

Varieties of Grain Crops 2015

Crop Production Areas



The cropland of Saskatchewan has been divided into four areas based roughly on agro-climatic conditions. Crop yields can vary from area to area. In choosing a variety, producers will want to consider the yield data in combination with marketing and agonomic factors.

Area 1: Drought is a definite hazard and high winds are common. Sawfly outbreaks often occur in this area. Cereal rust may be a problem in the southeastern section.

Area 2: Drought and sawfly may be problems in the western and central sections of the area. Cereal rust may be a problem in the southern section.

Area 3: Sawfly can also be a problem. Drought is not as likely to be a problem in this area, particularly in the east. Cereal rust may occur in the eastern portion. The frost-free period can be fairly short in the northern section.

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

Note About Dividing Lines:

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

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Symbols and Abbreviations Used:

- § Variety may not be described in 2016
- Insufficient test data to describe
- ☉ Plant Breeders' Rights at time of printing
- ☼ Applied for PBR protection at time of printing

Relative maturity: VE = Very Early, E = Early, M = Medium, L = Late, VL = Very Late

Resistance: VG = Very Good, G = Good, F = Fair, P = Poor, VP = Very Poor, n/a = not applicable

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Testing Varieties in Saskatchewan

By Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture

Regional testing of crop varieties is conducted to provide producers with information on the agronomic performance of varieties under different agro-climatic conditions. Saskatchewan producers will continue to have the opportunity to evaluate the newest grain crop varieties and their suitability for production in different regions of the province.

The Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture provides \$100,000 towards a testing program that is based on industry-government partnership. An entry fee system is used in which variety owners or companies with the distribution rights to a particular variety pay a portion of the cost of having the variety tested. The Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association, Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission, Saskatchewan Barley Development Commission, Saskatchewan Oat Development Commission and SaskFlax collectively provide \$75,000 to the program.

Technical and in-kind support is also provided by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation and The Western Producer, publisher of the *2015 SaskSeed Guide*.

A long-term database is maintained to provide comparisons to a commonly grown check variety. The data include information on yield, various agronomic factors, and certain market related traits.

The Saskatchewan Variety Performance Group (SVPG) administers the program for spring cereals and flax. SVPG is composed of representatives from individual organizations with an interest in providing variety testing information.

SeCan Association administers the funds for SVPG. Crop coordinators manage the data and provide expertise for their respective crops.

The results of the testing are reviewed by the Saskatchewan Advisory Council on Grain Crops (SACGC), which also updates disease and other agronomic information, and approves the data prior to inclusion in this publication.

The Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture grant also provides some support to programs that test pulses, sunflower and canaryseed. The testing information from these crops is included in this publication.

Relative yield of varieties

Trials are conducted using uniform protocols

and standard check varieties. Data are collected from as many sites as are available and statistically analyzed. Results in this publication are aggregated over a number of years and on an area basis for most crops.

Grain yield is a function of genetic and non-genetic factors. Variety trials are designed to measure the yield differences that are due to genetic causes. It is important to minimize variability due to non-genetic factors such as moisture, temperature, transpiration, weeds, diseases and other pests. Experimental design uses replication (repeated plantings of the varieties) and randomization (the position of the varieties within the test is assigned by chance) to estimate the precision with which the genetic factors can be measured.

Relative yield is the yield of one variety expressed as a percentage of the check variety. Yields obtained in these trials are not identical to those obtained in commercial production. However, the relative ranking of these varieties compared to the check variety, obtained over a number of years at several locations, would remain the same regardless

of whether the grain yield was measured in small plots or large-scale fields. Relative yield is the best estimate of expected yield advantage in the areas indicated.

Testing Pulse Crops

In 2014, the Saskatchewan Pulse Growers and the pulse breeding program at the Crop Development Centre (CDC), University of Saskatchewan, continued a 5-year agreement with a budget of \$160,000 per year to conduct the pulse crop regional variety trials in Saskatchewan. The CDC collaborates with researchers at several locations, including Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada research stations, provincial Agri-ARM sites, and the Canada-Saskatchewan Irrigation Diversification Centre, in order to conduct the trials. The project collects data on varieties from the CDC program, as well as those arising from other public or private pulse breeding programs. Since 2006, field pea, lentil, chickpea, dry bean and faba bean variety trials were conducted at 3-15 locations per crop in their target areas of adaptation in Saskatchewan. (Source: CDC)

Relative Maturity

Ratings

Maturity is measured from seeding to swathing ripeness. The actual number of days to reach maturity depends on local climatic conditions and to some extent on management practices.

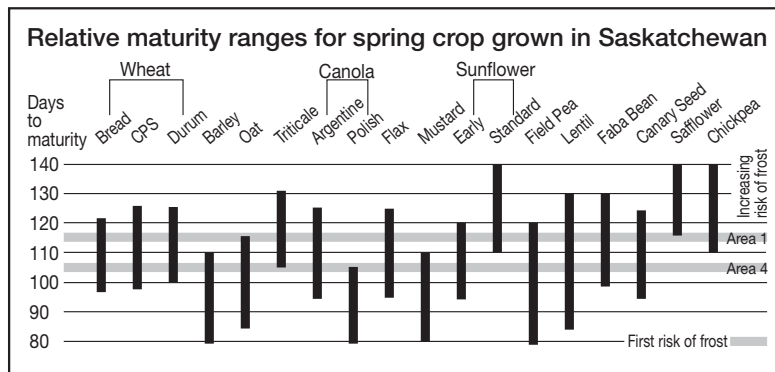
Some of the tables in this booklet express the relative maturity in days while others use a five category scale: VE, E, M, L, and VL (very early, early, medium, late, very late). The limits for each category can vary from crop to crop. In barley, for example, AC Metcalfe would be M, with L and E varieties plus or minus 1-2 days, and VL and VE varieties beyond this range.

Comparisons

The relative maturity of varieties of different crops is important when making plans for seeding.

The table below compares the relative maturity ranges for crops grown in Saskatchewan. Within each crop there are early and late maturing varieties. Whether a crop matures before the first killing frost depends on seeding date, management practices and environmental factors. Not all crops have a wide area of adaptation.

It is noted that climatic conditions can cause a wide variability in crop maturity.



Plant Disease Resistance

By Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture

Resistance to the most important diseases in Western Canada is assessed in most crops before the variety is registered. The methods used to assess resistance in each crop are different. In some cases, spores of the pathogen are applied to plants in the greenhouse or in the field. In other cases, assessment is based on naturally occurring infection in the field. Each variety is rated on a five-point scale of very poor (VP), poor (P), fair (F), good (G), very good (VG). New varieties are not tested side-by-side with all existing varieties.

Because of variation in disease levels from year to year, each new variety is assigned a rating relative to a few existing varieties that serve as disease level standards or checks. Varieties differ in resistance because of differences in their genetic make-up and/or differences in the genetic make-up of the pathogen that causes the disease. However, the genetic make-up of a pathogen can change over time, and overcome the resistance in a variety. In such cases, a va-

riety with good resistance can quickly display poor resistance to a particular disease. Unfortunately, because not all varieties are tested side-by-side every year, the ratings of older varieties may be less reliable.

Preserving the efficacy of disease resistance genes in current crop varieties is the most economical method of plant disease control. Disease resistance can be prolonged with good agronomic and integrated pest management practices. Crop type, variety and fungicide rotation is an important method of preserving the effectiveness of disease resistance genes and fungicides. Disease resistance genes usually become ineffective due to short rotations and the prolonged use of one crop variety on a large acreage.

A number of factors can affect the level of disease symptoms observed at a given location in a given year. Environmental conditions such as moisture and temperature, the genetic make-up of both the variety and the pathogen, and the amount of the pathogen

present can all affect the level of disease. Although a variety with fair resistance can show disease symptoms under favourable conditions, a susceptible variety would have much more disease under the same conditions.

For example, ascochyta blight of chickpea is a very aggressive fungal disease. It can completely kill susceptible varieties within two weeks of symptoms first appearing. Chickpea varieties currently grown commercially in Saskatchewan have fair ascochyta blight ratings. This resistance weakens as plant development nears the flowering stage. Cool, moist environmental conditions favour the disease, and if these conditions persist early in the growing season, the disease symptoms can occur much earlier than the flowering stage. This is especially true on chickpea grown outside the Brown Soil Zone (the area of best adaptation) or on heavy textured soils such as clays and clay loams.

In the past, infected chickpea varieties lacking resistance to ascochyta blight can be defoliated, with girdled branches and dead plants. If conditions turn warm and dry, the diseased plants can re-grow from auxiliary nodes, often producing flowers and pods. However, these late pods and seeds will most likely be frozen in the first fall frost and have no commercial value.

What is Plant Breeders' Rights

Plant Breeders' Rights (PBR) provides a way to assure that companies and institutions that invest in plant breeding are able to keep reasonable control of their varieties and secure fair compensation for their efforts. This encourages additional investment in crop variety development for Canadian farmers.

Plant Breeders' Rights for crop variety developers are comparable in many ways to patent protection in other areas. When a plant breeder develops a new variety for use in Canada they may apply under the Plant Breeders' Rights Act to obtain certain controls over the multiplication and sale of the seed of that variety. Sale, trade or any other transfer of the seed for propagation purposes is prohibited by law without:

- 1) the written permission of the breeder or their agent; and
- 2) payment of a royalty to the breeder or their agent.

Under PBR, farmers are allowed to save seed of the variety for their own use, on their own farms.

Varieties protected by Plant Breeders' Rights are identified with the above logo.

Further information can be obtained from the Plant Breeders' Rights Office, tel. 613-773-7188, fax 613-773-7261.



CEREAL CROPS

Wheat

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Category and Variety	Years Tested	Area 1 & 2	Area 3 & 4	Irrigation	Protein	Resistance To										Rel. Maturity (days)	Head Awedness	Seed Weight (mg)	Volume Wt. ² (kg/hL)	Ht. (cm)
						Lodging	Sprouting	Stem Rust	Leaf Rust	Stripe Rust	Loose Smut	Bunt	Leaf Spot	FHB						
CWRS¹		Yield (% Carberry)					Relative to Carberry													
Carberry ☉	6	100	100	100	14.6	VG	F	G	VG	G	G	VG	P	G	105	Y	36.0	80.3	84	
CDC Abound ☉ §	6	101	102	102	-0.2	G	F	VG	P	P	F	F	P	VP	-1	Y	+1.2	-1.5	+5	
Alvena ☉ §	5	97	101	97	+0.3	G	P	G	F	F	G	G	---	P	-4	N	-2.3	-1.2	+13	
AAC Bailey ☉	4	99	103	---	0.0	G	G	VG	VG	---	P	G	F	F	-3	N	+0.1	-1.7	+11	
AC Barrie	6	94	99	98	+0.1	G	G	G	P	VP	G	F	P	F	-2	N	-1.3	-1.1	+12	
AAC Brandon ☼	3	107	105	---	-0.5	G	P	VG	VG	G	G	P	F	G	0	Y	-0.1	-0.2	-1	
Cardale ☉	5	99	102	---	-0.2	G	G	VG	VG	G	F	G	P	G	-1	Y	-2.8	-1.2	+3	
Coleman	2	98	99	---	-0.2	F	P	G	VG	G	VP	VP	P	G	-3	Y	-1.1	-0.5	+15	
AAC Elie ☼	3	105	104	---	-0.4	G	F	VG	VG	G	F	F	F	F	0	Y	+0.1	0.0	-2	
Fieldstar VB ☉ §	6	103	106	---	-0.2	F	VG	G	VG	P	F	F	F	F	-2	Y	-3.4	-0.4	+15	
Glenn ☉	6	102	103	102	-0.4	VG	F	VG	VG	G	F	F	F	F	-1	Y	-1.2	+3.3	+8	
CDC Go	5	95	102	---	0.0	G	P	VG	F	G	P	F	VP	P	-3	Y	+2.3	-1.4	+7	
Goodeve VB ☉	6	101	107	---	0.0	VG	G	G	G	F	G	P	F	VP	-4	N	-0.6	-2.0	+9	
Harvest ☉	6	94	103	---	-0.3	VG	VG	VG	G	G	G	VP	P	VP	-3	N	-2.8	-1.6	+10	
Infinity ☉	6	100	106	---	-0.1	G	G	G	G	P	G	G	G	VP	-3	N	-4.0	-1.7	+12	
AC Intrepid ☉	6	96	105	---	-0.2	G	P	G	G	G	F	G	P	P	-5	N	+3.2	-1.8	+11	
CDC Kernan ☉	6	101	106	101	0.0	G	P	G	G	F	VG	F	F	F	-1	Y	+0.1	-1.3	+15	
Lillian ☉	6	94	97	---	+1.1	F	G	G	VG	VG	F	G	G	VP	-2	N	0.0	-2.7	+12	
CDC VR Morris ☉	4	110	109	---	-0.4	G	P	G	VG	---	F	F	F	G	-3	N	-2.8	-0.5	+10	
Muchmore ☉	6	103	99	102	-0.4	VG	G	VG	VG	G	G	VG	P	P	0	Y	+0.1	-1.1	-3	
CDC Plentiful ☉	4	106	107	---	-0.3	VG	P	VG	VG	G	VG	F	P	G	-3	N	-2.4	-1.5	+8	
AAC Prevail VB ☼	2	116	111	---	-0.7	G	G	G	VG	VG	VP	VP	P	F	-1	N	-1.9	-0.9	+20	
AAC Redwater ☼	3	104	102	---	0.0	G	VG	VG	VG	G	P	F	P	F	-5	Y	-2.8	-1.7	+7	
Shaw VB ☉	6	112	114	103	-0.7	G	G	VG	G	F	VP	G	P	P	-3	N	0.1	-0.2	+17	
CDC Stanley ☉	6	103	107	100	-0.1	G	G	VG	G	F	G	VP	F	P	-2	N	-3.4	-2.3	+10	
Stettler ☉	6	105	107	100	+0.2	G	G	G	P	G	VG	G	P	P	-1	Y	-1.4	-1.1	+7	
SY433 ☉	4	98	105	---	-0.4	G	VG	VG	VG	---	F	VP	F	G	-2	Y	+0.6	-0.3	+14	
CDC Thrive ☉	6	104	103	---	-0.1	G	F	G	F	F	G	F	F	P	-3	N	-1.8	-1.1	+13	
Thorsby ☼	1	106	106	---	+0.2	G	F	G	VG	VG	F	VP	P	F	-4	N	+1.0	-0.3	+10	
CDC Titanium VB ☼	2	110	114	---	+0.7	F	P	F	VG	VG	P	F	P	G	-3	Y	+1.0	-1.1	+11	
Unity VB ☉	6	111	115	---	-0.6	F	VG	G	VG	P	P	VG	F	F	-2	Y	-1.7	+0.4	+14	
CDC Utmost VB ☉	6	108	112	107	-0.4	G	G	G	VG	F	P	VP	F	P	-3	N	-1.7	-1.3	+10	
Vesper VB ☉	5	110	115	---	-0.8	F	F	G	VG	VP	F	VP	P	F	-3	Y	+1.5	0.0	+11	
AAC W1876	1	98	99	---	-0.1	G	G	G	VG	F	F	F	P	F	-1	Y	0.0	-0.3	+1	
Waskada ☉	6	108	107	108	-0.2	F	VG	VG	F	P	G	VG	P	G	-1	Y	-1.0	+0.3	+16	
WR859CL ☉	6	101	101	102	-0.1	G	G	G	VG	F	VG	VG	P	G	-2	Y	-2.6	-1.1	+7	
5603HR ☉ §	6	107	108	---	-0.6	G	VG	G	VG	P	P	F	G	F	-1	Y	-2.0	-0.4	+14	
5604HR CL ☉	6	95	98	107	-0.4	G	G	VG	VG	---	P	F	P	F	-4	Y	-3.7	-1.5	+10	
5605HR CL ☉	2	105	107	---	+0.2	G	---	P	G	---	VG	G	P	G	-1	Y	-1.6	+0.5	+11	
CWHWS¹																				
AAC Iceberg ☼	3	100	98	---	-0.7	G	P	VG	VG	F	P	F	P	F	-2	Y	+1.2	-0.4	+4	
AAC Whitefox ☼	2	105	108	---	-1.0	VG	F	G	G	P	P	P	P	F	-3	N	-2.5	-0.7	+19	
Whitehawk ☉	4	99	96	---	-1.0	G	G	F	VG	P	F	P	P	P	-4	N	-5.4	-0.8	+12	
CDC Whitewood ☼	3	95	97	---	-0.4	G	G	G	G	F	VP	VP	P	F	-2	Y	-2.1	-1.2	+6	
CWES¹																				
Burnside §	6	99	107	---	---	F	G	VG	VG	VG	VG	F	P	VP	-2	N	+2.3	-1.5	+18	
Glencross VB §	4	103	117	---	---	F	F	VG	G	---	VG	F	P	VP	-3	N	+5.9	-3.6	+20	
CWSWS¹																				
AC Andrew	5	129	134	---	---	VG	P	G	P	F	VP	VP	F	F	+2	Y	-1.4	-5.0	+3	
AAC Chiffon ☼	3	135	139	---	-3.8	G	P	VP	F	G	VP	VP	---	VP	+2	Y	+4.3	-4.0	+13	
Sadash ☉	5	136	133	---	---	VG	P	G	F	VG	F	VP	F	VP	+3	Y	0.0	-3.0	+6	

Wheat (cont'd)

Category and Variety	Years Tested	Area 1 & 2	Area 3 & 4	Irrigation	Protein	Resistance To										Rel. Maturity	Head Awedness	Seed Weight (mg)	Volume Wt. ² (kg/hL)	Ht. (cm)
						Lodg-ing	Sprout-ing	Stem Rust	Leaf Rust	Stripe Rust	Loose Smut	Bunt	Leaf Spot	FHB						
CPSR¹		Yield (% Carberry)										Relative to Carberry								
Conquer VB ☼	5	116	124	---	---	F	P	VG	G	G	P	VG	F	P	-1	Y	+8.3	+1.9	+8	
AC Crystal ☼	6	111	119	100	---	VG	P	VG	P	VP	P	VG	F	VP	+1	Y	+5.6	-1.3	+1	
Enchant VB ☼	4	109	116	---	-1.6	F	G	G	VG	VP	G	VG	P	VP	-2	Y	+15.5	+0.4	+11	
AAC Penhold ☼	2	106	112	---	-1.2	VG	VG	G	VG	G	F	VG	F	G	-2	Y	+13.3	+1.7	-9	
AAC Ryley ☼	3	104	111	---	-1.3	G	G	VG	VG	VP	F	VG	P	P	-2	Y	+11.0	-2.3	+5	
SY985 ☼	5	107	111	---	-1.4	G	P	VG	VG	---	VG	G	F	F	-3	Y	+8.8	-0.7	+3	
SY995 ☼	2	110	114	---	-2.0	G	P	G	VG	G	VP	G	P	P	-2	Y	+7.0	-2.9	+2	
AAC Tenacious VB ☼	2	99	111	---	-1.9	F	G	G	VG	VG	VG	G	P	VG	-2	Y	+5.7	-1.9	+25	
5700PR ☼	5	107	118	106	---	VG	F	VG	F	P	P	VG	P	P	-1	Y	+5.5	0.0	-4	
5702PR ☼	6	118	123	---	---	G	P	F	G	P	P	F	G	P	-2	Y	+7.2	-1.1	+2	
CWGP¹		Yield (% Carberry)										Relative to Carberry								
AAC Innova ☼	4	130	131	---	-3.4	G	VP	G	VG	VG	VP	VP	F	VP	+3	Y	-0.6	-4.1	+5	
CDC NRG003 ☼	5	119	123	---	---	G	G	VG	P	---	P	VG	VP	VP	-1	Y	+3.4	-4.1	+2	
NRG010 ☼	5	120	127	---	---	G	F	VG	VG	VG	P	VG	P	P	+2	Y	+0.3	-4.3	+5	
AAC NRG097 ☼	2	116	123	---	-2.8	G	F	G	VG	VP	F	VG	F	F	+3	Y	+3.4	-1.8	+2	
Pasteur	4	127	134	---	-2.4	VG	G	G	VG	G	P	VP	F	F	+6	N	-0.1	-1.4	+5	
AAC Proclaim ☼	3	116	130	---	-2.7	F	G	G	VG	P	G	VP	F	G	+2	Y	-2.2	-2.0	+22	
SY087 ☼	2	110	128	---	-1.4	G	F	G	G	G	P	G	F	G	+1	Y	-3.4	-1.0	+6	
WFT603 ☼	1	109	---	---	-2.6	G	P	F	F	G	F	VG	F	G	+4	Y	+5.1	-3.4	+8	
CWAD		Yield (% Strongfield)										Relative to Strongfield								
Strongfield ☼	7	100	100	100	14.4	F	F	VG	VG	G	P	VG	F	VP	105	Y	42.1	79.2	89	
Brigade ☼	5	107	115	110	-1.2	G	F	VG	VG	G	P	VG	F	P	+2	Y	+1.1	+0.3	+6	
AAC Cabri ☼	1	108	---	---	-0.6	G	---	G	VG	VG	G	VG	F	P	+1	Y	0.0	+0.8	+3	
CDC Carbide VB ☼	1	109	---	---	-0.3	F	---	VG	VG	VG	P	VG	P	P	0	Y	-1.2	0.2	+1	
AAC Current ☼	3	100	97	---	0.0	F	F	VG	VG	G	P	G	F	VP	0	Y	+1.0	+1.0	+4	
CDC Desire ☼	3	100	103	---	-0.2	F	G	VG	VG	G	P	VG	F	VP	-2	Y	-3.0	-0.1	0	
AAC Durafield ☼	2	101	102	---	-0.1	F	G	VG	VG	VG	VP	VG	F	VP	0	Y	-0.5	+0.2	0	
Enterprise ☼	5	102	103	106	-0.2	F	G	VG	VG	VG	P	G	F	P	0	Y	-3.2	+0.6	+2	
Eurostar ☼	5	99	104	102	-0.5	F	F	VG	VG	VG	P	VG	F	P	+2	Y	+0.6	+0.8	+4	
CDC Fortitude ☼	2	103	103	---	-0.2	G	F	G	VG	VG	P	VG	P	P	+1	Y	-2.2	0.0	-1	
AAC Marchwell VB ☼	2	99	106	---	-0.2	F	F	VG	VG	VG	G	VG	P	P	0	Y	-2.7	-0.6	0	
AC Navigator ☼	6	98	90	---	-0.7	G	G	VG	VG	VG	P	VG	VP	VP	+2	Y	+1.2	-0.1	-8	
AAC Raymore ☼	3	95	99	---	+0.2	F	F	VG	VG	G	P	G	F	VP	-1	Y	-0.1	-0.1	0	
AAC Spitfire	1	109	---	---	-0.6	G	---	VG	VG	VG	P	VG	P	VP	0	Y	+1.0	-0.4	-2	
Transcend ☼	5	102	105	93	-0.3	F	G	VG	VG	VG	P	VG	F	P	+2	Y	-1.4	0.0	+5	
CDC Verona ☼	5	101	106	103	-0.3	G	F	VG	VG	VG	P	VG	F	P	+2	Y	+0.1	-0.2	+1	
CDC Vivid ☼	3	103	102	---	-0.2	G	F	VG	VG	G	F	VG	F	VP	0	Y	-0.6	-0.2	0	

¹ Includes direct and indirect comparisons with **Carberry**

² multiply by 0.8 = lbs per bushel

VB = varietal blend

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Producers are strongly encouraged to use a combination of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's List of Registered Varieties www.inspection.gc.ca and the Canadian Grains Commission's Variety Designation Lists www.grainscanada.gc.ca to determine the registration and grade eligibility status of varieties.

Grain yield, protein content, time to maturity, seed weight, volume weight, and plant height of all varieties of common wheat and durum wheat are compared to **Carberry** and **Strongfield**, respectively.

In 2014, the spring wheat varieties supported for registration since 2009 were grown in replicated trials at 12 locations and compared to **Carberry** and **AC Barrie**. Spring wheat varieties registered prior to 2009 have been compared indirectly to **Carberry** using a long term comparison to **AC Barrie** and **Katepwa**.

Most varieties have been rated for their relative resistance to pre-harvest sprouting. Under wet post-maturity conditions varieties rated poor (P) have a reduced ability to retain high Hagberg Falling Number values relative to those rated good (G) or very good (VG). Varieties

with high test weight (volume weight) retain grade better under adverse harvest weather than those with low test weight. During wet harvest weather, grades drop more rapidly due to sprouting in swathed than in standing crops.

New races of leaf rust and stripe rust continue to evolve. Therefore, the rust resistance in varieties may change from year to year. The seed guide contains the most up-to-date information on rust resistance in current varieties.

WHEAT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (cont'd)

Early seeding may minimize risk of crop losses for varieties sown in southeastern Saskatchewan that are rated poor or very poor to leaf rust. Field scouting throughout the growing season is encouraged so that timely corrective action can be undertaken if required.

All varieties are at least moderately resistant to shattering. All varieties have moderately good resistance to common root rot.

Seed of varieties rated poor (P) and very poor (VP) for bunt and loose smut should be treated with a recommended fungicide. Please refer to the Seed Facts section of this booklet or *Guide to Crop Protection*.

All wheat and durum varieties exhibit similar susceptibility to ergot infestation.

CANADA WESTERN RED SPRING (CWRS)

Fieldstar VB, Goodeve VB, AAC Prevail VB, Shaw VB, CDC Titanium VB, Unity VB, CDC Utmost VB and Vesper VB are CWRS midge tolerant varieties. They contain the same *Sm1* gene for tolerance. To manage against the build-up of midge resistance to the *Sm1* gene, an interspersed refuge is used commercially. These varieties are not immune to wheat midge and can suffer some midge damage when high midge infestation levels occur. More information on midge tolerant wheat cultivars and interspersed refuge can be found at: www.midgetolerantwheat.ca.

Seed of the new varieties **Coleman, AAC Prevail VB, CDC Titanium VB, and AAC W1876** will not be available in 2015. Limited quantities of seed of the new varieties **AAC Brandon, AAC Elie, AAC Redwater, and 5605HR CL** will be available in 2015.

Lillian has a solid stem and is the only spring wheat variety listed with some resistance to the wheat stem sawfly.

AAC W1876 may only be grown under contract in the Warburtons Identity Preserved Program managed by Paterson Grain and Richardson Pioneer.

CDC Abound, CDC Imagine, CDC Thrive, WR859CL, 5604HR CL, and 5605HR CL are tolerant to the CLEARFIELD® herbicides Adrenalin SC and Altitude FX.

CANADA WESTERN HARD WHITE SPRING (CWHWS)

Limited quantities of seed of **AAC Iceberg, AAC Whitefox, and CDC Whitewood** will be available in 2015.

CANADA PRAIRIE SPRING RED (CPSR)

Conquer VB, Enchant VB and AAC Tenacious VB are CPSR midge tolerant varieties using the same *Sm1* gene as in the CWRS varieties and will be marketed with an interspersed refuge (see above). Seed of the new varieties **AAC Penhold, SY995, and AAC Tenacious VB** will not be available in 2015. Limited quantities of seed of **AAC Ryley** will be available in 2015.

CANADA WESTERN EXTRA STRONG SPRING (CWES)

Glencross VB is the only CWES wheat midge tolerant variety based on the *Sm1* gene and will be marketed with an interspersed refuge (see above).

CANADA WESTERN SOFT WHITE SPRING (CWSWS)

Soft white spring wheat may be used as a feedstock in the production of ethanol. Soft

white spring wheat varieties are susceptible to pre-harvest sprouting. The leaf spot pathogens that affect other wheat classes also affect soft white cultivars and therefore recommendations for leaf spot control are similar. Seed of the new variety **AAC Chiffon** will not be available in 2015.

CANADA WESTERN GENERAL PURPOSE SPRING (CWGP)

Varieties in the General Purpose market class are intended for ethanol and livestock feed purposes. Seed of the new varieties **AAC Innova, AAC NGR097 and SY087** will not be available in 2015. Limited quantities of seed of **AAC Proclaim and WFT603** will be available in 2015.

CANADA WESTERN AMBER DURUM (CWAD)

AAC Cabri, CDC Fortitude and AAC Raymore have a solid stem with resistance to the wheat stem sawfly. **CDC Carbide VB and AAC Marchwell VB** are CWAD varieties with tolerance to wheat midge based on the *Sm1* gene and will be marketed with an interspersed refuge (see above). Seed of the new varieties **AAC Cabri, CDC Carbide, AAC Durafield, and AAC Spitfire** will not be available in 2015. Limited quantities of seed of **AAC Current, CDC Desire, CDC Fortitude, AAC Marchwell VB, AAC Raymore, and CDC Vivid** will be available in 2015.

Durum wheat varieties are generally more susceptible than CWRS varieties to fusarium head blight. All durum varieties are susceptible to two new races of loose smut.

Triticale

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Years Tested	Yield (%)		Test Weight kg hL ⁻¹	Height (cm)	Relative Maturity	Resistance To							
		Area 1 & 2	Area 3				Lodging	Stem Rust	Leaf Rust	Bunt	Root Rot	Ergot	FHB	
Spring Habit														
----- Relative to AC Ultima -----														
AC Ultima	19	100	100	70.0	99	E	G	VG	VG	VG	VG	F	P	F
Brevis	8	110	108	+3.0	-5	E	VG	VG	VG	VG	---	---	G	F
Bumper ☉	3	104	112	+1.4	-4	E	G	VG	VG	VG	---	---	---	P
Bunker ☉	4	92	97	+3.0	+5	E	G	VG	VG	VG	---	---	---	F
AC Certa	14	97	98	+3.5	+6	M	G	VG	VG	VG	G	---	---	---
Pronghorn	19	98	100	-1.0	+6	E	G	G	VG	VG	VG	F	F	G
Sunray	6	105	100	-2.3	-1	E	G	VG	VG	VG	---	---	G	P
Taza ☉	4	108	101	-0.6	+6	E	G	VG	VG	VG	---	---	F	VP
Tyndal ☉	4	99	102	+3.0	-6	E	G	VG	VG	VG	---	---	---	P
Winter Habit														
----- Relative to Pika -----														
Pika	6	100	100	68	125	E	F	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bobcat	6	86	86	-2.0	-25	M	G	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Luoma ☉	5	100	96	-1.0	+1	L	F	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Metzger ☉	5	96	101	-1.0	-14	E	G	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TRITICALE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (cont'd)

Spring triticale matures 1-2 days later than **AC Andrew** CWSWS wheat, similar to **Pasteur** wheat; therefore it should be planted as early as possible. Triticale should be seeded for a target of 310 plants per square metre using verified thousand kernel weight and germination. Susceptibility to fusarium head blight is at least as great in triticale as in wheat. **AC Ultima** has an improved Hagberg Falling Number. **Brevis** is shorter and stronger straw. **Tyndal** and **Bunker** are spring forage types, and along with **Taza** have reduced awns. Winter triticale has winter hardiness equal to that of winter wheat. **Bobcat**, **Luoma** and **Metzger** have reduced awns. **Bobcat** and **Metzger** are shorter and stronger straw.

Severe infestation of ergot can occur in any of the available cultivars if environmental conditions are favourable. Even improved varieties like **Sunray** and **Brevis** produce 10-20 times more sclerotia than spring wheats.

Winter Wheat

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Category and Variety	Years Tested	Yield (% CDC Buteo)		Winter Survival	Protein (%)	Resistance To						Relative Maturity	Head Awned-ness Relative to CDC Buteo	Seed Weight (mg)	Volume Wt. ² (kg/hL)	Height (cm)
		Area 1 & 2	Area 3 & 4			Lodging	Stem Rust	Leaf Rust	Stripe Rust	Bunt	FHB					
CWRW¹																
CDC Buteo	14	100	100	VG	12.3	F	F	F	VP	VP	G	M	Y	34.0	81.0	91
CDC Chase	3	104	112	F	+0.3	F	VG	VG	G	VP	P	M	Y	-0.5	-0.2	+3
Emerson	3	98	---	G	+0.4	VG	VG	F	G	VP	VG	M	Y	-4.2	-0.8	-5
Flourish	6	96	102	F	+0.3	VG	F	F	F	G	VP	E	Y	+1.4	-1.7	-11
AAC Gateway	4	96	99	F	+0.6	VG	G	F	G	VP	F	M	Y	-0.5	-1.5	-14
Moats	7	103	102	G	+0.4	F	VG	VG	G	P	VP	M	Y	-0.5	-0.4	+1
CDC Osprey	14	97	101	VG	-0.2	G	P	P	VP	VP	P	M	Y	-2.6	-2.3	+2
Radiant	14	99	100	VG	-0.3	VG	VP	VP	P	VP	VP	L	Y	+1.7	-1.9	-2
CWGP¹																
Accipiter	6	111	104	G	-0.9	VG	VG	F	VP	VP	P	M	Y	-4.3	-1.1	-7
Broadview	4	105	99	G	-0.8	G	VG	VG	VP	VP	VP	E	Y	-1.6	-1.6	-10
CDC Falcon	14	104	98	F	-0.8	VG	G	G	VP	VP	VP	E	Y	-3.3	-1.9	-16
Peregrine	6	116	111	VG	-1.0	F	F	G	G	VP	F	M	Y	+0.6	-1.0	+6
Pintail	3	103	---	VG	-1.7	G	P	P	G	VP	VP	M	N	-4.6	-4.6	-3
CDC Ptarmigan	9	113	111	G	-2.0	F	VP	VP	VP	VP	F	M	N	0.0	-4.6	+2
Sunrise	4	112	116	G	-1.2	G	G	G	G	VP	---	M	Y	-1.8	-4.5	-2
Swainson	4	112	120	F	-0.5	F	VG	VG	G	VP	---	M	Y	+4.6	-1.4	+5

¹ Includes direct and indirect comparisons with **CDC Buteo**

² Multiply by 0.8 = lbs per bushel

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Seed of the new variety **AAC Gateway** is expected to be available in 2015. Seed of the new variety **CDC Chase** will not be available in 2015. **Radiant** has resistance to the wheat curl mite vector that transmits wheat streak mosaic virus. **CDC Falcon** was moved to the Canada Western General Purpose class on August 1, 2014. **CDC Ptarmigan** has a soft white kernel. **Sunrise** has a soft red kernel.

Rye

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Years Tested	Yield (% Prima)		Winter Survival	Resistance To		Heading Date (days) ¹	Maturity (days) ²	Seed Weight (mg) Relative to Prima	Volume Weight (kg hL ⁻¹) ³	Height (cm)	Falling Number (seconds)
		Area 1 & 2	Area 3 & 4		Shattering	Lodging						
Prima	24	100	100	VG	F	F	June 13	August 5	33.3	71.9	119	214
Brasetto ⁴	3	170 ⁵	117	VG	F	---	0	+3	+0.5	-0.3	-24	+74
Hazlet	12	120	106	VG	G	VG	+1	+3	+4.5	+1.2	-12	-31
AC Remington §	10	95	93	VG	G	VG	+2	+1	-2.9	-1.3	-21	+10
AC Rifle §	24	97	88	VG	VG	VG	+3	+1	-5.2	-1.7	-34	-4

¹ Average heading date for each variety across the province relative to Prima. Wet and cool conditions can prolong heading beyond these dates.

² Average maturity date for each variety across the province relative to Prima. Wet and cool conditions can prolong maturity beyond these dates.

³ Multiply by 0.8 = lbs per bushel

⁴ Hybrid variety

⁵ Limited dataset due to low number of testing locations. Relative yield data may be inflated due to 2013-14 data. Results must be interpreted with caution.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Another hybrid, tentatively named **Guttino**, pending approval, is expected to be registered and available for seeding in 2015.

Malting Barley

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Category ¹ and Variety	Years Tested	2 or 6 Row	Rough or Smooth Awns	Yield		Relative Maturity ²	Resistance To									
				Area 1 & 2	Area 3 & 4		Lodg- ing	Netted Net Blotch ³	Spotted Net Blotch ³	Spot Blotch	Scald	Loose Smut	Other Smuts	Root Rot	Stem Rust	FHB
Malting Acceptance: Recommended																
AC Metcalfe 🌾	11	2	R	100	100	M	G	VP	F	F	P	VG	F	F	G	F
Bentley 🌾	7	2	R	113	112	L	G	P	VG	F	P	P	G	F	G	P
Cerveza 🌾	6	2	R	113	115	M	G	P	G	VG	VP	VG	VG	F	G	F
CDC Copeland 🌾	8	2	R	107	108	M	G	F	F	VP	P	P	F	F	G	F
CDC Kindersley 🌾	7	2	R	105	107	E	G	P	G	F	VP	VP	VG	F	G	F
CDC Meredith 🌾	7	2	R	114	112	L	G	P	VG	P	P	VG	G	F	G	F
Merit 57 🌾	7	2	R	109	107	L	G	P	VG	P	F	VP	F	G	F	P
Newdale 🌾	6	2	R	112	113	M	G	F	G	F	P	VP	G	G	G	F
CDC PolarStar ⁵ 🌾	6	2	R	104	100	M	F	VP	G	P	VP	VP	VG	P	VP	G
AAC Synergy 🌾	5	2	R	121	117	M	G	G	VG	G	VP	VP	F	F	G	P
Celebration 🌾	7	6	S	109	107	M	VG	VP	G	G	VP	VG	VG	P	F	P
Legacy	6	6	S	104	101	M	G	VP	G	G	P	F	G	G	G	P
Tradition	5	6	S	112	107	M	VG	VP	F	G	P	VP	G	G	G	VP
Other⁴																
Harrington	11	2	R	95	89	M	F	VP	P	VP	P	P	P	F	P	G
CDC Kendall 🌾	11	2	R	101	102	M	G	F	G	VP	P	P	P	G	P	F
CDC Landis 🌾	7	2	R	109	109	M	G	F	VG	F	VP	VP	G	P	G	F
Major 🌾	7	2	R	112	115	M	G	F	G	G	VP	VG	G	P	G	F
CDC PlatinumStar ⁵ 🌾	3	2	R	103	105	M	F	F	G	VP	VP	VP	VG	VP	F	G
CDC Anderson 🌾	7	6	R	107	108	M	G	P	G	VG	P	G	VG	F	G	F
CDC Battleford 🌾	6	6	S	108	108	M	G	P	VG	VG	P	P	G	G	G	VP
CDC Clyde 🌾	8	6	S	110	106	M	VG	F	G	VG	P	F	VG	G	G	VP
Lacey	4	6	S	101	101	M	G	VP	F	G	P	F	G	G	G	VP
CDC Mayfair 🌾	7	6	R	105	109	M	G	P	G	F	P	VP	VG	P	G	P

¹ These categories are established annually by the Canadian Malting Barley Technical Centre (Call 204-984-4399 for more information).

² Relative maturity: The relative maturity of the check, **AC Metcalfe**, is M (on average, 91 days from seeding to swathing ripeness).

³ There are two forms of net blotch, netted (*Pyrenophora teres f. teres*) and spotted (*Pyrenophora teres f. maculata*). Generally, in Saskatchewan the netted form is more prevalent.

⁴ Although not on the CMBTC list, a malting barley market may exist for these varieties.

⁵ **CDC PolarStar** and **CDC PlatinumStar** are available only through a closed loop Identity Preserved program offered by Prairie Malt Limited/Sapporo Breweries and their agents.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Growers are reminded that the malting and brewing industry is cautious about using new varieties. Growers are cautioned that most malting varieties, especially two-row barley, are more susceptible to sprouting.

Small scale tests are a good measure of malting potential, but are not sufficient to

determine the commercial acceptability of malting varieties. Final acceptance is given only after two years of successful plant scale evaluation. Several carload lots of barley are malted and brewed. The beer is then given the ultimate test – a taste panel. This process normally takes a minimum of three years since a crop grown in one year will

be malted in January-February, brewed in May-June, and aged and tasted in October-November of the following year.

Recommended Malting Barley Varieties 2015-16

The following varieties of two-row and six-row malting barley are registered with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency based on good agronomic and industry malting quality evaluations. Since registration these varieties have been pilot scale tested by the CMBTC for their malting and brewing properties. All varieties listed below exhibit good malting and brewing properties. In addition to market opportunities, seeding decisions should be based on agronomic considerations and feedback from your grain company representative, local elevator operators and malting companies. *The CMBTC and its members recommend that you talk with your local malting barley buyer about opportunities in your area to grow and market two-row and six-row malting barley varieties.* Visit CMBTC's website for detailed pilot malting and brewing data - www.cmbtc.com/CMBTC_Site/Variety_Technical_Data.html

Two-Row Varieties

VARIETY	MARKET COMMENTS
CDC Copeland ₁	Established Demand
AC Metcalfe ₁	Established Demand
CDC Meredith ₁	Limited, Increasing Demand
Bentley ₂	Limited, Stable Demand
CDC Kindersley ₁	Undergoing Commercial Market Development
Cerveza ₆	Undergoing Commercial Market Development
AAC Synergy ₅	Undergoing Commercial Market Development

Additional Two-Row Varieties:*

VARIETY	MARKET COMMENTS
Newdale ₄	Limited, Stable Demand
CDC PolarStar ₂	Limited, Stable Demand
Merit 57 ₂	Undergoing Commercial Market Development

*These two-row varieties are primarily handled by one company. For interest in growing Newdale, please contact Canada Malting Company. CDC PolarStar is produced in a closed loop, identity preserved program. For interest in growing CDC PolarStar, please contact Prairie Malt-Cargill. For interest in growing Merit 57, please contact BARI-Canada.

Note: CDC Landis is not yet grown for commercial use. Production is limited to quantities required for pre-market development testing.

Six-Row Varieties**

VARIETY	MARKET COMMENTS
Legacy _{3,4}	Limited Demand
Tradition ₄	Limited Demand
Celebration ₂	Limited Demand

**Demand for six-row malting barley has been declining. Please talk to your local malting company selector in regard to demand for six-row varieties in your area.

Note: CDC Anderson is not yet grown for commercial use. Production is limited to quantities required for pre-market development testing.

The following companies have pedigreed seed distribution rights for those varieties that are footnoted:
 1-SeCan; 2 - CANTERRA SEEDS; 3 - Crop Production Services; 4 - FP Genetics; 5 - Syngenta; 6 - Mastin Seeds;

CMBTC and its' members strongly recommend use of certified seed to ensure varietal purity and increase opportunity for selection.

CMBTC Members: Parrish & Heimbecker, Prairie Malt-Cargill, Public Barley Breeders, Richardson International, Viterra, Canadian Grain Commission, ADM-Benson Quinn, SABMiller, CWB, Manitoba Liquor & Lotteries, Molson Coors, SeCan, Syngenta, Tsingtao Brewery, Alberta Barley Commission, CANTERRA SEEDS, Hailar MDL Beer Material, Alberta Agriculture, Manitoba Agriculture, Saskatchewan Agriculture, New Glarus Brewing. **Other organizations providing input to this list:** The BMBRI and BARI-Canada.

Questions? Call your selector, seed company, grain handling company, or contact the CMBTC at 204-984-4399 (cmbtc@cmbtc.com).

Feed and Food Barley

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Category and Variety	Years Tested	2 or 6 Row	Rough or Smooth Awns	Yield (% AC Metcalfe)		Relative Maturity ¹	Resistance To										
				Area 1 & 2	Area 3 & 4		Lodging	Netted Net Blotch ²	Spotted Net Blotch ²	Spot Blotch	Scald	Loose Smut	Other Smuts	Root Rot	Stem Rust	FHB	
Hulled																	
CDC Austenson	7	2	R	118	121	M	G	P	VG	G	VP	VP	VG	F	F	F	
CDC Bold	7	2	R	111	112	L	G	VP	F	VP	P	P	G	G	G	VP	
Brahma	7	2	R	114	115	M	G	VP	F	VP	P	P	VG	G	P	F	
Busby	6	2	R	104	106	E	G	P	G	P	F	VP	VG	VP	F	F	
Canmore	4	2	R	114	120	L	G	P	G	F	G	VG	VG	F	P	F	
Champion	8	2	R	117	117	M	G	VP	F	P	VP	VP	VG	G	F	F	
CDC Coalition	7	2	R	111	114	M	VG	VP	G	F	P	VG	G	F	G	F	
CDC Cowboy	6	2	R	99	105	L	F	F	G	F	P	P	G	F	G	G	
CDC Dolly	11	2	R	103	103	E	G	VP	P	VP	F	VP	F	F	P	G	
Gadsby	7	2	R	110	110	M	F	P	G	VP	VG	VG	VG	F	G	F	
CDC Helgason	7	2	R	105	106	M	G	G	G	F	P	VG	G	F	F	P	
CDC Maverick	5	2	S	100	98	M	F	F	G	F	P	VP	VG	F	G	G	
McLeod	6	2	R	108	114	M	G	VP	F	VP	P	VP	VG	F	P	F	
CDC Mindon	7	2	R	104	103	M	G	VP	G	F	VP	VG	VG	F	F	G	
CDC Trey	5	2	R	104	110	M	G	F	VG	F	P	P	VG	G	G	F	
Xena	7	2	R	112	115	M	G	VP	F	VP	P	P	P	G	G	G	
Amisk	4	6	R	108	117	M	G	F	G	G	F	VP	P	P	G	VP	
Breton	5	6	S	108	116	M	F	F	G	G	G	P	G	F	G	VP	
Chigwell	7	6	S	107	111	M	G	F	G	G	G	P	VG	VP	VP	VP	
Muskwa	5	6	S	111	108	M	G	P	G	G	G	P	VG	P	G	VP	
AC Rosser	11	6	S	115	115	M	G	F	G	G	VP	P	G	G	G	VP	
Sundre	5	6	S	120	116	L	G	P	F	F	VG	P	VG	P	F	VP	
Hulless																	
CDC Carter	7	2	R	94	99	M	G	F	G	F	P	VG	VG	VP	F	F	
CDC Clear	6	2	R	97	103	L	G	P	VG	F	P	VG	VG	F	G	G	
CDC McGwire	8	2	R	98	99	M	G	F	G	F	F	P	G	G	F	G	
Taylor	7	2	R	82	87	M	VG	P	G	F	VP	VG	F	P	G	G	

¹ Relative maturity: The relative maturity of the check, **AC Metcalfe**, is M (on average, 91 days from seeding to swathing ripeness).

³ There are two forms of net blotch: netted (*Pyrenophora teres f. teres*) and spotted (*Pyrenophora teres f. maculata*). Generally, in Saskatchewan the netted form is more prevalent.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Most available varieties are susceptible to one or more types of smut. Therefore, seed of susceptible varieties should be treated with a registered fungicide on a regular basis. Harvesting grain over 16 per cent moisture and then using aeration bins for drying can lead to sprouting and embryo death. Seed with reduced germination is undesirable for seed or malting. Two-row barley varieties are generally more resistant to shattering than six-row varieties.

FORAGE BARLEY

Desperado, **Dillon**, and **AC Ranger** are six-row forage varieties. **CDC Cowboy**, **CDC**

Maverick, and **Stockford** are two-row forage varieties.

HULLESS

In hulless varieties the hull is left in the field, therefore, comparable yields are 9-12 per cent lower. Hulless seed is more susceptible to damage than hulled seed, so handling should be minimized. **CDC Lophy-I** is a low phytate, hulless two-row feed variety.

HULLESS FOOD

CDC Alamo, **CDC Candle**, **CDC Fibar**, and **CDC Rattan** are high beta-glucan, waxy starch varieties. **CDC Hilose** is a high beta-

glucan, high amylose starch variety. All are available for specialty markets. **CDC Carter**, **CDC McGwire**, and **Roseland** are two-row, normal starch, hulless barleys suitable for food use.

IRRIGATION

Disease resistance, straw strength and maturity are more critical when barley is grown under irrigation. Growers should select early, strong-strawed, disease resistant varieties.

Oat

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Years Tested	Yield		Test Weight (g/0.5L)	% Hull	% Plump	Relative Maturity ¹	Height (cm)	Resistance To			
		(% CDC Dancer) Area 1 & 2	Area 3 & 4						Lodging	Stem Rust	Crown Rust	Smut
CDC Dancer	8	100	100	253	19.8	86	M	103	G	F	F	VG
SW Betania	7	105	105	245	22.0	82	M	97	G	VP	P	G
CDC Big Brown	7	106	106	256	20.4	88	L	101	G	P	G	VG
CDC Boyer §	8	99	100	232	23.3	66	M	105	G	F	F	P
Bradley	5	105	102	240	21.7	81	L	103	VG	P	P	VG
CS Camden *	4	112	116	242	24.3	82	L	94	VG	VP	P	F
Derby	8	98	102	247	22.9	79	M	107	G	VP	VP	P
CDC Haymaker *	2	80	95	225	24.9	87	VL	111	G	VP	VP	G
HiFi §	6	99	97	253	22.4	68	M	103	G	F	VG	P
Jordan §	7	110	118	238	22.4	93	VL	102	G	F	F	VG
AAC Justice *	4	110	108	255	22.4	75	L	101	G	F	VG	VG
Leggett	7	103	104	256	22.0	82	L	96	G	F	VG	VG
Lu	6	102	103	248	25.2	58	E	99	G	VP	VP	G
CDC Minstrel	7	106	107	245	21.0	92	L	98	VG	F	P	VG
AC Morgan	8	104	108	236	25.1	82	L	101	VG	VP	VP	F
CDC Morrison	3	100	95	248	24.4	83	L	95	VG	F	VG	VG
CDC Nasser	7	109	107	233	21.8	79	VL	106	G	P	VP	VG
CDC Orrin	6	108	109	253	23.2	91	L	103	G	P	VP	VG
Pinnacle	8	113	109	244	23.6	89	VL	101	F	F	P	VG
Ronald §	7	96	99	249	22.4	74	L	97	VG	F	P	VG
CDC Ruffian *	5	112	111	247	20.4	88	L	95	G	VP	F	VG
CDC Seabiscuit	7	110	106	240	20.3	89	L	100	G	F	P	F
Souris	7	108	103	253	21.5	72	M	98	VG	G	VG	VG
Stride	6	111	109	255	22.9	80	L	103	G	F	VG	VG
Summit	6	103	103	256	21.6	81	M	94	G	F	VG	VG
Triactor	7	114	118	240	22.8	80	L	99	G	VP	G	F
CDC Weaver	7	108	111	245	19.2	88	L	104	F	F	P	VG

¹ Maturity Rating M = 96 days

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Although disease pressure is lower in eastern Saskatchewan than in Manitoba, crown rust races capable of attacking most varieties, except **CDC Big Brown**, **HiFi**, **AAC Justice**, **Leggett**, **CDC Morrison**, **Souris**, **Stride**, **Summit**, and **Triactor** are increasing in southeast Saskatchewan. Early seeding will reduce the likelihood of severe infection.

Producers growing oats for the milling market are advised to check the “approved” varieties list available from the various oat millers.

False wild oats, or fatuoids, are off-types within common oat fields that have an ap-

pearance similar to wild oat, most noticeably, a prominent, dark awn and increased hairiness at the base of each floret. They are thought to result from the infrequent cross-pollination between common oat (*Avena sativa*) and true wild oat (*Avena fatua*). As such, their presence will likely be observed more often in fields planted from farm-saved seed. They have been reported within fields of common oat at rates up to 1 per cent and occur within all oat varieties.

FEED OAT

CDC SO-I and **CDC Nasser** are specialty feed oat varieties with higher digestible energy for cattle.

FORAGE OAT

CDC Baler, **CDC Haymaker** and **Murphy** are forage oat varieties available for annual forage production in Saskatchewan.

HULLESS OAT

Bullion and **AC Gwen** are hulless varieties available for production in Saskatchewan. The hull is part of normal oat yield, thus hulless types yield less. They are difficult to handle and store and should be stored at less than 12 per cent moisture.

OTHER CROPS

BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat is sensitive to high temperatures and dry weather conditions in the blossom stage, which can reduce seed set and yields. New self-pollinated varieties are being released. Buckwheat is very susceptible to frost at all stages of growth. Delayed seeding is advisable to avoid spring frost.

CARAWAY

Caraway is a biennial spice crop, producing seed in the second year and sometimes in the third year. Seedlings are small, slow in developing and compete poorly with weeds. The crop is usually swathed because of its indeterminate growth habit and seed shattering. For more information, consult the Saskatchewan Agriculture publication, *Caraway*.

CORIANDER

Coriander is an annual spice crop. Seedlings are small, slow to develop, and compete poorly with weeds. The large seeded type is earlier maturing than the small seeded type. **CDC Major** is a large-seeded coriander variety and **CDC Minor** is a small-seeded variety. The crop is usually straight-cut to avoid wind damage in swaths. For more information, consult the Saskatchewan Agriculture publication, *Coriander*.

FENUGREEK

Fenugreek is a leguminous spice crop adapted to dryland conditions in the Dark Brown and Brown Soil Zones. The crop should be seeded early to avoid yield and quality loss from fall frost. Contract production is advisable, as markets are limited. For more information, consult the Saskatch-

ewan Agriculture publication, *Fenugreek in Saskatchewan*.

SAFFLOWER

Safflower is an annual oilseed or birdseed crop which can be grown successfully in the Brown Soil Zone. Safflower must be sown early (late April).

Saffire matures in about 120 days. Seed should be planted shallow but into a firm, moist seedbed at about 30 kg/ha (27 lbs/ac). **Saffire** has moderate resistance to sclerotinia head rot and alternaria leaf spot. Contract production is advised.

AC Sunset has the earliness of **Saffire** combined with higher oil content and resistance to sclerotinia head rot.

Canaryseed

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Type	Site Years Tested	Yield ¹ (%)	Days to Heading	Days to Maturity	Height (cm)	Test Weight (kg/hL) ³	Seed Weight (g/1000)
CDC Bastia	glabrous	37	100	59	98	101	70.7	7.8
CDC Calvi ² ☼	glabrous	23	110	+2	+3	+5	+0.5	+0.3
Cantate	hairy	37	117	+1	+3	-1	-5.4	-0.2
Keet	hairy	37	125	+4	+2	+4	-5.7	-0.2
CDC Maria §	glabrous	37	84	0	0	-2	-0.4	0.0
CDC Togo ☼	glabrous	37	96	+1	0	-2	-1.2	+0.5

¹ Yield data not collected by Area

² 2011-2014 yield data; other varieties 2007 -2014

³ multiply by 0.8 = lb per bushel

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The seed of annual canarygrass, more commonly called canaryseed, is used as food for caged and wild birds. **Elias** pedigreed seed has not been produced in recent years. Seed hulls of **CDC Bastia**, **CDC Calvi**, **CDC Maria**, and **CDC Togo** do not have the small sharp hairs that cause irritation when canaryseed is threshed and handled and are called glabrous. **CDC Calvi**, a new, higher yielding glabrous variety was registered in 2013. Seed of **CDC Calvi** will not be available in 2015.

Canaryseed plants have a dense, shallow root system and growing the crop on sandy soils is not recommended. Canaryseed may be grown successfully on stubble, providing adequate moisture is available for rapid germination and emergence. The recommended seeding rate is 34 kg/ha (30 lb/ac) with germination greater than 85 per cent.

Reduced emergence might be expected if canaryseed is seeded below 5 cm.

Canaryseed is subject to damage by English grain aphid and bird cherry oat aphid. Aphid populations build up rapidly on leaves, stems and head of the plant in July and August and may require an insecticide application to prevent yield loss. Information from the United States indicates that infestations of 10 to 20 aphids on 50 per cent of the stems prior to soft dough stage may cause enough damage to warrant insecticide application. The aphids often hide in the dense head of the canaryseed plant. Damage may occur at populations below these levels.

Canaryseed leaf mottle is a foliar disease that can cause yield losses. Leaf mottle is caused by a fungus, *Septoria triseti* that only affects canaryseed. The disease is in-

conspicuous at early stages because there is little visual contrast between healthy and diseased leaf area. Stubble borne inoculum is the source of infection, thus crop rotation is key in limiting the severity of leaf mottle.

Canaryseed is resistant to shattering. It may be straight-combined or swathed when fully mature. For more information on canaryseed, consult the Saskatchewan Agriculture publication, *Canaryseed*.

General Seed Facts

PEDIGREED SEED

Use certified seed regularly. This assures that the seed has high genetic purity, high germination and is relatively free from weeds and other crop seeds.

RE-USE OF HYBRID SEED

Seed grown from a hybrid variety (regardless of crop or variety) should not be re-used since a 20 to 25 per cent yield reduction can occur in the next generation. This reduction is due to loss of hybrid vigour and possible occurrence of male-sterile plants. Lack of uniformity for maturity and quality traits can also occur.

SEED CLEANING

Seed should be cleaned carefully to remove weed seeds, trash, small or broken kernels, ergot and sclerotia. Not all seed-cleaning plants are equipped to clean grain to acceptable seed standards.

SEED TREATMENT

Various fungicides have been registered for the control of seedling diseases caused by soil- and seed-borne pathogens.

Use of seed from cereal crops infected with *Fusarium* may result in poor emergence. Such seed should be treated with a registered fungicide before planting. Use of infected seed may introduce *Fusarium* diseases into unaffected areas. Tolerance for *Fusarium* vary with species. Refer to Saskatchewan Agriculture publication, *Guidelines for Seed-Borne Diseases of Cereal Crops*.

Smuts that attack wheat, barley, oat and rye can be controlled by seed treatment. If seed from a crop in which bunt or smut was observed must be used for seed, seed should be tested and seed treatment should be considered. If the presence of smut is uncertain, varieties rated very poor should be treated every year, those rated poor every second year and those rated fair every third year.

Only systemic fungicides will control true loose smut of barley and wheat, and stem smut of rye. Pathogens causing the other types of smut (covered, false loose, oat smut and bunt) are carried on the outside of the seed and

can be controlled by non-systemic seed treatments.

The virulent form of blackleg of canola is widespread in Saskatchewan. Seed treatment with a recommended fungicide can reduce the level of disease. Use of canola seed commercially coated with an appropriate seed treatment is a convenient alternative to on-farm seed treatment.

Wireworms that attack all grain crops, and flea beetles that attack canola and mustard, can be controlled by seed treatment with insecticides.

Read the label carefully before using any seed treatment or insecticide. Information on their use and recommended rates is found in the Saskatchewan Agriculture publication, *Guide to Crop Protection*. Carryover stocks of treated seed should be tested for germination before planting. Treated seed must not be delivered to an elevator or used for feed.

SEED-BORNE DISEASES OF PULSES

Pulse growers should use seed that has been tested for seed-borne diseases such as ascochyta, anthracnose and botrytis. Tolerances for seed infection vary with the pulse crop, the disease, weather conditions of the region and the availability of a seed treatment. If infection of the crop from sources other than seed is likely, using seed with low infection levels becomes less important.

In regions with frequent rainfall and high humidity, tolerances will be lower. Thus, for ascochyta blight of lentil, use of seed with up to 5 per cent seed infection is acceptable in the Brown and Dark Brown Soil Zones, but 0 per cent is desirable in the Black Soil Zone. A seed treatment for ascochyta-infected lentil seed is available and is recommended if seed infection levels approach 5 per cent. In pea, up to 10 per cent seed infection with ascochyta is acceptable. In chickpea, 0 per cent ascochyta seed infection is recommended because of the high rate of transmission of the disease from the seed to the emerging seedlings and its highly destructive nature. Refer to Saskatchewan Agriculture publication, *Guidelines for Seed-Borne Diseases of Pulse Crops*.

CROP ROTATION

Seeding into stubble of the same crop kind will increase disease risk, particularly in higher rainfall areas. Residue of infected crops may harbour disease pathogens. Maintain a diverse crop rotation.

ERGOT

Ergot attacks all varieties of rye, triticale, wheat and barley, as well as most common grass species. Oat is rarely attacked and all broadleaf species are immune. Grain containing 0.1 per cent ergot is considered poisonous and should not be used for food. Refer to the Saskatchewan Agriculture publication *Ergot of Cereals and Grasses*.

SEED INOCULATION

Legume crops obtain much of their nitrogen requirement by forming a symbiotic association with soil bacteria called *Rhizobium*. These bacteria colonize the roots to form structures called nodules where they fix nitrogen for the legume plant. To enhance nitrogen fixation, the legume crop seed should be inoculated. **Use the proper strain of bacteria specific to that crop.** For further details, consult the *Pulse Production Manual* (Saskatchewan Pulse Growers).

DAMP AND FROZEN SEED

Seed which is stored damp or tough may be low in germination and may lack adequate vigour. Grain which will be used for seed should be dried, if necessary, soon after harvest. The drying temperature should be below 37°C for batch driers and 43°C for recirculating and continuous driers. Frozen grain should always be tested for germination by a seed-testing laboratory before planting. Such grain will frequently produce a high percentage of abnormal seedlings.

WHEAT MIDGE

All wheat classes, including durum and triticale, are susceptible to wheat midge. Farmers in infested areas should be prepared to spray fields with recommended insecticides if necessary. Consider the use of midge-tolerant varieties. Refer to the Saskatchewan Agriculture publication, *Wheat Midge*.

The Saskatchewan Advisory Council on Grain Crops (SACGC) and the Saskatchewan Variety Performance Group (SVPG) coordinate, supervise and review the collection, analysis and reporting of information in this booklet. Membership consists of representatives from:

- Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture
- Seed Companies
- Saskatchewan Seed Growers Association
- Producer Associations
- Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- Crop Development Centre
- University of Saskatchewan
- Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation

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PULSE CROPS

Lentil

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Market Class	Variety	Herbicide Tolerance ¹	Years Tested ²	Yield (% CDC Maxim)		Height (cm)	Days to Flower	Maturity Rating ³	Resistance To		Seed Coat Colour	Cotyledon Colour	Seed Weight (g/1000)
				Area 1 & 2	Area 3 & 4				Ascochyta Blight	Anthracnose Race 1			
Small Red	CDC Maxim	CL	8	100	100	34	51	E/M	G	G	gray	red	40
	CDC Cherie		5	109	106	32	51	E/M	G	F	gray	red	39
	CDC Dazil	CL	7	104	98	33	53	E/M	G	F	gray	red	35
	CDC Imax	CL	8	96	82	35	51	E/M	G	F	gray	red	45
	CDC Impact	CL	6	80	76	30	47	E	G	P	gray	red	34
	CDC Impulse *	CL	5	108	95	37	52	E/M	G	G	gray	red	44
	CDC Red Rider		6	95	85	34	52	E/M	G	F	gray	red	45
	CDC Redberry		6	97	99	34	50	E/M	G	G	gray	red	42
	CDC Redcliff		7	107	103	35	51	E/M	G	F	gray	red	38
	CDC Redcoat		6	105	93	33	50	E/M	G	G	gray	red	39
	CDC Rouleau		6	96	93	33	52	M	G	G	gray	red	37
CDC Scarlet		6	105	103	35	53	E/M	G	F	gray	red	36	
Extra Small Red	CDC Impala	CL	6	94	91	30	51	E	G	G	gray	red	31
	CDC Imperial	CL	6	84	79	30	49	E	G	G	gray	red	30
	CDC Redbow		6	102	99	30	49	E	G	G	gray	red	32
	CDC Rosebud		6	100	99	30	50	E	G	G	tan	red	31
	CDC Rosie		6	92	90	33	52	E/M	G	G	gray	red	30
	CDC Roxy *		4	103	102	34	53	E/M	G	G	gray	red	32
Large Red	CDC Ruby		7	90	91	30	48	E	G	G	gray	red	29
	CDC KR-1		8	110	92	37	52	M	G	G	gray	red	56
Small Green	CDC KR-2	CL	4	105	85	37	52	M	G	G	gray	red	55
	CDC Invincible	CL	8	96	83	33	49	E	G	G	green	yellow	34
Extra Small Green	CDC Milestone		6	91	84	31	49	E	G	VP	green	yellow	37
	CDC Viceroy		6	97	98	34	49	E	G	G	green	yellow	33
	CDC Asterix		7	99	101	30	48	E	G	F	green	yellow	26
Medium Green	CDC Impress	CL	6	87	71	34	50	M	G	P	green	yellow	52
	CDC Imigreen	CL	7	78	71	44	50	M	G	VP	green	yellow	57
	CDC Meteor		6	102	89	34	50	M	G	VP	green	yellow	51
	CDC Richlea		6	93	80	35	50	M	VP	VP	green	yellow	51
Large Green	CDC Greenland		7	89	70	38	52	M/L	G	VP	green	yellow	64
	CDC Greenstar		5	101	78	40	52	M/L	G	F	green	yellow	73
	CDC Impower	CL	7	85	68	41	52	M/L	G	VP	green	yellow	64
	CDC Improve	CL	6	87	76	39	51	M	F	VP	green	yellow	67
	CDC Plato		6	87	77	38	52	M/L	G	P	green	yellow	62
	CDC Sovereign		6	83	77	40	52	L	G	P	green	yellow	66
French Green	CDC LeMay		6	84	80	35	48	E	F	VP	green marble	yellow	33
	CDC Marble		6	107	103	36	49	E	G	F	green marble	yellow	34
Green Cotyledon	CDC Peridot	CL	6	84	94	37	48	E	F	P	green marble	yellow	38
	CDC QG-1		5	80	65	42	51	M	F	F	green	green	49
	CDC QG-2		5	91	94	40	48	E	F	F	green marble	green	32
Spanish Brown	CDC QG-3 *	CL	4	73	-	38	53	E/M	F	G	green	green	46
	CDC SB-1		4	76	81	35	48	E	F	F	gray dotted	yellow	37
	CDC SB-2		5	95	85	37	49	E	G	G	gray dotted	yellow	37

¹ CL indicates Clearfield variety.

² Co-op and Regional Trials in Saskatchewan since 2006. Comparisons to the check variety, small red lentil **CDC Maxim CL**.

³ Maturity ratings: Normal maturity range in days based on May 1 seeding is E = 100, VL = 110 but maturity can be much earlier in dry years, much later in cool wet years. See Page 2 for more information on maturity range in lentil.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Seed supplies may be limited for **CDC Greenstar**, **CDC Marble**, **CDC Scarlet**, **CDC Rosie** and **CDC Asterix**. Seed supplies will be limited for **CDC Impulse** and **CDC Roxy**.

Field Pea

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Years Tested ¹	Yield (% CDC Golden)			Leaf Type ²	Relative Maturity	Lodging ³ (1-9)	Vine Length (cm)	Resistance To							Seed Weight (g/1000)
		1, 2 & South 3	North 3 & 4	Irrigation					Mycosphaerella Blight	Powdery Mildew	Fusarium Wilt	Seed Coat Breakage	Bleaching	Seed Coat Dimpling ⁴	Greenness ⁵	
Yellow																
CDC Golden	12	100	100	100	SL	M	4.5	75	5.0	VG	F	G	n/a	G	G	230
Abarth ☼	4	104	116		SL	M	3.5	75	5.0	VG	F	F	n/a	G	G	280
DS Admiral ☼	6	86	100	89	SL	E	4.5	80	5.0	VG	F	G	n/a	G	G	240
Agassiz ☼	10	107	115	112	SL	M	4.5	85	5.0	VG	F	G	n/a	F	G	230
CDC Amarillo	6	110	126	115	SL	M	3.5	85	4.5	VG	G	F	n/a	F	G	230
Argus ☼	5	100	109	107	SL	M	4.0	80	5.5	VG	F	F	n/a	F	G	230
AAC Ardill	4	111	117		SL	M	3.5	85	4.5	VG	G	G	n/a	G	G	230
CDC Bronco	8	101	101	96	SL	M	4.5	75	4.5	VG	F	G	n/a	G	G	230
CDC Centennial	5	99	110	110	SL	E	5.5	70	5.0	VG	F	G	n/a	G	F	270
Cutlass	11	94	99	93	SL	M	5.0	75	5.0	VG	F	F	n/a	F	G	220
Delta	4	86	89	---	SL	E	5.5	70	5.5	P	---	G	n/a	---	---	250
Earlystar ☼	4	99	113		SL	E	5.0	80	5.0	VG	F	F	n/a	G	G	210
Eclipse	11	90	96	95	SL	M	4.0	80	5.0	VG	P	G	n/a	F	G	250
CDC Hornet	8	100	105	101	SL	M	4.0	85	4.5	VG	F	F	n/a	G	G	220
AAC Lacombe ☼	3	110	122		SL	M	3.5	85	5.0	VG	F	F	n/a	F	F	240
CDC Meadow	12	100	109	101	SL	E	4.0	85	5.0	VG	F	G	n/a	G	G	220
CDC Mozart	7	96	99	101	SL	M	5.5	70	4.5	VG	F	G	n/a	G	F	220
Polstead	8	94	103	101	SL	M	5.0	75	5.0	VG	P	F	n/a	G	F	280
CDC Prosper	8	92	99	82	SL	E	4.5	80	5.0	VG	G	G	n/a	F	G	150
Reward ☼	5	90	105	101	SL	M	4.0	90	5.0	VG	F	G	n/a	G	F	240
CDC Saffron	7	106	114	100	SL	M	4.0	80	4.5	VG	F	G	n/a	F	G	250
Sorento ☼	7	93	101	106	SL	M	5.5	80	5.0	VG	F	G	n/a	F	G	260
Thunderbird ☼	6	98	104	101	SL	M	4.0	85	5.0	VG	F	G	n/a	G	F	220
CDC Treasure	9	97	109	104	SL	E	4.0	80	5.0	VG	F	F	n/a	F	G	210
Green																
Cooper ☼	11	99	100	95	SL	L	4.0	80	5.0	VG	F	F	G	G	n/a	270
CDC Greenwater	5	110	112		SL	L	3.5	90	4.0	VG	G	G	G	F	n/a	230
CDC Limerick	6	104	109	101	SL	L	3.5	85	4.0	VG	F	VG	G	G	n/a	210
CDC Patrick	10	95	104	97	SL	M	4.5	80	4.5	VG	G	G	G	G	n/a	190
CDC Pluto	6	102	102	102	SL	M	5.5	80	4.5	VG	F	G	G	G	n/a	160
CDC Raezer	7	91	104	104	SL	M	3.5	85	5.0	VG	G	G	G	G	n/a	220
CDC Sage	5	81	88	82	SL	M	4.0	80	5.0	VG	G	G	G	F	n/a	220
SW Sergeant	5	81	85	85	SL	M	4.0	80	5.0	VG	F	G	G	G	n/a	200
CDC Striker	12	89	101	94	SL	M	3.5	80	4.5	P	G	VG	G	G	n/a	240
CDC Tetris	8	99	113	98	SL	L	4.0	85	4.5	VG	G	G	G	G	n/a	210
Maple																
CDC Acer	3	93	92	---	SL	L	6.5	60	5.0	VG	---	G	n/a	VG	n/a	170
CDC Mosaic	4	90	92	65	SL	L	4.0	85	4.5	VG	---	G	n/a	VG	n/a	180
CDC Rocket	3	86	101	94	SL	M	6.0	75	5.0	VG	---	G	n/a	VG	n/a	210
Dun																
CDC Dakota	5	115	124	110	SL	M	3.5	85	4.5	VG	---	G	n/a	VG	n/a	205
Forage																
40-10	3	75	82	52	N	L	8.5	120	4.5	P	---	G	n/a	G	---	140
CDC Horizon	4	97	98	70	SL	M	4.5	90	4.5	VG	---	G	n/a	G	G	170
CDC Leroy	3	91	93	84	SL	M	5.0	95	4.5	VG	---	G	n/a	G	G	150
Trapper	7	63	66	---	N	L	8.5	115	5.0	P	---	G	n/a	---	---	130
CDC Tucker	3	91	97	83	SL	M	4.0	100	4.5	VG	---	G	n/a	G	F	170

¹ Co-op and regional trials in Saskatchewan

² N = normal leaf type; SL = semi-leafless

³ Lodging score (1-9) where 1 = completely upright, 9 = completely lodged

⁴ Seed coat dimpling: VG = 0-5%; G = 6-20%; F = 21-50%

⁵ Greenness: Good = 0-15%; Fair = 16-40%

FIELD PEA ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (cont'd)

The following varieties have purple flower colour and pigmented seed coats: **CDC Acer**, **CDC Mosaic**, **CDC Rocket**, **CDC Dakota** and **40-10**. **CDC Acer**, **CDC Mosaic**, and **CDC Rocket** have a maple patterned seed coat, **40-10** has a speckled seed coat, while **CDC Dakota** has a solid dun (tan) coloured seed coat. All other varieties have white flower colour and non-pigmented seed coats. For detailed production information consult the *Pulse Production Manual* published by Saskatchewan Pulse Growers. The relative maturity of the check variety **CDC Golden** is M (Medium), which is on average 90 days from seeding to swathing ripeness. Please add 3-4 days for each rating beyond Medium. As harvest proceeds into the fall, these ranges expand.

Chickpea

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Market Class	Variety	Years Tested	Yield (% Amit (B-90))		Ascochyta Blight ²	Height (cm)	Days to Flower	Maturity	Seed Weight (g/1000)	Seed Shape ³	Seed or Seed Coat Colour ⁴
			Area 1 ¹	Area 2 ¹							
Kabuli	Amit (B-90) ☼	13	100	100	4.4	47	57	L	258	Ro	B
	CDC Alma	6	90	94	6.1	42	54	L	370	RH	B
	CDC Frontier	13	108	104	4.4	45	56	L	349	RH	B
	CDC Leader	9	110	107	4.5	42	55	M	392	RH	B
	CDC Luna	12	97	100	5.7	40	54	M/L	370	RH	B
	CDC Orion	8	108	107	5.0	45	51	L	439	RH	B
	CDC Palmer ☼	4	108	105	4.8	44	53	M/L	424	RH	B
Desi	CDC Consul (603-3)	7	112	110	4.0	46	53	M	303	P	LT
	CDC Corinne	12	114	110	4.2	40	56	M	245	A/P	T
	CDC Cory	6	112	105	4.2	48	57	M	270	A/P	T
	CDC Vanguard	12	107	108	4.8	39	53	M/L	224	P	T

¹ Area 1: Brown soil zone; Area 2: Dark Brown soil zone

² Ascochyta Blight at pod filling period: 0-9 scale; 0 = no symptom; 9 = plants are completely blighted. Scores 4-6 are considered fair.

³ Seed shape: Ro = Round; RH = Ram-head; P = plump; A = angular

⁴ Seed or seed coat colour: B = beige; LT = light tan; T = tan.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please refer to *2015 SaskSeed Guide* for pedigreed seed availability. For more details on production consult the *Pulse Production Manual* published by the Saskatchewan Pulse Growers (www.saskpulse.com).

Dry Bean

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Market Class	Variety	Years Tested ¹	Yield (% CDC Pintium)			Days to Flower	Maturity Rating ²	% Pod Clearance ³	Seed Weight (g/1000)	Growth Habit ⁴
			----- Irrigation	Area 2	Area 3					
Pinto	CDC Pintium	13	100	100	100	50	E	85	350	I
	Island	7	120	114	101	55	M	79	355	II
	Mariah ☼	5	114	115	94	55	L	82	293	II
	Winchester	5	116	111	109	52	M	82	352	II
	CDC Marmot	5	112	115	116	50	E	80	367	I
	CDC WM-2 ☼	8	116	109	105	52	E	79	365	II
Navy	Envoy	13	83	87	84	53	M	77	184	I
	Lightning	7	109	95	90	60	L	85	175	II
	Skyline ☼	5	74	95	92	57	L	80	163	I
	OAC Spark	6	88	101	101	55	L	81	163	I
Great Northern	AC Polaris	7	97	102	95	52	L	70	310	III
Small Red	AC Redbond	8	98	103	99	51	M	65	290	II
Black	CDC Blackcomb	7	115	99	95	56	M	85	167	II
	Carman Black	5	125	115	112	59	M	88	180	II
	CDC Jet	13	96	97	92	58	L	85	170	II
	CDC Superjet	6	-	-	102	58	L	85	170	II
Shiny Black	AC Black Diamond	7	102	94	94	54	M	70	250	II
Yellow	CDC Sol ☼	7	107	93	86	55	L	78	399	I

¹ Co-op and regional trials grown in narrow rows. Direct comparisons to **CDC Pintium** since 2002.

² Maturity ratings based on E = 100 days; L = 110 days for May 20 planting to swathing maturity. See page 2 for more information.

³ Pod clearance: percentage of pods that completely clear the cutterbar at time of swathing (~4 cm).

⁴ Growth habit: I = Determinate bush; II = Indeterminate bush; III = Indeterminate vine.

Soybean

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Type ¹	Years Tested	Yield (% 23-10RY)		Corn Heat Units ²	Days to Maturity ³	Seed Size ⁴ (# seeds /lb)	Hilum Colour ⁵
			SE SK & W MB	Rest of SK & S AB				
23-10RY	RR2	3	100	100	2325	123	2313	BL
23-60RY	RR2	2	108	106	2375	128	2440	BL
Bishop R2	RR2	3	99	93	2450	124	2614	IY
LS 002R23	RR2	3	108	107	2375	124	2796	BL
LS 002R24N	RR2	2	110	111	2375	126	2796	BL
McLeod R2	RR2	3	110	110	2375	126	2268	BL
NSC Anola RR2Y	RR2	2	110	108	2350	126	2720	BL
NSC Gladstone RR2Y	RR2	2	108	107	2375	127	2570	BL
NSC Moosomin RR2Y	RR2	2	93	93	2300	121	3200	BR
NSC Reston RR2Y	RR2	3	99	99	2325	122	3369	BL
NSC Tilston RR2Y	RR2	3	106	106	2375	125	2810	BL
Pekko R2	RR2	3	99	100	2325	125	2402	BL
PS 0035 NR2	RR2	2	106	108	2375	127	2550	BL
Sampsa R2	RR2	3	99	102	2425	128	2270	BL
TH 32004R2Y	RR2	3	117	112	2425	126	3200	BL
TH 33003R2Y	RR2	3	104	105	2400	124	3000	BR
TH 33005R2Y	RR2	2	108	108	2450	129	2800	BL
Vito R2	RR2	3	96	96	2350	126	3366	GR
900Y61 ☉	RR1	3	100	98	2425	127	2468	BR
900Y71 ☉	RR1	3	108	104	2450	127	2502	TN
P001T34R ☼	RR1	2	82	78	2300	118	3138	BR

¹ All varieties in this table are either Roundup Ready 1 or Genuity Roundup Ready 2 Yield™

² Corn Heat Unit ratings are assigned by individual companies.

³ Days to maturity was determined in Boissevain, Carberry, Hamiota, Rosthern, Saskatoon, and Melita. Longer season varieties did not fully mature at all sites.

⁴ Number of seeds/lb as entered in the trial. Data supplied by individual companies.

⁵ Hilum is the point where the seed attaches to the pod. BR = Brown, IY = Imperfect Yellow, BL = Black, GR = Grey, TN = Tan.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Saskatchewan test sites were Saskatoon, Floral, Yorkton, Redvers and Rosthern; Alberta test sites were Bow Island (dryland and irrigated) and Brooks (dryland); Manitoba test sites were Boissevain, Carberry, Hamiota and Roblin. Three year mean yield of the check variety 23-10RY was 43 bushels/acre. Typical on-farm yields are 25-30 bu/acre. Soybeans are not native to the Canadian Prairies and must be inoculated with soybean inoculant that contains *Bradyrhizobium japonicum* bacteria.

Faba Bean

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Years Tested	Yield (% CDC Fatima)	Maturity (days)	Seed Weight (g/1000)
Coloured Flower				
CDC Fatima	9	100	105	520
Taboar ☉	4	96	107	480
CDC Blitz	6	101	109	410
Florent	4	112	107	660
FB9-4	6	96	104	680
CDC SSNS-1	9	91	105	335
White Flower (zero tannin)				
Snowbird ☉	9	104	104	495
Imposa ☉	4	110	107	695
CDC Snowdrop	6	91	104	335
Tabasco ☉	5	101	106	530

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Faba bean regional trials began in 2006 to accommodate growing interest in this crop as a nitrogen-fixing, high protein food and feed grain in moist areas. White-flowered types are zero tannin. All coloured flower types have seed coats that contain tannins and may be suitable for export food markets if seed size and quality match customer demand. Maturity ratings are based on days until swathing, but will vary depending on seeding date.

OILSEED CROPS

Flax

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Years Tested	Yield ¹			Relative Maturity ²	Seed Size ³	Resistance To		
		Area 1 & 2	(% CDC Bethune)	Area 3 & 4			Irrigation	Lodging	Powdery Mildew ⁴
CDC Bethune ☼	10	100	100	100	L	M	G	MR	MR
AAC Bravo ☼	2	99	104	99	L	L	G	MR	MR
CDC Glas ☼	5	103	110	93	L	M	G	MR	MR
Hanley ☼	4	90	90	93	M	M	G	MR	R
Lightning ☼	6	92	92	93	L	M	G	MR	R
Prairie Blue ☼	4	99	92	97	L	S	VG	MR	MR
Prairie Grande ☼	6	92	94	92	M	M	VG	MR	MR
Prairie Sapphire ☼	3	96	102	100	L	M	G	MR	MR
Prairie Thunder ☼	8	95	95	98	M	M	VG	MR	R
CDC Neela ☼	5	101	108	95	L	M	G	MR	MR
CDC Sanctuary ☼	7	103	101	96	L	M	F	MR	MR
CDC Sorrel ☼	8	100	101	92	L	L	G	MR	MR
Taurus ☼	6	94	99	94	M	M	G	R	MR
Vimy	10	94	90	85	M	L	P	MS	MR
Westlin 70	3	93	103	95	L	M	G	MR	MR
AC Watson §	6	88	93	92	M	M	G	R	MR

¹ Data from Regional and Coop yield trials.

² Relative maturity: The relative maturity of the check, **CDC Bethune**, is L (on average 101 days from seeding to swathing ripeness).

³ Seed size: S = Small, M = Medium, L = Large.

⁴ Resistance Scale: MS = Moderately Susceptible, MR = Moderately Resistant, R = Resistant.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Flax was last tested in 2014. All varieties are immune to rust. All variety descriptions other than yield are based on data from the Flax Co-operative Trials in the Prairie Provinces. The Flax Council of Canada's Trifid Stewardship Program recommends the testing of all flax seed intended for planting, and only flax seed which tests negative for the presence of Trifid be planted. All flax producers should be aware that the Crop Development Centre and SeCan have cooperated in the effort to re-constitute flax breeder seed which is free of genetic modification (i.e. Trifid). Supplies of certified seed, produced from re-constituted breeder seed, of **CDC Bethune**, **CDC Sorrel**, **CDC Sanctuary** and **CDC Glas** are expected to be good for 2015. Frozen flax straw should be analyzed by a feed testing laboratory to determine that it is free of prussic acid before using it as livestock feed.

Wheat Height Varies

By Dr. Ron DePauw, AAFC; Jim Downey, SeCan and Mitchell Japp, Saskatchewan Agriculture

Contrary to popular belief, it is perfectly normal and acceptable to have some plants taller than average in a wheat field. Just because the field does not look "tabletop flat" does not mean that your seed was contaminated with another variety.

Many Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS) and Canada Prairie Spring (CPS) semi-dwarf wheat varieties have "talls" that occur normally. The same is true of all spring and winter wheat market classes. The genes that are responsible for reduced height in wheat are subject to a chromosome mis-division called "aneuploidy".

Aneuploidy can produce 5 to 20 tall off-types per 10,000 spring wheat plants. The off-types can occur in each generation, so the occurrence may increase as seeds from tall plants are planted.

These tall off-types are noticed every year, but they seemed to be more prevalent in 2014,

which may be due to optimum moisture conditions during stem elongation in late June and early July.

Even a relatively cursory examination of any plant-stand reveals that some plants are taller and some are shorter. Until fairly recently, virtually all CWRS varieties were awnless and tall. There was, and is, variation and there are both taller and shorter plants which were not observed. This is because almost no one, except perhaps breeders and other scientists, was looking for them.

When all of the tillers of a plant are tall, it is either aneuploidy or a varietal contamination. The practices that pedigreed seed growers undertake to maintain genetic purity and the pedigreed seed crop inspections conducted during the growing season make the occurrence of varietal contamination unlikely. Seed crop inspectors have detailed variety descriptions to determine whether a tall plant is a re-

sult of mis-division or is an unacceptable off-type.

Research conducted in Montana discovered the aneuploidy and the frequency of tall plants occurring in wheat with dwarfing genes Rht1 and Rht2. The research concluded that a low frequency of tall off-types due to chromosome mis-division is unlikely to influence cultivar performance.

Semi dwarf varieties include: **CDC Go**, **Carberry**, **Muchmore**, **Cardale**, **AAC Elie**, **AAC Brandon**, **Glenn**, **Stettler**, **Superb**, **AC Taber**, **AC Crystal**, **AC Foremost**, **5700PR**, **SY985**, **AC Andrew**, and many others.

For more information review: Storlie, E. W., H. Xie, and L.E. Talbert. 1996. *Tall Off-Types in Semidwarf Spring Wheat with Height Reducing Genes Rht1 and Rht2*. Crop Science, Vol. 36:1521-1522

Mustard

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Type and Variety	Yield	Plant Height (cm)	Glucosinolate (μmol/g seed)	Mucilage ⁴ (cS*ml/g seed)	Volatile oil ⁵ (mg/g seed)	Fixed Oil (% seed)	Protein (% Seed)	Seed Weight (g/1000)	Maturity (days)
Yellow		(% AC Pennant)							
AC Pennant ¹	100	96	148	44.7	n/a	29.5	34.3	5.7	92
AAC Adagio ²	103	103	139	96.8	n/a	30.1	33.0	5.1	94
Andante ¹	101	102	145	55.7	n/a	28.4	35.1	6.0	93
Brown		(% Duchess)							
Duchess ¹	100	113	n/a	n/a	9.4	38.1	28.7	2.7	92
Amigo ³	94	109	n/a	n/a	13.9	34.2	30.7	2.7	98
Centennial Brown ¹	101	117	n/a	n/a	10.4	36.3	30.1	3.1	92
Oriental		(% Cutlass)							
Cutlass ¹	100	115	n/a	n/a	11.6	41.0	29.1	2.8	91
Forge ¹	97	125	n/a	n/a	12.2	38.9	29.6	2.6	92
AC Vulcan ¹	98	116	n/a	n/a	12.4	40.6	29.5	2.9	91

¹ Data from 1999-2012 Co-operative Mustard Test. Yield % of check: 124 station years for yellow mustard, and 117 station years for brown and oriental mustard.

² Data from 2009-2012 Co-operative Mustard Test (29 station years).

³ Data from 2008-2010 Co-operative Mustard Test (21 station years).

⁴ Mucilage in yellow mustard is a measurement of viscosity of aqueous extracts from seed.

⁵ Volatile oil = allyl glucosinolate.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Three types of mustard are grown in western Canada: yellow (*Sinapis alba*), and brown and oriental (*Brassica juncea*). Mustard is typically grown under contract, where the contractor specifies the variety to be grown to meet industry specifications for product quality. All mustard varieties have good resistance to blackleg disease and mature, on average, in 91 to 98 days.

AAC Adagio is a new yellow mustard variety in 2014. Breeder seed of **AAC Adagio** was produced in 2013.

A unique feature of yellow mustard is high mucilage content. Mucilage is valued by the

mustard industry as a stabilizer in prepared food products. **AAC Adagio** yields similarly to **Andante** but has significantly higher mucilage content (96.8 cS*ml/g seed) than **AC Pennant** (44.7 cS*ml/g seed) and **Andante** (55.7 cS*ml/g seed). **AAC Adagio** has smaller seed size and lower protein content than the check variety **AC Pennant**.

Brown mustard is grown primarily for the Dijon mustard market. **Centennial Brown** has significantly higher volatile oil and protein content than **Duchess**, and it is also larger seeded than **Duchess**. **Centennial Brown** and **Duchess** are highly susceptible to white rust disease (staghead). **Amigo** is

the first brown mustard variety highly resistant to white rust race 2a, but susceptible to race 2v. **Amigo** has higher volatile oil content than **Centennial Brown** and **Duchess**. Its seed weight is somewhat lower than **Centennial Brown**.

Three varieties of oriental mustard (yellow-seeded) are available for production. **Cutlass** is the highest yielding variety. **AC Vulcan** and **Forge** have higher volatile oil content and greater protein content than **Cutlass**. **Forge** has significantly lower fixed oil content and smaller seed size than **Cutlass**.

Canola (Small Scale Trials)

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Distributor	Yield (bu/ac)				Maturity (days)			Height (cm)			Blackleg Rating
		Growing Season Zone ¹				Growing Season Zone			Growing Season Zone			
		Long (2)	Mid (14)	Short (4)	Avg.	Long	Mid	Short	Long	Mid	Short	
Clearfield												
5525 CL	BrettYoung	76	54	62	58	94	95	101	122	107	110	R
VR 9560 CL ²	Crop Production Services	79	58	64	61	97	96	102	124	118	110	R
<i>LSD</i> ³		13	9	19								
Liberty Link												
5440	Bayer CropScience	82	61	69	65	96	95	100	126	113	115	R
L130	Bayer CropScience	81	59	67	63	93	93	98	121	110	108	R
L252	Bayer CropScience	92	64	74	69	96	95	101	124	109	111	R
L261	Bayer CropScience	85	64	72	67	96	96	102	136	122	124	R
<i>LSD</i> ³		14	7	9								
Roundup Ready												
1990	CANTERRA SEEDS	81	59	67	63	94	95	101	114	107	116	R
08H0004	Cargill - VICTORY Canola	80	59	63	62	100	98	104	130	115	112	R
09H7763	Cargill - VICTORY Canola	84	59	63	63	95	96	101	119	109	111	R
11DL30318	DL Seeds	80	57	62	60	95	95	101	121	107	113	R
6044 RR	BrettYoung	78	57	61	60	95	95	101	119	104	104	R
6060 RR	BrettYoung	77	57	63	60	98	97	103	122	108	112	R
6064 RR	BrettYoung	79	59	64	62	97	97	103	118	106	107	R
73-15 RR	DEKALB	---	---	58	50	---	---	97	---	---	99	R
73-75 RR	DEKALB	81	58	65	62	93	94	99	112	102	105	---
74-44 BL	DEKALB	82	57	63	61	94	95	100	113	105	104	R
74-54 RR	DEKALB	82	59	66	63	94	93	99	113	105	106	R
SY4114	Syngenta Canada	78	57	61	60	94	93	100	112	105	104	R
SY4135	Syngenta Canada	78	55	63	59	94	94	100	109	102	105	R
SY4157	Syngenta Canada	85	62	66	65	98	97	102	130	112	114	R
V12-1 ⁴	Cargill - VICTORY Canola	82	60	64	63	95	95	101	118	108	108	R
V12-2 ⁴	Cargill - VICTORY Canola	78	54	60	58	97	96	102	121	103	101	R
VR 9562 GC	Crop Production Services	82	61	68	64	94	94	100	123	112	114	R
<i>LSD</i> ³		11	7	12								

¹ Long, mid and short growing seasons. The number of sites tested is included in brackets.

³ LSD = least significant yield difference (5% level) within herbicide system.

² Specialty oil profile and available for premium pricing.

⁴ Higher oil content and may be eligible for pricing premiums

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Brassica napus (Argentine Canola)

Argentine varieties mature two weeks later than Polish varieties and are therefore better suited to the mid- and long-season growing areas of Saskatchewan. Blackleg disease, which is now widespread in Saskatchewan, can cause severe yield losses in varieties that are susceptible. Argentine varieties are susceptible to seed shattering when left standing at full maturity. Later maturing varieties tend to produce higher levels of green seed under wet and cool conditions at harvest, which can cause substantial grade reductions. The control of herbicide tolerant canola volunteers requires good agronomic practices, such as proper crop and herbicide rotations.

Brassica rapa (Polish Canola)

Polish varieties mature approximately two weeks earlier than Argentine varieties and are less likely to produce green seed. Polish

varieties are more heat and drought tolerant than the Argentine type. They are also more shatter resistant than Argentine varieties and are therefore well suited to straight combining. All current Polish varieties have poor resistance to blackleg, but blackleg is less of a threat in Polish canola because of its early maturity, which tends to reduce the impact of the disease on seed yields. Three new synthetic Polish varieties are **Early One**, **ACS-C29** and **Synergy**. All three varieties yield significantly more than their open-pollinated counterparts like **AC Sunbeam**. **Early One** and **ACS-C29** are available through Mastin Seeds, while **Synergy** and **AC Sunbeam** are available through SeCan. (Source: AAFC, Saskatoon)

Brassica juncea Canola

Canola quality *Brassica juncea* is a class of canola that is especially well adapted to areas where hot, dry conditions are common.

It has very good resistance to blackleg and exhibits better heat and drought tolerance than other *Brassica napus* canola. All production is contracted.

XCEED Canola, available from Proven Seed, Crop Production Services in 2015, is suited to the Brown and Dark Brown growing season zones. It is compatible with the Clearfield Production System (Source: CPS).

Canola (Large Scale Strip Trials)

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Yield (% 73-75 RR)			
	Growing Season Zone ¹			
	Long	Mid	Short	Average
Check				
73-75 RR (yield in bu/ac)	46	45	41	45
Liberty Link				
5440	104 (13)	110* (21)	105 (5)	107*
L130	105* (20)	106* (37)	109 (10)	106*
L252	108* (21)	107* (34)	105 (8)	107*
L261	104* (22)	107* (27)	108 (5)	106*
Roundup Ready				
1990	103 (6)	103 (18)	---	102
73-15 RR	99 (5)	101 (20)	102 (6)	101
74-44 BL	105* (23)	104* (38)	104 (9)	104*
74-54 RR	102 (24)	101 (40)	105 (10)	102*

¹ The number of sites tested is included in brackets.

* Indicates that the mean was significantly different than 73-75 RR (paired, two-tailed t-test).

Least Significant Difference

When comparing average zone yields for varieties in the small plot data, the least significant difference (LSD) is about 7 to 19 bu/ac. If variety A yielded 52 bu/ac. and variety B yielded 45 bu/ac., they would be considered statistically the same. This is based on a confidence level that significant differences would occur by chance less than 5% of the time. In the small plot design used, varieties were grouped by herbicide system, which means that the LSD shown strictly applies to comparisons between varieties of the same herbicide system.

More importantly, comparisons between varieties within the same herbicide system reveal only genetic differences, whereas variety comparisons between herbicide systems compare the net effect of both genetic and herbicide effects (weed control + crop tolerance).

Where can you get the Canola Performance Trial results?

Results are available through an online interactive tool at www.canolaperformancetrials.ca. The interactive tool allows growers to explore many agronomic factors and to search for trial data in specific geographic areas near their farming operations. Details on management, operations and environmental data for each individual site are reported online. The online tool has an economic calculator that includes the costs associated with growing the selected variety to assist growers in determining potential profitability. Data is also available in booklet form that will be distributed through various publications and can be obtained from your local agri-retailer.

Sunflower

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Herbicide Tolerance	Years Tested	Yield ¹ (% 63A21)	Average Maturity (days)	Harvest Moisture (%)
Oilseed					
63A21		5	100	111	19.1
8N270 ¹	Clearfield®	5	90	115	26.7
Cobalt II	Clearfield®	2	85	114	27.5
Oilseed EMSS (Early Maturing, Short Stature)					
63A21		15	100	113	19.1
AC Sierra		5	71	107	16.7

¹ Three year data based on 12 locations in total.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Sunflower requires 105-125 days to mature, depending on the cultivar and the growing season. Oilseed sunflower has been grown in the Dark Brown and Black soil zones in southeastern Saskatchewan. Harvest moisture is a good indication of how quickly these hybrids will be ready to combine in the field. The EMSS varieties are adapted to production in most areas of Saskatchewan. **AC Sierra** is open pollinated and not a hybrid.

Another hybrid, tentatively named Talon with ExpressSun® trait pending approval, is expected to be registered and available for seeding in 2015.

The Saskatchewan Sunflower Committee has been conducting trials in Saskatchewan for the purpose of registration and demonstration since 1983. Sunflowers no longer require three years of yield testing to be sold in Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan Sunflower Committee will publish results from each year. For the complete data set please email or call Sherri Roberts with Saskatchewan Agriculture: sherri.roberts@gov.sk.ca or (306) 848-2856.

Breeding Institutions and Seed Distributors of Varieties Listed in this Publication

Crop Kind, Class & Variety	Breeding Institution	Distributor
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WHEAT

Canada Western Red Spring

CDC Abound	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
Alvena	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
AAC Bailey	AAFC (Swift Current)	CANTERRA SEEDS
AC Barrie	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
AAC Brandon	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
Carberry	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
Cardale	AAFC (Winnipeg)	Seed Depot
Coleman	U of Alberta	Lefsrud Seed
AAC Elie	AAFC (Swift Current)	Alliance Seed
Fieldstar VB	AAFC (Winnipeg)	SeCan Members
Glenn	NDSU	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Go	U of S - CDC	Public release U of S - CDC
AC Goodeve VB	AAFC (Swift Current)	Alliance Seed
Harvest	AAFC (Winnipeg)	FP Genetics
Infinity	AAFC (Swift Current)	CANTERRA SEEDS
AC Intrepid	AAFC (Swift Current)	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Kernen	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
Lillian	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
CDC VR Morris	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
Muchmore	AAFC (Swift Current)	FP Genetics
CDC Plentiful	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
AAC Prevail VB	AAFC (Winnipeg)	Alliance Seed
AAC Redwater	AAFC (Winnipeg)	SeCan Members
Shaw VB	AAFC (Winnipeg)	SeCan Members
CDC Stanley	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
Stettler	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
SY433	Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc.	Syngenta Canada
CDC Thrive	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
Thorsby	U of Alberta	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Titanium VB	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
Unity VB	AAFC (Winnipeg)	SeCan Members
CDC Utmost VB	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
Vesper VB	AAFC (Winnipeg)	SeCan Members
AAC W1876	AAFC (Swift Current)	CANTERRA SEEDS
Waskada	AAFC (Winnipeg)	SeCan Members
WR859CL	Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc.	Richardson Intl
5603HR	Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc.	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
5604HR CL	Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc.	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
5605HR CL	Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc.	Proven Seed/CPS Canada

Canada Prairie Spring Red

Conquer VB	AAFC (Winnipeg)	CANTERRA SEEDS
AC Crystal	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
Enchant VB	AAFC (Winnipeg)	FP Genetics
AAC Penhold	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
AAC Ryley	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
SY985	Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc.	Proven Seed / Richardson Intl
SY995	Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc.	
AAC Tenacious VB	AAFC (Winnipeg)	Alliance Seed
5700PR	Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc.	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
5702PR	Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc.	Proven Seed/CPS Canada

Canada Western Soft White Spring

AC Andrew	AAFC (Lethbridge)	SeCan Members
AAC Chiffon	AAFC (Lethbridge)	SeedNet Inc.
Sadash	AAFC (Lethbridge)	SeCan Members

Canada Western Extra Strong

Burnside	AAFC (Winnipeg)	David W. Faurshou - MB
Glencross VB	AAFC (Winnipeg)	David W. Faurshou - MB

Canada Western Amber Durum

Brigade	AAFC (Swift Current)	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
AAC Cabri	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
CDC Carbide VB	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
AAC Current	AAFC (Swift Current)	Alliance Seed
CDC Desire	U of S - CDC	Syngenta Canada
AAC Durafield	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
Enterprise	AAFC (Swift Current)	CANTERRA SEEDS
Eurostar	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
CDC Fortitude	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
AAC Marchwell VB	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
AC Navigator	AAFC (Swift Current)	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
AAC Raymore	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
AAC Spittfire	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
Strongfield	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
Transcend	AAFC (Swift Current)	FP Genetics
CDC Verona	U of S - CDC	Alliance Seed
CDC Vivid	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/CPS Canada

Crop Kind, Class & Variety	Breeding Institution	Distributor
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WHEAT (CONT'D)

Canada Western General Purpose

AAC Innova	AAFC (Lethbridge)	Alliance Seed
CDC NRG003	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
NRG010	AAFC (Swift Current)	CANTERRA SEEDS
AAC NRG097	AAFC (Swift Current)	CANTERRA SEEDS
Pasteur	Wiersum Plant Breeding	SeCan Members
AAC Proclaim	AAFC (Lethbridge)	FP Genetics
SY087	Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc.	
WFT603	Western Feed Grains Co-op	Western Feed Grains Co-op

Canada Western Hard White Spring

AAC Iceberg	AAFC (Winnipeg)	Alliance Seed
AAC Whitefox	AAFC (Winnipeg)	SeCan Members
Whitehawk	AAFC (Winnipeg)	SeCan Members
CDC Whitewood	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members

WINTER WHEAT

Canada Western Red Winter

CDC Buteo	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Chase	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
Emerson	AAFC (Lethbridge)	CANTERRA SEEDS
Flourish	AAFC (Lethbridge)	SeCan Members
AAC Gateway	AAFC (Lethbridge)	Seed Depot
Moats	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Osprey	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
Radiant	AAFC (Lethbridge)	CANTERRA SEEDS

Canada Western General Purpose

Accipiter	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
Broadview	AAFC (Lethbridge)	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Falcon	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
Peregrine	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
Pintail	AARD (Lacombe)	Mastin Seeds
CDC Ptarmigan	U of S - CDC	Western Ag
Sunrise	U of S - CDC	Western Ag
Swainson	U of S - CDC	Public Release, U of S - CDC

TRITICALE

Spring Habit

Brevis	AAFC (Swift Current)	Wagon Wheel Seed Corp
Bumper	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
Bunker	AARD (Lacombe)	FP Genetics
AC Certa	AAFC (Swift Current)	Progressive Seeds
Pronghorn	AARD (Lacombe)	Progressive Seeds
Sunray	AAFC (Lethbridge)	SeedNet Inc.
Taza	AARD (Lacombe)	Solick Seeds
Tyndal	AARD (Lacombe)	SeCan Members
AC Ultima	AAFC (Swift Current)	FP Genetics

Winter Habit

Pika	AARD (Lacombe)	Progressive Seeds
Bobcat	AARD (Lacombe)	Progressive Seeds
Luoma	AARD (Lacombe)	Corns Brothers Farms
Metzger	AARD (Lacombe)	Haney Farm Ltd.

MALTING BARLEY

Two Row

Bentley	AARD (Lacombe)	CANTERRA SEEDS
Cerveza	AAFC (Brandon)	Mastin Seeds
CDC Copeland	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
Harrington	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Kendall	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
CDC Kindersley	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Landis	U of S - CDC	Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.
Major	AAFC (Brandon)	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
CDC Meredith	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
Merit 57	Busch Ag Res. Inc.	CANTERRA SEEDS
AC Metcalfe	AAFC (Brandon)	SeCan Members
Newdale	AAFC (Brandon)	FP Genetics
CDC PolarStar	U of S - CDC/Sapporo/PLM	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC PlatinumStar	U of S - CDC/Sapporo/PLM	CANTERRA SEEDS
AAC Synergy	AAFC (Brandon)	Syngenta Canada

Six Row

CDC Anderson	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Battleford	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
Celebration	Busch Ag Res. Inc.	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Clyde	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
Lacey	U of Minnesota	Alliance Seed
Legacy	Busch Ag Res. Inc.	Proven Seed/FP Genetics
CDC Mayfair	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
Tradition	Busch Ag Res. Inc.	Proven Seed/FP Genetics

Crop Kind, Class & Variety	Breeding Institution	Distributor
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HULLED - FEED BARLEY

Two Row

CDC Austenson ☺	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Bold	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
Brahma ☺	Westbred, LLC.	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
Busby ☺	AARD (Lacombe)	Mastin Seeds
Canmore ☺	AARD (Lacombe)	CANTERRA SEEDS
Champion ☺	Westbred, LLC.	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
CDC Coalition ☺	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Cowboy ☺	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Dolly	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
Gadsby ☺	AARD (Lacombe)	SeCan Members
CDC Helgason ☺	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Maverick ☺	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
McLeod ☺	Westbred, LLC.	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
CDC Mindon ☺	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Trey ☺	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
Xena	Western Plant Breeders Inc.	Proven Seed/CPS Canada

Six Row

Amisk ☺	AARD (Lacombe)	SeCan Members
Breton ☺	AARD (Lacombe)	CANTERRA SEEDS
Chigwell ☺	AARD (Lacombe)	SeCan Members
Muskwa ☺	AARD (Lacombe)	SeedNet Inc.
AC Rosser ☺	AAFC (Brandon)	SeCan Members
Sundre ☺	AARD (Lacombe)	Mastin Seeds

HULLLESS - FOOD, MALTING, FEED BARLEY

CDC Alamo	U of S - CDC	Public release, U of S - CDC
CDC Candle	U of S - CDC	Public release, U of S - CDC
CDC Carter ☺	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Clear ☺	U of S - CDC	
CDC Fibar ☺	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Hilose ☺	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Lophy-I	U of S - CDC	Public release, U of S - CDC
CDC McGwire ☺	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Rattan ☺	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
Roseland	AAFC (Brandon)	Wayfinder Farms
Taylor ☺	AAFC (Brandon)	Alliance Seed

FORAGE BARLEY

CDC Cowboy ☺	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
Desperado ☺	AAFC (Brandon)	Alliance Seed
Dillon	Western Plant Breeders Inc.	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
CDC Maverick ☺	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
AC Ranger	AAFC (Brandon)	FP Genetics
Stockford ☺	Westbred, LLC.	Proven Seed/CPS Canada

OAT

Hulled Varieties

SW Betania ☺	Lantmännen SW Seed	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
CDC Big Brown ☺	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Boyer	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
Bradley ☺	AAFC (ECORC)	SeCan Members
CS Camden ☺	Lantmännen SW Seed	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Dancer ☺	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics/Cargill
Derby	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/Mastin Seeds
HiFi ☺	NDSU	Seed Depot
Jordan ☺	AAFC (Winnipeg)	SeCan Members
AAC Justice ☺	AAFC (Winnipeg)	FP Genetics
Leggett ☺	AAFC (Winnipeg)	FP Genetics
Lu	AAFC (Lacombe)	SeCan Members
CDC Minstrel ☺	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
AC Morgan	AAFC (Lacombe)	SeCan Members
CDC Morrison ☺	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Nasser	U of S - CDC	T & L Seeds
CDC Orrin ☺	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics/Cargill
Pinnacle ☺	AAFC (Winnipeg)	FP Genetics
Ronald ☺	AAFC (Winnipeg)	SeCan Members
CDC Ruffian ☺	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
CDC Seabiscuit ☺	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
Souris ☺	NDSU	Seed Depot
Stride ☺	AAFC (Winnipeg)	SeCan Members
Summit ☺	AAFC (Winnipeg)	FP Genetics
Triactor ☺	Lantmännen SW Seed	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Weaver ☺	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics/Cargill

Hullless Varieties

Bullion	Lantmännen SW Seed	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
AC Gwen	AAFC (Winnipeg)	SeCan Members

Annual Forage Varieties

CDC Baler	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
CDC Haymaker ☺	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
Murphy ☺	AAFC (Lacombe)	SeCan Members

Crop Kind, Class & Variety	Breeding Institution	Distributor
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WINTER RYE

Brasetto	KWS Lochow GMBH	FP Genetics
Hazlet	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
Prima	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
AC Remington	AAFC (Swift Current)	CANTERRA SEEDS
AC Rifle	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members

LENTIL

CDC Asterix	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Cherie	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Dazil	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Greenland	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Greenstar	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Imax	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Imigreen	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Impact	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Impala	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Imperial	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Impower	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Impress	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Improve	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Impulse ☺	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Invincible	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC KR-1	U of S - CDC	SaskCan Pulse Trading
CDC KR-2	U of S - CDC	SaskCan Pulse Trading
CDC LeMay	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Marble	U of S - CDC	SaskCan Pulse Trading
CDC Maxim	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Meteor	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Milestone	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Peridot	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Plato	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC QG-1	U of S - CDC	SaskCan Pulse Trading
CDC QG-2	U of S - CDC	SaskCan Pulse Trading
CDC QG-3 ☺	U of S - CDC	SaskCan Pulse Trading
CDC Red Rider	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Redberry	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Redbow	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Redcliff	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Redcoat	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Richlea	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Rosebud	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Rosie	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Rouleau	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Roxy ☺	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Ruby	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC SB-1	U of S - CDC	Simpson Seeds
CDC SB-2	U of S - CDC	Simpson Seeds
CDC Scarlet	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Sovereign	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Viceroy	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers

DRY BEAN

AC Black Diamond	AAFC (Lethbridge)	Viterra Inc.
CDC Blackcomb	U of S - CDC	Legumex-Walker Inc.
Carman Black	AAFC (Morden)	CANTERRA SEEDS
Envoy	GenTec Seeds	Hensell District Co-op
Island	AAFC (Lethbridge)	Viterra Inc.
CDC Jet	U of S - CDC	B&J Martens Seeds
Lightning	U of Guelph	Hensell District Co-op
Mariah ☺	Seminis Vegetable Seeds	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Marmot	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Pintium	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
AC Polarix	AAFC (Lethbridge)	Viterra Inc.
AC Redbond	AAFC (Lethbridge)	Viterra Inc.
Skyline ☺	Globe Seeds - Netherland	Terramax
CDC Sol ☺	U of S - CDC	Legume-Walker Inc.
OAC Spark	U of Guelph	U. of Guelph
CDC Superjet	U of S - CDC	B+J Martens seeds
Winchester	Rogers Brothers	ADM Edible Bean Specialties
CDC WM-2 ☺	U of S - CDC	Legumex-Walker Inc.

FABA BEAN

CDC Blitz	U of S - CDC	Redview Farms
CDC Fatima	U of S - CDC	Legumex-Walker Inc.
FB9-4	U of S - CDC	SaskCan Pulse Trading
Florent	NPZ	DL Seeds
Imposa ☺	Limagrain Nederland	Cyre Seed Farms
Snowbird ☺	Limagrain Nederland	Bob Park - Lacombe, AB
CDC Snowdrop	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC SSNS-1	U of S - CDC	Meier Brothers
Taboar ☺	Globe Seeds - Netherland	Terramax
Tabasco ☺	DL Seeds Inc.	Ridell Seed Co.

Crop Kind, Class & Variety	Breeding Institution	Distributor
FLAX		
CDC Bethune ☺	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
AAC Bravo ☺	AAFC (Morden)	FP Genetics
CDC Glas ☺	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
Hanley ☺	AAFC (Morden)	SeCan Members
Lightning ☺	AAFC (Morden)	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Neela ☼	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
Prairie Blue ☺	AAFC (Morden)	SeCan Members
Prairie Grande ☺	AAFC (Morden)	SeCan Members
Prairie Sapphire ☺	AAFC (Morden)	Alliance Seed
Prairie Thunder ☺	AAFC (Morden)	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Sanctuary ☺	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Sorrel ☺	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
Taurus ☺	Limagrain Nederland	FP Genetics
Vimy	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
Westlin 70	CPS Canada Inc.	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
AC Watson	AAFC (Morden)	

MUSTARD		
Yellow		
AAC Adagio	AAFC (Saskatoon)	Mustard 21 Canada Inc.
Andante	AAFC (Saskatoon)	Canadian Mustard Assoc.
AC Pennant	AAFC (Saskatoon)	Canadian Mustard Assoc.
Brown		
Amigo	AAFC (Saskatoon)	Canadian Mustard Assoc.
Centennial Brown	AAFC (Saskatoon)	Canadian Mustard Assoc.
Duchess	Colman's of Norwich	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
Oriental		
Cutlass	AAFC (Saskatoon)	Canadian Mustard Assoc.
Forge	Colman's of Norwich	Proven Seed/CPS Canada
AC Vulcan	AAFC (Saskatoon)	Canadian Mustard Assoc.

SUNFLOWER		
63A21	Pioneer Hi-Bred	Pioneer Hi-Bred
8N270	Mycogen Seeds	Hyland Seeds
Cobalt II	Nuseed Americas	Nuseed Americas
AC Sierra	AAFC (Saskatoon)	AAFC (Indian Head)

SAFFLOWER		
Saffire	AAFC (Lethbridge)	Jerry Kubic (AB)
AC Sunset	AAFC (Lethbridge)	Proven Seed/CPS Canada

SOYBEAN		
900Y61 ☺		DuPont Pioneer
900Y71 ☺		DuPont Pioneer
P001T34R ☺		DuPont Pioneer
23-10RY		DEKALB
23-60RY		DEKALB
Bishop R2		SeCan Members
LS 002R23		Delmar Commodities
LS 002R24N		Delmar Commodities
McLeod R2		SeCan Members
NSC Anola RR2Y		NorthStar Genetics Manitoba
NSC Gladstone RR2Y		NorthStar Genetics Manitoba
NSC Moosomin RR2Y		NorthStar Genetics Manitoba
NSC Reston RR2Y		NorthStar Genetics Manitoba
NSC Tilston RR2Y		NorthStar Genetics Manitoba
Pekko R2		Brett Young/Elite
PS 0035 NR2		Pride Seeds
Sampsa R2		Brett Young/Elite
TH 32004R2Y		Quarry Seeds Ltd.
TH 33003R2Y		Quarry Seeds Ltd.
TH 33005R2Y		Quarry Seeds Ltd.
Vito R2		NorthStar Genetics Manitoba

Crop Kind, Class & Variety	Breeding Institution	Distributor
CHICKPEA		
CDC Alma	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
Amit (B-90) ☺	ARO Volcani Centre	SaskCan Pulse Trading
CDC Consul (603-3)	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Corinne	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Cory	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Frontier	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Leader	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Luna	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Orion	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Palmer ☼	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Vanguard	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers

FIELD PEA		
Abarth ☼	Limagrain Nederland	FP Genetics
CDC Acer	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
DS Admiral ☺	Danisco Seeds	FP Genetics
Agassiz ☺	AAFC	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Amarillo	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
AAC Ardill	AAFC	Wagon Wheel Seed Corp.
Argus ☺	AAFC (Lacombe)	SeCan Members
CDC Bronco	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Centennial	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
Cooper ☺	Limagrain Nederland	CANTERRA SEEDS
Cutlass	AARD / CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Dakota	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
Delta	Limagrain Nederland	FP Genetics
Earlystar ☺	AAFC (Lacombe)	CANTERRA SEEDS
Eclipse	Limagrain Nederland	FP Genetics
CDC Golden	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Greenland	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Horizon	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Hornet	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
AAC Lacombe ☼	AAFC	SeedNet Inc.
CDC Leroy	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Limerick	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Meadow	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Mosaic	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Mozart	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Patrick	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Pluto	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
Polstead	Limagrain Nederland	FP Genetics
CDC Prosper	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Raezer	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
Reward ☺	AAFC (Lacombe)	SeCan Members
CDC Rocket	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Saffron	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Sage	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
SW Sergeant	Lantmännen SW Seed	FP Genetics
Sorento ☺	Limagrain Nederland	FP Genetics
CDC Striker	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Tetris	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
Thunderbird ☺	AAFC	CANTERRA SEEDS
Trapper	AAFC (Morden)	Public release
CDC Treasure	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Tucker	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
40-10	SWS, Germany	FP Genetics

CANARYSEED		
CDC Bastia	U of S - CDC	Public release U of S - CDC
CDC Calvi ☼	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
Cantate	J. Joordans Zaadhandel BV	Hansen Seeds
Keet	U of Minnesota; U of S - CDC	Public release U of S - CDC
CDC Maria	U of S - CDC	
CDC Togo ☺	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS

CANOLA
see table on pages VR19 + VR20

Abbreviations Used in this List

AC	Prefix to variety names Agriculture Canada (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada)
AAC	Prefix to variety names Agriculture Canada (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada)
AAFC	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
CDC	Crop Development Centre
AARD	Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development, Lacombe, AB
U	University
U of S	University of Saskatchewan
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
CPS	Crop Production Services

Accessing Public Release Varieties

Breeder seed of public release varieties is available to anyone (including farmers and seed growers) for multiplication, increase and marketing. There are no royalties or seed marketing agency fees attached to use or sale of seed produced from Breeder seed of public release varieties. While subsequent seed production may be Pedigreed, this is the buyer's choice and the buyer may increase and sell the seed of public release varieties in any way he/she wishes. To purchase Breeder seed of public release varieties, contact the breeding institution listed above.