was ranked on a scale 1-10 where 1 was poor emergence and 10 indicated excellent emergence. Vigor was ranked on a scale 1-5 where 1 indicated low vigor and 5 indicated very vigorous plants. Winter survival was visually assessed as a percentage on 1-May 2019. Plots were fertilized with 200 lbs ac^{-1} N supplied through urea (46-0-0) on 6-May 2019. Bloom dates were recorded when 50% or more of the plot had bloomed, and were reported as days after 1-Jan 2019. The trial was covered with bird netting from 1-Jul 2019 until 29-Jul 2019.

Table 4. Pre-harvest characteristics for 14 winter canola varieties.

Variety	Fall stand	Fall vigor	Winter survival	Bloom date
	1-10	1-5	%	Days after 1-Jan 2019
Advocat	7.50	3.25	5.50	142
Architect	7.25	3.00	18.0	142
Hamour	8.00	3.50	11.0	141
MONSD1	**9.00**	**4.00**	10.3	141
MONSD2	7.75	3.75	14.8	142
MONSD3	8.25	3.25	**26.3**	141
MONSD4	8.75	**4.00**	23.8	143
Phoenix CL	7.00	2.75	17.8	141
Plurax CL	7.75	3.50	10.3	**144**
Popular	8.50	3.50	13.0	141
Quartz	7.75	3.25	9.00	142
Riley	7.75	3.75	4.50	143
Surefire	7.75	3.50	16.8	142
Torrington	7.25	3.00	16.8	141
LSD (*p*= 0.10)	NS	NS	NS	NS
Trial mean	7.88	3.43	14.1	142

*Values followed by an asterisk performed statistically similarly to the top performer in **bold.**
NS- Not significant. Stand emergence rating- 1 indicates low emergence and 10 indicates high2 reW* nBT/F2 9 Tf-13(g)7(e)4(n)-6(f*72.024 420.19

DISCUSSION

Despite colder average winter temperatures and a cool, wet spring that lagged in GDDs, all canola varieties successfully overwintered and were harvestable in the summer of 2019. All varieties produced over 2000 lbs ac^{-1}, the highest yields at this location since 2010, which may be due to the anomalous presence of GDDs during the winter months.