# Safflower Production in the Southern High Plains, 2010



Sangu Angadi, NMSU-Clovis
Calvin Trostle, AgriLife-Lubbock
Dick Auld, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock

SA, 575-985-2292, <u>angadis@nmsu.edu</u>

CT, 806-746-6101, <u>ctrostle@ag.tamu.edu</u>

DA, 806-742-5704, <u>dick.auld@ttu.edu</u>







#### Safflower



"Best location to grow safflower is where it doesn't rain after flowering and humidity is low"

- Thistle like plant with spines
- Middle East Origin (desert species)
- Sunflower family
- One of the oldest crops
- Historically for dye & oil



#### Safflower (cont)



"Rain or irrigation after flowering can lead to head rot"

- 20 45% oil
- Linoleic and oleic acid
- Drought tolerant
- Strong root system
  - Down to 10'
- High demand for food, industry and fuel uses
- Foliar and head rot diseases

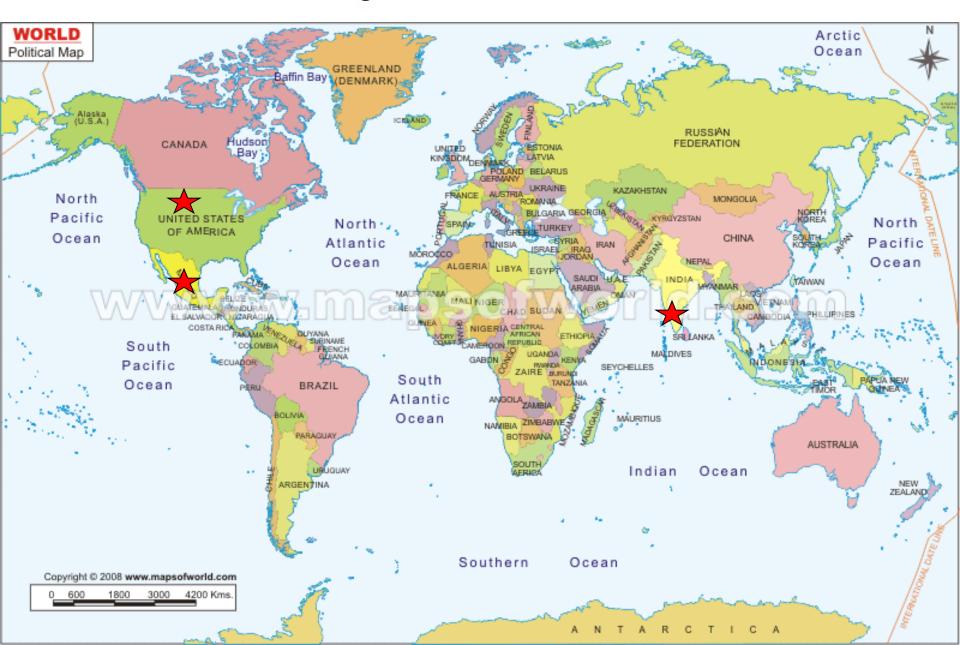


## Safflower Crop at Flowering





#### **Major Producers**



#### **Spring Safflower**



"Most current varieties are spring types"

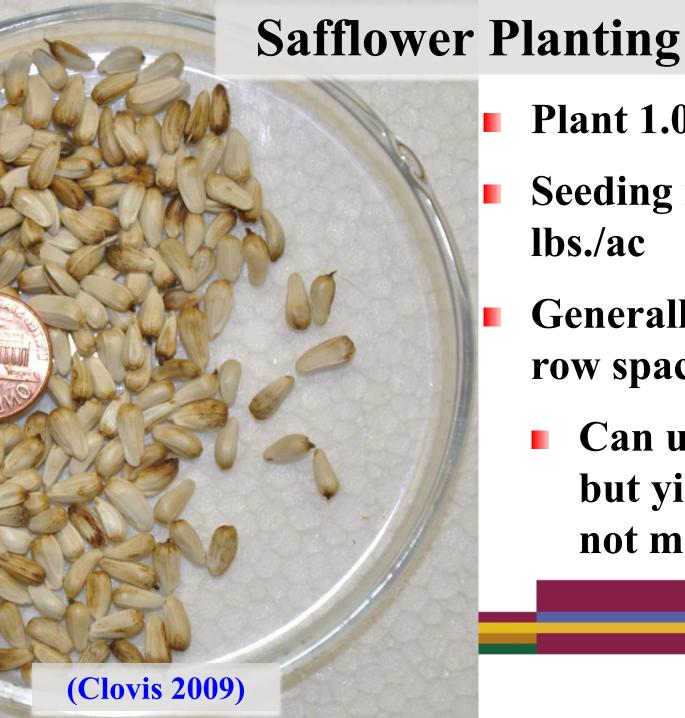
- Best time to plant?
- Seeds can germinate in cold temp down to 40°F
- Initial High Plains seeding is best in March??
- Strong root system down to 10' deep
- **■** Heat tolerance ??
- Late planting (summer) and maturity in cool fall is a concern



"Safflower likes deep, clayey soil with higher water holding capacity. Light and shallow soils need more frequent watering or rainfall"







■ Plant 1.0-1.5" deep

Seeding rate 15 to 20 lbs./ac

Generally 6 to 10 inch row spacing

Can use a planter, but yield potential is not met



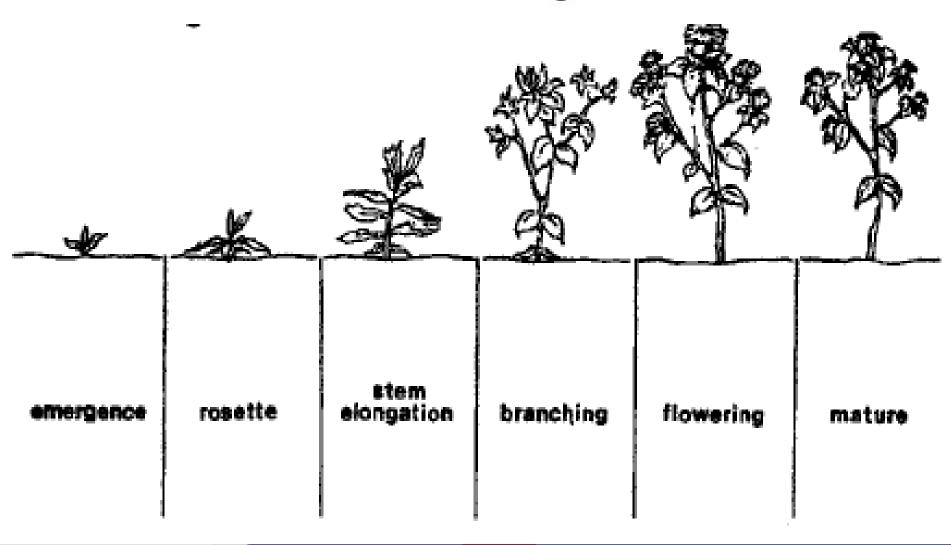
## Fertility requirement (NDSU)

- 5 lbs. N per 100 lbs. yield
- Depending on soil type may need P & K
- Weed Management
- Poor competitor
- A few herbicides are labeled \_\_\_\_\_\_



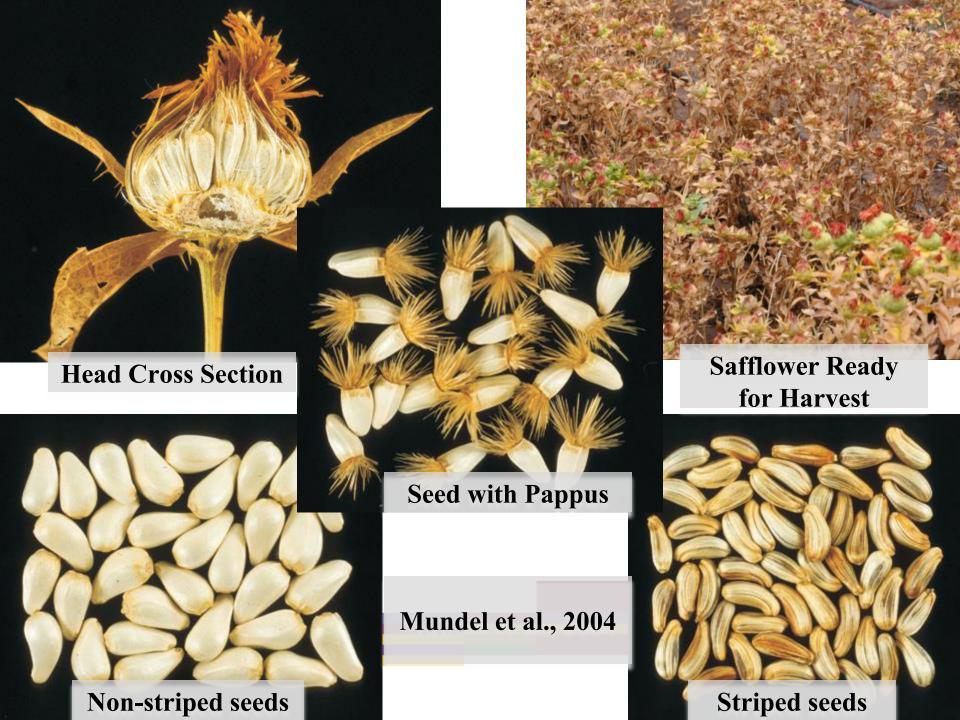


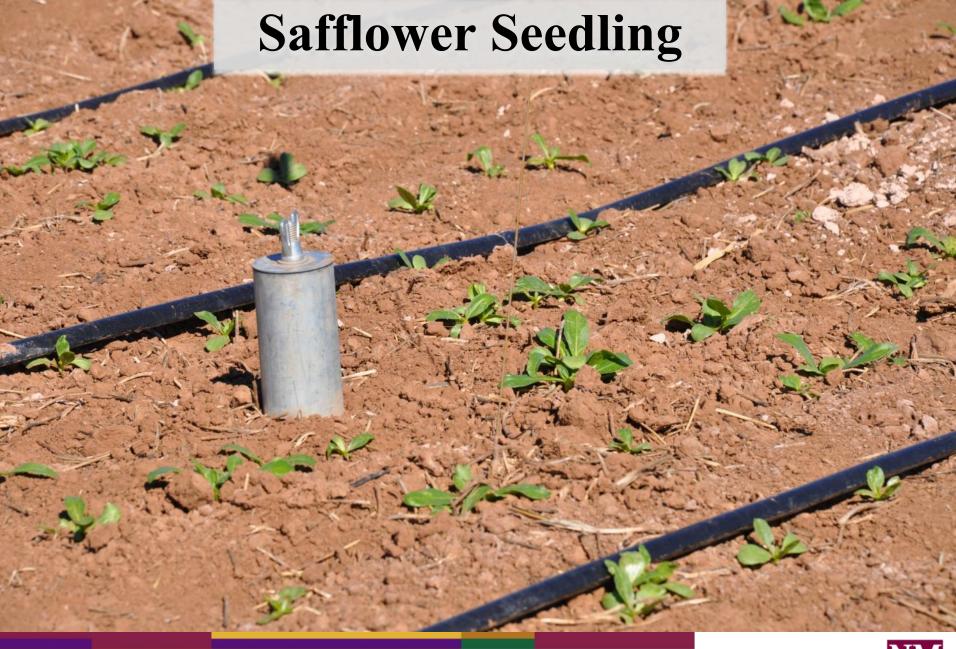
## Safflower Growth Stages



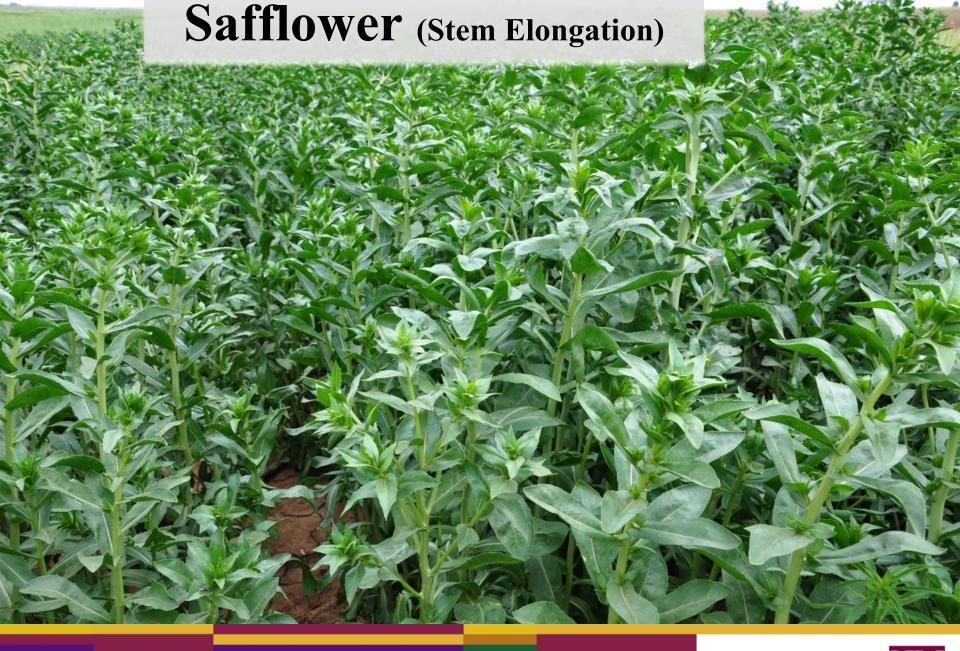
Mundel et al., 2004



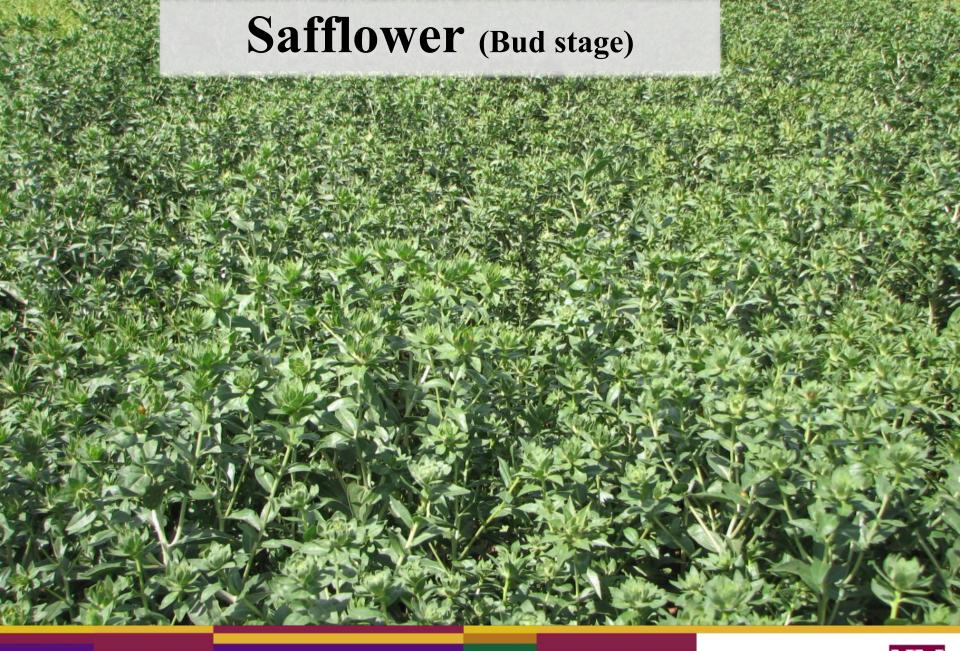








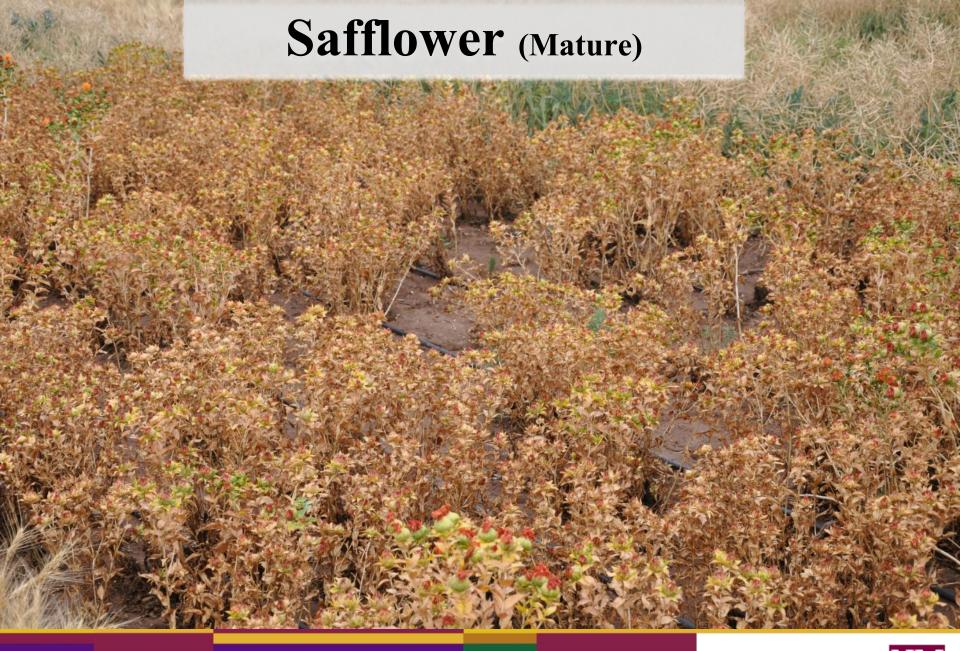




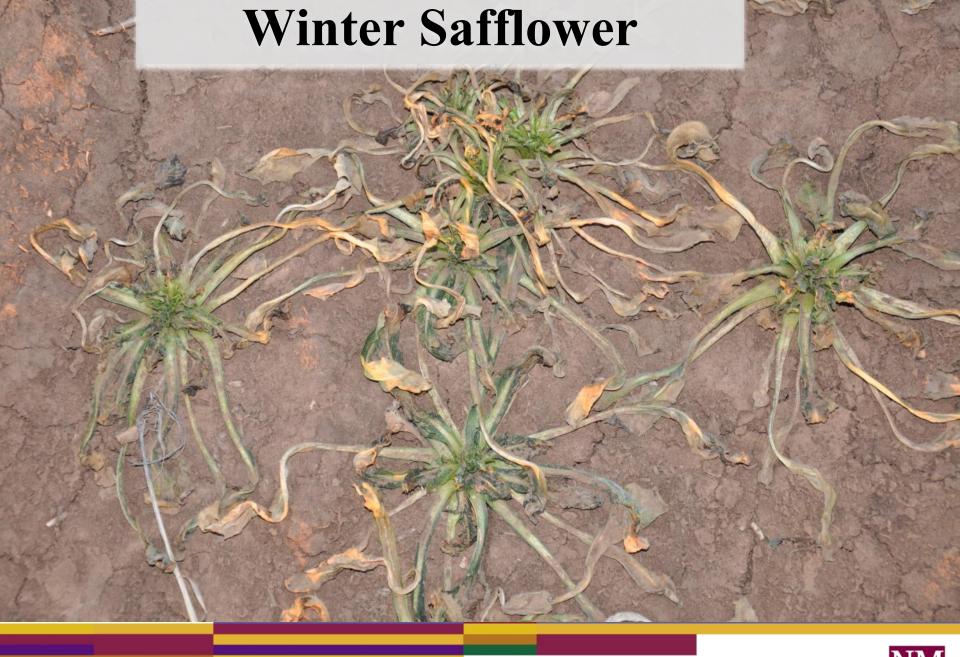














## Weed competition



#### **Spring Safflower Pests**



- Relatively few insect pests
- Heavy rain or humidity causes a number of diseases
- Botrytis head rot is predominant one

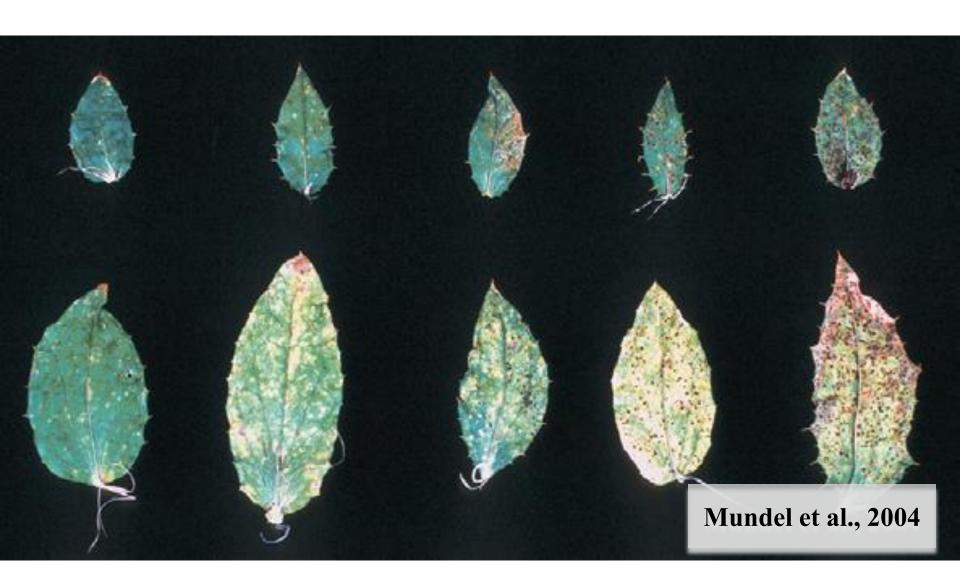


#### Safflower Diseases

Alternaria leaf blight



#### Safflower Diseases Leaf rust



## Safflower Diseases Damping off



#### Safflower Diseases Seedling blight



Mundel et al., 2004





### Harvesting

- Direct combining
- No problem of shattering
- Bird damage is also not severe
- Store at 8% moisture



## Harvesting





#### Harvesting

- May planted spring safflower in 2007 yielded 1,245 lbs./ac at Tucumcari and 1,500 lbs./ac at Clovis with very limited irrigation
- Early guesses of yield potential
  - Rainfed ≈1,000 to 1,200 lbs./ac
  - Limited irrigation ~2,000 lbs./ac
- Winter types are expected to be higher yielding (but lower oil content)



#### Winter Safflower Water Management

Treatments	Yield
% of Wheat ET	(lb/ac)
O <sup>†</sup>	1,325
25	1,578
50	1,621
75	1,456
100	1,789
125	1,702
† Used High Plains Winter Wheat ET	(Clovis 2008-2009)

T Used High Plains Winter Wheat El

(Clovis 2008-2009)



#### **Future Research**

- Winter safflower variety development
- Planting dates for spring and winter safflower
- Deficit water management of winter safflower
- Fertility requirement of winter safflower



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