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Agri-Food Canada

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Science behind Seeding Date

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Outline

1.Importance of Seeding Date

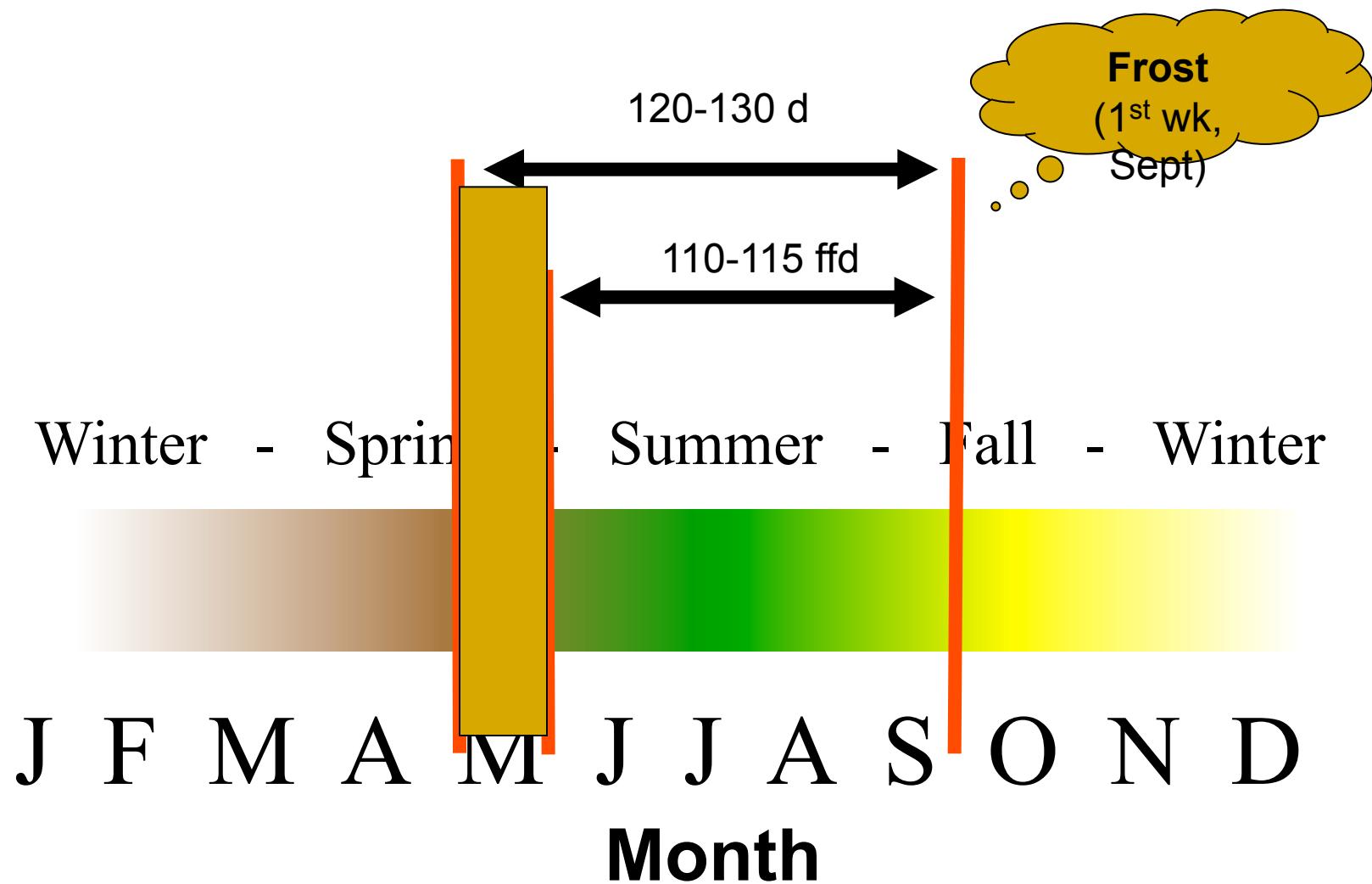
2.Relative Response of Various Crops

3.Effects of Seeding Date

- 1) Crop establishment and yield
- 2) Water use
- 3) Heat stress
- 4) Weed control options
- 5) Early-fall frost

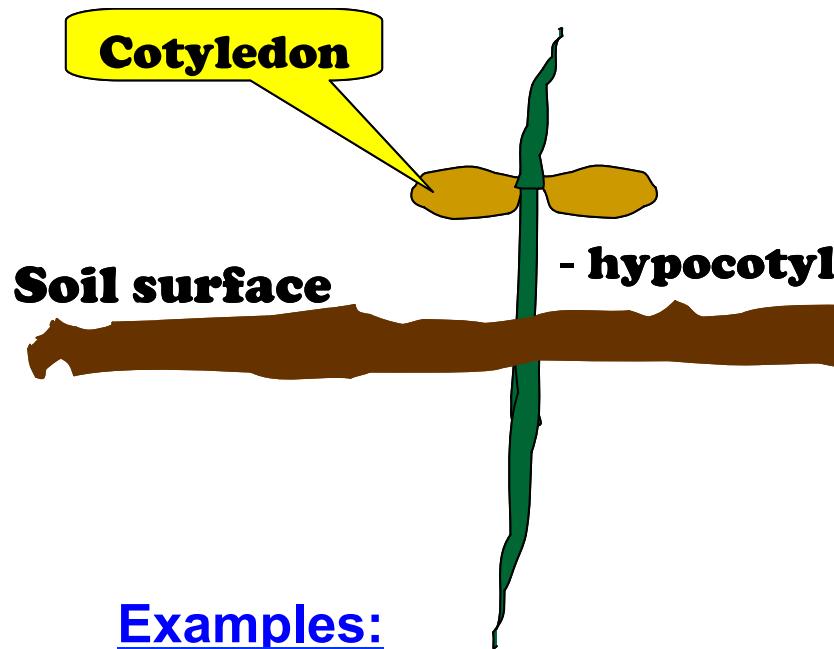
4.Best management practices for early seeding

Growing Season



Emergence type vs. Seeding date

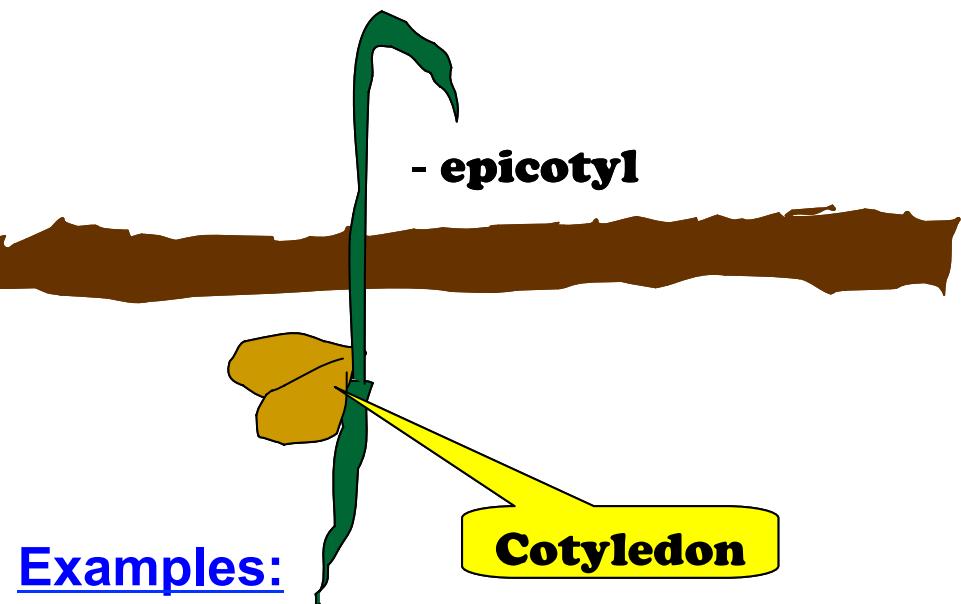
Epigeal Emergence:



Examples:

Soybean, dry bean
Sunflower, flax
Sweet clover
Canola/mustard

Hypogea Emergence:



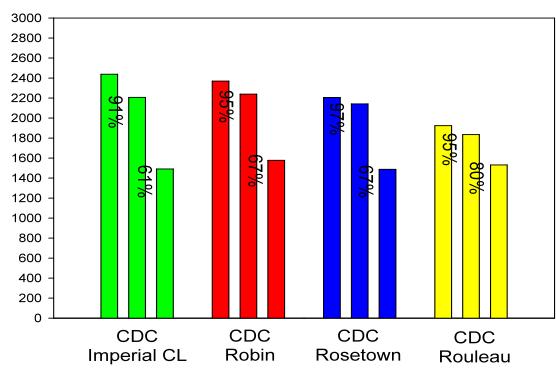
Examples:

Wheat, oat, barley
Lentil, Field pea
Chickpea
Canary seed

Seed Development vs Seeding Date

- Apr-seeded canola **flowered** 15 days earlier than May-seeded canola (Kirkland & Johnson 2000)
- Early-seeded canola **matured** 10-15 d earlier than late-seeded canola (Clayton et al. 2004)
- Apr-arrived canola seeds had 15% greater **germination** at 8°C than May-arrived canola seeds (Gusta et al. 2004)

Seeding date and Lentil seed yield (Saskatoon 2006-2008)



Early: May 1-6; Normal: May 11-15; Later: May 20-30

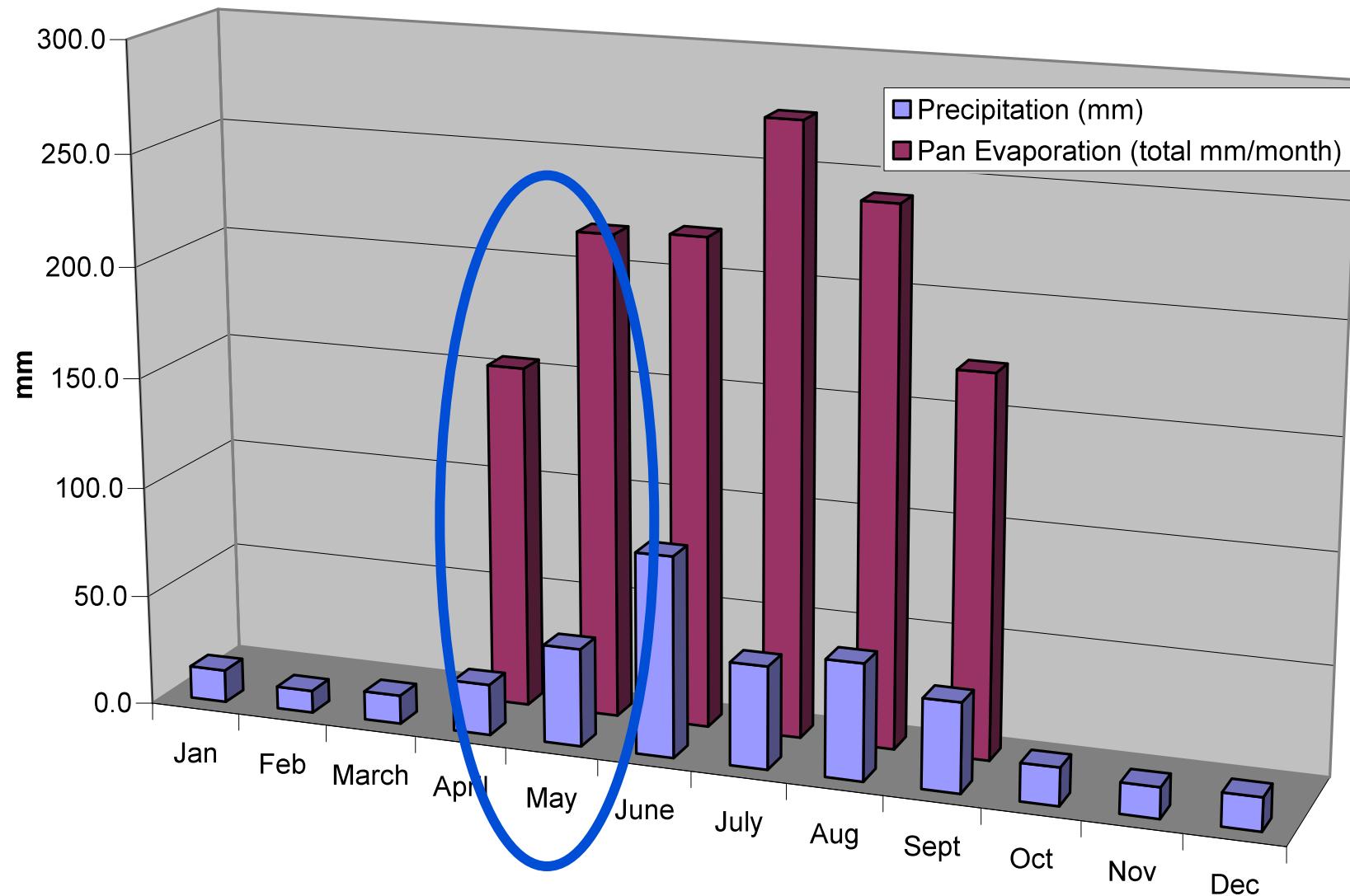
Yield loss due to delayed seeding (Swift Current)

	Seed yield (kg ha ⁻¹)			Yield loss (%)	
	Early	Normal	Late	Late/Early	Late/Normal
Canary seed	1390	1260	990	-29	-21
Spring wheat	2911	2741	2601	-11	-5
Field pea	3011	2921	2451	-19	-16
Desi chickpea	2510	2380	2160	-14	-9
Lentil	1790	1720	1320	-26	-23
Oriental mustard	1530	1520	1220	-20	-20
Yellow mustard	1560	1270	1061	-32	-16
<i>Brassica rapa</i>	1580	1491	1140	-28	-24
<i>Brassica napus</i>	1410	1250	1180	-16	-6
Sunflower	1390	1240	1260	-9	2

(Gan et al. 2000)

Precipitation and evaporation

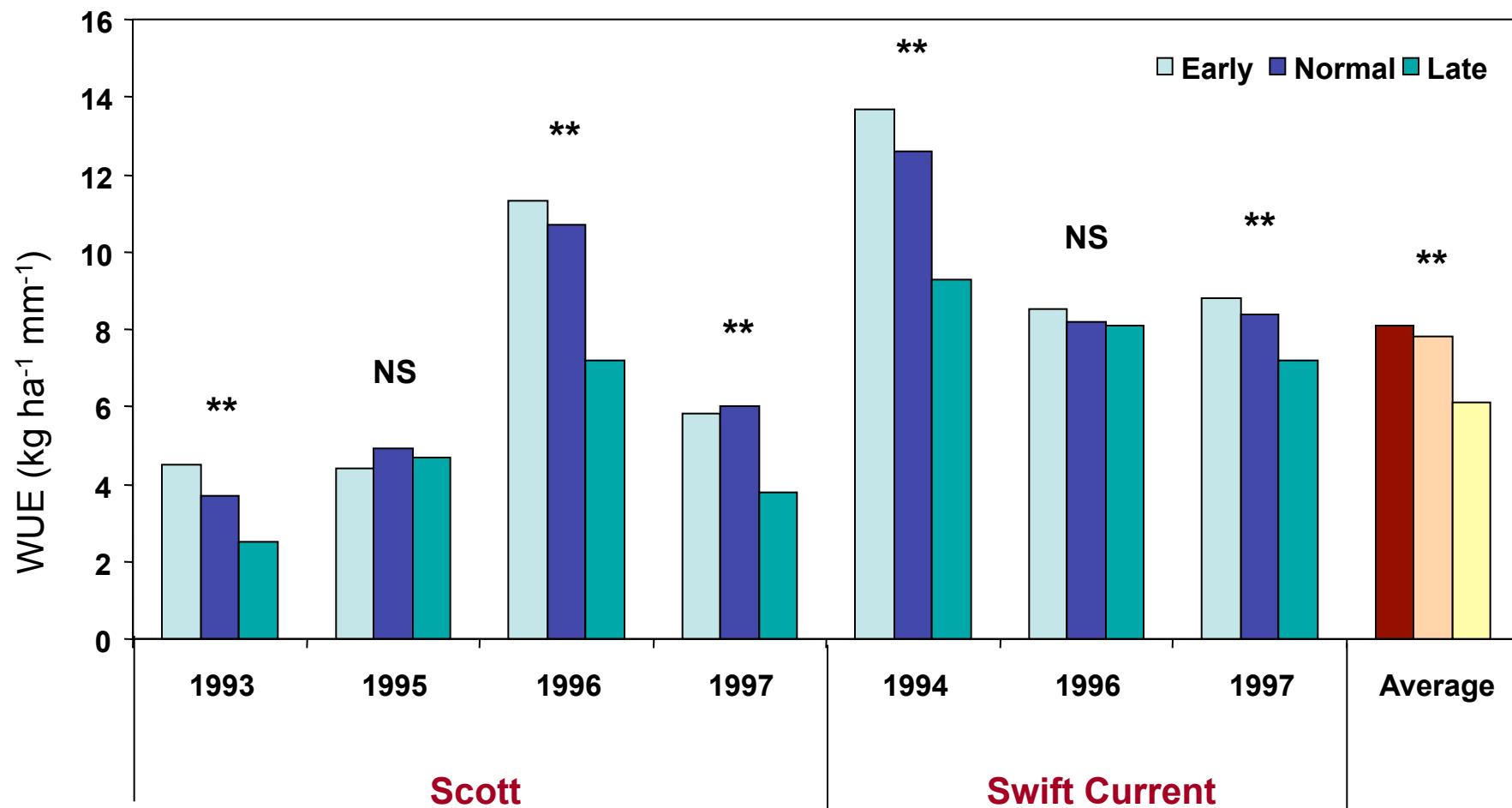
In Apr-May, Swift Current



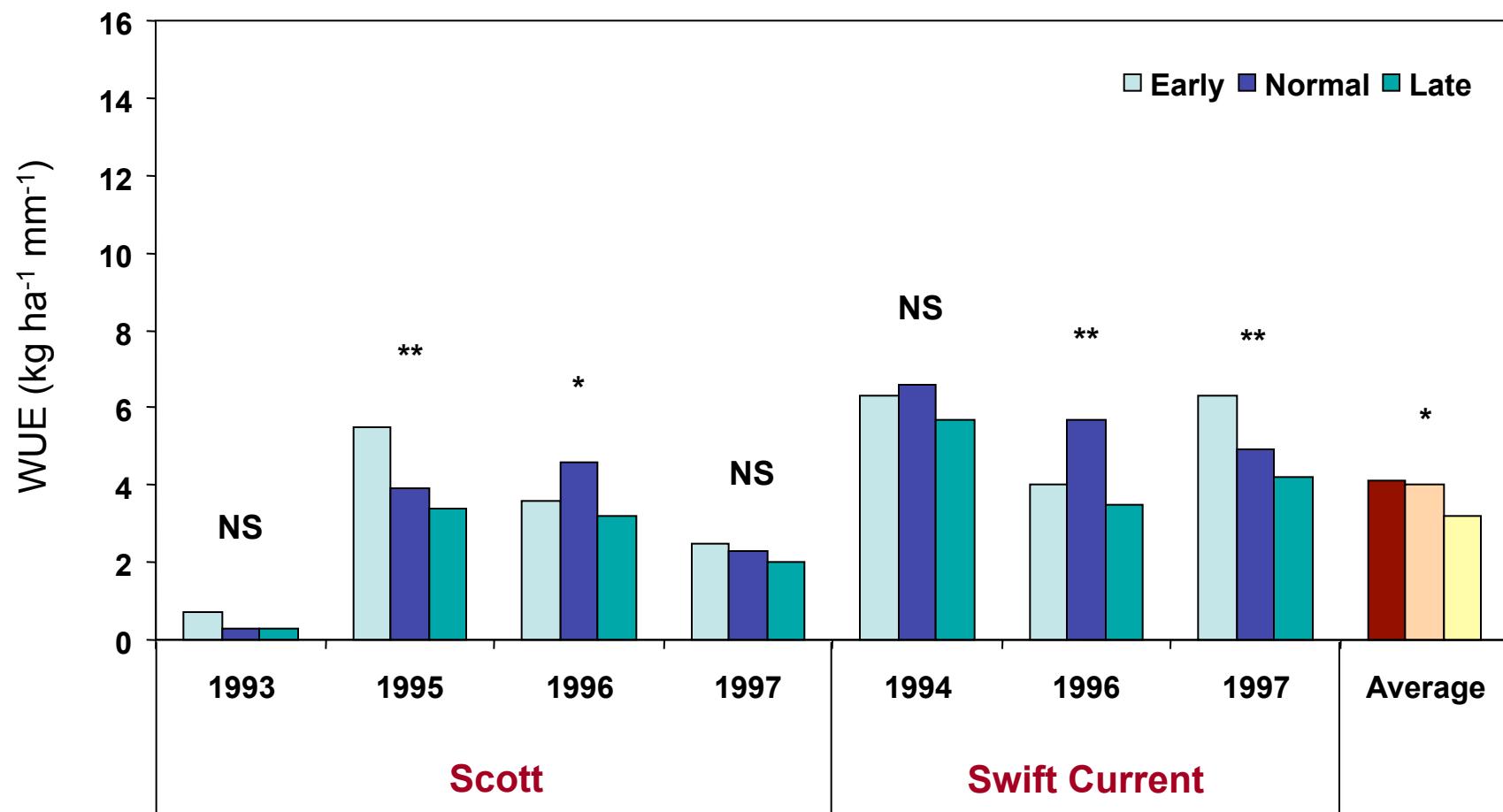
Dry seedbed lowers Emergence (Swift Current)



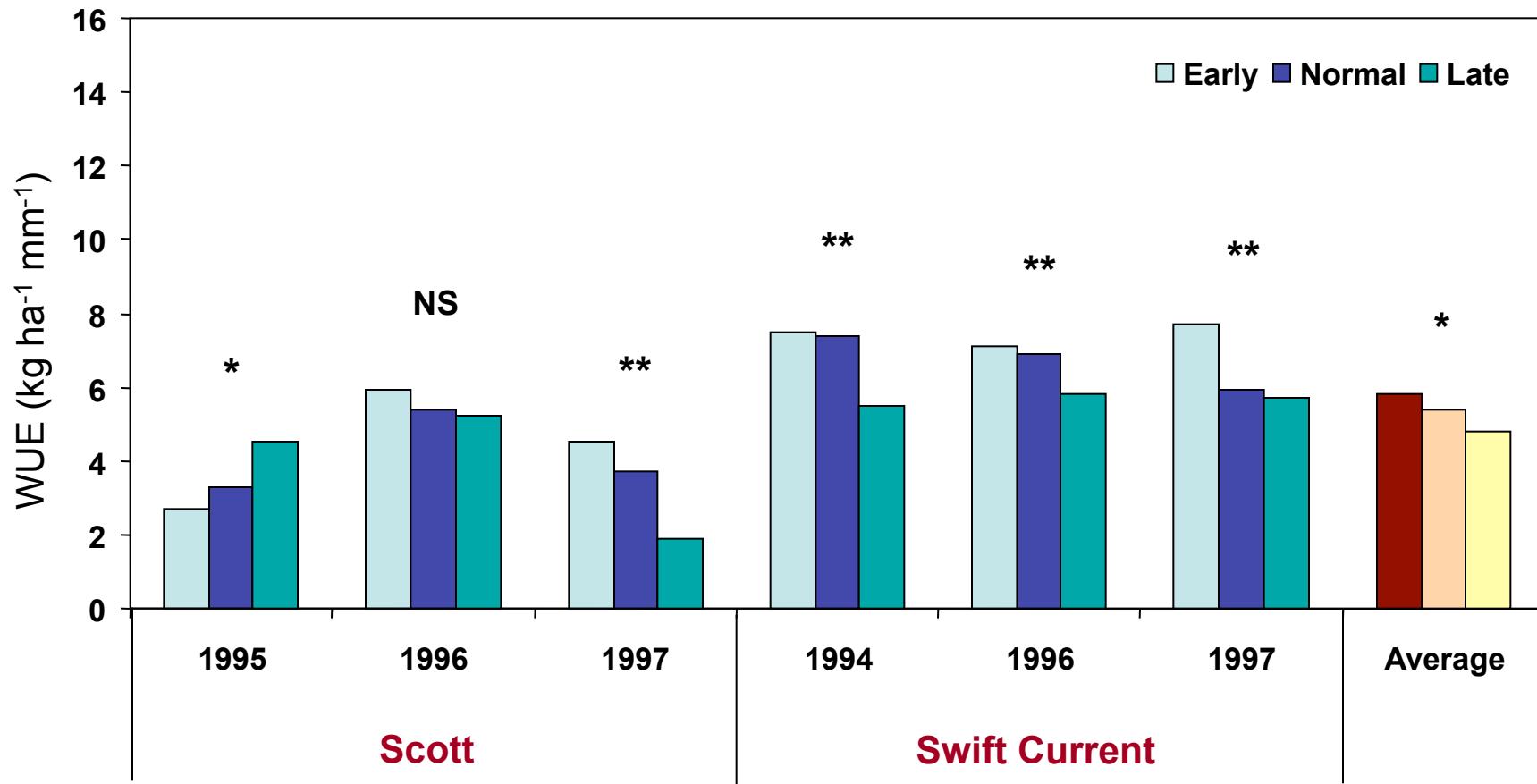
Field pea seeding date and water use efficiency



Lentil seeding date and water use efficiency



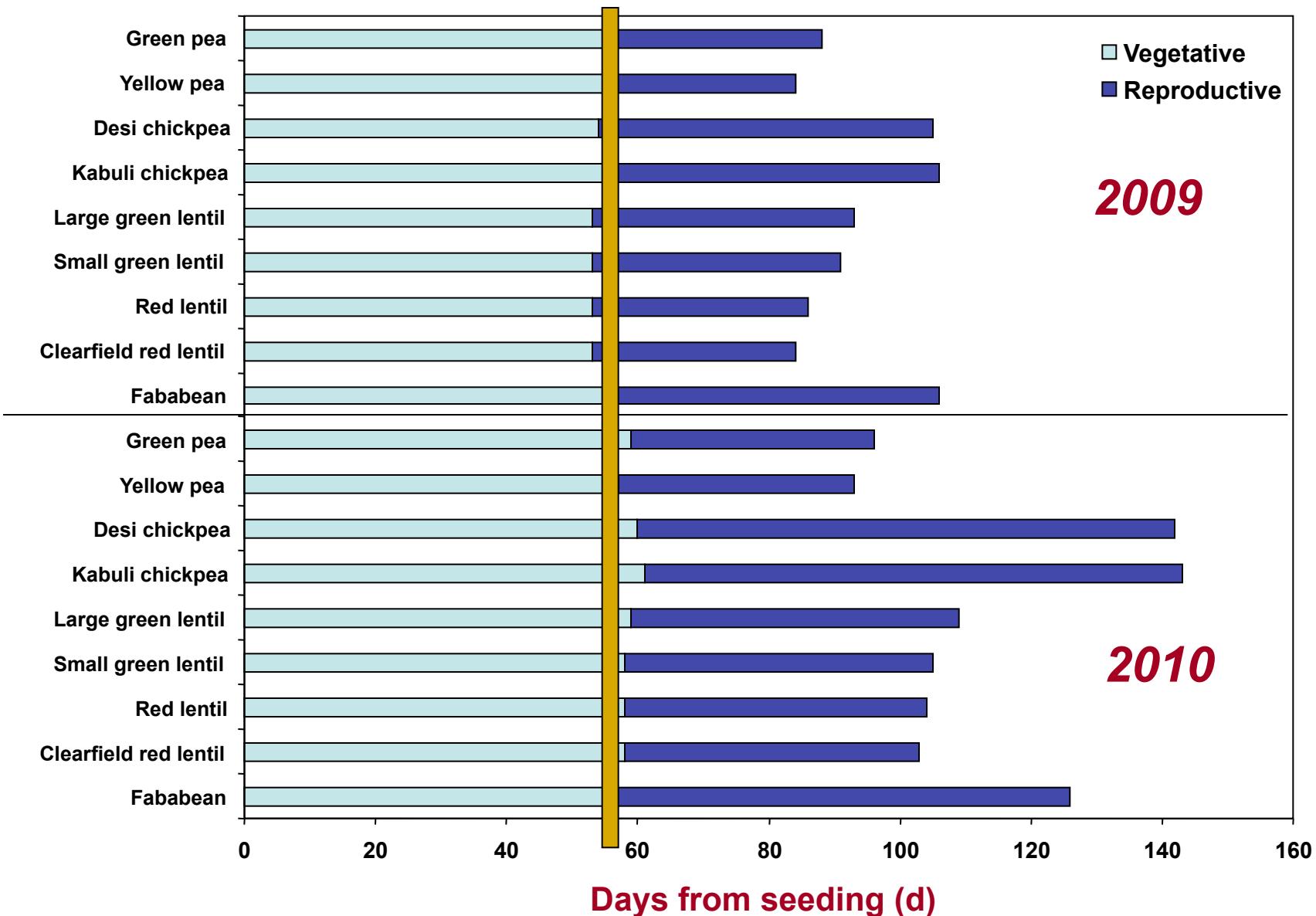
Chickpea seeding date and water use efficiency



Water use efficiency

Crop	Year	WUE ($\text{kg ha}^{-1} \text{ mm}^{-1}$)		Difference (%)
		Early	Late	
Chickpea	1998	5.0	4.7	-6
	1999	8.4	7.3	-13
	2000	10.7	9.1	-15
Pea	1998	11.6	8.5	-27
	1999	15.7	14.4	-8
	2000	17.1	14.8	-14

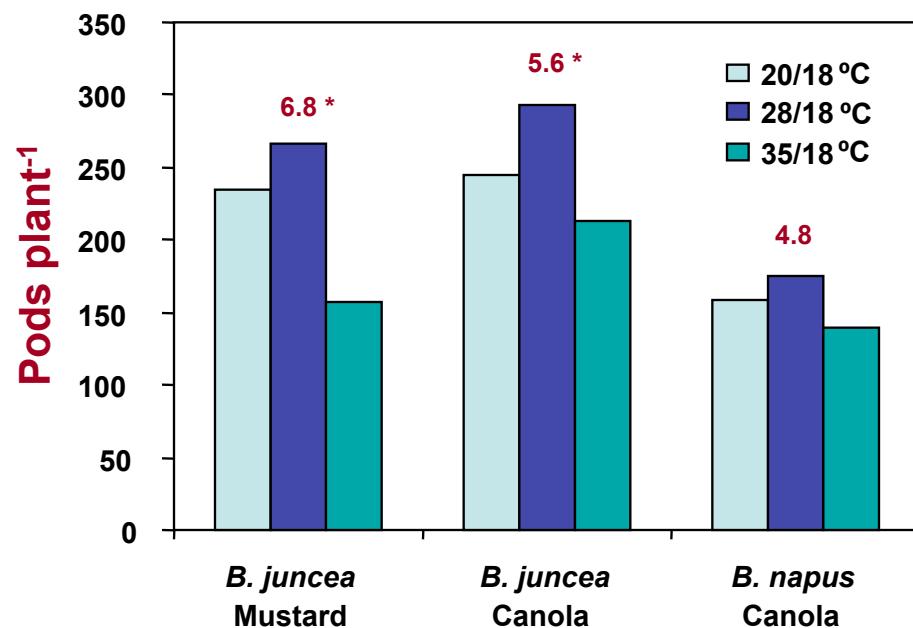
Duration of growth period



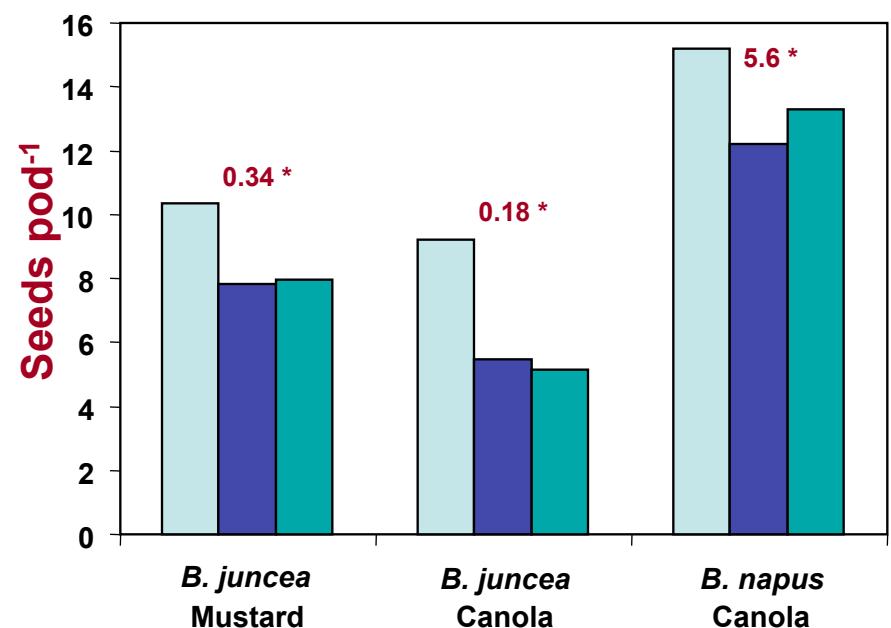
Heat stress causes flower abortion



Heat stress and yield components (*Brassica* spp.)

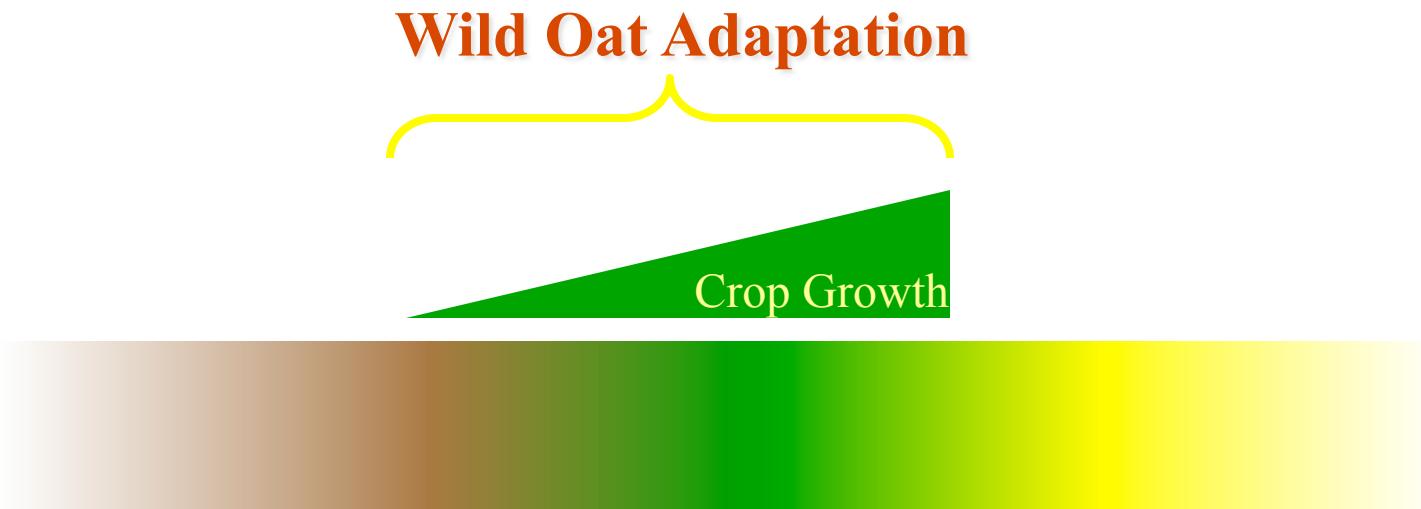


LSD at P < 0.05



(Gan et al. 2004)

Crop and annual weeds compete for growth resources



J F M A M J J A S O N D

(Harker 2007)

Crop and annual weeds compete for growth resources

- Delayed crop seeding

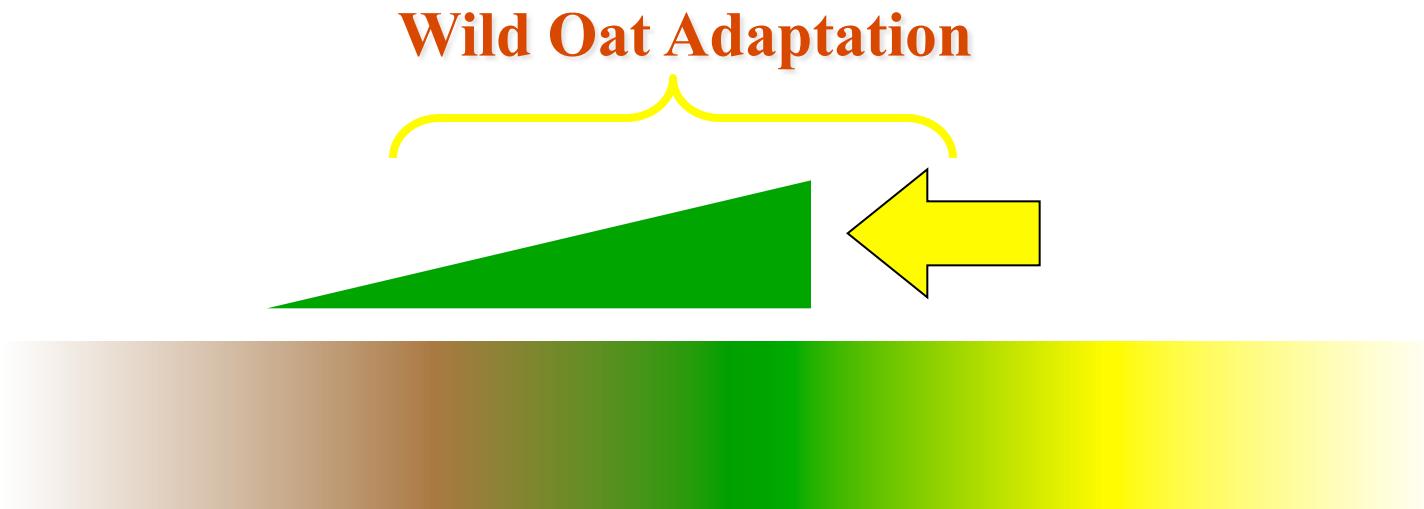


J F M A M J J A S O N D

(Harker 2007)

Crop and annual weeds compete for growth resources

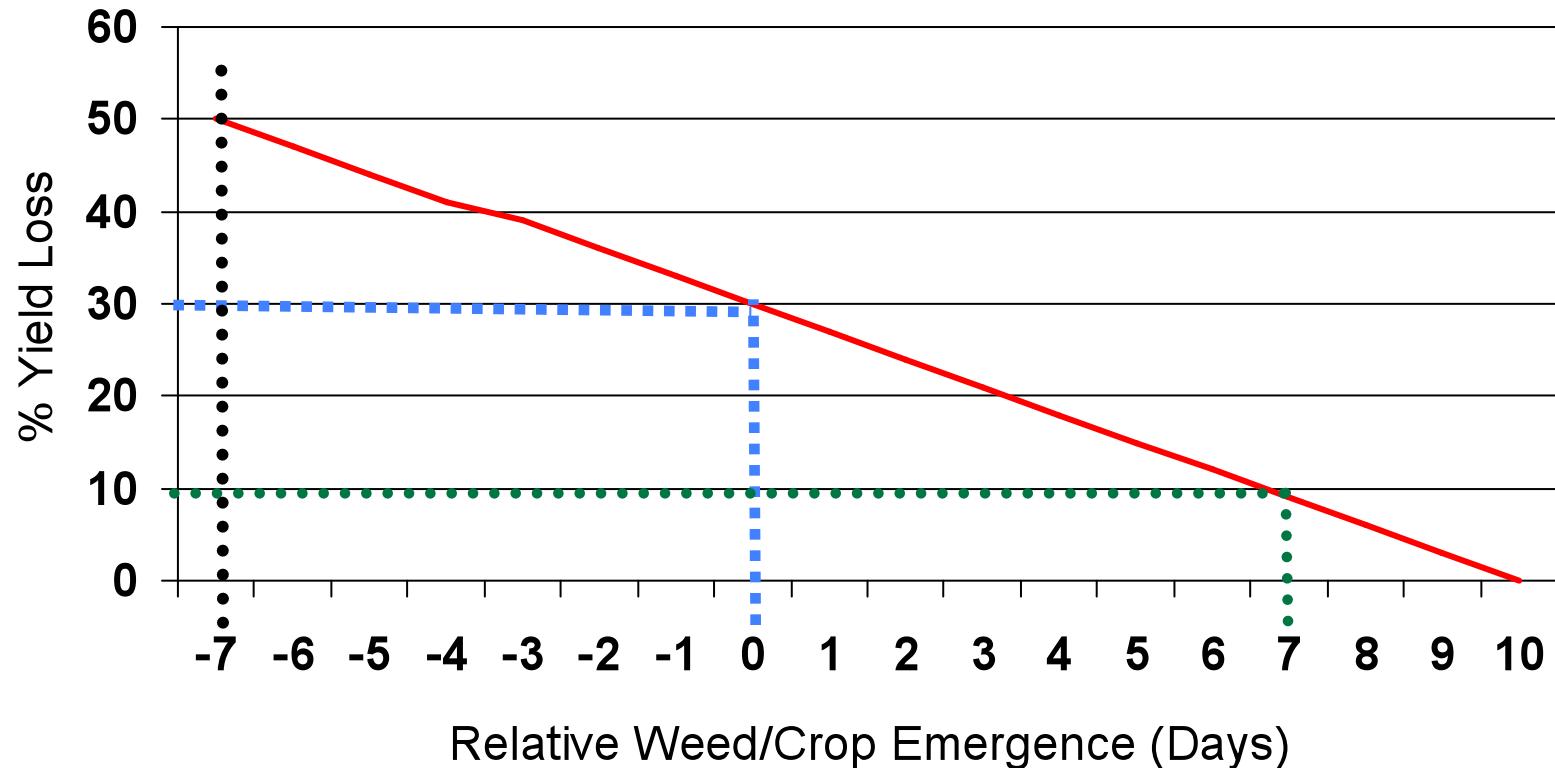
- Early seeding



J F M A M J J A S O N D

(Harker 2007)

Crop Competitiveness with Wild Oat – yield loss



(O'Donovan et al. 1985)

Weeds are not favored under diverse seeding systems

I
N
V
I
G
O
R

2
1
5
3

Nov 6, 1998



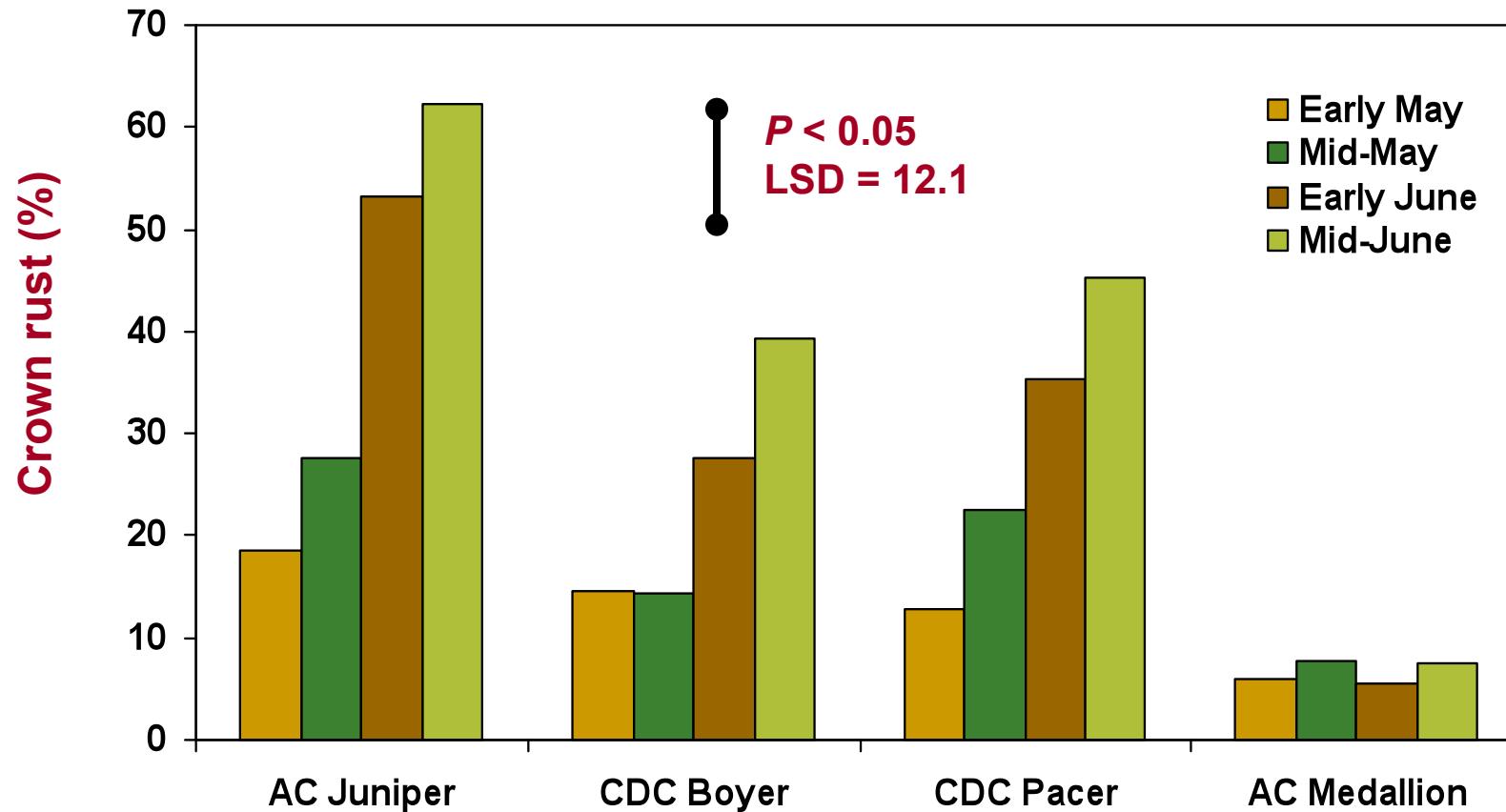
Apr 26, 1999

May 13, 1999



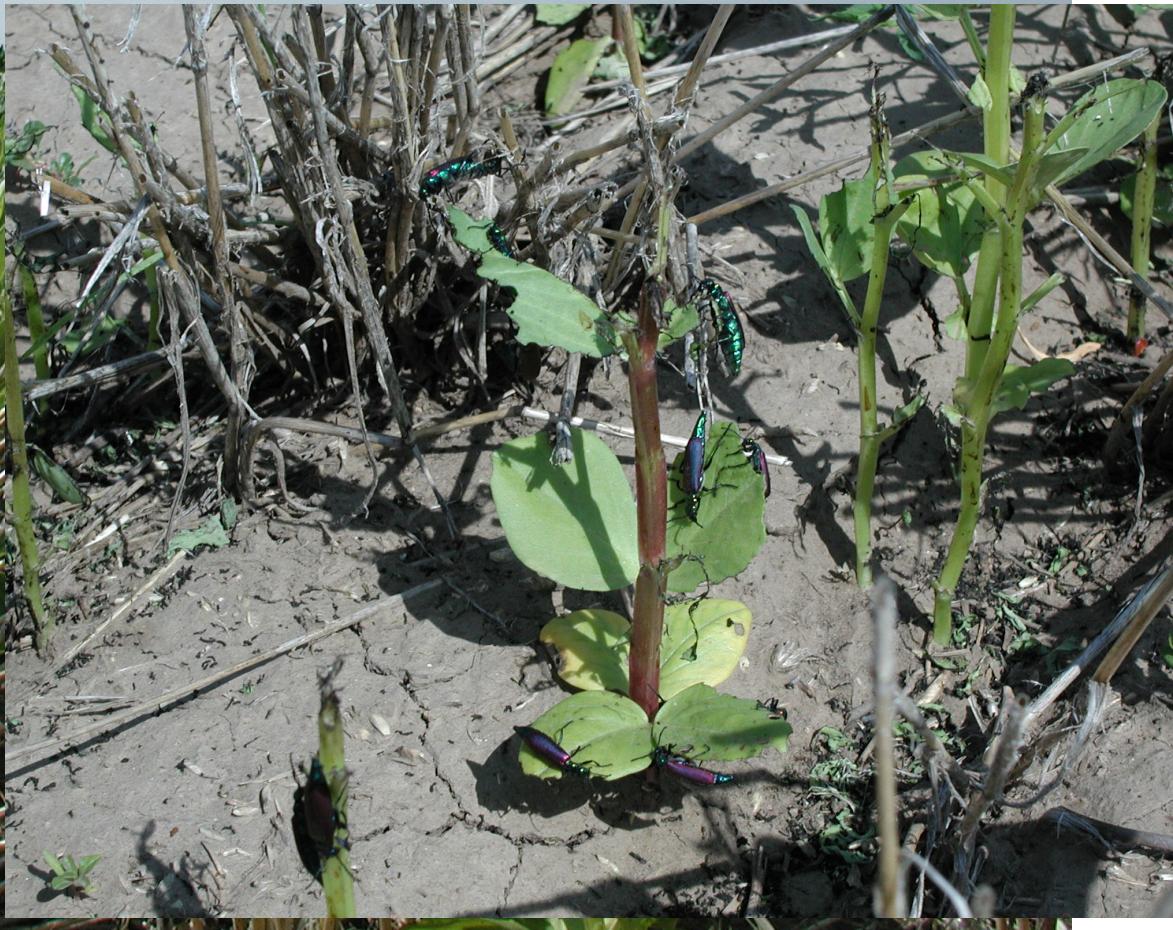
(Clayton et al. 2004)

Seeding Date vs. Crown Rust in Oat



(May et al. 2004)

Late - seeded fababean damaged by Blister beetle (Swift Current, 2008)



Best Management Practices

For early seeding

1. Measure soil temperature

- 15 cm soil surface**
- Noon soil temperature $>8^{\circ}\text{C}$**

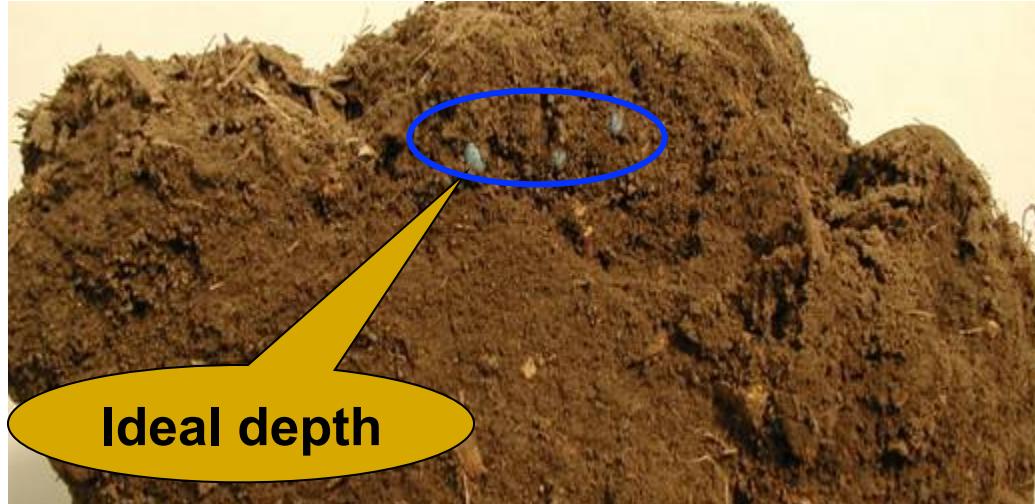


Best Management Practices

For early seeding

2. Use uniform & shallow seeding depth:

- 1-2 cm for small-seeded crops**
- 2-4 cm for large-seeded crops**



Best Management Practices

For early seeding

3. Apply seed treatment – essential

- Cold soil prolongs germination duration
- More opportunity for fungal diseases
- Irregular root development



Best Management Practices

For early seeding

4. Select varieties with frost-tolerant traits

- seedlings subject to frost damage
- degree of damage varies w/variety



Thank you!

