

Autumn Sown Oilseed Rape Cultivar Evaluation and Hair grass Control

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Hairgrass Control

- The objective was to evaluate the effect of different herbicides for the control of hair grass
- 21 herbicide sequences and rates were evaluated at St Andrews in South Canterbury for control of hairgrass. Background hairgrass populations were 280 plants/m² (in some plots).
- All herbicides gave over 90% control of hairgrass at the first spray timing (May). Control fell to between 3 and 55% at the second timing (July).
- A wet cold May played a large role in the Kerb (a.i. 500 g/l propyzamide) uptake, with a lack of control with Kerb in July possibly due to mild conditions.

Cultivar

- The objective was to evaluate the yield potential of seven different autumn sown oilseed rape varieties.
- Two replicated cultivar trials, looking at 7 varieties for agronomic characteristics and yield, were evaluated in the 2014/15 season. They were located at Fairlie and Waimate, South Canterbury. Both dryland crops were sown on 24 March 2014.
- The conventional cultivar DK Cabernet yielded the highest at both trial sites. 6.07t/ha at Fairlie and 5.19t/ha at Waimate.
- Site means at both trial sites were higher than the previous season (5.79t/ha at Fairlie and 5.04t/ha at Waimate).

Figure 1. Three top yielding (t/ha) autumn sown oilseed rape cultivars at two trial sites – Fairlie, South Canterbury and Waimate, South Canterbury.

