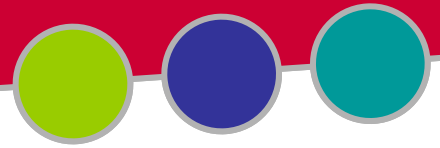


Rewriting the canola management playbook on oilseed production



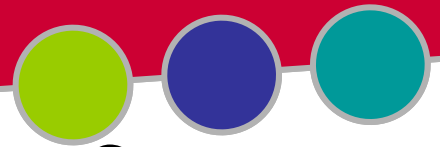
W. L. Pan,
WA Biofuels Cropping Systems
Coordinator
Bioenergy Research Symposium
Nov. 13, 2012



Overall Program Objective

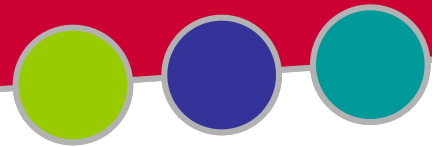
Increase sustainable regional crop feedstock production to support regional biofuel industries.

Increase the current ~10-15,000 acres feedstock crops to ~500,000 acres to contribute to near term liquid biofuel demand.



Why canola, camelina?

- Proven high quality feedstock for liquid fuels
- PNW is one of the few wheat producing areas of the world that is not diversified with companion oilseeds in rotation.
- Agronomic, market diversity improves sustainability
- Farm operation adaptability

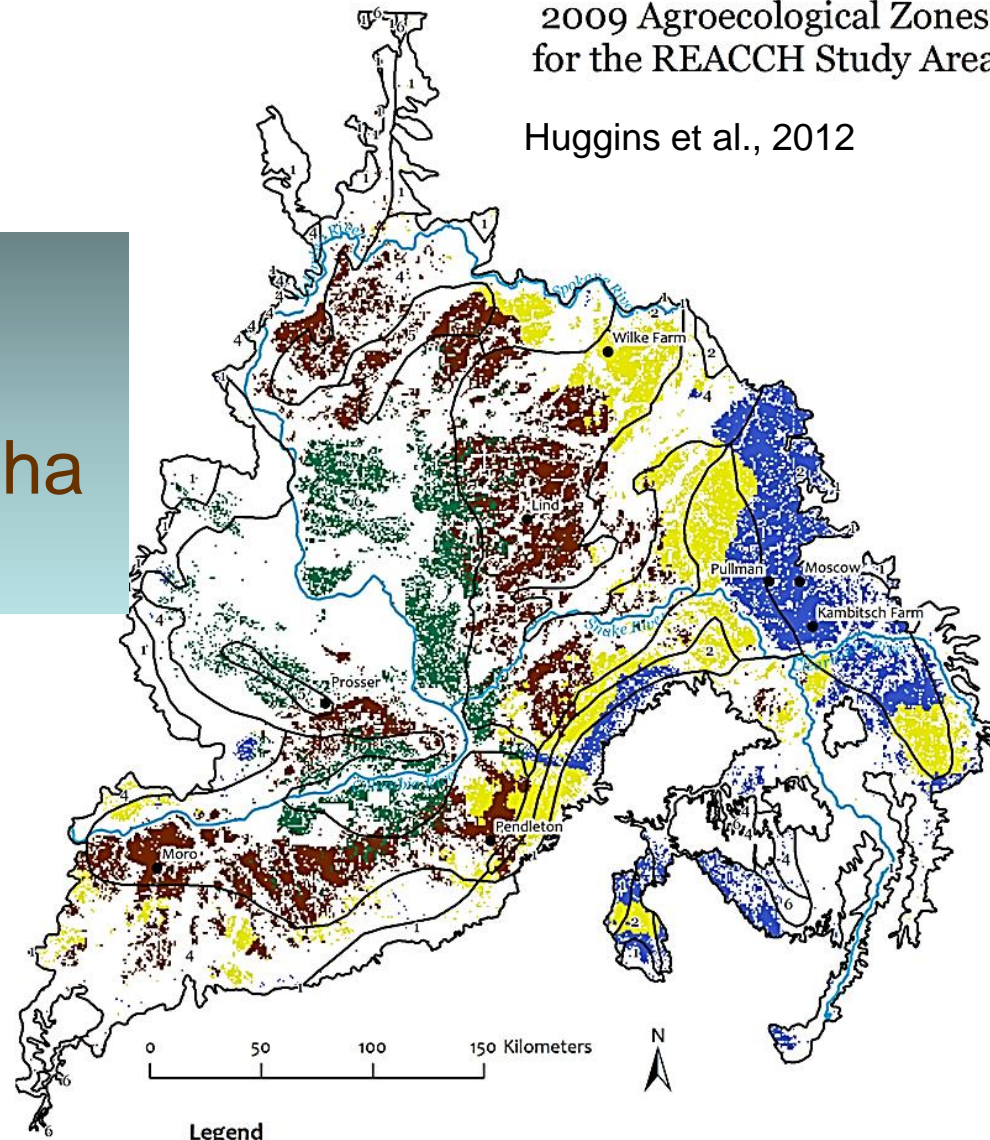


Inland Pacific Northwest Production Zones

2009 Agroecological Zones for the REACCH Study Area

Huggins et al., 2012

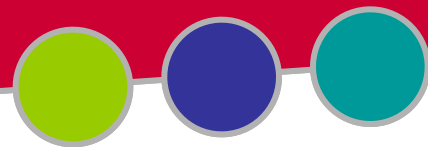
- Annual crop: 559,000 ha
- Transition: 661,000 ha
- Wheat-fallow: 1,059,000 ha
- Irrigated: 789,000 ha



Legend

● Research Sites

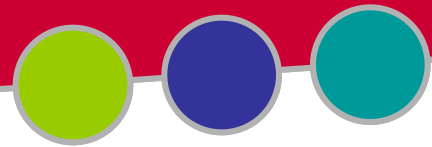
AEZ



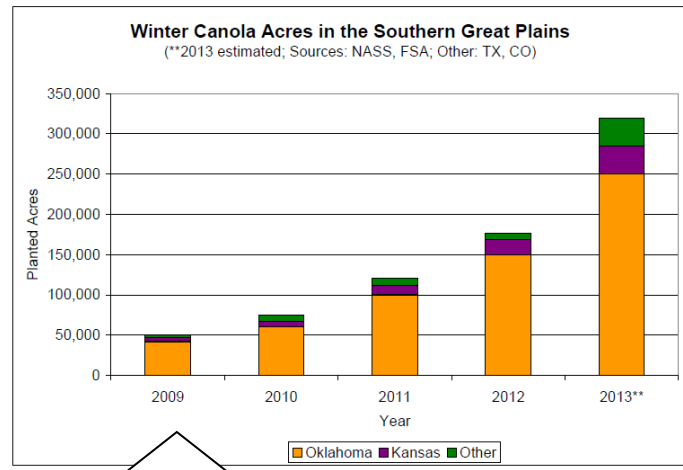
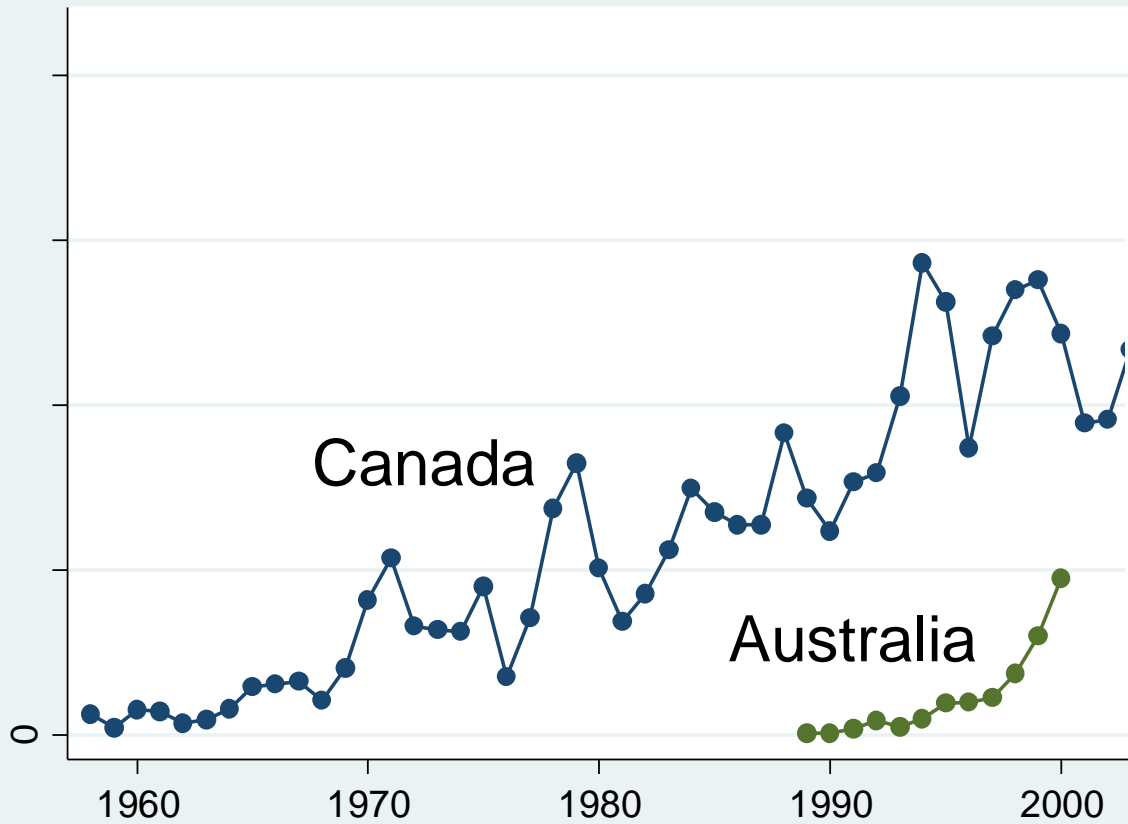
Unique canola growing conditions

Area	Minimum Temp	Maximum Temp	Annual Precipitation	%Precipitation During Major Growing Season	Soils
Inland PNW	-15* to -5 °C	30-38 °C**	260 to 660 mm	20-40%	fertile, high H ₂ O capacity
US Great Plains	-17 to -2°C	25 to 41°C	100 to 840 mm	70-75%	fertile, high H ₂ O capacity
Canadian Prairies	-21 to -15* °C	30 to 32°C	250 to 510 mm	>50%	fertile, high H ₂ O capacity
SW Australia	+4 to 5° C	30 to 35 ° C	325 to 700 mm	65-75%	Old, less fertile

*freeze kill **flower, pod abortion

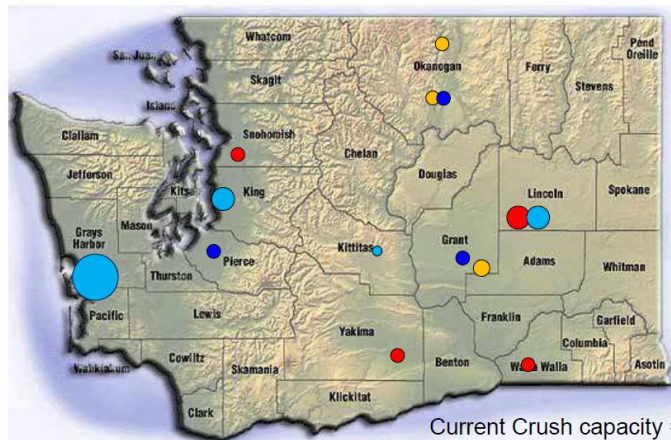
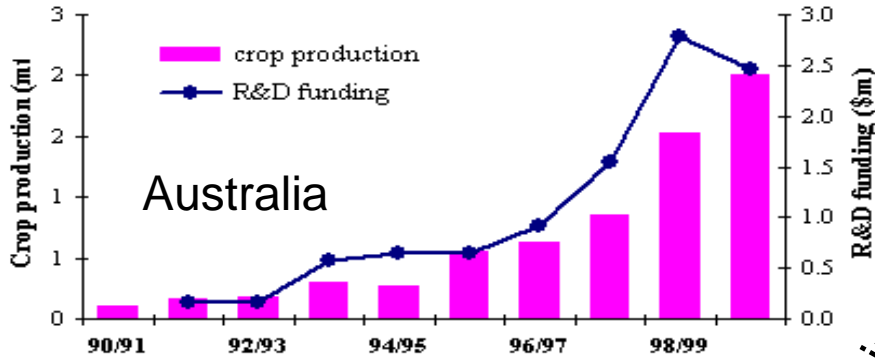


Canola Adoption in Semi-Arid World Regions

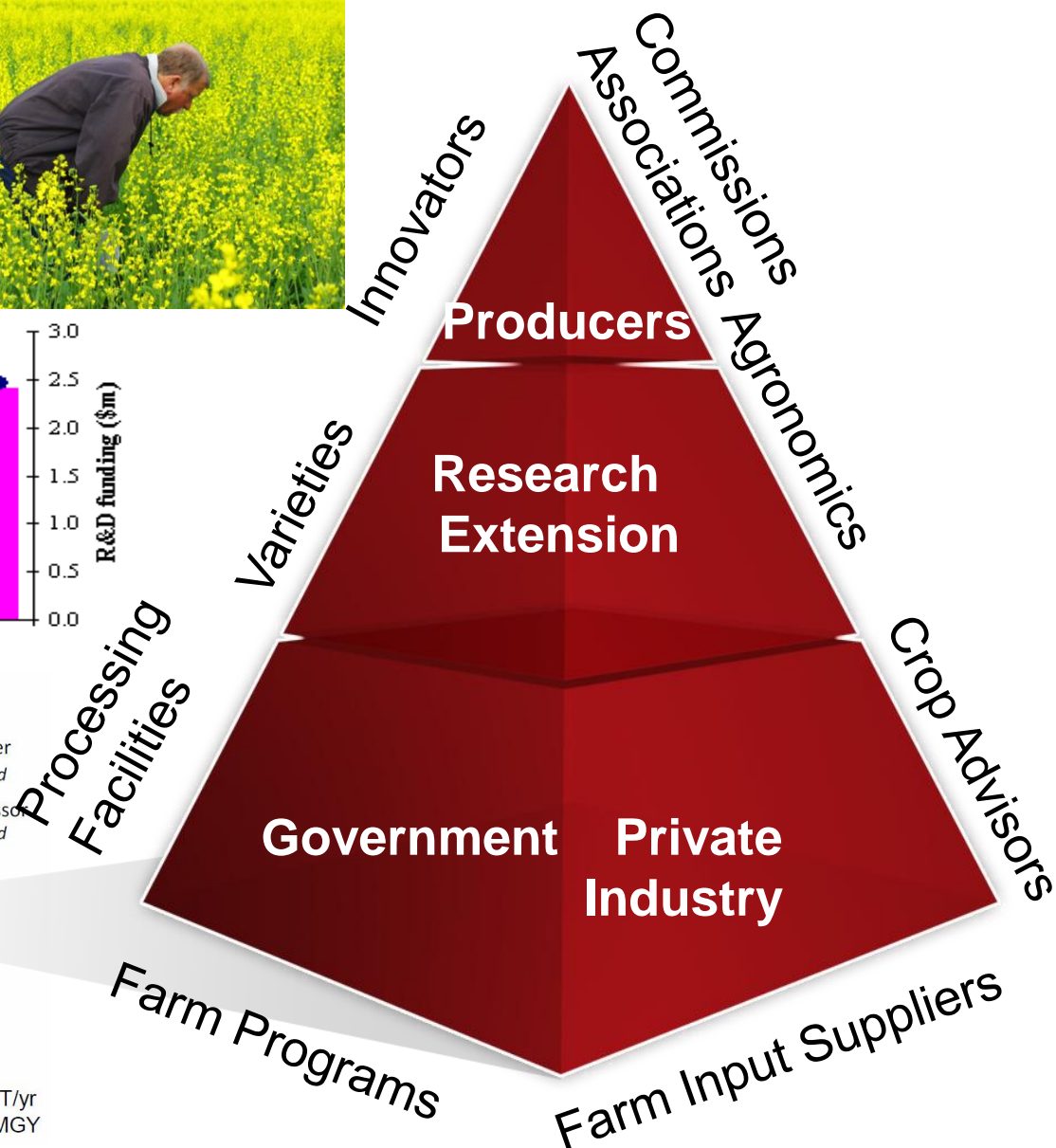


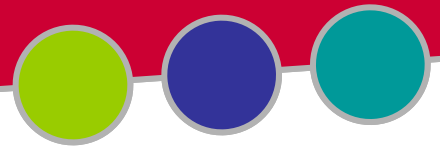
US Great Plains

New Crop Adaptation



Current Crush capacity = ~50,000 T/yr
 Current Refining capacity = 100+ MGY

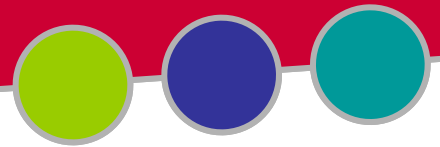




Evolving changes in the PNW canola management playbook:

*matching unique environment with
unique management and varieties*

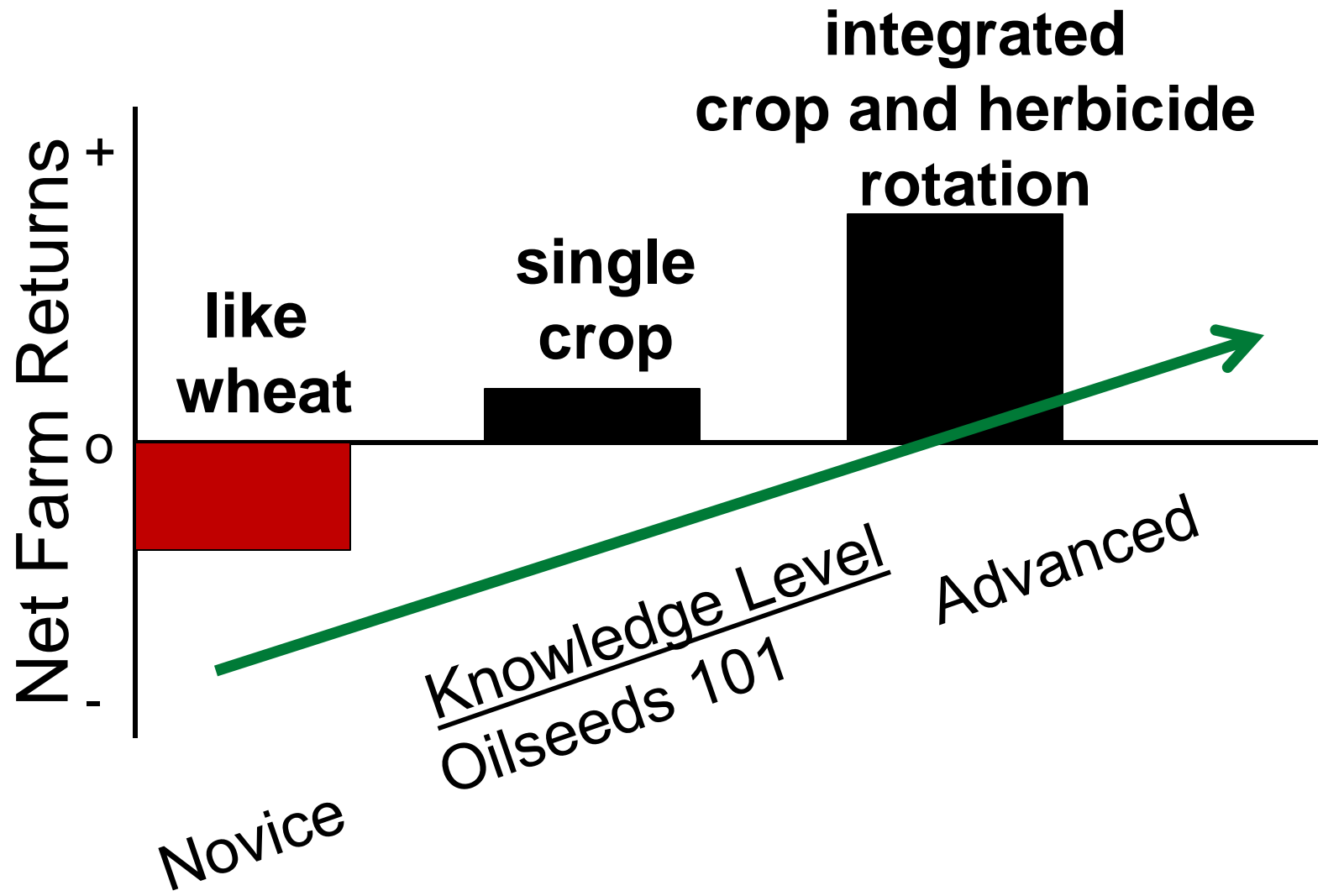
- N fertilizer requirements and timing/placement
- Water use
- Seedbed establishment
- Tailored crop and herbicide rotations
- Biennial canola: forage + grain



PNW Advantages

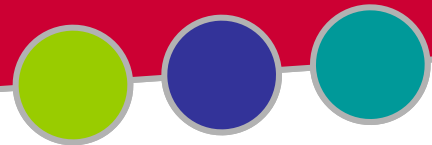
- Mediterranean climate
 - High N use efficiency
 - Lower pest pressures
- Productive, deep soils
- Zones for producing winter and spring oilseed types-opportunities for diversity of oil characteristics

Oilseed Adoption Curve





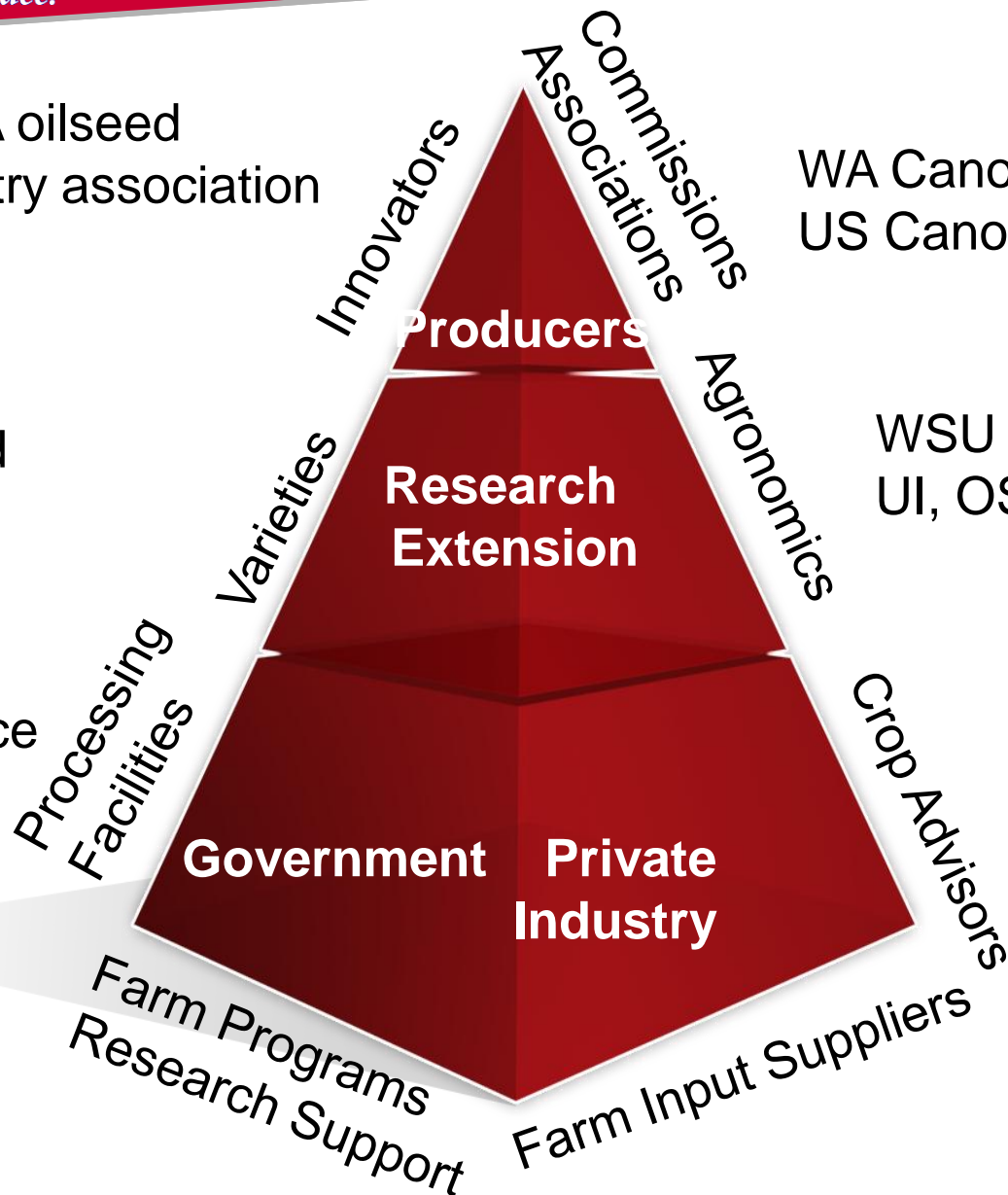
Acknowledgements



emerging WA oilseed grower/industry association

private, public breeders, seed suppliers

crushers and processors; WSDA, Commerce Cons. Dist., EPA WSU, UI, OSU, USDA



WA Canola Commission
US Canola Association

WSU WBCS,
UI, OSU R&E

FWAA, farm
retailers