane, Wash.

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D11 Limagrain Genetics, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada  
 D12 NPZ-Lembke, Germany  
 D13 Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, Canada  
 D14 Pioneer Hybrid International, Georgetown, Ontario, Canada  
 D15 Svalof Weibull Seed, Lindsay, Ontario, Canada

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D16 University of Manitoba  
 D17 Zeneca Seeds, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada  
 D18 Developer not revealed

**Marketers [1]:**

M1 Agri-Tel Grain Ltd., Box 808, Beausejour, MB, CANADA R0E 0C0  
 M2 Brett-Young Seeds, Box 99, St. Norbert P.S., Winnipeg, MB, CANADA R3V 1L5  
 M3 Calgene, RR 2 Box 207, Park River, ND 58270  
 M4 Cargill Hybrid, 2540 E. Drake Rd., Fort Collins, CO 80525  
 M5 Cenex-Land 'O Lakes, P.O. Box 1291, Minot, ND 58702

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M6 Cloutier Agra Seeds Inc., 3497 Pembina Hwy., Winnipeg, MB, CANADA R3V 1A4  
 M7 ICI Seeds, 266 Williamsburg Cl., Idaho Falls, ID 83404  
 M8 InterMountain Canola - Cargill Foods, E. 11322 37th Ave., Spokane, WA 99206  
 M9 Interstate Payco Seed, West Fargo, ND  
 M10 Limagrain Canada Seed, 4-411 Downy Rd., Saskatoon, SK, CANADA S7N 4L8

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M11 Marketing not determined  
 M12 Mycogen Plant Sciences, Prescott, WI  
 M13 Northern Sales, 135 Lombard Ave., Winnipeg, MB, CANADA R3B 0T4  
 M14 Pioneer Hybrid Inter., 12111 Mississauga Rd., RR 4, Georgetown, ON, CANADA L7G 4S7  
 M15 Proseed, 110 E. 7th, Box 69, Harvey, ND 58341

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Table 4 continued. Canola seed sources, 1997. Categorized under "developer" or "marketer" and listed alphabetically in each group.

M16 Proven Seed, Manitoba  
M17 SeedTec International, P.O. Box 40, Bozeman, MT 59771-0040

**Supplemental Codes [2]:**

H Hybrid  
O High Oil  
L Laurate Canola  
SP Specialty Oil  
97 Available in 1997

## Canola Planting Rate and Date

Rate is based on normal seedbeds and on normal size, good quality seed. Rate used can vary greatly depending on seed cost, desired stand, expected mortality, emerging ability, seed weight, seed germination, seedbed condition, depth of planting and planting equipment. Weight given is the most widely accepted in the U.S.

Crop Use	Bushel Weight (pounds)	Seeds/pound (number)	Rate/acre (pounds)	Rate (seeds)	Planting Date
<i>B napus</i>	50	140,000	8	25/square foot	May
<i>B rapa</i>	50	210,000	5	25/square foot	May