



STEP  
1

## Field Selection

- Camelina should replace fallow acres in your rotation or be the winter crop of a double crop rotation
- Herbicide carryover restrictions:
  - Do not plant into fields sprayed with long residual herbicides such as those containing ALS inhibitors or PPO herbicides such as sulfentrazone without checking replant restrictions – check with Sustainable Oils personnel or your local agronomist for more details

STEP  
2

## Seed & Crop Inputs

- Seed delivery will be through an approved Sustainable Oils Agent
- Herbicides, insecticides and fertilizers are available through Sustainable Oils Agents
- Contact your Sustainable Oils representative to find your local Sustainable Oils Agent

STEP  
3

## Control Pests Early

- Apply glyphosate and Sonalan® at label rates for heavy/light soils (refer to labels) in the fall as a burndown and preemergence control
- AIM® herbicide can be applied for broadleaf burndown up to one day after planting (refer to label, Group 20 oilseeds)
- Battalion or other approved insecticides **MUST** be applied to Camelina to prevent devastation by army cutworms. Applications should occur when temperatures will exceed 45 degrees for 3 to 4 days in a row. **FAILURE TO APPLY INSECTICIDE RESULTING IN ARMY CUTWORM INFESTATION CAN RESULT IN SEVERE CROP LOSS AND TERMINATION OF YOUR CONTRACT.** Check with your Sustainable Oils Agent or Extension Agent for army cutworm updates.
- For spring planting timing, Battalion or other approved insecticides may be added with the burndown herbicides for control of army cutworms and other insects that may be present at spring planting and/or prior to crop emergence

STEP  
4

## Fertilize

- Test your soil to determine existing soil nutrient levels. If soil tests show lower levels, apply fertilizer to reach these levels, either by soil applied or a foliar application
  - Soil nitrogen available for the crop should be no less than
    - 100 lbs/acre in areas with less than 12" of annual rainfall, or
    - 130 lbs/acre in areas with 12" or more inches of annual rainfall
  - Soil phosphorous should be no less than 30 ppm
    - For soil phosphorous levels <20 ppm, apply 30 pounds P2O5 equivalent
    - For soil phosphorous levels from 20-30 ppm, apply 15 pounds P2O5 equivalent
  - 25 lbs/acre sulfur should be applied
- Camelina responds to the application of nitrogen fertilizer. Nitrogen should be applied early in the spring, at planting or within 2 weeks of planting
  - Urea or UAN may be applied post emergence with minimal damage to the crop



## Plant



## Grass Weeds Postemergent Control



## Harvest



## Storage

- Early planting dates typically optimize yield – Plant in the early winter (November 1 to January 1) if possible or in late winter/early spring as soon as weather permits and as soil conditions allow
- Good seed to soil contact is very important
- Plant camelina with an air seeder or drill at a minimum of 5-degree angle planting to previous crop rows at a seeding rate of 6-8 pounds per acre (1.8 million to 2.4 million seeds per acre)
- Camelina may also be planted with a ValMar seeder at 6 pounds per acre
- Seeding Depth: 1/4" maximum
- Monitor grass weeds after camelina emerges
- Must apply Ceridian (clethodim), Poast® (sethoxydim) or Assure II herbicides (refer to labels) or other approved grass herbicides before bolting
- Harvest when the majority of pods are pale brown in color and seed shells easily from the pods (<9% moisture measured on canola setting).
- Sharpen® or AIM® herbicides may be used to defoliate camelina in order to have a more consistent crop moisture at harvest. (Consult the Sharpen® or AIM® label for application timing and rates)

### Combine Adjustments:

- In order to maximize grain capture, Sustainable Oils anticipates 8-15% chaff mixed with the grain at harvest. Increasing fan speed to minimize chaff can result in significant yield loss due to the light seed being blown out the back of the combine.
- Adjust combine for small seeds. If available on your combine, choose the mustard or canola combine settings. Use small wire concaves.
- Adjust header height so that camelina is cut just below seed pods to minimize the amount of green material going through the combine
- Harvest a small amount using recommended settings below, estimate the amount of seed loss, then modify as needed
- The following recommendations are based on previous grower experiences. Start with the tighter settings first.

Ground Speed	1.5 – 2.5 MPH
Fan Speed	350 – 600 RPM
Cylinder Speed	800 – 1000 RPM
Concave Space	3mm - 10mm or 1/8" - 1/2"
Top Chaffer Sieve Number	3mm - 9mm or 1/8" - 3/16"
Bottom Sieve Number	3mm – 6mm or 1/8" - 1/4"

- Check for leakage in combine and trucks; use duct tape to seal leaks
- Buyer's call to deliver camelina to elevator locations
- Storage payment of \$0.05 per bushel per month after December 1, 2022