2015 Guide

SaskSeed

Saskatchewan Seed Growers Association

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Return undeliverable Canadian addresses to: P.O. Box 2500 Stn Main, 2310 Millar Ave., Saskatoon, SK S7K 2C4.

THE WESTERN PRODUCER

Publications Mail Agreement No. 40069240
Registration No. 10676

Printed with inks containing canola oil

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2015 Guide
SaskSeed
Saskatchewan Seed Growers Association

2015 PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Saskatchewan Seed Growers Association is proud to bring you the 2015 edition of SaskSeed. In continuous print for 34 years, this annual publication has provided timely and interesting information to producers. We trust this year's articles will be valuable to you.

Included in the centre section is the newest third party independent data for variety comparison. Recognizing the value of this information to commercial producers, the Pedigreed Seed Growers of Saskatchewan have doubled their financial contribution to the Saskatchewan Variety Performance Group. The Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture also contributes significantly to the operations of this oversight group, ensuring that producers have reliable information to make good choices for their operations. The uptake of newer genetics and the increased use of good seed has been a contributing factor to Saskatchewan grain production increases.

Also in this issue are articles that explain some of the changes in the way your pedigreed seed is inspected and how varieties are registered for use in Canada. Producers who buy certified seed deserve to have confidence in what they are planting. Canada's reputation as a supplier of safe, traceable, consistent, high quality food rests on the need to maintain the integrity of the seed production system.

Even before pedigreed seed growers multiply new varieties for commercial producers' benefit, developing new and improved genetics is a time consuming and expensive undertaking. When you buy certified seed, you make a contribution to the financing of variety research and development. But new and additional funding is needed as the public share of the total cost diminishes. Articles in this magazine may shed some light on alternative methods of sourcing some of the dollars required to keep grain production in Canada competitive.

We hope that you will continue to avail yourselves of the experience and knowledge local pedigreed seed growers have regarding varieties that work on your farm. Lists included in this publication will help you find a pedigreed seed grower that produced the variety you are interested in. Some seed growers may have inventory of older varieties that they carried over from prior years' large, high quality seed crops.

The Saskatchewan Seed Growers Association wishes you all the best for success in 2015.

Laurie Wakefield, President
Saskatchewan Seed Growers Association

RAIN, DISEASE COMMON SEED GROWER CONCERNS IN 2014

BY SHIRLEY BYERS
FREELANCE WRITER

We were very wet through the growing season and even wetter at harvest time. Things just didn't dry up.

BRENT MCCARTHY

DAMPENED SPIRITS — Saskatchewan's 2014 harvest was not without its challenges. Across most of the province, crops were late maturing and harvest was delayed by untimely rainfall. The quality of pedigreed seed and commercial grain was affected in some areas. Top quality durum seed is likely to be in short supply, say growers. | FILE PHOTO

Too much rain, too much fusarium and frustration with alternative service delivery costs were some of the issues Saskatchewan's pedigreed seed growers dealt with in 2014.

Brent McCarthy, who farms at Corning in Saskatchewan's southeast, said the year brought some good fortune and some bad.

"We started seeding due to weather about three weeks later than normal here and it just never quit raining," McCarthy said.

"We were very wet through the growing season and even wetter at harvest time. Things just didn't dry up."

McCarthy said a lot of the wheat and durum in his area was bleached. Yields were OK on cereals and canola, but poor on peas and flax.

Preliminary germination tests showed decent results on McCarthy's hard red spring wheat while durum was a little lower due to high fusarium rates.

He's looking at a couple of options to bump up germination on his durum.

One is the installation of a gravity table in his seed plant.

That, along with heavy cleaning and possibly the incorporation of a seed treatment, will possibly result in a Certified Number 1 grade.

McCarthy was very happy with his soybean crop.

"They handled water very well, definitely better than peas or lentils," he said.

He'll plant more soybeans next year.

Despite the trouble with durum this year, McCarthy is not planning to cut back on his durum acreage in 2015.

Instead, he'll try to get it in the ground a little sooner and hope the weather is less excessive.

McCarthy uses a zero-till system but he

did a lot of fall tillage in 2014 to dry the ground out a little and expose more sun-soaking black dirt. Tillage might also help with fusarium carry over, but he's not happy about it.

"I don't like to till at all," he said. "Our fuel bill is way too high. We hope it's a temporary thing."

With fusarium rates at an all-time high, good quality durum is going to go very quickly, he said.

When it comes to hard red spring wheat, he believes CDC Plentiful will probably move quickly.

He also suspects there's not a whole bunch of good quality malt barley seed around.

In the southwest, Wayne Watson from Avonlea was also hit with lots of rain in May and June.

Disease pressure was heavy.

"We had to spray for everything," he said.

"Leaf diseases, fusarium, everything on wheat, canola and chickpeas. And, a couple of sections of land were completely flooded out in June."

Rain also dragged out harvest on Watson's farm.

The first crop came off Aug. 8 and the last one stayed out until Nov. 8.

"Sprouting wasn't an issue," he said.

"The biggest issue was fighting the mud."

As for seed quality, durum is bleached but he thinks it will be alright.

It's showing 90 per cent germination and only one half percent fusarium.

He seeded a bit later than normal and sprayed twice for fusarium.

Later seeding has worked well on his farm.

Some producers seed their durum before any other crops into pulse stubble but he prefers to seed it last and into canola.

His winter wheat, another crop that was hit hard by fusarium in Saskatchewan in 2014, showed one percent fusarium.

Watson agreed that farmers will definitely be looking for durum seed, which could be in short supply

In the northeast, at Melfort, Sask., Trent Zwingli said the rains held off until after the crop was planted but June was a month of constant rain, resulting in drowned out areas.

Harvest was a bit delayed but once he started, Zwingli progressed with no weather interruptions.

Water damage was the biggest challenge in his area and has been an ongoing issue for the last five years or so.

"In our immediate area there was some downgrading due to fusarium and further east it was a bit worse," he said.

Though all areas Saskatchewan were affected by fusarium head blight in 2014, the northeast sustained a bit less damage, he said.

Fusarium graminearum levels were zero percent for barley and 0.5 percent for wheat.

"Fusarium graminearum is a timing thing," he said.

"It just happened that our crops weren't flowering and (they weren't) as susceptible to it when it showed up here."

As for pests and diseases, midge wasn't an issue and blackleg and sclerotinia weren't major factors either.

Zwingli said late in 2014 that he wasn't anticipating seed shortages for any crop types but he didn't rule out a scarcity of good quality wheat and barley.

"Everybody focuses on wheat being the big fusarium thing but it does affect barley and oats as well."

In the northwest, at Unity, Sask., Bentley Sperle said 2014 was cool and wet. Overall, the year was a bit easier because he and his brother didn't grow as much pedigreed seed as usual. They're considering getting out of the business.

The brothers contract for Crop Production Services, formerly Viterra.

Sperle said the increased cost of producing pedigreed seed is a detriment.

"It's really expensive to produce seed," he said.

"The market is flooded with seed and alternative service delivery has increased … costs substantially," he said.

"We're not big seed growers, to recapture that cost is a lot more difficult."

Sperle said he and his brother will wait to see what happens over the next two or three years.

"There has to be a margin there or it's not worthwhile," he said.

"And it's getting really tight on that margin. We'll know better closer to spring if we're going to bother with the seed business or not."

Sperle's hard red spring wheat graded between 2 and 3. Fusarium and disease rates were lower than expected and yields were good. There was some ergot but no insect damage of any significance.

He said there might be a shortage of seed barley for 2015 planting but everything else should be fairly abundant in his area.

The biggest issue will be finding disease free seed.

"We're fortunate we have a pile of carryover that is disease free. CPS is wanting pretty much all of it."

FUSARIUM HEAD BLIGHT PROVINCE WIDE IN 2014

BY SHIRLEY BYERS
FREELANCE WRITER

BORDER TO BORDER — Fusarium graminearum is becoming more common in all parts of the province. Pedigreed seed growers are taking extra measures to ensure that infection rates in certified seed are within acceptable levels. Even so, high quality stocks of certified durum and spring wheat could be limited in some areas. | FILE PHOTO

Fusarium headblight, a notorious disease that was once contained in the eastern Prairies, has broken out and is now wreaking havoc with grain growers across Western Canada, including pedigreed seed producers.

"In the 22 years we have been testing (for fusarium) this is probably the worst year ever," said Bruce Carriere at Discovery Seed Labs in Saskatoon.

"It was an absolute disaster this year as far as fusarium graminearum goes on most crops."

Durum was hit particularly hard in 2014.

Infection rates on durum were highest in the areas around Kindersley and south of Regina.

"The good durum growing areas did not produce good durum this year," Carriere said.

Sarah Foster, president of 20/20 Seed Labs at Nisku, Alta., agreed.

She said high rates of fusarium are also affecting winter wheat this year.

Conditions were perfect for the disease to flourish.

"It was a later occurring infection that hit when the wheat heads were open, when the plants were in flower and being pollinated," Foster said.

"When the flower or seed head is open during pollination the disease spores get into the head. The head closes and then it's infected."

This results in a systemic infection, as opposed to surface infection.

Add in rain, humidity and high nighttime temperatures and the results, in some cases, were infection rates as high as 40 percent.

Fusarium infection rates were higher than normal throughout Saskatchewan last year and were evident on all cereal grain crops including spring wheat, durum, winter wheat, barley and oats.

Crop reports showed fusarium in all crop districts, Carriere said.

"The lowest rates were seen in the northeastern part of the province. And that's not saying much because it's not great," he added.

"This year for planting purposes, seed growers will have to have their seed tested. There is no way around it."

There are some steps growers can take to bring down fusarium rates in their crops next year.

Carriere recommended that growers increase seeding rates to crowd out tillers, those stems that come from the base of the plant after the main stem.

Tillers will normally start to flower four to six days later than the heads on main stems.

Fungicides that are applied when the plant is flowering are not systemic. They only protect the part of the plant that is flowering when the chemical is applied.

"If we can have more main stems versus tillers, then we can protect more of the crop," he said.

Holly Gelech, business development manager with BioVision Seed Labs, said germination in wheat samples was affect-

The maximum Fusarium graminearum infection observed this season has been greater than 40 percent

HOLLY GELECH | BIOVISION SEED LABS

ed by fusarium and other factors.

In a Dec. 5 email to SaskSeed, Gelech said the average spring wheat germination for samples submitted by Saskatchewan clients was 92 percent, a few percentage points below the long-term average.

The lowest spring wheat result as of Dec. 5 was 31 percent germination.

Durum growing regions were severely hampered by persistent poor weather in 2014, she added.

As a result, durum germs were well below normal levels.

As of Dec. 5, the provincial average for durum germination was 83 percent.

The lowest result was 16 percent.

"The overall reduction in germination across western Canada has been on account of primary infection — typically fusarium — frost damage and dormancy," Gelech wrote.

"There are four numerical values within the germination result (and each tells) a story about the seed product. Understanding the reason for sub-par results is critical for merchandising, so we encourage clients to work with the lab."

Based on 2014 samples submitted to BioVision, the average seed borne Fusarium graminearum infection in wheat was 6.5 percent.

In the two previous years, the average infection was 1.6 percent (2013) and 4.7 percent (2012).

Further analysis demonstrated that detection of the disease is becoming more common and more severe in some regions, while other geographies have limited detections.

"The maximum Fusarium graminearum infection observed this season has been greater than 40 percent," Gelech wrote.

"(That's) alarming, but not the norm."

According to Gelech, seed laboratories deploy a bioassay technique to quantify Fusarium graminearum infection.

A sub-sample of 200 or more seeds are plated onto potato-dextrose media within a petri dish, then incubated for five days.

Results are based on a visual fungal colony structure analysis, followed by microscopic analysis of spore morphology.

A DNA pcr method is also available.

The DNA method has improved turn-around times for those clients that are under time constraints.

The drawback to the DNA test is that it solely detects the pathogen presence and cannot quantify the percent infection.

Fusarium species other than Fusarium graminearum are also being routinely reported in Saskatchewan samples.

As of early December, the average results in 2014 samples were F. avenaceum at 3.1 percent infection and F. poae at 0.9 percent.

"This is an early snapshot of fungal infections, so stay tuned as the season progresses," Gelech said.

Understanding test results is critically important for seed sellers and buyers.

Gelech encouraged seed growers to consult with seed lab staff to gain a full understanding of seed suitability.

"With years of experience these experts can thoroughly explain results and outline whether additional testing is suitable, either immediately, or closer to seeding," she said.

PEDIGREED SEED ACREAGE DOWN SLIGHTLY IN 2014, SAYS CSGA REPORT

PREPARED FOR SASKSEED

Canada's pedigreed seed acreage was down slightly in 2014 but still in line with the five-year average.

According to a report prepared Oct. 31 by the Canadian Seed Growers Association (CSGA), pedigreed seed acreage across the country came in at 1.172 million acres in 2014, down from 1.310 million acres the year before.

However, despite a year-over-year reduction of approximately 118,000 acres, 2014 inspected acreage was closely aligned with the five-year average of 1.180 million acres (2009 to 2013).

CSGA membership fell to 3,219 growers in 2014, down 346 from the year before.

The CSGA report contained some interesting numbers.

For example, on a crop-by-crop basis, pedigreed wheat and barley acres saw the biggest year-over-year reductions.

Inspected wheat acres were listed at 321,000 acres, down sharply from 438,000 acres in 2013. That said, wheat acreage in 2013 was the highest the CSGA had seen for some time.

Inspected barley acres were also down sharply.

Across the country, approximately 92,000 acres of pedigreed barley were inspected last year, down from nearly 135,000 acres in 2013.

That represented a year-over-year drop of 31 percent.

The five-year average for barley, based on acreage numbers from 2009 to 2013 inclusive, is approximately 130,000 acres.

Hybrid canola acres and hybrid corn acres were also down noticeably.

Inspected hybrid canola acres dropped to 63,000 acres, down from 80,000 in 2013.

Hybrid corn acres fell to

2014 CANADIAN SEED GROWERS ASSOCIATION ACREAGE REPORT

(Inspected Acres as of Oct. 31, 2014)

	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	INT
Alfalfa						13089	15268	27602		
Barley	443		1912	10545	4303	7405	23732	43555	418	
Bean					3038	634	340	20		
Birdsfoot Trefoil						3685	225			
Bromegrass						665	1202	3315	190	
Buckwheat	2			92	107	529				
Canarygrass							275			
Chickpea							2728	780		
Clover						544	665	1285		
Corn (Hybrid)					19161					
Faba Bean						438	4345	6210		
Fescue						3638	220	4952	1420	
Flax				47		7113	24685	7493		
Hemp				65	61	2443	3195	3926		
Hybrid Canola							16	52823		10103
Lentil							21259	1126		
Mustard							425	2055		
Oats	137	8	3366	13486	4108	11005	9955	4264	391	
Peas				429		3796	34082	25515	533	
Rape					239	163	85	376		
Rye				145	207	3038	203	2067		
Ryegrass						14815	840		59	
Soybeans	900		421	55246	129258	123061	9818	711		
Timothy						16906	4924	16272	3169	
Triticale				67	83	130	666	3317		
Wheat	664	80	316	14474	24220	97359	114616	68003	914	
Wheatgrass						175	1570	3215		
Minor Crops					141	560	613	450		
TOTAL YTD 2014	2126	88	6015	94596	184924	311190	276310	279331	7094	10103
2013	3471	62	6563	89356	205373	330648	330040	325708	5962	12736
2012	3364	98	6322	88310	194771	298430	312510	289286	4887	8786
2011	3656	80	4521	83929	185457	232158	279170	291623	6852	16369
2010	3644	126	5436	86379	213023	254245	274054	265837	5687	14300
2009	2760	178	5261	78781	202167	266724	334144	252348	6509	10075
CHANGE	-1345	26	-548	5240	-20449	-19458	-53731	-46377	1132	-2633

19,000 in 2014, down from 32,000 the year before.

There were also some notable gains.

The biggest acreage increases recorded last year were in soybeans and flax.

Pedigreed soybean acreage jumped to 319,000 acres, up from 299,000 acres a year earlier.

Soybeans are now running neck and neck with wheat as the most widely produced pedigreed seed crop in Canada.

Pedigreed flax acreage also rebounded nicely following three difficult years.

Across Canada, pedigreed flax acreage in 2014 was listed at approximately 39,000 acres, up nearly 15,000 from the year before.

During a three-year period that began in the spring of 2011, pedigreed flax production was off significantly as the Canadian flax industry worked to clear traces of an unauthorized genetically modified flax line from the country's commercial and pedigreed flax seed supplies.

The resurgence of pedigreed flax acreage in 2014 reflects the fact that industry efforts to rid the seed supply of unauthorized GM material are beginning to bear fruit.

Other notable gainers in 2014 were:

- fababeans, up 7,400 acres to 11,000;
- peas, up 6,200 acres to 64,000;
- alfalfa, up 5,300 acres to 56,000 and;
- hemp, up 4,100 acres to 9,700 acres across Canada.

Closer to home, Saskatchewan's total inspected acreage slipped to 276,00 acres in 2014, down from 330,000 the year before.

Saskatchewan's inspected acreage in 2014 was the lowest since 2010, when 274,000 pedigreed acres were inspected.

2014 CANADIAN SEED GROWERS ASSOCIATION ACREAGE REPORT

(Inspected Acres as of Oct. 31, 2014)

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	CHANGE
Alfalfa	56319	51019	47456	44114	50790	49080	5300
Barley	92313	134700	147490	125061	107038	134406	-42388
Bean	4032	4001	5645	4150	7106	7742	31
Birdsfoot Trefoil	3910	7442	7315	5010	4143	4205	-3532
Bromegrass	5372	5587	5138	6433	7692	10074	-215
Buckwheat	730	743	1231	1245	691	773	-13
Canarygrass	275	385	1654	1031	1506	1250	-110
Chickpea	3508	4476	1921	2008	3622	3144	-968
Clover	2494	4247	3886	3559	3194	4123	-1753
Corn (Hybrid)	19161	31926	29562	21353	21417	19881	-12765
Faba Bean	10993	3609	1869	985	1015	1676	7384
Fescue	10230	12039	10875	10422	14453	18106	-1809
Flax	39338	24649	16545	22022	33302	33203	14689
Hemp	9690	5595	7388	4123	2453	1534	4095
Hybrid Canola	62942	79861	68184	71389	60023	49644	-16919
Lentil	22385	19742	29340	29181	36261	35375	2642
Mustard	2480	2188	2641	1126	3437	3777	292
Oats	46718	51798	49683	51470	52962	45398	-5079
Peas	64354	58165	58331	44475	60759	69653	6189
Rape	863	1994	2273	6834	8178	14148	-1131
Rye	5659	6775	5318	4628	2195	2521	-1116
Ryegrass	15714	15564	18469	23974	28102	19455	150
Soybeans	319416	299350	255062	219574	233791	213248	20066
Timothy	41271	37582	33012	25918	26462	33686	3689
Triticale	4264	3526	2485	2430	3373	2588	738
Wheat	320626	437810	387349	364140	338794	369620	-117185
Wheatgrass	4959	3857	5290	6248	7594	6757	1102
Minor Crops	1763	1290	1375	1258	2378	3881	473
TOTAL YTD 2014	1171776						
2013		1309919					-138143
2012			1206765				-34989
2011				1104160			67616
2010					1122731		49045
2009						1158947	12829
CHANGE							

CARBERRY NAMED TOP CWRS VARIETY IN 2014 INSURED COMMERCIAL ACREAGE REPORT

PREPARED FOR THE SASKSEED

Commercial grain growers on the Canadian prairies insured two million fewer acres of CWRS wheat in 2014 than they did in 2013, according to crop variety data compiled by the Canadian Grain Commission.

Figures contained in the CGC's 2014 Commercial Acres Insured report show that insured acres of red spring wheat in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba dropped by more than two million acres in 2014, falling to 10.9 million acres from 12.9 million acres in 2013.

Insured acres of Western Canadian durum were also down sharply.

Insured CWAD acreage in 2014 fell to 2.6 million acres, down from 3.7 million acres a year earlier.

That's a reduction of more than 30 percent in a single year.

Data contained in the CGC report was obtained from provincial crop insurance programs.

The CGC report also contains information about the most popular insured cereal grain varieties grown in Western Canada this year.

For the second year in a row, Carberry and Harvest were the most popular CWRS wheat varieties insured in Western Canada.

Together, those two varieties were planted on 2.4 million insured wheat acres in 2014, or roughly 22 percent of total insured CWRS acreage.

On a province-by-province basis, Stettler accounted for the most insured CWRS acres in Alberta, CDC Utmost was tops in Saskatchewan and Carberry was tops in Manitoba.

CWRS Wheat
2014 Insured Commercial Acres in B.C., Alta., Sask., & Man.

CWRS	B.C.		Alberta		Saskatchewan		Manitoba		Total	
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
CARBERRY			123,471	1	355,608	3	762,604	7	1,241,683	11
HARVEST	265		554,575	5	293,011	3	323,800	3	1,171,651	11
STETTLER	5,709		941,049	9	71,262	1			1,018,020	9
CDC UTMOST			127,738	1	678,422	6	47,078		853,238	8
LILLIAN			321,953	3	482,106	4			804,059	7
CDC GO	15,190		623,720	6	61,292	1	49,824	1	750,026	7
CDC STANLEY			205,110	2	256,911	2	73,158	1	535,179	5
UNITY			16,551		430,221	4			446,772	4
SHAW			17,238		402,662	4			419,900	4
GLENN			15,472		130,664	1	262,131	2	408,267	4
CARDALE			28,856		80,299	1	198,605	2	307,760	3
VESPER			645		230,121	2			230,766	2
MUCHMORE			134,179	1	35,058		59,818	1	229,055	2
CDC ABOUND			176,180	2	42,550		65		218,795	2
MCKENZIE			8,910		124,410	1	5,056		138,376	1
5604HR CL			23,045		70,036	1	44,171		137,252	1
AC EATONIA			97,803	1	18,662				116,465	1
SUPERB			105,952	1			2,591		108,543	1
WR859 CL			14,052				94,440	1	108,492	1
AC BARRIE			13,281		63,083	1	24,019		100,383	1
KANE			9,147		17,628		59,062	1	85,837	1
AC INTREPID	2,032		23,877		54,673	1	4,971		85,553	1
AC SPLENDOR	1,534		17,933		61,907	1	3,748		85,122	1
AC DOMAIN			1,490		13,523		68,263	1	83,276	1
INFINITY	542		9,269		68,741	1	1,106		79,658	1
CDC IMAGINE			20,328		52,165	1	1,567		74,060	1
WASKADA			2,591		64,094	1			66,685	1
PRODIGY			15,015		46,810				61,825	1
OTHER	6,311		211,890	2	592,278	5	82,956	1	893,435	8
Total	31,583		3,861,320	36	4,798,197	44	2,169,033	20	10,860,133	100

Saskatchewan Data - Source: Sask Crop Insurance. Alberta Data - Source: Alberta Ag Financial Services Corp. Manitoba Data - Source: Manitoba Management Plus Program. British Columbia Data - Source: BC Crop Insurance
All data compiled by Canadian Grain Commission

TOTAL WHEAT ACRES DOWN

The total number of wheat acres insured in Western Canada — including all classes of wheat — was listed at approximately 17.5 million acres in 2014, down from 19.8 million acres in 2013.

As usual, Canada Western Red Spring or CWRS varieties accounted for the vast majority of those acres.

Insured acres of CWRS accounted for 62 percent of all insured wheat acres in 2014, down from 65 percent a year earlier.

Amber durum, or CWAD, acres accounted for 15 percent of total insured wheat acreage.

In the CWAD class, Strongfield was by far the most popular variety insured this year by provincial crop insurance programs.

Insured Strongfield acreage exceeded 1.17 million acres this year, or roughly 45 percent of total insured amber durum acres.

Red winter wheat acreage was down sharply.

Insured acres in the CWRW class dropped below 500,000 insured acres in 2014, down from over a million insured acres in 2013.

METCALFE TOPS IN BARLEY

In barley, commercial growers insured nearly 1.7 million acres of designated malting barley this year and roughly 2 million acres of non-designated barley.

Prairie-wide, the most popular insured malting varieties in 2014 were AC Metcalfe at 656,000 insured acres, CDC Copeland at 505,000 acres, CDC Meredith at 175,000 acres and Newdale at 110,000 acres.

The most popular non-designated barley varieties in Western Canada were Xena (428,000 acres insured), CDC Austenson (410,000 acres), Champion (342,000 acres) and Conlon (127,000 acres).

Amber Durum Varieties
2014 Insured Commercial Acres in Sask., Alta., & Man.

CWAD	Alberta		Saskatchewan		Manitoba		Total	
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
STRONGFIELD	197,501	8	978,596	38	495		1,176,592	45
CDC VERONA	50,451	2	391,855	15			442,306	17
BRIGADE	34,900	1	400,969	15			435,869	17
TRANSCEND	48,278	2	184,275	7			232,553	9
AC NAVIGATOR	12,097	1	65,037	3			77,134	3
KYLE	3,969		71,203	3			75,172	3
AC AVONLEA	13,216	1	54,746	2			67,962	3
ENTERPRISE	14,750	1	32,918	1			47,668	2
EUROSTAR			16,421	1			16,421	1
OTHERS* (below '+')	4,695		23,474	1			28,169	1
Total	379,857	15	2,219,494	85	495		2,599,846	100

OTHER WHEAT VARIETIES

Together, wheat varieties in the CWRS and CWAD classes accounted for nearly 70 percent of the total insured wheat acres in Saskatchewan last year.

Among the other minor classes, there were a handful of varieties that dominated Saskatchewan production.

For example, in the CPSR class, Conquer was easily the most widely insured variety in Saskatchewan.

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Conquer was insured on more than 61,000 acres last year, roughly double the area as second place AC Crystal.

In the Canada Western Red Winter class, CDC Buteo was by far and away the most widely insured variety in Saskatchewan.

In 2014, Buteo was insured on more than 106,000 acres, or roughly 81 percent of total insured CWRW acres in Saskatchewan.

In the CWGP class, general purpose variety Pasteur was insured on more than 102,000 acres in Saskatchewan last year.

That was more than 86 percent of total CWGP acres insured in the province.

The CGC's complete insured acreage report can be viewed at on the Canadian Grain Commission website.

Wheat By Class
2014 Insured Commercial Acres in B.C., Alta., Sask., & Man.

Wheat Class	BC		Alberta		Saskatchewan		Manitoba		Total	
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
CWRS	31,583		3,861,320	22	4,798,197	27	2,169,033	12	10,860,133	62
CWAD			379,857	2	2,219,494	13	495		2,599,846	15
FEED	22,692		1,600		1,632,042	9	162,107	1	1,818,441	10
CPS	317		659,691	4	190,608	1	2,482		853,098	5
CWSWS			149,223	1	349,060	2	2,430		500,713	3
CWRW			93,722	1	130,514	1	248,807	1	473,043	3
CWGP			18,389		117,988	1	261,387	2	397,764	2
CWES			198				320		518	
CWHWS			9,933		10,106		10,543		30,582	
NOT SPECIFIED	31,468								31,468	
TOTAL	86,060	1	5,173,933	30	9,448,009	54	2,857,604	16	17,565,606	100

VARIETY REGISTRATION REVIEW NEARING COMPLETION

PREPARED FOR SASKSEED

In early 2013, the federal agriculture department signaled that changes were in store for Canada's variety registration system.

Nearly two years later, it appears that stakeholders in Canada's commercial grain and pedigreed seed industries are a bit closer to reaching a consensus on what shape a revamped VR system should take.

After extensive industry consultation, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency has come up with a number of proposed changes aimed at simplifying the variety registration process and addressing concerns that were raised by some groups involved in plant breeding and variety development.

What remains to be seen is how much impact those proposed changes will have on the system.

In late 2014, a document explaining the proposed changes was distributed to variety recommending committees (RCs) across the country for feedback.

Barring any major concerns, it is expected that the proposals will be implemented over the next year or so and put in to practice by RCs beginning in early 2016.

Among other things, the proposed changes include:

- replacing Canada's current three-part variety registration system with a two-part system that uses either "basic" or "enhanced" registration criteria;
- the adoption of so-called model operating procedures, or MOPs, that will be implemented by all committees that recommend new crop lines for commercial registration in Canada and;
- changes that will allow different crop types to be moved more quickly from basic registration to enhanced registration, or vice versa.

MODERNIZATION MEASURES — Changes to Canada's variety registration system will take effect soon. | FILE PHOTO

Recommending committees that received the document explaining the proposed changes were given 30 days to review the proposals and provide feedback.

In theory, the proposed changes — combined with other operational adjustments that have already been implemented by recommending committees themselves — will result in a system that is more responsive, more predictable and better able to met the needs of Canada's rapidly evolving plant breeding environment.

BASIC VERSUS ENHANCED

Perhaps the most notable aspect of the proposed VR changes is a plan to replace Canada's current three-part system with a two-part system that uses either "basic" or "enhanced" registration criteria.

Crops that use the enhanced registration criteria will still require merit assessment to ensure that new varieties offer suitable agronomic performance, disease resistance packages and end-use quality characteristics.

It is expected that most major crop types including wheat, barley, oats, rye, triticale, flax, canola and mustard will use the enhanced registration protocols, at least initially.

Crop types could subsequently be moved to "basic" registration if stakeholder consensus is reached and if industry rationale supports such a move.

"When it comes to crop placements, there seems to be a fair bit of consensus and a fairly good rationale ... for some of these crop kinds remaining in Part 1 or what we're now calling enhanced registration," said a CFIA official who spoke to seed industry stakeholders recently.

"So wheat, canola, flax, barley, oats, rye, triticale, buckwheat, mustard and tobacco ... it's our understanding, based on what we've heard ... that there's pretty strong support for those crop kinds to stay in the enhanced part...."

"With those crops, there are disease issues, quality issues or agronomic issues that the sector feels it is very important to (address) prior to commercialization."

Consensus on the placement of pulse crops has been more difficult to achieve.

"There's some difference of opinion, east and west ... as to the need for pulses to remain in a merit-based system," the CFIA official said.

Debate over where pulse crops should be placed centered largely on the importance of assessing end-use quality characteristics.

More consultation will be required before the placement of pulse crop is determined.

Most other crops, however, are expected to fall under the basic registration requirements.

Under basic registration, support for registration from a recommending committee will still be required and pre-registration data will still be mandatory.

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But registration would not hinge on merit assessments.

OPERATING PROCEDURES

Another critical component of the proposed VR changes are the model operating procedures, or MOPs.

MOPs are best described as a set of recommended operational standards that will be adopted and followed by the various recommending committees that currently exist in Canada.

The proposed MOPs deal with a number of issues including committee size, committee makeup, committee balance, stakeholder representation, voting guidelines and conflicts of interest guidelines.

"The model operating procedures, as currently presented, do speak to a number of issues and requirements ...," CFIA officials said recently.

"They are an opportunity to put in front of recommending committees some clear direction and some suggested best practices when considering their operating procedures."

The CFIA noted that some recommending committees — in response to Ottawa's February 2013 directive to modernize the VR system — have been pro-active in identifying and implementing operational improvements on their own.

The Prairie Recommending Committee for Wheat Rye and Triticale (PRCWRT), for example, has implemented a number of changes over the past year or so.

Those changes were made after an internal self-assessment process and were aimed at improving the committee's own operations and addressing stakeholder concerns.

FOCUS ON INNOVATION

Overall, the proposed changes to Canada's variety registration system are aimed at ensuring the system maintains grain quality and seed quality assurance standards while facilitating innovation.

It is widely agreed that the variety registration should continue to serve the industry by ensuring that new varieties are meeting the expectations of growers, end-users and others in the value chain.

At the same time, there is a recognition that unnecessary obstacles which discourage investments in plant breeding and hinder the commercialization of new seed varieties should be removed.

To this end, a number of additional changes are being proposed.

For example, in recent years, the role of private sector companies in testing new lines and generating pre-registration trial data has increased.

It remains to be seen how privately generated data will be accommodated in the revised VR system but according to CFIA officials, private data "has gone some way toward relieving some of the bottlenecks that were apparent ... (particularly in Western Canada) with regard to the publicly run co-op system."

The proposed changes are also expected to include measures that allow recommending committees to consider data that is generated outside of Canada.

For example, it is likely that crop data compiled in some U.S. agro-ecological zones will be used more routinely in the Canadian variety registration process, as long as the growing conditions, environmental factors and disease pressures in those zones were deemed to be similar to conditions in Canada or reasonably representative.

RESPONSIVE, PREDICTABLE

During recent consultations, certain stakeholders involved in plant breeding, varietal development and the commercialization of new seed varieties listed system responsiveness and predictability as two prevalent concerns.

Variety registration changes being proposed by CFIA are aimed at addressing both of these concerns.

To enhance responsiveness, the proposed changes are expected to include measures that will allow crop types to be moved more quickly and more efficiently from basic to enhanced registration, or vice versa.

In terms of predictability, some recommending committees are already assessing the use of so-called automatic evaluation systems.

In theory, those systems would give plant breeders and varietal developers a better idea of whether their lines are likely to be supported for registration at the RC level.

"One thing that we heard from stakeholders was that they need to have a better idea of what the criteria are that they need to aim for in order to (get support from) the recommending committees," CFIA official said.

"In terms of predictability, some of the recommending committees have already introduced this automatic evaluation process whereby if you meet certain criteria, it becomes pretty clear that you will likely get recommended for registration ... almost like automatic approval."

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INDUSTRY FEEDBACK

The CFIA has indicated that it will continue collecting and evaluating feedback on proposed changes from recommending committees.

By early 2015, feedback will be reviewed and final alterations will be made if necessary.

So far, stakeholder response has been difficult to gauge.

One Western Canadian plant breeder who spoke on the condition of anonymity described the changes as a compromise solution aimed at appeasing stakeholders. Some of those stakeholders were advocating change but others were happy with the status quo.

"I don't think we're ever going to have 100 percent of the people 100 percent happy," the plant breeder said.

"I've heard a lot of people say that they want to have a registration system that's predictable. They want to know when they put a line into a co-op trial, that it's going to come out the other end and be registered."

"But if that's the case, then why have a registration system at all? If everything that goes in is going to be registered, then the system is not serving any purpose. The registration system is really the gatekeeper," he continued.

"There's going to be winners and there's going to be losers and that's the way it has to be, otherwise we don't need it."

Others said it is critically important that the variety registration system should retain its role in assuring Canadian grain quality.

In an address to the Canadian Seed Trade Association in late November, Greg Meredith, assistant deputy minister of strategic policy development for Agriculture Canada, acknowledged that variety registration changes made at home have the potential to impact the way Canadian wheat is perceived abroad.

"The variety registration piece, we think, is one of (the government's) most important reforms because it is the key … to our seed certification system, our quality assurance system and to the way we present our brand to the world," Meredith said.

"We think it's really important that the variety registration system remain functional and operational but at the same time, there was a recognition that it was inefficient, maybe encumbered by too many steps and too much red tape…," he continued.

"But the key message that we got when we undertook to start this reform was 'don't throw the baby out with the bathwater'."

"Even the major life science companies were telling us that they appreciated the VR system — not all of them mind you — and that's probably emblematic of where we are with variety registration reforms."

In Western Canada, provincial seed grower groups have emphasized the importance of retaining a system that assesses new varieties based on merit.

The task of picking a new variety, multiplying seed and selling it to commercial grain growers has been compared to placing a bet on a horse before the horse has run a single race.

"From a seed growers perspective, we have to take a look at all of those new varieties and then try to pick a winner," one grower said.

"It's an arduous task to grow select plots in the first place … Then you have to go through the expense of multiplying the seed … to get the right volume to put it onto the market. Then, after all that, you might have the wrong year, or maybe the variety doesn't have the particular level of fusarium resistance that you expected or it didn't have the five or 10 percent yield bump, or maybe it wasn't any better than the workhorse variety that's been around for four or five years …."

"From a seed grower's perspective, we love the idea of having some culling within the variety registration system because at least there's a proving mechanism … something that says 'yes, varieties A, B and C are good enough to compete with the other varieties that are out there already'."

Laurie Wakefield, president of the Saskatchewan Seed Growers Association, said SSGA's position on the proposed variety registration system is neither for nor against.

"Our board talked about this and the individual board members were pretty neutral…," said Wakefield, a pedigreed seed grower from Maidstone, Sask.

Based on what SSGA directors know about the changes, it's hard to say how much they will affect variety registration, he added.

Wakefield said it seems unlikely that a decision to change from a three-part system to a two-part system will have any significant impact of the industry's ability to bring new varieties to market.

"They're planning to eliminate one part of the three-part system but the part that they plan to eliminate only had one crop type in it anyway, and that was safflower," Wakefield said.

"Really, for Saskatchewan, that's a pretty minor crop. I don't know if anybody grows it in Saskatchewan and if they do, it's a pretty small acreage."

HISTORICAL FUNCTION OF SYSTEM WILL REMAIN INTACT: CFIA

PREPARED FOR SASKSEED

Canada's variety registration is viewed by many as a critical component of the country's pedigreed seed and commercial grain industries.

It provides a key assurances of varietal performance and end-use grain quality to commercial grain growers in Canada and buyers of Canadian grain abroad.

Historically, a system to register and license new seed varieties has been in place in Canada since the early 1900s.

According to information contained on the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's website, "the original Seeds Act, promulgated in 1905 as the Seed Control Act, was amended in 1923 to require varieties be licensed by the Minister prior to sale in Canada."

According to the CFIA, "a licensing system was established in Canada due to the fact that seed sellers in the United States were promoting a wheat variety in Canada which they falsely claimed would yield 100 bushels per acre."

When the amended Seeds Act took effect in Canada in 1923, all new varieties were required to be tested either at an experimental farm or privately, and were approved for registration by a Committee of Plant Breeders of the Canadian Seed Growers Association."

Over the next 90 years, Canada's system of registering new varieties has evolved significantly.

However, the basic function of the system has been retained.

New crop lines that are developed and proposed for commercial registration in Canada must be tested and approved before they are marketed to farmers.

The quality and performance of new seed varieties must be assessed, prior to registration, to ensure the varieties are new, distinguishable from existing varieties, uniform in character and genetically stable.

The current version of Canada's variety registration system has been in place for fewer than six years.

In was implemented in 2009, during the second term of Stephen Harper's federal Conservative government, after suggestions that a greater level of flexibility in Canada's variety registration process would benefit the industry.

Described in a nutshell, the revised 2009 system is built on a platform that places all regulated crop kinds into one of three categories or parts.

Under Part 1, a recognized recommending committee, or RC, is tasked with setting the conditions and testing procedures for crop performance trials.

The committee must assess merit based on the performance trial data and recommend the variety for registration to the CFIA's variety registration office.

This so-called "merit assessment" is made by comparing the performance test results from field trials to the attributes of reference varieties, also known as "check" varieties. Crops that are currently placed under Part 1 include wheat, barley, pulses and canola.

Under Part 2, a recognized recommending committee, or RC, is tasked with setting the conditions and testing procedures for trials that generate performance data.

However, recommending committees for Part 2 crops do not assess merit. In other words, the data generated in trials are not used to determine if the new variety performs as well or better than reference or check varieties.

Despite the absence of so-called merit assessment, registration of new varieties under Part 2 still requires a recommendation — by the recommending committee to the CFIA's variety registration office — that the new line should be registered for commercial distribution and production.

Under Part 3, applicants seeking registration for a new crop line must supply a registration information package to the CFIA's variety registration office for review and validation.

Unlike varieties and crop kinds that fall under Parts 1 & 2 of the existing variety registration system, the varieties and crop kinds that fall under Part 3 do not require an RC recommendation since there are no merit assessment or pre-registration performance trial requirements.

Proposed changes to the variety registration system are currently in the works and are expected to take effect in 2016.

It is generally assumed that the changes — explained in the article on Page 15 of this magazine — will result in a more flexible system that reduces red tape and removes some obstacles to registering a new variety.

But in a recent presentation to seed industry stakeholders, a spokesperson for the Canadian Food Inspection Agency said a revised VR system will still provide assurances that are valued by the industry.

Even if Canada's system is revised and simplified "the process will still result in official verification that the genetic material in varieties is new, distinguishable from other varieties, that it is uniform and that it is stable," the CFIA spokesperson said.

There will still be a decision making process that occurs and there will still be a requirement for plant breeders and seed companies to submit balanced scientific data to back up the claims attached to that variety, he added.

TALLS CAN BE CAUSED BY ENVIRONMENT, CHROMOSOME MISDIVISION

Aneuploidy can cause tall variants in semi-dwarf wheat varieties

PREPARED FOR SASKSEED

Environmental conditions during late June and early July might have contributed to the unusually high number of tall variants that appeared in some semi-dwarf wheat varieties last year.

In 2014, pedigreed seed growers across the province raised concerns about an unusually high number of tall plants in some semi-dwarf wheat varieties.

A small number of tall off-types are evident every year but their increased prevalence in 2014 was probably caused by optimum moisture conditions during a period of plant development known as stem elongation.

In Western Canada, many CWRS semi-dwarf varieties carry the reduced height gene named Rht1.

Similarly, many CPS semi-dwarf varieties carry a reduced height gene called Rht2.

Research from Montana has shown that varieties carrying either the Rht1 or Rht2 genes can experience a chromosome misdivision called aneuploidy.

The result of aneuploidy is that varieties carrying the Rht1 of Rht2 gene can produce a significant number of tall off-types — sometimes as high as 20 per 10,000 plants — in each generation of production.

The Montana research concluded that a low frequency of tall off-types due to misdivision is "unlikely to influence cultivar performance."

Ron DePauw, a wheat breeder with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Semi-Arid Prairie Agriculture Research Centre (SPARC) in Swift Current, Sask., said seed growers who notice tall plants in their pedigreed wheat fields should examine the tall plants closely, to determine if they are likely to affect the level of pedigree or certification.

For the purposes of certification, tall off-types can be distinguished from the acceptable variants that otherwise conform to the norm of the variety, as described in the official variety description.

One key to distinguishing the difference is to look for tillers.

If only one tiller is taller, it is an acceptable variant.

If there are two or more heads all more than 15 centimetres taller than the canopy of the other heads, then the plant is not acceptable.

According to DePauw, one of the causes of tall off-types is loss of the chromosome arm that contains the height reducing Rht1 or Rht2 gene.

When all of the tillers are tall, this may have been caused by a misdivision of the chromosome that carries the height reduction gene, he said.

The result is a plant that is not totally genetically the same as the rest of the variety.

The offspring from these plants will commence segregating in the next generation and will be present the following year if not rogued.

Most semi-dwarfs experience the misdivision effect, DePauw said.

Tall plants in a pedigreed wheat stand can also be the result of admixtures and outcrossing with a tall cultivar in a previous generation.

In a bearded semi-dwarf variety, for example, tall awnless or tall apically awned plants are the result of an outcross.

If they are not rouged, they will be present in succeeding generations. DePauw offered a brief explanation of how outcrossing occurs in wheat.

"Wheat is a self-pollinated plant. When a developing plant is subjected to stress during the reproductive phase ... of its life cycle, the stress may cause the anthers or pollen producing structures of some of the florets to dry out or become sterile," DePauw explained.

When this happens, "the male sterile floret then searches for an alternate source of pollen which will usually be airborne pollen from other wheat plants. It could attract pollen from the same variety or, if another variety is grown close by, from a different variety."

Studies conducted by various researchers including Pierre Hucl at the University of Saskatchewan's Crop Development Centre have shown that airborne wheat pollen can move as far as 500 metres, or close to one third of a mile.

If the variety that contributes pollen to a male floret is awnless, then the offspring will be awnless as the awnless gene is dominant, DePauw said.

"These awnless plants will continue to be present in future generations unless they are rogued."

DePauw said the frequency of off-types and variants in CWRS wheat varieties has increased in recent years.

"Until fairly recently, virtually all CWRS varieties were awnless and tall. Because there were no bearded cultivars of CWRS until Napayo and Laura, there generally were no bearded off-types," he said.

"As we diversified the market classes with the introduction of Canada Prairie Spring, which were all bearded semi-dwarfs, and registered CWRS cultivars with morphological traits ... such as awned cultivars like Laura, and then awned semi-dwarfs such as AC Abbey and Superb, opportunities to notice the off-types and variants appeared."

"The isolation distance for pedigreed seed production was minimal compared to the distance that pollen can travel."

Pedigreed seed growers who require more information about acceptable levels of tall off-types and variants in a specific variety should refer to the official variety description.

Alternately, plant breeders or seed companies that hold proprietary rights to a specific variety might be able to provide additional information about tall off-types, variants and the potential impact on pedigreed certification.

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SOYBEANS, WHEAT RUNNING NECK-AND-NECK

PREPARED FOR SASKSEED

Pedigreed soybean acreage continues to grow in Canada and is now running neck-and-neck with wheat as the most widely-grown pedigreed seed crop in the country.

According to data collected by the Canadian Seed Growers Association, more than 319,00 acres of soybeans were inspected for pedigreed seed status in 2014.

That was only slightly lower than pedigreed wheat acreage, which came in at approximately 320,000 acres last year.

"Soybean acreage has climbed to the highest level we've ever seen," CSGA's Doug Miller told seed growers at a recent seed industry meeting in Winnipeg.

"Wheat and soybeans are now neck-and-neck. How many of you expected to see that?"

Unlike years past, Ontario soybean seed growers are no longer the dominant players that they once were.

With approximately 129,000 pedigreed acres in 2014, Ontario still had the more inspected soybean acres than any other province.

But Manitoba seed growers continue to close the gap.

TAKING ROOT — Saskatchewan's commercial soybean acreage jumped by roughly 75 percent in 2014, increasing to 300,000 acres from roughly 170,000 a year earlier. Varieties with improved photosensitivity and fewer days to maturity are attracting growers in non-traditional areas. | FILE PHOTO

Manitoba's soybean seed producers had 123,000 acres inspected for pedigreed status last year, and are now within a few thousand acres of Ontario.

"We always talk about Ontario as being the king of (pedigreed) soybeans," Miller said.

"You still are the king of soybeans, for now. But Manitoba is right on your heels."

Over the past six years, inspected soybean acreage has shown steady growth across the country.

In 2009, total inspected area was pegged at around 213,000 acres.

Five years later, inspections were conducted on roughly 300,000 acres.

> *Soybean acreage has climbed to the highest level we've ever seen*
>
> DOUG MILLAR | CSGA

Last year's total — just a hair shy of 320,000 acres — represents an increase of approximately 50 percent over six years.

Commercial production has also increased.

In Manitoba, commercial soybean acreage has grown from an estimated 5,000 acres in 1997 to just over a million insured acres in 2013, said Manitoba crop insurance spokesperson Karen Dunne-Thiessen.

In 2014, Statistics Canada projected Manitoba's commercial acreage at 1.3 million acres.

When Manitoba decided to introduce a crop insurance program for soybeans in 1998, acreage was still modest and the program was limited to a small growing area in the Red River Valley, Dunne Thiessen said.

But the introduction of new varieties, with improved photosensitivity and reduced heat unit requirements, have resulted in rapid expansion.

Manitoba's crop insurance programs now offer some type of soybean coverage in all areas of the province.

"At that point, (in the late 1990s) we were looking at soybeans as being a very minor crop," Dunne Thiessen said.

"I would have never guessed that 17 years later, I would be standing here talking about a crop that has the third most commercial acres of any crop in Manitoba."

Saskatchewan growers are also flocking to the crop.

In 2013, the first year that Statistics Canada monitored commercial soybean production in the province, Saskatchewan's total acreage was pegged at 170,000 acres.

In 2014, province-wide production was estimated at 300,000 acres, an increase of 75 percent in one year.

The province's pedigreed seed industry inspected nearly 10,000 acres last year.

Kevin Elmy, a pedigreed seed grower from Saltcoats, Sask., has been growing pedigreed soybeans for more than a decade now.

He said the emergence of new varieties with improved daylight sensitivity, higher yield potential and lower heat requirements have made the crop accessible to growers around the province.

In 2013, Elmy conducted a controlled test on his farm to assess maturity in relation to heat unit requirements.

He planted four reps of six different varieties, all with heat unit requirements in the range of 2,400.

The plots were sown on June 15 and by Sept. 24, two of the six varieties had reached full maturity.

Just 94 days elapsed from emergence to maturity.

The two varieties, despite being rated at 2,400 corn heat units, reached full maturity with roughly 1,700 heat units, supporting claims that daylight length — in addition to heat units — is a critical factor when it comes to maturity.

"Daylight sensitivity for maturity is important," Elmy said.

"It is a real thing."

Experience on the ground would seem to support that claim.

Elmy said interest among commercial growers has been increasing in all corners of the province.

In 2014, about 1,000 commercial acres planted in the Nipawin, Sask., area produced average yields of 25 bushels per acre.

Yields in the Humboldt, Sask., area were closer to 40 bushels per acre last year.

And in the province's southeast, where soybean acreage is the most well-established, soybeans excelled in excess moisture conditions, producing average to above-average yields and offering good disease resistance.

"It's an excellent tool to have in the toolbox," said Elmy, who had 600 acres of soybeans inspected last year.

Manitoba soybean merchants say the growth of soybean acreage in western Canada can be sustained, but there will be marketing challenges.

A decade or so ago, when western Canadian soybean acreage was in the early stages of expansion, bean quality was highly variable and the varieties being planted were all over the map.

Since then, the quality of beans has become more consistent, making marketing and processing easier.

However, market access issues and export capacity concerns still need to be addressed.

"One thing that we forget ... is that we tend to grow between six and eight different crop types in any given area," said one soybean buyer based in Manitoba.

"We can have nine trucks in the elevator and all nine of them can be handling nine different crops ... So the challenge is, how do we fit another commodity into an already congested (grain handling and transportation) system?"

"You can't just ram more stuff down the same pipe .... The capacity has to grow. That's a must if we want to continue to expand acreage in the West."

BIG LOSSES COME IN SMALL PACKAGES

PREPARED FOR SASKSEED

The orange blossom wheat midge might be difficult to see but the economic losses it causes are hard to ignore.

A few years ago, it was estimated that economic losses caused by the tiny insect — which measures three millimetres from front to rear — cost western Canada's wheat farmers nearly $40 million.

Midge damage occurs when midge larvae feed on developing wheat kernels. Affected kernels are shrunken and deformed, leading to reduced yields and grade-related losses.

Work on developing midge tolerant wheat varieties began in 1996 when genetic resistance to the midge was detected in some soft winter wheat varieties.

By 2002, scientists in Winnipeg had isolated the single gene that confers resistance. That gene is known as Sm1.

By 2010, the first midge tolerant varietal blends of certified CWRS wheat seed were being commercially grown by Western Canadian grain producers.

When the midge begins to feed on midge tolerant seed, the Sm1 gene causes naturally occurring organic acids in wheat kernels to rise more quickly than they would in plants that do not contain the Sm1 gene.

The higher acid levels cause the midge larvae to stop feeding, eventually resulting in starvation.

Basing tolerance on a single gene is a precarious strategy.

To preserve the efficacy of the Sm1 gene, plant breeders employed a strategy known as an interspersed refuge system.

To prolong tolerance, the wheat seeds that contain the Sm1 gene are sold as part of a varietal blend or VB, which contains roughly 90 percent midge tolerant seeds and 10 percent midge susceptible seeds.

Midge susceptible seeds are known as the refuge variety.

If the midge-tolerant or Sm1 seeds were grown in a pure stand without a refuge variety, the vast majority of midge would perish but a small number of naturally occurring virulent or resistant midge would survive.

The surviving midge population would mate, multiply and eventually build up a large virulent population.

But in varietal blends containing midge tolerant and midge susceptible seeds, a small number of non-virulent midge — those that feed on the refuge — would also survive.

The survival of both virulent and non-virulent midge would result in mating between virulent and non-virulent insect types and the offspring will be non-virulent.

To protect the midge tolerant technology, the seed industry drafted a unique stewardship agreement that must be honoured by all commercial growers who buy the seed.

Farmers who buy midge tolerant wheat seed from a pedigreed seed producer are required to sign a midge tolerant wheat stewardship agreement.

By signing the agreement, producers agree to limit the use of farm-saved seed to one generation past certified.

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SYSTEM ROLL OUT DEEMED A SUCCESS, DESPITE GLITCHES

PREPARED FOR SASKSEED

Authorized Seed Crop Inspection Services inspected more than one million acres of pedigreed seed in 2014.

SYSTEM RESET — Pedigreed seed crop inspection services were handed over to the private sector in 2014. The revamped system worked well in its first year, despite some minor glitches, according to officials with the Canadian Seed Growers Association (CSGA). | FILE PHOTO

The first year of alternative service delivery for seed crop inspections is officially in the books.

And by all accounts, the majority of Canada's pedigreed seed growers were satisfied with the experience.

In 2014, seed crop inspections were conducted for the first time by private sector inspection companies, or Authorized Seed Crop Inspection Services (ASCIS), as well the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

The decision to move to private sector inspections was prompted by a 2012 federal budget directive aimed a reducing costs at the CFIA.

Before 2014, CFIA was responsible for conducting most seed crop inspections across Canada.

Dale Adolphe, executive director with the Canadian Seed Growers Association, told seed growers in Winnipeg recently that private sector companies inspected more acres than expected in the first year of alternative service delivery.

Seed growers across Canada applied for inspections on approximately 1.18 million acres of pedigreed seed in 2014.

Of that amount, nearly 90 percent of pedigreed seed acreage was inspected by private-sector companies.

Private sector companies also inspected more than half of the higher pedigree seed plots in 2014.

According to Adolphe, a total of 24 ASCIS or private sector inspection companies were licensed by CFIA to operate in Canada in 2014.

Of those, six inspection services (five private sector companies plus the CFIA) combined to handle more than 70 percent of the total inspection workload in 2014.

Eleven private inspection companies reached or exceeded 20 percent market share in one or more of the regions in which they were licensed to operate.

"There's some pretty healthy service providers out there when you start looking at some of those (numbers)…," Adolphe said.

"But there are also some service providers that maybe aren't on such solid ground," he added.

CFIA conducted a survey aimed at monitoring seed grower satisfaction in 2014 and assessing the performance of private sector inspection companies.

Preliminary results of that survey were shared with seed growers in early November.

Those results showed that 87 percent of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of inspections received, another 87 percent were satisfied with the inspection company they chose, and 88 percent were happy with the performance of the individual inspector that was dispatched.

Eighty-four percent of seed

growers that responded to the survey said they were satisfied or very satisfied with their ability to find a private sector service provider in 2014 and 98 percent of seed grower respondents said they received inspections when they needed them.

A total of 97 percent said they were confident they would be able to find a private sector inspection company in 2015.

"For Year 1, those are some pretty incredible numbers in spite of some of the hiccups and problems that people tend to dwell on," Adolphe said.

There will be challenges and questions going forward, Adolphe added.

For starters, it is unclear how much attrition might occur among private sector inspectors.

The number of individual inspectors on the ground could increase or decrease in 2015. Only time will tell.

It is possible that some ASCISes registered in 2014 will not be operating in 2015. But there could also be some new entrants.

CSGA said there are early indications that as many as six new service providers could be licensed for 2015.

One of the pedigreed seed industry's biggest considerations going forward is whether the ASD model should be expanded to include so-called second-party inspections.

Some seed growers favour a move toward a "second-party" inspection model that would allow seed companies to inspect assignee's fields.

Adolphe said it is unlikely that a second-party inspection model will be introduced any time soon, although it is on the radar screen and some companies have been asking for it.

A more likely scenario in the next year or two is an expansion of the third-party ASD model that provides additional training for third-party inspectors and allows them to inspect more crop types as well as higher pedigree plots.

CSGA's Doug Miller said service provider changes that occurred mid-season in 2014 presented a significant challenge at CSGA headquarters.

continued on bottom of page 32 »

> *There's some pretty healthy service providers out there when you start looking at some of those (numbers)…*
>
> DALE ADOLPHE

SEED GROWERS SHARE THEIR VIEWS ON ALTERNATIVE SERVICE DELIVERY

BY SHIRLEY BYERS
FREELANCE WRITER

Communication and inspection costs were two recurring concerns among SSGA members.

MIXED REVIEWS — Saskatchewan seed growers offered various opinions on alternative service delivery. Cost of inspection services was a concern to many. Typical rates in Saskatchewan ranged from $2 to $4 per acre. Mileage costs were an additional expense for some growers. | FILE PHOTO

Alternative service delivery was top of mind for seed growers in 2014.

This was the year that private business owners took over the bulk of pedigreed seed crop inspection.

Four Saskatchewan seed growers gave the program mixed reviews.

Anita Palmier farms near Lafleche, Sask.

"The biggest problem we had was communication between CSGA and us," she said.

"They missed some of our fields, sent a crop certificate that needed a midge test and demoted one of our flax varieties to … certified (from registered) even though the inspector had indicated that the white flowers present in the crop were environmental, not a result of the wrong seed."

But the fees were lower than the Palmiers had anticipated.

"They gave discounts if you had fields bigger than 320 acres which we usually do," said Palmier.

Palmier said she won't be passing the added cost of pedigreed seed crop inspection onto her customers.

"I can't see how we can." she said.

At North Battleford, Sask., Denis Gregoire said he initially found the data entry system to be a bit of a challenge, especially

> *It just delayed some things. Forms didn't get in to CSGA all at once*
>
> DENNIS GREGOIRE

when different programs were used for different crops.

Gregoire said it was sometimes difficult to get in touch with personnel at CFIA by phone, but he appreciated that they were accessible by email.

Overall, Gregoire's biggest concern was related to communication.

He said he would prefer to see private sector inspectors call before they arrive at the farm to conduct inspections.

Inspectors should let the producer know when they're headed to the field, "just in case the fields have been recently sprayed with fungicides or pesticides."

"That's something they should do," Gregoire said. "Some did. But some didn't."

At Norquay, Sask., seed grower Lionel Danielson described the new alternative service delivery system as "OK."

"One inspector showed up, started inspecting and then had to leave to attend to something happening on his farm," Danielson said.

"It just delayed some things. Forms didn't get in to CSGA all at once."

Danielson questioned whether the price of inspection needed to be as high as it was.

As a business person, he'd like to pass on the extra cost to his customers but in a competitive market, he doubts that he will.

The only glitch he noticed regarding online data entry was at the Canadian Seed Growers Association (CSGA) website.

"I'd have one field say, of a certain variety of wheat and all of a sudden I've got two for some reason," he said.

"There was obviously a snag but it seems to have ironed itself out now."

Ryan Wilfing, who produces pedigreed seed at Meadow Lake, Sask., is a little further north than any other pedigreed growers in the province.

He didn't have trouble finding an inspector but he assumed he probably paid more in mileage charges than a lot of growers.

Wilfing said his inspection company was at the farm in a timely fashion and service was good.

Like the other growers, he probably won't be passing the extra expense on to his customers.

"It will come out of the grower's margin I would think. I don't think most guys will have much success passing it on."

Wilfing said it will be interesting to see how 2015 plays out. How many companies will be involved in crop inspecting? Will some drop out? Will others, seeing a chance for profit, jump in?

Producers will also be more savvy and more likely to shop around for the best deal, he said.

"It will be interesting to see how it plays out in years to come."

Michael Scheffel, national manager with Canadian Food Inspection Agency's (CFIA) seed section, said almost 90 percent of seed crop inspections conducted in 2014 were provided by licensed seed crop inspectors (LSCIs).

That was significantly higher than CFIA's goal of 75 to 80 percent.

An expected decrease in acreage for inspection did not materialize, he added.

A small number of fields got missed, but that happened with the old system too.

Both growers and inspectors felt that communication could have been stronger.

There were issues with information management, Scheffel added.

An improved information management system is expected to be in place for 2015.

"We're fairly confident that Version 2 of the information management system for next year will be much improved," Scheffel said.

There will also be improvements to training material and additional training of internal CFIA staff.

Scheffel said it is possible that additional training will be provided to private sector inspectors, allowing them to inspect higher pedigree plots.

It is not clear when this will happen but when it does, private inspection companies will likely handle more inspections.

Producers will also be able to engage a single inspector to inspect plots as well as fields.

Another avenue being explored is the concept of second party inspections.

For the time being, plans to expand the alternative service delivery for pedigreed seed inspection into forages have been put on hold, Scheffel said.

TRIFFID NEARLY GONE, SAYS FLAX COUNCIL

PREPARED FOR SASKSEED

The Flax Council of Canada says growers have made tremendous strides in ridding the system of an unwanted genetically modified variety.

"We've come a long way," said council president Don Kerr.

"We're still seeing the odd positive test, but the numbers are reduced considerably."

As of early December, the industry had found 20 positive Triffid tests out of 2,000 harvest samples submitted by commercial growers. That is down from 77 positives out of 3,300 samples in 2013.

It equates to a one percent rate of Triffid infection, compared to a high of 10 percent in 2009-10, when the CDC Triffid variety was discovered in Canadian flax shipments.

The council is contacting growers whose samples tested positive and making sure they understand how the stewardship program works and why it is in place.

Kerr said growers have mainly done a good job of adhering to protocols and the farm stewardship program.

He estimated that 35 percent of this year's 1.57 million flax acres were planted with Triffid-free reconstituted seed.

The reconstituted seed was made from original breeder seed from the University of Saskatchewan's Crop Development Centre, which predated the Triffid crisis. It was multiplied in GM-free New Zealand.

"There wasn't enough to distribute to all the producers (this) year," said Kerr.

Growers who did not use reconstituted seed in 2014 are encouraged to do so next year. There will be more seed supply, but it is unlikely it will be adequate to cover all the anticipated acres.

Triffid contamination remains a threat as long as farmers continue using farm saved seed from previous generations of stock seed.

Producers are encouraged to continue testing harvested material for Triffid contamination. Federal government funding that paid half of the cost of those tests ran out Feb. 28, 2014.

"These (testing) protocols and this stewardship program at the farm level are going to continue, probably until such time as we see zero (positive results) right across the board," said Kerr. "Then we'll be able to say that we've got it beat."

Kerr said it is important to completely rid the system of Triffid because important markets such as Germany have zero tolerance for the GM crop.

Sales to Western Europe have rebounded from post-Triffid lows, but they are still a far cry from what they used to be.

The region bought 445,848 tonnes of Canadian flax in 2008, but that plummeted to as low as 41,690 tonnes in 2012 following the Triffid incident.

Canada shipped 107,256 tonnes of flax to Western Europe during the first nine months of this year, but Germany remained closed.

Japan is another sensitive customer. There is a small export program to Japan, but nothing like what it could have been.

"Prior to the Triffid episode, Japan was gearing up to really increase their imports of flaxseed," said Kerr.

"The potential in Japan is fairly large."

He hopes those sensitive markets will open up once the reconstituted seed is more widely grown and no harvested samples test positive for Triffid.

"It's really getting to the point where we can almost say we're there," said Kerr.

‹‹ continued from page 29

Miller said the CSGA received more than 1,000 requests from seed growers seeking an ASCIS change.

In other words, a pedigreed seed grower who had selected a service provider early in the year decided to switch to another provider part-way through the growing season.

The number of ASCIS change requests that were received by CSGA far exceeded the number that were anticipated.

This created additional work for CSGA staff and put additional strain on CSGA resources.

Laurie Wakefield, a seed grower from Maidstone, Sask., and president of the Saskatchewan Seed Growers Association, said alternative service delivery worked pretty well considering it was the first year of a completely revamped system.

He said many pedigreed seed growers weren't thrilled with the government's decision to privatize seed crop inspections.

But given that it was a mandatory change implemented by government, seed growers did their best to work with the new system that was developed.

"This wasn't something that we asked for but we had to deal with it," said Wakefield.

"Overall though, as a board, we felt it worked pretty well."

"There were glitches ..... but the issues that we felt needed to be addressed are being addressed."

Wakefield said some SSGA members expressed concern over the cost of privatized inspection services.

In Saskatchewan, costs usually fell in a range of $2 to $4 dollars per acre.

That was considerably higher than the previous costs that existed when CFIA conducted seed crop inspections.

"There were some concerns over cost because there was a bit of sticker shock for some," Wakefield said.

"But as an association, we kind of anticipated that would happen ... and it could have been worse."

Other SSGA members raised concerns about the need for improved communication between service providers and their seed grower clients.

"Good communication is super important to make the system as efficient as possible," Wakefield said.

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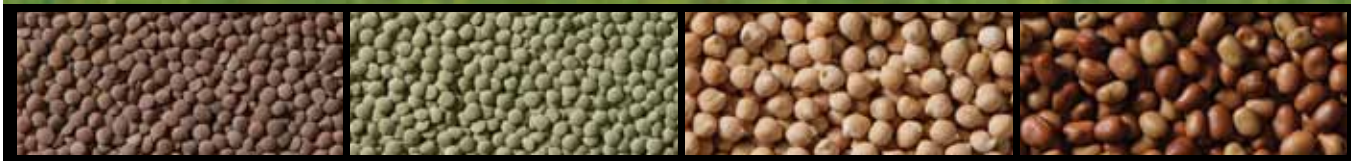

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COMMERCIAL SEED TREATERS URGED TO PREPARE FOR NEW PROTOCOLS

PREPARED FOR SASKSEED

Pedigreed seed growers who treat seed for commercial sale or distribution still have a few months to take advantage of a $400 audit rebate program being offered by Agrichemical Warehousing Standards Association (AWSA).

AWSA executive director Russel Hurst said seed growers that plan to treat seed with designated seed treatment products will qualify for a $400 rebate if they have their seed treatment facilities assessed by a certified facility auditor before the end of March, 2015.

The rebate offer is part of a larger industry-wide effort to ensure that all commercial seed treaters in Canada conform to a new set of national seed treatment standards.

The seed treatment standards were adopted by the industry in 2014 and will take effect Jan. 1, 2017.

Going forward, all commercial seed treaters will be required to conform to the standards in order to gain accreditation as a commercial seed treater.

The goal of the rebates and the pre-audit program is to make seed treaters aware of any deficiencies in their systems and ensure that they have ample time to address those deficiencies.

"Right now, we're going through a pre-audit process," said Hurst.

"Basically, if you're a seed treating operation and you want to better understand (the accreditation process) ... AWSA will pay ($400 toward) the first audit of your facility or for the auditor's time to visit your facility."

STANDARD TREATMENT — New seed treatment standards are set to take effect in January, 2017. All commercial seed treaters will require accreditation prior to that date. A list of designated seed treatment products is expected soon. | FILE PHOTO

Hurst said a pre-audit typically takes about two to three hours and is aimed at ensuring seed treatment facilities have the proper processes in place prior to January 2017.

"It's beta testing," he said.

"The auditor will tell you what you're currently in compliance with and what you're not in compliance with. They'll also tell you what you need to do to achieve full compliance."

According to Hurst, the decision to implement national seed treatment standards was made a few years ago by industry stakeholders including manufacturers and applicators of chemical seed treatment products.

Those stakeholders recognized the benefits of promoting stronger stewardship initiatives for their products so they developed a self-regulating system based on the adoption of standards, mandatory accreditation and regular audits to ensure compliance.

"Back in 2010 ... the industry recognized seed treatment as one of the big growth businesses ... and we wanted to ensure that we had appropriate stewardship initiatives in place for those seed treatment products," Hurst explained.

"We also had some conversations with the Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA). They had flagged some concerns about environmental health and safety so we decided as an industry that we should be proactive in addressing stewardship (concerns)...."

The outcome was a set of rules, known as Accredited Seed Treatment Operation Standards.

The standards were created by seed treaters, chemical companies and other stakeholders including pedigreed seed producers and retailers.

The new rules include a total of 76 protocols and best management practices (BMPs).

Of the 76 protocols, 66 are existing federal or provincial regulations related to building codes, electrical codes, fire codes, environmental protection measures, labeling regulations and workplace safety standards.

The other 10 protocols were best management practices established specifically by the industry, for the industry.

The BMPs deal with issues such as storage and handling of seed treatment products, spill containment and safety procedures that must be used by accredited seed treatment facilities.

Les Trowell, a pedigreed seed grower from Saltcoats, Sask., sat on the working group that developed the standards.

He described the new rules as "mostly common-sense measures" that most pedigreed seed growers and retailers should have no problem adopting.

"From my perspective, it's not too bad," said Trowell, a former president of the Saskatchewan Seed Growers Association.

"There's a lot of emphasis on personal safety, just to make sure that everybody uses the appropriate safety equipment — goggles, gloves, some kind of non-porous coverall-type suit and so on."

"There was also a lot of focus on containment during storage and treatment — measures to make sure there is total containment of any product that might get spilled or leaked during storage or application."

The next step in the process is to determine which seed treatment products will be subject to the new safety protocols.

According to Hurst, a preliminary list of regulated or "designated" seed treatment products is due to be published early in 2015.

Product manufacturers will decide which products should be included on the designated list.

Existing seed treatment products that are already on the market are not expected to be on the list.

New products that contain insecticides are most likely to be targeted.

Only accredited seed treatment operators will be eligible to receive and apply products on the designated product list.

Large farmers and seed growers will be watching the list with interest.

Some large farmers that treat their own seed have expressed concerns that popular seed treatment products, including some that are commonly applied in the farmyard or in the field at seeding time, will be included on the restricted list.

But according to Hurst the standards are not intended to restrict on-farm applications.

"Basically, from a farmer perspective, we're not anticipating these standards having any impact at the grower level," Hurst said.

"What these standards are focused on are the commercial seed treating businesses ... commercial seed growers, seed companies, ag retailers and so on."

"Our intention is not to have these standards go down to the on-farm level for a grower that is treating his own seed for his own purposes."

Anything that is currently on the market is not likely to be restricted, added Trowell.

In other words, farmers and seed growers should be able to continue using the seed treatments that they are currently using, without acquiring accreditation.

However, Hurst acknowledged that the new standards are likely to affect pedigreed seed growers that treat seed for commercial purposes and want to use the latest seed treatment products available.

Those seed growers will be required to seek accreditation prior to 2017.

After they receive accreditation, they will also be subject to regular AWSA audits.

Audit frequency is currently set at once every 24 months.

Trowell estimated that roughly 25 percent of Saskatchewan's pedigreed seed growers are currently treating seed for commercial purposes.

Those that wish to continue treating seed after 2017 should be looking into the new regulations and making arrangements for an AWSA pre-audit.

Trowell said provincial seed grower organizations including the SSGA played a key role in developing standards that recognized the needs of pedigreed seed growers.

"The initial group that was involved in developing these standards didn't even include provincial seed grower groups," Trowell said.

"Once we got a seat at the table, it was quite a process to get them to understand the practices that are used by seed growers.

"Had we not been involved in that group, it would have been just about impossible for any seed grower to even want to try to meet the regulations that they were planning to put in place."

Trowell said most pedigreed seed growers that want to get accredited shouldn't have too much difficulty getting their certification.

"What we ended up with really isn't too bad. It is livable and workable," he said.

> *Once we got a seat at the table, it was quite a process to get them to understand the practices that are used by seed growers.*
>
> LES TROWELL

SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT LEVIES TOP $6 MILLION IN 2014

PREPARED FOR SASKSEED

TAKING SHAPE — Saskatchewan wheat growers contributed more than $6 million in the 2013-14 crop year to support wheat research and varietal development. The Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission is in charge of managing those funds. | FILE PHOTO

There's a new kid in town and he's eager to build a solid relationship with Saskatchewan's wheat growers.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission (SWDC) is one of two new commissions that have been collecting producer levies in the province since Aug. 1, 2013.

SWDC chair Bill Gehl said the new commission is up-and-running but there is still some work to do before the organization is firing on all cylinders.

In its first year of operation, the new commission collected approximately $6 million through a provincial check-off set at $0.52 per tonne.

About 85 to 90 percent of that money will be used to support wheat research projects and varietal breeding programs that benefit the province's wheat growers.

The other 10 to 15 percent will be used for administration.

In a recent interview with SaskSeed, Gehl said average revenues at the commission will likely be in the range of $6 or $7.5 million annually.

That may seem like a lot of income for a new organization that is still taking baby steps.

But Gehl assured Saskatchewan wheat growers that the organization will have "no problem putting the money to work for farmers."

He also said SWDC board members will be investing producer's dollars carefully and scrutinizing each investment closely.

When you think of the SWDC, don't think European sports car and Armani suit.

Instead, think blue-collar ... perhaps a pickup truck and coveralls.

The SWDC was established to ensure that Canadian wheat researchers, including publicly funded wheat breeders, have adequate resources at their disposal.

The formation of the commission was necessitated in part by federal legislation that ended the Canadian Wheat Board's role as the exclusive seller of wheat produced in Western Canada.

Until Aug. 1, 2012, the CWB collected producer levies on all wheat sales on the Prairies and delivered the revenue to organizations involved in funding wheat research and market development activities.

With the removal of the CWB's single-desk mandate, provincial wheat commissions were established in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

During the past year or so, the SWDC has been working hard to gets its operations up to speed, Gehl said.

It now has a staff of four people — all based in Saskatoon — and is collecting check-off revenues on wheat produced and sold in 2014-15.

Revenues from Year 1 — collected in the 2013-14 crop year — have been partially allocated but much of that funding will be carried forward and has yet to be invested.

SWDC board members have identified some key areas that will receive funding support from the commission, Gehl said.

They include core funding agreements with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada as well as the Crop Development Centre at the University of Saskatchewan.

Those organizations run two of the most valuable and prolific wheat breeding programs in Western Canada, ensuring that prairie farmers have access to the newest and most productive new wheat varieties available.

Other high-priority spending areas include the development of new wheat cultivars with improved fusarium resistance, the expansion of fusarium nursery capacity and a significant focus on agronomy-related research that helps Western Canadian wheat farmers produce grain in a sustainable manner while get the most out of every acre.

"We're still working on developing a policy as far as identifying the kinds of research projects that we support and the kinds that we are less likely to support. I think it's still a little bit early to say with any certainty where we are going to be investing producer's money," Gehl said.

"In general though, in addition to supporting those core agreements, I think we will be looking to fund projects that are going to have an immediate payback — projects that are going to accrue a benefit to farmers as quickly as possible."

"Certainly we see fusarium as one of the top priorities," he continued.

"With regard to durum, fusarium has become a very big problem and Saskatchewan has approximately 85 percent of western Canada's durum acres so that will be a fairly significant focus for us."

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SWDC will also work closely with other organizations that are involved in research and market development, including the Western Grains Research Foundation, the Canadian International Grains Institute and provincial wheat commissions in Manitoba and Alberta.

"From the commission's perspective, I think we all recognize that the WGRF has had a tremendous history representing farmer interests and in managing producer's levy dollars," Gehl said.

"We also see CIGI as a very important body moving forward so we will be working very closely with them as well."

With the emergence of SWDC, Saskatchewan wheat growers are now paying two separate levies on each tonne of wheat they produce.

The so-called Western Deduction is a temporary deduction that will remain in place until Aug. 1, 2017.

It was established by the federal government on Aug. 1, 2012 and was meant to serve as an interim deduction that would remain in place for five years to support CIGI, the WGRF and the Canadian Malting Barley Technical Centre (CMBTC).

Together, the Western Deduction and the SWDC levy mean that Saskatchewan wheat growers are paying approximately $1 on each tonne of wheat they sell.

It remains to be seen if levies will remain at the $1 per tonne rate when the Western Deduction expires in 2017.

"We're very much aware of the changes that have happened and of the fact that farmers are being asked to pay for more as we move ahead," Gehl said.

"That said, I think producers know the value of farmer funding and to date we haven't seen any major pushback."

With Ottawa indicating that it intends to play a reduced role in the development and commercialization of new wheat varieties, farmers must decide where they wish to position themselves in the new research funding environment," he added.

Gehl acknowledged that the potential introduction of end-point royalties by seed developers could contribute to a higher level of so-called "levy fatigue" among primary producers.

End point royalties, or EPRs, are a system of royalty collection that would allow seed companies and plant breeders to charge royalties on each tonne of grain that is produced from a specified variety.

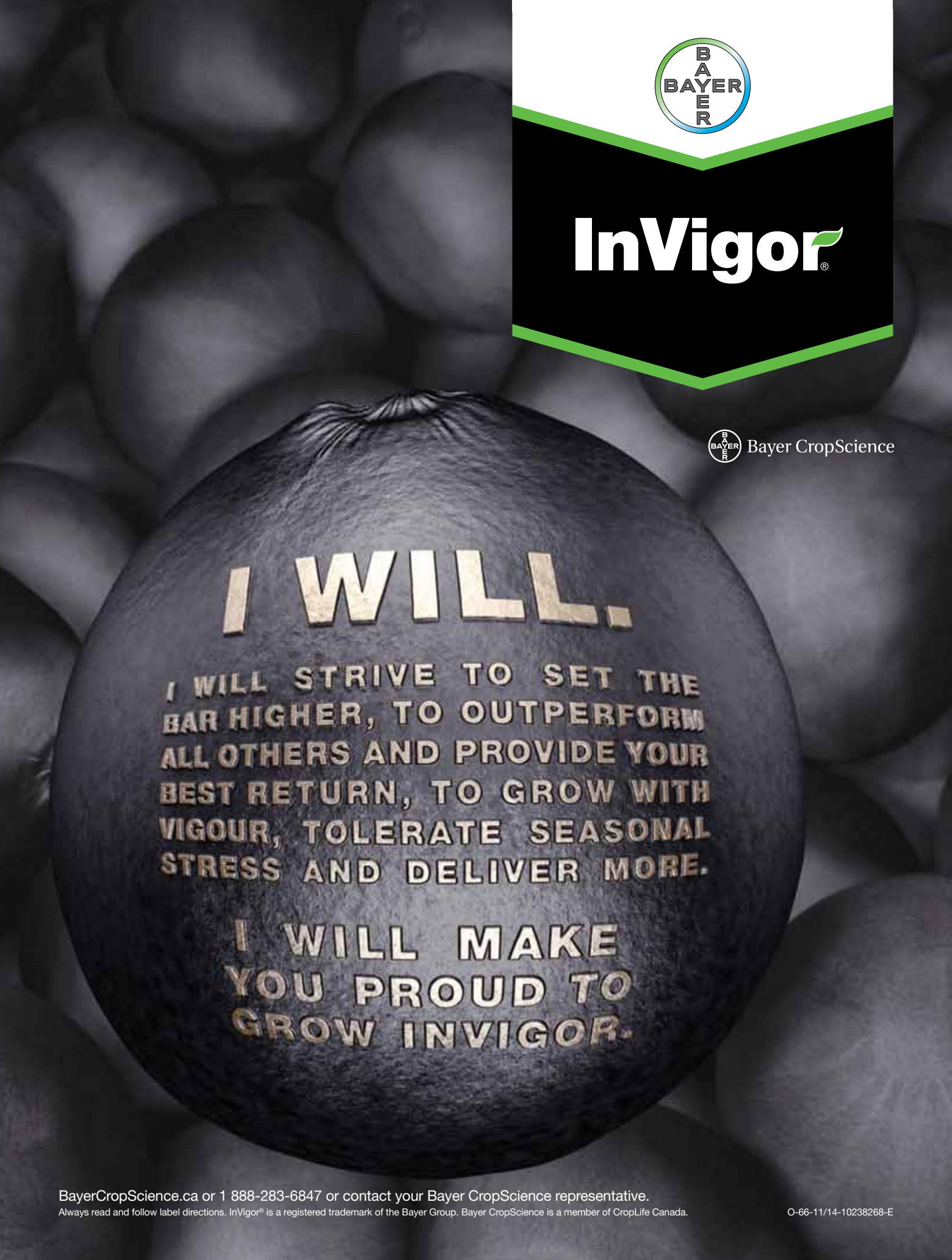
It has yet to be determined if EPRs will be approved for use in Canada.

But recent changes to Canada's Plant Breeders Rights Act make their introduction possible.

If EPRs are introduced, it is possible that more growers will request refunds on levies collected by SWDC, said Gehl.

"As far as end point royalties are concerned, it's way too early to tell in any way, shape or form what's going to happen there," he said.

"That book has yet to be written."



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SASK. BARLEY COMMISSION ON TRACK AND READY FOR ACTION

PREPARED FOR SASKSEED

BACKING BARLEY — The Saskatchewan Barley Commission will be supporting research that increases production and acreage. Barley production has been declining in the province. SBDC board members would like to reverse that trend. | FILE PHOTO

Saskatchewan's new barley commission is out of the gates, on track and ready to establish its position in Western Canada's new research funding environment.

But Saskatchewan Barley Development Commission chairman Cam Goff says the commission will not be making any major funding announcements, at least not for the time being.

Instead, the commission is taking its task in stride, using a cautious, common-sense approach until the dust has settled.

This is not a sprint to the finish, says Goff.

The new commission will be around for a long time, so foundation-building is an important consideration.

"We decided fairly early on that we didn't really want to do too much in the way of investment, at least for the time being," Goff said.

In the past few years, a lot of major changes have taken place and the nature of Western Canada's cereal grain industry has been altered significantly, he added.

Canada's variety registration system is under review, funding mechanisms are changing, plant breeders rights legislation is being amended and the industry is still adjusting to grain marketing challenges related to the elimination of single-desk selling.

"Some of those issues will have a huge impact on the decisions that we make as a commission," Goff said.

"So to make any major funding decisions before some of those issues are settled, or at least a little bit clearer ... we just didn't think that was the best way to move forward."

As a result, the SWBC's first significant decision was a decision to postpone immediate funding commitments while the new organization assesses the landscape and gets its own operations more firmly established.

The commission has set aside the lion's share of the money that it collected through provincial barley levies during the 2013-14 crop year.

"The commission is actually required to build up a contingency fund," Goff explained.

"It seemed to us that the perfect time to build that fund was this year."

"We felt it was best for us as a board to put as much money away as we could and to focus instead on learning as much as we could instead of making any immediate investment decisions."

The commission is now into its second year as the provincial agency in charge of collecting producer levies on barley and allocating the money toward barley-related research activities.

In Year 1, total revenues came in at around $750,000.

Of that amount, roughly $30,000 was returned to farmers in the form of levy refunds.

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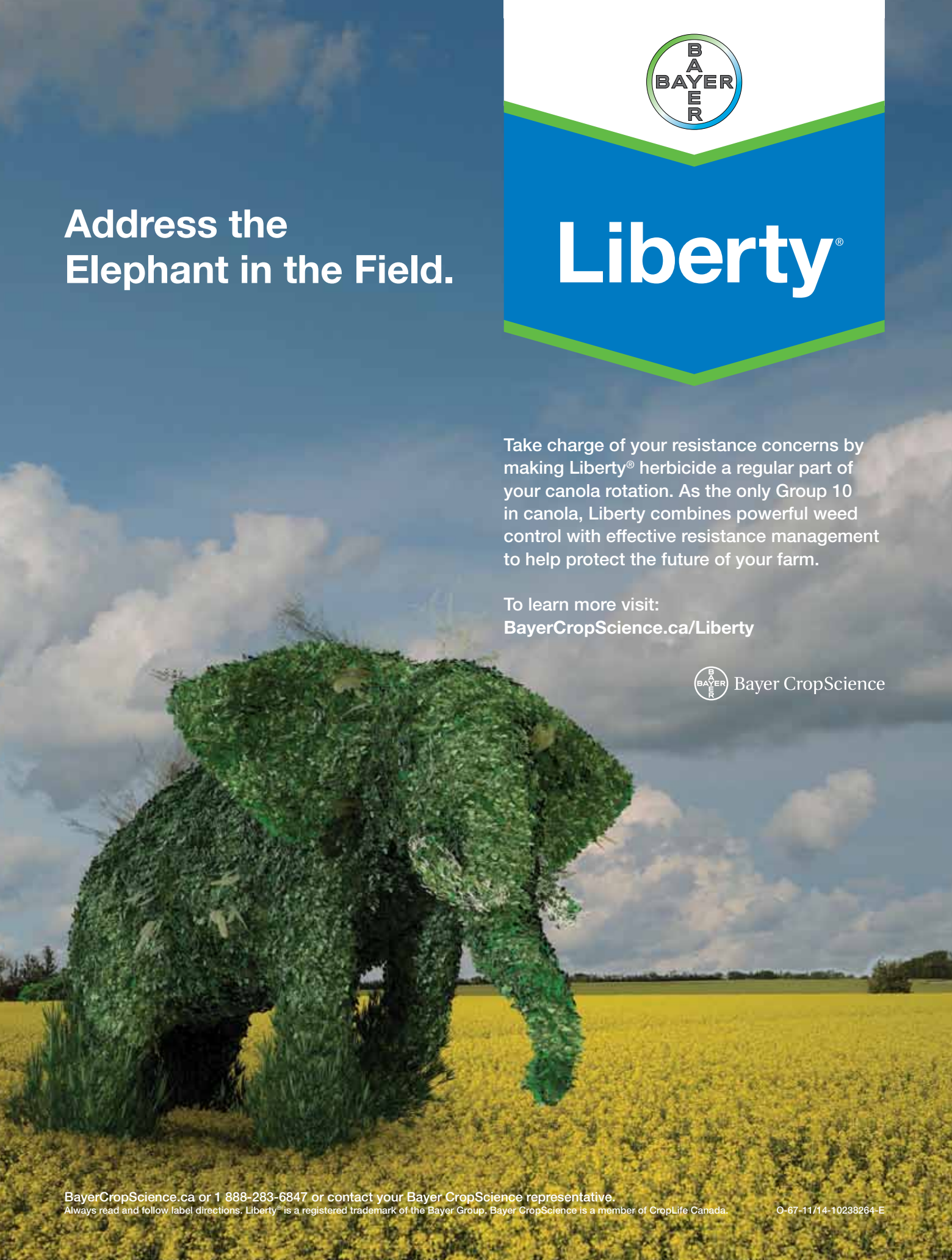
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CHANGES TO PLANT BREEDERS RIGHTS WILL ENCOURAGE INVESTMENT: SUPPORTERS

PREPARED FOR SASKSEED

COMING SOON — Changes to Canada's Plant Breeders Rights Act are expected to take effect in 2015. The changes will give plant breeders more control over the new varieties that they create and commercialize. | FILE PHOTO

Opponents of Bill C-18, The Agricultural Growth Act, say farmers' ability to save and replant seed will be eroded.

A federal bill that proposes numerous changes to Canada's Plant Breeders Rights Act is expected to take effect in early 2015.

Bill C-18, the Agricultural Growth Act, was read for a third and final time in the House of Commons on Nov. 24, 2014 and was awaiting senate approval in mid-December, when the 2015 edition of SaskSeed was being printed.

Bill C-18 is a so-called omnibus bill that proposes amendments to nine existing pieces of federal legislation including the Plant Breeders' Rights Act, the Feeds Act, the Fertilizers Act, the Seeds Act, the Health of Animals Act, the Plant Protection Act, the Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act, the Agricultural Marketing Programs Act and the Farm Debt Mediation Act.

Among the bill's most notable elements are provisions to update Canada's Plant Breeders' Rights (PBR) Act and ensure that Canada's PBR provisions conform to an international treaty known as UPOV-91.

If the bill passes as expected, seed companies and publicly funded plant breeding institutions will have greater proprietary control over the new seed varieties they develop and commercialize.

Among other things, the bill will increase PBR protections over new seed varieties to 20 years, up from 18 currently.

It will also give PBR holders greater opportunities to collect revenue on the new seed products they create.

In a nutshell, PBR holders will have a greater ability to generate profits off the plant breeding investments that they make.

PBR protection is voluntary in Canada.

To acquire plant breeder's rights, plant breeders must apply for PBR protection.

If Bill C-18 becomes law, Canada's new PBR rules would only apply to seed varieties that have not yet been registered for commercial production.

Previous PBR rules would be grandfathered forward and would continue to apply to seed varieties that had already been granted PBR protection under the old PBR Act.

Supporters of Bill C-18, including federal agriculture minister Gerry Ritz, believe an updated PBR Act will encourage investment in plant breeding and give Canadian farmers access to improved new plant varieties that produce higher yields and bigger farmgate profits.

"The Agricultural Growth Act will attract unprecedented investment into research and innovation and will give Canadian farmers the competitive advantage they need to succeed in the global market," Ritz said in a 2014 news release.

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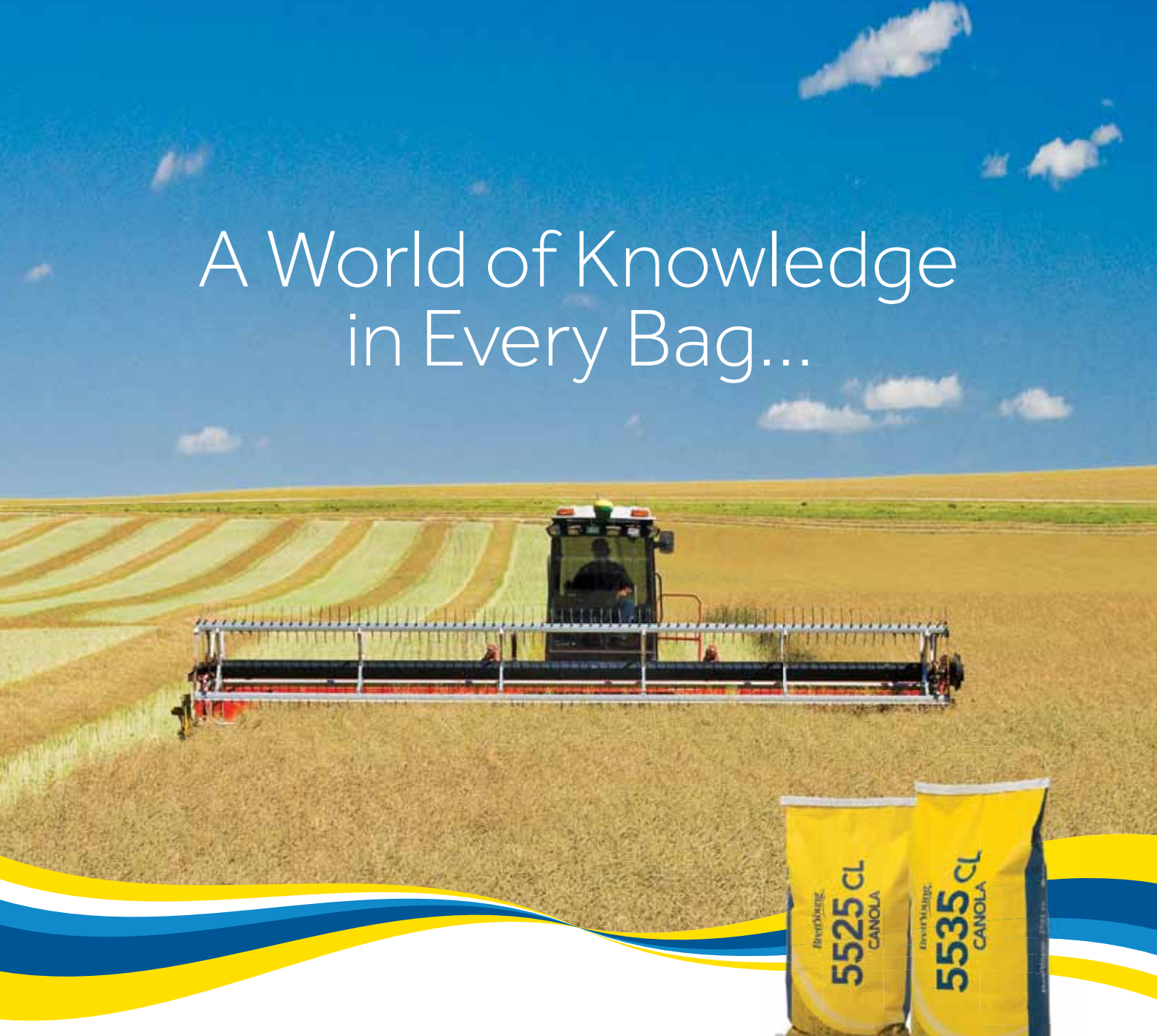

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"I encourage the senate to stand with farmers by passing this important legislation as quickly as possible."

Opponents offer a different perspective.

They say the proposed changes will give Ottawa the ability to restrict a farmer's ability to save and replant seed on his own farm, a concept known as farmer's privilege.

The proposed changes will also give seed companies that acquire PBR rights additional opportunities to collect revenue from farmers, opponents argue.

In a Nov. 25 news release, the National Farmers Union called Bill C-18 another example of federal legislation that supports big business at the expense of Canadian farmers.

The NFU news release called UPOV-91 "one of the most farmer unfriendly mechanisms" the organization has ever seen.

"Bill C-18 gives seed breeders — increasingly large multinational companies — massive new rights over seed along with the power to extract vast amounts of money from farmers," said NFU vice-president Ann Slater.

Many of the NFU's concerns over Bill C-18 centre on a farmer's right to save and reuse seed, a concept known as farmer's privilege.

Bill C-18 reaffirms a farmer's right to save and replant farm-saved seed but it also contains provisions that would allow Ottawa to amend or remove farmer's privilege through regulations.

Under the bill, the farmer's privilege could be removed through regulatory changes that require ministerial approval, rather than parliamentary consent.

During testimony before the House of Commons standing agriculture committee, Ritz challenged suggestions that farmer's privilege would be eroded.

Under Bill C-18, "the farmer's right to save seed for future planting is protected and includes storage and/or cleaning of the seed," Ritz told the committee Oct. 9.

"A farmer does not need to seek permission from the rights holder to store farm-saved seed for replanting in future years. Let me repeat that. A farmer does not need to seek permission."

At the time, Ritz also dismissed suggestions that Bill C-18 ignores the interests of Canada's rank-and-file farmers.

"Every relevant farm group in Canada has come out in support of this important bill, which entrenches in legislation a farmer's right to save, clean and store their own seed.... Our government has heard farmers loud and clear and we will continue to move this bill through Parliament on their behalf."

Passage of Bill C-18 would also open the door to the possible introduction of new revenue collection mechanisms, including end point royalties. (Please see page 50)

End-point royalties, or EPRs, are a revenue collection mechanism that would allow seed companies, including PBR holders, to collect revenue on harvested grain, as long they have not collected revenue at any other point in the production cycle.

EPRs are already being used in some UPOV member countries, including Australia and France. In those countries, EPR rates normally vary from $2 to $4 per tonne and are applied to commercial grain at the point of delivery.

Under an amended PBR Act, Canada could approve the use of end-point royalties through ministerial approval by following established regulatory processes.

Ottawa has stated that the use of EPRs will only be approved in Canada after "extensive consultation with all affected stakeholders, on a crop-by-crop basis."

Government approval of Bill C-18 comes at a time when Agriculture Canada has publicly stated its intent to reduce its involvement in the development and commercialization of new seed varieties, at least in crop types that are widely grown and are capable of attracting private sector investment, such as wheat.

Observers say an amended PBR Act will smooth the transition to a system that requires less government investment in plant breeding activities. The PBR amendment will set the table for more private sector involvement in plant breeding.

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Another $100,000 or so was used to cover election expenses, start-up costs and staff salaries. Jillian McDonald will serve as the commission's executive director.

The remaining revenue, roughly $600,000, was set aside for future needs.

Going forward, annual revenues are expected to fall in the range of $500,000 to $750,000 annually.

"I'd love to say that last year's ($750,000) revenue was atypically small," Goff said.

"But it's more likely that it may have been a bit larger than normal."

Board members at the SBDC are well aware of the challenges facing the barley industry, Goff added.

Too often, price premiums offered for malting barley are too low.

Narrow price differentials between malting barley and feed barley serve as a disincentive to growers who are thinking about expanding their acreage.

Corn is also continuing to erode barley's position in the Western Canadian feed market.

"Barley, to be honest, is a crop that's in declining favour right now," said Goff

"It's been that way for a few years now ..."

Another important issue facing the commission is levy slippage.

Levy slippage refers to a situation where producer levies are not collected.

Slippage can occur on Saskatchewan grown barley that is sold out of the province.

It can also occur on barley that is sold "off the books" or through channels that are not monitored by the commission.

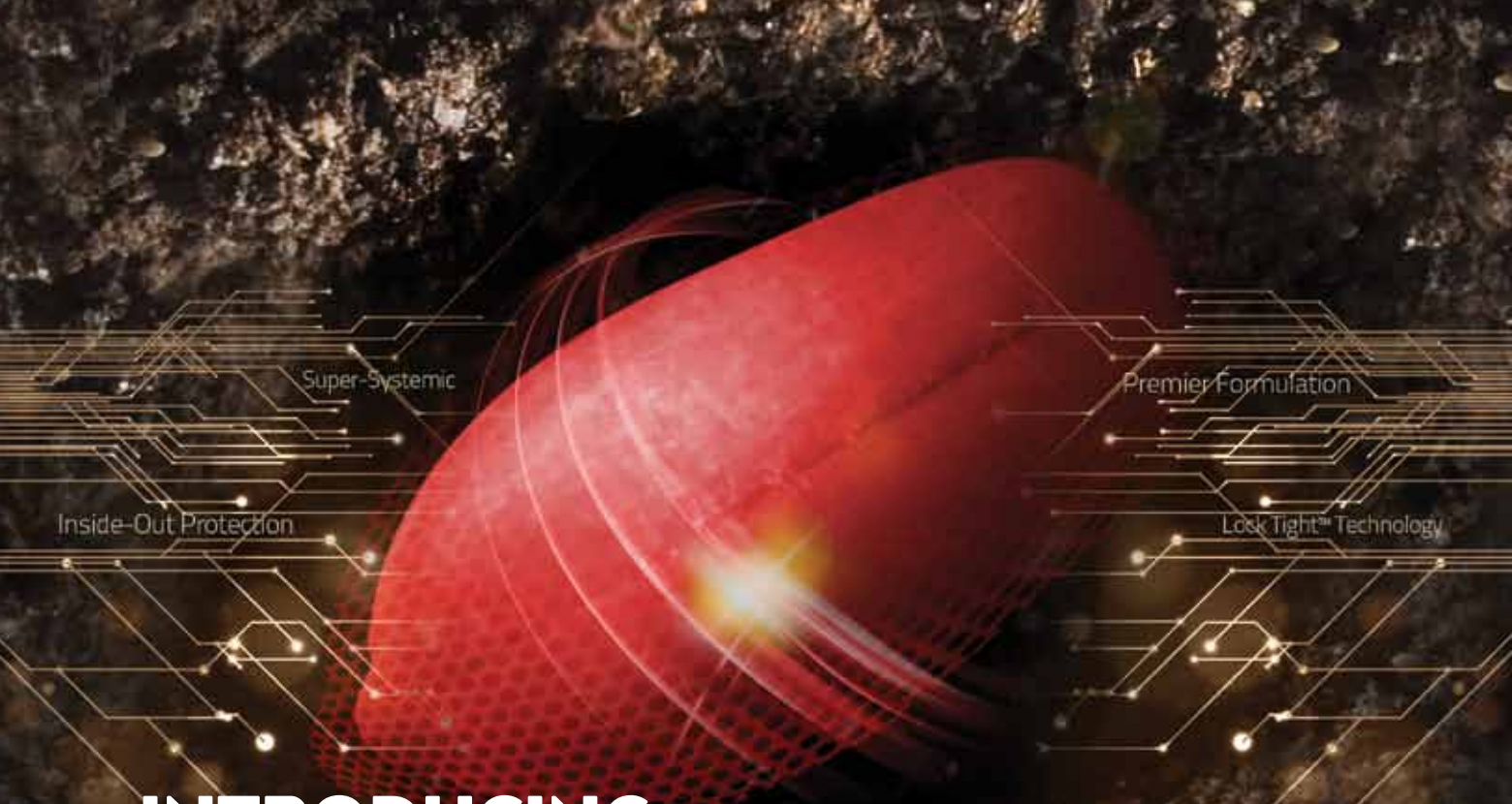
"Slippage is something that we're very aware of," Goff said.

"We're guessing that we're probably losing anywhere from 25 to 40 percent of the levy dollars so that is something that we're definitely working on."

Goff said the commission is hoping to get a government order allowing the SBDC to collect levies on Saskatchewan-grown barley that is sold outside of the province.

A significant amount of Saskatchewan barley is sold each year to feedlots and buyers in southern Alberta.

Recovering that stream of lost revenue would allow the SBDC to expand its research funding capacity and address additional issues that affect barley growers in the province.



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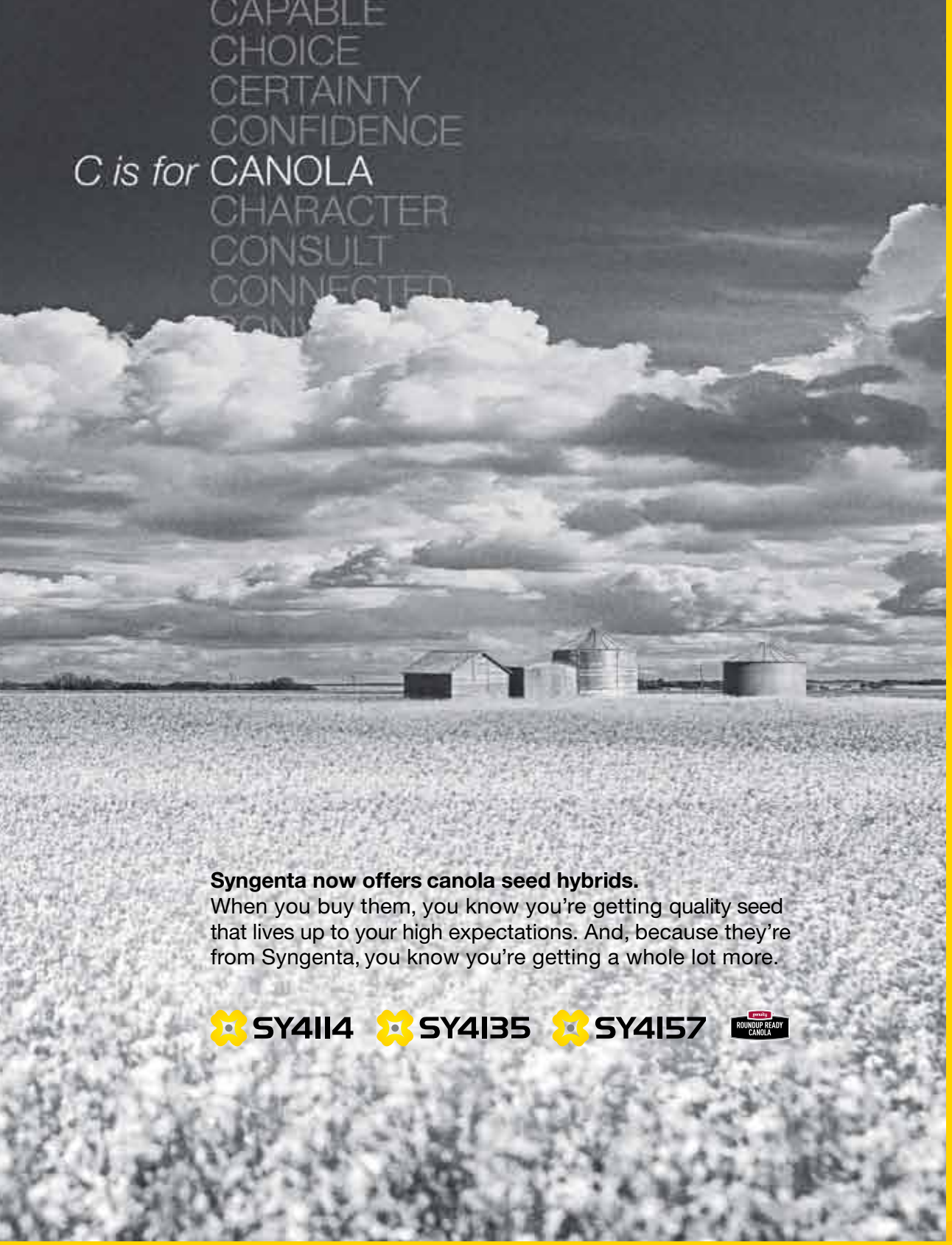

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BILL C-18: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

What is Bill C-18?

Bill C-18, also known as the Agricultural Growth Act, is proposed legislation that is expected to become law in Canada in late 2014 or early 2015. Bill C-18 is a so-called "omnibus bill" that proposes amendments to nine existing pieces of federal legislation including the Plant Breeders' Rights Act. The bill received third reading in the House of Commons on Nov. 24 and must be passed by Senate before it takes effect.

What Are Plant Breeders Rights?

Plant Breeders Rights, or PBR, are a form of Intellectual Property Protection. Canada's current PBR laws offer plant breeders and seed companies proprietary control over the new seed varieties they bring to market. Plant breeders can voluntarily apply for PBR protection but they are not required to do so. If PBR protections are granted on a new variety, breeders gain exclusive control over the sale of that seed.

How will Bill C-18's passage affect Plant Breeders Rights in Canada?

Bill C-18 will strengthen PBR protections in Canada and give PBR holders more control over their products. Proprietary control over new seed varieties will be expanded to 20 years from 18 currently. In addition to having exclusive control over the sale of PBR protected varieties, PBR holders will also control the import, export and conditioning of their seeds. Supporters say stronger protections will encourage plant breeding activity by public institutions and private sector seed companies.

What is UPOV 91?

UPOV-91 is the latest international treaty under the International Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties, or UPOV. The UPOV-91 treaty was adopted by UPOV members — including Canada — in 1991. Although Canada signed the treaty, Canadian legislators have never formally implemented the treaty at home. As a result, UPOV 91 standards have never been incorporated into Canada's domestic PBR laws. Bill C-18 would ensure that Canada's PBR Act conforms to UPOV-91 and meets Canada's obligations under the World Trade Organization.

Will the proposed changes to Canada's PBR Act benefit farmers?

Supporters of C-18 say an updated PBR Act will encourage investment in plant breeding and give farmers access to improved new seed varieties that produce higher yields and bigger profits. Opponents say the bill gives too much power to seed companies that will control a growing number of PBR protected seed varieties. Opponents say proposed PBR amendments will also open the door to new revenue recovery mechanisms that allow seed companies to collect more money from farmers.

What are end point royalties?

End-point royalties, or EPRs, are a revenue collection mechanism that allows seed companies to collect revenue on harvested grain. In countries where EPRs are used, PBR holders can collect revenue on harvested grain, as long they have not collected revenue at any other point in the production cycle. EPRs are already being used in some UPOV countries, including Australia and France. In those countries, EPR rates normally vary from $2 to $4 per tonne.

If Bill C-18 is passed, will end-point royalties be introduced in Canada?

Maybe. If Bill C-18 passes and proposed amendments to the PBR Act are implemented, Canada could approve the use of end-point royalties by following established regulatory processes. Approval of EPRs would require ministerial approval, not parliamentary consent. Ottawa has stated that EPRs will only be approved after "extensive consultation with all affected stakeholders, on a crop-by-crop basis." The needs of farmers would be considered and all affected parties would be given an opportunity to express their views.

What is farmer's privilege?

Farmer's privilege is an exemption to Plant Breeders Rights. It allows a farmer to save, store, clean, treat and replant seed from a PBR protected variety. Farmer's privilege allows a farmer to replant "farm-saved seed" and sell the harvested crop as commercial grain. It does not allow unauthorized sale of farm-saved seed for further propagation. During recent debate over Bill C-18, Canada amended UPOV-91 to include "farmer's privilege" as part of a suite of UPOV-91 amendments.

Will farmers privilege remain in place if Bill C-18 is passed?

Yes. Under C-18, farmers will be allowed to replant farm-saved seed of a PBR protected variety, as long as there are no other contractual agreements in place that prohibit such a practice. However, farmer's privilege could be removed through regulatory amendments. In addition, contractual agreements can negate the so called "farmer's privilege." For example, technical use agreements, which are widely used, prohibit farmers from saving and replanting seed. Identity preserved production contracts also prohibit the practice of replanting farm saved seed. Regardless of whether farmer's privilege is protected under an amended PBR Act, that privilege could be signed away through government regulations or by farmers themselves.

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HOW NEW SEED VARIETIES ARE DEVELOPED

Different strategies are used to establish goals for new seed breeding programs but most start with discussions between producers or other industry members about their crop needs.

These discussions set out general research and development goals for human, livestock and industrial uses.

Much of the research is aimed at developing varieties that will provide greater yields, improved disease resistance or better agronomic characteristics.

The breeding process

Plant breeders begin by searching existing varieties for the traits that they prefer. Once promising cultivars are identified, the germplasm is isolated. Through cross-breeding and genetic identification, new lines are developed. These lines are again examined for the best combination of traits and the process is repeated until the desired traits are stabilized. It typically takes 10 generations of cross-breeding to establish desired traits and to weed out undesirable qualities.

Co-op Trials

Exhaustive laboratory work moves to the field as promising new lines are tested under actual growing conditions in appropriate regional locations. These tests are co-operative efforts between the breeding institutions and producers, hence the name co-op trials. Producers, researchers and industry representatives administer and evaluate the trials.

Recommending new lines

Only crop lines that perform well through the co-op testing process and are deemed to be of significant merit are selected to proceed to the appropriate crop recommending committees of the Prairie Grain Development Committee. Recommending committee members make final decisions on whether the line is better than existing or check varieties. Based on these assessments, the committee will decide whether or not to recommend the line for registration by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's variety registration office.

Final approval

The CFIA has various committees that test and assess whether the recommended varieties meet or exceed merit requirements. After that, another advisory committee on variety registration make the final approval decisions. Most new lines that make it this far are approved.

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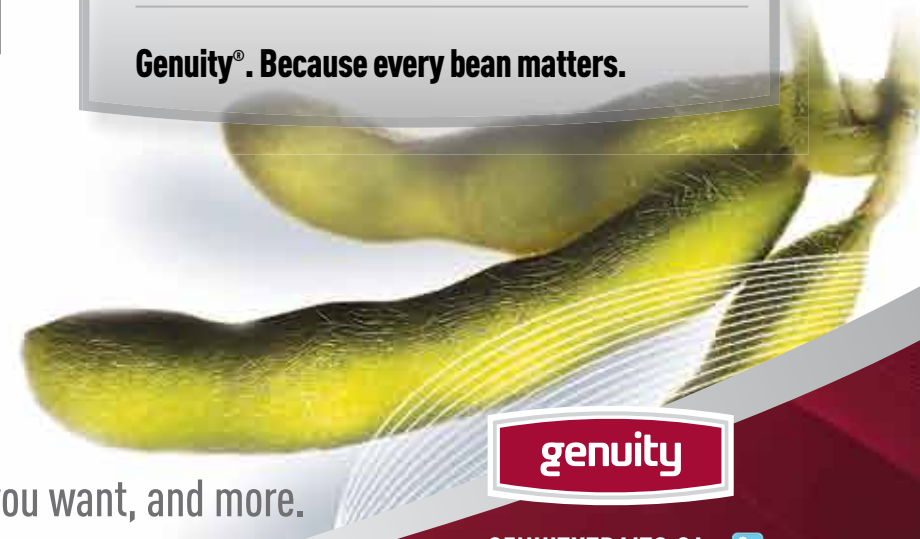

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PRODUCER FUNDING CRITICAL TO WHEAT GENOME PROJECT

PREPARED FOR SASKSEED

GRASSROOTS SUPPORT — Saskatchewan wheat breeder Curtis Pozniak says producer support was a critical part of CTAG's success. A $1.2 million producer investment furnished by the Western Grains Research Foundation was matched dollar-for-dollar, resulting in a $2.4 million boost for the Canadian wheat sequencing project. | PHOTO COURTESY OF CURTIS POZNIAK / CTAG

The Canadian Triticum Advancement Through Genomics project, or CTAG, is nearing completion.

A groundbreaking wheat research project that involved dozens of scientists at home and around the world is nearing completion and will soon be paying dividends to the western Canadian farmers who supported it.

The Canadian Triticum Advancement through Genomics project, or CTAG, is scheduled for completion in 2015.

CTAG is Canada's contribution to a larger international project that is aimed at sequencing the entire wheat genome.

The wheat genome consists of 21 chromosomes.

Through CTAG, Canada will sequence one of those chromosomes and conduct additional research that lends to the world's understanding of the genetic resources contained in wheat.

Canada's participation in the international genome sequencing project was made possible through a $1.2 million producer investment, furnished by the Western Grains Research Foundation (WGRF).

Curtis Pozniak, a durum breeder and wheat researcher based at the University of Saskatchewan's Crop Development Centre (CDC), said scientists involved in CTAG have made substantial progress since the project was launched in 2011.

A research team led by Pozniak and project co-leader Pierre Hucl, also from the CDC, has already completed and helped to publish a draft sequence of chromosome 6D, one of the largest chromosomes contained in the highly complex wheat genome.

Work is also continuing to develop a high-quality sequence of chromosome 1A. That chromosome contains genes that regulate disease resistance, dough strength and other important end-use characteristics in wheat.

When CTAG's work is completed, the data it produces will be combined with information from similar chromosome sequencing projects taking place in other countries.

continued on page 58 ››

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‹‹ continued from page 56

Successfully mapping the entire wheat genome will give wheat breeders around the world access to powerful new breeding tools.

Those tools will allow plant breeders to identify and select genetic characteristics more accurately and develop improved new wheat varieties more quickly and more efficiently.

"The CTAG project itself will be ending in June 2015 so we've already made substantial progress toward our goals," Pozniak said recently.

"We've made really good progress with sequencing chromosome 1A. That's really exciting because there are a number of really useful quality and disease resistance genes on that chromosome that we're interested in tagging."

In a related project, researchers have also examined 240 Canadian wheat varieties and breeding lines, looking for unique genetic resources that can be marked and used in future breeding programs.

"We're really excited about that," Pozniak said.

"We'll be releasing that sequence information within the next couple of months into the public domain for wheat breeders and wheat geneticists to be able to use in any way that they see fit."

According to Pozniak, producer involvement in CTAG was critically important to the project's success.

Co-funding provisions within the CTAG funding agreement meant that WGRF's $1.2 million producer investment was matched on a dollar-for-dollar basis by Genome Canada, an organization that provides financial support for large-scale genomic research projects.

In essence, WGRF's $1.2 million investment was leveraged into $2.4 million, or roughly 30 percent of the CTAG project's $8.5 million budget.

"A lot of projects like CTAG do require co-funding from end-users as part of the funding agreement, so it was critically important that producers and the WGRF came to the table...," Pozniak said.

"Up to that point, Canada really had not been involved in any large-scale wheat genomics projects ... particularly as they related to sequencing the wheat genome. So certainly, having that producer investment from the Western Grains Research Foundation went a long way toward making sure this project was a success."

Dave Sefton, a wheat producer from Broadview, Sask., who also serves as chairman of the WGRF's board of directors, said the CTAG project is a good example of how producer dollars can be invested and leveraged to maximize farmer returns.

"The more information that we can get about the wheat genome, the faster and better our domestic wheat breeding programs will be," said Sefton.

"In the case of CTAG, producer input was used to leverage up additional money from other funders so it was very important to be involved as producers and to allow that leveraging to occur."

International efforts to sequence the wheat genome were coordinated by the International Wheat Genome Sequencing Consortium.

The entire wheat genome consists of 21 chromosomes.

Each of those chromosomes is being sequenced individually, by scientists in other countries around the world.

Sefton said participation in collaborative, international research initiatives will pay dividends to Western Canada, even if the new seed varieties derived from that research are years or even decades in the making.

"We're always looking for good opportunities to invest producer dollars and it's not always critical that the research we support provides an immediate short-term payback," he said.

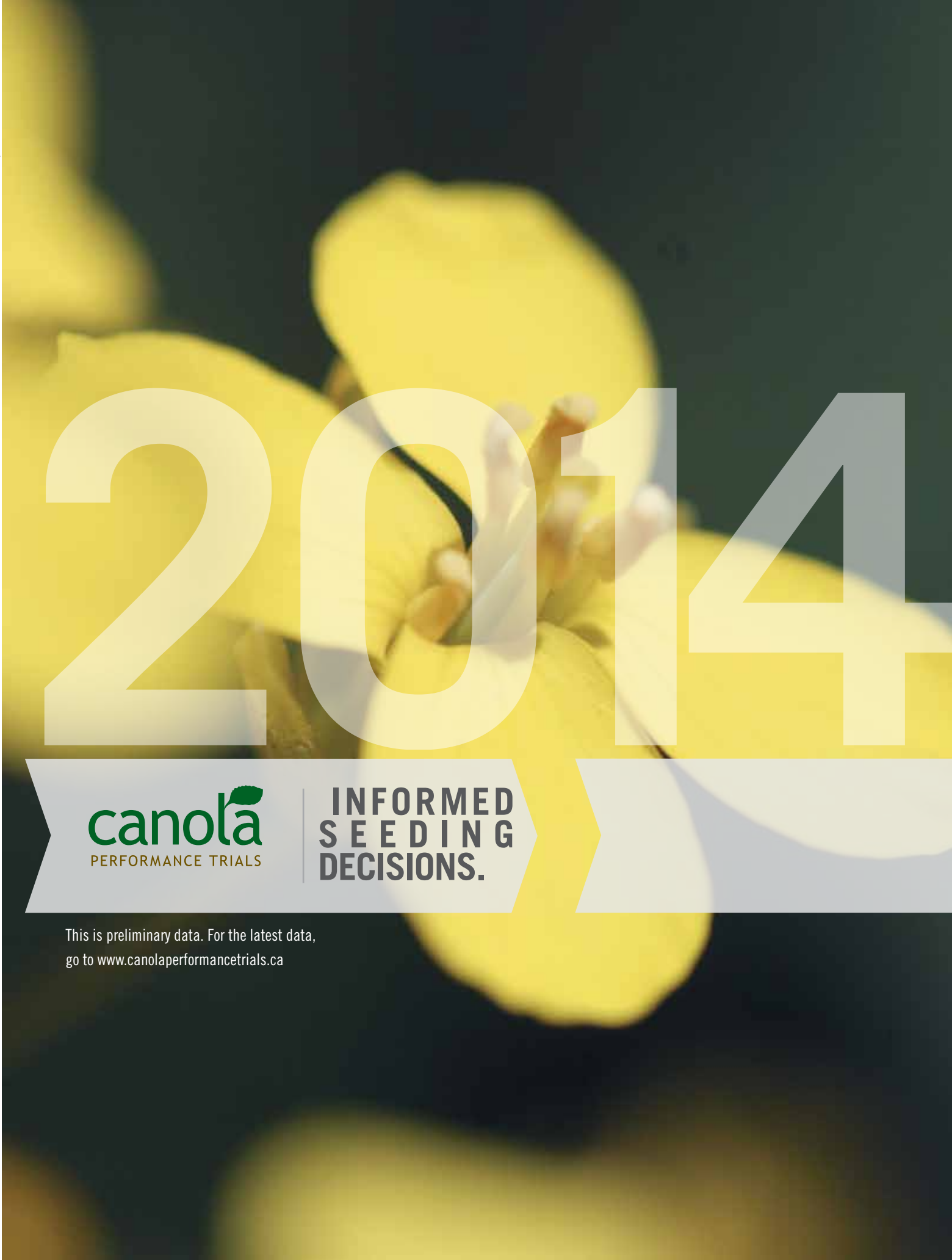
"What's important is that the research continuum is in place so that meaningful research can continue to take place in the future."

"In some cases, the research that we are funding today may not have a direct impact on our own agricultural careers ... but at the same time, folks in the past made contributions that are helping us today so certainly, we recognize that we need to continue to support that long-term research for the benefit of future farmers."

Pozniak said planning is already underway for CTAG 2.

The CTAG project itself will be ending in June 2015 so we've already made substantial progress toward our goals.

CURTIS POZNIAK


2014
canola
PERFORMANCE TRIALS
INFORMED
SEEDING
DECISIONS.
This is preliminary data. For the latest data,
go to www.canolaperformancetrials.ca

TOOLS TO HELP YOU MAKE BETTER CHOICES

The CPT system includes both small plot and large field scale trials. Results for 2014 are based on 25 small plot trials and 101 field scale trials across the Prairies. Trial results that missed the print deadline for this publication are available online at www.canolaperformancetrials.ca.

Site distribution is based on seeded acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

The small plot system ensures that:

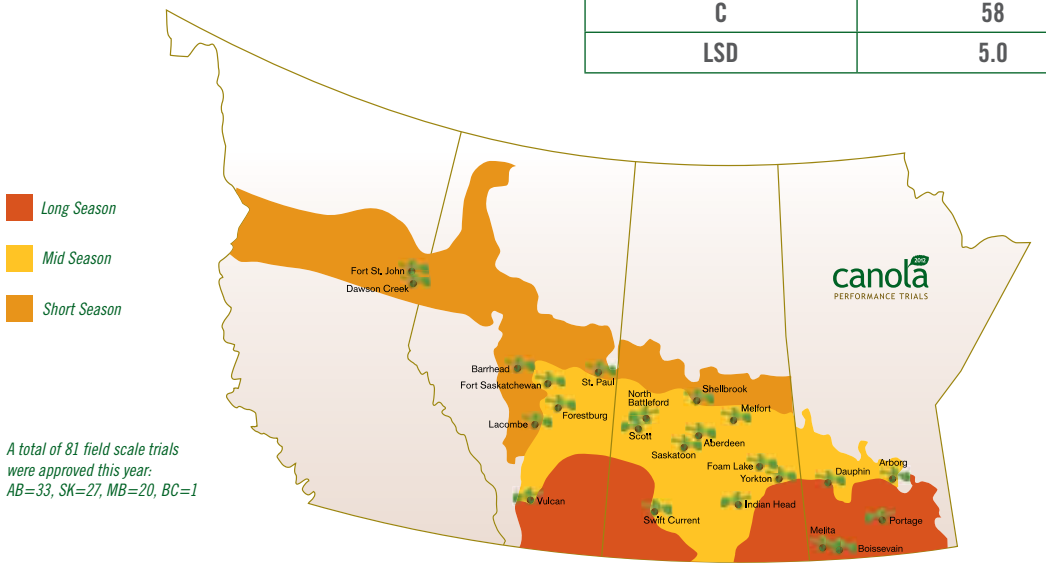
- All varieties are treated with appropriate commercially associated herbicides and seed treatments.
- An independent third party representative inspects all trials.
- Varieties are in blocks based on maturity. That way, harvest occurs at the appropriate time to minimize harvest losses due to maturity differences.

Field scale comparisons add extra perspective for assessing consistency in variety performance. For field scale plots, two or more varieties were compared at each site, and each site had a common check, 73-75 RR. Comparisons are based on harvested strips of 0.5 to 1.5 acres each. Field scale data is not necessarily replicated in all cases, but the data presented has been audited to make sure it complies with CPT protocols.

CV – For coefficient of variation (CV), the lower the CV value, the more reliable the test. For example, if comparing results from two test locations, one with a CV of 4% and the other with a CV of 8%, the test with the CV of 4% can be considered more reliable. There is always variability in research trials. The key is designing and managing experiments so CVs stay within a reasonable range. For the CPT, experience has shown that CVs below 15% indicate good test reliability.

LSD – The least significant difference (LSD at a 5% level of statistical significance) for each dataset indicates whether differences between varieties are statistically meaningful. Varieties should only be considered different in yield performance if the numerical difference between them is greater than the LSD value. Using the sample table below, if the LSD is 5.0, varieties A and B are not statistically different, B and C are not statistically different, but A and C are statistically different. In the yield graphs for each season zone (see page 20), LSD for each variety group is given on the left.

Variety	Yield (bu./ac.)
A	52
B	54
C	58
LSD	5.0



Results are organized by short, medium and long season zones. CPT uses the Western Canada Canola/Rapeseed Recommending Committee (WCC/RRC) season zones, which are based on typical frost free days, growing degree days and soil type. Grey wooded soils, for example, are in the short season zone. See Table A for specific numbers for each zone.

Table A: Season Zones

Season	Frost Free Days	Growing Degree Days (Base 5ºC)*
Short	75–95	1,100–1,450
Medium	95–115	1,450–1,700
Long	115+	1,700+

*On a base 5ºC scale, growing degree days only accumulate on days when highs are above 5ºC.

Small plot and field scale data are presented separately in the following tables. For more detailed performance results, growing conditions and production details for specific trial sites, use the online CPT database at www.canolaperformancetrials.ca.

The tables include yield, days to maturity, height and lodging scores for each variety. Lodging scores are between 1 and 5, with 1 being no lodging and 5 being completely lodged.

Gross revenue is based on yield multiplied by $9.280/bu. This is based on $409.30 per tonne, the March 2015 futures close on October 1, 2014, and a 50-pound bushel weight. Premiums are included in the calculations for specialty market varieties.

In the tables, varieties are listed numerically and alphabetically, starting with Clearfield (CL) varieties, followed by Liberty Link (LL) and Roundup Ready (RR).

Each zone and small plot location is identified on the map above.

1. To begin, use the map above. Identify your growing season zone and trial locations closest to your farm.
2. To evaluate yield potential, look at all small plot and field scale locations in your growing season zone and the average yield for your zone.
3. Consider other information such as maturity, lodging resistance and cost. The online database at www.canolaperformancetrials.ca includes an economic calculator.
4. Ask your seed dealer for more information on specific varieties.

CANOLA PERFORMANCE TRIALS 2014 RESULTS

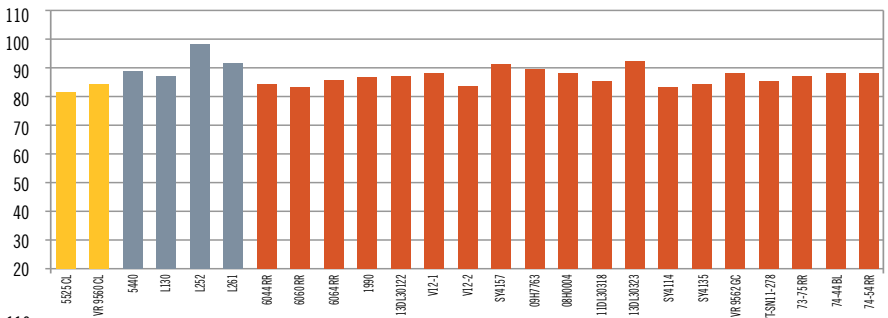
Average Results by Season Zone (small plot data)

Variety	Long Season Zone				Mid Season Zone				Short Season Zone				Distributor
	Yield (% 73-75 RR 81 bu./ac.)	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)	Yield (% 73-75 RR 58 bu./ac.)	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)	Yield (% 73-75 RR 65 bu./ac.)	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)	
Clearfield													
5525 CL	93	94.1	2.2	48.0	92	94.7	1.7	42.8	98	100.7	3.2	44.2	BrettYoung
VR 9560 CL	97	97.3	2.7	49.5	98	96.4	2.1	47.1	99	102.3	3.8	43.9	Proven Seed / CPS
LSD	11	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–
Liberty Link													
5440	102	96.1	1.7	50.6	105	95.0	1.5	45.1	108	100.2	2.0	45.9	Bayer CropScience
L130	100	92.8	2.0	48.4	100	93.3	1.7	44.1	105	98.0	2.4	43.4	Bayer CropScience
L252	113	96.3	2.3	49.5	108	95.3	1.9	43.7	115	100.7	2.4	44.3	Bayer CropScience
L261	106	96.4	1.7	54.5	107	96.3	1.7	49.0	113	101.9	2.8	49.5	Bayer CropScience
LSD	10	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–
Roundup Ready													
6044 RR	97	95.3	1.8	47.5	97	95.2	1.7	41.5	94	100.7	3.0	41.7	BrettYoung
6060 RR	95	97.8	2.2	48.8	97	97.2	2.2	43.2	97	103.3	2.8	44.9	BrettYoung
6064 RR	98	97.2	1.8	47.1	102	97.3	1.6	42.3	99	103.2	2.9	42.7	BrettYoung
1990	99	93.9	3.0	45.8	102	94.9	2.5	42.8	102	100.6	3.7	42.6	Canterra Seeds
13DL30122	100	96.7	2.6	50.8	103	96.0	2.2	46.5	101	101.4	3.4	46.2	Canterra Seeds
V12-1	101	95.3	2.4	47.4	103	94.8	2.0	43.0	99	101.3	3.3	43.1	Cargill
V12-2	96	97.4	2.3	48.4	93	95.9	2.1	41.0	92	101.8	3.0	40.6	Cargill
SY4157*	105	98.1	1.9	51.9	105	96.5	1.9	44.9	102	102.3	3.3	45.5	Syngenta
09H7763	103	95.2	2.9	47.7	100	95.5	1.9	43.7	96	101.1	3.4	44.3	Cargill
08H0004	101	100.2	1.9	52.0	101	98.4	1.8	46.1	97	104.1	3.0	44.8	Cargill
11DL30318	98	95.3	2.2	48.5	97	95.2	1.9	42.9	96	101.4	2.7	45.0	DL Seeds
13DL30323	107	97.3	1.9	49.3	109	94.2	1.8	43.2	110	102.0	2.9	44.1	DL Seeds
SY4114	95	94.0	3.4	44.9	98	93.3	2.2	41.4	94	99.6	4.2	41.5	Syngenta
SY4135	96	94.0	3.4	43.6	95	93.8	2.6	40.8	97	99.7	3.4	42.2	Syngenta
VR 9562 GC	101	93.8	2.5	49.2	105	94.3	2.4	44.7	106	99.9	3.0	45.5	Proven Seed / CPS
VT-SN 11-2786	98	93.8	2.4	47.6	101	94.3	2.1	42.0	99	100.3	2.8	43.4	Proven Seed / CPS
73-75 RR	100	93.3	3.7	44.7	100	93.6	2.4	40.6	100	99.4	3.8	42.0	DEKALB
74-44 BL	101	94.3	3.3	45.0	98	94.5	2.4	41.9	97	100.3	3.3	41.7	DEKALB
74-54 RR	101	93.8	3.4	45.3	101	93.0	2.5	42.0	102	98.9	3.4	42.3	DEKALB
73-15 RR	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89	97.4	3.7	39.7	DEKALB
LSD	9	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–

*SY4157, sponsored by Syngenta, was previously named 09H7757 and sponsored by Cargill in 2013.

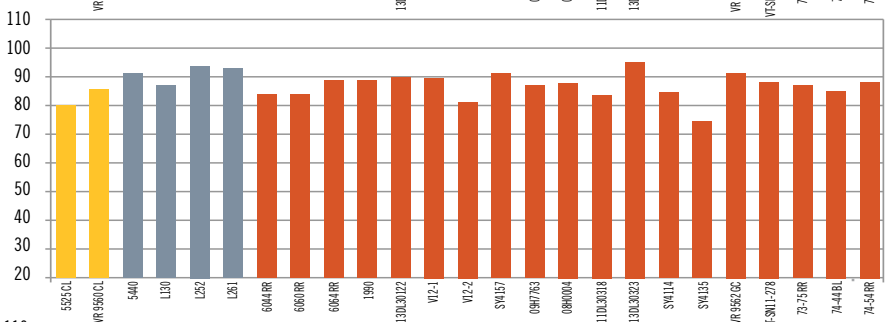
Long Season Zone: (% of 73-75 RR bu./ac.)

- *Clearfield LSD: 11*
- *Liberty Link LSD: 10*
- *Roundup Ready LSD: 9*



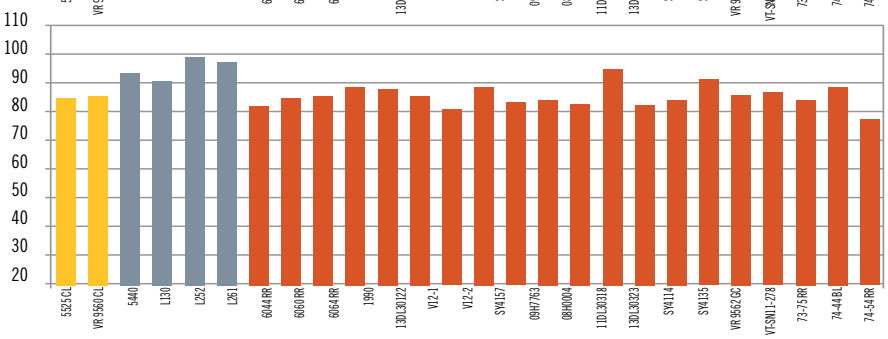
Mid Season Zone: (% of 73-75 RR bu./ac.)

- *Clearfield LSD: 13*
- *Liberty Link LSD: 10*
- *Roundup Ready LSD: 10*



Short Season Zone: (% of 73-75 RR bu./ac.)

- *Clearfield LSD: 13*
- *Liberty Link LSD: 10*
- *Roundup Ready LSD: 11*



Long Season Zone: small plot results by location

	High Bluff, MB					Rosebank, MB					Sun Valley, MB				
Variety	Yield (% 73-75 RR 81 bu/ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)	Yield (% 73-75 RR 97 bu/ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)	Yield (% 73-75 RR 67 bu/ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)
Clearfield															
5525 CL	87	$662	85.8	2.5	47.2	89	$806	–	1.3	–	93	$581	97.0	3.8	42.8
VR 9560 CL*	89	$721	88.5	3.3	45.3	95	$925	–	2.3	–	94	$629	99.0	4.0	49.2
LSD	9	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–
Liberty Link															
5440	100	$754	89.8	1.0	47.7	90	$819	–	1.0	–	107	$664	97.8	2.5	50.2
L130	103	$778	84.8	1.5	47.2	92	$831	–	1.0	–	103	$638	95.3	3.0	46.3
L252	111	$837	89.5	1.8	48.7	107	$972	–	1.3	–	109	$675	98.0	4.5	46.3
L261	105	$796	90.5	1.5	53.6	96	$869	–	1.0	–	110	$687	98.8	2.0	56.6
LSD	8	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–
Roundup Ready															
6044 RR	91	$691	88.0	1.3	44.3	94	$848	–	1.0	–	108	$669	97.0	2.8	47.2
6060 RR	94	$712	91.0	1.3	47.2	90	$815	–	1.0	–	104	$648	99.5	3.8	47.2
6064 RR	97	$734	90.0	1.5	45.8	88	$801	–	1.0	–	105	$653	99.8	2.5	46.8
1990	99	$751	86.8	2.8	43.8	97	$878	–	1.3	–	100	$619	98.0	6.0	42.8
13DL30122	100	$753	89.3	2.5	49.2	99	$893	–	1.3	–	109	$676	98.5	4.8	51.7
V12-1*	96	$793	85.8	2.5	45.3	97	$967	–	1.0	–	108	$740	98.5	3.8	45.3
V12-2*	101	$839	88.8	2.5	44.3	90	$897	–	1.3	–	103	$706	100.0	3.0	50.2
SY4157*	101	$761	90.8	2.0	50.7	102	$922	–	1.3	–	116	$721	100.8	2.0	53.6
09H7763	101	$762	87.5	2.8	45.3	107	$970	–	1.5	–	109	$679	99.0	5.3	45.8
08H0004	103	$778	92.8	2.3	49.7	80	$723	–	1.0	–	110	$684	102.0	2.0	56.6
11DL30318	100	$755	88.0	2.0	47.7	100	$909	–	1.0	–	103	$642	98.8	4.0	46.8
13DL30323	100	$760	89.0	1.5	48.2	102	$924	–	1.0	–	112	$694	100.3	3.5	49.2
SY4114	102	$772	88.3	3.0	44.3	101	$911	–	2.3	–	91	$566	97.3	7.0	41.8
SY4135	99	$749	86.8	2.8	44.8	99	$893	–	1.8	–	103	$642	96.5	7.3	40.8
VR 9562 GC	103	$783	86.3	1.8	48.2	101	$919	–	1.0	–	105	$655	95.8	5.3	48.2
VT-SN 11-2786	101	$764	86.3	2.0	46.3	99	$901	–	1.0	–	111	$688	96.3	4.8	47.2
73-75 RR	100	$757	86.0	3.8	41.8	100	$906	–	1.8	–	100	$622	95.8	7.5	43.8
74-44 BL	100	$753	87.3	2.8	43.3	103	$932	–	1.5	–	109	$679	96.8	6.5	42.3
74-54 RR	101	$764	85.0	3.0	42.3	101	$917	–	2.0	–	101	$626	97.8	6.8	43.3
LSD	7	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–
CV	4.6	–	–	–	–	6.3	–	–	–	–	7.2	–	–	–	–

	Teulon, MB					Coaldale, AB				
Variety	Yield (% 73-75 RR 65 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)	Yield (% 73-75 RR 97 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)
Clearfield										
5525 CL	98	$586	96.0	1.3	43.3	98	$884	97.5	2.3	58.6
VR 9560 CL*	112	$720	99.0	1.0	43.8	96	$869	102.5	3.0	59.5
LSD	5	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–
Liberty Link										
5440	109	$658	95.5	1.5	44.3	104	$939	101.5	2.3	60.0
L130	104	$623	94.0	1.8	42.8	99	$896	97.3	2.5	57.1
L252	122	$736	96.3	1.8	44.8	117	$1,056	101.5	2.0	58.1
L261	126	$760	97.5	1.0	45.8	94	$848	99.0	2.8	62.0
LSD	8	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–
Roundup Ready										
6044 RR	93	$557	95.3	1.5	42.3	98	$882	101.0	2.3	56.1
6060 RR	87	$523	98.0	2.0	42.8	100	$904	102.8	3.0	58.1
6064 RR	99	$595	99.3	1.8	43.3	101	$910	99.8	2.3	52.7
1990	96	$574	94.0	2.8	41.3	103	$931	97.0	2.3	55.1
13DL30122	99	$594	97.0	2.0	44.3	94	$846	102.0	2.3	58.1
V12-1*	104	$687	96.0	2.5	43.8	100	$994	100.8	2.3	55.1
V12-2*	91	$600	97.3	2.0	43.3	94	$929	103.5	2.5	55.6
SY4157*	107	$644	97.5	2.3	43.8	99	$894	103.5	2.0	59.5
09H7763	102	$613	94.8	2.3	43.3	97	$871	99.5	2.5	56.6
08H0004	114	$685	100.5	2.0	43.3	97	$873	105.5	2.0	58.6
11DL30318	93	$558	95.8	1.3	43.8	94	$845	98.8	2.5	55.6
13DL30323	105	$634	98.3	1.5	43.3	114	$1,025	101.8	2.0	56.6
SY4114	95	$574	94.3	2.0	42.3	88	$790	96.3	2.8	51.2
SY4135	89	$537	95.3	2.5	41.3	89	$800	97.5	2.8	47.2
VR 9562 GC	100	$598	95.5	2.3	43.3	93	$837	97.5	2.3	57.1
VT-SN 11-2786	94	$566	95.0	2.3	42.3	86	$774	97.5	2.0	54.6
73-75 RR	100	$601	94.0	2.5	41.8	100	$902	97.3	3.0	51.2
74-44 BL	87	$523	95.3	3.0	41.8	105	$945	98.0	2.5	52.7
74-54 RR	103	$617	95.5	2.5	43.3	100	$898	97.0	2.8	52.2
LSD	10	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–
CV	6.8	–	–	–	–	4.6	–	–	–	–

*Gross revenue for this Cargill Specialty Canola hybrid includes a premium of $1.13/bu. Yield is rounded to the nearest whole number. Gross revenue is based on non-rounded yield. Gross revenue is yield multiplied by $11.20/bu. VR 9560 CL is eligible for pricing premiums of $15/MT (Alberta), $25/MT

(Saskatchewan) and $35/MT (Manitoba) in addition to the price provided in the "Gross Revenues" column. Final premium amount will be dependent on delivery period. Contact Viterra for more details. SY4157, sponsored by Syngenta, was previously named 09H7757 and sponsored by Cargill in 2013.

Mid Season Zone: Small plot results by location

	Dauphin, MB					Aberdeen, SK					Foam Lake, SK					Melfort, SK				
Variety	Yield (% 73-75 RR 81 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)	Yield (% 73-75 RR 97 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)	Yield (% 73-75 RR 67 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)	Yield (% 73-75 RR 67 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)
Clearfield																				
5525 CL	83	$497	88.5	1.0	37.0	86	$239	94.5	–	37.2	89	$604	99.0	2.3	32.5	102	$559	94.0	1.3	38.9
VR 9560 CL*	85	$550	89.8	1.3	40.0	102	$296	95.0	–	40.8	102	$727	101.0	3.5	35.0	109	$629	97.3	1.3	45.3
LSD	17	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
Liberty Link																				
5440	93	$559	87.8	1.0	40.2	90	$250	94.3	–	35.2	107	$722	99.0	2.0	37.0	126	$691	92.8	1.3	42.3
L130	87	$524	87.3	1.0	38.0	87	$242	92.5	–	33.5	103	$694	97.0	2.8	34.4	116	$636	91.3	1.3	44.8
L252	109	$654	89.0	1.0	35.0	101	$281	94.0	–	35.2	113	$764	99.3	3.0	36.4	125	$688	94.5	1.8	41.8
L261	98	$590	89.5	1.0	40.7	95	$263	94.8	–	40.8	115	$782	100.8	2.5	40.4	132	$724	96.0	1.0	47.2
LSD	8	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Roundup Ready																				
6044 RR	93	$562	88.0	1.0	36.0	86	$239	92.0	–	34.4	87	$587	96.8	2.5	31.1	112	$615	95.3	1.3	40.8
6060 RR	85	$511	93.3	1.3	38.8	85	$237	94.0	–	34.7	95	$640	101.5	3.5	33.5	112	$617	96.5	2.3	41.8
6064 RR	99	$599	92.3	1.0	40.4	94	$261	95.3	–	34.4	103	$696	100.0	2.5	35.2	120	$658	97.8	1.0	40.8
1990	96	$580	88.0	1.5	33.7	96	$267	94.3	–	34.0	92	$625	96.8	4.0	35.2	113	$623	93.5	2.5	41.3
13DL30122	95	$571	89.3	1.0	40.6	92	$255	95.0	–	39.1	102	$692	97.8	3.0	39.6	121	$663	96.5	2.3	45.3
V12-1*	94	$623	87.8	1.3	36.2	104	$317	93.0	–	33.7	100	$741	97.0	3.5	35.8	108	$651	94.0	1.5	42.8
V12-2*	79	$520	87.5	1.3	32.7	85	$259	94.8	–	34.9	87	$650	98.0	3.5	32.9	97	$585	96.0	1.5	38.9
SY4157*	93	$559	89.3	1.0	37.8	104	$288	94.8	–	38.4	110	$743	99.5	3.0	37.2	114	$626	97.0	1.3	45.8
09H7763	88	$531	88.8	1.0	35.4	98	$272	94.0	–	35.7	101	$685	98.8	3.0	34.1	106	$582	96.0	1.3	41.8
08H0004	87	$527	94.5	1.0	42.1	95	$264	95.3	–	37.9	107	$728	100.8	2.5	37.2	127	$698	99.0	1.3	42.8
11DL30318	90	$542	88.3	1.0	36.4	95	$265	94.5	–	34.4	97	$654	98.8	2.8	35.6	104	$574	95.8	1.8	40.4
13DL30323	100	$600	92.0	1.0	37.4	100	$276	95.3	–	34.9	111	$755	98.3	2.3	36.0	121	$667	96.8	1.3	41.8
SY4114	90	$543	87.0	1.3	34.4	87	$242	92.8	–	33.5	98	$666	95.5	3.5	34.1	98	$538	90.5	1.8	40.4
SY4135	84	$509	86.5	1.8	33.5	95	$265	93.5	–	34.9	94	$638	95.8	4.0	34.4	95	$521	93.0	3.0	38.4
VR 9562 GC	102	$614	88.3	1.0	38.8	99	$275	93.5	–	35.4	110	$742	99.3	3.3	39.6	116	$636	92.5	2.5	39.4
VT-SN 11-2786	92	$554	87.0	1.5	37.4	102	$283	93.8	–	35.2	95	$644	97.0	3.3	34.6	105	$577	94.0	1.3	41.3
73-75 RR	100	$602	87.8	1.3	32.3	100	$278	92.8	–	33.0	100	$677	95.8	4.0	33.5	100	$550	91.0	2.3	37.4
74-44 BL	101	$611	88.0	1.0	37.0	93	$259	93.0	–	32.0	91	$616	96.3	4.0	33.7	99	$547	93.8	2.3	39.9
74-54 RR	101	$609	86.5	1.5	36.0	93	$259	93.3	–	33.5	98	$666	95.5	4.0	32.1	101	$557	90.3	2.8	42.3
LSD	13	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–
CV	8.6	–	–	–	–	7.9	–	–	–	–	6.7	–	–	–	–	5.1	–	–	–	–

Mid Season Zone: Small plot results by location

	North Battleford, SK					Saskatoon, SK					Swift Current, SK				
Variety	Yield (% 73-75 RR 81 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)	Yield (% 73-75 RR 97 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)	Yield (% 73-75 RR 67 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)
Clearfield															
5525 CL	105	$605	94.0	1.3	38.9	87	$725	97.0	1.0	47.7	83	$288	92.8	1.0	44.9
VR 9560 CL*	114	$695	97.3	1.3	45.3	97	$843	98.8	1.8	50.7	86	$311	95.0	1.0	48.2
LSD	9	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–
Liberty Link															
5440	117	$678	92.8	1.3	42.3	102	$849	97.0	1.0	53.1	91	$317	95.8	1.0	45.6
L130	111	$644	91.3	1.3	44.8	102	$842	93.0	1.0	49.2	85	$296	93.0	1.0	45.0
L252	126	$729	94.5	1.8	41.8	111	$917	96.0	1.3	50.2	92	$318	95.0	1.0	46.2
L261	124	$719	96.0	1.0	47.2	108	$897	98.5	1.8	55.1	80	$277	93.3	1.0	46.8
LSD	8	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–
Roundup Ready															
6044 RR	104	$600	95.3	1.3	40.8	97	$803	97.0	1.3	47.2	86	$300	96.8	1.0	43.1
6060 RR	108	$625	96.5	2.3	41.8	96	$798	99.0	2.3	48.2	85	$294	96.5	1.0	47.5
6064 RR	109	$631	97.8	1.0	40.8	94	$777	98.0	1.0	45.3	91	$316	98.8	1.0	43.3
1990	105	$608	93.5	2.5	41.3	97	$802	94.5	2.5	47.7	96	$331	94.3	1.0	44.4
13DL30122	120	$693	96.5	2.3	45.3	103	$852	96.5	2.3	52.7	85	$296	97.0	1.0	48.2
V12-1*	109	$692	94.0	1.5	42.8	105	$955	95.0	1.3	50.2	83	$317	96.0	1.0	45.5
V12-2*	100	$633	96.0	1.5	38.9	91	$832	97.8	2.0	47.7	84	$318	97.5	1.0	43.5
SY4157*	117	$676	97.0	1.3	45.8	101	$841	98.0	2.0	51.2	85	$296	96.8	1.0	47.1
09H7763	114	$659	96.0	1.3	41.8	103	$857	97.3	1.0	52.2	74	$258	97.5	1.0	46.8
08H0004	112	$647	99.0	1.3	42.8	97	$806	100.3	1.5	49.2	81	$282	99.5	1.0	46.0
11DL30318	104	$601	95.8	1.8	40.4	98	$816	95.0	1.3	48.7	77	$267	92.8	1.0	45.9
13DL30323	119	$689	96.8	1.3	41.8	104	$860	97.8	1.3	50.2	92	$318	96.5	1.0	45.5
SY4114	102	$592	90.5	1.8	40.4	94	$782	91.8	2.5	45.8	91	$315	95.0	1.0	43.3
SY4135	107	$618	93.0	3.0	38.4	90	$746	93.5	2.5	44.8	92	$318	95.0	1.0	44.2
VR 9562 GC	105	$609	92.5	2.5	39.4	103	$852	94.8	2.3	48.7	94	$325	95.5	1.0	49.9
VT-SN 11-2786	103	$596	94.0	1.3	41.3	98	$810	94.3	2.0	47.2	95	$331	93.5	1.0	45.0
73-75 RR	100	$579	91.0	2.3	37.4	100	$829	92.3	2.3	46.3	100	$347	94.8	1.0	44.7
74-44 BL	107	$616	93.8	2.3	39.9	89	$739	94.3	2.5	44.8	85	$295	93.5	1.0	44.0
74-54 RR	101	$587	90.3	2.8	42.3	102	$842	90.0	2.3	46.3	88	$306	94.3	1.0	46.5
LSD	7	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–
CV	4.3	–	–	–	–	4.4	–	–	–	–	10.6	–	–	–	–

*Gross revenue for this Cargill Specialty Canola hybrid includes a premium of $1.13/bu. Yield is rounded to the nearest whole number. Gross revenue is based on non-rounded yield. Gross revenue is yield multiplied by $11.20/bu. VR 9560 CL is eligible for pricing premiums of $15/MT (Alberta), $25/MT (Saskatchewan) and $35/MT (Manitoba) in addition to the price provided in the "Gross Revenues" column. Final premium amount will be dependent on delivery period. Contact Viterra for more details. SY4157, sponsored by Syngenta, was previously named 09H7757 and sponsored by Cargill in 2013.

Mid Season Zone: Small plot results by location

	Wakaw, SK					Yorkton, SK					Forestburg, AB				
Variety	Yield (% 73-75 RR 81 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)	Yield (% 73-75 RR 97 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)	Yield (% 73-75 RR 67 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)
Clearfield															
5525 CL	96	$399	87.3	1.0	53.4	94	$713	99.0	3.0	39.0	81	$410	101.0	1.0	44.4
VR 9560 CL*	96	$418	87.3	1.0	58.3	109	$873	101.5	3.8	43.5	81	$414	101.0	1.0	45.8
LSD	7	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–
Liberty Link															
5440	100	$417	86.3	1.0	53.2	107	$812	99.0	2.0	42.3	97	$495	101.0	1.0	43.8
L130	103	$430	85.5	1.0	49.8	101	$770	97.0	2.3	40.0	96	$491	99.0	1.0	42.4
L252	97	$404	87.0	1.0	52.9	115	$877	99.5	2.8	40.7	106	$540	100.0	1.3	42.4
L261	109	$455	87.0	1.0	59.8	121	$920	100.8	2.5	44.9	101	$515	102.0	1.0	45.2
LSD	14	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–
Roundup Ready															
6044 RR	102	$424	86.5	1.0	49.3	92	$700	98.5	3.0	36.0	103	$527	101.0	1.0	43.1
6060 RR	111	$462	87.0	1.0	53.0	101	$766	102.3	3.3	37.2	98	$498	101.0	1.3	42.4
6064 RR	109	$452	86.8	1.0	51.6	102	$777	100.0	2.5	36.8	107	$547	103.0	1.0	43.1
1990	115	$479	87.0	1.0	51.3	98	$746	99.3	4.0	39.4	113	$574	101.0	1.5	45.8
13DL30122	115	$478	87.0	1.0	55.4	104	$791	99.8	3.5	42.7	99	$502	101.0	1.3	45.2
V12-1*	111	$507	86.0	1.0	49.9	102	$851	98.0	3.3	40.9	108	$606	101.0	1.3	43.1
V12-2*	98	$447	86.3	1.0	46.0	90	$754	99.3	4.0	37.2	99	$554	101.0	1.0	43.1
SY4157*	115	$481	86.8	1.0	54.5	103	$783	99.8	3.5	40.0	106	$539	101.0	1.0	43.8
09H7763	99	$411	86.0	1.0	54.2	106	$804	99.5	3.5	41.5	108	$552	101.0	1.3	43.0
08H0004	96	$401	87.3	1.0	55.5	105	$798	101.3	3.0	40.0	109	$557	103.0	1.3	47.2
11DL30318	97	$405	86.8	1.0	52.1	95	$725	98.8	3.5	41.3	100	$511	101.0	1.0	43.1
13DL30323	111	$461	87.0	1.0	53.0	110	$838	100.0	3.3	39.0	111	$567	100.0	1.0	42.4
SY4114	93	$385	85.8	1.0	52.0	100	$763	96.5	3.8	35.2	99	$505	101.0	1.3	43.1
SY4135	93	$385	86.3	1.0	50.0	94	$718	96.5	4.0	36.4	103	$524	101.0	1.8	39.6
VR 9562 GC	105	$439	86.0	2.0	51.8	105	$798	98.5	4.0	40.2	101	$512	100.0	1.0	48.6
VT-SN 11-2786	103	$428	85.8	1.0	49.4	97	$741	99.0	3.8	37.0	102	$517	101.0	1.3	41.7
73-75 RR	100	$416	86.0	1.3	49.9	100	$762	98.5	4.0	37.8	100	$509	101.0	1.0	37.5
74-44 BL	100	$417	86.3	1.0	51.1	95	$723	99.0	4.0	36.2	102	$521	101.0	1.3	44.4
74-54 RR	100	$417	85.5	1.0	50.8	108	$822	96.8	4.0	37.4	100	$510	100.0	1.0	41.7
LSD	16	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
CV	10.6	–	–	–	–	4.4	–	–	–	–	8.0	–	–	–	–

	Lamont, AB					Tofield, AB					Vermillion, AB					Vulcan, AB				
Variety	Yield (% 73-75RR 77 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)	Yield (% 73-75RR 66 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)	Yield (% 73-75RR 44 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)	Yield (% 73-75RR 31 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)
Clearfield																				
5525 CL	94	$675	97.5	2.3	51.2	101	$620	–	4	47.9	93	$384	96.3	–	43.6	90	$259	90.8	–	–
VR 9560 CL*	97	$698	101.3	3.8	56.1	101	$620	–	4	58.3	106	$436	96.8	–	45.3	88	$251	91.8	–	–
LSD	7	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–	5				
Liberty Link																				
5440	106	$765	100	1	55.6	114	$694	–	4	54.2	106	$439	94.8	–	41.6	106	$305	94.8	–	–
L130	110	$791	98.8	1.8	54.1	101	$618	–	4	56.3	111	$458	94.8	–	41.3	92	$264	92.5	–	–
L252	113	$811	98.8	2.5	52.2	105	$640	–	4	50	100	$413	94.8	–	42.8	101	$289	96	–	–
L261	113	$810	101	1.5	62.5	115	$701	–	4	58.3	94	$387	96	–	47.5	90	$259	96	–	–
LSD	10	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–
Roundup Ready																				
6044 RR	95	$686	100.8	1.8	50.2	105	$642	–	4	45.8	98	$404	95.8	–	41.6	97	$278	94	–	–
6060 RR	89	$638	100.5	2	52.2	108	$658	–	4	45.8	97	$402	96.8	–	44.8	83	$238	98.8	–	–
6064 RR	93	$670	101.3	2	49.2	109	$666	–	4	45.8	106	$437	97	–	42.8	87	$250	96.8	–	–
1990	94	$674	99	2.8	50.2	111	$677	–	4	47.9	107	$442	97.3	–	43.8	94	$270	95.3	–	–
13DL30122	94	$674	101.3	2.3	58.1	110	$670	–	4	47.9	105	$433	96.8	–	44.8	98	$280	93.5	–	–
V12-1*	103	$814	99.8	3	51.2	106	$714	–	4	41.7	107	$485	96.3	–	45.5	97	$306	94.5	–	–
V12-2*	95	$751	100.3	2	50.2	108	$724	–	4	45.8	102	$463	95.8	–	41.1	86	$272	97.3	–	–
SY4157*	102	$734	101.8	2.3	54.6	123	$753	–	4	41.7	112	$461	96.5	–	46.3	91	$260	96.3	–	–
09H7763	101	$726	98	3	51.2	126	$769	–	4	47.9	96	$396	95	–	42.1	80	$230	94	–	–
08H0004	90	$651	102.5	2.3	59.5	114	$695	–	4	54.2	102	$421	98.5	–	44.8	84	$242	99	–	–
11DL30318	95	$681	100.3	2.3	51.7	107	$654	–	4	45.8	94	$388	96.5	–	41.8	102	$292	93.5	–	–
13DL30323	100	$717	100	2.3	51.7	126	$766	–	4	45.8	124	$512	69.3	–	42.3	105	$302	95	–	–
SY4114	97	$700	97.5	2.8	49.7	109	$668	–	4	45.8	104	$429	95.5	–	40.4	105	$301	94.3	–	–
SY4135	94	$677	98	2.8	51.7	97	$593	–	4	41.7	87	$360	95.5	–	42.6	99	$284	92	–	–
VR 9562 GC	95	$685	98.3	2.5	53.6	114	$698	–	4	50	109	$448	94.5	–	46.3	110	$314	92	–	–
VT-SN 11-2786	97	$700	98	2.5	51.2	113	$690	–	4	43.8	112	$462	94.3	–	40.6	97	$279	93.8	–	–
73-75 RR	100	$720	97.5	3.3	51.2	100	$611	–	4	45.8	100	$413	95.8	–	41.6	100	$287	92.8	–	–
74-44 BL	96	$690	100	2.8	51.2	116	$709	–	4	47.9	109	$451	95.8	–	42.1	87	$250	93.5	–	–
74-54 RR	94	$679	97	3.5	52.7	115	$704	–	4	43.8	102	$421	95.5	–	40.8	106	$305	94.8	–	–
LSD	7	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–
CV	5.5	–	–	–	–	7.8	–	–	–	–	10.9	–	–	–	–	9.9	–	–	–	–

*Gross revenue for this Cargill Specialty Canola hybrid includes a premium of $1.13/bu. Yield is rounded to the nearest whole number. Gross revenue is based on non-rounded yield. Gross revenue is yield multiplied by $11.20/bu. VR 9560 CL is eligible for pricing premiums of $15/MT (Alberta), $25/MT (Saskatchewan) and $35/MT (Manitoba) in addition to the price provided in the "Gross Revenues" column. Final premium amount will be dependent on delivery period. Contact Viterra for more details. SY4157, sponsored by Syngenta, was previously named 09H7757 and sponsored by Cargill in 2013.

Short Season Zone: Small plot results by location

Variety	Shellbrook, SK					Dapp, AB					Falher, AB				
	Yield (% 73-75RR 59 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)	Yield (% 73-75RR 72 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)	Yield (% 73-75RR 75 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)
Clearfield															
5525 CL	95	$524	93.8	4.8	49.7	89	$593	103.3	2	49.2	86.5	$607	93.5	–	41.5
VR 9560 CL*	105	$606	96.8	4.5	51.7	100	$664	103.5	3.5	51.2	87.1	$611	95	–	33.8
LSD	17	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	7.6	–	–	–	–
Liberty Link															
5440	133	$736	96.5	1.3	46.8	100	$667	100.5	2	53.6	92.4	$648	92.5	–	44.1
L130	138	$764	94.5	2.5	46.8	100	$665	98.3	2	50.2	87.5	$613	88	–	41.9
L252	135	$747	96	2.8	45.3	115	$767	101	1.8	52.2	96.3	$675	93.8	–	41.6
L261	134	$736	99	3.8	53.1	113	$749	104.3	2	59.1	99.2	$695	92.5	–	48.2
LSD	13	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	7.4	–	–	–	–
Roundup Ready															
6044 RR	116	$638	95.8	4.3	48.2	85	$566	101.5	2.3	46.3	94.3	$662	92.8	–	42.5
6060 RR	134	$737	99.3	3.5	46.8	88	$583	106.8	2	53.6	100.1	$702	95.5	–	44.7
6064 RR	112	$618	98.3	3.8	48.7	98	$654	105.8	2.3	50.2	104.3	$731	95	–	42.5
1990	110	$607	94.5	4.3	46.3	107	$711	103	3	49.2	107.8	$756	93.5	–	41.9
13DL30122	113	$621	95.5	4	49.2	99	$658	105	3	53.6	104.6	$733	92.5	–	45.7
V12-1*	113	$686	95.5	3.5	47.7	87	$633	104.3	3	50.2	104.9	$807	93.5	–	42.5
V12-2*	103	$626	95.8	4	46.8	86	$628	105	2.5	50.2	98.1	$755	94.8	–	39.5
SY4157*	105	$579	95.8	3.8	47.7	97	$647	105.8	3	53.1	107	$750	94.5	–	44.7
09H7763	106	$584	94	4.3	47.7	87	$581	103.8	3.5	51.2	105.2	$737	94.3	–	45.7
08H0004	107	$592	96.8	3.3	50.7	95	$631	108	2.3	53.6	107.3	$752	96	–	44.2
11DL30318	118	$648	95.8	2.8	48.7	94	$625	103.8	2.8	53.1	102.5	$719	94	–	45.1
13DL30323	124	$685	95.8	4.3	49.7	100	$663	106	2.3	50.7	117.9	$827	93.5	–	44.8
SY4114	92	$506	92.8	4.5	48.7	88	$585	102.3	4	46.3	97.6	$684	93	–	40.5
SY4135	103	$567	93	4	46.8	85	$567	100.5	3.3	46.8	110.7	$776	94.8	–	41.1
VR 9562 GC	130	$720	95.5	3.8	50.7	104	$689	102.5	2.5	53.6	103.6	$727	89.3	–	44.1
VT-SN 11-2786	119	$655	95.3	3.8	48.7	95	$631	102.8	2.3	48.2	104.5	$733	92.3	–	43.9
73-75 RR	100	$552	93.8	4.8	46.3	100	$665	100.8	3.3	48.7	100	$701	92.8	–	41.3
74-44 BL	116	$642	93.5	3.8	46.8	87	$580	103	3.3	47.2	105.6	$741	93.8	–	41.6
74-54 RR	113	$625	94	3.8	47.2	100	$662	99.5	3.3	48.2	100.6	$705	91.5	–	40.9
73-15 RR	90	$496	90	4.3	47.7	79	$524	95.8	3.3	44.8	100.6	$706	92	–	40.1
LSD	14	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	7.7	–	–	–	–
CV	8.2	–	–	–	–	7.1	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–

Variety	Lacombe, AB					Dawson Creek, BC					Fort St. John, BC				
	Yield (% 73-75RR 54 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)	Yield (% 73-75RR 79 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)	Yield (% 73-75RR 50 bu./ac.)	Gross Revenue/ac.	Days to Maturity	Lodging	Height (in.)
Clearfield															
5525 CL	120	$599	105.3	2.8	45.8	90	$663	106.7	–	40.6	105	$490	101.5	–	38.1
VR 9560 CL*	111	$556	109	3.5	46.3	93	$689	107.8	–	41.8	98	$458	101.8	–	38.9
LSD	28	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
Liberty Link															
5440	114	$570	105	2.8	50.2	94	$694	106.3	–	41.3	112	$521	100.5	–	39.6
L130	118	$593	102	2.8	44.8	93	$688	105.5	–	38.6	94	$440	100	–	37.9
L252	123	$615	105.3	2.8	42.3	103	$760	107	–	44	116	$539	101	–	40.4
L261	118	$593	107.3	2.5	50.7	98	$724	106.7	–	42.6	115	$535	101.8	–	43.6
LSD	11					8					10				
Roundup Ready															
6044 RR	85	$425	105.5	2.5	40.8	92	$677	107.2	–	39.9	93	$434	101.3	–	32.7
6060 RR	85	$424	106.5	3	41.8	87	$640	109	–	42.1	92	$431	103	–	40.1
6064 RR	94	$470	108.5	2.8	41.3	91	$674	108.7	–	37.4	96	$447	103	–	36.2
1990	90	$450	102.8	3.8	40.8	96	$707	108	–	40.8	104	$483	101.7	–	36.7
13DL30122	91	$454	105.5	3.3	42.8	97	$715	107.3	–	44.3	100	$467	102.3	–	41.6
V12-1*	92	$505	105	3.3	42.3	96	$711	107.8	–	40.1	100	$469	101.5	–	35.7
V12-2*	75	$412	104.5	2.5	36.4	93	$688	108.5	–	37.2	96	$448	102.2	–	33.5
SY4157*	98	$489	106.5	3	47.7	98	$721	108.8	–	42.1	107	$500	102.5	–	37.6
09H7763	83	$414	104.3	2.5	42.8	97	$714	108.2	–	43.3	99	$463	102.2	–	35.2
08H0004	94	$469	109.5	3.5	40.8	83	$616	109.8	–	40.1	98	$458	104.5	–	39.4
11DL30318	94	$469	105.8	2.5	41.8	86	$635	108	–	43.3	82	$384	101.2	–	37.9
13DL30323	91	$458	105.5	2.3	39.9	105	$775	108.5	–	41.8	119	$557	103	–	37.6
SY4114	105	$526	102.3	4	40.4	96	$708	107	–	37.6	89	$415	100.3	–	35.7
SY4135	87	$434	102.5	3	39.9	98	$726	107.3	–	42.1	97	$452	99.8	–	36.4
VR 9562 GC	107	$538	104.8	2.8	45.8	94	$691	107.5	–	40.6	98	$456	100.2	–	37.9
VT-SN 11-2786	81	$406	103.8	2.3	39.9	94	$695	107.2	–	41.6	99	$461	100.5	–	37.9
73-75 RR	100	$501	101.3	3.5	41.3	100	$738	107.2	–	41.3	100	$466	100.8	–	33
74-44 BL	87	$435	102.5	2.8	36.9	93	$690	108.2	–	41.8	91	$423	101.2	–	35.9
74-54 RR	98	$491	100.8	3.3	41.8	99	$733	107.5	–	39.6	99	$460	100.2	–	35.9
73-15 RR	92	$461	100	3.5	36.9	88	$647	106.7	–	37.2	87	$404	100	–	31.7
LSD	18	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–
CV	12.7	–	–	–	–	7.1	–	–	–	–	5.9	–	–	–	–

*Gross revenue for this Cargill Specialty Canola hybrid includes a premium of $1.13/bu. Yield is rounded to the nearest whole number. Gross revenue is based on non-rounded yield. Gross revenue is yield multiplied by $11.20/bu. VR 9560 CL is eligible for pricing premiums of $15/MT (Alberta), $25/MT (Saskatchewan) and $35/MT (Manitoba) in addition to the price provided in the "Gross Revenues" column. Final premium amount will be dependent on delivery period. Contact Viterra for more details. SY4157, sponsored by Syngenta, was previously named 09H7757 and sponsored by Cargill in 2013.

Field Scale Trial Yield Results

Field scale trials are managed by growers using their typical production practices. Trials are planted, swathed, harvested and, when necessary, sprayed by growers using the respective herbicide systems according to established protocols. Individual plots range from 0.5 to 1.5 acres. Results below are given as a percentage of the check, 73-75 RR. Yield in bu./ac. for 73-75 RR for each location is given in brackets at the end of each row.

Yield Results (%of check 73-75 RR)

	Roundup Ready					Liberty Link				
Location	1990	73-15 RR	74-44 BL	74-54 RR	SY4135	5440	L130	L252	L261	73-75 RR(bu./ac.)
Long Season Zone	103	99	105*	102	–	104	105*	108*	104*	100 (46)
Bagot, MB	–	–	–	121	–	117	124	120	117	100 (47)
Carlyle, SK	–	–	–	103	–	119	119	100	97	100 (34)
Cranford, AB	102	101	115	112	–	–	106	104	100	100 (71)
Glenside, SK	–	108	116	98	–	–	–	–	–	100 (38)
Gretna, MB	–	–	–	–	–	116	108	117	115	100 (52)
Howden, MB	–	–	102	96	–	–	–	104	105	100 (47)
Killarney, MB	–	–	103	101	–	–	95	98	104	100 (42)
Lampman, SK	–	93	110	101	–	107	127	113	126	100 (42)
Langenburg, SK	–	95	101	104	–	–	109	108	109	100 (44)
Magrath, AB	102	–	105	98	–	109	107	108	104	100 (52)
Medicine Hat 1, AB	96	–	103	98	–	94	–	107	95	100 (35)
Medicine Hat 2, AB	–	–	102	98	–	–	94	106	92	100 (42)
Melita MB,	–	–	97	–	–	97	106	102	89	100 (39)
Miami, MB		–	111	101	–	–	–	–	–	100 (47)
Moosomin 1, SK	99	–	106	95	91	–	–	–	–	100 (48)
Moosomin 2, SK	–	–	–	99	–	–	103	107	106	100 (43)
Nobleford, AB	108	–	108	102	–	–	108	107	102	100 (60)
Oakbluff, MB	–	–	–	–	–	107	104	111	107	100 (45)
Petersfield, MB	–	–	–	–	–	97	103	104	101	100 (55)
Pilot Mound, MB	–	–	–	117	–	81	80	–	101	100 (32)
Roblin 1, MB	–	–	103	112	–	–	110	110	103	100 (54)
Roblin 2, MB	–	–	103	103	–	92	88	–	–	100 (50)
Roblin 3, MB	–	97	108	111	–	–	103	112	102	100 (52)
Russell, MB	–	–	106	–	–	112	112	111	108	100 (47)
Somerset, MB	109	–	114	101	–	–	94	113	91	100 (52)
St. Adolph, MB	–	–	101	–	–	109	–	113	110	100 (48)

2014 Yield Results (% of check, 73-75 RR)

	Roundup Ready					Liberty Link				
Location	1990	73-15 RR	74-44 BL	74-54 RR	SY4135	5440	L130	L252	L261	73-75 RR(bu./ac.)
Strongfield, SK	–	–	101	104	102	–	–	–	–	100 (40)
Swan Lake, MB	–	–	111	101	–	–	–	–	–	100 (50)
Turin, AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100 (43)
Westbourne, MB	–	–	95	86	–	–	–	–	–	100 (32)
Whitewood, SK	–	–	104	98	–	–	–	–	–	100 (53)
Mid Season Zone	103	101	104*	101	103	110*	106*	107*	107*	100 (45)
Alvena, SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100 (46)
Andrew, AB	–	99	103	100	–	–	99	103	104	100 (54)
Arborg 1, MB	–	109	110	98	108	–	107	104	–	100 (56)
Arborg 2, MB	109	–	103	98	100	–	–	–	–	100 (52)
Bawlf, AB	–	98	101	101	–	–	115	113	–	100 (49)
Biggar, SK	–	–	–	–	–	123	125	110	110	100 (57)
Bruno 2, SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100 (50)
Camrose, AB	–	118	123	113	–	–	126	112	–	100 (42)
Canora 1, SK	–	–	103	–	–	–	–	–	–	100 (40)
Canora 2, SK	100	115	120	112	–	120	–	110	–	100 (36)
Canora 3, SK	–	–	–	–	–	107	102	103	104	100 (52)
Caron, SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100 (43)
Carseland, AB	–	–	85	–	–	92	92	108	86	100 (41)
Castor, AB	103	98	98	98	98	–	94	101	100	100 (52)
Corinne, SK	–	–	99	101	–	–	103	121	129	100 (38)
Cudworth, SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100 (39)
Davidson, SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100 (43)
Denzil, SK	126	–	102	101	–	–	95	101	95	100 (30)
Eston, SK	–	–	–	–	–	103	117	108	103	100 (56)
Fulda, SK	103	–	101	105	111	130	–	–	133	100 (38)
Hafford, SK	109	–	106	103	–	–	105	97	–	100 (45)

When comparing average results between varieties, consider the number of test sites for each variety. Field scale trials occasionally produce data that is above or below the expected range. If agronomic observations cannot explain these "outliers," then they are checked against the statistical limits of deviation established by the Canola Performance Trial technical committee. If the data falls outside the limits, it is removed. For more details on individual trials and for data from sites that reported after this information went to print, visit www.canolaperformancetrials.ca.

Yield Results (%of check 73-75 RR)

	Roundup Ready					Liberty Link				
Location	1990	73-15 RR	74-44 BL	74-54 RR	SY4135	5440	L130	L252	L261	73-75 RR(bu./ac.)
Hanley, SK	97	–	104	103	–	103	107	–	101	100 (42)
Herbert, SK	–	–	97	91	–	–	–	–	–	100 (38)
Indian Head, SK	–	95	106	101	–	–	–	–	–	100 (44)
Kitscoty, AB	–	–	–	108	–	105	103	105	107	100 (52)
Lone Rock, SK	–	100	104	95	102	–	–	–	–	100 (39)
Margo, SK	98	97	104	99	–	–	110	110	–	100 (37)
Melfort 1, SK	104	96	107	100	–	–	–	–	–	100 (40)
Melfort 2, SK	–	–	–	116	–	124	126	135	132	100 (37)
Melville, SK	101	88	91	93	–	–	–	–	–	100 (32)
Morinville, AB	–	–	91	88	–	–	83	91	–	100 (52)
Mortlach, SK	–	–	99	101	–	–	–	–	–	100 (46)
Mundare 1, AB	–	113	107	117	–	–	106	120	104	100 (41)
Mundare 2, AB	–	99	106	99	–	–	106	102	–	100 (50)
Neilburg, SK	–	101	118	123	112	124	118	–	–	100 (36)
North Battleford 1, SK	–	122	125	105	–	–	133	126	–	100 (44)
North Battleford 2, SK	–	–	–	–	–	106	105	106	106	100 (54)
Red Willow, AB	–	–	–	95	–	101	97	104	109	100 (48)
Regina, SK	–	–	101	–	–	96	90	102	101	100 (48)
Rhein, SK	107	88	105	105	–	–	–	–	–	100 (51)
Rockyford, AB	92		91	93	–	–	–	–	–	100 (36)
Rose Valley, SK	106	100	108	104	–	113	113	107	–	100 (50)
Rumsey, AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100 (51)
Saskatoon, SK	–	–	–	–	–	112	115	–	130	100 (44)
Sedley, SK	–	–	87	97	–	–	86	–	90	100 (45)
Standard, AB	94	–	113	99	–	–	–	–	–	100 (34)
Swan River, MB	–	–	–	99	–	93	90	103	100	100 (48)
Tisdale, SK	–	–	–	–	–	104	103	107	109	100 (57)

2014 Yield Results (% of check, 73-75 RR)

	Roundup Ready					Liberty Link				
Location	1990	73-15 RR	74-44 BL	74-54 RR	SY4135	5440	L130	L252	L261	73-75 RR(bu./ac.)
Veteran, AB	–	–	–	99	–	102	103	103	102	100 (55)
Vulcan 1, AB	100	97	103	101	97		–	–	–	100 (53)
Vulcan 2, AB	–	–	100	98	–	–	95	94	90	100 (47)
Vulcan, AB	–	–	–	–	–	109	107	97	96	100 (38)
Waldheim, SK	111	–	106	104	100	117	117	111	114	100 (47)
Watrous, SK	–	–	–	–	–	122	113	114	114	100 (40)
Wetaskiwin, AB	92	96	104	88	–	–	110	104	–	100 (52)
Wilkie, SK	105	–	108	97	–	–	113	101	115	100 (37)
Wishart, SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100 (61)
Yellow Grass, SK	–	92	102	105	–	–	88	96	88	100 (43)
Short Season Zone	–	102	104	105	–	105	109	105	108	100 (41)
Charlie Lake, BC	86	120	117	122	–	–	–	–	–	100 (29)
Dawson Creek, BC	–	–	107	–	–	116	109	116	–	100 (31)
Fairview, AB	–	–	–	107	–	116	120	111	103	100 (30)
Grande Prairie, AB	–	91	94	107	–	–	–	–	–	100 (50)
High River, AB	–	–	93	–	–	93	100	105	–	100 (55)
Legal, AB	–	–	–	102	–	98	98	99	96	100 (57)
Peace River, AB	–	96	98	96	–	–	90	92	–	100 (34)
Ponoka, AB	–	–	–	99	–	103	108	111	96	100 (44)
Prince Albert, SK	–	107	118	106	–	–	139	–	127	100 (32)
Shellbrook 1, SK	–	112	111	104	–	–	126	–	120	100 (44)
St. Isidore, AB	–	86	94	106	–	–	102	101	–	100 (30)
Westlock, AB	–	–	101	98	–	–	104	104	–	100 (62)
Overall Average	102	101	104*	102*	102	107*	106*	107*	106*	100 (45)

*Denotes a 5% level of statistical significance using paired t-tests. In this case, these compare the variety to the check.

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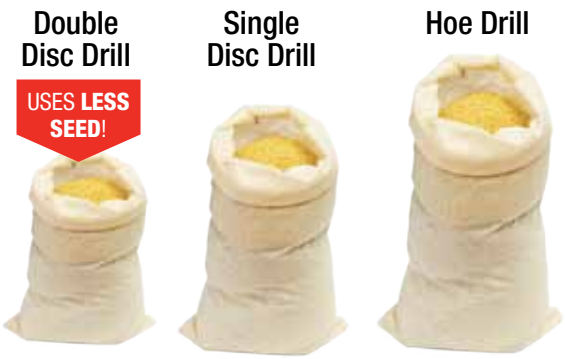
The superior seedbed performance of the double disc drill, with it's uniform emergence and high germination rate, has made it the producer opener of choice for planting high value crops. High quality seedbeds typically translate into less seed required.



FUEL SAVINGS

Disc drills require 1/3 less fuel per acre.

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RESULTS OF AGRICULTURE CANADA 2014 VARIETY REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) would like to thank the companies that submitted proposals to commercialize pedigreed seed of AAFC varieties under the 2014 Request for Proposals.

Based upon marketing and production strategies, marketing experience, and financial offer, our evaluation committee has selected the following proposals:

RESULTS OF REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS 2014

Variety	Company (Awarded License Rights)
ACUG 10-B3 Black Bean	Canterra Seeds
AW725 Eastern Hard Red Spring Wheat	C&M Seeds
BW483 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat	SeCan Association
BW485 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat	Canterra Seeds
BW487 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat	SeCan Association
BW961 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat	SeCan Association
CH2309-2 Two-Row Spring Barley	Bramhill Seeds
DT844 Canada Western Amber Durum	SeCan Association
MP1920 Yellow Pea	Canterra Seeds
OA1285-1 Covered Spring Oat	C&M Seeds
OA1329-2 Covered Spring Oat	Semican Inc.
PT245 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat	Canterra Seeds
SFF 202 Timothy	SynAgri
SWS427 Canada Western Soft White Wheat	SeCan Association
TR10214 Two-Row Malting Barley	La Coop fédérée
W495 Canada Western Red Winter Wheat	SeCan Association

NO PROPOSALS WERE RECEIVED/ACCEPTED FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES:

Some varieties in the following list may be offered again through the 2015 RFP process.

- ACUG 12-3 Navy Bean
- ACUG 12-D1 Dark Red Kidney Bean
- BA83-EC-9 Eastern Hard Red Spring Wheat
- HW363 Canada Western Hard White Spring Wheat
- MP1907 Yellow Pea
- MP1918 Yellow Pea
- NA6-27-2 Navy Bean
- OG426 (Greenview) Orchardgrass
- OT11-03 Soybean
- OT13-01 Edamame Soybean
- OT13-02 Edamame Soybean
- OT13-03 Edamame Soybean
- OX-122 Tofu Soybean
- OX-123 Tofu Soybean
- OX-131 Tofu Soybean
- OX-132 Tofu Soybean
- OX-133 Tofu Soybean
- OX-135 Edamame Soybean
- OX-136 Large Black-Seeded Soybean
- PT468 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat
- T225 Spring Triticale
- SFB 9801 Bromegrass

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- SY433 CWRS
- SY985 CPSR
- WR859 CL CWRS

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CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY

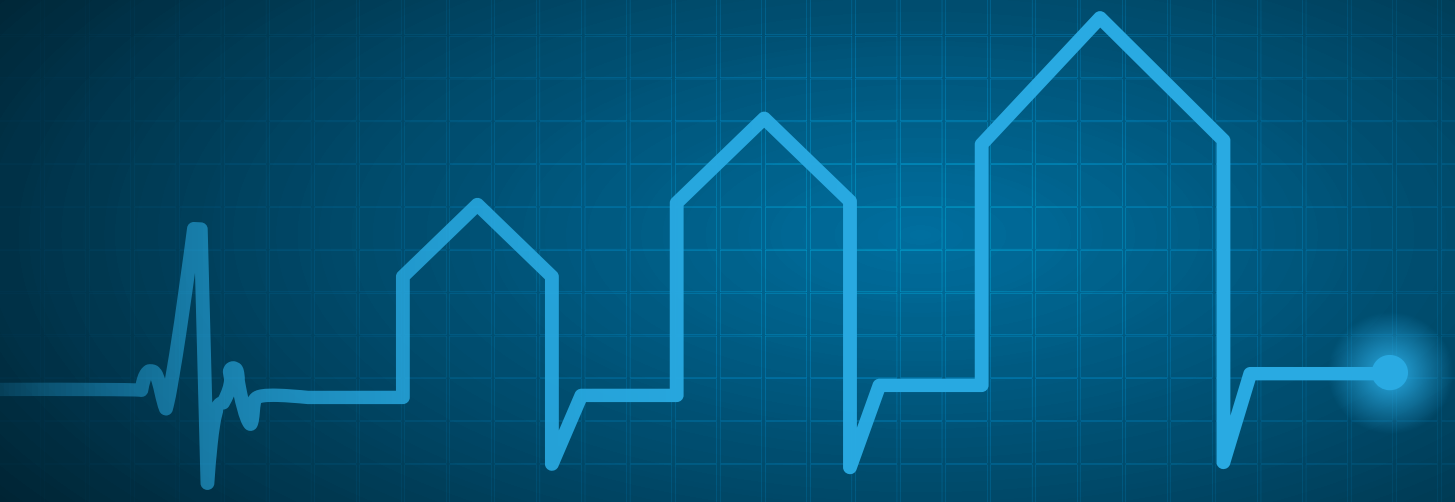
VARIETY REGISTRATION REPORT

The list below contains information on new crop varieties registered between Nov. 1, 2013 and Nov. 1, 2014

CROP KIND	VARIETY NAME	EXPERIMENTAL NUMBER	REGISTRATION DATE	REGISTRATION STATUS
ALFALFA				
	54Q14	10YXP14, N09PY92	10/10/2014	National Registration
	55Q27	09N07SX, N08SX186	4/28/2014	National Registration
	AAC NIKON	SF 2401	4/22/2014	National Registration
	ALTHEA	CS 056033	6/25/2014	National Registration
	CORNERSTONE	CW 064004	7/3/2014	National Registration
	DYNASTY	DSB18-T	10/10/2014	National Registration
	INSTINCT	FG 48A172	11/13/2013	National Registration
	L333 HD	LS 403	11/25/2013	National Registration
	PERFECTION	CW 095026	7/3/2014	National Registration
	PILLAR ST	CW 085029	4/3/2014	National Registration
	ROBUST	CW 02013	6/25/2014	National Registration
BARLEY, SIX-ROW, SPRING				
	BASTILE	OS08-739	4/3/2014	National Registration
	BOROE	SQ009-02, CKX2103, 2111.1	4/8/2014	National Registration
	OAC BELWOOD	GB096001	3/5/2014	National Registration
BARLEY, TWO-ROW, SPRING				
	AAC PURPOSE	CH2309-2	8/1/2014	National Registration
	CDC PLATINUMSTAR	TR07921, SM05681s	8/15/2014	National Registration
	OAC MACTON	GB092001	3/5/2014	National Registration
	AAC STARBUCK	CH2226n-3	6/25/2014	National Registration
	CDC MARLINA	HB11316 or SH080213	4/16/2014	National Registration
BEAN, FIELD, BLACK TYPE				
	AAC BLACK DIAMOND 2	L09BS520	7/3/2014	National Registration
BEAN, FIELD, GREAT NORTHERN TYPE				
	AAC WHITEHORSE	L08GN743	7/3/2014	National Registration
BEAN, FIELD, PEA (NAVY) TYPE				
	FATHOM	ACUG 12-5	5/7/2014	National Registration
BEAN, FIELD, PINTO TYPE				
	AAC BURDETT	L09PT129	7/3/2014	National Registration
BROMEGRASS, SMOOTH				
	AAC ROYAL	SFB 9600	4/3/2014	National Registration
CANARYGRASS, ANNUAL				
	CDC CALVI	C08054	11/13/2013	National Registration
CLOVER, RED, DOUBLE CUT				
	CAVALIER	FSG401RC	10/17/2014	National Registration
	SANTA FE	RAH 396	10/17/2014	National Registration
CLOVER, RED, SINGLE CUT				
	SPURT	CFTR0902	9/12/2014	National Registration
FLAX, OILSEED				
	WESTLIN 72	FP2376, 08-48-F6-348	10/31/2014	National Registration
LENTIL				
	CDC IMPULSE	IBC 479	4/3/2014	National Registration

continued on page 72 ››

Pulse Raising.



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*115 independent large-plot trials in Canada between 1997 and 2012 showed an average yield increase of 8%. Individual results may vary, and performance may vary from location to location and from year to year. This result may not be an indicator of results you may obtain as local growing, soil and weather conditions may vary. Growers should evaluate data from multiple locations and years whenever possible.

MONSANTO BioAg™

‹‹ continued from page 70

	CDC QG-3	IBC 586	4/3/2014	National Registration
	CDC ROXY		4/3/2014	National Registration
MUSTARD, SINAPIS ALBA L., WHITE				
	AAC ADAGIO	YM08-YCMO	5/7/2014	National Registration
OAT, SPRING				
	AAC ALMONTE	OA1286-1	2/20/2014	National Registration
	AAC NORMANDIN	0OA1262-1	2/20/2014	National Registration
	AAC OAKLIN	OA1285-1	8/1/2014	National Registration
	AAC ORAVENA	OT8003	7/3/2014	National Registration
	AAC RICHMOND	OA 1306-1	2/20/2014	National Registration
	BOLINA	SA060123, CFA1317	4/3/2014	National Registration
	CS CAMDEN	SW090317	1/13/2014	National Registration
ORCHARDGRASS				
	AAC LUNA	SFD 200102	4/3/2014	National Registration
	ENDURANCE	IS-OG 28, CIS-OG 28	4/24/2014	National Registration
	TUNDRA LATE	NS09-OG-01	9/30/2014	National Registration
PEA, FIELD, GREEN				
	CDC GREENWATER	CDC 2472-4	1/13/2014	National Registration
PEA, FIELD, YELLOW				
	LN4228	LN4228	7/24/2014	National Registration
POTATO				
	AAC ALTA ROSE	CV00088-3, AR2010-5	11/1/2013	National Registration
	AAC BLUE STEELE	AR2009-10_F05078	4/8/2014	National Registration
	AAC HALINA	AR2008-09_F03032	4/8/2014	National Registration
	AAC POPPY	AR2011-06_F05056	4/8/2014	National Registration
	ANDEAN SUNSIDE		9/12/2014	National Registration
	AR2006-4	AR2006-4 - F01016	2/20/2014	National Registration
	AR2008-12	AR2008-12_F03040	9/12/2014	National Registration
	AR2008-13	AR2008-13_F03048	9/12/2014	National Registration
	CANELA RUSSET	AC92009-4RU	9/12/2014	National Registration
	COLORADO ROSE	CO89097-2R	9/12/2014	National Registration
	ERIKA		9/8/2014	National Registration
	FLAIR		9/12/2014	National Registration
	FONTANE		9/8/2014	National Registration
	GOURMANDINE		9/12/2014	National Registration
	IMOLA	MN 1190-D132	10/24/2014	National Registration
	MOZART		11/1/2013	National Registration
	NOVELLA		9/8/2014	National Registration
	PAPAPURA		9/8/2014	National Registration
	PARELLA		11/1/2013	National Registration
	RIO GRANDE RUSSET	AC89536-5RU	9/12/2014	National Registration
	SYLVANA		4/8/2014	National Registration
RAPE, OILSEED, SPRING, BRASSICA NAPUS, CANOLA				
	4.30E+4	11N290R	3/20/2014	National Registration
	45H33	11N445R	3/20/2014	National Registration
	45S56	11N932R	3/20/2014	National Registration
	6064 RR	10DL30509	2/20/2014	National Registration
	D3155C	11N451R	3/20/2014	National Registration
	PV 532 G	11N212R	3/20/2014	National Registration
	09H7763	09H7763	9/2/2014	Interim Registration
	1018 RR	G2537367H, 2537367	8/15/2014	Interim Registration

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	11DL30318	11DL30318	2/20/2014	National Registration
	2020 CL	CL2537387H, CL269018H, 2537387, 269018	3/20/2014	Contract Registration
	45H32	12N1047R0	3/20/2014	National Registration
	45H76	10N4141	3/20/2014	National Registration
	74-01 RR	G21545	7/11/2014	Interim Registration
	74-02 RR	G37965	7/11/2014	Interim Registration
	PV 531 G	VT-0Z 08-11639	2/26/2014	Interim Registration
	V22-1	13H3615	8/15/2014	Interim Registration
RYE, WINTER				
	BRASETTO	RT209	7/11/2014	Interim Registration
RYEGRASS, ANNUAL				
	BIGBANG		7/3/2014	National Registration
RYEGRASS, PERENNIAL, FORAGE TYPE				
	INTRADA	Intrada	6/16/2014	National Registration
	LACTAL		7/3/2014	National Registration
	TORONTO	Toronto	6/16/2014	National Registration
SOYBEAN, OILSEED				
	23-60RY	FLZ612A4-C0YNN, 01045637	1/13/2014	National Registration
	27-12RY	MK0411A6-D0AAC, A1035445	1/13/2014	National Registration
	31-61RY	EV2411B8-C0AAC, A1035881	1/13/2014	National Registration
	5A050RR2	DA06G1203	4/4/2014	National Registration
	5A075RR2	DA08G1204	4/4/2014	National Registration
	5A105RR2	DA12G1206	4/4/2014	National Registration
	5A150RR2	DA14G1209	4/4/2014	National Registration
	AKRAS R2	CFS12.3.02 R2, CKX4111 R2, CS084.027.03.11-L012A	5/29/2014	National Registration
	ALLARD R2	SC12-997	8/1/2014	National Registration
	ARIUS	PR1309401	8/1/2014	National Registration
	CAMARO R2	FL0411A3-D0AAC, A1035309	1/13/2014	National Registration
	CF14GR	RM1010B5-B1AAC, A1037427	1/13/2014	National Registration
	CORVETTE R2	FL0811A3-D0AAC, A1035325	1/13/2014	National Registration
	HERO R2	FLZ412A7-C0YNN, 01045640	1/13/2014	National Registration
	HS 14RYS44	DA14G1207-DL10CR148128	4/22/2014	National Registration
	HS 15RYS45	DA15G1208	4/4/2014	National Registration
	HS 21CS43	e2162	6/25/2014	National Registration
	HS 25RYS47	DA25G1214	4/4/2014	National Registration
	HS 28RYS48	DA28G1216	4/4/2014	National Registration
	KATONDA R2	CS084.047.07.07-L004A, CFS12.7.02 R2, CKX4110 R2	5/29/2014	National Registration
	KEBEK	SEMS09-203	4/3/2014	National Registration
	KENDO R2	PR1319110R2	8/1/2014	National Registration
	LISA	SEMS09-163	4/3/2014	National Registration
	LS 002R24N	MKZ612A2-C0YNN, 01045639	1/13/2014	National Registration
	LS 005R24	MKZ112A1-C0YNN, 01045648	2/11/2014	National Registration
	LS003R24N	MKZ212A1-C0YNN, 01045646, CFS13.2.02 R2	2/11/2014	National Registration
	MALIBU R2	FN2811A7-D0AAC, A1035341, 2714R2, 28N44, 2907R2, EXP280-13, X2804	1/13/2014	National Registration
	MARULA	PR1309613	8/1/2014	National Registration
	MATEO R2	PR1223422R2	8/1/2014	National Registration
	NANOOK R2	MK0411A7-D0AAC, A1035446, CFS13.3.02 R2 (Synonym AG0434 in USA)	1/13/2014	National Registration

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	NSC GLADSTONE RR2Y	MKZ412A4-C0YNN, 01045642	1/13/2014	National Registration
	NSC SANFORD R2Y	009G12A1 (Can), DL09CR102136 (USA)	9/30/2014	National Registration
	OSAKA	1406234	7/24/2014	National Registration
	P008T22R2	PH13001, XB007G13	3/25/2014	National Registration
	P008T70R	PH13003	3/25/2014	National Registration
	P01T23R	PH13002	3/25/2014	National Registration
	P06T28R	PH13011	3/25/2014	National Registration
	P12T82R	PH13102	3/25/2014	National Registration
	P15T83R	PH13105	3/25/2014	National Registration
	P33T72R	PH13307	3/25/2014	National Registration
	PRO 2775 R2	FL0411A1-D0BAT, A1036601	1/13/2014	National Registration
	PS 0035 NR2	MKZ611A3-C0AAC, A1026442, RB00521R2N, 0053, 55G14, K2-0052	1/13/2014	National Registration
	PS 2945 NR2	BN2811C9-C0AAC, A1035957, (Synonym AG2834 in USA)	1/13/2014	National Registration
	S00-N6	MKZ710A4-B1AAC, A1037495	1/13/2014	National Registration
	S07-B6	0W1117461	6/25/2014	National Registration
	S12-H2	AR1112511	6/25/2014	National Registration
	S15-P1	AR1211262	6/25/2014	National Registration
	S16-F5	AR1100280	9/30/2014	National Registration
	S19-Z9	WN1118297	6/25/2014	National Registration
	S27-J7	SJ1114205	7/24/2014	National Registration
	S28-A2	WN1013170	1/13/2014	National Registration
	S31-R2	WN117512	8/1/2014	National Registration
	S34-Z1		8/1/2014	National Registration
	SANOPI R2	EV2310B7-B1AAC, A1037403, C4M13005, (Synonym AG2534 in USA)	1/13/2014	National Registration
	SANTO R2	FL0411C7-D0AAC, A1035311	1/13/2014	National Registration
	TH 34006R2Y	MKZ212A2-C0YNN, 01045647	1/13/2014	National Registration
	TORINO R2	MK0711C8-C0AAC, A1035698	1/13/2014	National Registration
SUNFLOWER, HYBRID, NON-OILSEED				
	BELLA	ES Bella	9/8/2014	National Registration
	PANTHER DMR	x3270	2/20/2014	National Registration
	ROYAL	ES Royal	9/8/2014	National Registration
	ROYAL HYBRID 400CL		4/3/2014	National Registration
TIMOTHY				
	SUMMERGRAZE	DP 70-9802	10/31/2014	National Registration
TRITICALE, SPRING				
	ELEVATOR	ACS 58412	4/3/2014	National Registration
	MYRINA	CFT1006	9/23/2014	Regional Registration
	VIKKI	CFT1007	9/23/2014	Regional Registration
WHEAT, DURUM				
	AAC CABRI	DT840, A0423-KB02	9/8/2014	Regional Registration
	AAC DURAFIELD	DT 832	1/24/2014	Regional Registration
	AAC SPITFIRE	DT844, A0457-RA01	7/11/2014	Regional Registration
	CDC CARBIDE	DT574, D05X.81.025	8/1/2014	Regional Registration
	CDC FORTITUDE	DT570, D03X.48.013	7/3/2014	Regional Registration
WHEAT, SPELT				
	CDC SILEX	04SPELT49	11/13/2013	Regional Registration
WHEAT, SPRING				
	AAC W1876	BW957, B0418-JB41A	9/30/2014	Regional Registration
	AAC NRG097	GP097, C0503-HY*02	7/24/2014	Regional Registration

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	AAC PENHOLD	HY1319, CO401-HH45E	7/11/2014	Regional Registration
	AAC PREVAIL	BW462, BD112A*B0496 ((tested as the varietal blend)	1/13/2014	Regional Registration
	BANGOR	05SW328.127	3/5/2014	Regional Registration
	CDC PRIMEPURPLE	GP062, PIG98027	11/13/2013	Regional Registration
	CDC TITANIUM	PT584, W07188	1/13/2014	Regional Registration
	CDC WHITEWOOD	HW612, HW07038	11/13/2013	Regional Registration
	COLEMAN	PT765, Entry 7 Parkland B 2009, 0518*F4SSD43	2/5/2014	Regional Registration
	MOKA	06SW321.111	2/20/2014	Regional Registration
	POKONA	08SW08	2/20/2014	Regional Registration
	ROCKET	06SW319.03	2/20/2014	Regional Registration
	SY087	GP087	9/8/2014	Regional Registration
	SY995	HY995	9/8/2014	Regional Registration
	THORSBY	BW947, 09BA0120, 0527*F4SSD50	8/21/2014	Regional Registration
	WFT 603	WFT 603, GP 119, Y05-02-L11-S3	1/13/2014	Regional Registration
WHEAT, WINTER				
	25W31	W020801A2, YW11H, XW11H	8/15/2014	Regional Registration
	GALLUS	CM5-96378	4/4/2014	Regional Registration
	HY 412-SRW	TW412-011 (DANW1001)	9/8/2014	Regional Registration
	MARKER	UGRC C5-116	1/13/2014	Regional Registration
	PRIESLEY	SC-06215R	6/25/2014	Regional Registration
	UGRC RING	UGRC C2-line 78	4/28/2014	National Registration

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PRAIRIE GRAIN DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (PGDC) 2014 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Prairie Grain Development Committee (PGDC) facilitates the exchange of information relevant to the development of improved cultivars of grain crops for the Canadian Prairies. In 2014, the committee recommended the following lines for registration.

BARLEY

BT596 – Six row general purpose barley proposed by J.M. Nyachiro, P.E. Juskiw, J.H. Helm, K. Xi, K.T. Turkington, Y.A. Kabeta and F. Capettini, Field Crop Development Centre, Alberta Agriculture, Lacombe, Alta.

HB12321 – Two row hulless barley proposed by A. Beattie, B.G. Rossnagel, & T. Zatorski, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

HB623 – Two row hulless barley proposed by J.M. Nyachiro, P.E. Juskiw, J.H. Helm, K. Xi, K.T. Turkington, Y.A. Kabeta and F. Capettini, Field Crop Development Centre, Alberta Agriculture, Lacombe, Alta.

SR440 – Six row malting barley proposed by B. Harvey, B. Rossnagel, A. Beattie, & T. Zatorski. University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

TR07921 – (Registered as CDC PlatinumStar) Two row malting barley proposed by Y. Tokizono, T. Hoki, W. Saito, M. Kihara, K. Ogushi, Sapporo Breweries, A. Beattie, B.G. Rossnagel, & B.L. Harvey, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

TR11127 – Two row malting barley proposed by A. Beattie, B.G. Rossnagel, & T. Zatorski, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

TR12733 – Two row general purpose barley proposed by D. Clark, Westbred, Idaho Falls, Idaho, and J. Anderson, CPS Crop Development, Calgary, Alta., and M. McKay, Highland Specialty Grain, Moses Lake, Washington.

TR12735 – Two row general purpose barley proposed by D. Clark, Westbred, Idaho Falls, Idaho, and J. Anderson, CPS Crop Development, Calgary, Alta., and M. McKay, Highland Specialty Grain, Moses Lake, Washington.

BEANS

3458-7 – This navy bean is a high yielding, indeterminate line with maturity two to three days earlier than the check variety, Envoy. It has similar pod clearance and lodging scores to Envoy. It is resistant to anthracnose races 73 and 105. This line would be well suited to the Saskatchewan growing environment and its larger seed size would allow it to be grown on dryland without compromising seed size. Over nine station years, 3458-7 yielded 136 percent relative to the navy check, Envoy. The line has good canning quality attributes, similar to or better than Envoy. The height, pod clearance and lodging scores are also similar to Envoy. Seed weight of 3458-7 is a bit large if grown under irrigation. Developed by the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

H60111 – H60111 is a high yielding navy bean line with better seed quality and better common bacterial blight tolerance than the check variety, Envoy. The seed quality rating for H60111 is 2.2 — better than Envoy at 2.9 and T9903 at 2.8 — with a slightly smaller seed weight than the checks. The line has similar white mould tolerance to Envoy. It is susceptible to anthracnose races 73 and 105, whereas the check cultivar Envoy is resistant to race 73. Due to its full season maturity (eight days longer than Envoy and six days longer than T9903), this line would be most suited to production in southern Manitoba and Ontario. Developed by Dow AgroSciences (Hyland Seeds) in Grand Forks, North Dakota.

H60224 – H60224 is a high yielding navy bean line with excellent seed quality and good common bacterial blight tolerance. H60224 is higher yielding than the check variety Envoy but slightly lower than the check T9903. The seed quality of H60224 is rated at 2.7, better than the checks Envoy (2.8) and T9903 (2.9). The line has similar white mould tolerance to Envoy, and is susceptible to anthracnose races 73 and 105, whereas the check cultivar, Envoy, is resistant to race 73. This line would be most suited to production in Ontario and southern Manitoba. Developed by Dow AgroSciences (Hyland Seeds) in Grand Forks, North Dakota.

L09BS520 – This black, shiny bean line is a high yielding line adapted to southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. The seed yield of L09BS520 is higher (107 percent) of AC Black Diamond. The line exhibits a low incidence of common bacterial blight compared to AC Black Diamond. L09BS520 has an upright growth habit, with lodging resistance and seed weight similar to AC Black Diamond. Cooking and canning quality is similar to AC Black Diamond. The line is slightly later maturing (1 day later) than AC Black Diamond. L09BS520 is susceptible to anthracnose races 73 and 105, similar to AC Black Diamond, and exhibited higher white mould incidence and severity compared to AC Black Diamond. Developed by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), Lethbridge, Alta.

NA6-72-2 – NA6-27-2 is a high-yielding navy bean line with upright indeterminate growth, good lodging resistance, good seed quality and early maturity. Over seven station-years, the average yield of NA6-27-2 was 106 percent of Envoy and 94 percent of T9903. The line is adapted to production in

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southern Manitoba with average maturity the same as Envoy (101 days), and slightly earlier than T9903 (102 days). The plant height of NA6-27-2 (66 cm) was intermediate between Envoy (58 cm) and T9903 (79 cm). The average seed size (grams per 1,000 seeds) of NA6-27-2 was 185, similar to Envoy at 193 but smaller than T9903 at 211. The overall canning quality rating of NA6-27-2 was similar to Envoy or T9903. NA6-27-2 had better white mould resistance ratings than Envoy or T9903, and better common bacterial blight resistance than Envoy. NA6-27-2 carries the SU91 SCAR marker for common bacterial blight resistance. NA6-27-2 is susceptible to anthracnose races 73 and 105, while T9903 is resistant to both races, and Envoy is resistant to race 73 but susceptible to race 105. The line was developed by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), Morden, Man.

FLAX

FP2354 – No description provided

FP2357 – No description provided

FP2376 – (Registered as Westlin 72). FP2376 is a flax line developed by CPS Canada. The yield of FP2376 (2480 kg/ha) is significantly higher than CDC Bethune (2310 kg/ha) across the Western Canadian flax growing zones. In comparison to Flanders, FP2376 has similar oil-free protein content and improved lodging resistance (-0.6). It also has significantly higher seed size (+0.2 g/1000 seeds), higher oil content (+1.5 percent) and higher iodine number (+0.6) compared to Flanders. The maturity of FP2376 is significantly later than Flanders (two days later) and its alpha-linolenic acid content is significantly lower than Flanders (-0.6 percent). FP2376 is 100 percent resistant to rust race 371 and moderately resistant to fusarium wilt (2.9).

FP2385 – No description provided

FP2388 – No description provided

LENTILS

3592-13 – 3592-13 is a green cotyledon lentil line suited to the small green market class. The yield of 3592-13 was 114 percent of the check CDC Viceroy and higher than CDC Maxim and CDC Imvincible in the supplementary data. The seed size, seed coat colour, flowering time, maturity and plant height are very similar to that of CDC Viceroy. The lodging tolerance appears to be better than that of CDC Viceroy. This line has a similar disease resistance profile to CDC Viceroy. It is not tolerant to imidazolinone herbicides. Developed by the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

3646-4 – 3646-4 is a high yielding red cotyledon lentil line. Over two years of testing, the yield of 3646-4 was 108 percent of the check variety CDC Maxim. In supplementary trials the yield of 3646-5 was 113 percent of CDC Maxim under high yield potential conditions. The seed coat colour, cotyledon colour, flowering time, maturity, plant height and seed weight were similar to CDC Maxim. Seed diameter was slightly less than that of CDC Maxim but seed thickness, measured as a percentage above 6.5/64" slotted screens, was higher than that of CDC Maxim, making 3646-4 more suitable for lentil dehulling. 3646-4 has similar disease resistance characteristics to CDC Maxim. This line is not tolerant to imidazolinone herbicides. Developed by the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

3954-105 – 3954-105 is a high yielding green cotyledon lentil line. The yield of 3954-105 was 121 percent of the check CDC Viceroy and higher than the large green and small red checks. 3954-105 has improved lodging tolerance compared to CDC Viceroy. The seed is slightly larger than CDC Viceroy, but in the acceptable range for the small green market class. Seed coat colour is similar to the large green check, but less green than CDC Viceroy, which may affect perception of quality in some, but not all markets for small green lentils. 3954-105 has a similar disease resistance profile to CDC Viceroy. The line is not tolerant to imidazolinone herbicides. Developed by the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

4371-4 – 4371-4 is a red cotyledon lentil line suited to the small red market class. The yield of 4371-4 was 110 percent of the check variety CDC Maxim in two years of testing. The seed diameter and seed thickness were slightly less than that of CDC Maxim but still acceptable for the small red market class. Cotyledon colour and seed coat colour of 4371-4 are similar to those of CDC Maxim. The disease resistance profile is similar to that of CDC Maxim. Lodging scores for 4371-4 are improved compared to CDC Maxim, and flowering is delayed by two days compared to CDC Maxim. This line is not tolerant to imidazolinone herbicides. Developed by the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

IBC 550 – IBC 550 is a small, red cotyledon lentil line. The yield of IBC 550 was slightly higher than that of the red cotyledon check CDC Maxim. In supplementary trials, the yield was 108 percent of CDC Maxim under environmental conditions that led to the highest recorded average yield for the lentil crop in Saskatchewan. Seed coat colour, cotyledon colour, flowering time, maturity, plant height and seed weight were similar to CDC Maxim. Seed diameter was slightly less than that of CDC Maxim but seed thickness, measured as a percentage above 6.5/64" slotted screens, was much higher (49 percent) than that of CDC Maxim (32 percent). Seeds of IBC 550 are plumper, and therefore more suitable for lentil dehulling. IBC 550 is also tolerant to the imidazolinone herbicides imazethapyr and imazamox. IBC 550 has similar disease resistance characteristics to CDC Maxim. Developed by the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

IBC 697 – IBC 697 has seed coat characteristics suitable for the Spanish brown market – gray seed coat with fine dots, yellow cotyledons and seed weight between 35 and 40 mg. It is the first Spanish brown lentil with imidazolinone tolerance. Yield performance was closest to CDC Improve. In supplementary regional trials, the yield of IBC 697 was 108 percent of CDC SB-2 — another variety currently grown for the Spanish Brown market class — under environmental conditions that led to the highest recorded average yield for the lentil crop in Saskatchewan. Seed coat colour, cotyledon colour, flowering time, maturity, plant height and seed weight were similar to CDC SB-2. IBC 697 is also tolerant to the imidazolinone herbicides imazethapyr and imazamox. IBC 697 has similar disease resistance characteristics compared to CDC Maxim. Developed by the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

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IBC 719 – IBC 719 is a red cotyledon lentil line suitable for the small red market class. The yield of IBC 719 was higher (106 percent) than that of the red cotyledon check CDC Maxim. Flowering date was three days later than CDC Maxim, and maturity was one day later, normally associated with higher yield potential in southern regions of lentil production. Canopy height was three centimeters greater than CDC Maxim. Seed coat colour, cotyledon colour, plant height, seed weight and other seed characteristics were similar to CDC Maxim. Like CDC Maxim, IBC 719 is tolerant to the imidazolinone herbicides imazethapyr and imazamox. IBC 719 has similar disease resistance characteristics compared to CDC Maxim. Developed by the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

OATS

OT3066 – Milling oat proposed by A.D. Beattie, B.G. Rossnagel, & T. Zatorski, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

OT6007 – Milling oat proposed by Jim Dyck, Oat Advantage, Saskatoon, Sask.

PEAS

MP1867 – MP1867 is a green cotyledon field pea with significantly better bleaching resistance and green color intensity than the check varieties CDC Striker and Cooper. MP1867 is similar in yield to the check CDC Striker, and 11 percent lower than Cooper over 21 station-years. The line is slightly earlier maturing with a maturity rating similar to CDC Striker, but two days earlier than Cooper. MP1867 is resistant to powdery mildew, same as Cooper, whereas CDC Striker is susceptible to powdery mildew. MP1867 is similar to the check varieties in reactions to mycosphaerella blight and fusarium wilt. Developed by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), Lacombe, Alta.

MP1907 – MP1907 is a high-yielding, yellow cotyledon field pea. The line yielded 18 percent higher than CDC Golden and eight percent higher than Agassiz over 17 location-years in the 2011-2012 Field Pea Cooperative Registration Test. MP1907 has a rounder shape than the check varieties. Maturity is approximately two to three days later than the check varieties. MP1907 is resistant to powdery mildew. It is better than the check varieties in reaction to mycosphaerella blight, but susceptible to fusarium wilt. Developed by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), Lacombe, Alta.

CM3404 – CM 3404 is a high-yielding, yellow cotyledon field pea line, with good lodging resistance. CM 3404 was 12 percent higher yielding than CDC Golden and two percent higher yielding than Agassiz over 21 station-years. CM 3404 is similar to the check varieties for lodging. It is equal to the check variety Agassiz for days to maturity, and is two days later than CDC Golden. The seed size of CM 3404 is significantly larger than the check varieties with a seed coat breakage rating that is not significantly higher than the check varieties. Developed by Limagrain Nederland BV, The Netherlands.

CDC 3007-6 – CDC 3007- 6 is a green cotyledon, semi-leafless field pea line, that has an improved yield (109 percent) compared to the mean of the green checks, CDC Striker and Cooper. The line's medium vine length is longer than the checks to provide increased competitiveness. It has good lodging resistance, similar to the checks. CDC 3007-6 has a medium maturity, the same as Cooper and two days later than CDC Striker. It has a medium seed size, similar to CDC Striker but smaller than Cooper, with a low seed coat breakage percentage, less than Cooper, but slightly more than CDC Striker. CDC 3007-6 has a moderate protein concentration, similar to Cooper and lower than CDC Striker. The cooking time is similar to the checks. The line is powdery mildew resistant with fair mycosphaerella blight resistance and fair fusarium wilt resistance, similar to the checks. Developed by the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

CDC 3519-8 – CDC 3519-8 is a green cotyledon, semi-leafless field pea line. It has improved yield (108 percent) compared to the mean of the green checks, CDC Striker and Cooper. The medium vine length, is longer than the checks, providing increased competitiveness. CDC 3519-8 has good lodging resistance, slightly poorer than the checks. The line is one day later in maturity than Cooper, and three days later than CDC Striker. The line's seed is a medium size, smaller than the checks, with a round seed shape similar to CDC Striker, and rounder than Cooper. CDC 3519-8 has a low seed coat breakage percent, less than Cooper, but more than CDC Striker. The seed protein concentration of CDC 3519-8 is higher than that of Cooper but lower than CDC Striker. CDC 3519-8 is powdery mildew resistance, has fair mycosphaerella blight resistance, similar to the checks. Fusarium wilt resistance is fair, similar to CDC Striker, and better than Cooper. Developed by the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

CDC 2936-7 – CDC 2936-7 is a yellow cotyledon, semi-leafless field pea line with improved yield (111 percent) compared to the mean of the yellow checks, CDC Golden and Agassiz. It has good lodging resistance, better than the checks and powdery mildew resistance. The line has a medium maturity, two days later than Agassiz and four days later than CDC Golden, with a similar vine length to the checks. CDC 2936-7 has a medium seed size, larger than the checks, a round seed shape, same as the checks and a low seed coat breakage percent, similar to the checks. The seed of CDC 2936-7 has a moderate protein concentration, similar to the check variety Agassiz and less than CDC Golden. The cooking time for CDC 2936-7 is moderate, slightly slower than the check varieties. Similar to the checks, CDC 2936-7 has fair mycosphaerella blight resistance and fair fusarium wilt resistance. Developed by the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

CDC 2942-4 – CDC 2942-4 is a yellow cotyledon, semi-leafless field pea line. The line offers improved yield (116 percent) compared to the mean of the yellow checks, CDC Golden and Agassiz. Vine length is medium, which is longer than the checks, and therefore increases competitiveness. CDC 2942-4 is rated for good lodging resistance, similar to Agassiz, and slightly better than CDC Golden. It has a medium maturity, one day later than Agassiz, and three days later than CDC Golden. The seed of CDC 2942-4 is medium sized, slightly larger than the checks. The seed is slightly blockier than the checks and has a low seed coat breakage percent, similar to CDC Golden, and less than Agassiz. CDC 2942-4

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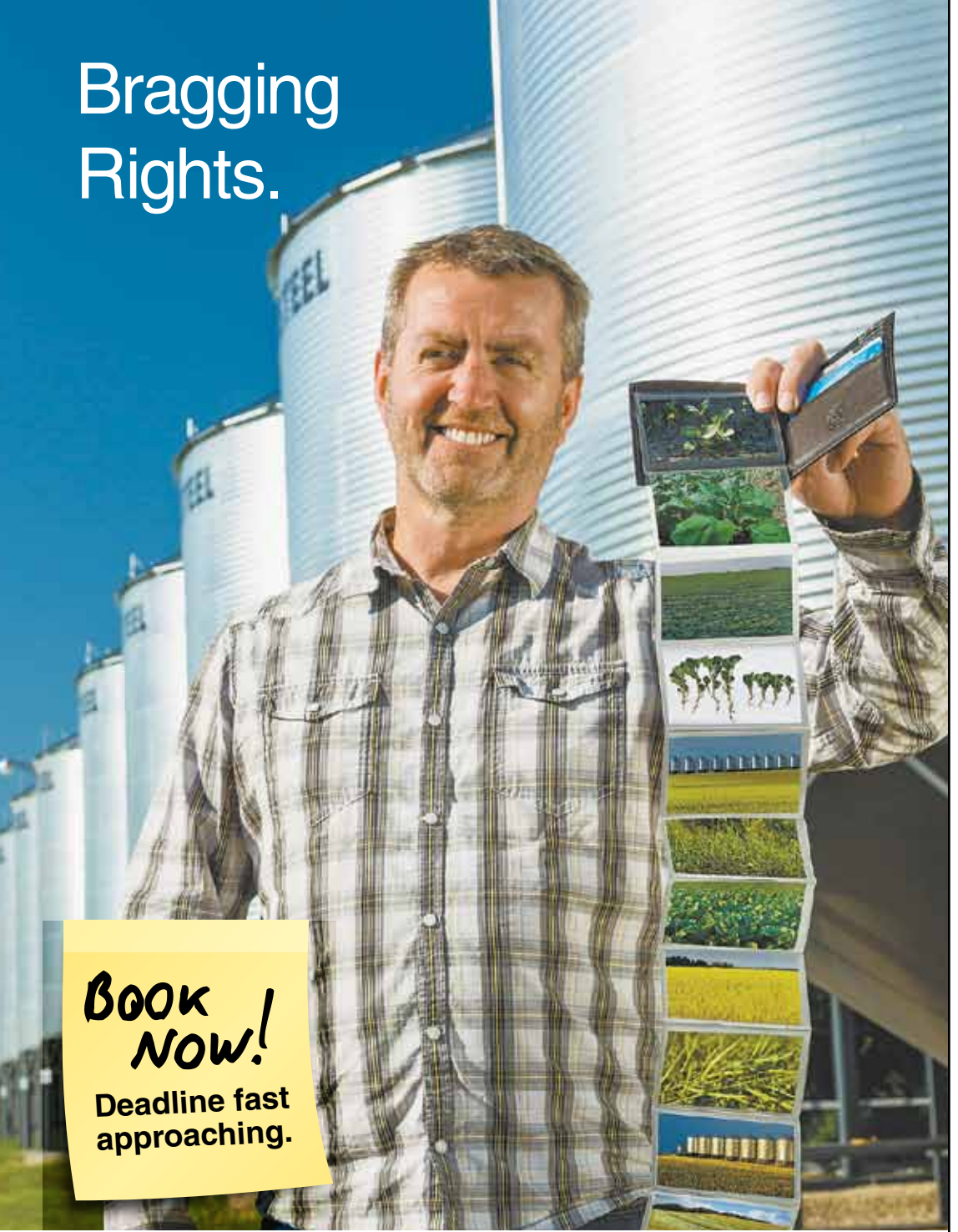

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seed has a moderate protein concentration, similar to Agassiz, and slightly less than CDC Golden. The cooking time of CDC 2942-4 is similar to the checks. The line is powdery mildew resistant, with fair mycosphaerella blight resistance, similar to the checks and fair fusarium wilt resistance, similar to Agassiz, slightly better than CDC Golden. Developed by the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

CDC 2949-20 – CDC 2949-20 is a yellow cotyledon, semi- leafless field pea line. It yields 110 percent of the mean of yellow check varietiess, CDC Golden and Agassiz. It has better lodging resistance than the checks. CDC 2949-20 has a medium vine length, longer than the checks, therefore providing increased competitiveness. Maturity is medium, two days later than Agassiz and four days later than CDC Golden. CDC 2949-20 has a medium seed size, larger than the checks, and a round seed shape, similar to the checks. Seed coat breakage percent is low, similar to the checks. The seed of CDC 2949-20 has a moderate protein concentration, similar to Agassiz, and lower than CDC Golden with a moderate cooking time, slightly slower than the check varieties. CDC 2949-20 is powdery mildew resistant, with fair mycosphaerella blight resistance, similar to the checks and fair fusarium wilt resistance, slightly poorer than the check variety Agassiz. Developed by the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

CDC 3094-5 – CDC 3094-5 is a yellow cotyledon, semi-leafless field pea line. It has improved yield (107 percent) compared to the mean of the yellow checks, CDC Golden and Agassiz, with a jumbo seed size, larger than the checks. The lodging resistance of CDC 3094-5 is better than the checks. The line has a medium vine length, longer than the checks, for increased competitiveness. Maturity ias rated as medium, maturing one day later than Agassiz, and three days later than CDC Golden. CDC 3094-5 has a slightly more blocky shape than the checks, with a low seed coat breakage percent, similar Agassiz, and slightly greater than CDC Golden. The seed protein concentration is similar to the checks and the seed has a moderate cooking time, similar to the checks. CDC 3094-5 is resistant to powdery mildew, with fair mycosphaerella blight resistance, similar to the checks and fair fusarium wilt resistance, also similar to the checks. Developed by the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

CDC 3100-4 – CDC 3100-4 is a yellow cotyledon, semi-leafless field pea with improved yield (109 percent) compared to the mean of the yellow checks, CDC Golden and Agassiz. The line has good lodging re-

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sistance, better than the checks. The medium vine length of this line is longer than the checks, providing increased competitiveness. The seed shape of CDC 3100-4 is slightly blocky compared to the checks, and the seed size is a medium size, similar to CDC Golden but slightly smaller than Agassiz. This line has medium maturity, equal to Agassiz, and two days later than CDC Golden. The seed of CDC 3100-4 has a moderate protein concentration, slightly lower than the checks. The seed coat breakage percent of CDC 3100-4 is low, similar to CDC Golden and less than Agassiz. The seed has a moderate cooking time, similar to the checks. This line is powdery mildew resistant, with fair mycosphaerella blight resistance, similar to the checks and fair fusarium wilt resistance, similar to Agassiz and slightly better than CDC Golden. Developed by the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

RYE

RT209 – Hybrid rye line proposed by D.B. Fowler. Special considerations: Interim.

RT210 – Hybrid rye line proposed by D.B. Fowler. Special considerations: Interim.

TRITICALE

T225 – Triticale line proposed by H. Randhawa.

WHEAT

BW472 – Bread wheat line proposed by P. Hucl and C. Briggs.

BW479 – Bread wheat line proposed by F. Kirigwi, C. Butti, S. Phillips. Special considerations: Contains Sm1 gene, midge resistant.

BW483 – Bread wheat line proposed by D.G Humphreys, S. Fox. Special considerations: Contains Sm1 gene, midge resistant.

BW485 – Bread wheat line proposed by D.G Humphreys, S. Fox. Special considerations: Contains Sm1 gene, midge resistant.

BW487 – Bread wheat line proposed by D.G Humphreys, S. Fox. Special considerations: Organic system (breeding/production).

BW957 – Bread wheat line proposed by R. Cuthbert.

BW961 – Bread wheat line proposed by

DT570 – Durum wheat line proposed by C. Pozniak, C. Briggs. Special considerations: Solid stemmed line. Wheat sawfly resistant.

DT574 – Durum wheat line proposed by C. Pozniak, J. Clarke, C. Briggs. Special considerations: Contains Sm1 gene, midge resistant.

DT575 – Durum wheat line proposed by C. Pozniak, J. Clarke, C. Briggs. Special considerations: Contains Sm1 gene, midge resistant.

DT840 – Durum wheat line proposed by R. DePauw. Special considerations: Solid stemmed line. Wheat sawfly resistant.

DT844 – Durum wheat line proposed by R. DePauw.

HW363 – Hard White Wheat line proposed by R. Cuthbert.

PT245 – Bread wheat line proposed by by R. Cuthbert.

PT468 – Bread wheat line proposed by D.G. Humphreys.

PT637 – Bread wheat line proposed by F. Kirigwi, C. Butti, S. Phillips.

PT769 – Bread wheat line proposed by D. Spaner.

SWS427 – Soft white wheat line proposed by H. Randhawa, R. Graf, R. Sadasiviah.

W495 – Winter wheat line proposed by R. Graf.

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CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY - PROPOSED LIST OF VARIETY REGISTRATION CANCELLATIONS

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency and the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) have adopted a protocol for cancellation of variety registrations by request of the Canadian representative and breeder of a given variety.

Under the protocol, a three year notification of cancellation period will apply to varieties of all crop kinds except hybrid canola and rapeseed. Hybrid canola and rapeseed will require a one year notification period.

This timeline enables the Canadian representative and breeder to ensure that seed stocks of the variety can be cleared from the market.

It also ensures that commercial grain growers have been adequately notified in advance of cancellation, so that commercial grain stocks of that variety can be cleared from system.

The notification period helps farmers to plan for the future and minimize any financial risk to their businesses.

Notifications of varietal cancellations will be posted Aug. 1 in each calendar year and the notification period will commence from that date forward.

The registrar of the CFIA's variety registration office will cancel the registration of a variety under the following conditions:

- if the variety has been altered in such a manner as to convert it to a variety that is registered under a different name;
- if the variety has been found to be indistinguishable from another variety already registered or known to exist;
- if the variety is of a crop kind or species no longer subject to the variety registration requirements,or;
- if the registrant of the variety requests cancellation and has the written permission of the breeder of that variety.

Objections to any proposed cancellations must be submitted in writing before the proposed cancellation date to the Variety Registration Office, Canadian Food Inspection Agency, 59 Camelot Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0Y9, or by facsimile to 613-773-7115.

Crop Kind	Variety	Reg. #	Date Registered	Date Posted	Date of Cancellation
Two-Row Hulless Spring Barley	CDC Dawn	4146	5/26/1995	8/1/2012	10/19/2014
Durum Wheat	Sceptre	2549	7/5/1985	8/1/2012	10/24/2014
Russian Wildrye	Mayak	1322	3/12/1971	8/1/2012	8/1/2015
Tobacco Flue-Cured	AC Cheng	3934	4/21/1994	8/1/2012	8/1/2015
Spring Canola	46A76	4924	5/5/1999	8/1/2014	8/1/2015
Oilseed Flax	CDC Valour	4440	12/23/1996	8/1/2014	8/1/2015
Sweet Yellow Blossom Clover	Yukon	1255	2/27/1970	10/1/2013	8/1/2016
Perennial Ryegrass	Fantoom	2607	1/1/1986	8/1/2013	8/1/2016
Annual Ryegrass	Roberta	3826	10/12/1993	8/1/2013	8/1/2016
Annual Ryegrass	Ajax	3894	3/14/1994	8/1/2013	8/1/2016
Yellow Field Pea	Mustang	4103	4/12/1995	8/1/2013	8/1/2016
Oilseed soybean	0800RR*	6248	4/4/2007	8/1/2014	8/1/2017
Oilseed soybean	CeryxRR*	6262	4/13/2007	8/1/2014	8/1/2017
Oilseed soybean	Lanark*	6141	5/24/2006	8/1/2014	8/1/2017
Oilseed soybean	Moncalm*	6140	5/24/2006	8/1/2014	8/1/2017
Oilseed soybean	Renfrew*	6249	4/4/2007	8/1/2014	8/1/2017
Oilseed soybean	Storm	6447	4/24/2008	8/1/2014	8/1/2017
Manteca type field bean	Prim	4691	3/5/1998	8/1/2014	8/1/2017
Green field pea	Venture	5152	6/14/2000	8/1/2014	8/1/2017
Oilseed Flax	CDC Arras	4753	5/19/1998	8/1/2014	8/1/2017
Oilseed Flax	Flanders	3090	4/14/1989	8/1/2014	8/1/2017
Oilseed Flax	Somme	3091	4/14/1989	8/1/2014	8/1/2017

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SASKATCHEWAN PEDIGREED SEED GROWERS

DIRECTORY OF CROP VARIETIES

This list was prepared by the Canadian Seed Growers Association. It includes varieties eligible for sale in Canada and seed crops issued certificates as of Nov. 1, 2014. CSGA assumes no responsibility for errors or omissions.
The pedigreed class code is listed after the grower's phone number. S = Select; F = Foundation; R = Registered; C = Certified.

ALFALFA						
3010						
Marchildon, Vince & Daniel	Zenon Park	(306)-767-2455				C
4010BR						
Gourley, Bruce D.	Watson	(306)-287-3127				C
4030						
Ratzlaff, Andrew Kenneth	Carrot River	(306)-768-2874				C
ALGONQUIN						
Ag-Vision Seeds Ltd.	Carrot River	(306)-768-3335				C
Aitken, Robert	Eyebrow	(306)-759-2700				C
Bueckert, Phil	Eyebrow	(306)-759-2076				C
Lalonde, Lucien	Tisdale	(306)-767-2650				C
Le Bras, Mart & Evan	Arborfield	(306)-769-8506				C
Marchildon, Joel	Zenon Park	(306) 812-8419				C
Weighill, William A. & Ron	Carrot River	(306)-768-3560				C
PHABULOUS						
Ag-Vision Seeds Ltd.	Carrot River	(306)-768-3335				C
Meier, Garry L.	Ridgedale	(306) 873-7652				C
BARLEY						
AAC SYNERGY						
Ardell, Terrence, Michael, Joanne & Theresa	Vanscoy	(306)-668-4415	S			
Syngenta Canada Inc.,	Melfort	(306)-752-5397	S	F	R	
Wylie, Leslie Dale	Biggar	(306)-948-2807				C
AC METCALFE						
Berscheid, K.N.; B.; E.K.; .S.; C. & Y.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2602				C
Beuker, Allan Daniel	Melfort	(306)-752-4810				C
Boyes, Douglas John	Kelvington	(306)-327-4980				C
Edmunds, Greg & Glen	Tisdale	(306)-873-4780				C
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235				C
Floberg, Barry, Delana, Devin & Brandon	Shaunavon	(306)-297-2087				C
Fraser, Scott & Shawn	Pambrun	(306)-741-0475				C
Frederick, Blaine	Watson	(306)-287-3977				C
Girodat, Gerald	Shaunavon	(306)-297-2563				C
Heavin, G. Harvey & G. Ryan	Melfort	(306)-752-4171				C
Hleck, Lloyd G.	Nipawin	(306)-862-2155				C
Laxdal, G.M.; Blyth, D., Gregory, Wayne, Richard & Quinn & Bolt, Glen A.	Wynyard	(306)-554-2078	S		R	
Lung Seeds Ltd.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2414				C
Medernach, Louis J. & Kim L.	Cudworth	(306)-256-3991				C
Novak, Orrin	Kuroki	(306)-338-2021			R	
Novak, Roy	Wadena	(306)-338-2608				C
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	(306)-563-6244				C
Pastl, Glenn A.	Watson	(306)-287-4243				C
Pratchler, Leander	Muenster	(306)-682-3317				C
Rugg, Robert B., Barry J. & Brian R.	Elstow	(306)-257-3638				C
Seidle, E.; B.; C.& M.	Medstead	(306)-342-4377			R	C
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	(306)-752-4060			R	
Trowell, Kenneth, Larry & Nathan	Saltcoats	(306)-744-2687	S			C
Wiens, Brennan R.	Herschel	(306)-377-2002				C
Woroschuk, Andrew	Calder	(306)-742-4682				C
Wylie, Leslie Dale	Biggar	(306)-948-2807				C
Youzwa, Donald	Nipawin	(306)-862-5690				C
Zwingli, James Trent & Shelley	Melfort	(306)-752-4224				C
BENTLEY						
Cay, Randy D.	Kinistino	(306)-864-3696				C
Fedoruk, Michael J.	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235				C
Yauck, Kevin Rodney	Govan	(306)-484-4555			R	

BRAHMA						
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027	S	F	R	C
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027	S	F	R	C
CDC AUSTENSON						
Ardell, Terrence, Michael, Joanne & Theresa	Vanscoy	(306)-668-4415			R	C
Buziak, Ronald Charles	Mayfair	(306)-445-6556			R	C
Edmunds, Greg & Glen	Tisdale	(306)-873-4780				C
Ennis, Garnet & Neil	Glenavon	(306)-429-2793		F	R	
Girodat, Gerald	Shaunavon	(306)-297-2563			R	
Goossen, Mathew	Stenen	(306) 547-7432				C
Kerber, Greg	Rosthern	(306)-232-4474			R	
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	(306)-563-6244			R	
Palmier, Maurice & Jason	Lafleche	(306)-472-5917			R	
Seidle, E.; B.; C.& M.	Medstead	(306)-342-4377	S			
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	(306)-752-4060		F		C
Wilfing, Raymond John & Ryan John	Meadow Lake	(306)-236-6811			R	C
CDC CARTER						
Hetland, Bill	Naicam	(306)-874-5694				C
CDC COPELAND						
Berscheid, K.N.; B.; E.K.; .S.; C. & Y.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2602	S			C
Denis, Michel P. & Marc	St. Denis	(306)-258-2219				C
Edmunds, Greg & Glen	Tisdale	(306)-873-4780				C
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235				C
Fraser, Scott & Shawn	Pambrun	(306)-741-0475				C
Frederick, Blaine	Watson	(306)-287-3977				C
Friesen, Greg & Brea; Leavins, Brent & Betty Mae	Elrose	(306)-378-4839				C
Heggie, Kyle Robert	Leross	(306)-675-4920				C
Hetland, Bill	Naicam	(306)-874-5694				C
Johnson, Oscar Stuart & Lee Stuart	Margo	(306)-324-4315				C
Kerber, Greg	Rosthern	(306)-232-4474				C
Lutzer, Albert & Latrace, Jim	Lumsden	(306) 530-8433				C
Mayerle, Kris	Tisdale	(306)-873-4261				C
Medernach, Louis J. & Kim L.	Cudworth	(306)-256-3991				C
Novak, Orrin	Kuroki	(306)-338-2021	S			C
Rude, Stanley	Naicam	(306)-874-2359				C
Rugg, Robert B., Barry J. & Brian R.	Elstow	(306)-257-3638				C
Seidle, E.; B.; C.& M.	Medstead	(306)-342-4377			R	C
Toman, Fred & Randy	Guernsey	(306) 365-8386				C
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	(306)-752-4060				C
Trowell, Kenneth, Larry & Nathan	Saltcoats	(306)-744-2687	S		R	
Van Burck, Hans & Marianne	Star City	(306)-863-4377		F	R	
Wilfing, Raymond John & Ryan John	Meadow Lake	(306)-236-6811				C
Wylie, Leslie Dale	Biggar	(306)-948-2807				C
Zwingli, James Trent & Shelley	Melfort	(306)-752-4224			R	
CDC COWBOY						
Van Burck, Hans & Marianne	Star City	(306)-863-4377			R	
CDC FIBAR						
Hetland, Bill	Naicam	(306)-874-5694	S			
Tomtene, Steven & Slind, Daniel	Birch Hills	(306)-749-3447	S	F		C
CDC KINDERSLEY						
Boyes, Douglas John	Kelvington	(306)-327-4980				C
Gregoire, Denis & Rory & Brandon	North Battleford	(306)-445-5516			R	C
Laxdal, G.M.; Blyth, D., Gregory, Wayne, Richard & Quinn & Bolt, Glen A.	Wynyard	(306)-554-2078	S	F		C
Olson, Lyndon	Archerwill	(306)-323-4912				C
Pratchler, Leander	Muenster	(306)-682-3317				C

CDC MARLINA						
Tomtene, Steven & Slind, Daniel	Birch Hills	(306)-749-3447	S	F		
CDC MAVERICK						
Ardell, Terrence, Michael, Joanne & Theresa	Vanscoy	(306)-668-4415			R	
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235		F	R	
Fraser, Scott & Shawn	Pambrun	(306)-741-0475				C
Kerber, Greg	Rosthern	(306)-232-4474				C
Van Burck, Hans & Marianne	Star City	(306)-863-4377	S	F		
CDC MCGWIRE						
Van Burck, Hans & Marianne	Star City	(306)-863-4377				C
CDC MEREDITH						
Cay, Susan M.	Kinistino	(306)-864-3696				C
Edwards, Lawrence R., Donna, Jeff & Mike	Nokomis	(306)-528-2140		F		
Fedoruk, Michael J.	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235	S			
Johnson, Oscar Stuart & Lee Stuart	Margo	(306)-324-4315			R	C
Lung Seeds Ltd.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2414				C
Lutzer, Albert & Latrace, Jim	Lumsden	(306) 530-8433				C
Rude, Stanley	Naicam	(306)-874-2359				C
Shewchuk, Stan, Lorne, Terry, Adam & Michael	Blaine Lake	(306)-497-3503				C
Simpson, John W.	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-9402				C
Trowell, Kenneth, Larry & Nathan	Saltcoats	(306)-744-2687				C
Wakefield, Kristopher, Laurie G. & Monica	Maidstone	(306)-893-2984				C
Wilfing, Raymond John & Ryan John	Meadow Lake	(306)-236-6811				C
Woroschuk, Andrew	Calder	(306)-742-4682				C
CDC PLATINUM STAR						
Tomtene, Steven & Slind, Daniel	Birch Hills	(306)-749-3447	S			
CDC POLAR STAR						
Lung Seeds Ltd.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2414				C
Pfeifer, Robert G.	Lemberg	(306)-335-2532			R	
Wylie, Leslie Dale	Biggar	(306)-948-2807				C
CDC RATTAN						
Hetland, Bill	Naicam	(306)-874-5694	S			
Tomtene, Steven & Slind, Daniel	Birch Hills	(306)-749-3447				C
CELEBRATION						
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235			R	
CHAMPION						
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027		F	R	C
CONLON						
Fedoruk, Michael J.	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235				C
LEGACY						
Berscheid, K.N.; B.; E.K.; .S.; C. & Y.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2602				C
Cay, Randy D.	Kinistino	(306)-864-3696			R	
Fenton, Robin Paul	Tisdale	(306)-873-3234			R	
Hetland, Bill	Naicam	(306)-874-5694			R	
Latrace, Bill	Caronport	(306)-693-2626			R	
NEWDALE						
Cay, Randy D.	Kinistino	(306)-864-3696				C
Wilfing, Raymond John & Ryan John	Meadow Lake	(306)-236-6811				C
BEAN						
CDC WM-2						
Carlson, Grant	Outlook	(306) 867-8400				C
BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL						
LEO						
Ag-Vision Seeds Ltd.	Carrot River	(306)-768-3335				C
BROMEGRASS						
AC KNOWLES						
Ag-Vision Seeds Ltd.	Carrot River	(306)-768-3335				C
ARMADA						
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	(306)-752-4060				C
CARLTON						
Hochbaum, Jack	Wilkie	(306)-843-2054				C
SIGNAL						
Pliska, Ricky	Dorintosh	(306)-236-3329				C
CANARYGRASS						
CDC BASTIA						
Nakonechny; Donald, Coral & Lance	Ruthilda	(306)-932-4409			R	
Woroschuk, Andrew	Calder	(306)-742-4682				C
CANARYSEED						
CANTATE						
Hansen, James S.	Yellow Grass	(306)-465-2525				C
CDC CALVI						
Fast, Walter J. & Linda	Kindersley	(306)-463-3626		F		

Simpson, Thomas H.	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-9402	S	F		
CANOLA / RAPESEED						
EARLY ONE						
Mastin, Robert B.	Sundre	(403)-556-2609				C
SYNERGY						
Fenton, Robin Paul	Tisdale	(306)-873-3234				C
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	(306)-752-4060				C
CHICKPEA						
CDC CONSUL						
Forer, Tim	Avonlea	(306)-868-4433	S			
CDC LEADER						
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649	S	F	R	
Moen, Jim	Cabri	(306)-587-2214	S	F	R	
Reisner, Cecil & Barry	Limerick	(306)-263-2139			R	
Watson, Wayne Donald & Calvin & Mark	Avonlea	(306)-868-4402	S	F	R	C
CDC ORION						
Forer, Tim & Denise	Avonlea	(306)-868-4433				C
Fox, Myles & Trena	Gravelbourg	(306)-648-2800				C
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649	S	F	R	C
Reisner, Cecil & Barry	Limerick	(306)-263-2139			R	C
Stauber, Clayton & Lori	Stewart Valley	(306)-773-7907				C
CDC PALMER						
Fraser, Scott & Shawn	Pambrun	(306)-741-0475	S			
Marcil, Harvey G. & Brent Louis	Moose Jaw	(306)-694-2981	S			
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649	S			
Reisner, Cecil & Barry	Limerick	(306)-263-2139	S			
FABA BEAN						
CDC SNOWDROP						
Baxter, Daniel J.H.	North Battleford	(306)-445-5414	S			
Denis, Michel P. & Marc	St. Denis	(306)-258-2219			R	
Edwards, Lawrence R., Donna, Jeff & Mike	Nokomis	(306)-528-2140	S			
Mayerle, Erwin D.	Tisdale	(306)-873-4261	S			
Mayerle, Garry D.	Tisdale	(306)-873-5993		F		
Peifer, Denton M.	Nipawin	(306)-862-3437			R	
Sopatyk, Jeffery & Patti	Saskatoon	(306)-227-7867	S	F	R	
CDC SSNS-1						
Friesen, Kevin G.	Laird	(604)-882-4936			R	
Mayerle, Erwin D.	Tisdale	(306)-873-4261	S	F	R	
SNOWBIRD						
Sorgard, Graham	Churchbridge	(306)-896-2236				C
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	(306)-752-4060			R	C
TABASCO						
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	(306)-323-4402				C
TABOAR						
Mayerle, Erwin D.	Tisdale	(306)-873-4261		F		
FLAX						
AAC BRAVO						
Berscheid, K.N.; B.; E.K.; .S.; C. & Y.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2602			R	
Cay, Randy D.	Kinistino	(306)-864-3696			R	
Etter, Ken E.	Regina	(306)-789-3504			R	
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235			R	
Fenton, Robin Paul	Tisdale	(306)-873-3234	S	F	R	
Fraser, Scott & Shawn	Pambrun	(306)-741-0475				C
Laxdal, G.M.; Blyth, D., Gregory, Wayne, Richard & Quinn & Bolt, Glen A.	Wynyard	(306)-554-2078	S	F	R	
Lueke, Dennis	Humboldt	(306)-682-5170			R	
McCarthy, Brent	Corning	(306)-224-4848			R	
Palmier, Maurice & Jason	Lafleche	(306)-472-5917				C
Smith, Wayne D.	Limerick	(306)-263-4944				C
Trowell, Leslie	Saltcoats	(306)-744-2684			R	
Yauck, Kevin Rodney	Govan	(306)-484-4555			R	
CDC BETHUNE* (Subject to Additional Certification Requirements (ACRS)/Post Harvest Testing)						
Allan, Raymond N. & Ruth	Corning	(306)-224-4666			R	C
Amos, K. Wayne	Oxbow	(306)-483-2963				C
Bergstrom, Randy M.	Birsay	(306)-573-4625				C
Beuker, Allan Daniel	Melfort	(306)-752-4810				C
Floberg, Barry, Delana, Devin & Brandon	Shaunavon	(306)-297-2087			R	
Fraser, Scott & Shawn	Pambrun	(306)-741-0475			R	
Fritzler, Baine A., Brenda D. & Adam A.	Govan	(306)-484-2010	S	F	R	
Greenshields, Grant, Jim & Callie	Semans	(306)-524-2155			R	
Kennett, Brian Guy	Manor	(306)-448-4813			R	
Keyser, Robert Sean	Cupar	(306)-723-4949				C
Lung Seeds Ltd.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2414	S	F	R	
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649			R	
Needham, Reginald R.	Oxbow	(306)-483-5052			R	

Sandercock, Eric M.	Balcarres	(306)-334-2958				C
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	(306)-752-4060				C
Trowell, Kenneth, Larry & Nathan	Saltcoats	(306)-744-2687			R	
CDC GLAS* (Subject to Additional Certification Requirements (ACRS)/Post Harvest Testing)						
Buziak, Ronald Charles	Mayfair	(306)-445-6556				C
Dutton, David H.& George	Paynton	(306)-895-4306			R	
Gaertner, Lyle	Tisdale	(306)-873-4936			R	
Lung Seeds Ltd.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2414		F		
Shewchuk, Stan, Lorne, Terry, Adam & Michael	Blaine Lake	(306)-497-3503	S			C
Stokke, Shane T.	Watrous	(306)-946-4044				C
CDC NEELA						
Simpson, Greg J.	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-9402		F		
CDC SANCTUARY* (Subject to Additional Certification Requirements (ACRS)/Post Harvest Testing)						
Fraser, Scott & Shawn	Pambrun	(306)-741-0475			R	
Gellner, Clayton S.	Southey	(306)-726-4323				C
Hanley, Erwin & Selina	Regina	(306)-586-4509			R	
Noble, Garry	Mossbank	(306)-354-2679			R	
Palmier, Maurice & Jason	Lafleche	(306)-472-5917			R	
Schmeling, Donald H.	Riceton	(306)-530-1052			R	
CDC SORREL* (Subject to Additional Certification Requirements (ACRS)/Post Harvest Testing)						
Allan, John Garth	Corning	(306)-457-2629				C
Allan, John Richard	Corning	(306) 457-7310	S		R	C
Altwasser, Rodney, Allen R.& Dean	Yellow Grass	(306)-465-2727				C
Berscheid, K.N.; B.; E.K.; .S.; C. & Y.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2602	S	F	R	
Beuker, Allan Daniel	Melfort	(306)-752-4810				C
Boyd, Clare W. & Dale A.	Melfort	(306)-752-2108				C
Carefoot, Floyd Martin, Mark & Scott	Swift Current	(306)-773-6963				C
Edmunds, Greg & Glen	Tisdale	(306)-873-4780				C
Etter, James Raymond	Richardson	(306)-757-1136				C
Fenton, Robin Paul	Tisdale	(306)-873-3234	S	F	R	
Fraser, Edward H. & Glen & Dale	Yarbo	(306)-745-3830			R	
Fraser, Scott & Shawn	Pambrun	(306)-741-0475				C
Girodat, Gerald	Shaunavon	(306)-297-2563				C
Gregoire, Denis & Rory & Brandon	North Battleford	(306)-445-5516				C
Heggie, Kyle Robert	Leross	(306)-675-4920			R	
Heggie, Robert Thomas	Leross	(306)-675-4920				C
Hetland, Bill	Naicam	(306)-874-5694			R	

Hyndman, Neil S.	Balcarres	(306)-334-2914				C
Johnson, Oscar Stuart & Lee Stuart	Margo	(306)-324-4315			R	
Lutzer, Albert & Latrace, Jim	Lumsden	(306) 530-8433				C
Mayerle, Erwin D.	Tisdale	(306)-873-4261			R	
Murray, Scott	Young	(306)-259-4944				C
Nakonechny; Donald, Coral & Lance	Ruthilda	(306)-932-4409				C
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	(306)-563-6244		F		
Ostapovitch, F.G. & Glen	Theodore	(306)-647-2205			R	
Palmier, Maurice & Jason	Lafleche	(306)-472-5917				C
Reisner, Cecil & Barry	Limerick	(306)-263-2139			R	C
Rugg, Robert B., Barry J. & Brian R.	Elstow	(306)-257-3638			R	
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	(306)-323-4402	S	F	R	
Shewchuk, Stan, Lorne, Terry, Adam & Michael	Blaine Lake	(306)-497-3503				C
Simpson, Greg J.	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-9402				C
Smith, Ron T.W. & Barb A.	Limerick	(306)-263-4944				C
Stauber, Clayton & Lori	Stewart Valley	(306)-773-7907			R	
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	(306)-752-4060				C
Van Burck, Hans & Marianne	Star City	(306)-863-4377	S	F	R	
Woroschuk, Andrew	Calder	(306)-742-4682				C
Yauck, Kevin Rodney	Govan	(306)-484-4555				C
PRAIRIE BLUE						
Willner, Brady E.	Davidson	(306)-567-4613				C
PRAIRIE SAPPHIRE						
Gizen, Jason	Prelate	(306) 628-8127				C
PRAIRIE THUNDER						
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235				C
TAURUS						
Trowell, Leslie	Saltcoats	(306)-744-2684			R	
VT50						
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027	S	F		
WESTLIN 71						
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027				C
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027				C
HEMP						
CFX-1						
Hemp Genetics International Inc.	Saskatoon	(604)-882-4936			R	

CFX-2						
Hemp Genetics International Inc.	Saskatoon	(604)-882-4936			R	C
HEMPNUT						
Clancy, Kenneth	Carrot River	(306)-768-2902				C
Enns, Marcel	Carrot River	(306)-768-2172				C
LENTIL						
CDC ASTERIX						
Simpson, Trevor W.	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-9402				C
CDC CHERIE						
Clark, Shaun; Gilchrist, Armand; Gibbings, Neil & Raycraft, James	Rosetown	(306)-831-8963	S			
CDC DAZIL						
Clark, Shaun; Gilchrist, Armand; Gibbings, Neil & Raycraft, James	Rosetown	(306)-831-8963				C
Fast, Walter J. & Linda	Kindersley	(306)-463-3626			R	
Friesen, Greg & Brea; Leavins, Brent & Betty Mae	Elrose	(306)-378-4839				C
Hansen, James S.	Yellow Grass	(306)-465-2525				C
Palmier, Maurice & Jason	Lafleche	(306)-472-5917				C
Simpson, Jamie P.	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-9402				C
Stirton, Brian James	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-2310				C
Straub, Lorne A.	Pense	(306)-345-2390				C
CDC GREENLAND						
Fraser, Scott & Shawn	Pambrun	(306)-741-0475				C
Klym, Roy	Regina	(306)-543-5052				C
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649			R	
Palmier, Maurice & Jason	Lafleche	(306)-472-5917				C
Seymour, Glen Patrick, Donne, Kyle, & Kelly	Stewart Valley	(306)-778-2344			R	C
CDC GREENSTAR						
Bailey, Roy G.	Milden	(306)-935-4702		F		
Bews, W. Kenneth & Brent W.	Eatonia	(306)-967-2440			R	
Fraser, Scott & Shawn	Pambrun	(306)-741-0475	S			
Lutzer, Albert & Latrace, Jim	Lumsden	(306) 530-8433		F		
Marcil, Harvey G. & Brent Louis	Moose Jaw	(306)-694-2981		F		
Mattus, Ronald	Chaplin	(306)-395-2652	S			
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649	S	F		
Moen, Jim	Cabri	(306)-587-2214	S	F	R	
Petruic, Cameron L., Judy & Nick	Avonlea	(306)-868-2294	S	F		
Reisner, Cecil & Barry	Limerick	(306)-263-2139	S	F	R	
Renwick, Douglas Dale	Milestone	(306)-436-4418		F		
Seymour, Glen Patrick, Donne, Kyle, & Kelly	Stewart Valley	(306)-778-2344			R	
Simpson, Thomas H.	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-9402	S	F	R	
Smith, Ron T.W. & Barb A.	Limerick	(306)-263-4944		F		
Wiens, Brennan R.	Herschel	(306)-377-2002	S	F		
CDC IMAX						
Girodat, Gerald	Shaunavon	(306)-297-2563				C
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649			R	
Printz, Gerald & Kurt	Gravelbourg	(306)-648-3511				C
Reisner, Cecil & Barry	Limerick	(306)-263-2139		F		C
CDC IMPALA						
Willner, Brady E.	Davidson	(306)-567-4613				C
CDC IMPOWER						
Fraser, Scott & Shawn	Pambrun	(306)-741-0475				C
Garratt, Lyle C. & K.C.	Milestone	(306)-436-2178				C
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649	S	F	R	C
Petruic, Cameron L., Judy & Nick	Avonlea	(306)-868-2294	S			C
Smith, Ron T.W. & Barb A.	Limerick	(306)-263-4944				C
Smith, Wayne D.	Limerick	(306)-263-4944				C
Wiens, Brennan R.	Herschel	(306)-377-2002			R	C
CDC IMPROVE						
Schmeling, Donald H.	Riceton	(306)-530-1052			R	
CDC IMPULSE						
Bews, W. Kenneth & Brent W.	Eatonia	(306)-967-2440	S	F		
Denis, Michel P. & Marc	St. Denis	(306)-258-2219		F		
Girodat, Gerald	Shaunavon	(306)-297-2563	S			
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649	S			
Reisner, Cecil & Barry	Limerick	(306)-263-2139	S			
Simpson, Jamie P.	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-9402	S	F		
Sopatyk, Jeffery & Patti	Saskatoon	(306)-227-7867	S	F		
Watson, Wayne Donald & Calvin & Mark	Avonlea	(306)-868-4402	S			
CDC IMVINCIBLE						
Ardell, Terrence, Michael, Joanne & Theresa	Vanscoy	(306)-668-4415			R	

Friesen, Greg & Brea; Leavins, Brent & Betty Mae	Elrose	(306)-378-4839				C
Garratt, Lyle C. & K.C.	Milestone	(306)-436-2178				C
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649				C
Smith, Ron T.W. & Barb A.	Limerick	(306)-263-4944			R	C
Smith, Wayne D.	Limerick	(306)-263-4944			R	
Watson, Wayne Donald & Calvin & Mark	Avonlea	(306)-868-4402				C
CDC KR-2						
Sopatyk, Jeffery & Patti	Saskatoon	(306)-227-7867	S	F	R	
CDC MARBLE						
Ardell, Terrence, Michael, Joanne & Theresa	Vanscoy	(306)-668-4415	S			
Greenshields, Grant, Jim & Callie	Semans	(306)-524-2155		F		
Simpson, Tyler J.	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-9402			R	
Yauck, Kevin Rodney	Govan	(306)-484-4555		F		
CDC MAXIM						
Amos, K. Wayne	Oxbow	(306)-483-2963				C
Craswell, Raymond W.	Strasbourg	(306)-725-3236		F	R	
Denis, Michel P. & Marc	St. Denis	(306)-258-2219				C
Floberg, Barry, Delana, Devin & Brandon	Shaunavon	(306)-297-2087				C
Fraser, Scott & Shawn	Pambrun	(306)-741-0475		F		C
Herle, Gregory & Andrew E.	Wilkie	(306)-843-2934				C
Laxdal, G.M.; Blyth, D., Gregory, Wayne, Richard & Quinn & Bolt, Glen A.	Wynyard	(306)-554-2078				C
Lutzer, Albert & Latrace, Jim	Lumsden	(306) 530-8433	S			
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649			R	
Nakonechny; Donald, Coral & Lance	Ruthilda	(306)-932-4409				C
Schmeling, Donald H.	Riceton	(306)-530-1052			R	
Sopatyk, Jeffery & Patti	Saskatoon	(306)-227-7867			R	C
Straub, Lorne A.	Pense	(306)-345-2390				C
Veikle, Lorne A.; Carl E.; G. & J.	Cut Knife	(306)-398-4714	S			
Watson, Wayne Donald & Calvin & Mark	Avonlea	(306)-868-4402			R	
Wylie, Leslie Dale	Biggar	(306)-948-2807				C
CDC QG-2						
Saskcan Pulse	Regina	(306)-525-4490			R	
CDC ROXY						
Simpson, Jamie P.	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-9402		F		

CDC SCARLET						
Printz, Gerald & Kurt	Gravelbourg	(306)-648-3511			R	
INDIAN HEAD						
Simpson, Jamie P.	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-9402				C
MUSTARD						
AAC ADAGIO						
Fritzler, Baine A., Brenda D. & Adam A.	Govan	(306)-484-2010		F		C
AC PENNANT						
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027				C
ANDANTE						
Floberg, Barry, Delana, Devin & Brandon	Shaunavon	(306)-297-2087				C
Fritzler, Baine A., Brenda D. & Adam A.	Govan	(306)-484-2010				C
Greenshields, Grant, Jim & Callie	Semans	(306)-524-2155				C
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027		F		C
CENTENNIAL						
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027		F		C
FORGE						
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027				C
OATS						
AAC JUSTICE						
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	(306)-323-4402	S			C
AAC ORAVENA						
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235	S			
AC MORGAN						
Danielson, Lionel & Bonnie	Norquay	(306)-594-2173				C
Edmunds, Greg & Glen	Tisdale	(306)-873-4780				C
Larsen, Lyle L.	Aylsham	(306)-862-7333				C
Pogu, Jean	Duck Lake	(306)-467-4903			R	C
Seidle, E.; B.; C.& M.	Medstead	(306)-342-4377			R	C
Shewchuk, Stan, Lorne, Terry, Adam & Michael	Blaine Lake	(306)-497-3503				C
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	(306)-752-4060			R	C
Trowell, Kenneth, Larry & Nathan	Saltcoats	(306)-744-2687		F		
Wilfing, Raymond John & Ryan John	Meadow Lake	(306)-236-6811			R	
CDC BALER						
Lueke, Dennis	Humboldt	(306)-682-5170			R	

CDC BOYER							
Stoll, Douglas John, Joan & Lyndon	Delisle	(306)-493-2534	S				
CDC DANCER							
Jones, Bradley, Wanda & Tenille	Wadena	(306)-338-2381	S	F	R		
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	(306)-563-6244				C	
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	(306)-323-4402				C	
Trowell, Leslie	Saltcoats	(306)-744-2684			R		
CDC HAYMAKER							
Ardell, Terrence, Michael, Joanne & Theresa	Vanscoy	(306)-668-4415			R		
Berscheid, K.N.; B.; E.K.; .S.; C. & Y.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2602				C	
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235			R		
Lueke, Dennis	Humboldt	(306)-682-5170			R		
Sorgard, Graham	Churchbridge	(306)-896-2236			R		
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	(306)-752-4060	S	F		C	
CDC MINSTREL							
Jones, Bradley, Wanda & Tenille	Wadena	(306)-338-2381	S	F	R	C	
Klym, Roy	Regina	(306)-543-5052				C	
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	(306)-563-6244			R		
Straub, Lorne A.	Pense	(306)-345-2390				C	
Tomtene, Steven & Slind, Daniel	Birch Hills	(306)-749-3447				C	
Van Burck, Hans & Marianne	Star City	(306)-863-4377				C	
CDC MORRISON							
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235	S	F			
Mayerle, Kris	Tisdale	(306)-873-4261				C	
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	(306)-323-4402				C	
CDC NASSER							
Trowell, Leslie	Saltcoats	(306)-744-2684		F	R		
CDC ORRIN							
Berscheid, K.N.; B.; E.K.; .S.; C. & Y.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2602				C	
Frederick, Blaine	Watson	(306)-287-3977				C	
CDC RUFFIAN							
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235		F			
Fenton, Robin Paul	Tisdale	(306)-873-3234	S	F			
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	(306)-323-4402	S			C	
CS CAMDEN							
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235		F			
Hetland, Bill	Naicam	(306)-874-5694	S			C	
Johnson, Oscar Stuart & Lee Stuart	Margo	(306)-324-4315				C	
South, Winston & Richard & Bradley	Melfort	(306)-752-9840	S				
Trowell, Leslie	Saltcoats	(306)-744-2684	S	F			
LEGGETT							
Ardell, Terrence, Michael, Joanne & Theresa	Vanscoy	(306)-668-4415			R		
Sorgard, Graham	Churchbridge	(306)-896-2236				C	
SOURIS							
Ardell, Terrence, Michael, Joanne & Theresa	Vanscoy	(306)-668-4415				C	
Frederick, Blaine	Watson	(306)-287-3977				C	
Johnson, Oscar Stuart & Lee Stuart	Margo	(306)-324-4315				C	
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	(306)-752-4060				C	
STRIDE							
Trowell, Kenneth, Larry & Nathan	Saltcoats	(306)-744-2687			R		
SUMMIT							
Danielson, Lionel & Bonnie	Norquay	(306)-594-2173				C	
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235	S			C	
FP Genetics	Regina	(306)-791-0500	S				
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	(306)-563-6244	S				
Trowell, Leslie	Saltcoats	(306)-744-2684	S	F	R		
SW BETANIA							
Jones, Bradley, Wanda & Tenille	Wadena	(306)-338-2381	S	F	R	C	
TRIACTOR							
Hetland, Bill	Naicam	(306)-874-5694				C	
Johnson, Oscar Stuart & Lee Stuart	Margo	(306)-324-4315				C	
PEAS							
AAC ARDILL							
Kaeding, Warren	Churchbridge	(306) 896-7709	S	F			
AAC LISCARD							
Kaeding, Warren	Churchbridge	(306) 896-7709	S				
ABARTH							
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235			R		
Herle, Gregory & Andrew E.	Wilkie	(306)-843-2934			R		
Klym, Roy	Regina	(306)-543-5052			R		
Laxdal, G.M.; Blyth, D., Gregory, Wayne, Richard & Quinn & Bolt, Glen A.	Wynyard	(306)-554-2078	S	F	R		
Simpson, Trevor W.	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-9402			R		
Sorgard, Graham	Churchbridge	(306)-896-2236			R		
Straub, Lorne A.	Pense	(306)-345-2390			R		

Wilfing, Raymond John & Ryan John	Meadow Lake	(306)-236-6811	S	F	R	
Woods, Dale Arthur	Rocanville	(306)-645-4423			R	
Wylie, Leslie Dale	Biggar	(306)-948-2807			R	
AGASSIZ						
Klym, Roy	Regina	(306)-543-5052				C
Pfeifer, Robert G.	Lemberg	(306)-335-2532			R	
Trowell, Leslie	Saltcoats	(306)-744-2684	S	F		C
CDC ACER						
Fenton, Robin Paul	Tisdale	(306)-873-3234		F		
CDC AMARILLO						
Allan, John Garth	Corning	(306)-457-2629	S	F		
Amos, K. Wayne	Oxbow	(306)-483-2963	S	F		
Ardell, Terrence, Michael, Joanne & Theresa	Vanscoy	(306)-668-4415	S			C
Bailey, Roy G.	Milden	(306)-935-4702		F		
Berscheid, K.N.; B.; E.K.; .S.; C. & Y.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2602	S	F	R	
Bews, W. Kenneth & Brent W.	Eatonia	(306)-967-2440	S		R	
Bryant, Lee & Phyl & Vern & Carol	Battleford	(306)-937-3565	S	F		
Clark, Shaun; Gilchrist, Armand; Gibbings, Neil & Raycraft, James	Rosetown	(306)-831-8963			R	
Cresswell, Gordon B. & Bryan & Mark	Tisdale	(306)-873-5360	S			
Denis, Michel P. & Marc	St. Denis	(306)-258-2219		F		
Dowdeswell, Donald D.	Pennant	(306)-626-3388			R	
Edwards, Lawrence R., Donna, Jeff & Mike	Nokomis	(306)-528-2140		F		
Fast, Walter J. & Linda	Kindersley	(306)-463-3626		F		
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235	S			
Fenton, Robin Paul	Tisdale	(306)-873-3234	S			
Girodat, Gerald	Shaunavon	(306)-297-2563	S			
Greenshields, Grant, Jim & Callie	Semans	(306)-524-2155			R	
Heavin, G. Harvey & G. Ryan	Melfort	(306)-752-4171	S	F		
Heavin, Milton Russell	Melfort	(306)-752-4071	S			
Hetland, Bill	Naicam	(306)-874-5694	S	F		
Littman, Larry W. & Allan B.& L.Robert & Adam	Saltcoats	(306)-783-6518			R	
Marcil, Harvey G. & Brent Louis	Moose Jaw	(306)-694-2981				C
Mayerle, Erwin D.	Tisdale	(306)-873-4261	S			C
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649	S	F	R	
Moen, Jim	Cabri	(306)-587-2214	S	F	R	

Nakonechny; Donald, Coral & Lance	Ruthilda	(306)-932-4409	S			
Reisner, Cecil & Barry	Limerick	(306)-263-2139	S	F	R	
Rempel, Blair Allan	Nipawin	(306)-862-3573	S			
Rogg, Paul A.	Pennant	(306)-626-3236			R	
Rude, Stanley	Naicam	(306)-874-2359	S	F		
Rugg, Robert B., Barry J. & Brian R.	Elstow	(306)-257-3638	S			
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	(306)-323-4402	S	F		
Simpson, Trevor W.	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-9402	S			
Sopatyk, Jeffery & Patti	Saskatoon	(306)-227-7867	S	F		
Tebbutt, Gregg	Nipawin	(306)-862-9730		F		C
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	(306)-752-4060	S	F		
Veikle, Lynne, Marshall & Jason	Cut Knife	(306)-398-2923				C
Wakefield, Kristopher, Laurie G. & Monica	Maidstone	(306)-893-2984	S	F	R	
Watson, Wayne Donald & Calvin & Mark	Avonlea	(306)-868-4402	S	F		
Wilfing, Raymond John & Ryan John	Meadow Lake	(306)-236-6811	S			
Willner, Lorne E.	Davidson	(306)-567-4613	S	F		
Yauck, Kevin Rodney	Govan	(306)-484-4555			R	
Youzwa, Donald	Nipawin	(306)-862-5690	S	F	R	
CDC CENTENNIAL						
Ostafie, Brendan	Canora	(306)-563-6244	S			
CDC DAKOTA						
Gizen, Jason	Prelate	(306) 628-8127	S			
CDC GOLDEN						
Allan, John Garth	Corning	(306)-457-2629			R	C
Allan, John Richard	Corning	(306) 457-7310				C
Amos, K. Wayne	Oxbow	(306)-483-2963		F		
CDC GREENWATER						
Ackerman, Patrick	Chamberlain	(306)-638-3177	S			
Amos, K. Wayne	Oxbow	(306)-483-2963	S			
Ardell, Terrence, Michael, Joanne & Theresa	Vanscoy	(306)-668-4415	S			
Baxter, Daniel J.H.	North Battleford	(306)-445-5414	S			
Berscheid, K.N.; B.; E.K.; .S.; C. & Y.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2602	S			
Clark, Shaun; Gilchrist, Armand; Gibbings, Neil & Raycraft, James	Rosetown	(306)-831-8963	S			
Cresswell, Gordon B. & Bryan & Mark	Tisdale	(306)-873-5360	S			

Denis, Michel P. & Marc	St. Denis	(306)-258-2219	S			
Dutton, David H.& George	Paynton	(306)-895-4306	S			
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235	S			
Forer, Denise	Avonlea	(306)-868-4433	S			
Fraser, Scott & Shawn	Pambrun	(306)-741-0475	S			
Greenshields, Grant, Jim & Callie	Semans	(306)-524-2155	S			
Gregoire, Denis & Rory & Brandon	North Battleford	(306)-445-5516	S	F		
Hetland, Bill	Naicam	(306)-874-5694	S			
Jones, Bradley, Wanda & Tenille	Wadena	(306)-338-2381	S			
Kaeding, Warren	Churchbridge	(306) 896-7709	S			
Klemmer, Richard	Nipawin	(306)-862-3874	S			
Mattus, Ronald	Chaplin	(306)-395-2652	S			
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649	S			
Medernach, Louis J. & Kim L.	Cudworth	(306)-256-3991	S			
Miller, Neil, Jarrod, Sean & Bruce	Avonlea	(306)-868-7822	S			
Nakonechny; Donald, Coral & Lance	Ruthilda	(306)-932-4409	S			
Pederson, Lorne Robert	Archerwill	(306)-323-4240	S			
Petruic, Cameron L., Judy & Nick	Avonlea	(306)-868-2294	S			
Simpson, Trevor W.	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-9402	S			
Sopatyk, Jeffery & Patti	Saskatoon	(306)-227-7867	S			C
Veikle, Lorne A.; Carl E.; G. & J.	Cut Knife	(306)-398-4714	S			
Veikle, Lynne, Marshall & Jason	Cut Knife	(306)-398-2923	S			
Watson, Wayne Donald & Calvin & Mark	Avonlea	(306)-868-4402	S			
CDC HORIZON						
Van Burck, Hans & Marianne	Star City	(306)-863-4377	S			C
CDC LEROY						
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235		F		
CDC LIMERICK						
Ardell, Terrence, Michael, Joanne & Theresa	Vanscoy	(306)-668-4415	S			C
Berscheid, K.N.; B.; E.K.; .S.; C. & Y.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2602		F	R	
Clark, Shaun; Gilchrist, Armand; Gibbings, Neil & Raycraft, James	Rosetown	(306)-831-8963			R	
Crone, Regan	Spalding	(306)-872-4625			R	
Dowdeswell, Donald D.	Pennant	(306)-626-3388				C
Dutton, David H.& George	Paynton	(306)-895-4306	S	F		C

Friesen, Greg & Brea; Leavins, Brent & Betty Mae	Elrose	(306)-378-4839				C
Greenshields, Grant, Jim & Callie	Semans	(306)-524-2155			R	C
Gregoire, Denis & Rory & Brandon	North Battleford	(306)-445-5516		F		
Hetland, Bill	Naicam	(306)-874-5694	S		R	
Johnson, Oscar Stuart & Lee Stuart	Margo	(306)-324-4315			R	
Lawrence, Jim	Colonsay	(306)-255-2723			R	
Lung Seeds Ltd.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2414			R	
Petruic, Cameron L., Judy & Nick	Avonlea	(306)-868-2294	S		R	
Simpson, Trevor W.	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-9402	S	F		
Sopatyk, Jeffery & Patti	Saskatoon	(306)-227-7867	S	F	R	C
Veikle, Lynne, Marshall & Jason	Cut Knife	(306)-398-2923			R	
CDC MEADOW						
Allan, Raymond N. & Ruth	Corning	(306)-224-4666				C
Ardell, Terrence, Michael, Joanne & Theresa	Vanscoy	(306)-668-4415	S			
Bryant, Lee & Phyl & Vern &Carol	Battleford	(306)-937-3565				C
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235	S			
Fenton, Gerald A. & Robin Paul	Tisdale	(306)-873-5438	S	F	R	
Floberg, Barry, Delana, Devin & Brandon	Shaunavon	(306)-297-2087			R	C
Fritzler, Baine A., Brenda D. & Adam A.	Govan	(306)-484-2010				C
Girodat, Gerald	Shaunavon	(306)-297-2563				C
Heavin, G. Harvey & G. Ryan	Melfort	(306)-752-4171				C
Klym, Roy	Regina	(306)-543-5052			R	C
Laxdal, G.M.; Blyth, D., Gregory, Wayne, Richard & Quinn & Bolt, Glen A.	Wynyard	(306)-554-2078		F	R	C
Littman, Larry W. & Allan B.& L.Robert & Adam	Saltcoats	(306)-783-6518				C
Mayerle, Erwin D.	Tisdale	(306)-873-4261				C
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649				C
Moroz, Troy	Pelly	(306)-595-4622				C
Ostafie, Brendan	Canora	(306)-563-6244				C
Sorgard, Graham	Churchbridge	(306)-896-2236				C
Tebbutt, Gregg	Nipawin	(306)-862-9730				C
Wakefield, Kristopher, Laurie G. & Monica	Maidstone	(306)-893-2984				C
Wilfing, Raymond John & Ryan John	Meadow Lake	(306)-236-6811	S		R	C

Yauck, Kevin Rodney	Govan	(306)-484-4555				C
CDC MOSAIC						
Baxter, Daniel J.H.	North Battleford	(306)-445-5414	S			
Boldt, Garry	Osler	(306)-239-2071				C
Greenshields, Grant, Jim & Callie	Semans	(306)-524-2155	S			
CDC PATRICK						
Beuker, Allan Daniel	Melfort	(306)-752-4810				C
Cresswell, Gordon B. & Bryan & Mark	Tisdale	(306)-873-5360				C
Latrace, Bill	Caronport	(306)-693-2626				C
Ostafie, Brendan	Canora	(306)-563-6244				C
Palmier, Maurice & Jason	Lafleche	(306)-472-5917				C
Pederson, Lorne Robert	Archerwill	(306)-323-4240				C
Petruic, Cameron L., Judy & Nick	Avonlea	(306)-868-2294				C
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	(306)-323-4402				C
Smith, Wayne D.	Limerick	(306)-263-4944			R	C
Watson, Wayne Donald & Calvin & Mark	Avonlea	(306)-868-4402				C
CDC PROSPER						
Gregor, Nolan	Richardson	(306) 522-5578				C
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649			R	C
CDC RAEZER						
Amos, K. Wayne	Oxbow	(306)-483-2963			R	
Berscheid, K.N.; B.; E.K.; .S.; C. & Y.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2602	S		R	
Charabin, Dale Kenneth & Timothy V. & Ryan & Neil & Eric	North Battleford	(306)-445-2939				C
Dutton, David H.& George	Paynton	(306)-895-4306				C
Fraser, Edward H. & Glen & Dale	Yarbo	(306)-745-3830				C
Frederick, Blaine	Watson	(306)-287-3977				C
Gregoire, Denis & Rory & Brandon	North Battleford	(306)-445-5516			R	C
Heavin, Larry N. & L. Warren	Melfort	(306)-752-4020	S	F		
Heavin, Milton Russell	Melfort	(306)-752-4071	S			
Jones, Bradley, Wanda & Tenille	Wadena	(306)-338-2381	S			
Lutzer, Albert & Latrace, Jim	Lumsden	(306) 530-8433				C
Medernach, Louis J. & Kim L.	Cudworth	(306)-256-3991		F		
Ostafie, Brendan	Canora	(306)-563-6244		F		
Rude, Stanley	Naicam	(306)-874-2359				C
Sayers, Charlie Joseph	Delmas	(306)-445-6522				C
Simpson, Trevor W.	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-9402	S	F		
Veikle, Lynne, Marshall & Jason	Cut Knife	(306)-398-2923				C
CDC SAFFRON						
Bryant, Lee & Phyl & Vern & Carol	Battleford	(306)-937-3565				C
Buziak, Ronald Charles	Mayfair	(306)-445-6556				C
Charabin, Dale Kenneth & Timothy V. & Ryan & Neil & Eric	North Battleford	(306)-445-2939				C
Dangstorp, Brian & Perry	Redvers	(306)-452-3443				C
Denis, Michel P. & Marc	St. Denis	(306)-258-2219			R	
Dutton, David H.& George	Paynton	(306)-895-4306			R	C
Edwards, Lawrence R., Donna, Jeff & Mike	Nokomis	(306)-528-2140				C
Fast, Walter J. & Linda	Kindersley	(306)-463-3626				C
Heggie, Robert Thomas	Leross	(306)-675-4920			R	
Klym, Roy	Regina	(306)-543-5052	S			C
Laxdal, G.M.; Blyth, D., Gregory, Wayne, Richard & Quinn & Bolt, Glen A.	Wynyard	(306)-554-2078	S	F		C
McCarthy, Brent	Corning	(306)-224-4848			R	
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649		F	R	
Printz, Gerald & Kurt	Gravelbourg	(306)-648-3511				C
Rugg, Robert B., Barry J. & Brian R.	Elstow	(306)-257-3638			R	C
Sayers, Charlie Joseph	Delmas	(306)-445-6522				C
Shewchuk, Stan, Lorne, Terry, Adam & Michael	Blaine Lake	(306)-497-3503				C
Simpson, Trevor W.	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-9402			R	C
Stauber, Clayton & Lori	Stewart Valley	(306)-773-7907				C
Trowell, Leslie	Saltcoats	(306)-744-2684			R	
Wilfing, Raymond John & Ryan John	Meadow Lake	(306)-236-6811				C
Wylie, Leslie Dale	Biggar	(306)-948-2807			R	
Youzwa, Donald	Nipawin	(306)-862-5690			R	
CDC STRIKER						
Gregoire, Denis & Rory & Brandon	North Battleford	(306)-445-5516				C
Medernach, Louis J. & Kim L.	Cudworth	(306)-256-3991				C
Veikle, Lorne A.; Carl E.; G. & J.	Cut Knife	(306)-398-4714	S			
CDC TETRIS						
Dutton, David H.& George	Paynton	(306)-895-4306			R	
CDC TREASURE						
Denis, Michel P. & Marc	St. Denis	(306)-258-2219				C
Rugg, Robert B., Barry J. & Brian R.	Elstow	(306)-257-3638				C
Smith, Ron T.W. & Barb A.	Limerick	(306)-263-4944				C

Smith, Wayne D.	Limerick	(306)-263-4944				C
Wilfing, Raymond John & Ryan John	Meadow Lake	(306)-236-6811	S	F		C
Willner, Brady E.	Davidson	(306)-567-4613				C
Woods, Dale Arthur	Rocanville	(306)-645-4423				C
CDC TUCKER						
Trowell, Leslie	Saltcoats	(306)-744-2684	S			
COOPER						
Johnson, Oscar Stuart & Lee Stuart	Margo	(306)-324-4315			R	
Pfeifer, Robert G.	Lemberg	(306)-335-2532				C
EARLYSTAR						
Herle, Gregory & Andrew E.	Wilkie	(306)-843-2934				C
MFR131						
Walker, Wes & David	Tisdale	(306)-873-7733		F		
REDBAT 8						
Ardell, Terrence, Michael, Joanne & Theresa	Vanscoy	(306)-668-4415		F		
REDBAT 88						
Ardell, Terrence, Michael, Joanne & Theresa	Vanscoy	(306)-668-4415	S			
STELLA						
Trowell, Leslie	Saltcoats	(306)-744-2684	S			
THUNDERBIRD						
Crosson, Lorne & Will & Lee & Glen	Welwyn	(306)-733-4593				C
RYE						
GAZELLE						
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	(306)-752-4060	S	F		
HAZLET						
Bailey, Roy G.	Milden	(306)-935-4702			R	
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	(306)-563-6244				C
Tanner, David A. & Hazel	Regina	(306)-757-7012	S		R	
SOYBEANS						
HERO R2						
Dangstorp, Brian & Perry	Redvers	(306)-452-3443			R	
Lutzer, Albert & Latrace, Jim	Lumsden	(306) 530-8433			R	
MCLEOD R2						
Dangstorp, Brian & Perry	Redvers	(306)-452-3443				C
Gerry , Greg	Creelman	(306)-457-2220				C
Lutzer, Albert & Latrace, Jim	Lumsden	(306) 530-8433				C

NSC MOOSOMIN RR2Y						
Danielson, Lionel & Bonnie	Norquay	(306)-594-2173				C
Frederick, Blaine	Watson	(306)-287-3977				C
FP Genetics	Regina	(306)-791-0500				C
NSC RESTON RR2Y						
Dangstorp, Brian & Perry	Redvers	(306)-452-3443				C
FP Genetics	Regina	(306)-791-0500				C
Frederick, Blaine	Watson	(306)-287-3977				C
Palmier, Maurice & Jason	Lafleche	(306)-472-5917				C
Simpson, Tyler J.	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-9402				C
OAC PRUDENCE						
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649			R	C
TH32004R2Y						
Eggum, Bradley	Halbrite	(306)-458-2772				C
TH33003R2Y						
Baxter, Kent R	Codette	(306) 862-4555			R	
Elmy, Robert W., Kevin & Christina	Saltcoats	(306)-744-2779	S		R	
Fraser, Scott & Shawn	Pambrun	(306)-741-0475				C
Kemper, Russell & Donna	Fulda	(306)-682-4929			R	
Lutzer, Albert & Latrace, Jim	Lumsden	(306) 530-8433				C
VITO R2						
Frederick, Blaine	Watson	(306)-287-3977				C
FP Genetics	Regina	(306)-791-0500				C
TIMOTHY						
CHAMP						
Grisdale, Kelvin	Weekes	(306)-278-3148				C
CLIMAX						
Ag-Vision Seeds Ltd.	Carrot River	(306)-768-3335				C
GRINDSTAD						
Grisdale, Ryan	Weekes	(306)-278-2778				C
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027				C
BREVIS						
Heggie, Robert Thomas	Leross	(306)-675-4920		F		
Kaeding, Warren	Churchbridge	(306) 896-7709	S		R	
BUNKER						
Girodat, Gerald	Shaunavon	(306)-297-2563				C

TYNDAL						
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	(306)-752-4060			R	C
WHEAT						
5604HR CL						
Danielson, Lionel & Bonnie	Norquay	(306)-594-2173			R	
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027			R	C
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027				C
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027				C
5605HR-CL						
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027			R	
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027			R	
5700PR						
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027			R	C
5702PR						
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027				C
AAC BRANDON						
Amos, K. Wayne	Oxbow	(306)-483-2963	S			C
Ardell, Terrence, Michael, Joanne & Theresa	Vanscoy	(306)-668-4415			R	
Berscheid, K.N.; B.; E.K.; .S.; C. & Y.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2602			R	
Dangstorp, Brian & Perry	Redvers	(306)-452-3443			R	C
Edwards, Lawrence R., Donna, Jeff & Mike	Nokomis	(306)-528-2140	S			C
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235		F	R	
Fowler, Edith	Central Butte	(306)-796-4652				C
Goossen, Mathew	Stenen	(306) 547-7432			R	
Greenshields, Grant, Jim & Callie	Semans	(306)-524-2155			R	C
Heavin, Larry N. & L. Warren	Melfort	(306)-752-4020	S			
Hetland, Bill	Naicam	(306)-874-5694		F	R	
Klym, Roy	Regina	(306)-543-5052			R	
Laxdal, G.M.; Blyth, D., Gregory, Wayne, Richard & Quinn & Bolt, Glen A.	Wynyard	(306)-554-2078		F	R	
Nakonechny; Donald, Coral & Lance	Ruthilda	(306)-932-4409			R	
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	(306)-563-6244		F		
AAC CURRENT						
Heatcoat, Brady & Amy	Assiniboia	(306)-642-4430			R	
Lutzer, Albert & Latrace, Jim	Lumsden	(306) 530-8433			R	
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649			R	
Printz, Gerald & Kurt	Gravelbourg	(306)-648-3511			R	C
Seymour, Glen Patrick, Donne, Kyle, & Kelly	Stewart Valley	(306)-778-2344			R	
Stauber, Clayton & Lori	Stewart Valley	(306)-773-7907			R	
Watson, Wayne Donald & Calvin & Mark	Avonlea	(306)-868-4402	S	F	R	
AAC DURAFIELD						
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649	S			
AAC ELIE						
Bodnaryk, John E.	Rhein	(306)-273-4263			R	
Hyndman, Glen	Balcarres	(306)-334-3015			R	
Wylie, Leslie Dale	Biggar	(306)-948-2807			R	
AAC ICEBERG						
Printz, Gerald & Kurt	Gravelbourg	(306)-648-3511			R	
AAC INNOVA						
Kondratowicz, Frank	Unity	(306)-228-3684				C
AAC MARCHWELL-AAC RAYMORE* (Subject to Additional Certification Requirements (ACRS)/Post Harvest Testing)						
Altwasser, Rodney, Allen R.& Dean	Yellow Grass	(306)-465-2727	S		R	
Ardell, Terrence, Michael, Joanne & Theresa	Vanscoy	(306)-668-4415	S		R	
Bailey, Roy G.	Milden	(306)-935-4702			R	
Bews, W. Kenneth & Brent W.	Eatonia	(306)-967-2440	S	F	R	
Clark, Shaun; Gilchrist, Armand; Gibbings, Neil & Raycraft, James	Rosetown	(306)-831-8963	S			
Etter, James Raymond	Richardson	(306)-757-1136			R	
Fast, Walter J. & Linda	Kindersley	(306)-463-3626	S		R	
Fox, Myles & Trena	Gravelbourg	(306)-648-2800			R	
Fraser, Scott & Shawn	Pambrun	(306)-741-0475			R	
Friesen, Greg & Brea; Leavins, Brent & Betty Mae	Elrose	(306)-378-4839		F	R	
Garratt, Lyle C. & K.C.	Milestone	(306)-436-2178	S	F	R	
Gizen, Jason	Prelate	(306) 628-8127			R	
Klym, Roy	Regina	(306)-543-5052		F		
Laforge, Troy	Swift Current	(306)-773-0924			R	

Lutzer, Albert & Latrace, Jim	Lumsden	(306) 530-8433	S		R	
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649	S		R	
Miller, Neil, Jarrod, Sean & Bruce	Avonlea	(306)-868-7822	S			
Miller, Sean	Avonlea	(306)-868-7822			R	
Nakonechny; Donald, Coral & Lance	Ruthilda	(306)-932-4409	S			
Palmier, Maurice & Jason	Lafleche	(306)-472-5917			R	
Petruic, Cameron L., Judy & Nick	Avonlea	(306)-868-2294	S	F	R	
Printz, Gerald & Kurt	Gravelbourg	(306)-648-3511		F	R	
Reisner, Cecil & Barry	Limerick	(306)-263-2139		F	R	
Seymour, Glen Patrick, Donne, Kyle, & Kelly	Stewart Valley	(306)-778-2344	S			C
Simpson, John W.	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-9402	S	F		
Smith, Ron T.W. & Barb A.	Limerick	(306)-263-4944	S	F		
Sopatyk, Jeffery & Patti	Saskatoon	(306)-227-7867			R	
Stirton, Brian James	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-2310	S	F	R	
Straub, Lorne A.	Pense	(306)-345-2390	S			
Sudom, Blaine G. & Nathan	Avonlea	(306)-868-4620	S		R	
Wiens, Brennan R.	Herschel	(306)-377-2002	S		R	
Willner, Lorne E.	Davidson	(306)-567-4613			R	
AAC PENHOLD						
Fritzler, Baine A., Brenda D. & Adam A.	Govan	(306)-484-2010	S		R	
Goossen, Mathew	Stenen	(306) 547-7432		F		
Gregoire, Denis & Rory & Brandon	North Battleford	(306)-445-5516		F		
Kerber, Greg	Rosthern	(306)-232-4474			R	
Rugg, Robert B., Barry J. & Brian R.	Elstow	(306)-257-3638				C
AAC PREVAIL-CDC PLENTIFUL* (Subject to Additional Certification Requirements (ACRS)/Post Harvest Testing)						
Barlow, Bradley L.	Griffin	(306)-842-6216	S			
Tomtene, Steven & Slind, Daniel	Birch Hills	(306)-749-3447	S			
AAC PROCLAIM						
Herle, Gregory & Andrew E.	Wilkie	(306)-843-2934		F		
Sorgard, Graham	Churchbridge	(306)-896-2236			R	
Van Burck, Hans & Marianne	Star City	(306)-863-4377	S	F		
AAC RAYMORE						
Altwasser, Rodney, Allen R.& Dean	Yellow Grass	(306)-465-2727				C
Ardell, Terrence, Michael, Joanne & Theresa	Vanscoy	(306)-668-4415			R	
Fast, Walter J. & Linda	Kindersley	(306)-463-3626			R	C
Fraser, Scott & Shawn	Pambrun	(306)-741-0475				C
Friesen, Greg & Brea; Leavins, Brent & Betty Mae	Elrose	(306)-378-4839				C
Fritzler, Baine A., Brenda D. & Adam A.	Govan	(306)-484-2010		F		
Garratt, Lyle C. & K.C.	Milestone	(306)-436-2178				C
Girodat, Gerald	Shaunavon	(306)-297-2563			R	
Gizen, Jason	Prelate	(306) 628-8127			R	C
Hicks, Dale & Barry	Outlook	(306)-867-8674		F		
Klym, Roy	Regina	(306)-543-5052				C
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649	S	F		C
Needham, Reginald R.	Oxbow	(306)-483-5052				C
Palmier, Maurice & Jason	Lafleche	(306)-472-5917				C
Printz, Gerald & Kurt	Gravelbourg	(306)-648-3511			R	C
Reisner, Cecil & Barry	Limerick	(306)-263-2139			R	
Smith, Ron T.W. & Barb A.	Limerick	(306)-263-4944				C
Sopatyk, Jeffery & Patti	Saskatoon	(306)-227-7867			R	C
Stauber, Clayton & Lori	Stewart Valley	(306)-773-7907				C
Stirton, Brian James	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-2310				C
Sudom, Blaine G. & Nathan	Avonlea	(306)-868-4620		F	R	
Wiens, Brennan R.	Herschel	(306)-377-2002			R	C
Wylie, Leslie Dale	Biggar	(306)-948-2807				C
AAC REDWATER						
Van Burck, Hans & Marianne	Star City	(306)-863-4377	S	F		
AAC RYLEY						
Gregoire, Denis & Rory & Brandon	North Battleford	(306)-445-5516			R	
AAC TENACIOUS-HY1603* (Subject to Additional Certification Requirements (ACRS)/Post Harvest Testing)						
Barlow, Bradley L.	Griffin	(306)-842-6216	S			
Boyd, Clare W. & Dale A.	Melfort	(306)-752-2108	S			
AAC W1876						
Crosson, Lorne & Will & Lee & Glen	Welwyn	(306)-733-4593				C
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235	S		R	

Reisner, Cecil & Barry	Limerick	(306)-263-2139		F		C
Yauck, Kevin Rodney	Govan	(306)-484-4555		F		
AC ANDREW						
Edwards, Lawrence R., Donna, Jeff & Mike	Nokomis	(306)-528-2140			R	
Herle, Gregory & Andrew E.	Wilkie	(306)-843-2934		F		C
AC CRYSTAL						
Heggie, Robert Thomas	Leross	(306)-675-4920				C
AC NAVIGATOR						
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027	S	F		C
BRIGADE						
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027	S	F		C
CARBERRY						
Allan, Raymond N. & Ruth	Corning	(306)-224-4666			R	C
Blenkin, Leonard G. & Larry K.	Sintaluta	(306)-727-2222				C
Ennis, Garnet & Neil	Glenavon	(306)-429-2793				C
Fedoruk, Michael J.	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235				C
Gerry , Greg	Creelman	(306)-457-2220			R	
Goossen, Mathew	Stenen	(306) 547-7432				C
Greenshields, Grant, Jim & Callie	Semans	(306)-524-2155				C
Gregoire, Denis & Rory & Brandon	North Battleford	(306)-445-5516				C
Heavin, G. Harvey & G. Ryan	Melfort	(306)-752-4171			R	
Heavin, Larry N. & L. Warren	Melfort	(306)-752-4020				C
Medernach, Louis J. & Kim L.	Cudworth	(306)-256-3991				C
Ostapovitch, F.G. & Glen	Theodore	(306)-647-2205				C
Rude, Stanley	Naicam	(306)-874-2359			R	C
Schmeling, Donald H.	Riceton	(306)-530-1052				C
Shewchuk, Stan, Lorne, Terry, Adam & Michael	Blaine Lake	(306)-497-3503				C

Sorgard, Graham	Churchbridge	(306)-896-2236			R	
Tomtene, Steven & Slind, Daniel	Birch Hills	(306)-749-3447		F		
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	(306)-752-4060			R	C
Woroschuk, Andrew	Calder	(306)-742-4682			R	
CARDALE						
Amos, K. Wayne	Oxbow	(306)-483-2963			R	C
Ardell, Terrence, Michael, Joanne & Theresa	Vanscoy	(306)-668-4415			R	
Barlow, Bradley L.	Griffin	(306)-842-6216			R	
Bergstrom, Randy M.	Birsay	(306)-573-4625				C
Blenkin, Leonard G. & Larry K.	Sintaluta	(306)-727-2222				C
Bodnaryk, John E.	Rhein	(306)-273-4263			R	
Cay, Randy D.	Kinistino	(306)-864-3696				C
Crosson, Lorne & Will & Lee & Glen	Welwyn	(306)-733-4593			R	C
Danielson, Lionel & Bonnie	Norquay	(306)-594-2173				C
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235			R	C
Fenton, Robin Paul	Tisdale	(306)-873-3234				C
Fraser, Edward H. & Glen & Dale	Yarbo	(306)-745-3830				C
Keyser, Robert Sean	Cupar	(306)-723-4949				C
Lueke, Dennis	Humboldt	(306)-682-5170		F		C
Lutzer, Albert & Latrace, Jim	Lumsden	(306) 530-8433			R	
Mayerle, Kris	Tisdale	(306)-873-4261				C
Moroz, Troy	Pelly	(306)-595-4622			R	
Sandercock, Eric M.	Balcarres	(306)-334-2958				C
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	(306)-323-4402				C
Sorgard, Graham	Churchbridge	(306)-896-2236				C
Stoll, Douglas John, Joan & Lyndon	Delisle	(306)-493-2534				C
Tebbutt, Gregg	Nipawin	(306)-862-9730				C
Tomtene, Steven & Slind, Daniel	Birch Hills	(306)-749-3447			R	
Van Burck, Hans & Marianne	Star City	(306)-863-4377				C
Yauck, Kevin Rodney	Govan	(306)-484-4555			R	

Zwingli, James Trent & Shelley	Melfort	(306)-752-4224					C
CDC ABOUND							
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027	S			R	
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027	S	F		R	C
CDC BUTEO							
Palmier, Maurice & Jason	Lafleche	(306)-472-5917					C
CDC DESIRE							
Syngenta Canada Inc.,	Melfort	(306)-752-5397				R	C
CDC FORTITUDE							
Lutzer, Albert & Latrace, Jim	Lumsden	(306) 530-8433					C
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027	S				C
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027	S				C
CDC KERNEN							
Pfeifer, Robert G.	Lemberg	(306)-335-2532					C
CDC ORIGIN							
Kennett, Brian Guy	Manor	(306)-448-4813					C
Tomtene, Steven & Slind, Daniel	Birch Hills	(306)-749-3447				R	
CDC OSLER							
Beuker, Allan Daniel	Melfort	(306)-752-4810					C
CDC PLENTIFUL							
Berscheid, K.N.; B.; E.K.; .S.; C. & Y.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2602				R	
Buziak, Ronald Charles	Mayfair	(306)-445-6556				R	
Cay, Randy D.	Kinistino	(306)-864-3696				R	
Charabin, Dale Kenneth & Timothy V. & Ryan & Neil & Eric	North Battleford	(306)-445-2939				R	
Craswell, Raymond W.	Strasbourg	(306)-725-3236	S			R	
Danielson, Lionel & Bonnie	Norquay	(306)-594-2173	S			R	
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235		F			
Herle, Gregory & Andrew E.	Wilkie	(306)-843-2934				R	
Laxdal, G.M.; Blyth, D., Gregory, Wayne, Richard & Quinn & Bolt, Glen A.	Wynyard	(306)-554-2078		F			C
Mayerle, Kris	Tisdale	(306)-873-4261				R	
McCarthy, Brent	Corning	(306)-224-4848				R	
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	(306)-563-6244	S				C
Sayers, Charlie Joseph	Delmas	(306)-445-6522				R	
Shwaga, Jeff W.	Wroxton	(306)-742-4590				R	
Sorgard, Graham	Churchbridge	(306)-896-2236				R	
Trowell, Leslie	Saltcoats	(306)-744-2684	S	F		R	
Van Burck, Hans & Marianne	Star City	(306)-863-4377	S	F			
Wilfing, Raymond John & Ryan John	Meadow Lake	(306)-236-6811	S	F		R	
Woods, Dale Arthur	Rocanville	(306)-645-4423				R	
Wylie, Leslie Dale	Biggar	(306)-948-2807				R	
CDC STANLEY							
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027				R	C
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027					C
CDC THRIVE							
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027					C
CDC TITANIUM-STETTLER* (Subject to Additional Certification Requirements (ACRS)/Post Harvest Testing)							
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027				R	
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027	S	F		R	C
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	(306)-323-4402					C
CDC UTMOST-HARVEST* (Subject to Additional Certification Requirements (ACRS)/Post Harvest Testing)							
Ardell, Terrence, Michael, Joanne & Theresa	Vanscoy	(306)-668-4415					C

Buziak, Ronald Charles	Mayfair	(306)-445-6556				C
Cay, Randy D.	Kinistino	(306)-864-3696				C
Charabin, Dale Kenneth & Timothy V. & Ryan & Neil & Eric	North Battleford	(306)-445-2939	S	F		C
Craswell, Raymond W.	Strasbourg	(306)-725-3236			R	
Danielson, Lionel & Bonnie	Norquay	(306)-594-2173				C
Fedoruk, Michael J.	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235				C
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235				C
Fenton, Robin Paul	Tisdale	(306)-873-3234	S	F	R	
Frederick, Blaine	Watson	(306)-287-3977				C
Herle, Gregory & Andrew E.	Wilkie	(306)-843-2934				C
Hetland, Bill	Naicam	(306)-874-5694				C
Laxdal, G.M.; Blyth, D., Gregory, Wayne, Richard & Quinn & Bolt, Glen A.	Wynyard	(306)-554-2078			R	
Littman, Larry W. & Allan B.& L.Robert & Adam	Saltcoats	(306)-783-6518				C
Lueke, Dennis	Humboldt	(306)-682-5170				C
Mayerle, Kris	Tisdale	(306)-873-4261				C
Olson, Lyndon	Archerwill	(306)-323-4912				C
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	(306)-563-6244		F		C
Palmier, Maurice & Jason	Lafleche	(306)-472-5917				C
Reisner, Cecil & Barry	Limerick	(306)-263-2139				C
Sayers, Charlie Joseph	Delmas	(306)-445-6522				C
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	(306)-323-4402				C
Shwaga, Jeff W.	Wroxton	(306)-742-4590			R	
Simpson, John W.	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-9402				C
Smith, Wayne D.	Limerick	(306)-263-4944				C
Sopatyk, Jeffery & Patti	Saskatoon	(306)-227-7867				C
Sorgard, Graham	Churchbridge	(306)-896-2236			R	
Tomtene, Steven & Slind, Daniel	Birch Hills	(306)-749-3447			R	
Trowell, Leslie	Saltcoats	(306)-744-2684			R	
Van Burck, Hans & Marianne	Star City	(306)-863-4377	S	F	R	
Veikle, Lorne A.; Carl E.; G. & J.	Cut Knife	(306)-398-4714			R	
Wakefield, Kristopher, Laurie G. & Monica	Maidstone	(306)-893-2984				C
Wilfing, Raymond John & Ryan John	Meadow Lake	(306)-236-6811			R	C
Woods, Dale Arthur	Rocanville	(306)-645-4423			R	
Wylie, Leslie Dale	Biggar	(306)-948-2807				C
CDC VERONA						
Altwasser, Rodney, Allen R.& Dean	Yellow Grass	(306)-465-2727				C
Rennick, Joe R. & William J.	Milestone	(306)-436-4353			R	
Watson, Wayne Donald & Calvin & Mark	Avonlea	(306)-868-4402	S	F		C
CDC VIVID						
Girodat, Gerald	Shaunavon	(306)-297-2563				C
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649	S	F	R	
CDC VR MORRIS						
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027				C
CONQUER – 5701PR* (Subject to Additional Certification Requirements (ACRS)/Post Harvest Testing)						
Cay, Randy D.	Kinistino	(306)-864-3696				C
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235				C
Herle, Gregory & Andrew E.	Wilkie	(306)-843-2934		F		C
Hetland, Bill	Naicam	(306)-874-5694			R	
Hyndman, Glen	Balcarres	(306)-334-3015				C
Mayerle, Kris	Tisdale	(306)-873-4261				C
Sorgard, Graham	Churchbridge	(306)-896-2236				C
DT574–CDC VIVID* (Subject to Additional Certification Requirements (ACRS)/Post Harvest Testing)						
Lutzer, Albert & Latrace, Jim	Lumsden	(306) 530-8433	S			
Proven Seed/ Crop Production Services (Canada) Inc.	Regina	(306)-569-5027	S			
EMERSON						
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235		F	R	

Friesen, Greg & Brea; Leavins, Brent & Betty Mae	Elrose	(306)-378-4839			R	
Petruic, Cameron L., Judy & Nick	Avonlea	(306)-868-2294	S		R	
ENCHANT-AC CRYSTAL* (Subject to Additional Certification Requirements (ACRS)/Post Harvest Testing)						
Cay, Randy D.	Kinistino	(306)-864-3696		F		
Heggie, Robert Thomas	Leross	(306)-675-4920			R	
Herle, Gregory & Andrew E.	Wilkie	(306)-843-2934			R	C
Wilfing, Raymond John & Ryan John	Meadow Lake	(306)-236-6811			R	
ENTERPRISE						
Bergstrom, Randy M.	Birsay	(306)-573-4625				C
Dowdeswell, Donald D.	Pennant	(306)-626-3388				C
Hyndman, Glen	Balcarres	(306)-334-3015				C
Peter, Bradley	Assiniboia	(306)-642-4925				C
Petruic, Cameron L., Judy & Nick	Avonlea	(306)-868-2294		F		C
Pfeifer, Robert G.	Lemberg	(306)-335-2532				C
EUROSTAR						
Fraser, Scott & Shawn	Pambrun	(306)-741-0475		F		C
Johnston, Lorne E. & L. Neil & L. J.	Eston	(306)-962-3917			R	
FLOURISH						
Dangstorp, Brian & Perry	Redvers	(306)-452-3443				C
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235		F	R	
Kennett, Brian Guy	Manor	(306)-448-4813			R	C
GLENN						
Dangstorp, Brian & Perry	Redvers	(306)-452-3443				C
Hyndman, Glen	Balcarres	(306)-334-3015				C
Mayerle, Kris	Tisdale	(306)-873-4261				C
Pfeifer, Robert G.	Lemberg	(306)-335-2532				C
Sorgard, Graham	Churchbridge	(306)-896-2236				C
GOODEVE-AC INTREPID* (Subject to Additional Certification Requirements (ACRS)/Post Harvest Testing)						
Charabin, Dale Kenneth & Timothy V. & Ryan & Neil & Eric	North Battleford	(306)-445-2939			R	C
Denis, Michel P. & Marc	St. Denis	(306)-258-2219				C
Fenton, Robin Paul	Tisdale	(306)-873-3234			R	
Hyndman, Glen	Balcarres	(306)-334-3015			R	C
Klemmer, Richard	Nipawin	(306)-862-3874				C
HARVEST						
Danielson, Lionel & Bonnie	Norquay	(306)-594-2173				C
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235		F		
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	(306)-563-6244			R	
Wakefield, Kristopher, Laurie G. & Monica	Maidstone	(306)-893-2984		F		
HY1610-AAC PENHOLD* (Subject to Additional Certification Requirements (ACRS)/Post Harvest Testing)						
Altwasser, Rodney, Allen R.& Dean	Yellow Grass	(306)-465-2727			R	
Berscheid, K.N.; B.; E.K.; .S.; C. & Y.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2602	S			
Boldt, Garry	Osler	(306)-239-2071			R	
Buziak, Ronald Charles	Mayfair	(306)-445-6556			R	
Charabin, Dale Kenneth & Timothy V. & Ryan & Neil & Eric	North Battleford	(306)-445-2939	S			
Fraser, Edward H. & Glen & Dale	Yarbo	(306)-745-3830		F		
Hardy, Ian	Yorkton	(306)-620-9566			R	
Klym, Roy	Regina	(306)-543-5052			R	
Nakonechny; Donald, Coral & Lance	Ruthilda	(306)-932-4409	S			
Rugg, Robert B., Barry J. & Brian R.	Elstow	(306)-257-3638		F		
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	(306)-752-4060	S		R	
Woroschuk, Andrew	Calder	(306)-742-4682			R	
Wylie, Leslie Dale	Biggar	(306)-948-2807			R	
INFINITY						
Carefoot, Floyd Martin, Mark & Scott	Swift Current	(306)-773-6963				C
Sorgard, Graham	Churchbridge	(306)-896-2236				C
Yauck, Kevin Rodney	Govan	(306)-484-4555				C

LILLIAN							
Floberg, Barry, Delana, Devin & Brandon	Shaunavon	(306)-297-2087					C
MOATS							
Amos, K. Wayne	Oxbow	(306)-483-2963				R	C
Boyes, Douglas John	Kelvington	(306)-327-4980					C
Fox, Myles & Trena	Gravelbourg	(306)-648-2800					C
Heggie, Kyle Robert	Leross	(306)-675-4920					C
Hicks, Dale & Barry	Outlook	(306)-867-8674					C
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649	S	F		R	
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	(306)-563-6244					C
Palmier, Maurice & Jason	Lafleche	(306)-472-5917				R	
Watson, Wayne Donald & Calvin & Mark	Avonlea	(306)-868-4402					C
MUCHMORE							
Buziak, Ronald Charles	Mayfair	(306)-445-6556					C
Cay, Randy D.	Kinistino	(306)-864-3696					C
Clark, Shaun; Gilchrist, Armand; Gibbings, Neil & Raycraft, James	Rosetown	(306)-831-8963					C
Fedoruk, Rod M. & Cathy	Kamsack	(306)-542-4235					C
Frederick, Blaine	Watson	(306)-287-3977				R	C
Laxdal, G.M.; Blyth, D., Gregory, Wayne, Richard & Quinn & Bolt, Glen A.	Wynyard	(306)-554-2078				R	
Lueke, Dennis	Humboldt	(306)-682-5170					C
McCarthy, Brent	Corning	(306)-224-4848					C
Sayers, Charlie Joseph	Delmas	(306)-445-6522				R	
Smith, Wayne D.	Limerick	(306)-263-4944					C
Sorgard, Graham	Churchbridge	(306)-896-2236					C
PARK							
Mac Gregor, Robert C.	Garrick	(306)-276-2384	S				
PASTEUR							
Blenkin, Leonard G. & Larry K.	Sintaluta	(306)-727-2222					C
Etter, James Raymond	Richardson	(306)-757-1136				R	
Frederick, Blaine	Watson	(306)-287-3977				R	C
Friesen, Greg & Brea; Leavins, Brent & Betty Mae	Elrose	(306)-378-4839					C
Goossen, Mathew	Stenen	(306) 547-7432					C
Keyser, Robert Sean	Cupar	(306)-723-4949					C
Laxdal, G.M.; Blyth, D., Gregory, Wayne, Richard & Quinn & Bolt, Glen A.	Wynyard	(306)-554-2078					C
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649				R	C
Sorgard, Graham	Churchbridge	(306)-896-2236					C
Toman, Fred & Randy	Guernsey	(306) 365-8386				R	
Van Burck, Hans & Marianne	Star City	(306)-863-4377			F	R	
RADIANT							
Sorgard, Graham	Churchbridge	(306)-896-2236					C
SADASH							
Charabin, Dale Kenneth & Timothy V. & Ryan & Neil & Eric	North Battleford	(306)-445-2939					C
Fritzler, Baine A., Brenda D. & Adam A.	Govan	(306)-484-2010				R	C
Wakefield, Kristopher, Laurie G. & Monica	Maidstone	(306)-893-2984					C
SHAW							
Clark, Shaun; Gilchrist, Armand; Gibbings, Neil & Raycraft, James	Rosetown	(306)-831-8963				R	
SHAW-AC DOMAIN* (Subject to Additional Certification Requirements (ACRS)/Post Harvest Testing)							
Ardell, Terrence, Michael, Joanne & Theresa	Vanscoy	(306)-668-4415				R	
Beuker, Allan Daniel	Melfort	(306)-752-4810					C
Boldt, Garry	Osler	(306)-239-2071					C
Denis, Michel P. & Marc	St. Denis	(306)-258-2219					C
Friesen, Greg & Brea; Leavins, Brent & Betty Mae	Elrose	(306)-378-4839					C
Fritzler, Baine A., Brenda D. & Adam A.	Govan	(306)-484-2010					C

Hetland, Bill	Naicam	(306)-874-5694				C
Kerber, Greg	Rosthern	(306)-232-4474				C
Klemmer, Richard	Nipawin	(306)-862-3874				C
Klym, Roy	Regina	(306)-543-5052				C
Lung Seeds Ltd.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2414				C
Maze, Norman Daryl	Unity	(306)-398-2637			R	
Medernach, Louis J. & Kim L.	Cudworth	(306)-256-3991				C
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	(306)-563-6244				C
Pratchler, Leander	Muenster	(306)-682-3317				C
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	(306)-323-4402				C
Shwaga, Jeff W.	Wroxton	(306)-742-4590				C
Stoll, Douglas John, Joan & Lyndon	Delisle	(306)-493-2534				C
Wiens, Brennan R.	Herschel	(306)-377-2002				C
Willner, Brady E.	Davidson	(306)-567-4613				C
Winterhalt, Tim	Unity	(306)-228-3170			R	
Yauck, Kevin Rodney	Govan	(306)-484-4555				C
STETTLER						
Dutton, David H.& George	Paynton	(306)-895-4306			R	C
Goossen, Mathew	Stenen	(306) 547-7432				C
Robinson, Oren A., Marlene & Wade	Landis	(306)-658-4755	S			C
STRONGFIELD						
Floberg, Barry, Delana, Devin & Brandon	Shaunavon	(306)-297-2087				C
Fraser, Scott & Shawn	Pambrun	(306)-741-0475				C
Johnston, Lorne E. & L. Neil & L. J.	Eston	(306)-962-3917			R	C
Lutzer, Albert & Latrace, Jim	Lumsden	(306) 530-8433				C
McDougall, Ken & Craig	Moose Jaw	(306)-693-3649			R	
Petruic, Cameron L., Judy & Nick	Avonlea	(306)-868-2294	S	F		
Watson, Wayne Donald & Calvin & Mark	Avonlea	(306)-868-4402		F		C

SY087						
Syngenta Canada Inc.,	Melfort	(306)-752-5397	S			
SY433						
Syngenta Canada Inc.,	Melfort	(306)-752-5397			R	
Syngenta Canada Inc.,	Melfort	(306)-752-5397				C
SY995						
Syngenta Canada Inc.,	Melfort	(306)-752-5397	S	F		
TRANSCEND						
Clark, Shaun; Gilchrist, Armand; Gibbings, Neil & Raycraft, James	Rosetown	(306)-831-8963	S			C
Craswell, Raymond W.	Strasbourg	(306)-725-3236	S	F	R	
Etter, Ken E.	Regina	(306)-789-3504				C
Fraser, Scott & Shawn	Pambrun	(306)-741-0475				C
Girodat Seeds Ltd.	Shaunavon	(306)-297-2563				C
Girodat, Gerald	Shaunavon	(306)-297-2563	S			C
Klym, Roy	Regina	(306)-543-5052				C
McCarthy, Brent	Corning	(306)-224-4848				C
Palmier, Maurice & Jason	Lafleche	(306)-472-5917			R	C
Printz, Gerald & Kurt	Gravelbourg	(306)-648-3511				C
Reisner, Cecil & Barry	Limerick	(306)-263-2139		F		C
Smith, Ron T.W. & Barb A.	Limerick	(306)-263-4944				C
Smith, Wayne D.	Limerick	(306)-263-4944				C
Straub, Lorne A.	Pense	(306)-345-2390				C
UNITY-WASKADA* (Subject to Additional Certification Requirements (ACRS)/Post Harvest Testing)						
Allan, Raymond N. & Ruth	Corning	(306)-224-4666			R	C
Boyd, Clare W. & Dale A.	Melfort	(306)-752-2108				C
Gellner, Clayton S.	Southey	(306)-726-4323				C
Lung Seeds Ltd.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2414			R	
Mayerle, Kris	Tisdale	(306)-873-4261				C
Needham, Reginald R.	Oxbow	(306)-483-5052				C
Reisner, Cecil & Barry	Limerick	(306)-263-2139				C

Rempel, Blair Allan	Nipawin	(306)-862-3573		F		C
Thompson, Jan Harris	Naicam	(306)-874-5407				C
Wakefield, Kristopher, Laurie G. & Monica	Maidstone	(306)-893-2984				C
VESPER-WASKADA* (Subject to Additional Certification Requirements (ACRS)/Post Harvest Testing)						
Altwasser, Rodney, Allen R.& Dean	Yellow Grass	(306)-465-2727				C
Bergstrom, Randy M.	Birsay	(306)-573-4625			R	
Bryant, Lee & Phyl & Vern &Carol	Battleford	(306)-937-3565		F		
Buziak, Ronald Charles	Mayfair	(306)-445-6556				C
Goossen, Mathew	Stenen	(306) 547-7432				C
Greenshields, Grant, Jim & Callie	Semans	(306)-524-2155				C
Hetland, Bill	Naicam	(306)-874-5694				C
Laxdal, G.M.; Blyth, D., Gregory, Wayne, Richard & Quinn & Bolt, Glen A.	Wynyard	(306)-554-2078		F	R	C
Lepp, Milton & Elden; & Neufeld, M.	Hepburn	(306)-254-4243				C
Lung Seeds Ltd.	Lake Lenore	(306)-368-2414			R	C
Medernach, Louis J. & Kim L.	Cudworth	(306)-256-3991			R	
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	(306)-563-6244			R	C
Rempel, Blair Allan	Nipawin	(306)-862-3573			R	
Rude, Stanley	Naicam	(306)-874-2359	S			C
South, Winston & Richard & Bradley	Melfort	(306)-752-9840				C
Sperle, Bentley D. & Jody	Unity	(306)-228-3160		F		
Tomtene, Steven & Slind, Daniel	Birch Hills	(306)-749-3447			R	
Trowell, Kenneth, Larry & Nathan	Saltcoats	(306)-744-2687				C

Wakefield, Kristopher, Laurie G. & Monica	Maidstone	(306)-893-2984			R	
Wiens, Brennan R.	Herschel	(306)-377-2002				C
Woroschuk, Andrew	Calder	(306)-742-4682				C
Wylie, Leslie Dale	Biggar	(306)-948-2807				C
WASKADA						
Allan, John Garth	Corning	(306)-457-2629			R	
Allan, John Richard	Corning	(306) 457-7310				C
Needham, Reginald R.	Oxbow	(306)-483-5052			R	
Wakefield, Kristopher, Laurie G. & Monica	Maidstone	(306)-893-2984			R	
WFT603						
Fritzler, Baine A., Brenda D. & Adam A.	Govan	(306)-484-2010		F		
WHEATGRASS						
FAIRWAY						
Scowen, Troy	Nipawin	(306)-862-2079				C
GREENLEAF						
Lalonde, Lucien	Tisdale	(306)-767-2650				C
KIRK						
Hochbaum, Jack	Wilkie	(306)-843-2054				C
Horudko, Ernest	Nipawin	(306)-862-4889				C
REVENUE						
Lalonde, Lucien	Tisdale	(306)-767-2650		F		
Scowen, Troy	Nipawin	(306)-862-2079				C

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Roundup Ready 2 TECHNOLOGY®

LIBERTY LINK® CORN

Raxil® PRO SHIELD

Stand your ground.

Whether it's drought, disease, nutrient loss, frost, wireworms or other unforeseen seasonal stresses, the Stress Shield® component of Raxil® PRO Shield helps provide superior emergence, increased vigour and a healthier plant.

This formulation combines the power of three different fungicide active ingredients, including prothioconazole, for comprehensive systemic and contact protection from the most serious seed- and soil-borne diseases in cereals, like *fusarium graminearum*.

With Raxil PRO Shield, what you seed is what you get.

For more information visit:
BayerCropScience.ca/Raxil

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C-55-11/14-10250624-E

TRIED & TESTED

And then tested another 499 TIMES

Average yield

46 BU/AC = YIELD

From 500 key competitor canola trials performed over the last 4 years.*

WINS

45H31

This hybrid has SUPERIOR STANDABILITY.

Roundup Ready® TECHNOLOGY

Our experts are grown locally

The PROVING GROUND®

DuPont Pioneer performs over 1500 Proving Ground™ trials across Western Canada.

pioneer.com/yield

*Canola yield data summarized from Proving Ground™ trials across Western Canada from the last 4 years (2010-2013). Yield data averaged from DuPont Pioneer Proving Ground™ competitor canola trials as of June 18, 2014. Product responses are variable and subject to any number of environmental, disease and pest pressures. Individual results may vary. Multi-year and multi-location data is a better predictor of future performance. Refer to www.pioneer.com/yield or contact a Pioneer Hi-Bred sales representative for the latest and complete listing of results, traits and scores for each Pioneer® brand product. Roundup Ready® is a registered trademark used under license from Monsanto Company. Pioneer® brand products are provided subject to the terms and conditions of purchase which are part of the labeling and purchase documents. The DuPont Oval Logo is a registered trademark of DuPont. ®, ™, ℠ Trademarks and service marks licensed to Pioneer Hi-Bred Limited. © 2014, PHL.

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