

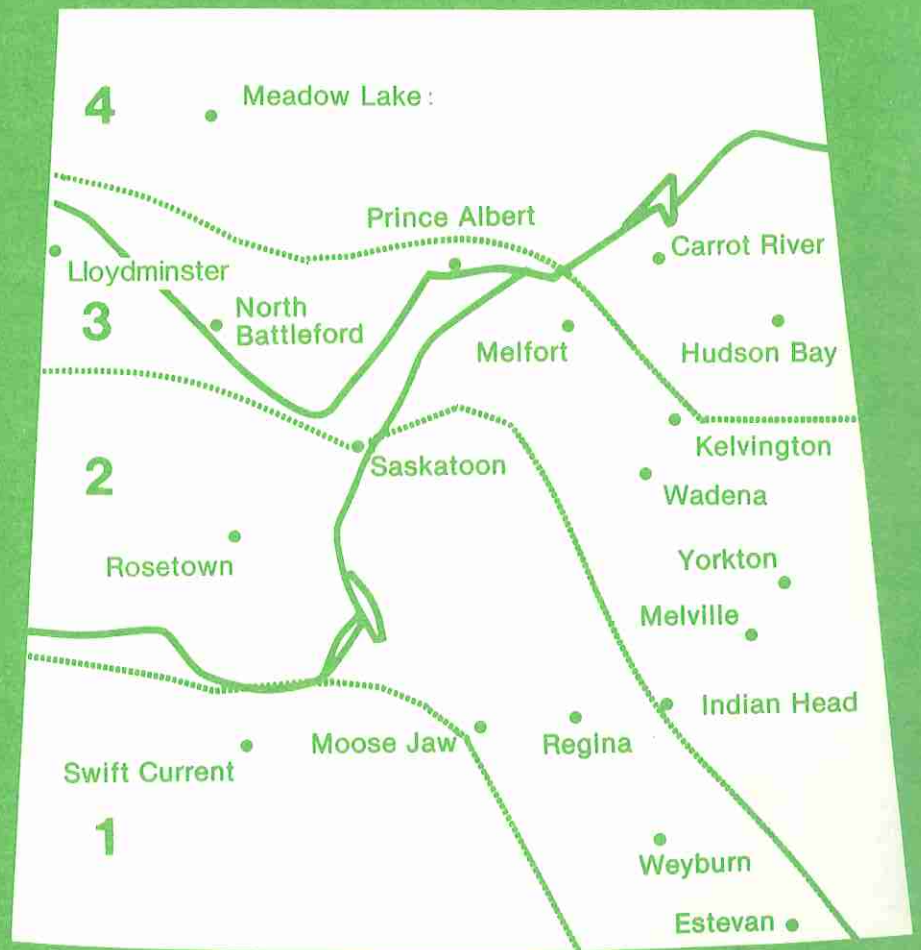


Saskatchewan
Agriculture

Plant Industry
Branch

Varieties of Grain Crops for Saskatchewan 1982

ISSN 0382-3601



Grain Crop Production Areas

(See map on front page)

The cropland of Saskatchewan has been divided into four areas based roughly on climate, vegetation and soil type. The relative yields of crop varieties tend to vary from area to area. In choosing a variety a farmer will want to consider the yields in his area and special requirements such as early maturity, disease resistance or sawfly resistance.

- Area 1: Drought is a definite hazard and high winds are common. Sawfly outbreaks often occur in this area. Cereal rust may be a problem in the southeastern section.
- Area 2: Drought and sawflies may be problems in the western and central sections of the area. Cereal rust may be a problem in the southeastern section.
- Area 3: Drought is not as likely to be a problem in this area, particularly in the east. Cereal rust may occur in the eastern portion.

The frost-free period may be fairly short in the northwestern and northeastern sections.

- Area 4: Rainfall is usually adequate for crop production. However, early fall frosts and wet harvest weather are frequent problems.

The dividing lines do not represent distinct changes over a short distance. The change from one area to another is gradual.

The following tables contain the main characteristics of new and commonly grown varieties of cereals, oilseed crops and minor crops. Varieties that are not listed are considered to be inferior for production in Saskatchewan, except under certain localized conditions. The comments in the tables are based on **averages** for several stations in each area for at least three years. But farmers should be aware that the yields within an area will vary from these average figures.

Oats

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Yield as % of Harmon				Average Maturity in Days	Resistance to				Test Wt. Kg/hl.
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4		Lodging	Stem Rust	Leaf Rust	Smut	
Harmon	100	100	100	100	91	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	48.2
Athabasca	99	98	100	99	91	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	48.7
Cascade	120	104	115	120	92	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	47.4
Cavell	106	99	100	98	86	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	47.7
Fidler	102	94	96	106	92	Good	Good	Good	Good	46.1
Foothill	103	98	101	104	95	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	46.8
Hudson	107	106	109	107	91	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	46.2
Kelsey	99	105	106	104	89	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	48.2
Random	110	106	110	107	90	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	46.7
Sioux	104	103	104	102	88	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair	49.4

Comments:

Harmon is a plump seeded, moderately strong strawed oat variety.

Athabasca, Cavell, Kelsey and **Sioux** mature earlier than **Harmon** but **Athabasca, Cavell** and **Sioux** have somewhat poorer disease resistance and **Cavell** has weaker straw.

Hudson and **Random** are high yielding, short, strong-straw varieties with lower test weight than **Harmon**. **Random** is earlier maturing than **Harmon**. **Hudson** is resistant to race C10 of stem rust.

Cascade is a newer variety with a very high yield potential. **Cascade** is slightly later maturing than

Harmon.

Fidler is a new variety with excellent disease resistance, however its performance in the absence of disease is no better than **Harmon**. **Fidler** is shorter, slightly later than **Harmon**, and lighter in test weight. **Fidler** should only be considered for late seeding in the south-east where rust may be a problem.

Foothill is a later maturing, weak strawed, low test weight forage oat with no advantage over other higher yielding varieties.

Wheat

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Average Maturity in Days	Resistance to					
						Lodging	Shattering	Stem Rust	Leaf Rust	Loose Smut	Root Rot
Bread Wheat											
Yield as % of Neepawa											
Neepawa	100	100	100	100	98	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Fair
Benito	97	100	98	99	97	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
Canuck	100	97	—	—	100	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair
Chester	103	98	—	—	100	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair
Columbus**	105	105	105	102	101	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair
Leader**	106	98	—	—	100	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Fair
Manitou	95	98	97	98	98	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Good	Fair
Napayo	95	95	95	107	99	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Fair
Sinton	92	96	97	106	99	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Fair
Utility Wheat											
Glenlea*	99	105	109	119	101	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
Feed Wheat											
Pitic 62*	118	118	121	114	104	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair
Yield as % of Wascana											
Durum Wheat											
Wascana	100	100	100	100	101	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor
Coulter	93	94	99	104	99	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair
Macoun	95	91	96	102	100	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor
Wakooma	99	98	100	102	102	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair

* These varieties are variable in maturity and may mature later under cool conditions.

** Based on less than three years data.

Comments:

Benito has good leaf rust resistance, is earlier maturing and easier to thresh than **Neepawa**. **Sinton** has good leaf rust resistance but is free threshing and shattering can occur. Seed of **Sinton** should be treated for loose smut prior to seeding. **Columbus**, licensed in 1980, also has good leaf rust resistance and has better sprouting and weathering resistance than other varieties, seed of this variety will not be available for seeding in 1982.

Katepwa, licensed in 1981, is similar to **Neepawa** but has better stem rust resistance. Seed will not be available in 1982.

Canuck, **Chester** and **Leader** are sawfly resistant varieties and should only be grown where sawfly damage is likely to occur. The Canadian Grain Commission prefers **Canuck** over **Chester** because **Canuck** has a slightly lower (desirable) level of alpha-amylase activity. **Leader**, licensed in 1981, is similar to **Chester** but has much better sprouting and weathering resistance; however, seed of this variety will not be available for commercial planting until spring 1983.

The high-yielding variety **Pitic 62** is eligible only for "Canada Feed".

Coulter and **Wakooma** have better quality than the other durum varieties. **Coulter** and **Macoun** are early maturing, short-strawed varieties of durum

wheat which should be grown where these characteristics are important.

Soft White Spring Wheat

Fielder, licensed in 1976, is superior to other varieties in yielding ability, test weight and resistance to powdery mildew. Soft white wheat should be grown only on irrigated land and under contract.

Winter Wheat

Winter survival is the chief factor limiting winter wheat production in Saskatchewan. However, with proper management successful production is possible.

Norstar is the most winterhardy variety of winter wheat available. In addition, it is high-yielding and has acceptable baking quality.

If a reasonable stand survives the winter, winter wheat should yield about 25 percent higher than **Neepawa** spring wheat. It also has the additional advantages of early maturity, redistribution of labor requirements, and increased competition with weeds.

For information on winter wheat refer to the 1981 Guide to Farm Practice, and to the Winter Cereal Production in Sask. Publ. 264. Contact the Crop Sci. Dept., U. of S., or a Sask. Agric. rep.

Barley

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Type and Variety	Six or Two Rowed	Rough or Smooth Awns	Yield as % of Bonanza				Average Maturity in Days	Resistance to					
			Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4		Lodging	Stem Rust	Loose Smut	False Loose and Covered Smut	Shattering	Root Rot
Eligible for C.W. Grades*													
Bonanza	Six	S	100	100	100	100	89	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair
Argyle**	Six	S	101	100	100	103	91	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair
Conquest	Six	S	92	92	91	93	88	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair
Beacon	Six	R	85	84	81	84	87	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair
Betzes	Two	R	110	99	98	92	90	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair
Elrose	Two	R	101	103	102	97	90	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair
Harrington**	Two	R	102	104	105	106	92	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair
Klages	Two	R	105	104	103	101	94	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Fair
Norbert**	Two	R	97	100	96	102	92	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor
Feed													
Fairfield	Two	R	113	108	104	100	91	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair
Fergus	Two	R	107	102	98	92	93	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor
Hector	Two	R	114	107	101	91	92	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
Summit	Two	R	101	106	106	102	93	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair
Bedford	Six	S-R	101	101	102	103	92	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Johnston**	Six	S	115	124	114	115	94	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair
Klondike	Six	S	106	109	108	105	91	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Melvin	Six	S	111	112	110	106	92	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor

*See comments

**Less than three years data for yield figures in area 4.

Comments:

The grading system for barley is under review. Currently varieties such as **Fairfield** and **Hector** are eligible for C.W. grades but are not being purchased for malting and the new malting varieties **Harrington** and **Norbert** are not eligible for C.W. grades.

Argyle is a new six-row malting variety with promising quality. It is slightly higher yielding than **Bonanza** in northern and eastern Saskatchewan. It has very good straw strength, is similar to **Bonanza** in height but is 1-3 days later maturing. Limited quantities of seed will be available from SeCan members in 1982.

Beacon is a low yielding, six-row, white aleurone, malting barley. It was licensed to meet the needs of a limited American market.

Klages germinates very readily.

Elrose is a two-rowed malting variety. Preliminary results from plant scale tests indicate that this variety is interchangeable with **Klages** for malting purposes and the industry is proceeding cautiously with its adoption. **Elrose** is 4-5 days earlier maturing than **Klages**.

Harrington is a new two-rowed malting variety with very promising quality characteristics. Plant

scale malting and brewing tests will be conducted in 1982-83 to determine the commercial acceptability of this variety and **Norbert**.

Harrington has yielded well in all areas however it is similar to **Klages** and **Elrose** in disease resistance thus it is best suited to the traditional two-row area. It is stronger strawed and 2-3 days earlier than **Klages**. Seed of **Harrington** will be available in limited quantities from SeCan members.

Norbert is a new two-rowed malting variety with promising quality characteristics. Like **Harrington** this variety is not eligible for current C.W. grades. **Norbert** is a strong strawed variety with plump kernels. It is 2-3 days earlier than **Klages** but is lower yielding than other two-rowed malting varieties. **Norbert** has good resistance to net blotch and stem rust thus it is better adapted to the eastern prairies. Seed of **Norbert** will be available in limited quantities from SeCan members.

Melvin, **Klondike** and **Johnston** are high yielding six-rowed feed varieties. **Melvin** has good heat and drought tolerance. **Johnston** has the highest yield potential but it is taller, weaker and later than the other two varieties.

Canola/Rapeseed

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Yield as % Of Candle		Average Maturity in days		% Oil	Seed Color	Resistance to White Rust
	Areas 2 & 3	Area 4	Areas 2 & 3	Area 4			
B. campestris (Turnip rape)							
Candle	100	100	87	88	42.1	Yellow-brown	Fair
Tobin	107	106	88	88	42.8	Yellow-brown	Good
R-500*	100	101	96	95	44.7	Yellow	Poor
B. napus (Argentine type)							
Altex	129	128	100	100	43.2	Black	Good
Andor	139	137	100	101	43.7	Black	Good
Regent	129	132	103	104	43.4	Black	Good
Tower	124	124	102	103	42.8	Black	Good

*High erucic acid variety.

Comments:

Canola is the term used to designate varieties such as **Candle**, **Tobin**, **Tower**, **Regent**, **Altex**, and **Andor** which produce both low erucic acid oil and low glucosinolate meal. These quality characteristics are now in demand in both the domestic and export market. Production of the high glucosinolate varieties **Torch** and **Midas** is **not** recommended.

Tobin, a new **B. campestris** canola variety, is higher yielding and has higher oil content than **Candle**. **Tobin** also has good resistance for white rust-staghead disease. Limited stocks of Certified seed will be available for production under contract in 1982.

Andor, a new **B. napus** canola variety, is higher yielding than **Regent** and **Altex** and similar to **Altex** in days to mature. Certified seed stocks will not be available for general distribution until 1983.

R-500, which has large yellow seed, produces oil with a very high erucic acid level and should only be grown under contract for specialized industrial oil markets.

Under irrigation **B. napus** varieties will produce higher returns than **B. campestris** varieties because of their higher yield potential. Maturity may, however, be delayed by 4 or 5 days with irrigation.

Flax

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Yield as % of Dufferin				Average Maturity in Days	Resistance to			
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4		Rust	Wilt	Seed Size	Flower Color
Dufferin	100	100	100	100	101	Good	Good	Medium	Blue
Culbert	77	89	86	87	95	Good	Good	Medium	Blue
Linott	88	95	94	88	100	Good	Good	Medium	Blue
McGregor*	108	100	106	100	103	Good	Good	Small	Blue
Noralta	88	100	100	92	99	Poor	Good	Small	Blue

*Limited data.

Comments:

Culbert is a United States bred variety adapted to late seeding in the Red River Valley area of Manitoba.

Noralta is susceptible to a number of races of rust. Rust and other flax diseases overwinter in Saskatchewan: to minimize these diseases avoid planting flax on or near flax stubble. Use clean seed since the refuse or debris in the seed may be infected with the disease.

McGregor, licensed in 1981, is a high yielding but later maturing variety. Seed of this variety will not likely be available until 1983.

Frozen flax should be analysed by the Saskatchewan Feed Testing Laboratory to determine that it is free from prussic acid before using it for livestock feed.

Field Peas

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Yield as % of Century	Average Maturity In Days	Seed Size	Cotyledon Color	Vine Length	Seeding Rate kg/ha
Century	100	100	Large	Yellow	Tall	190
Tara	131	100	Medium	Yellow	Medium	175
Trapper	109	98	Small	Yellow	Medium	125

Comments:

Field peas are best adapted to the parkland area of the province. Growers should investigate potential markets such as home-grown protein, industrial use, export or pea soup before seeding. Protein content varies considerably among fields of the same variety and, thus, it is advisable to obtain a protein analysis on peas used in livestock rations.

Field pea seed should be inoculated before planting. See **Seed Inoculation** section.

Tara is a recently licensed variety with greater powdery mildew resistance than **Century** or **Trapper**. The irregular seed shape of **Tara** may result in a lower market value.

Fababean

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Yield as % of Ackerperle	Average Maturity In Days	Seed Size	Plant Height	Seeding Rate kg/ha.
Ackerperle	100	112	Small	Tall	150
Diana	102	106	Medium	M. Tall	160
Herz Freya	105	106	Medium	Tall	165

Comments:

Fababeans are a promising source of protein for livestock feeding and are exported for human food. They should be sown early and are best adapted to irrigated areas in the Dark Brown soil zone. Higher seeding rates are used under irrigated conditions. They also are fairly well adapted to that portion of the Black soil zone with the longest growing season. Only the earliest varieties should

be considered for the northern areas. Seed 7 cm deep in rows 15 to 17 cm apart. Fababean seeds are very large and a seeder with a deep-fluted cup must be used to prevent seed cracking. In order to reduce shattering losses, swathing can be done as the lowermost pod turns dark on 25 percent of the plants. **Fababean seed should be inoculated before planting.** See **Seed Inoculation Section.**

Tame Mustards

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Type	Yield as % of Lethbridge 22A
Lethbridge 22A	Oriental	100
Stoke*	Oriental	105
Domo	Oriental	116
Blaze	Brown	102
Ekla	Brown	95
Commercial	Brown	92
Gisilba	Yellow	80
Kirby	Yellow	71
Ochre	Yellow	79

*relatively late

isothiocyanate, the hot substance in brown and oriental mustards.

The mustards are less drought resistant than wheat, but are grown more extensively in drier regions of the province than is rapeseed, because of the better seed quality obtained under these conditions.

The three types of mustard grown commercially are Yellow, Brown and Oriental. All are intermediate in maturity between Argentine and turnip rape. Yellow mustard is slightly lower yielding than turnip rape and is similar in plant height. It is quite resistant to shattering, and because of the risk of loss due to wind damage to the fluffy swath, should preferably be straight combined. Brown and Oriental mustards usually yield 10-15% more than Argentine rapeseed and 20-30% more than yellow mustard. They are more susceptible to shattering than yellow mustard, and

Comments:

Ekla brown mustard is particularly high in allyl

are usually swathed although straight combining is feasible.

Mixtures of mustard and rapeseed due to volunteer plants or to handling on the farm cause

substantial losses through a grade reduction.

The mustards are almost exclusively contract crops, yield differences between the types being compensated for by contract price differences.

Rye

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Type and Variety	Yield as % of Puma				Resistance to			Kernel		Straw Length
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Winter Killing	Shattering	Lodging	Color	Size	
Winter Rye										
Puma	100 . . .	100 . . .	100 . . .	100 . . .	Good . .	Good . .	Fair . . .	Green .	Medium .	Tall
Cougar	90 . . .	96 . . .	96 . . .	93 . . .	Fair . . .	Good . .	Good . .	Green .	Medium .	Medium
Frontier	87 . . .	90 . . .	94 . . .	98 . . .	Good . .	Fair . . .	Poor . . .	Green .	Medium .	Tall
Kodiak	79 . . .	93 . . .	91 . . .	95 . . .	Poor . .	Fair . . .	Fair . . .	Tan . . .	Large . .	Tall
Musketeer	105 . . .	100 . . .	103 . . .	103 . . .	Good . .	Good . .	Good . .	Green .	Large . .	Tall

Comments:

Cougar, Frontier and **Puma** are the most commonly grown varieties. Although **Cougar** is not as winter hardy as **Frontier** and **Puma**, it is popular because of its short straw.

Puma is similar in height and winterhardiness to **Frontier**, but most resistant to lodging and shattering. **Puma** on the average is higher yielding than **Cougar** or **Frontier**.

Kodiak is less winter-hardy, taller and more prone to lodging than **Cougar**. Kernel size is about

10% larger than **Cougar, Frontier** and **Puma**.

Musketeer is a new high-yielding variety of winter rye. It has good winterhardiness, large seeds, high test weight, and early maturity. Pedigreed seed will be available by the fall of 1982.

Gazelle is the highest yielding variety of spring rye licensed for production in Saskatchewan. Winter rye is approximately 35% higher yielding than spring rye.

Lentils

Lentils are grown only for human food. They are best adapted to the brown, dark brown and southern areas of the black soil zones. Disease problems may reduce seed quality in parts of area 3 if rainfall is abundant in late July and August. Lentils do best when seeded on stubble land. They have about the same season requirement as wheat, but should be sown early. Young lentil plants are frost hardy whereas immature pods of late sown plants are easily damaged by fall frosts. Lentils should be sown at a rate of 56 to 66 kg/ha.

A variety **Laird** is taller and has a larger seed size. **Laird** should be sown at 75-80 kg/ha.

The main problems in lentil production are weed control and harvesting. Lentils do not compete well with weeds so should be sown on relatively clean land. Some herbicides are now available for use on lentils. Growers should consult the Crop Development Centre in Saskatoon or the Plant Industry Branch, Saskatchewan Agriculture in Regina regarding weed control.

Lentils should be sown on relatively level, stone-free land. Since the plants are short, swathing must be carried out at ground level to avoid harvest losses.

Lentil seed should be inoculated before planting. See **Seed inoculation** section.

Ascochyta may be a serious problem in years and areas with wet weather just before and after

swathing. Seed should be analysed for the incidence of this disease before using it for seed.

Sunflowers

Sunflowers require 120 to 130 days to mature, depending on the cultivar and growing season. Both the oilseed and confectionery seed-types are grown in Saskatchewan as contract cash crops.

Oilseed sunflowers are adapted to the Dark Brown and Black soil zones in southeastern Saskatchewan. Because of the need for early maturity, early open pollinated cultivars such as **Saturn** and **Corona** are well adapted. Later maturing hybrids which may require as much as 10 days more to mature are commonly offered by sunflower contractors. Several of these hybrids have exhibited vigorous growth, high yields and uniformity in maturity. These later maturing hybrids should be planted early, preferably before wheat and should be considered only in the extreme southeast of Saskatchewan and at Outlook. The following hybrids have been grown: **CMH 101, DO 844, Cargill 204, Cargill 205, Hybrid 894**.

Commander and **Sundak** are confectionery cultivars which perform equally well at Outlook under irrigation. **Sundak** is a rust resistant variety which matures 1-2 days later than **Commander**.

Safflower, Corn, Tame Buckwheat

For information refer to the 1981 Guide to Farm Practice in Saskatchewan.

Triticale

Carman, the highest yielding variety, yields 12-14% more than **Neepawa**. As some difficulty has been experienced in marketing triticale, producers are advised to grow licensed varieties only under contract.

Canary Seed

This is an annual grass with the same maturity requirement as wheat. The seed is about the size of flax and should not be sown deeply. Hot dry weather at heading time can reduce yields to very low levels.

Average yields in Saskatchewan during the past three years have been 800 kg/ha. Herbicides can be used for the control of broadleaved weeds.

Seed and detailed information are available from contract buyers of the crop.

Seed Facts

Pedigreed Seed

Use certified seed regularly, and especially when changing to a different variety. This assures that the seed has high genetic purity, high germination, and is relatively free from weeds and other crop seeds. Pedigreed seed may be paid for by an over-quota delivery of commercial grain. Ask your elevator agent or seed dealer for details.

Seed Cleaning

Seed should be carefully cleaned to remove weed seeds, trash, small or broken kernels and sclerotia.

Seed Treatment

Smuts that attack wheat, barley, oats and rye can be controlled by chemical seed treatments. If smut was observed in a crop which is being used for seed it should be treated. However, if presence of smut is uncertain, it may be a wise precaution to treat seed of susceptible varieties every 2-3 years.

The virulent form of blackleg is now widespread on rape in central Saskatchewan. Treatment of seed with a recommended fungicide is advisable in order to reduce the risk of introducing the disease to unaffected areas. Growers with carry-over stocks of treated seed should have these tested for germination.

Various fungicides have been registered for the control of seedling diseases. Flax, rye and winter wheat seed should be treated to promote good seedling growth.

Wireworms, which attack all grain crops, and flea beetles, which attack rape and mustard, can be controlled by seed treatment with insecticides. Read the label carefully and follow all directions.

Treated seed **must not** be allowed to

contaminate grain delivered to an elevator or used for feed.

Ergot

Ergot attacks all varieties of rye, triticale, wheat and barley, as well as most common species of grass. Oats are rarely attacked, and all broadleaved species are immune. Grain containing 0.1% ergot is considered poisonous and should not be used as feed. For details on this disease obtain a copy of "Ergot of Grains and Grasses". Publ. 1438.

Seed Inoculation

Legume crops are only able to fix atmospheric nitrogen if their roots are well nodulated with nitrogen-fixing bacteria. When growing any legume for the first time, inoculate the seed immediately before planting using inoculant specific to that crop; for example alfalfa inoculant does not work on peas.

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Prepared by: The Grain Crops Committee of The Saskatchewan Advisory Council on Crops.

Published by authority of
Gordon MacMurchy
Minister of Agriculture