

2017 Winter Canola Variety Trial



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Dr. Heather Darby, University of Vermont Extension
heather.darby@uvm.edu

Winter canola is a relatively new crop to the Northeast. The majority of the canola grown in North America is grown in the Midwestern U.S. and Canada for both culinary oil as well as biodiesel production. Winter canola is planted in the late summer where it grows through the fall before entering a per

Variations in yield and quality can occur because of variations in genetics, soil, weather and other growing conditions. Statistical analysis makes it possible to determine whether a difference among treatments is real or whether it might have occurred due to other variations in the field. All data were analyzed using a mixed model analysis where re

relatively mild winter allowed most of the trial to survive. Overall, there were 5444 GDDs at a base temperature of 32° F accumulated during this season.

Winter canola varieties differed significantly in terms of harvest characteristics (Table 4). Moisture contents at harvest ranged from 12.8% to 23.7% with the lowest moisture being produced by the variety Torrington. However, these differences were not statistically significant. Yields coase

DISCUSSION

Due to mild winter conditions, all canola varieties successfully overwintered and were harvestable in the summer of 2017.