



2006-2007 Winter Canola Variety Performance Tests



C.B. Godsey

B. Heister

**Oklahoma State University
Department of Plant and Soil Sciences
Production Technology Report
PT 2007-5**

Collaborators

Tom Peeper, Plant and Soil Sciences

Mark Boyles, Plant and Soil Sciences

Josh Lofton, Plant and Soil Sciences

Cooperating Producer

Brent Rendel—Miami, OK

Cooperating County Educators

Stan Fimple

Gary Strickland

Cooperating Entomologist

Kris Giles, Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology

Dennis Kastl, Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology

Cooperating Station Superintendents

Erich Wehrenberg, Agronomy Research Station, Stillwater

Rocky Walker, Entomology and Plant Pathology Farm, Stillwater

Bobby Weidenmaier, Caddo Research Station, Fort Cobb

Rocky Thacker, Southwest Research Station, Altus

Don Hooper, South Central Research Station, Chickasha

Tom Pickard, Eastern Research Station, Haskell

Ray Sidwell, North Central Research Station, Lahoma

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Sources of Seed for the 2006-2007 Winter Canola Performance Tests

<u>Name/Address</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Entries</u>
Dekalb/Monsanto 800 N. Lindbergh Blvd. St. Louis, MO 63167	800-768-6387	DKW13-86RR DKW13-62RR EXP3269
Technology Crops International 4201 38th St. S. Suite 108 Fargo, ND 58104	866-870-5910	TCI.06.F1 (high erucic acid) TCI.06.F2 (high erucic acid) TCI.06.M4 TCI.06.M2 (high erucic acid)
Croplan Genetics Monte Reiner PO Box 1291 Minot, ND 58702	701-852-3556	Baldur (hybrid) Virginia
Kansas State University/ Oklahoma State University Mike Stamm 3702 Throckmorton Plant Sci- ences Center Manhattan, KS 66506	785-532-3871	Wichita Sumner KS3074 KS9135

2007 Canola Crop Overview

Production season

The 2006-2007 canola production season in Oklahoma was a drastic change from the previous growing season. In most parts of the state adequate soil moisture was present for the majority of the growing season. The exception was in the northwest part of the state which was extremely dry in September during planting time. In this area establishment was difficult and emergence was uneven, with some plants emerging 10-14 days apart. Later emergence did have an effect on winter survival. Nearly all parts of the state received adequate rainfall after November and had ideal temperatures during flowering. The northern part of the state incurred an early April freeze but most canola fields appeared undamaged by the frost. Some damage was observed with bent racemes and a few blank spots (no developed pods) on the raceme. Overall, yield was not affected greatly. Abundant rainfall at harvest made it difficult for a timely harvest and some shattering losses were incurred. During the growing season we expanded our knowledge of growing winter canola and identifying varieties that have the greatest potential for Oklahoma. Canola remains a highly viable crop for most areas of Oklahoma.

Pest problems

Pest problems were not as severe in the 2006-2007 growing season compared to the prior growing season. Normal winter temperatures helped keep the aphid populations in check compared to the extremely high populations observed in 2005-2006. If an insecticide seed treatment was applied, most producers only had to spray one time to control aphid populations. Most canola fields in Oklahoma were treated at least once. Diamondback Moths were also observed in several fields in the southwestern part of the state, but little to no damage was observed.

Interpreting Data

Details of establishment and management of each test are listed in footnotes below the tables. Least significant differences (LSD) are listed at the bottom of all but the Performance Summary tables. Differences between varieties are significant only if they are equal to or greater than the LSD value. If a given variety out yields another variety by as much or more than the LSD value, then we are 95% sure that the yield difference is real, with only a 5% probability that the difference is due to chance alone. For example, if variety X is 500 lb/acre higher in yield than variety Y, then this difference is statistically significant if the LSD is 500 or less. If the LSD is 501 or greater, then we are less confident that variety X really is higher yielding than variety Y under the conditions of the test.

The CV value or coefficient of variation, listed at the bottom of each table is used as a measure of the precision of the experiment. Lower CV values will generally relate to lower experimental error in the trial. Uncontrollable or immeasurable variations in soil fertility, soil drainage, and other environmental factors contribute to greater experimental error and higher CV values. Generally, a CV less than 15 for canola trials is considered good. This is an indication that less error was observed in the plots.

Results reported here should be representative of what might occur throughout the state but would be most applicable under environmental and management conditions similar to those of the tests. The relative yields of all varieties are affected by crop management and by environmental factors including soil type, winter conditions, soil moisture conditions, diseases, and insects.

Methods

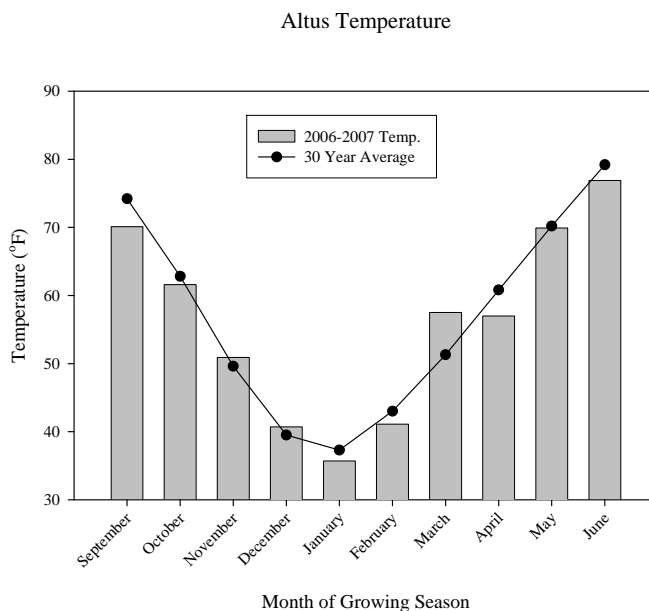
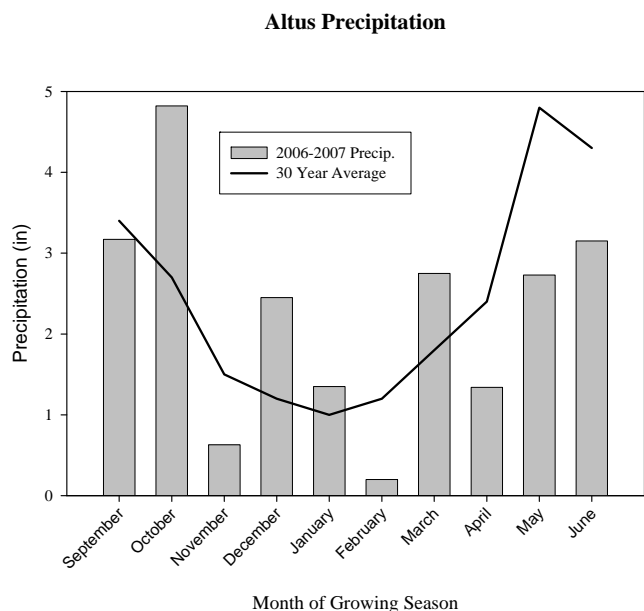
Test locations were near Altus, Ft. Cobb, Chickasha, Lahoma, Stillwater, and Miami. All locations were conventionally tilled prior to seeding. One location was lost at Garfield (no-till) in the fall due to dry soil conditions at planting and another location at Haskell has not been harvested due to weather conditions.

Plots were 4 ft wide by 20 feet long and seeded at a rate of 5 lb/ac. Soil characteristics and fertilizer applied is indicated for each location on later pages. Plots were kept weed free. Entire plots were harvested with a small plot combine. Yields were corrected to 10 % moisture.

Additional information on the Web

A copy of this publication as well as additional variety information and more information on canola management can be found at www.canola.okstate.edu/

Altus Canola Variety Trial



Observations:

The Altus location had less than ideal soil moisture at planting but precipitation fell a few days after planting and a reasonable stand was obtained. Winter survival for all varieties was excellent. Adequate soil moisture was present from November until harvest. Pest pressure was minimal throughout the season. An insecticide was applied once to prevent any possible yield loss from aphids. Grain yields at Altus averaged 3486 lb/ac when averaged across all varieties. Very little shatter and lodging was observed due to timely harvest.

Table 1. Information on soil properties and management practices for Altus, OK in 2006-2007.

Date Planted	27-Sep		
Soil Moisture at Planting	Poor to Average		
Soil Chemical Characteristics		Fertilizer Applied (lbs/ac)	
Soil pH	6.9	Fall Nitrogen	16
Soil Test P Index	67	Spring Nitrogen	90
Soil Test K Index	1260	<i>Total Nitrogen</i>	144
Nitrate-N (lbs N/ac)	38	P ₂ O ₅	0
Sulfur (lbs/ac)	12.65	K ₂ O	0
		Sulfur	18
Fall Stand Counts Taken	3-Nov		
Winter Survival Ratings	28-Feb		
Harvested	5-Jun		

Altus Canola Variety Trial

Table 2. Selected variety characteristics and grain yields at Altus, OK in 2006-2007.

Cultivar	Fall Stand Rating [†]	Winter Survival [‡]	Lodging [§]	Shatter [¶]	Height	Test Weight	Seed Yield
		----- % -----			-- in --	(lb/bu)	-- lbs/A --
Baldur	7.2	100	0	5	48	51	4081
TCI.06.F1 ^{††}	7.4	100	0	0	40	51	3939
SW023181	6.2	100	0	2	50	50	3771
KS3074	7.4	100	0	5	50	50	3652
KS9135	6.2	100	0	2	55	51	3625
TCI.06.M4	6.6	100	0	2	40	50	3615
TCI.06.F2 ^{††}	7.6	100	0	0	42	51	3590
Virginia	7.6	100	0	0	45	49	3586
SW023173	5.2	100	0	3	52	49	3548
Sumner	6.8	100	0	5	43	52	3542
Wichita	8.0	100	0	5	42	51	3375
EXP3269 ^{‡‡}	7.4	100	0	5	50	49	3339
SW023344	6.2	100	2	5	55	49	3243
DKW13-86RR ^{‡‡}	7.0	100	0	2	43	51	3098
DKW13-62RR ^{‡‡}	7.4	100	0	5	49	50	2912
TCI.06.M2 ^{††}	6.2	100	0	2	39	48	2866
LSD (P=0.05)	1.2	NS	NS	3	3	2	430
CV	13			57	4	3	10

* All entries were treated with commercially available seed insecticide treatment.

† Fall stand rating was based on a 0 to 10 scale with 10 being a full stand.

‡ Winter survival ratings were taken in the spring after winter dormancy was broken (rated as percent of the plot that survived).

§ Lodging ratings were determined at harvest by visually estimating the percentage of the plants that were lodged.

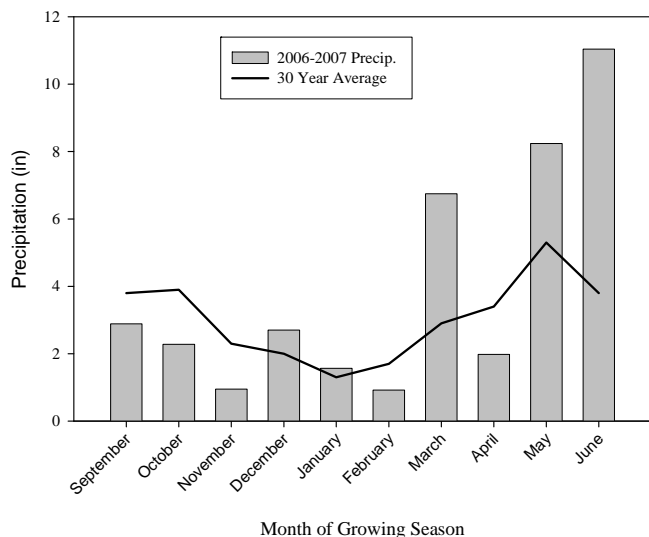
¶ Shattering was estimated as the percentage of pods per plant that had shattered by harvest.

†† High erucic acid rapeseed, can only be used for industrial purposes.

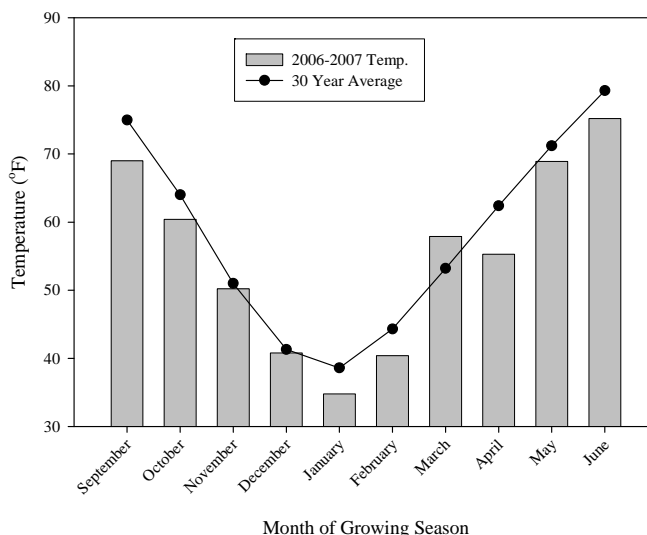
‡‡ Roundup ready canola.

Chickasha Canola Variety Trial

Chickasha Precipitation



Chickasha Temperature



Observations:

The Chickasha location had fair soil moisture at planting but precipitation fell a few days after planting and a reasonable stand was obtained. Winter survival for all varieties was good to excellent. Adequate soil moisture was present from November until harvest. Pest pressure was minimal throughout the season. Aphids were present for much of the season but populations remained low. Aphids were sprayed once to prevent any yield loss. Grain yields at Chickasha averaged 2582 lb/ac when averaged across all varieties. Shattering and lodging was a problem due to untimely harvest. Rain kept us from harvesting for approximately a week. Total rainfall from June 1 until harvest on the 13th was 3.06 inches. Within this same timeframe maximum wind speed was greater than 30 mph on five days. These conditions caused more shattering and lodging.

Table 3. Information on soil properties and management practices for Chickasha, OK in 2006-2007.

Date Planted	27-Sep		
Soil Moisture at Planting	Fair		
Soil Chemical Characteristics		Fertilizer Applied (lbs/ac)	
Soil pH	NA	Fall Nitrogen	46
Soil Test P Index	NA	Spring Nitrogen	90
Soil Test K Index	NA	<i>Total Nitrogen</i>	136
Nitrate-N (lbs N/ac)	NA	P ₂ O ₅	0
Sulfur (lbs/ac)	NA	K ₂ O	0
		Sulfur	10
Fall Stand Counts Taken	16-Nov		
Winter Survival Ratings	28-Feb		
Harvested	13-Jun		

Chickasha Canola Variety Trial

Table 4. Selected variety characteristics and grain yields at Chickasha, OK in 2006-2007.

Cultivar	Fall Stand Rating [†]	Winter Survival [‡]	Lodging [§]	Shatter [¶]	Height	Test Weight	Seed Yield
		----- % -----			-- in --	(lb/bu)	-- lbs/A --
TCI.06.F2 ^{††}	8.6	89	16	14	58	51	3793
TCI.06.F1 ^{††}	8.8	79	19	12	57	51	3387
Virginia	7.4	98	12	12	58	48	3166
Sumner	8.4	100	10	17	58	48	3089
KS9135	7.2	100	11	11	63	49	3043
KS3074	8.0	100	12	13	62	49	2992
SW023344	7.0	96	10	12	64	48	2820
Wichita	8.0	100	14	17	57	49	2801
Baldur	7.8	95	11	18	63	47	2534
SW023173	6.6	93	22	12	61	47	2291
SW023181	7.2	96	30	19	58	48	2209
EXP3269 ^{‡‡}	6.8	98	12	14	58	48	2179
DKW13-86RR ^{‡‡}	6.6	92	19	20	52	49	2080
TCI.06.M4	7.0	97	19	16	50	49	2008
TCI.06.M2 ^{††}	9.2	80	23	21	52	49	1536
DKW13-62RR ^{‡‡}	8.0	89	27	20	57	47	1386
LSD (P=0.05)	1.1	10	9	5	5	2	657
CV	12	8	41	25	7	4	20

* All entries were treated with commercially available seed insecticide treatment.

† Fall stand rating was based on a 0 to 10 scale with 10 being a full stand.

‡ Winter survival ratings were taken in the spring after winter dormancy was broken (rated as percent of the plot that survived).

§ Lodging ratings were determined at harvest by visually estimating the percentage of the plants that were lodged.

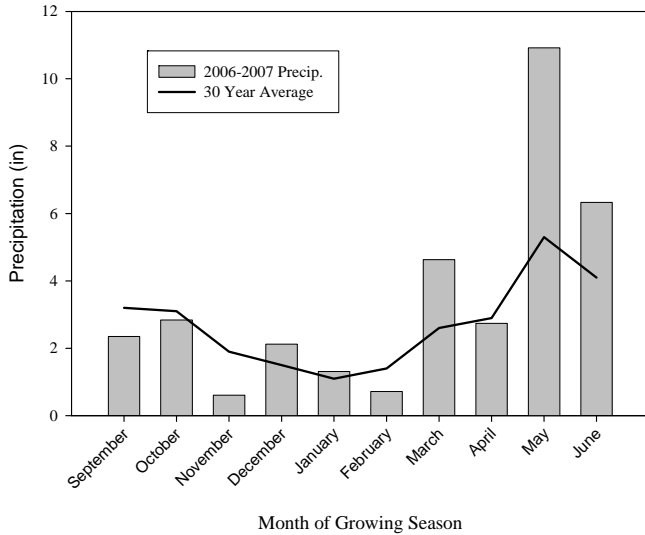
¶ Shattering was estimated as the percentage of pods per plant that had shattered by harvest.

†† High erucic acid rapeseed, can only be used for industrial purposes.

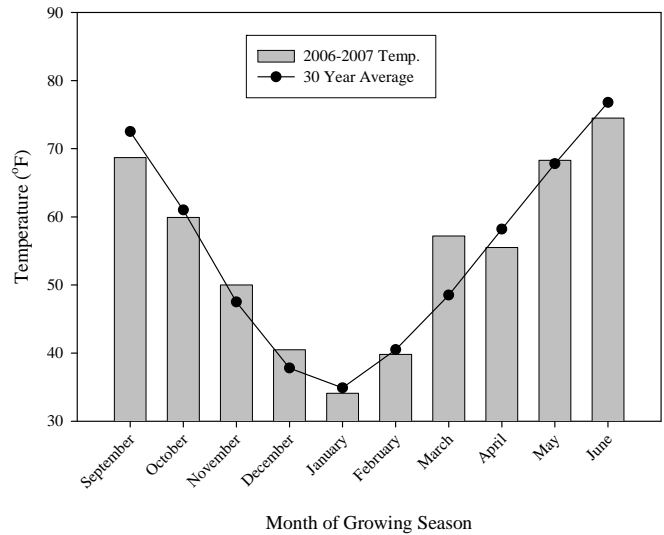
‡‡ Roundup ready canola.

Fort Cobb Canola Variety Trial

Fort Cobb Precipitation



Fort Cobb Temperature



Observations:

The Fort Cobb location had fair soil moisture at planting but precipitation fell a few days after planting and a reasonable stand was obtained. Winter survival for all varieties was good to excellent. Adequate soil moisture was present from November until harvest. Pest pressure was minimal throughout the season. Aphids were present for much of the season but populations remained low. Aphids were sprayed once to prevent any yield loss. Grain yields at Fort Cobb averaged 3230 lb/ac when averaged across all varieties.

Table 5. Information on soil properties and management practices for Fort Cobb, OK in 2006-2007.

Date Planted	27-Sep	Fertilizer Applied (lbs/ac)	
Soil Moisture at Planting	Poor to Average	Fall Nitrogen	42
Soil Chemical Characteristics		Spring Nitrogen	90
Soil pH	6.7	<i>Total Nitrogen</i>	146
Soil Test P Index	26	P ₂ O ₅	37
Soil Test K Index	242	K ₂ O	0
Nitrate-N (lbs N/ac)	14	Sulfur	0
Sulfur (lbs/ac)	7.1		
Fall Stand Counts Taken	3-Nov		
Winter Survival Ratings Taken	28-Feb		
Harvested	11-Jun		

Fort Cobb Canola Variety Trial

Table 6. Selected variety characteristics and grain yields at Fort Cobb, OK in 2006-2007.

Cultivar	Fall Stand Rating [†]	Winter Survival [‡]	Lodging [§] ----- % -----	Shatter [¶]	Height -- in --	Test Weight (lb/bu)	Seed Yield -- lbs/A --
Baldur	6.6	97	8	5	55	51	3698
TCL06.F2 ^{††}	7.8	97	8	5	50	51	3688
TCL06.F1 ^{††}	8.4	97	8	8	52	51	3683
Virginia	7.6	99	10	3	46	50	3524
KS3074	6.8	98	8	10	55	50	3343
SW023181	6.4	97	10	13	53	51	3305
Sumner	7.6	98	10	8	55	51	3298
KS9135	6.4	100	5	5	57	51	3292
SW023173	7.0	99	10	5	60	50	3180
EXP3269 ^{‡‡}	7.6	97	8	5	53	51	3156
TCL06.M4	6.4	99	20	5	48	50	3119
Wichita	6.8	96	8	5	53	51	3067
DKW13-86RR ^{‡‡}	7.4	98	10	5	45	50	3040
SW023344	5.6	99	8	5	55	47	2907
TCL06.M2 ^{††}	7.2	98	10	10	47	52	2716
DKW13-62RR ^{‡‡}	7.2	93	10	5	53	51	2667
LSD (P=0.05)	1.1	NS	5	NS	9	2	451
CV	13		20		10	3	11

* All entries were treated with commercially available seed insecticide treatment.

† Fall stand rating was based on a 0 to 10 scale with 10 being a full stand.

‡ Winter survival ratings were taken in the spring after winter dormancy was broken (rated as percent of the plot that survived).

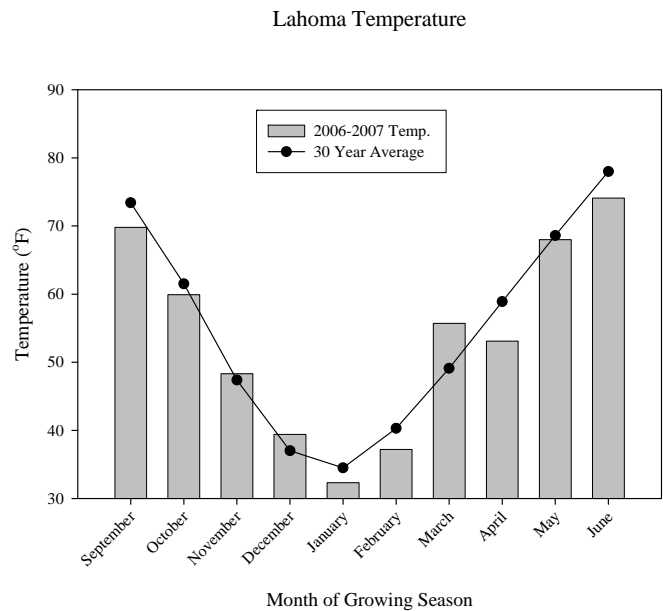
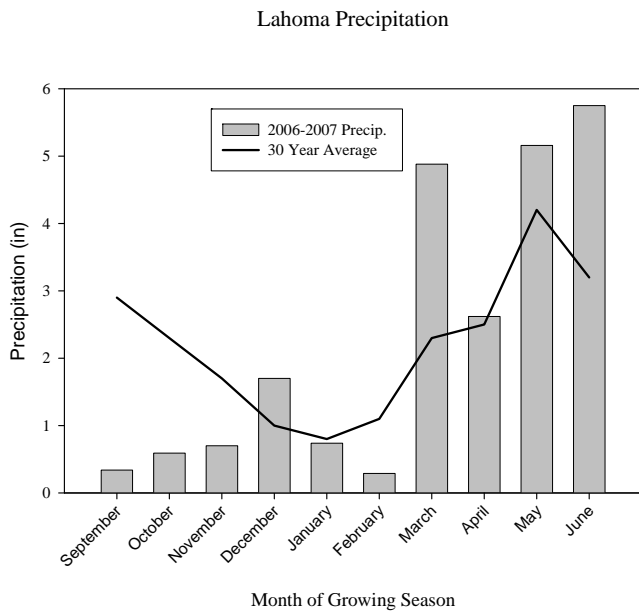
§ Lodging ratings were determined at harvest by visually estimating the percentage of the plants that were lodged.

¶ Shattering was estimated as the percentage of pods per plant that had shattered by harvest.

†† High erucic acid rapeseed, can only be used for industrial purposes.

‡‡ Roundup ready canola.

Lahoma Canola Variety Trial



Observations:

The Lahoma location had poor soil moisture at planting. Emergence was delayed for up to 2 weeks. Some plants emerged immediately and other 2 weeks later. Winter survival ratings were not taken because of difficulty in distinguishing between germination problems related to soil moisture and poor winter survival. Adequate soil moisture was present from December until harvest. Pest pressure was minimal throughout the season and plots were not treated. Grain yields at Lahoma averaged 2408 lb/ac when averaged across all varieties. This high yield is an indication of winter canola's ability to compensate for a thinner stand.

Table 7. Information on soil properties and management practices for Lahoma, OK in 2006-2007.

Date Planted	5-Oct		
Soil Moisture at Planting	Poor		
Soil Chemical Characteristics		Fertilizer Applied (lbs/ac)	
Soil pH	7.8	Fall Nitrogen	0
Soil Test P Index	22	Spring Nitrogen	90
Soil Test K Index	408	<i>Total Nitrogen</i>	90
Nitrate-N (lbs N/ac)		P ₂ O ₅	0
Sulfur (lbs/ac)		K ₂ O	0
		Sulfur	10
Fall Stand Counts Taken	8-Nov		
Harvested	12-Jun		

Lahoma Canola Variety Trial

Table 8. Selected variety characteristics and grain yields at Lahoma, OK in 2006-2007.

Cultivar	Fall Stand Rating [†]	Winter Survival [‡]	Lodging [§] % -----	Shatter [¶]	Height -- in --	Test Weight (lb/bu)	Seed Yield -- lbs/A --
Wichita	6.2	NA	13	13	57	50	3225
TCL06.F1 ^{††}	6.8	NA	20	17	51	51	3119
KS3074	6.8	NA	26	20	52	50	2825
Sumner	6.2	NA	10	30	57	51	2823
Baldur	5.8	NA	5	20	57	47	2765
TCL06.F2 ^{††}	7.4	NA	15	13	48	50	2688
KS9135	4.6	NA	26	10	58	49	2571
TCL06.M4	4.4	NA	7	17	53	51	2550
SW023181	4.8	NA	10	17	57	50	2530
Virginia	5.4	NA	8	10	52	49	2518
SW023344	4.2	NA	13	10	56	48	2216
EXP3269 ^{‡‡}	6.0	NA	7	10	58	48	1972
DKW13-86RR ^{‡‡}	6.6	NA	21	17	54	50	1858
SW023173	4.0	NA	8	13	56	48	1717
TCL06.M2 ^{††}	6.4	NA	7	23	55	50	1650
DKW13-62RR ^{‡‡}	6.0	NA	15	10	54	48	1499
LSD (P=0.05)	1.4		NS	NS	6	2	630
CV	19.5				7	4	21

* All entries were treated with commercially available seed insecticide treatment.

† Fall stand rating was based on a 0 to 10 scale with 10 being a full stand.

‡ Winter survival ratings were taken in the spring after winter dormancy was broken (rated as percent of the plot that survived).

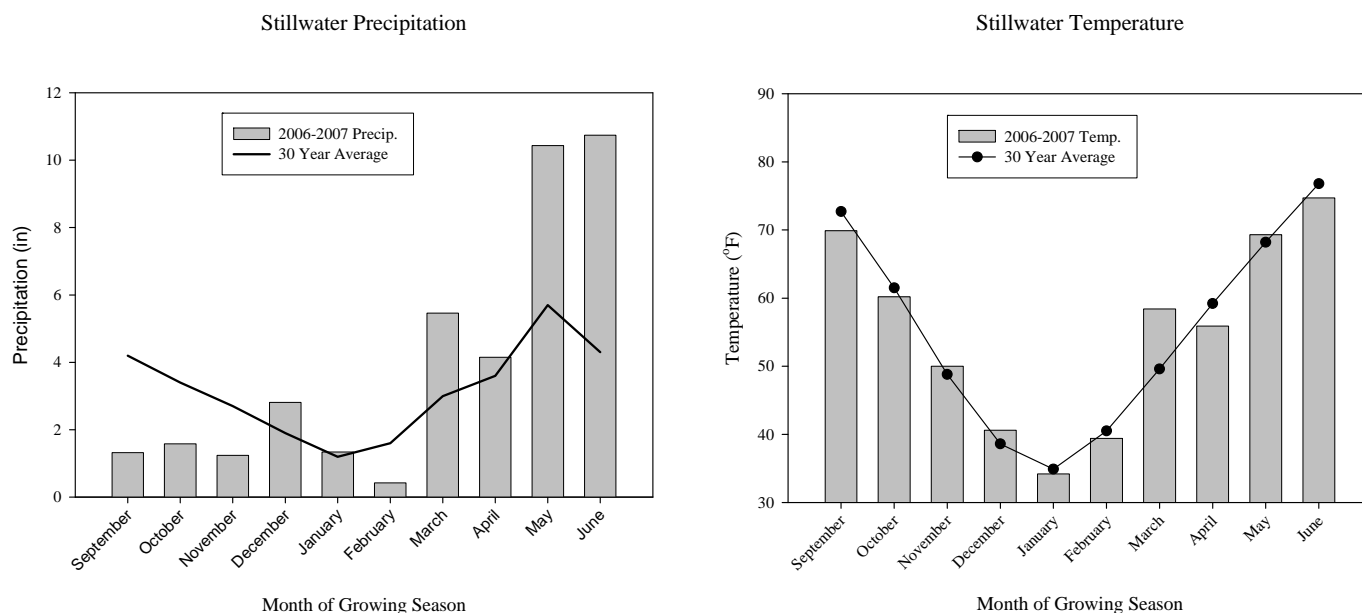
§ Lodging ratings were determined at harvest by visually estimating the percentage of the plants that were lodged.

¶ Shattering was estimated as the percentage of pods per plant that had shattered by harvest.

†† High erucic acid rapeseed, can only be used for industrial purposes.

‡‡ Roundup ready canola.

Stillwater Canola Variety Trial



Observations:

The Stillwater location had ideal soil moisture at planting. Adequate soil moisture was present throughout the growing season. Pest pressure was highest at this location and plots were treated twice to control aphid populations. Grain yields at Stillwater averaged 2742 lb/ac when averaged across all varieties. Lodging was severe at this location. The majority of the lodging was caused by root maggots that fed on plants that had damaged stems from winter. Also, an untreated variety (no insecticide treatment) check that was included appeared to have the most severe lodging. Rain kept us from harvesting for approximately 10 days past the ideal harvest time. Total rainfall from June 1 until harvest on the 19th was 8.58 inches. Within this same timeframe maximum wind speed was greater than 30 mph on five days. These conditions caused more shattering and lodging.

Table 9. Information on soil properties and management practices for Altus, OK in 2006-2007.

Date Planted	26-Sep	
Soil Moisture at Planting	Excellent	Fertilizer Applied (lbs/ac)
Soil Chemical Characteristics		Fall Nitrogen
Soil pH	5.4	Spring Nitrogen
Soil Test P Index	123	<i>Total Nitrogen</i>
Soil Test K Index	287	P ₂ O ₅
Nitrate-N (lbs N/ac)	62	K ₂ O
Sulfur (lbs/ac)		Sulfur
Fall Stand Counts Taken	7-Nov	
Winter Survival Ratings Taken	27-Feb	
Harvested	19-Jun	

Stillwater Canola Variety Trial

Table 10. Selected variety characteristics and grain yields at Stillwater, OK in 2006-2007.

Cultivar	Fall Stand Rating [†]	Winter Survival [‡]	Lodging [§]	Shatter [¶]	Height	Test Weight	Seed Yield
		----- % -----			-- in --	(lb/bu)	-- lbs/A --
TCL06.F2 ^{††}	9.0	71	29	13	47	50	3357
Wichita	7.8	100	26	13	55	50	3264
KS9135	6.8	100	29	13	56	50	3204
EXP3269 ^{‡‡}	7.6	95	30	10	50	50	3202
Virginia	7.8	98	73	10	48	48	3183
KS3074	7.6	100	24	10	56	50	2972
TCL06.F1 ^{††}	9.4	62	73	15	45	50	2946
Baldur	8.2	97	23	15	52	49	2909
SW023344	6.6	91	36	10	58	50	2769
Sumner	7.5	100	59	15	50	49	2562
SW023173	6.0	91	66	10	56	48	2532
DKW13-86RR ^{‡‡}	8.4	92	69	13	45	50	2508
DKW13-62RR ^{‡‡}	7.2	90	55	10	56	50	2407
SW023181	6.8	98	28	10	54	50	2369
TCL06.M4	7.8	98	16	15	46	51	2166
TCL06.M2 ^{††}	9.2	63	40	20	49	50	1524
LSD (P=0.05)	1.1	15.4	37	NS	7	1	876
CV	12	13.4	61		5	2	22

* All entries were treated with commercially available seed insecticide treatment.

† Fall stand rating was based on a 0 to 10 scale with 10 being a full stand.

‡ Winter survival ratings were taken in the spring after winter dormancy was broken (rated as percent of the plot that survived).

§ Lodging ratings were determined at harvest by visually estimating the percentage of the plants that were lodged.

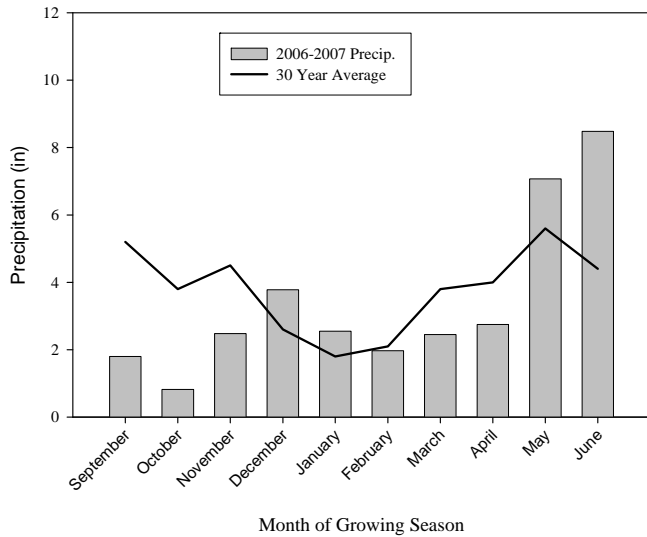
¶ Shattering was estimated as the percentage of pods per plant that had shattered by harvest.

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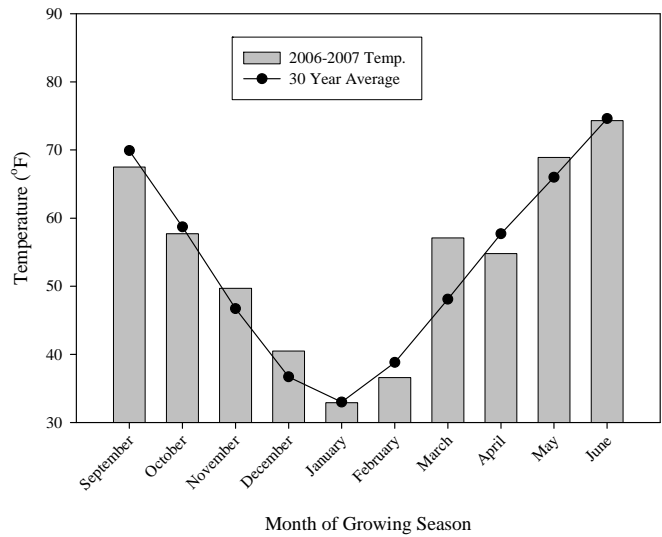
‡‡ Roundup ready canola.

Miami Canola Variety Trial

Miami Precipitation



Miami Temperature



Observations:

The Miami location had ideal soil moisture at planting. Adequate soil moisture was present throughout the growing season. Pest pressure was minimal throughout the season and plots were not treated. Grain yields at Miami averaged 3119 lb/ac when averaged across all varieties. Total rainfall from June 1 until harvest on the 22nd was 7.56 inches. Within this same timeframe maximum wind speed was greater than 30 mph on four days. Even though an abundant amount of rain and high winds were observed very little shatter and lodging was present.

Table 11. Information on soil properties and management practices for Miami, OK in 2006-2007.

Date Planted	29-Sep		
Soil Moisture at Planting	Good		
Soil Chemical Characteristics		Fertilizer Applied (lbs/ac)	
Soil pH	5.7	Fall Nitrogen	0
Soil Test P Index	28	Spring Nitrogen	90
Soil Test K Index	139	<i>Total Nitrogen</i>	134
Nitrate-N (lbs N/ac)	44	P ₂ O ₅	35
Sulfur (lbs/ac)		K ₂ O	40
		Sulfur	10
Fall Stand Counts Taken	13-Nov		
Winter Survival Ratings	23-Feb		
Harvested	22-Jun		

Miami Canola Variety Trial

Table 12. Selected variety characteristics and grain yields at Miami, OK in 2006-2007.

Cultivar	Fall Stand Rating [†]	Winter Survival [‡]	Lodging [§]	Shatter [¶]	Height	Test Weight	Seed Yield
			% -----		-- in --	(lb/bu)	-- lbs/A --
Baldur	8.2	94	3	5	57	50	3857
KS3074	6.4	93	0	5	57	51	3741
KS9135	7.2	93	3	5	57	50	3681
TCL06.F2 ^{††}	8	88	8	5	47	50	3577
Virginia	7	94	0	5	55	49	3536
TCL06.F1 ^{††}	7.4	85	5	5	49	50	3458
Sumner	6.8	95	0	5	57	51	3361
EXP3269 ^{‡‡}	7.4	92	0	5	57	49	3315
Wichita	7.4	95	8	5	53	51	3259
SW023344	6.4	92	0	5	59	49	3157
TCL06.M4	6.8	93	3	5	46	51	3110
SW023173	7	91	8	5	56	49	3052
DKW13-86RR ^{‡‡}	7.6	90	3	5	50	50	2974
SW023181	6	94	15	5	47	50	2385
DKW13-62RR ^{‡‡}	7.6	89	5	5	56	50	2077
TCL06.M2 ^{††}	6.2	83	15	5	46	50	1359
LSD (P=0.05)	1.1	5.9	NS	NS	10	1	586
CV	12	5.1			9	1	15

* All entries were treated with commercially available seed insecticide treatment.

† Fall stand rating was based on a 0 to 10 scale with 10 being a full stand.

‡ Winter survival ratings were taken in the spring after winter dormancy was broken (rated as percent of the plot that survived).

§ Lodging ratings were determined at harvest by visually estimating the percentage of the plants that were lodged.

¶ Shattering was estimated as the percentage of pods per plant that had shattered by harvest.

†† High erucic acid rapeseed, can only be used for industrial purposes.

‡‡ Roundup ready canola.

Table 13. Grain yields for 2005-2006 variety trials.

Cultivar	Altus	Fort Cobb	Haskell	Lahoma	
	----- lb/ac -----				
Wichita	1653	2859	2555	4080	
Plainsman	907	1621	1287	3284	
KS-7436	1267	2152	2179	3601	
Virginia	1391	2505	2320	3492	
Sumner	1461	2894	1897	3726	
DKW 13-62 RR [†]	705	1872	NA	3105	
DKW 13-86 RR	964	2047	1677	3380	
DKW 13-86 RR + Helix [™] XTra [‡]	957	2075	2138	3510	
DKW 13-86 RR + Prosper ^{™§}	1006	2137	1946	3444	
	LSD (P=0.05)	253	281	456	258
	CV	19	11	10	6

[†] Roundup ready canola.

[‡] Seed was treated with Helix[™] XTra.

[§] Seed was treated with Prosper[™].