

respectively. Herbicide application was based on treatments as follows: 0.12 L ac⁻¹ Select + 0.5% v/v Amigo surfactant, 0.33 L ac⁻¹ Roundup Transorb, 17.3 g ac⁻¹ Odyssey + 0.5% v/v Merge surfactant and 1.35 L ac⁻¹ Liberty Link. Swathing was done on August 13 and 20 when plots exhibited >60% seed color change. Grain yield and moisture content were measured during harvest by an H2 Harvest Master system to ensure data accuracy. Data collected included plant height at swathing, days to maturity (planting to swath date), lodging at maturity, seed yield and moisture content off combine.

Results and Discussion

2019 results available at www.canolaperformancetrials.ca or Seed Manitoba 2020 Variety Selection and Growers Source Guide pp 47-48.

References

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Thomas, P. 2003. Canola Growers Manual. Canola Council of Canada. Winnipeg, MB.

Vera, C. L., Downey, R. K., Woods, S. M., Raney, J. P., McGregor, D. I., Elliott, R. H. and Johnson, E. N. 2007. Yield and quality of canola seed as affected by stage of maturity at swathing. *Canadian Journal of Plant Science* **87: 13–26**.

21.0 Straight Cut Canola Variety Trial

Project duration: 2017-

Collaborators: Canola Council of Canada, Haplotec

Objectives

- To evaluate performance of straight cut canola seed varieties currently available to farmers on the Prairies.

Background

Straight combining canola can save producers time, fuel costs and wear of equipment but this practice is rare on the Canadian Prairies owing to the risks of substantial yield losses due to shattering. Generally, shattering losses from straight cutting canola outweigh yield benefits compared to swathing or windrowing (Watson et al., 2007). In addition to high yielding canola varieties, producers are also interested in shatter resistance, which results in reduced yield losses if straight combining is used. Previous studies have shown that direct combining of older canola varieties resulted in highly variable seed losses of up to 25% especially when strong winds occurred prior to seed ripening and harvest (Price et al., 1996; Gan et al., 2008; Irvine and Lafond, 2010). However, continuous breeding of shatter resistant