

*CONFIDENTIAL

MORLEY RESEARCH CENTRENAS 930 MA 1992
(2nd year)**Experiment report**

Crop Winter oilseed rape

Title Management of double-low varieties

Manager G.M. Palmer

Object To evaluate the effects of seedrate and fungicides on the performance of new high yielding double-low varieties.

Site W. Hamilton and Son, Rosery Farm, Little Stonham

Summary

In a season with a low disease incidence there were no significant yield benefits from fungicide use in a range of varieties of which Samourai was consistently the highest yielding.

Method**Treatments****Varieties**

- 1 Capricorn
- 2 Falcon
- 3 Samourai
- 4 Envol

Seedrates

- 1 60/m²
- 2 140/m²

Fungicides

- 1 Nil
- 2 Low input programme
- 3 Intensive programme

Layout Factorial in 3 randomised blocks

*Not for publication without the Director's consent. This report deals primarily with only one year's work, so any conclusions given are provisional.

Results and discussion

Table 1. *Seed yield (t/ha at 91% dm)*

	Fungicide programme			Mean
	Nil	Low input	Intensive	
Variety:				
Capricorn	4.76	4.44	4.64	4.61
Falcon	4.37	4.67	4.36	4.47
Samourai	4.68	4.81	4.96	4.82
Envol	4.45	4.56	4.90	4.64
LSD		0.381		0.220
Seedrates:				
60/m ²	4.61	4.67	4.66	4.65
140/m ²	4.52	4.57	4.77	4.62
LSD		NS		NS
Means	4.57	4.62	4.72	
LSD		NS		
Variety:				
		Seedrate:		
		60/m ²	140/m ²	
Capricorn		4.57	4.65	
Falcon		4.43	4.51	
Samourai		4.81	4.82	
Envol		4.77	4.51	
LSD		NS		
SE per plot (45 df) = ± 0.328 or 7.1% of GM				
Fungicides applied:				
Low input	-	1 April	Sportak 45 (0.7 l/ha)	
		14 May	Compass (1.5 l/ha)	
Intensive	-	15 Jan.	Sportak Alpha (0.7 l/ha)	
		1 April	Sportak Alpha (1.1 l/ha)	
		14 May	Ronilan (1.0 l/ha) + Bavistin (0.5 l/ha)	
		3 June	Rovral (2.0 l/ha)	

Samourai was consistently higher yielding than the other varieties in this trial, at all levels of seedrate and fungicide. Overall Samourai was significantly higher yielding than Capricorn and Falcon, a trend that was most noticeable under intensive fungicide use.

There was no significant response to fungicides in a season with generally low disease levels, and although the seedrates used did result in different plant populations the range was smaller than expected because of volunteers, ie 92 and 120 plants/m², and there was no effect on yield.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Messrs Hamilton for their help in carrying out the experiment.

Appendix

Details of other assessments including plant population and stem disease and field experiment diary are available on request.