

## Considerations for Planting Carinata

Adding carinata as a winter crop into current crop rotations will provide growers with additional income as well as soil health benefits. Carinata was successfully double cropped with cotton, peanut, soybean, grain sorghum or late corn. Planning ahead will avoid pitfalls associated with diseases, weed pressures and residual herbicides.

*Plan ahead.* Like other Brassica crops, carinata should not be grown every year on the same field but once every three years to reduce disease problems. Crop rotation is a particularly important part of disease risk reduction, because *Fusarium* and *Sclerotinia* survives on crop residue. Plan crop rotations

*Select well drained fields.* With good management, carinata can be produced on all soil types, however, the crop can produce up to 40% greater yields on medium to heavy textured soils. Deep sandy soils will require higher nutrient rates in more frequent applications which is neither economical nor sustainable. Carinata does not tolerate water logged conditions and should not be planted in fields with poor drainage or prone to waterlogging. Carinata grows best in medium textured well-drained soils with pH between 5.5 and 6.5.



Avanza 641 carinata at growth stage 3.1 (stem elongation) planted in well drained sandy loam at NFREC, Quincy, FL..

*Avoid fields with high wild radish populations.* Carinata is an aggressive crop and will outcompete many winter weeds. However, wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and wild mustard (*Sinapis arvensis*) may cause a reduction in yield and harvest value by decreasing oil quality if a significant amount of wild radish seed is included in the harvest. Fields with more than 10% wild radish or wild mustard should be avoided.

*Know your herbicide history.* Carinata can be severely injured by herbicides commonly used for spring weed control in cotton-peanut rotations, so it is critical to consider the herbicide history of the field before planting. Rotational restrictions must be followed to avoid herbicide carryover problems. Group 2 (ALS-inhibitors) and Group 14 (PPO-inhibitors) herbicides have a long rotation restriction, up to 40 months, which may reduce carinata establishment, growth, and yield.