Response of Winter Canola to Supplemental Sulphur Fertilization Under Field Conditions

EXPERIMENT INFO

Planted: 09/06/2024

Variety: Mercedes

Population: 3.8 lbs/acre

Row Width: 7.5”

Prev. Crop: Rye

Plot Size: 30’ x 925’

Replications: 3

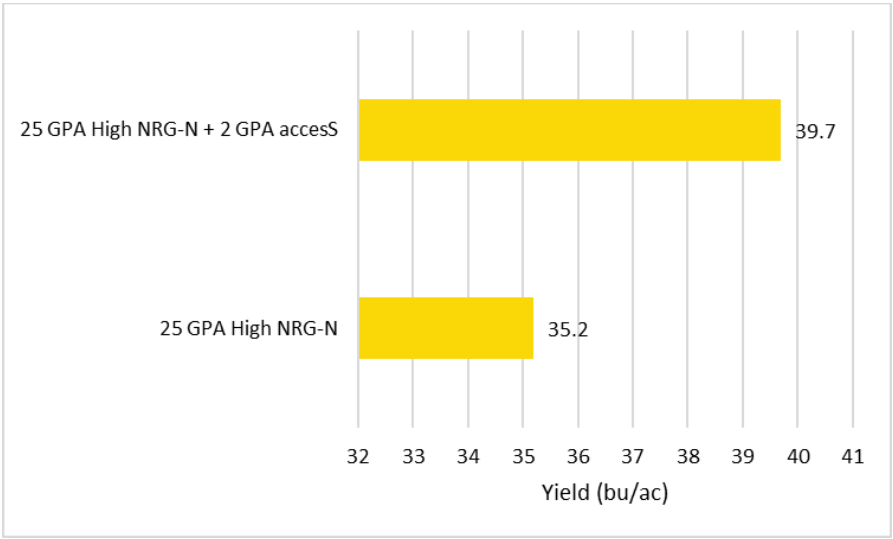
First N application
Date: 04/10/2025
Rate: 15 GPA High NRG-N
Stage: 6 leaf (growth stage 16)

Second fertilizer application
Date: 05/05/2025
Rate: 10 GPA High NRG-N for both treatments, plus the 2 GPA accesS on Treatment 2
Stage: Rosette

Harvested: 07/25/2025

Soil data
pH: 6.8 – 7.3
CEC: 5.0 – 13.5
% OM: 1.0 – 3.6
P (Bray): 115 – 184 ppm
% K: 1.4 – 5.4
% Mg: 12 – 15.6

Winter canola has a high demand for sulphur during growth and seed formation. Sulphur plays a key role in protein synthesis, enzyme activity, and the production of important compounds that influence oil quality. Adequate sulphur supply helps support strong vegetative growth, improves nitrogen use efficiency, and contributes to higher seed yield and oil content. Because sulphur is relatively mobile in soil and can be easily lost through leaching, deficiencies are common. Therefore, proper sulphur management is critical for maintaining healthy winter canola and achieving optimal productivity.



Treatment	Products	Total lbs/ac sulphur
1	25 GPA High NRG-N	12.5
2	25 GPA High NRG-N + 2 GPA accesS	22.5

The treatment with the High NRG-N and accesS yielded an **additional 4.5 bushels/acre** over the treatment just with High NRG-N.