

In this study, despite an average yield advantage of 3.6 bu/A for the hybrid over the open pollinated cultivar and greater advantage under dry conditions, both cultivars were consistent in their response to seed rate, nutrient level, and fungicide. Fungicide generally failed to increase yield in our trials since disease levels were insignificant. While yields generally increased with increasing fertility and increased seed rate, the seed yield response to high fertility occurred only with high seed rates.

The N response results indicate that target N levels for canola grown on wheat stubble in moisture-limited environments should be the same for a higher yielding hybrid as they are for a high yielding open pollinated cultivar. The results also suggest

that high yielding cultivars should be receiving more fertilizer to maximize seed yield than is currently being applied by many farmers. When adequately fertilized with N, greater N use efficiency of hybrid canola results in greater seed yields than the open pollinated cultivar at all location-years, despite a higher seed cost. **BC**

*Mr. Brandt (brandts@agr.gc.ca) and Mr. Ulrich are agronomists with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada in Scott, SK. Dr. Lafond is an agronomist with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada in Indian Head, SK. Dr. Kutcher is a plant pathologist and Dr. Malhi is a soil scientist with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada in Melfort, SK. Dr. Johnston is PPI/PPIC Northern Great Plains Director located in Saskatoon, SK.*

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