Adapting Canola as a winter crop in the Central Semiarid Region of Argentina. (C03-brevedan073826-Poster)

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Abstract:

Canola (Brassica napus) cultivars were grown under dryland conditions in field experiments at Santa Rosa (36 34 S, 64 16 W), and under irrigated conditions at Tres Picos (38 30 S, 62 38 W) and H. Ascasubi (39 23 S, 62 37 W). Growth, development and yield of different cultivars were measured on different sowing dates. Much greater oil yields were obtained from fall sowings than later ones, due to higher seed yields and oil content. Best yield under dryland conditions was 2.8 t ha-1. Mean oil concentration was 47.1%. Canola seed yields responded to N fertilization (0, 50 and 100 kg ha-1) at sowing time, increasing with increased N. Oil concentration in seeds generally decreased with increasing N but seed protein increased. Late sowing (September) gave 45% less yield then may sowing. Canola can be sown in the same areas then wheat and could compete with it, as a monocrop or doublecrop with soybeans, provided wheat prices are in its historical level and a market for canola develops in Argentina.

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