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Call AgSolutions Customer Care at 1-877-371-BASF (2273)
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Is it a coincidence so many growers are straight cutting? We think not.

If you’re looking to increase efficiency at harvest, straight cutting your canola is the way to go. Advantages include faster field operations, saving on labour costs and the potential for higher yields - along with better use of your time.

From 2014-2016, the proportion of canola acres straight cut has more than doubled.

Source: AgData, Canada, 2016 (n=563)
We could discuss straight cutting all day. But we let growers do the talking.

Straight cutting, it’s the way to greater efficiency at harvest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>% 2016</th>
<th>% 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Better use of manpower / more efficient operations</td>
<td>65.9</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential yield benefits / higher yield</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>32.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weather / too wet to swath</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>20.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanted to try it as an experiment</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce green seed count</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uneven maturity</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: AgData, 2016 (n=141 growers who straight cut canola)

Keep your facts straight about harvest.

Straight cutting your canola can help spread out the workload at harvest, so you can swath your remaining crop at the correct seed colour change. By using both strategies, you can help mitigate the associated risks of swathing (i.e. wind damage, slower crop dry down from wet weather conditions) and straight cutting (i.e. shelling, wind, hail). InVigor® Pod Shatter Reduction (PSR) hybrids will help mitigate some of these risks but there is a high-risk exposure to environmental conditions than the crop being in a swath. By eliminating the swath step, you’re reducing manpower, fuel and extra equipment use. In addition, later timing gives your crop more time to mature, upping the potential for larger seeds and higher yields.
Straight cut from the start. By planning your harvest strategy in advance, you can grow InVigor canola Pod Shatter Reduction hybrids and arrange for other inputs to maximize your straight cutting at harvest.

**KNOW WHEN TO MAKE THE CALL.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timing of decision to straight cut canola acres.</th>
<th>(% of growers who straight cut canola acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At the start of the season, when you selected the hybrids to plant</td>
<td>61.0% 44.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partway through the season</td>
<td>11.3% 8.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At harvest</td>
<td>26.2% 46.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.4% 6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: AgData, 2016 (n=141 growers who straight cut canola)
Steps to a better straight cut.

1. **Consider a straight cutting suitable hybrid.**
   While all hybrids can be straight cut, there are some that are better suited to straight cutting. InVigor Pod Shatter Reduction hybrids contain the patented Pod Shatter Reduction trait, and also are selected for a reduced propensity for pod drop. This combination provides the ideal hybrid for straight-cutting. These hybrids deliver high yield potential even when left standing in the field during challenging weather conditions.

2. **Manage disease preventatively.**
   Diseases (e.g. blackleg, clubroot, sclerotinia) can cause uneven maturity, premature ripening, pod drop and shatter loss. Lodging reduces standability, hindering the straight cutting process. Take a preventative approach that includes crop rotations, seed treatments, hybrid selection and foliar fungicides.

3. **Monitor seeding rate to achieve desired target plant population.**
   Growers should use adequate seeding rates to ensure a uniform stand, which in turn allows the field to mature evenly.

4. **Eliminate weeds.**
   Clean fields are easier to straight cut. Weeds, when still green, can cause both harvest and storage issues.

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

6. **Maintain appropriate combine and reel speeds.**
   You must re-evaluate all of your combine settings when straight cutting, which could involve slower harvest speeds. If you are using a reel, ensure the speed of the reel matches the speed of your combine.

7. **Consider a pre-harvest herbicide.**
   Consider using a pre-harvest application of Heat® LQ + glyphosate to reduce green material and allow the crop to dry down more evenly.

### Header choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of header</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Draper</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auger</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options / modifications</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cross auger / cross auger kit</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickup reel</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pea auger</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop dividers</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flex / flex draper / flex header</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop lifters</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header extension</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed loss kit</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other misc.</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: FarmShift Study, 2014 (n=254 respondents)

67% of surveyed growers prefer draper headers when straight cutting.

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Bernie Klammer, Vegreville, AB

“You don’t want a variety that lodges… a variety that stands too erect and is vulnerable to wind… Sometimes, just environmental conditions can change what the variety will produce… a good knit-tight canopy that has a bit of a lean to it is what we strive to achieve.”

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Staying ahead of straight cutting obstacles.

While adopting Pod Shatter Reduction hybrids adds flexibility to any farm operation, harvesting a naturally ripened crop can mean longer wait times – not to mention the stress that comes with it from:

Greener stems
Stems can be greener, more moist and harder to cut, slowing down your harvest. This can limit harvest operations to only a few hours a day during peak sunlight hours and early evenings.

Increased dockage
In certain conditions straight cutting can produce dirtier samples. Undried plant material in stored grain may lead to heating. Use a pre-harvest application to reduce foreign material in the grain and aerate immediately to lower the potential for spoilage.

Time standing in the field
Straight cut fields typically stand for another 21 to 28 days after the optimal stage for swathing. By using a pre-harvest aid you can reduce this waiting time. Meaning you will have the crop off and in the bin sooner, providing the peace of mind in knowing your investment is safe.

On straight cutting naturally ripened canola.

“Harvest operation was difficult due to the high amount of green matter in the stand. Low, wet areas with higher weed populations were of particular difficulty, and plugging occurred sufficiently to warrant frustration on the part of the operator.”


Make straight cutting issues a nonissue.

Using a pre-harvest application facilitates straight cutting by providing faster crop and weed dry down, leading to improved field uniformity, fewer green stems, a cleaner sample and reduced seed moisture content (compared to a non-pre-harvest application harvested on the same day). Research suggests that it can increase both harvest productivity and efficiency.

Results from PAMI suggest that a pre-harvest treatment can save time and fuel.

PAMI data 2018

Harvest productivity (bu/hr)

- Heat LQ + glyphosate
- Natural ripening
- Swathing

Combine efficiency (bu/L)

- Heat LQ + glyphosate
- Natural ripening
- Swathing

Source: Data from PAMI, 2018, Research Report. Straight cutting canola in Manitoba: Comparison of pre-harvest aids.
When it comes to water, turn up the volume.

Canola can have very dense canopies, especially at harvest. To dry down green stems and weeds, your pre-harvest herbicide must first penetrate the canopy by using the recommended water volumes. Spray coverage improves with increased water volume and smaller droplet sizes.

**Assessing spray coverage with water-sensitive paper**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Volume (gpa)</th>
<th>Sprayed Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse</td>
<td>Coarse coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Coarse</td>
<td>Very Coarse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Coarse</td>
<td>Extra Coarse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase water volumes to 10+ GPA for even better results.1

Smaller droplets can better maneuver around leaves in the canopy to reach petioles and stems.1

"Are we trying to get the spray to the lower part of the canopy? Perhaps to desiccate some stems? Perhaps even to do some pre-harvest weed control? To do that, we need more water." Tom Wolf, Agrimetrix Research & Training

"Keep the pedal off the metal." Drive sprayers at slower speeds to maximize coverage. Use nozzles that point backwards and adjust sprayer pressure for finer droplets. This will help penetrate the canopy, leading to a more thorough and even dry down.

**Impact of water volume on Heat LQ**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days after application</th>
<th>Heat LQ + Glyphosate 10GPA</th>
<th>Heat LQ + Glyphosate 15GPA</th>
<th>Heat LQ + Glyphosate 20GPA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-15</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: AgSolutions® Performance Trials, Western Canada, 2016
Heat LQ: Your straight-cutting wingman.

Applied for pre-harvest, Heat LQ herbicide tank mixed with glyphosate delivers:

- Fast, complete crop and weed dry down for improved uniformity and harvestability
- Rapid, broad-spectrum control of key weeds for improved storability and cleaner fields next season
- The benefits of Kixor®, an innovative Group 14 active that works on all types of canola, including Roundup Ready®, LibertyLink® and Clearfield® varieties

“...I would definitely recommend Heat LQ to other growers, for sure. This year we did a 40-acre trial of Heat LQ with [glyphosate].... we’ve seen very good control on thistles, buckwheat and a few other weeds... It sped up harvest and evened out the crop to what we needed to harvest it.”

Kelsey Solick, Halkirk, AB

Heat LQ
Powered by Kixor® Herbicide

WHY THROW HEAT LQ INTO THE MIX?

With both contact and systemic activity, Heat LQ speeds up the rate of crop and weed dry down compared to using glyphosate alone. In return, glyphosate brings control of key grasses and perennials, complementing the broadleaf-weed spectrum of Heat LQ.
The results speak for themselves.

Canola, 16 days after application

Glyphosate only  Heat LQ + glyphosate + Merge®

Source: AgSolutions Performance Trials, Swan River, MB, 2015

Weed dry down, 4 to 22 days after application

Source: AgSolutions Performance Trials, Western Canada, 2013-2014

Amount of green remaining in canola stems at harvest.

% Green

Glyphosate  Heat LQ+glyphosate

Source: AgSolutions Performance Trials, Western Canada, 2015 (n=11)
THE RIGHT STUFF. AT THE RIGHT TIME.

A pre-harvest herbicide speeds up the rate of dry down, but doesn’t help the crop mature. That’s why a well-timed application is critical to maximizing your yield and quality at harvest.

Now is the time.
Apply when 80% of seeds within the pods have changed colour. Pods must be opened to determine seed colour. Seeds on the bottom 2/3 to 3/4 of the main raceme will have changed from green to dark brown or black.

Don’t jump the gun.
Dry down works best under warm, low moisture conditions. Sunshine is key for optimizing Heat LQ performance. Cold, overcast or wet conditions can slow down the dry down process and delay the start of harvest. These conditions also are not optimal for maximum activity of Heat LQ.
Adjuvants like Merge help your crop better absorb Heat LQ and glyphosate, giving you a quicker and more thorough dry down.

Ensure first-rate results with the right rates.

Always tank mix Heat LQ with glyphosate for pre-harvest on canola, even on Roundup Ready hybrids.

One case treats 40 acres.
Heat LQ tank mixed with glyphosate
Merge adjuvant

Apply all the Merge included in the case and tote of Heat LQ, regardless of the rate.

With great coverage comes great efficacy.

Ground application tank mixed with glyphosate
Aerial application

When water volume goes up, so does your dry down.

Try one of these on for size.

One case contains:
1 x 1.73 L jug of Heat LQ
2 x 8.1 L jugs of Merge
Treats 40 ac/case

One tote contains:
4 x 10.79 L jugs of Heat LQ
1 x 400 L of Merge
Treats 1,000 ac/tote

Water volume

40 L/ac (10 gal/ac) minimum\(^7\)
20 L/ac (5 gal/ac)

With high water volume comes great efficacy.

\(^{7}\) Merge surfactant is required and included in every case and tote of Heat LQ. \(^{7}\) Higher water volumes are recommended for best results. \(^{4}\) Heat LQ is registered for aerial applications. Some glyphosate formulations are also registered for aerial applications, therefore Heat LQ plus glyphosate can be applied through aerial applications when both products have aerial registrations.
The pre-harvest application of Heat LQ and glyphosate is really critical. I’ve talked to guys who haven’t done it and the stalks just tend to stay green for a really long time and harvestability is really tough at that point, it’s really hard on choppers and takes that kind of power and that sure wasn’t our experience with desiccating it so I would say that that is something I think is a must on anything you’re planning on straight cutting.

Matt Ferguson
Three Hills, AB

THE VERDICT
ON HEAT LQ.
STRAIGHT
FROM YOU.

“...”

Grower recommendation.

Source: BASF Straight Cut Canola Trial Offer (2016 n = 231)

87% of growers indicate they would recommend Heat LQ to other canola growers.

Heat LQ
Powered by Kixor® Herbicide