



Field Selection

- Camelina should be planted as a winter crop of a double crop rotation
- Do not plant camelina in fields with heavy broadleaf weed pressure, there is no broadleaf weed control in crop.
- Herbicide carryover restrictions:
 - Do not plant into fields sprayed with residual herbicides that have not met labeled plant back restriction. Especially on PPO and ALS inhibitors.
 - Check with a Sustainable Oils representative for more details.



Control Weeds Early

- Fall burndown on your identified camelina field is a good practice prior to fall planting.
- Sonalan can give you in-season broadleaf/grass weed control. Apply at labeled rates for your soils (refer to labels) with a burndown herbicide.
- Aim herbicide can be applied for broadleaf burndown up to one day after planting (refer to label, Group 20 oilseeds). Vida herbicide can be applied one day before planting for broadleaf burndown (refer to label, Crop Group 20 Oilseeds). Glyphosate can also be used as a preemergence.



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 total nitrogen available for the crop is yield goal dependent
 - Recommendation is 6 lbs N per 100 lbs of camelina
 - N immobilization can be a problem when large quantities of straw are present. Fields with small grain or corn residues, may need up to 50 lbs/ac of additional N
 - Soil P2O5 is dependent on soil test
 - Have some in furrow as a starter since seeding is typically in cool soils
 - Do not exceed 8-10 lbs/ac of N & K2O combined in furrow
 - Sulfur is also dependent on soil test
 - If soil test is >35 lbs/ac response is unlikely, but <35 lbs/ac it's recommended
 - 10-15 lbs/ac of S is common practice
- Camelina responds to the application of both nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer. Some N can be applied at planting but the majority should be top dressed in the spring at or prior to bolting.



Plant

- Planting should occur in October of our "winter varieties" and November for a "spring variety". Winter varieties will get bushier in fall than spring varieties.
 - Camelina is very frost tolerant after emergence
- Camelina can be planted with any drill at preferably a minimum of 5-degree angle planting to previous crop rows. Good seed to soil contact is important to achieve a good stand.
- Seeding rates
 - For fall seeded camelina seed 8 pounds per acre
 - For spring seeded camelina seed 6-8 pounds per acre
- Seeding Depth: 1/4" to 1/2" with shallower depth recommended
 - Do not plant deeper than 1/2" otherwise poor emergence can occur
 - Planting slower typically results in better stand emergence



Pests/Grass Weeds Post Emergent Control

- Scout for cutworms and grasshopper nymphs in the spring, a labeled insecticide would be warranted if damage is observed. Failure to apply insecticide to infestations may result in severe crop loss. Check with your SusOils representative or Extension Agent for cutworm/hopper updates.
 - Mustang Maxx is a 3A insecticide which are labeled for camelina. Refer to the label for application instructions.
- Grass control herbicides should be applied before bolting which will happen in the spring.
 - Apply clethodim or other labeled grass control herbicides if grassy weeds are present but prior to the camelina bolting. Refer to the label for rates.
 - Bolting is the process of when the plant starts main stem elongation but prior to inflorescence emergence. For questions contact your SusOils representative.
- While scouting watch for cabbage loopers from bolting through early flowering. If feeding is extensive (>20% foliage eaten) then an insecticide spray can be warranted.



Harvest

- Harvest when most pods are pale brown in color and seed shells easily from pods.
- Check for seed moisture before harvest. Seed moisture needs be <8% or less to deliver, preferably 7% or less
- 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).
 - Glyphosate can be tank mixed
- Swathing is an option but should really only be considered if green weed seeds are a concern at harvest as they will result in high moisture readings which can cause crop storage issues.
 - Start swathing when majority of the pods turn yellow but some are already brown. Camelina should be cut just below the pod canopy to retain as much standing stem as possible.
- In order to maximize grain capture, Sustainable Oils anticipates 7-10% 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.

Combine Adjustments:

- 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.
- Let us help with harvest, call your TM for a good starting point. We make a point to help first time folks get the combine set correctly in the field. It's easy to lose camelina out the back of a combine.
- The following recommendations are based on previous grower experiences. Start with the tighter settings first

Ground Speed	2 – 3.5 MPH
Fan Speed	600 - 750 RPM
Cylinder Speed	400 - 850 RPM
Concave Space	1/2" - 1"
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

- At harvest delivery to a variety of elevators, for more information call a SusOils Rep.
 - Grain moisture must be below 8% at delivery



Delivery