

InVigor® canola hybrids that contain the “P” in their name, including InVigor L350PC, InVigor Choice LR354PC, InVigor L343PC, InVigor L340PC, InVigor L345PC, InVigor Choice LR344PC and InVigor L233P come with the patented Pod Shatter Reduction (PSR) technology from BASF. This gives growers the flexibility to consider delayed swathing or straight cutting at harvest. Both options mean pods will fill for a longer period, resulting in larger seeds, a fuller pod and the potential for lower green seed counts. In short, better overall results.

### WHEN TO STRAIGHT CUT

If timed correctly, straight cutting canola can offer growers a yield and quality advantage by allowing them to harvest a more mature, riper crop. However, many growers fear the risk of seed losses due to pod shatter. That’s not an issue with PSR technology.

### HOW DOES THE POD SHATTER REDUCTION TRAIT WORK?

Pod drop indicates the loss of an entire pod from a weakened stem. Pod shatter refers to the pre-harvest release of seeds, a natural effect of the dehiscence process during plant reproduction, where the pod seam and connective tissue break apart to release seeds.

The patented **Pod Shatter Reduction** trait strengthens the pod seam, stem and connective tissue to safely retain the seeds until you’re ready to harvest.



### ADVANTAGES OF STRAIGHT CUTTING

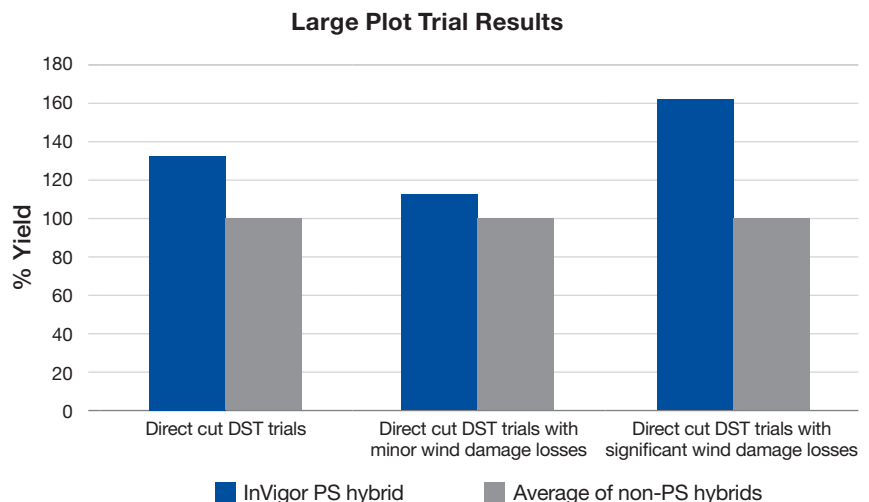
- Maximize yield potential by allowing pods to fill longer, resulting in larger seeds, fuller pods and lower green seed counts. It also allows plants’ ancillary branches to reach full maturity.
- Reduce timing pressure. With big canola acres, it can be difficult to swath all canola at the optimal time. To manage their days, growers currently swath earlier than recommended, which can result in significant yield and oil penalties.

### DISADVANTAGES OF STRAIGHT CUTTING

- Green weed risk. Swathing causes weeds to dry down with the canola, allowing seeds to pass through the combine without issue. Straight cutting a weedy field might require a pre-harvest aid to facilitate dry down and minimize harvest issues.
- A longer harvest. Straight cutting can mean slower combine speeds or shorter harvest days due to cooler temperatures at night.

### EFFECT OF POD SHATTER REDUCTION TRAIT

The following yield results are from 10 large plot canola trials that were direct combined. Four of the locations had little or no wind damage and shatter losses, while six locations had severe wind damage that caused significant seed losses for hybrids that did not have the pod shatter trait.



## TIPS TO IMPROVE YOUR STRAIGHT CUTTING

Use seeding rates that will ensure a uniform stand, which in turn allows the field to mature evenly. Choose your hybrids carefully. Growers can choose from these InVigor P hybrids with patented Pod Shatter Reduction technology: InVigor L350PC, InVigor Choice LR354PC, InVigor L343PC, InVigor L340PC, InVigor L345PC, InVigor Choice LR344PC and InVigor L233P.

It is recommended that hybrids without the Pod Shatter Reduction technology be swathed.

**Monitor the weather.** Cooler, overcast days help minimize shattering when straight cutting – especially important if with non-pod shatter trait hybrids.

**Look out for green plant material.** Monitor harvested canola seed even if it comes off dry, as there is a greater chance of green plant material making it into the sample.

**Eliminate weeds.** A clean field is easier to straight cut, especially if weeds are still green. They can cause harvesting and storage issues. When weeds are a problem, growers should look into using harvest aids and desiccants.

**Maintain appropriate combine and reel speed.** Re-evaluate combine settings when straight cutting, which often means slower speeds. If you are using a reel, ensure its speed matches your combine's.

**Keep disease under control.** Sclerotinia or alternaria black spot can cause uneven maturity and result in increased pod shatter

## HARVEST AIDS AND DESICCANTS

The chart below explains the options currently labeled for use as harvest aids or desiccants for canola. Contact your local retailer for more specific information about the products listed below.

	Glyphosate	Glyphosate & Sharpen® herbicide	Reglone®
<b>Use rates</b>	Glyphosate 5 lb ae @ 22 oz/A with AMS @ 8.5 lb/100 gal	Sharpen herbicide @ 2 oz/A Glyphosate 5 lb ae @ 22 oz/A with MSO @ 1 pt/A and AMS @ 8.5–17 lb/100 gal H <sub>2</sub> O	Reglone @ 1.5–2 pt/A with NIS @ 1 qt/100 gal H <sub>2</sub> O
<b>Application timing</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apply when 60–70% of seeds have changed from green to light tan/brown. At this stage seed moisture is 30%. Seeds in middle pods have started to turn color.</li> <li>2. If application is made too early, seed residues may occur and quality of seed and yield is reduced.</li> <li>3. Do not apply to oilseeds grown for seed production.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apply when reached physiological maturity or seeds in middle pods have started to turn color.</li> <li>2. Preferred application timing when there is color change in the top 1/3 of the plant.</li> <li>3. If application is made too early, seed residues may occur and quality of seed and yield is reduced.</li> <li>4. Do not apply to oilseeds grown for seed production.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apply when 80–90% of seed on whole plant has turned brown.</li> <li>2. Applying in evening or on cloudy days allows time for product to spread over surface of leaf and stems.</li> <li>3. Consider use of higher rates with dense crop canopy and high weed pressure.</li> <li>4. Coverage is essential.</li> </ol>
<b>Mode of action/benefits</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Translocation</li> <li>2. Harvest aid</li> <li>3. Control of perennial weeds</li> <li>4. Coverage is not as critical which can be an advantage over Reglone in lodged crops</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Faster crop drydown than glyphosate alone</li> <li>2. Harvest aid and desiccant</li> <li>3. Broad spectrum weed control and faster drydown</li> <li>4. Sharpen herbicide can be applied alone without glyphosate</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contact – activated by sunlight</li> <li>2. Desiccant</li> <li>3. Fast-acting</li> <li>4. Target application within 7–14 days of harvest</li> </ol>
<b>Pre-harvest interval</b>	7 days	Sharpen herbicide alone – 3 days Glyphosate – 7 days	7 days
<b>Recommended GPA</b>	Ground application – 5–10 gal/A Aerial application – 5 gal/A	Ground application – minimum spray volume of 10 gal/A Aerial application – minimum spray volume of 5 gal/A	Ground application – 15 gal/A Aerial application – 5 gal/A

**Note: Read and follow all product labels before use.**

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**Always read and follow label directions.**

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