

In dryland canola field studies, 80-90% of maximum yield was achieved without N fertilizer, which may lead to revision of current fertilizer N recommendations. Deep well irrigated canola and safflower were successfully grown in central WA with deficit irrigation and low N rates.

Camelina shows potential as an oilseed crop in the winter wheat-summer fallow region. The rotation it will most likely fit in is a 3-year winter wheat-camelina-summer fallow system.

Early (mid-August) planted winter canola produced high yields at Puyallup, with two times the yield as a mid-September planting. Low yields of camelina, mustard and flax at Mt. Vernon may be fertility related; cool, wet weather also has an impact on crop success.

Successful establishment and winter survival of upland versus lowland switchgrass varieties, as well as other warm season grasses, varies depending on planting date and soil temperature.

Introduction of Canola in the Okanogan Region of Washington for Economic and Agronomic Benefits

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Pilot field studies on winter canola were launched in the fall of 2007 near Okanogan in response to a local grower's (Ed Townsend) interest in and request for research on dryland winter canola production in the Okanogan area. A field day was conducted in the spring of 2008 and the project was expanded in the fall of 2008 to include another grower-cooperator, Wade Troutman. A second field day was conducted on May 20 2009.

In 2007, seeding dates into chem. fallow plots were August 21 and September 4 at Okanogan. Seeding rates were 2, 4, and 6 lbs/A using a modified John Deer HZ deep furrow drill.

In 2008, seeding dates were August 12th and 25th for the Okanogan site where we looked at two different planting rates, 4 and 8 lbs/A. The planting methods and machinery used at this site were the same as the 2007 study

In 2009, seeding dates were August 19th and 31st for the Okanogan site where we looked at two different planting rates, 4 and 8 lbs/A. and 2,4, and 6 lbs/acre, respectively. The planting methods and machinery used at this site were the same as the previous two years. Plots will be harvested in July 2010 and crop yield and seed, oil, and meal (for feed) quality will be determined. Winter survival was fair to good at all locations. The plots seeded August 31st at the Townsend site were reseeded to spring canola.

The research results from these studies will be used by Colville Confederated Tribal landowners for growing canola for the Tribal oilseed crushing and bulk fuel plant installation planned and underway. The recent soil and crop survey by the Colville Confederated Tribes shows 100,000 acres of cropland on which Tribal members can produce canola.

Photograph taken February 10, 2010 shows control of feral rye on the right side of the picture in winter canola seeded August 19, 2009. Treatment for rye was made October 15, 2009.

