Effects of Unconventional Production Practices on Canola Performance. (C03-bhardwaj122247-Oral)

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Abstract:

In Virginia, canola is traditionally planted during second half of September using 30cm rows. The objectives of these studies were to determine the potential of canola if planted later or in wider rows. The later plantings could allow canola production in rotation with traditional summer crops whereas wider rows could allow mechanical cultivation for canola production without herbicides. A delay in planting from October 2 to November 26 during 2001-02 season resulted in reduced mean yield from 32 lines (2786 vs. 1372 kg/ha). Yields of two lines (G96038A and Banjo) were approximately the same from both plantings (2014 and 1907, 1650 and 1607 kg/ha, respectively) indicating that it may be possible to identify high yielding canola lines for ultra-late planting. The seed yields, oil contents, and oil yield for 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, and 90 cm row spacings during 2000-01 season were not different (2898, 2413, 1943, 2180, 1963, and 2223 kg/ha; 38.5, 39.4, 40.0, 41.1, 39.4, and 40.1 percent; and 1106, 943, 776, 896, 771, 890 kg/ha, respectively). The fatty acid profiles were also not affected by row spacings.

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Presentation Information:

Presentation Date: Monday, November 11, 2002 Presentation Time: 11:15 am

Keywords:

New Crops, Canola, Late Planting, Wide Rows