

This presentation is a brief summary of canola trial work by MSU in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan from 1986 through 2005.

The trials include several winter and spring canola variety trials, a winter canola planting date trial, a spring canola sulfur fertilizer trial, and a 3-year nitrogen fertilizer rate and timing trial.



Spring canola variety trials held in 3 U.P. locations in 1987. Number of varieties, average yields at each location , and hi/lo yields for each location are indicated. More complete information is available in the 1987 Upper Peninsula Research Report, MSU Department of Crop and Soil Science



Winter canola variety trials held in 2 U.P. locations in 1987. Number of varieties, average yields at each location , and hi/lo yields for each location are indicated.

Winter canola varieties yield much better than spring varieties under ideal conditions. However, depredation by deer and winter kill have proven to be too risky when growing winter canola. Spring canola varieties are now preferred.

More complete information is available in the 1987 Upper Peninsula Research Report, MSU Department of Crop and Soil Science



Winter canola variety trial at Chatham in 1988. Very good yields.



Two separate winter canola variety trial were conducted at Chatham in 1989, both with excellent yields.



A winter canola planting date trial was conducted at Chatham in 1989. 3 planting dates were included starting on August 12. Plantings were also made on August 20 and August 30. Crop yield dropped precipitously based on later planting date.



This slide captures the multi-year averages of spring and winter canola variety trials across all U.P. locations from 1986 through 1988.



A winter canola variety trial at Chatham performed poorly.



Winter canola variety trial in 1996, Menominee County. Yields were mediocre.



Spring canola variety trial in Menominee County with poor yields.

1997 Spring Canola Sulfur Fertility Trial						
<u>0 lb S/a</u>	<u>10 lb S/a</u>	<u>20 lb S/a</u>	<u>2lb foliar S</u>			
825	945	950	845			
810	1,415	1,375	1,025			
	97 Sp F <u>0 lb S/a</u> 825 810	97 Spring Carbon 0 lb S/a 10 lb S/a 825 945 810 1,415	97 Spring Canola S Fertility Trial0 lb S/a10 lb S/a20 lb S/a8259459508101,4151,375	97 Spring Canola Sulfur Fertility Trial0 ib S/a10 ib S/a20 ib S/a2lb foliar S8259459508458101,4151,3751,025		

10 lbs of sulfur per acre, applied as ammonium sulfate, gave a good yield boost to both varieties of canola on this sandy site.



Yields were generally low at both sites on spring canola variety trials in Alger and Iron counties.

Nitrogen Rate and Timing 3-year Trial, UP Experiment Station					
	<u>3 yr avg</u>				
<u>Rate (N lbs/A)</u>	<u>At Pltg</u>	Spt App			
80	1046	998			
120	1164	1072			
160	1253	1060			
200	1364	1200			
Mean	1207	1082			
CV	13	13			
LSD	142	158			

Split application of nitrogen fertilizer appears to have a negative impact on yield, possibly due to low nitrogen availability during the critical growth stages of the crop, machine travel over established canola plants, and possible plant injury from direct contact with fertilizer.