



Producer Handbook

2024-2025

WHY CANOLA?

Market Demand

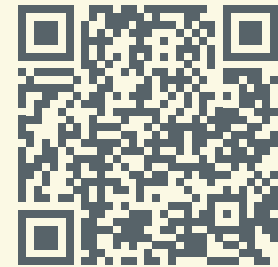
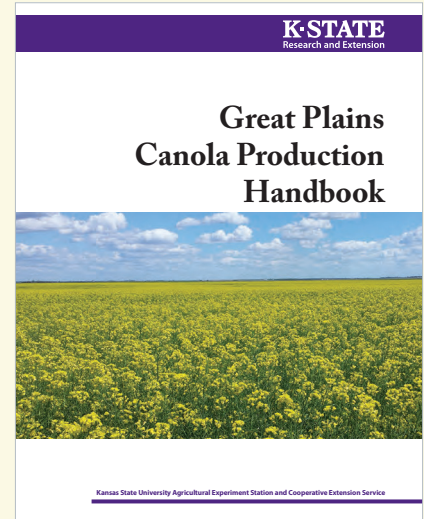
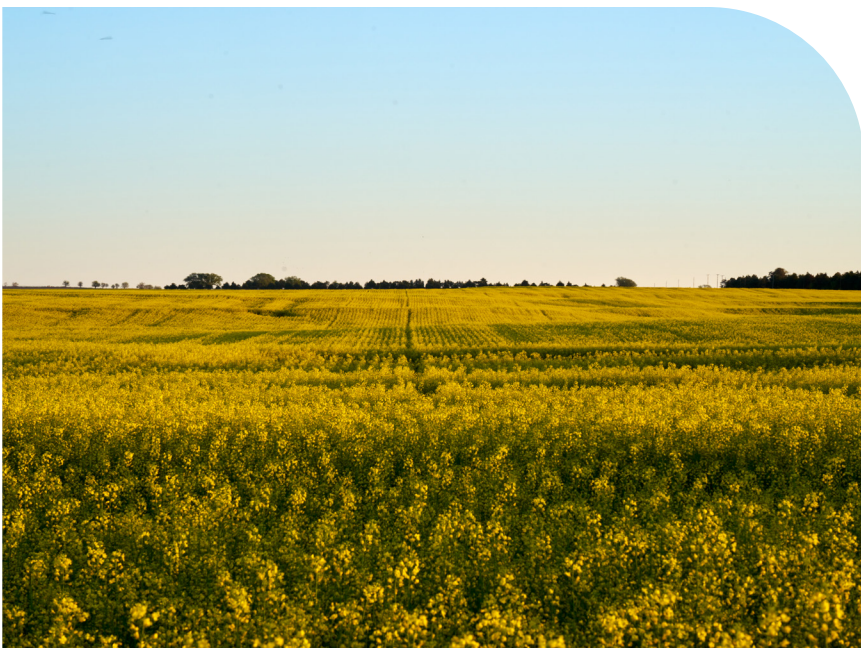
Canola grown in the region will be crushed at Scoular's new Goodland crush plant where it will be utilized primarily for the use of renewable diesel. Renewable fuel demand is soaring because of consumer choice and federal regulation. Canola has a very high oil content, and according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, capacity to refine renewable diesel will be 5 billion gallons by 2025.

Market Diversity

Due to canola being an oilseed, its commodity price isn't tied to the price of cereal grains. That means winter canola is harvested and sold at a time when prices are often elevated due to shorter supplies just before spring canola harvest begins in the north.

Rotational Benefits

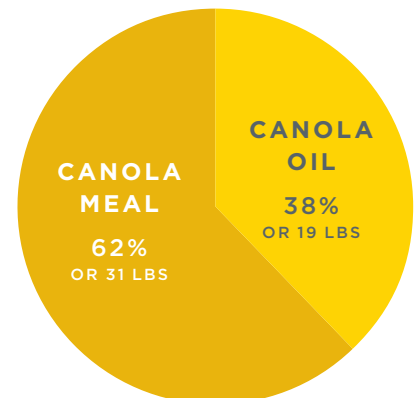
Canola is a broadleaf crop, enabling the usage of selective herbicides to help control winter annual grassy weeds. Research shows that two years of effective weed management can help achieve satisfactory control of grassy weeds resulting in better quality and yields in wheat following canola. All of this can be accomplished with the use of existing equipment if you already have cereal crop rotations in your operation.











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ONE BUSHEL, TWO OUTPUTS.

Your canola helps fuel the feed and renewable markets.



THE WINTER CANOLA BASICS

 Planting Dates	<p>Kansas: Sept. 1-Sept. 30 Oklahoma: Sept. 10-Oct. 10</p>
 Variety Selection	<p>Should be based on winter survival, oil content, yield, herbicide tolerance, disease resistance, maturity, lodging susceptibility, and shatter tolerance.</p>
 Open Pollinated Variety	<p>Roundup Ready herbicide tolerance, considerable yield potential, with great winter survivability.</p>
 Hybrid Variety	<p>Larger seed size for easier metering, vigorous fall and spring growth, greater yield potential, and Clearfield herbicide tolerance availability in certain hybrid varieties.</p>
 Tillage	<p>Full/minimal tillage is most common, but no-till is possible with good management of the previous crop's residue. Refer to the <i>Great Plains Canola Production Handbook</i> for more information.</p>
 Planting Depth	<p>0.5" to 1.0" optimal. Under drier conditions, canola can be planted deeper (not deeper than 1.5"), but delayed emergence and reduced vigor may occur.</p>
 Row Spacing	<p>7.5" and 15" rows, and up to 30" rows if using a row crop planter.</p>
 Planting Rate	<p>3 lbs to 4 lbs an acre in narrow rows, between 1.5 lbs and 3 lbs an acre in 30" rows</p>
 Crop Insurance	<p>Multi-Peril Crop Insurance (MPCI) is available in select counties. In counties where MPCI is not available, consult your local crop insurance agent to obtain more information regarding written agreement coverage.</p>
 Marketing	<p>Scoular offers multiple contracting opportunities for winter canola. Reach out to your local Scoular representative for which strategies work best for your operation.</p>
 Logistics	<p>Whether it's delivered to a Scoular location, local elevator, or FOB the bin, Scoular delivers options. Contact your local Scoular representative on logistics that make sense for your operation.</p>
 Harvest	<p>Canola can be swathed before harvest or direct cut. High winds, hail, and heavy rain can cause pod shattering resulting in yield loss; therefore harvest equipment should be ready when canola reaches 8 to 10 percent moisture. The timing of canola harvest can vary, but is expected to run between late May through June.</p>

Contact us to learn how we can
define what's possible together.

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