Lubeck canola demonstration

Method

Seven varieties were sown at 4kg/ha in the nearest neighbour design with Surpass 501TT as the control. 100kg/ha of urea was predrilled at the site and 80kg/ha of EzyZinc was applied at sowing.

Chemical

2L/ha Triflur X[®] and 1L/ha Lorsban[®] (May 18) 1L/ha Endosulfan[®] (May 20) 75ml/ha Verdict[®], 300ml/ha Lontrel[®] and 90ml/ha Dimethoate[®] (June 25)

Results

Variety	Yield (t/ha)	Oil (%)	Protein (%)	Herbicide tolerance	Blackleg resistance
Hyola 60	2.7	43.4	22.6	Conventional (hybrid)	B. sylvestris
Surpass 603CL	2.7	43.3	22.9	Clearfield	B. sylvestris
^{AV} Sapphire	2.6	42.6	22.1	Conventional	Conventional
AG Castle	2.5	42.8	22.2	Conventional	Conventional
ATRStubby (AGT 103)	2.4	38.4	23.2	Triazine tolerant	Conventional
*Surpass 501TT	2.4	42.7	23.0	Triazine tolerant	B. sylvestris
ATR Beacon	2.3	40.2	23.2	Triazine tolerant	Conventional
LSD (5%)	0.2	3.0	1.0		
CV %	2.3	2.5	2.5		

Table 1. Canola yield and quality, Lubeck.

* Control variety – results presented are average for the control plots at the site.

Interpretation

- Good paddock selection, average growing season rainfall and high inputs meant this was a very high yielding site. The average yield at the site was 2.5t/ha, with a difference of only 0.4 t/ha across all varieties tested.
- Hyola 60, Surpass 603CL performed well however these varieties rely on the *B. sylvestris* major gene resistance for black leg, which has broken down in some SA districts.
- Varieties with conventional blackleg resistance (multigenic) such as ^{AV}Sapphire, ^{AG}Castle, and ^{ATR}Beacon performed well at this site. This demonstrates that there are both conventional and triazine tolerant high yielding alternatives to *B. sylvestris* varieties, suited to this district.
- Oil contents at the site were high, with the exception of Stubby and Beacon, which fell below the minimum 42%.