SASKATCHEWAN SEED GUIDE 2025

Sask Seed®

Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association

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THE WESTERN PRODUCER
JANUARY 2025

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Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association

KURT PRINTZ
SSGA PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

AS WE LOOK AHEAD to another growing season, I want to address a critical issue that directly impacts the future of seed production and public breeding in Canada. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) has announced plans to shift its focus toward upstream breeding research and away from developing and releasing finished varieties. This decision represents a pivotal moment for our industry, one that calls for action from farmers, industry stakeholders and government alike.

For decades, publicly developed seed varieties have been instrumental in providing Canadian farmers with a competitive edge. AAFC has been extraordinarily successful in developing high-quality varieties that are well-adapted to Canadian growing conditions. These varieties have supported the resilience and productivity of our agriculture sector and have contributed significantly to Canada's leadership in global markets. The success of AAFC's breeding programs highlights the immense value of public breeding initiatives and the critical role they play in ensuring the long-term sustainability of Canadian agriculture.

We are fortunate to have the Crop Development Centre (CDC) at the University of Saskatchewan as a key contributor to this success. The CDC has consistently developed high-performing varieties tailored to Saskatchewan's diverse growing conditions. Moreover, we are reassured that the CDC's funding model appears secure, allowing this vital program to continue serving the needs of Canadian producers. Their work is a testament to the value of stable, long-term funding for public breeding programs and the innovation it fosters.

It is worth noting that the wheat varieties released this year were likely crossed eight to 10 years ago. This timeline underscores the long-term nature of plant breeding and highlights why we must act now to address challenges, even when things appear to be working well. Without sustained investment and forward-thinking policies, the progress we see today may falter in the years to come.

As public breeding priorities evolve, we face a risk of losing this advantage unless proactive steps are taken to support development and accessibility of new varieties. Our ability to remain competitive depends on ensuring that public breeding programs continue to deliver innovations that benefit all growers, regardless of farm size or location.

To achieve this, we must work together across sectors to advocate for solutions that sustain public breeding in Canada. These include:

- Securing long-term funding and support for public breeding programs.
- Exploring partnerships between public and private sectors to bridge the gap between upstream research and finished varieties.
- Developing policies that promote innovation while ensuring equitable access to high-quality, affordable seed.

The Saskatchewan Seed Growers Association is committed to fostering collaboration and championing the importance of public breeding. We believe that by working together, we can not only maintain but enhance our competitive advantage, ensuring that Canadian growers remain leaders in agriculture for generations to come.

I want to take a moment to express my gratitude to everyone involved in farm organizations—whether it's a levy group, grower association or advocacy organization. Your tireless efforts to better Saskatchewan agriculture do not go unnoticed and make a meaningful difference for all of us in the industry.

Lastly, I want to extend my heartfelt thanks to the Saskatchewan Seed Growers Association board members for their dedication and support over the past two years. It has been a privilege to work alongside such a talented and committed group of individuals. Together with our members, you have made my time as president a truly rewarding experience.

To all seed growers, I strongly encourage you to attend our Annual General Meeting and consider joining the SSGA board. Your leadership and insights are crucial to shaping the future of our association and the seed industry. By stepping into these roles, you can play an active part in driving meaningful change and ensuring the success of Saskatchewan agriculture for generations to come.

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NEW CWRS SOLID-STEM WHEAT BRED TO COMBAT SAWFLY, MIDGE AND DISEASES

AAC Oakman VB seed production has been accelerated to meet urgent need to combat increasingly common pests.

BY DELANEY SIEFERLING | SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

AAC OAKMAN VB, a new Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS) variety approved for registration this past spring, offers resistance to wheat stem sawfly, an insect that has rapidly increased in population in recent years.

Expected to be available to producers by 2026, AAC Oakman offers the most solid stem in a current CWRS variety. Its development also marks the first time a western Canadian wheat variety was rushed to address an urgent agronomic need.

Wheat breeder Richard Cuthbert and his team at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's (AAFC) Swift Current Research and Development Centre incorporated the solid stem trait several years ago by crossing two of their previous varieties, AAC Concord and AAC Alida.

Within the last decade, the solid stem trait has been in high demand as sawfly populations flourished, particularly in drought years. Economic losses due to sawfly are estimated up to U.S. $350-$400 million in annual losses some years for North American producers.

Considering this, Cuthbert and his team sought support from the Canadian Wheat Research Coalition (CWRC) and AAFC to fund the use of winter-season nurseries in New Zealand to ramp up seed production. The CWRC, comprised of Sask Wheat, Alberta Grains and Manitoba Crop Alliance, supported this initiative.

"The CWRC prioritizes investing in breeding programs that deliver field ready varieties with improved traits," said Constance Chiremba, research program manager for Sask Wheat. "We are able to respond quickly to some of these ongoing needs and get this technology out to producers as soon as needed."

With the support of the western Canadian wheat industry, Cuthbert and his team were able to expedite the production of foundation and breeder seed for the variety, saving at least two years from the overall seed production process.

"At the time we decided to make the investment in contra-season seed increase, AAC Oakman had been evaluated for two years in the Western Bread Wheat C registration test and no major detrimental traits had been observed," Cuthbert said. "The CWRC and AAFC were able to determine that the risk was worthwhile."

Come 2026, AAC Oakman is anticipated to be in high demand, even in non-drought years. On top of sawfly damage resistance, this variety offers strong resistance to rust diseases, common bunt, wheat blossom midge and more, while providing intermediate resistance to fusarium head blight. It also has favourable qualities for end-users, including high flour extraction and high falling number.

AAC Oakman VB seed production has been accelerated to meet the urgent need to combat increasingly common pests. | MICHAEL ROBIN PHOTO

Wheat varieties with built-in resistance to pests such as orange blossom wheat midge and wheat stem sawfly allow farmers to forgo insecticide spraying, protecting natural allies such as parasitic wasps to help keep pest populations in check. | FILE PHOTO

CROP DEVELOPERS ROLL OUT ENTICING NEW SEEDS

GLACIER FARMMEDIA STAFF | SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

FARMERS SHOULD PLAN for some heavy pressure from their old nemeses, orange blossom wheat midge and wheat stem sawfly.

SaskWheat's latest sawfly distribution map shows hot spots west and south of Saskatoon all the way to the Alberta border. Plus, if there is another wet spring like 2024, it could mean another heavy midge season. Todd Hyra, western business manager for SeCan, said their midge traps last year indicated much higher than normal populations.

"Midge are a continual risk to wheat growers," Hyra said. He urges producers to consider varieties that can resist the pests while preserving yields.

Midge protection options

Among the midge tolerant CWRS varieties now available is SeCan's short, strong-strawed AAC Starbuck VB. It carries a yield index of 104, moderate resistance to fusarium head blight (FHB), stripe rust and leaf rust, and intermediate resistance to stem rust.

Another midge-tolerant option for red spring wheat is AAC Wheatland VB. It also features a 104 yield index as well as very good lodging resistance, intermediate FHB resistance and stripe rust and a resistant rating to leaf and stem rusts.

For those chasing maximum yields, Cordon Geisam, FP Genetics' western Saskatchewan and southeast Alberta territory manager, recommends AAC Hodge VB, billed as "the highest yielding CWRS ever registered."

In testing, it came out 17 per cent higher yielding than its check, AC Carberry. It's rated moderately resistant to FHB and resistant to all other priority one diseases.

Another midge tolerant CWRS option is AAC Darby VB. FP Genetics markets Darby on its "significantly early" maturation. It's also described as high yielding, on par with AAC Brandon and AAC Viewfield. It carries an intermediate rating for FHB and a moderately resistant rating or better for all rusts.

Another offering in the FP Genetics portfolio, CDC Landmark VB, is a semidwarf, midge tolerant variety with partially solid stems. It offers intermediate resistance to FHB, resistance to stem rust and moderate resistance to stripe rust. It's moderately susceptible to leaf rust and bunt.

Overall, Hyra says the 14-year tale of midge tolerant varieties has been a success story.

"Midge tolerant wheat is a huge success story from both a wheat production perspective as well as an environmental stewardship point of view," he said.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8 »

> *It does not get any better than controlling insects using a naturally selected tolerance trait and by not spraying insecticides, protecting the parasitic wasps that feed on midge, helping keep the midge populations in check.*
>
> **TODD HYRA** | WESTERN BUSINESS MANAGER, SECAN

» CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

Double the pests, double the protection

But what about wheat sawfly? Female sawflies cut into the hollow stems of wheat to lay their eggs, where their larvae can hatch and feed in safety from predators or crop protection products. This suggested a strategy to Agriculture Canada wheat breeder Richard Cuthbert.

He and his colleagues at the AAFC Swift Current research station focused on the genetics to produce solid stems. This guided their crosses. A new variety, BW5104 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat was the result.

Ag Canada gave it a high priority, stating on their website that "There is a very large amount of Breeder and Foundation level seed available of BW5104 to accelerate the commercial release of this urgently needed solid stem variety."

The Prairie Grain Development Committee gave BW5104 its blessing in February 2024 and SeCan picked it up from there, beginning to spread the word that the CWRS variety, now dubbed AAC Oakman VB, was on its way. Seed is expected to be available to commercial farmers for the 2026 crop year.

"AAC Oakman VB is unique compared to other midge tolerant CWRS in the fact it is the first to combine both sawfly protection and midge into one variety," Hyra wrote in an email.

"It does not get any better than controlling insects using a naturally selected tolerance trait and by not spraying insecticides, protecting the parasitic wasps that feed on midge, helping keep the midge populations in check," Hyra said.

Solid-stemmed wheat varieties are sawfly resistant but until now have suffered a yield penalty. AAC Oakman VB has overcome this limitation as well as offering midge resistance. The variety is being fast tracked to meet anticipated farmer demand. | RICHARD CUTHBERT PHOTO

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GAME-CHANGING FEED BARLEY VARIETIES

Take a closer look at the new offerings to find the one that's right for your fields

BY MITCHELL JAPP, RESEARCH AND EXTENSION MANAGER, SASKBARLEY | SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

THERE'S GOING TO BE a new top feed variety sooner rather than later. CDC Austenson has been the top feed barley since 2015, when it surged past Xena. A selection of new varieties released in recent years have eclipsed CDC Austenson as the top yielding feed variety and will likely take the acreage title soon.

CDC Austenson quickly gained popularity with barley growers. Registered in 2009, it had already surpassed 100,000 acres by 2012 when the high-yielding malt variety AAC Synergy was registered. After its arrival, malt varieties became very competitive with top-yielding feed varieties such as CDC Austenson. Despite high-yielding malt varieties like AAC Synergy, CDC Fraser (2016) and CDC Churchill (2019), CDC Austenson has remained popular.

Having malt varieties that are competitive with feed varieties has made it hard to choose a new feed barley. Recent variety releases from several of the breeders suggest the feed barley game is changing again. There are many new choices with yield potential well beyond the range of the top malt varieties.

The Crop Development Centre at the University of Saskatchewan did not release another feed-focused variety between CDC Austenson and CDC Durango in 2022. Barley breeder Aaron Beattie's focus is to deliver varieties that make an impact for growers. CDC Durango was the variety he picked to replace CDC Austenson.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada has a malt-focused program run by research scientist Ana Badea. Despite being malt focused, she has released feed variety AAC Lariat (2022) and the general purpose AAC Stockton (2023).

The barley breeding program at Western Crop Innovations (formerly Field Crop Development Centre) at Olds College in Alberta is focused on feed and forage barley. Barley breeder Yadeta Kabeta's program has released several high-yield potential feed barley varieties recently, including AB Tofield (2020), AB Prime (2021) and AB Hague (2021).

Nutrien has released several new varieties, including Cantu (2022). Nutrien varieties are from Highland Specialty Grains.

All of these varieties offer notable advantages over previous high-yield feed barleys like CDC Austenson or high yield malt varieties. Most have in the range of five per cent or greater yield advantage, while others have improved agronomic advantages including improved straw strength and some excellent disease packages.

The tables in the Varieties of Grain Crops in this guide have the most recent data on these varieties. Take a close look and you'll find the right combination of disease resistance, straw strength and yield potential. The game has changed. There is a high-performing feed barley variety to suit your needs.

SaskBarley supports variety development through core breeding agreements and the Barley Cluster, in partnership with our Alberta and Manitoba counterparts. SaskBarley also supports regional variety testing through the Saskatchewan Variety Performance Group. SaskBarley funds agronomy projects such as the Enhanced Barley Agronomy project to develop modern agronomic recommendations for barley management.

Barley breeders have released some intriguing new options for the upcoming year. | SASKBARLEY PHOTO

This year's new varieties offer greater yield and improved straw strength and some excellent disease packages. | SASKBARLEY PHOTO

WORKING FOR OAT GROWERS IN THE FIELD AND IN THE MARKETS

SaskOats is working to make growing oats more productive and profitable

BY SHAWNA MATHIESON, SASKOATS | SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

SaskOats advocacy initiatives aim at domestic policy and tax issues as well as international markets. | SASKOATS PHOTO

SASKOATS CONTINUES TO WORK hard to ensure that dollars collected from farmers are returned, many times over, for their benefit.

The commission has five main priorities: research, market development, advocacy; building partnerships; and communication with oat growers, consumers, the oat industry and governments.

In 2024, the oat harvest was highly variable. Across the province, Saskatchewan saw roughly average yields. However, many parts of Manitoba experienced above average yields and most of Alberta saw lower than average yields. Lack of moisture and intense heat in many areas of Western Canada limited yield potential.

There has been concern especially in Saskatchewan and Alberta with light bushel weights and thins but overall, oat quality in Saskatchewan has been reported as slightly below average to average.

SaskOats, through the Prairie Oat Growers Association (POGA) which encompasses the three Canadian Prairie provinces, supports nearly 30 research and marketing projects with eight different funding partners.

Oat Growers across Western Canada pay less than 15 cents on every dollar of research and marketing projects due to the associations' ability to leverage funds. This has resulted in $5.7 million of grower dollars compounded into $42.8 million of funding. These projects will lead to new varieties, improved agronomic practices, new markets and new products that will benefit producers and make growing oats more productive and profitable.

SaskOats has also undertaken a significant number of advocacy and policy initiatives over the past year, including working with fellow Saskatchewan crop commissions on many issues as part of the SaskCrops organization. A substantial amount of work has been done on Ag Canada's fertilizer emissions reduction target, market access, research, transportation, changes to the Capital Gains Tax for farmers, strikes affecting rail and port service, the Sustainability Ag Strategy (SAS) and much more!

SaskOats will continue focusing on increasing markets and addressing market barriers, funding research, working with all levels of government to advocate on behalf of producers, and striving to increase the return on investment for those growing oats.

ENTICING OATS

Seed companies offer new varieties to get farmers excited about oats again

GLACIER FARMMEDIA STAFF

WITH SOME PROMISING NEW VARIETIES coming down the pipe, seed companies are hoping to entice farmers into planting oats again.

The crop fell out of favour after reaching a 10-year high of 3.9 million acres in 2022, dropping by 40 per cent in 2023 to the lowest number on record.

Companies are putting those enticing varieties in front of farmers at farm shows such as Ag in Motion to perhaps bring those acres back up.

Versatile feed and forage performance

Boost is the latest offering from SeCan, a new style of forage oat with later maturity and an upright plant type.

CDC Haymaker remains SeCan's top forage oat as it has for the last 12 years, but Boost surpasses its predecessor in terms of feed.

Todd Hyra, western business manager for SeCan, explained that Haymaker's massive leaves and high biomass make it a winner for forage, but this strength also means it will choke out companion species in the field.

"Boost is sort of a new style; not quite as big of leaves, but more stems and more upright growth," he said, adding its open canopy allows both to thrive.

FP Genetics also has a new forage and feed oat, CDC West Gate, that company rep Chad Yanchycki said shows excellent promise. Tall, thick and bushy, it has large flag leaves and high biomass.

Seed growers are seeing 106 per cent forage yield and 114 per cent grain yields compared to market-leading forage oats.

"Farmers who have been able to walk through some of the plot sites (at AIM) are excited about the size of the plant, the thickness of the stems and leaves and the grain yield it provides," said Yanchycki.

New milling options pending

FP Genetics' latest milling variety, CDC Anson, is already looking like a winner for 2025, pending approval from major millers.

"I've never had more commercial growers call me, asking questions about the variety, trying to get access and see how soon they can buy it," Yanchycki said.

Top selling points are exceptional yields from a very short plant – eight to 14 inches less than industry-leading varieties.

"The growers are extremely excited to have a new milling variety out that not only yields extremely high, but it's got a really short height to it and a little bit less straw to it."

SeCan's AAC Douglas has been approved for milling. The white-hulled oat offers improved yield, strong straw and high beta- glucan.

AAC Neville and AAC Anthony are next in line, pending miller approvals. Hyra said the two varieties are available for 2025 but haven't received full endorsement from the millers.

"AAC Anthony it is in process right now," Hyra said. "For AAC Neville, this year (2024) will see its first harvest and the first chance the mills will get to look at it."

Milling oats with forage potential

Canterra Seeds is also taking a run at capturing more oat acres with its latest dual-purpose varieties.

The company's pedigreed seed business manager, Rick Love, sees them as a potential replacement for CS Camden, the most widely grown milling oat in Western Canada.

"It's now in a little bit of decline as newer varieties displace it, so we're trying to find a replacement as well," he said.

Two varieties, Kalio and Kyron, come from the same breeding program that developed CS Camden, Sweden's Lantmännen Seed. Both are registered for sale in Canada but milling acceptance is still in progress.

"We're in limited launch of both the varieties right now, so we hope to grow the availability across Western Canada," Love said. "Kyron is available in east Central Saskatchewan and in the Peace River region, and Kalio's availability is limited to the Red River Valley."

While milling is the focus for these varieties, they also offer good biomass.

"Typically, their material has a lot of leaf material," Love said. "So we would say that these are dual-purpose but they are definitely not what we would call a forage oat."

Oat acres have dropped from historic highs in 2022 to historic lows. Attractive new varieties are aimed at reclaiming that lost ground. | FILE PHOTO

ADVANCING CANOLA PRODUCTION WITH ON-FARM RESEARCH TRIALS

As of Aug. 1, 2024, SaskCanola and SaskFlax have fully amalgamated into a single organization … SaskOilseeds!

BY KAELEY KINDRACHUK, SASKOILSEEDS
SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

SaskOilseeds continues to address farmer questions and challenges with its Top Notch Farming research trials, a program aimed at cultivating collaboration among farmers, agronomists and research specialists. The goal is to develop practical, on-farm research that addresses real-world questions while generating data that helps inform future farming decisions.

2024 Protocols

For the 2024 growing season, the program expanded to four protocols. These include foliar-applied nitrogen-fixing biologicals, seeding rates, enhanced efficiency fertilizers, and split nitrogen/top-up nitrogen applications.

Foliar Applied Nitrogen Fixing Biological in Canola

This protocol aims to assess whether the application of commercially available, foliar-applied nitrogen-fixing bacteria products can deliver agronomic and economic benefits for canola under various management, soil, and weather conditions across Saskatchewan. The trial explores whether this emerging technology can sustainably boost crop productivity.

Seeding Rates

This protocol seeks to determine the optimal seeding rates for canola to achieve ideal plant densities and maximize yield. By trialing canola survivability on commercial farms, the study provides farmers with data on how varying seeding rates interact with local soil, management, and weather conditions.

Enhanced Efficiency Fertilizers

Farmers participating in this trial will explore different ratios of treated versus untreated nitrogen (N) fertilizer. The goal is to evaluate the impact of EENF products on canola establishment, yield, and quality, while considering the role of management practices and environmental factors.

Split Nitrogen/Top-Up Nitrogen Applications

This protocol examines whether split nitrogen applications or top-dressing nitrogen after seeding offer agronomic and economic advantages. The trial compares these practices to applying all nitrogen at seeding, providing farmers with data on yield, quality, and profitability under different conditions.

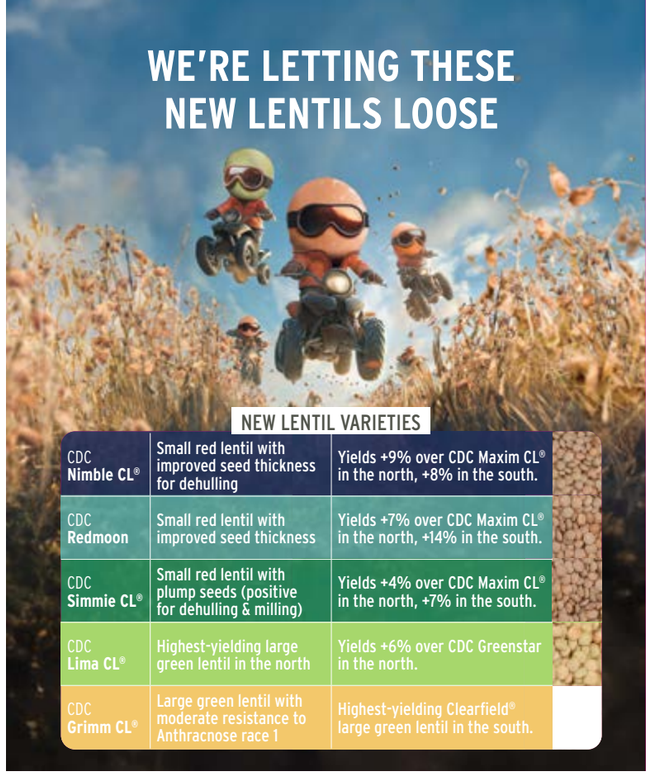
Top Notch Farming research trials are designed with collaboration in mind. Farmers who participate use their own equipment, land, and practices, but benefit from guidance throughout the trial process. Each trial is replicated and randomized to account for field variability, ensuring reliable, statistically sound results. By working closely with the Western Applied Research Corporation (WARC), SaskOilseeds ensures the trials are thoroughly monitored, from seeding to harvest.

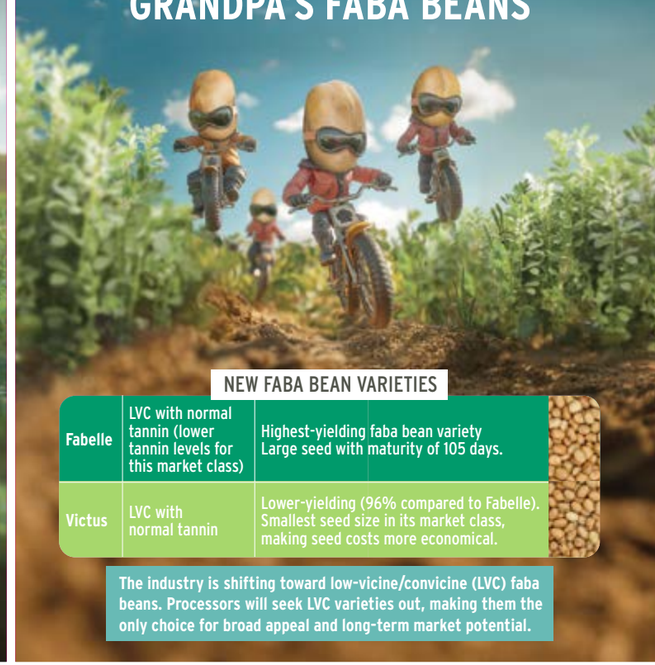
Benefits of Participation

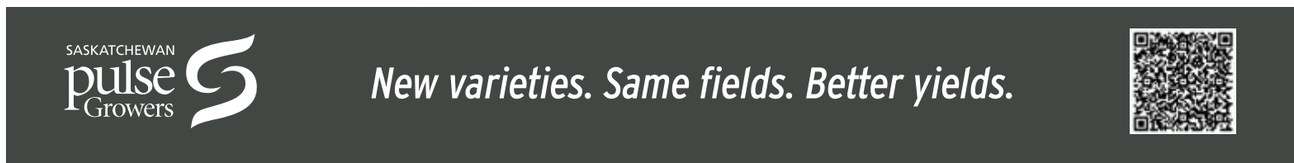
Joining a network of growers and agronomists interested in field-scale research offers numerous benefits for farmers looking to enhance their practices and make informed decisions. By participating, you'll conduct trials using your own equipment and under your unique farm conditions and management practices, ensuring that the results are directly applicable to your operation.

Throughout the research process, a dedicated research specialist or agronomist will support you every step of the way, helping with trial setup and data collection throughout the growing season. Additionally, you'll gain primary access to the results of other on-farm, field-scale trials conducted in Saskatchewan, providing valuable insights and knowledge to help you optimize your farming strategies.

SaskOilseeds will present the 2024 trial results at our Top Notch Farming extension meetings in February 2025. In the meantime, farmers and agronomists are encouraged to submit ideas for future protocols. To get involved or propose a trial protocol, visit www.saskcanola.com/on-farm-research-trials and sign up to be a cooperator, or contact the team to discuss your ideas.







SASKOILSEEDS INVESTS IN RESEARCH TO IMPROVE FLAX YIELD THROUGH DIVERSE FIELD CROPS CLUSTER (DFCC)

As of Aug. 1, 2024, SaskCanola and SaskFlax have fully amalgamated into a single organization … SaskOilseeds!

BY KADE KELLENBACH, SASKFLAX | SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

THE FLAX BREEDING PROGRAM at the Crop Development Centre (CDC) at the University of Saskatchewan is led by researcher Bunyamin Tar'an and supported by the Diverse Field Crops Cluster. It is making significant strides in developing new flax varieties.

Running from 2023 to 2028, the DFCC program focuses on improving both brown and yellow flax seed varieties to meet rising industry demands.

Flax yield increases have lagged behind grower expectations, especially compared to canola, which saw a yield gain of 32 lb/ac/yr from 1990 to 2019, compared to flax's 9.2 lb/ac/yr (SK Crop Stats, 2021). With specific objectives in place, the research aims to enhance flax yield potential, improve disease resistance, and maintain desirable oil content and quality for food and industrial uses.

Objective 1: Breeding High-Yielding Flax Varieties

The program's first objective is to develop flax varieties with higher yields, improved agronomic traits and disease resistance, particularly against fusarium wilt and pasmo. CDC researchers generate around 150 new crosses annually, selecting promising lines through rigorous testing for yield, plant health, and seed quality.

By 2028, the program aims to release two or three new flax varieties and include three to five additional lines in cooperative registration trials. The goal is to produce superior flax varieties that offer farmers higher yields and more resilient crops, while maintaining oil content and quality.

Objective 2: Accelerating Breeding with Genomic Selection

To accelerate the breeding process, the program is integrating genomic selection (GS), a modern technique that uses genetic data to predict the performance of breeding lines. This approach is expected to increase the rate of genetic gain and make the breeding process more efficient.

Over the next five years, GS models will be developed for traits like yield, disease resistance, and oil quality. These models will be calibrated using training populations, combining genomic and phenotypic (observable trait) data. By comparing GS with traditional methods, the CDC aims to demonstrate how genomic tools can accelerate development of superior flax varieties. A software package will also be developed to support breeders in using genomic data, streamlining the breeding process.

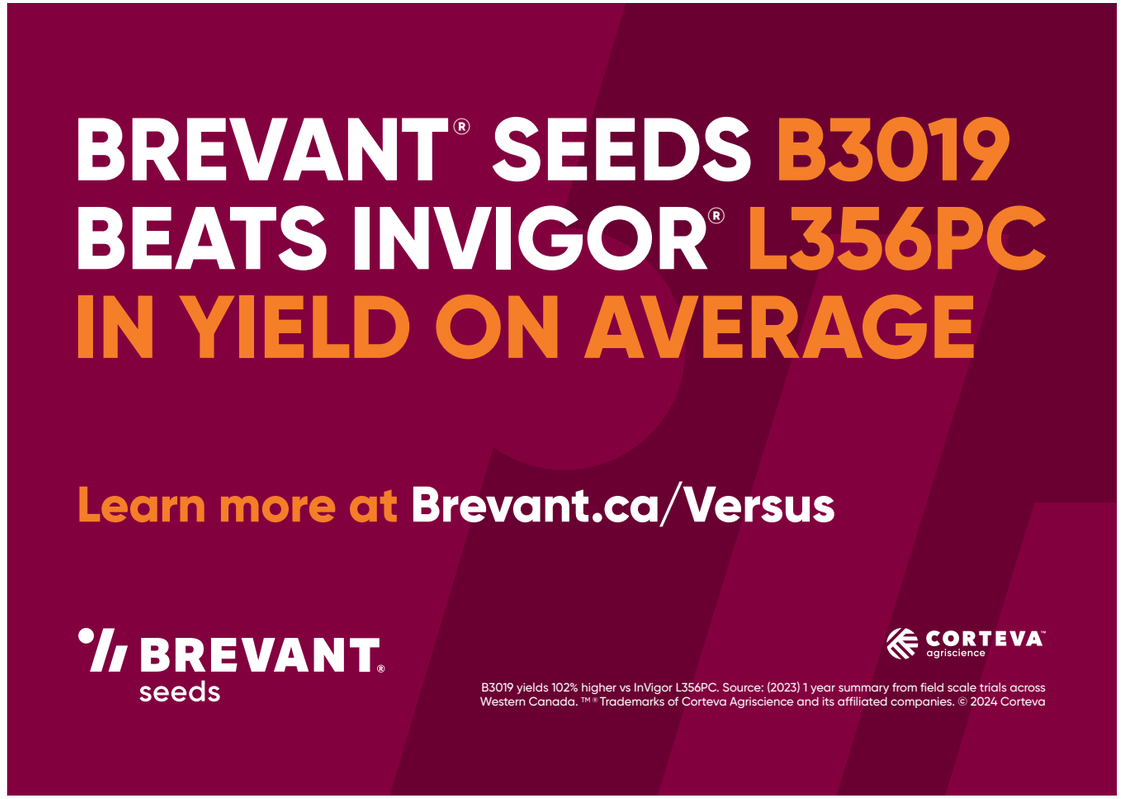
Objective 3: Indoor Screening for Pasmo Resistance

The third objective is to develop a more efficient screening method for resistance to pasmo, a fungal disease that affects flax. Traditionally, field trials are used to assess disease resistance, but these trials can be slow and affected by environmental variability.

To address this, the CDC team is using accelerated plant growth (APG) technology to develop an indoor screening method. Known flax varieties like CDC Bethune and NorLin will be used to optimize inoculation timing and disease severity measurement under controlled, speed-breeding conditions. The indoor screening results will be compared with field data to ensure accuracy, creating a faster and more reliable tool for identifying pasmo-resistant flax varieties.

The CDC's flax breeding program has made significant strides, with two new flax varieties completing all necessary milestones for potential release. These varieties have been thoroughly vetted and have undergone trials over the past three years, demonstrating their resilience, yield potential, and disease resistance. This winter, they will be up for a registration vote. If approved, these varieties could become widely available to growers within the next couple of years, offering enhanced options for farmers looking to boost their flax production and improve crop performance.

If you have further questions about the DFCC program, Flax Research & Extension Specialist, Kade Kettenbach, would love to hear from you! Our office line is (306) 975-0262.



RESILIENT, SUSTAINABLE, PROFITABLE OPTIONS FOR THE PRAIRIES

Diverse Field Crops Cluster works to develop solutions for changing growing conditions

BY CAROL ANN PATTERSON | SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

FARMERS FACE A LOT OF CHALLENGES from Mother Nature, from pests and diseases to the vagaries of temperature and precipitation. Cropping options are needed to meet these challenges, as well as the growing pressures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The Diverse Field Crops Cluster (DFCC) is developing special crops that better tolerate water and heat stress, while reducing greenhouse gases and increasing carbon sequestration. Its goal is to increase the acreage seeded to diverse crops, helping farmers mitigate disease pressures and reduce GHGs while also making a profit. The aim is to give farmers viable rotation options and even generate value-added products that contribute to economic growth.

In May, the federal government announced $8.12 million in funding for DFCC through Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's AgriScience Program - Clusters Component, an initiative under the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership. Combined with industry contributions of $7 million, the total value of the five-year project is more than $15 million.

Funded projects focus on four crops: camelina, flax, mustard and sunflower.

Camelina

Camelina *(Camelina sativa)* is a crop with great potential, as it grows well on marginal land. As with every crop, plant breeding is key to keeping it competitive. Camelina breeders, however, labour with an overall low level of genetic diversity.

Smart Earth Camelina Corporation is addressing this problem through research. In partnership with research scientist Christina Eynck at AAFC Saskatoon, this project aims to increase diversity in camelina at three levels: by developing best management practices for growing a winter camelina cover cash crop; by deploying multi-parent crosses complemented by the development of superior winter camelina cultivars; and by using inter-specific crosses to exotic, less-adapted genetic resources to enhance available variation for both spring and winter breeding.

Flax

DFCC flax research emphasizes the development of traits to enhance sustainability of flax production under environmental challenges. It is funded and supported by Sask Oilseeds and the Manitoba Crop Alliance.

Led by University of Saskatchewan plant scientist Bunyamin Tar'an, this work aims to discover, examine and integrate new traits into registered varieties. Accelerated plant growth techniques will be used to develop high-yielding flax lines suited to Canadian conditions, including improved resistance to pasmo disease.

Research scientist Frank You at AAFC Ottawa is applying molecular markers for selection of complex traits that reduce breeding cycle times and costs. The resulting genetic modeling software will be used to predict the best crosses to generate superior flax populations.

DFCC flax research is devoted to developing plasmo disease resistant, high-yielding lines. | DFCC PHOTO

Mustard

Canada is recognized as the world's largest producer and exporter of condiment mustards. These include yellow mustard (*Sinapis alba*), brown and oriental mustard (*Brassica juncea*). Continuing research helps us keep our spot as 'top dog' in the mustard world.

Mustard 21 Canada and research scientist Bifang Cheng at AAFC Saskatoon will focus on developing high-yielding mustard varieties with herbicide tolerance and desirable quality traits for Canada's mustard producers.

The new varieties will increase crop productivity and the profitability of the Canadian mustard value chain for the producers and processors. The herbicide tolerance trait will give producers more effective weed control in the field, decrease risk of crop damage caused by Group 2 herbicide soil carryover, ensure minimal soil disturbance, and increase the sequestration of carbon through continuous crop production. Clubroot resistance and soil salinity tolerance of condiment mustards will also be studied.

DFCC's sunflower program is focused on developing hybrids for the confection market. | DFCC PHOTO

Sunflower

Manitoba Crop Alliance (MCA) manages the only sunflower breeding program

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20 »

Mustard 21 Canada Inc.

is pleased to offer two improved varieties;
AAC Brown Elite hybrid mustard and AAC Yellow 80 composite mustard

Recently developed for Mustard 21™ by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada in Saskatoon – the goal was to increase yields for Western Canada's brown and yellow mustard growers.

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- Improved quality and end use customer acceptance
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- Higher yielding by 10% over open-pollinated varieties
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Mustard 21 Canada inc.

SASK MUSTARD
SASKATCHEWAN MUSTARD DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

» CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

in Canada, focused on developing confection sunflower hybrids suitable for growing in Canada's agronomic environment and meeting the unique market demands of this special crop. Varietal development is an indispensable tool to adapt to and mitigate environmental pressures.

Led by Katherine Stanley and Michael Hagan, this project will incorporate herbicide and disease resistance genes into confection sunflower and identify regionally adapted confection sunflower hybrids with a marketable seed type suitable for growing in a Canadian prairie climate.

The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) program

Kate Congreves at the University of Saskatchewan is gathering a comprehensive GHG dataset for five diverse field crops (camelina, carinata, flax, mustard, sunflower) with spring wheat as the reference crop.

Over a span of three years, GHG emissions will be measured in field trials, with plants being tested to determine how fertilizer is recovered, depending on the crop species and nitrogen management techniques.

The activity involves a collaboration of Saskatchewan and Ontario researchers for modelling GHG reduction potential at a regional and national scale.

The people behind DFCC

DFCC is managed by Ag-West Bio with industry partners. These include Mustard 21 Canada Inc., SaskOilseeds, Smart Earth Camelina Corporation, Manitoba Crop Alliance, Nuseed Canada, SaskWheat and Western Grains Research Foundation. Learn more at **www.dfcc.ca**

Camelina research is aimed at increasing genetic diversity of spring and winter varieties. | DFCC PHOTO

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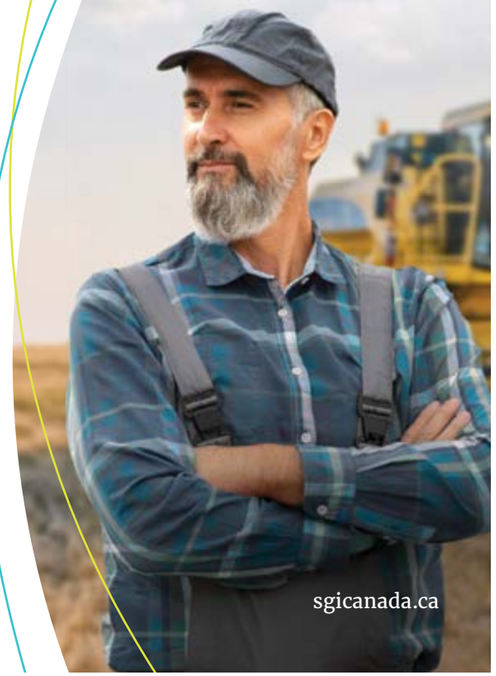

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FACE TO FACE

In the age of digital, seed sellers still benefit from one-on-one connections

BY BECKY ZIMMER | SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

KEN MCDOUGALL SEES THE BENEFITS of running a "full gamut" of communication methods to connect with his seed clients, especially with their growing focus on digital media.

McDougall is director at McDougall Acres Farming Corporation, a fourth-generation seed farm near Moose Jaw. He marvels at how quickly digital technology has changed the way they do business, describing how he had just closed a huge sale for chickpeas.

"He literally texted me with the request. I texted him back a price and availability, and he agreed to it over the text. More and more farmers are very comfortable doing this."

Even two years ago, he says that would have been an odd way to conduct business. What surprised him the most was this wasn't a young farmer on the other end.

Farmers can now watch trade deals, answer emails and connect with industry partners at the tap of a screen. That means McDougall and his colleagues have had to adapt to customer behaviours and digital needs.

Any way he can be open and available for his customers is a win, he says. The McDougall name appears on a wide range of content from radio ads and mail-outs to third-party social media marketing.

In addition, the print and online Saskatchewan Seed Growers Association *Seed Guide* lists all certified seed offered by McDougall Acres, including more than 30 of the newest and best-performing varieties. The operation also buys chickpeas for export and supplies crops like lentils, peas, chickpeas and beans to pet food companies.

These efforts are all backed up by the basics: personal, in-person relationships with customers.

McDougall says calls from clients come in year-round and the crew at the office is always ready to answer. Growers are always welcome to bring their samples into the office and talk with staff face-to-face about their concerns or seed needs.

Speakers at McDougall Acres biennial producer meeting offer knowledge on everything from specific varieties to managing insects and diseases. | SUPPLIED PHOTO

Growers at McDougall Acres' biennial producer meeting can access knowledge face-to-face with their peers as well as suppliers and presentations from experts. The event brings together farmers from across southern Saskatchewan. | SUPPLIED PHOTO

Producer meetings are the biggest draw for connecting with customers. McDougall says they invite about 200 producers to their Moose Jaw location from as far away as Swift Current and Weyburn areas for what is effectively a full-day, mini crop production show.

Industry partners set up booths and speakers offer knowledge on everything from specific varieties to trading trends to bugs and diseases. McDougall says he wishes they could run the meetings more often but they're a big commitment.

"It's a massive hit doing this meeting every second year. It's a ton of work for the size of our business, for the (amount of) manpower, but it's a massive amount of exposure and brings our customers directly to us."

The summer season is busy. McDougall spends a lot of time in the truck traveling out for farm visits, bringing along information and swag as he walks the fields with his clients. Farmers appreciate meeting with him at their own fields.

"Now that we've been doing that for a little while, it's something that farmers expect, like when they contract, they expect me to help them with some ideas as to how they manage their chickpea fields, for example, or if there's anything different they can do on their lentils."

McDougall and his daughter and contract manager, Sarah O'Doherty, spend a lot of time collecting valuable information from crop breeders and other industry partners through meetings and conferences and then get that information to clients.

Talking with clients about what they see and hear and watching his business grow have been the best measurements for success of their marketing efforts.

"It's always dependent on how much time you have and we're busy just like everybody else," McDougall says. "Sometimes there's only so much you could do, but… I'm very happy with the results so far and very happy on the growth trajectory."

Even more change is on the horizon as McDougall and his team work within the digital landscape. He doesn't know what those changes are going to look like, so having trusted people to help them navigate the uncertainty is essential.

There's a lot of valuable knowledge and information out there but a lot of misinformation and AI-generated content too that can be harmful to the agribusiness industry. In this environment, he says transparency and open communication with staff and partners are going to be the most important tools to continue to provide exceptional services to their customers.

"We can't do everything. We can't be experts in everything, but having experts around us has really contributed to our business."

SEED GROWERS: A CRITICAL LINK IN THE VALUE CHAIN

BY NOELLE CHORNEY | SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

WITHOUT SEED GROWERS WILLING to raise the stakes on their farming gamble to field test and multiply new seed varieties, this *Seed Guide* would be a lot thinner.

It takes years to get a new seed variety ready to distribute. When one is ready to go, seed growers play a critical role in testing out seed in a field situation, multiplying that seed for distribution, promoting it, and selling it to farmers.

Seed growers and breeders alike are unanimous that seed growers are a critical link between the breeder and the commercial farmer.

"You can't develop a new variety without seed growers doing the job of multiplying the seed," says SGGA president Kurt Printz.

When a breeding facility such as the University of Saskatchewan Crop Development Centre has a promising new variety, they put out a call for tenders to seed company partners who may be interested in commercializing it. The CDC Breeder Seed Facility provides seed to the selected company partners who then organize the production and distribution of select, foundation, registered and certified seed to growers.

"Seed growers work with seed distribution companies who are in close contact with breeders and breeding organizations to find varieties that will work in their area, with attributes their customers are looking for," Prinz says. "When a variety is new, you're making your decision based on registration data that identifies its characteristics. We're looking for varieties that maximize income and minimize cost – which means we want pest resistance, disease resistance, resilient varieties that are stable across various conditions, since no two years are the same."

Anyone who is a member of the Canadian Seed Growers Association and the Saskatchewan Seed Growers Association, willing to buy Foundation or Registered seed and apply for crop inspection can be a seed grower. However, you must be an accredited Select Seed Grower by CSGA to produce Select seed.

Breeder seed manager Dave Benallack handles seed bags at the University of Saskatchewan Crop Development Centre. | DAVID STOBBE PHOTO

> *We're looking for varieties that maximize income and minimize cost – which means we want pest resistance, disease resistance, resilient varieties that are stable across various conditions, since no two years are the same.*
>
> **KURT PRINTZ** | PRESIDENT, SSGA

"It's about doing more with your existing farm, adding value to what you do," Printz says. "It involves more risks than a regular farm year, but it's also exciting. We're the first farmers to take a look at any new variety. There are things that show up on a field scale that won't show up at test plot scale."

It can be a challenge to maintain a network of seed growers across the province, which is important to get in-field performance feedback in different growing regions.

"The challenge the seed industry faces is finding individuals with the skill set and interest to meet the intricate requirements to grow seed," Printz says. "Machinery costs are also rising, which means it's more expensive to grow seed while also having to take extra steps to avoid contamination.

"Seed growers develop their own quality assurance over time to guarantee they're not contaminating their varieties. We also follow regulations that prescribe where you can grow a crop given previous crop history in a field and keeping a certain distance from other crops due to risk of cross pollination."

Adam Carter, strategic research program chair in spring wheat and canaryseed breeding at the CDC says SSGA's annual guide is a great starting point, but seed growers provide the local knowledge to increase chances of success.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26 »

ABOVE: CDC Climax kabuli chickpea seed ready for planting. | KURT PRINTZ PHOTO

LEFT: Harvesting variety development plots requires specialized equipment such as this plot combine. | RICHARD CUTHBERT PHOTO

» CONTINUED FROM PAGE 25

"The *Seed Guide* is a great resource for learning about new varieties in the market," Carter says. "Your local seed grower can provide valuable information about how new varieties perform in your region and at field scale. This information can be extremely helpful for farmers deciding which variety to try next, especially with so many options available across market classes."

Seed growers become even more important to the value chain for emerging crops. Kirstin Bett, a dry bean breeder at the CDC, is working with McDougall Seeds to multiply her new navy bean variety, CDC Whitetrack.

"Seed growers are critical to the bean value chain," she says. "We work with seed growers to produce even the breeder seed. McDougall Seeds has an established value chain for chickpeas, and they're hoping to lay beans over top of that. For niche markets like dry beans, with no history in the province, we need to work closely with the seed growers to get all the market development steps in place.

"Seed growers are my go-to for learning what farmers need. The ones I work most closely with go through my plots with me. I'm not the expert on producing beans, they are. I need to hear from them to know what they want. Seed growers are the most invested, so they tend to have the best input."

The entire value chain is a team effort, with breeders, distributors and growers all working toward the same goal of helping farmers maximize income and minimize cost.

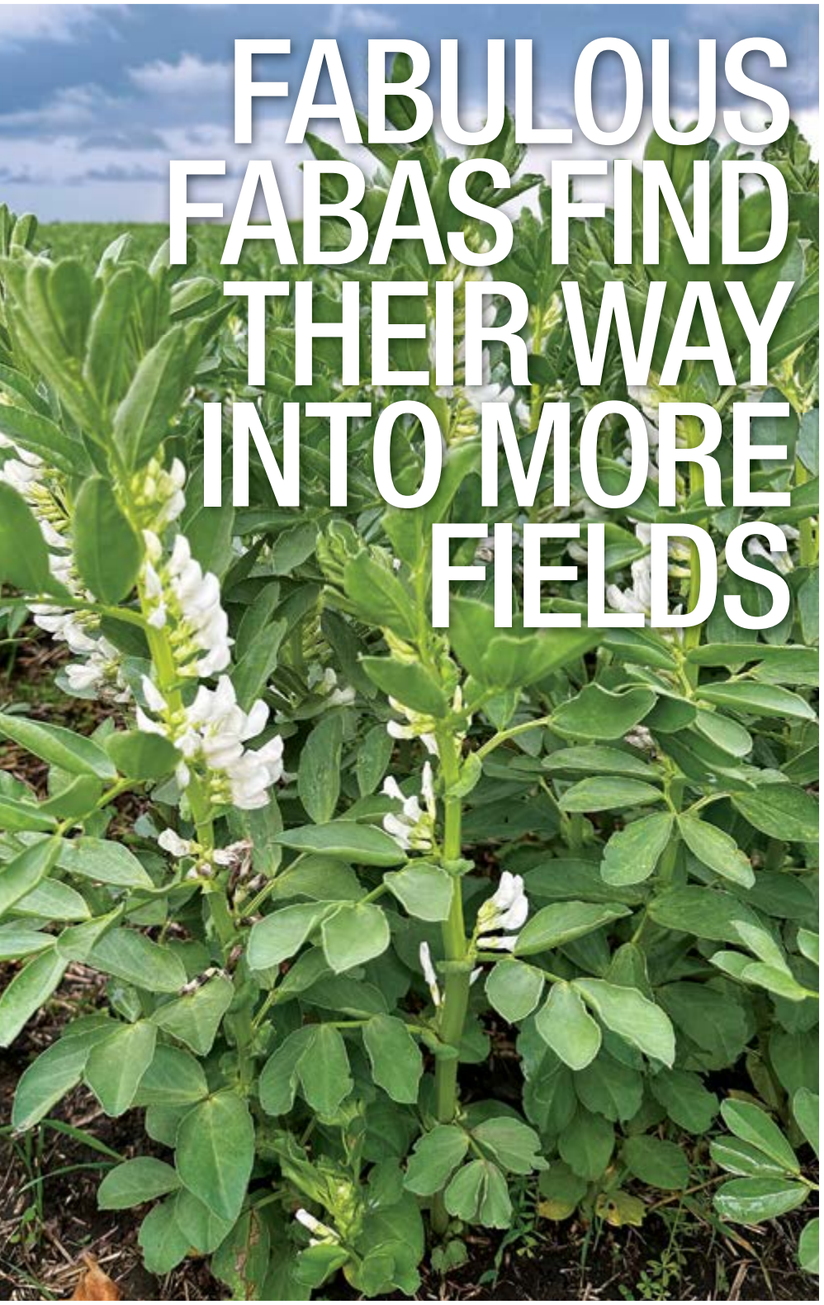
"I don't know if there is another industry that shares as much information," Printz says. "Breeders, seed companies and seed growers all share as much information as they can with each other. There is a lot of transparency; nothing is held back. If something unexpected happens, it's because it hasn't been observed yet. You don't know how a new variety is going to react in unusual situations, but anything that is known is going to be passed down the value chain."

Carter sums it up: "I believe these relationships are crucial to ensure that our hard work in developing new varieties is made available to seed growers and, ultimately, to farmers. Breeders do their best to promote the positive attributes of new varieties, but ultimately, the market decides how many acres a variety is grown on each year."

Two varieties of chickpea, CDC Pasqua and CDC Orkney, are isolated during seed production. | KURT PRINTZ PHOTO

U of S Crop Development Centre plots near Saskatoon in 2024. | CONNOR BURBRIDGE PHOTO

FABULOUS FABAS FIND THEIR WAY INTO MORE FIELDS



The arrival of low vicine/convicine (LVC), zero tannin varieties means faba beans are being grown in more fields and are in a growing number of consumer products. | MARY MACARTHUR PHOTO

A niche crop is poised to take on the world with improved genetics and a nutritional profile to break into new markets

BY BRAEDYN WOZNIAK |
SPECIAL TO SASK SEED

FABA BEANS' NITROGEN-FIXING, disease-resistant nature already makes them an attractive pulse choice and they are becoming even more enticing with new genetics, new markets and increasing demand.

"The new varieties are completely changing the market dynamics," said Marc van Bürck. "Since the low vicine/convicine (LVC), zero tannin varieties can be used for both food and feed, it gives growers more optionality and a better chance to receive a premium price."

Van Bürck and his father Hans are pedigreed seed growers at Van Bürck Seeds, their family run farm near Star City, about a two-hour drive north and east of Saskatoon. Together, they are promoting the new genetics to help pave the way for faba beans to flourish across the Prairies.

This high yielding, manageable, low-stress pulse is best suited to cooler, wetter climates compared to soybeans, lentils and chickpeas.

"Faba beans caught our interest for their impressive yield potential and the substantial nitrogen fixation to other crops," said Van Bürck. "They are highly resilient to frost stress and withstand late frosts better than most crops."

New beans, new markets

Still, fabas have been a niche crop for growers in the past, due to limitations on uses for the beans. One major hurdle has been that they contain vicine and convicine, which are alkaloid compounds that can be toxic to people whose genetics make them unable to break down the compounds. This can result in favism, where red blood cells break down faster than the body can replace them.

Previous varieties of faba beans carried high amounts of vicine/convicine, which made them unsuitable for many food markets. There were LVC varieties, but they were high in tannins, which don't carry a health risk but produce a strong flavour that both humans and animals avoid.

University of Saskatchewan crop breeders Jessa Hughes and Albert Vandenberg visiting the Van Bürcks' faba bean fields in 2024. | MARC VAN BÜRCK PHOTO

Van Bürck explains the new faba bean varieties offer both LVC and zero tannin genetics that are an exciting option for both growers and buyers.

"It is only because these new varieties are coming forward with these traits that we believe the market will grow, as these beans can be used in the same markets where yellow peas are prevalent."

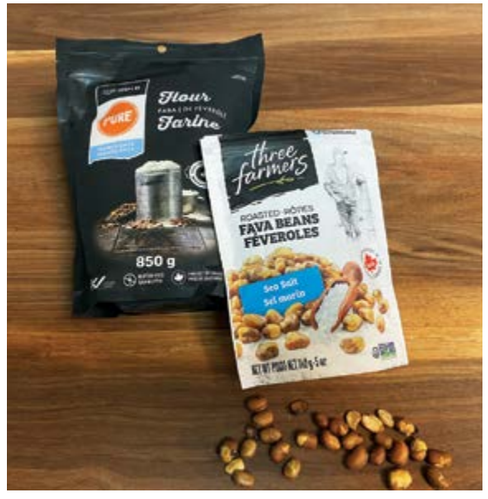
Faba beans with LVC and zero tannin traits can be used as a traditional food but can also substitute for peas and other pulses in the plant-based meat market.

A powerhouse on field and plate

Nicholas Larkin, a research scientist with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada in Saskatoon, has been leading genomics research for faba beans, hoping they can become an important rotation piece for farmers across the Prairies.

"The main advantage of fabas as a crop is that they're very high protein, around 50 per cent higher protein content than peas, which is the basis of the plant-based protein (industry)," said Larkin.

"They're also extremely good at nitrogen fixation," he said. "They produce all of the nitrogen they need for themselves and they leave a large amount of residual nitrogen in the soil for the following crop as well."



Faba beans are an ingredient in consumer products. These snacks from Three Farmers use whole faba beans while flour from beans grown at Cas-Grain Farms of Tisdale, Sask. is sold under the Co-op Pure brand. | MICHAEL ROBIN PHOTO

Faba beans fix a much higher per cent of their nitrogen themselves compared to other pulses, such as peas and lentils, which still require some nitrogen from the soil to reach their full potential.

"The nitrogen advantage really provides both an economic driver for producers as well as a really great environmental benefit when talking about the reduction of agricultural-based greenhouse gas emissions," Larkin said.

"It's one aspect we can really look at trying to push the boundaries of, that nitrogen fixation potential, and really drive the amount of residual nitrogen that gets left behind in the soil for the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 30 »

The diversity collection at the AAFC Research Farm in Saskatoon. | NICHOLAS LARKIN PHOTO

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following crop… I think that could be a really big economic driver of increasing faba acreage across the Prairies."

With so much potential for these new faba bean varieties, Van Bürck and other seed growers across Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have made it a point to get seed ready and available for farmers, as well as make sure the market knows they're coming.

Faba bean grower Jeff Kostuik checks out his 2024 faba bean crop near Russell, Man. | AMY KOSTUIK PHOTO

The Canadian advantage

Van Bürck was recently on the road in the United States developing end markets for LVC faba beans. He believes the time for fabas to become a staple in the rotation is now.

"If Canada wants to become the global leader in faba beans, which we are currently on path to be, both the processors and the growers will want to embrace LVC and zero tannin varieties as quickly as possible," he said.

"By doing so, Canada can set the gold standard for the safest, cleanest and most sustainable faba bean supply chain in the world."

The LVC zero tannin varieties were made available to farmers for the 2024 growing season, with limited supply.

According to van Bürck, seed growers have been replicating these varieties and in the next year there will be enough seed to plant 50,000 acres. By 2026, that total is expected to increase to 250,000 acres.

"Canada has a distinct advantage in faba bean production thanks to our climate, as well as access to newly built pea processing plants and food markets in the U.S. and Europe," said van Bürck.

Superior disease resistance

Other commonly grown prairie pulses, such as peas and lentils, are susceptible to aphanomyces root rot. The soil-borne disease can decimate yields, lingering in the ground for up to 10 years.

"Those root-rot issues are taking out a lot of pea production in traditional pea-production areas, because it is such a long lasting, persistent disease in the soil," said Larkin.

For other pulses, there is no cure for aphanomyces but to wait for the spores in the soil to terminate.

> *Newer, rounder varieties easily pass through an air seeder, and structurally the plants grow upright with pods forming along the stem.*
>
> **NICHOLAS LARKIN** | AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD CANADA RESEARCH SCIENTIST

Fabas, however, are resistant to root-rot diseases, something Larkin is trying to better understand by doing research with the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership (SCAP) on why fabas are resistant.

"Part of what we're doing with our SCAP project is looking at the variation in aphanomyces, or root rot resistance within our collection of faba germplasm, because we want to identify the genetics which are providing that resistance and then make sure that (faba) breeders are able to maintain those going forward in their breeding programs as well," he said.

Van Bürck says weed management is the primary concern when growing fabas, as they aren't super competitive early on, as well as possible pesticide use. Otherwise, planting, harvesting and storing faba beans are similar to that of peas.

"Newer, rounder varieties easily pass through an air seeder, and structurally the plants grow upright with pods forming along the stem … The pods are high enough above the ground to provide ample clearance for combine headers."

The new LVC varieties are opening new doors and markets for growers across the province. With so many economic and environmental benefits, the time is now to add this up-and-coming pulse to rotations.

ACRES FOR A CAUSE

Seed growers find different ways to step up for their communities

BY BECKY ZIMMER | SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

AS PEOPLE WHO LIVE, WORK, AND THRIVE in their communities, farmers already play a huge role in their local cities, towns and villages. Some farmers are finding even bigger ways to make an impact with donations of time, money and yields to important local causes.

As a fourth-generation farmer, Ryan Charabin, owner of Charabin Seed Farm near North Battleford, said his grandfather was a long-standing donor to causes around the community, especially as a founding member of the Battleford Trade Education Centre back in the 1960s.

Charabin is carrying on the tradition with the Charabin Seed Farm Grain Venture Scholarship, recently awarded for the first time to a graduating student from North Battleford Comprehensive High School who is pursuing post-secondary education in the field of agriculture.

This past spring saw Taggert Buchko as the first recipient of the award. He is currently attending Lakeland College in the crop tech program. Donating to help a local student with their farming career just felt right for everyone at Charabin Seeds, said Charabin. This year, they will be looking to expand the scholarship with one available for both North Battleford Comprehensive and John Paul II Collegiate graduating classes.

Setting up the scholarship began with a phone call. Jamie Sommerfeld, academic advisor at North Battleford Comprehensive, said he and Charabin worked together on what they wanted to achieve. Post-secondary agriculture was the main focus, but Charabin didn't want the sole criteria to be grades.

"It didn't have to be a top student, but he wanted somebody involved in athletics, pursuit into agriculture, and somebody who's deserving," Sommerfeld said. "Somebody who's kind, hard-working, dedicated, (and who) has all of those traits to be nominated for the scholarship."

Buchko was a prime candidate.

Charabin also supports another life-long love: hockey. The game has always been a huge part of the family's lives. Both he and his kids played in the local arena and going to watch the local Saskatchewan Junior Hockey League team play has been a frequent family outing.

Charabin Seed Farm's Grain Venture Scholarship, awarded for the first time to a graduating student from North Battleford Comprehensive High School, supports post-secondary education in the field of agriculture. | CHARABIN SEED FARM PHOTO

LEFT: The community of Blaine Lake is seeing young families step up and dedicate valuable volunteer time to local projects, including the restoration of the curling rink lobby. Mike Shewchuk, owner of Shewchuk Seeds, said this is a great way for farmers to contribute to bettering their communities. Pictured: Lance Lamontagne, Patrick Gauthier, Matt Englot, Ryan Dagenais, Michael Horner. | MIKE SHEWCHUK PHOTO

BELOW: Charabin Seed Farm's contributions to local community causes include the Saskatchewan Junior Hockey League's Battlefords North Stars. | RYAN CHARABIN PHOTO

The family have long been donors to the Battlefords North Stars and this year tied that donation to the farm. Along with other input donors, Charabin Seeds donated the yields from a 160-acre field.

"My dad's been going to the North Star games since I was a kid," Charabin said. "He's been a season ticket holder for over 25 years. It seems really good for the community."

About an hour's drive to the east, Mike Shewchuk and his family are contributing to local causes in the Blaine Lake area. The Shewchuk farm dates back to the turn of the 20th century, with Shewchuk, his cousin and two uncles keeping the family seed business going with a farm-based retail location.

Through Shewchuk Seeds, their biggest financial contribution is an annual donation of a quarter section worth of seed to be auctioned off during the Blaine Lake Curling Club's Farmers' Bonspiel.

"The proceeds from this play a significant role in keeping the community rink open," he said.

A few other financial contributions help other local causes such as local sports teams but they also spend a lot of time volunteering.

Shewchuk describes Blaine Lake as a healthy community full of young families. Dedicating volunteer hours on local community councils, helping with fundraisers for new builds or putting in the time helping with revitalization projects, to name a few, has been by far their most substantial contribution to the community.

"When you look at hours put in and effort, some of the volunteering that several people on the farm do, it's just part of being involved in the community and wanting to see it thrive."

To live in small-town Saskatchewan is to be part of the community. Not only is Shewchuk getting the family business out into the community but they are also helping create a healthy community, not just for his own children, but also his grandchildren.

"We've retailed seed, and many other operations have retailed seed, for several generations out of the same location. That makes us fully invested in our communities. Seed growers really are in it for the long haul. I really hope even my grandchildren will still be that active part of the community one day."

If farmers are looking for more opportunities to contribute to their communities, the best thing to do is ask.

For Sommerfeld at North Battleford Comprehensive, all it took was Charabin asking the question of how they could contribute to helping young people at the school.

For Shewchuk, he encourages other farmers and seed growers to ask themselves or others what the community needs and go from there.

"We're sometimes living in our own bubble but get out into the community and help. Go to events, go to a hockey game, go talk to people and see what's needed."

WET SPRING REPEAT COULD SEE RESURGENCE OF DISEASES

After drought years, farmers are voicing concerns about the return of major diseases

BY BECKY ZIMMER | SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

A WARM AND HUMID June and drier July in 2024 kept crop disease under control for another year, according to several plant pathologists.

Randy Kutcher, professor of plant pathology at the University of Saskatchewan, said there were some worries, with plenty of spraying going on.

Drought conditions in previous years have kept disease reports from farmers at a low ebb. But during some field days and crop diagnostic schools at Melfort over the summer, he said farmers were concerned about three major cereal crop diseases; fusarium head blight (FHB), bacterial leaf streak (BLS) and common root rot.

If spring 2025 is similar to last year, Kutcher expects to see the same diseases popping up again to cause more yield and quality concerns.

"Especially warm nights for fusarium when it doesn't cool off so much—each day it's between 15 and 30 degrees, those are kind of high risk hours if you have high humidity—I expect we will see it to some degree next year. They could be a lot worse if the environment is warm and moist."

Growers and agronomists are keeping their eye on BLS, even though it is becoming more of a concern in other parts of the Prairies. The seed-borne disease thrives under wet conditions, so there is plenty of concern among irrigators in Alberta. Kutcher encourages all farmers to test new seed for the disease before they put it in the ground.

"We bought barley seed north of Saskatoon thinking it would be disease free because we wanted to purposely inoculate it for a trial. It had high levels and the grower didn't even know."

Kutcher is working on finding resistance to BLS with a number of other researchers, including Mike Harding, a research scientist at the Government of Alberta's Crop Diversification Centre and Kelly Turkington, plant pathologist with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada at Lacombe, Alta. They are expecting more reports since more and more farmers are scouting for it.

Common root rot can be controlled with seed treatment, but farmers need to know it's there first. Black stains on the seed germination blotter indicate the presence of root rot in this untreated barley. | WESTERN PRODUCER PHOTO

"People are recognizing it, diagnosing it, seeing it. So we probably will see more reports just because of that, and if the weather's nice and warm and humid, we'll see more damage," said Kutcher.

Turkington said that after looking back on the 2024 growing season, FHB was a major concern for farmers, though the impacts weren't as bad as 2016.

Fusarium doesn't cause the same drop in yields as other diseases, like leaf spot complex or rust, but there are concerns about discolouration and downgrading, as well as the development of the mycotoxin deoxynivalenol, Turkington said.

"Those have implications for human consumption, livestock feed and other markets. Human consumption would include the malting side of things and beer production. The maltsters are quite cautious about the acceptability of grain depending on the level of deoxynivalenol."

Fusarium head blight in wheat near Rouleau, Sask. | WESTERN PRODUCER PHOTO

Leaf spot complex, diseases like tan spot and septoria in wheat, and net blotch in barley, have been a growing concern in Saskatchewan over the last 10-20 years, said Turkington. The disease destroys plants' ability to photosynthesize, causing a huge impact on yields.

The number of bacterial leaf streak occurrences reported in Saskatchewan are expected to increase in the coming years as awareness for the disease grows. | RANDY KUTCHER PHOTO

Overall it was a good year for pulse crops, said Sabine Banniza, professor of plant pathology at the University of Saskatchewan, but she saw pockets of concern where growers had too much rain. Hail was a much bigger concern, including for Banniza's own breeding program where an entire field of lentils was taken out, she said.

For flax crops, Kutcher said pasmo will be the main foliar disease concern next year and farmers don't have a lot of varietal resistance to choose from. Rotational awareness, not just for themselves but also from their neighbours, might be the first factor in assessing pasmo risk in their fields, he said.

A diverse crop rotation is the best line of defence for any disease management strategy, said Kutcher, along with choosing the best varieties for disease resistance and using a fungicide. However, Turkington noted that there are growing concerns with fungicide resistant diseases, so farmers should be mindful about over application.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36 »

Fungicides can definitely be an important tool, but you want to be cautious about frequency of use and managing your products.

RANDY KUTCHER | PROFESSOR OF PLANT PATHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

» CONTINUED FROM PAGE 35

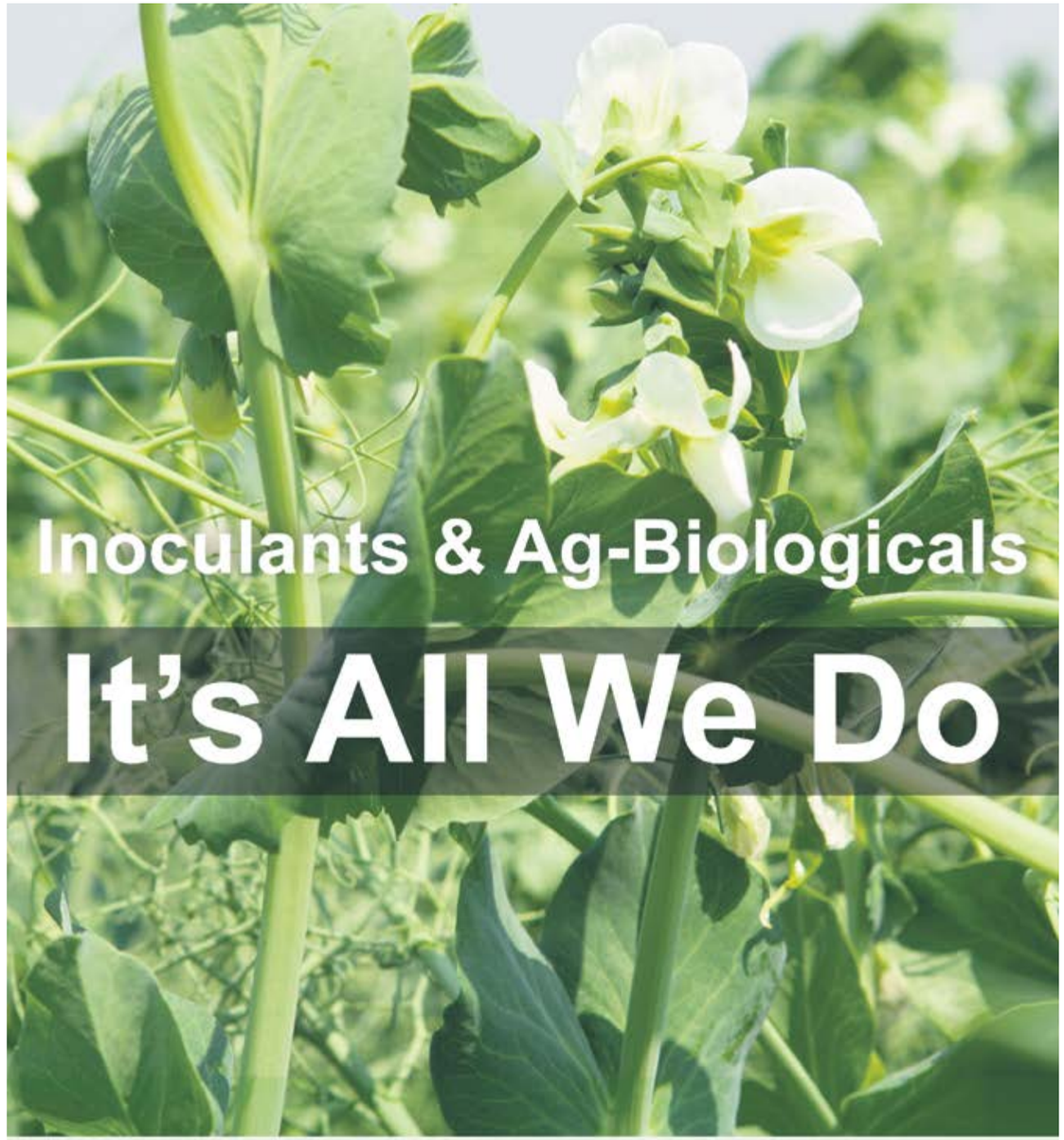
"Fungicides can definitely be an important tool, but you want to be cautious about frequency of use and managing your products, rotating actives, using products that have a combination of actives in them, so not one mode of action."

Farmers with tighter rotations also have some issues since pathogens can lay dormant in the soil. Banniza often gets asked how long before someone can plant seed again after previous crop damage, but that is hard to tell, she said. Good records of crop rotation and disease showings, as well as a test strip, can go a long way in helping farmers decide whether to take the risk, said Banniza.

"How long is good enough? That may be very region specific, maybe even field specific. What I always recommend is, well, if you're unsure, maybe just plant a strip and see how those peas or lentils are doing. And if you still see a lot of root rot, well maybe then it's not yet long enough."

Banniza hopes that they will eventually be able to produce a new pea variety with some root rot resistance, however the focus has been on aphanomyces resistance. Unfortunately with all the different types of pathogens, breeders have to breed for each individual one, and that takes time. Another unfortunate reality is they haven't been able to breed for pathogen resistance while upholding the yield capabilities, she said.

"We have tested them in the field. It's clear that their yield potential is not as high as our current pea varieties. That tells us obviously we have to do more work."



NEW VARIETIES: THE RACE THAT NEVER ENDS

Plant breeders work with seed growers to bring out varieties that meet changing pest and production challenges

BY NOELLE CHORNEY | SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

NEW VARIETIES EMERGE through a relay effort that often starts in the lab and ends in farmers' fields. Researchers and breeders work alongside seed growers and farmers to solve the challenges crops face without impacting yields and farmers' profits.

"Breeding new varieties makes me think about the Red Queen Hypothesis of evolutionary biology: you have to run faster and faster in place to stay in the exact same spot," says Tyler Wist. "We're competing with parasites, insects, weed adaptations, fungus, bacteria, and in the case of wheat, it is made more complicated by three genomes stuffed into one plant."

Wist is a research scientist in field crop entomology with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada based in Saskatoon. Researchers like him contribute to the race by isolating individual genes with desirable traits. One of these is Sm1, a gene that confers resistance to orange wheat blossom midge by killing or slowing the development of midge larvae when they feed on the plant. Sm1 is included in many emerging varieties.

But as pests constantly evolve, one gene simply isn't enough protection. Wist is also studying ways to protect against insects using plant physiology. AAFC researcher emeritus Robert Graf crossed a hairy glumed trait into wheat. Wist is testing it as a potential physical deterrent to wheat midge. Breeders are also currently using hairy glumed strains in breeding crosses.

"It may not always work, but even a one per cent gain can make a difference."

He is also on the lookout for a gene that causes egg antibiosis – where the plants themselves detect eggs and react in a way that prevents the eggs from hatching. So far they have managed to locate a trait that offers enhanced antibiosis (EA). While the eggs still hatch, the midge larvae do less damage to the plants before they die.

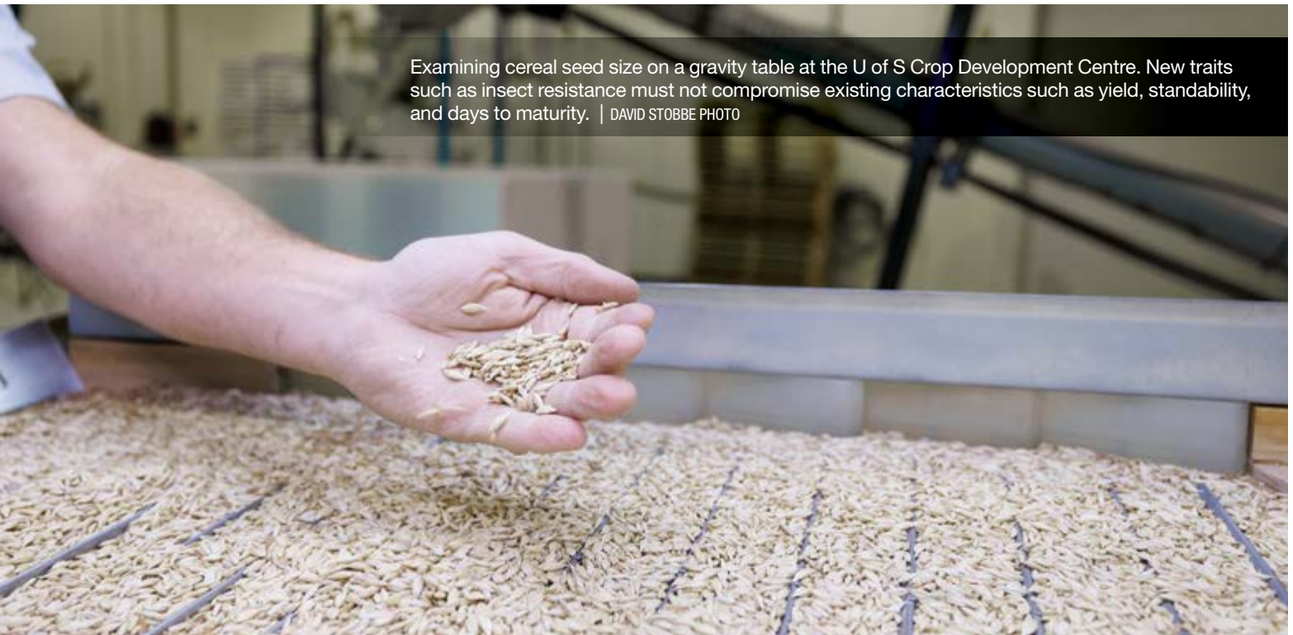
"Sm1 plus EA together make plants almost bulletproof for wheat midge, but we're still not sure of the mechanism that creates the improved resistance."

That said, with only single-gene resistance for midge, Sm1 varieties must be planted with recommended refuge varieties – two varieties are planted together in one field so that any Sm1 resistant larvae are less likely to grow up and breed with other Sm1-resistant midge.

"In our research populations, we've found at least 12 individuals that survived on Sm1 wheat. We want to make sure those don't breed with each other."

And the race continues.

Locating genes for desired traits in the lab allows breeders to work faster to develop varieties with multiple desired traits in one plant.



Examining cereal seed size on a gravity table at the U of S Crop Development Centre. New traits such as insect resistance must not compromise existing characteristics such as yield, standability, and days to maturity. | DAVID STOBBE PHOTO

Midge-tolerant wheat seed is sold mixed with refuge varieties to prevent the insects from evolving to overcome the protective effects of the Sm1 gene. | SUPPLIED PHOTO

"Our field resources are often limited, so having molecular markers is useful," says Richard Cuthbert, a wheat breeder at AAFC Swift Current. "It increases our odds of combining all the traits together with desirable agronomic traits, disease resistance and end-use quality requirements. It's cost effective to select the most desirable lines in the lab to improve the testing efficiency of field resources.

"We're building in the best genetic resistance we can with the resources we have now; and we're doing our best to get them into adapted backgrounds to make the best varieties we can."

Traditionally it takes 10 years, not including seed multiplication, to introduce a new variety. The developers of AAC Weyburn VB, the first midge- and sawfly-resistant solid stem durum wheat, began crossing for the desired traits in 2011. It was registered in 2020 and is now available for sale.

To get it to farmers as fast as they did, they relied on genetic markers as well as winter nursery field tests in Chilé and New Zealand.

"Breeders always want to guarantee that durum farmers secure their investment, and get back what they put into their crops," says AAFC research scientist Yuefeng Ruan, who bred AAC Weyburn VB.

"This variety represents a substantial improvement, providing resistance to two major insect pests while being a top-yielding variety"

Breeders of AAC Oakman VB, the first sawfly- and midge-tolerant solid stem CWRS variety, used genetic markers to select for stem solidness genes at the same time as using doubled haploid technology – doubling the chromosomes of an embryo containing the right genetic markers – to make a pure line. The process shaved five generations (two years) off variety development.

"The first cross was made in 2017, with advanced trialing in 2020 to select the line, followed by three years of registration trialing," Cuthbert says.

Seed grower Barry Reisner says sawfly resistant varieties have suffered from a yield penalty, which made farmers reluctant to use them.

"But now that yield is competitive in AAC Oakman, it may take up a large number of acres on a continuous basis, not just when sawfly is bad."

Given the anticipated demand for AAC Oakman, breeder seed was produced over the winter in New Zealand, skipping two years of seed production to get more into fields as soon as possible. AAC Oakman is now in the hands of seed growers.

Brad Blumer of Blumer Seeds conducted his own experiment with four wheat varieties to compare performance and yield. He used AAC Oakman VB, AAC Brandon, AAC Westking and AAC Stoughton VB.

"Sawfly was present this year in the crops. AAC Oakman had the best standability and was also my top yielder, performing a little less than 10 bushels/acre over Brandon. I wondered if the solid stem would cause complications at harvest, but it threshed quite nicely. I plan to do another field trial next year, growing as many varieties together as possible, to do some more comparisons."

In the meantime, Blumer has encouraged other growers he knows to multiply it next year, to meet anticipated demand. While AAC Weyburn VB and AAC Oakman VB are historic wins in the evolutionary competition, there will be no resting on their laurels for breeders.

The race must go on.

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PESKY PEST PREDICTIONS A GUESSING GAME FOR UPCOMING GROWING SEASON

BY BECKY ZIMMER | SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

WITH SO MANY FACTORS coming into play, it's tough for pest experts to even fathom what next year could bring for prairie crop pressures.

High levels of grasshopper in the spring did not wreak the same amount of havoc that was predicted, said provincial insect and vertebrate pest management specialist, James Tansey. While plenty of eggs were reported in the spring, the warm and dry spring that had been predicted for 2024 by Environment Canada did not come to pass.

"This had a limiting impact on the grasshopper populations. Reason being, when it's cool and wet, they tend to get sick with fungal infections, and that seemed to have a really significant limiting impact on populations."

Summer conditions were conducive to plenty of grasshopper egg production, said Tansey, so that could mean a high risk of grasshoppers if the coming spring is warm and dry.

Meghan Vankosky, a field crop entomologist with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada based at the Saskatoon Research and Development Centre, is still looking at the numbers for the 2024 growing season, but the 2025 growing season might be a time for the population to rebuild itself, she said.

"We would expect that there shouldn't be tons of grasshoppers next year, because the population only has one generation per year. It takes time for the numbers to build up."

Other insects that didn't thrive this spring were wheat stem sawfly and bertha armyworm, but wheat midge certainly caused problems on their own, said Vankosky. Another wet spring in 2025 could make the issue even worse, she said.

"Areas that were wetter this spring, especially a little bit further north like around Saskatoon, around Edmonton, those areas could have seen higher wheat midge pressure this year, and if it's wet again next spring, then it could be even worse."

Diamondback moths are another one of those difficult insects to predict. Little is known about where or how they over winter, said Vankosky, but weather does little to affect their numbers.

The Prairie Pest Monitoring Network will get the word out to farmers as soon as the troublesome insect makes an appearance, she said, and farmers in affected areas should be scouting for them immediately.

Sean Prager, associate professor of plant sciences at the University of Saskatchewan, keeps a close eye on the bugs plaguing crops in Saskatchewan.

Pea aphids were a huge problem in 2024 with bugs found in every pulse crop they looked at, he said. Insects can cause damage to plants as their nibbling mandibles can suck away valuable moisture and nutrients until the plant begins to wilt. Prager said they might be seeing a great issue with aphids as they are also contributing to virus transmission within the plants. However, no one is currently trying to measure that on a broad province wide scale, he said.

ABOVE: While grasshoppers were less of a problem than expected this past year, pea aphids were an unexpected pest in Saskatchewan pulse crops. | JAMES TANSEY PHOTO

BELOW: A cool, wet spring kept grasshopper numbers low last year, but the dry hot summer means lots of eggs in the ground for 2025. | WESTERN PRODUCER PHOTO

"This year, my lab, which does do some of that (measuring), has found a lot more problems and a lot more things that look problematic than in the past, but there's no way of putting any numbers on that right now."

Aphids multiply faster in warmer weather, but unlike grasshoppers, aphids feed on healthy plants instead of those that are under stress due to dry conditions. Farmers saw high amounts of moisture this past spring with a dry summer, the perfect conditions for a healthy and rapidly growing aphid population, said Prager.

Like most insect predictions, it is difficult to know whether pea aphids are going to cause problems next year, said Prager. If the insects are ones that overwinter, the coldest months would have no impact on their numbers.

This is the second year in a row for a growth in Hessian fly numbers, and Tansey said farmers will want to scout for this insect again in the spring. There are no pesticides registered for Hessian fly management, so rotations, for both farmers and their neighbours, might be the only way to alleviate some of the damage, said Tansey.

"I realize, given prices, that could be difficult and getting growers to coordinate, I realize that can be difficult, but that can be one means of reducing damage."

There is some evidence that fall tillage and burning could also be used as a management practice, said Tansey, but they aren't popular practices for good reason.

For both hessian fly and wheat stem sawfly, variety choices might be a useful management tool as well for the upcoming growing season. They only attack grasses, said Tansey, so planting peas or canola, or varieties with some other forms of resistance may be another management tool to use.

"In the case of wheat stem sawfly, solid stem and semi-solid stem varieties demonstrate some tolerance to that insect and can prevent lodging."

For ongoing updates on the state of pests on the Prairies during the upcoming growing season, check out The Prairie Pest Monitoring Network, https://prairiepest.ca/, or contact the Agriculture Knowledge Centre to report pest trouble spots.

McGill University plant scientist Valerio Hoyos-Villegas

IS THE SPRING RUNNING DRY?

New variety development is in jeopardy as plant breeders age out and fewer young professionals enter the field

BY ROBERT ARNASON | THE WESTERN PRODUCER

PLANT BREEDERS SPEND most of their time solving problems related to plants.

But plant breeders also have a people problem.

The profession isn't attracting enough young people, which has created a shortfall of plant breeders in Canada, Australia, the U.S. and elsewhere.

"It is a (scientific) field that is getting smaller and smaller," said Valerio Hoyos-Villegas, a plant scientist at McGill University in Montreal.

"This is not unique to Canada. This is a global situation."

In June 2024, Hoyos-Villegas and scientists from Australia and New Zealand published a paper on the shortfall of plant breeders in the journal *Crop Science*.

The researchers surveyed plant breeders in Canada, Australia and New Zealand to understand why the shortage is happening and what can be done about it.

One of the key findings of the survey is that plant breeders are nearing the end of their careers. Of the 84 in the survey, most were in their 50s and 60s.

"Of the total number of survey respondents, 55 per cent were aged 51 and over, highlighting the generational gap that has occurred in the sector," the paper says.

Further, the plant breeders who participated in the survey are worried about the imminent retirement of those older scientists:

- 71 per cent agreed that the plant breeding sector is at risk of losing a significant amount of skilled workers in the next 10 years
- 69 per cent said the plant breeding sector is struggling to attract students to train as the next generation of scientists

"If there are more and more people that are leaving (plant breeding) and not enough people replacing them… it's going to impact the primary crops (rice, corn, soybeans and wheat) but also all these minor crops," said Hoyos-Villegas, a breeder who specializes in chickpeas and cranberry beans, a popular crop in Quebec.

Retirements happen in all fields of science, but agriculture does face some special challenges.

When young people are choosing a career path, agriculture is rarely top of mind.

Or on their mind, at all.

"The number of people that want to go into agriculture… it is a smaller percentage. It's not seen as a mainstream discipline," said Hoyos-Villegas.

The plant breeders from Canada, New Zealand and Australia, who took part in the survey, strongly agreed that plant breeding has a communication problem.

"However, it was noted that this is not just a trend in plant breeding… the agricultural sector as a whole… needs to improve promotion," said the article published in *Crop Science*.

The lack of awareness about career opportunities in agriculture, was painfully pointed out in an online survey from Ipsos in 2023.

The polling firm surveyed more than 2,000 Canadians between the ages of 16-65, to gauge public perceptions of agriculture.

A majority, 54 per cent, were "unable to identify a job in the agricultural industry that is not a farmer," the Canadian Agricultural Human Resources Council said in a 2023 report.

The notion that a "farmer" is the only job in agriculture, is a large public relations hurdle to overcome.

But a career in plant breeding should be an easy sell to young people, since it's a job that can truly make a difference.

In 1974 Baldur Stefansson, a University of Manitoba plant breeder, released the first variety of canola. Fifty years later, the canola industry is worth possibly $30 billion to Canada's economy and thousands of prairie farmers are now millionaires – thanks to canola.

In 1998, Stefansson received the Wolf Prize, which is often described as the Nobel Prize of agriculture.

Some young Canadians may not care about canola or Stefansson's story.

But plant breeders can tell similar stories to the public and to young scientists.

"Of what you can do as a plant breeder….what sort of life you can lead," Hoyos-Villegas said. "And what sort of service you can (provide) to humanity."

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THE CASE FOR CERTIFIED SEED

Once you've found a variety that works, why mess with success?

Condie Seeds harvesting a new large green pea variety called 7757-12 on Aug. 20, 2024 North West of Regina. | JUSTIN RITCO PHOTO

BY BRAEDYN WOZNIAK |
SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

FOR A LOT OF FARMERS, once they've found the variety they like, cleaning it and re-seeding the harvested crop rather than buying certified seed again seems like the best option. But is "re-use and re-cycle" really the most beneficial, economic, easy way to manage seed?

Justin Ritco believes continuous improvement is key.

"The biggest reason for growers to buy certified seed is for the genetic yield increase that comes with these genetics," said Ritco, agronomy manager for Condie Seeds near Regina.

"You have an older variety. You're looking to improve your yield, maybe improve some other characteristics that come with these seeds, try something new to increase your production."

On top of yield improvements, there are constant gains being made with genetics for disease and pest resistance, standability, maturity and tillering.

"When a plant breeder develops a variety, it is developed with very specific genetic properties," said Laurie Wakefield. "But over time, there's always a constant deterioration through mutation of those genetic characteristics. It's very low, but it exists, and with some crop kinds it can be quite rapid."

Wakefield's family owns Wakefield Seeds, a seed retailer that has been operating for more than 40 years near Maidstone, about an hour southeast of Lloydminster. He believes certified seed brings a bigger advantage for growers than the label indicates.

Mutations in the seed along with some disease can lead to lower germination rates, inconsistent growth patterns and quality loss. A grower's reused seed may not only start off with genetics inferior to a new variety, but it may have also lost performance due to the vagaries of production agriculture.

"The real problem comes when you're introducing off type, different crop types into your seed, and you're getting different varieties and genetics mixed in there, you start to lose the quality of your product," Ritco said. "If you start to notice 'talls' or other off types, that's a good time to refresh your seed to make sure you have a uniform product."

Wakefield said crop kinds that have open flowers are more open to genetic drift because it's much easier for cross pollination to occur. That said, it can happen in all crops, including cereals.

No such thing as free seed

Certified seed comes with genetic benefits and at a price, but so does bin run.

"I think a lot of producers tend to

CONTINUED ON PAGE 46 »

» CONTINUED FROM PAGE 45

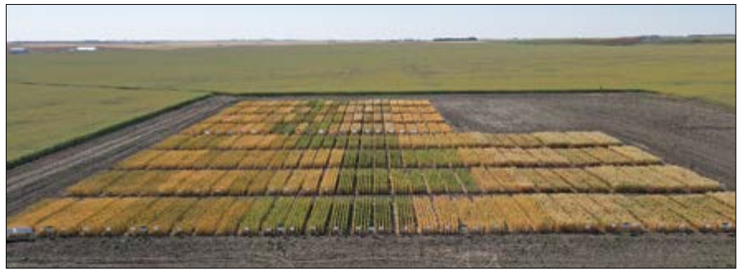
overlook when they're doing their costs on certified seed, what it really costs," said Wakefield. "They have it in their mind the grain they have in their bin that they can clean is free, which it's not. They could dump it in the elevator and get paid for it."

"By the time they take that cost, the cost of cleaning it, handling it, trucking it, and losing that genetic advantage, genetic stability, the cost per acre (for certified seed) doesn't cost them very much."

When it comes to pulse crops, particularly peas, Wakefield said many of his buyers re-up their certified seeds every year because of the cost-effectiveness.

When re-using harvested peas as seed, Reglone chemical is applied to bring in the crop before straight-cut harvesting instead of glyphosate. Reglone will not affect the seed when re-seeded like glyphosate might but does not provide the weed management. Most growers would apply glyphosate after the crop is off, adding to their chemical cost.

"There's an agronomic advantage using the glyphosate instead of the Reglone (weed management)," said Wakefield. "And they save the cost of the certified seed on the chemical they would have to use otherwise."



Condie Seeds conducts plot trials with the seeds they plan to distribute to ensure they are providing seed with genetics that deliver the best benefits for growers - and to identify which varieties to stay away from. | CONDIE SEEDS PHOTO

Pulse crops like peas also carry a more significant genetic variety boost than other crop types. Also, with soil-borne disease such as aphanomyces root rot being such a large problem for pulse growers, there's the risk of spreading that disease from field to field if the seed is a little dirty.

"There's a lot of old varieties of peas and lentils being grown and there's a lot of good, high yield genetics that have come out recently that farmers should really take a look at," Ritco said. "Because in comparison to some of these older varieties, there are some pretty big genetic and disease resistance improvements."

With the number of seed growers slowly diminishing, it can be challenging for farmers to acquire certified seed. Both seed buyers and sellers need to work to maintain access to new varieties.

Tested for local conditions

Both Condie Seeds and Wakefield Seeds have made efforts to improve customers' experiences and accessibility. Ritco said they trial the varieties they plan to distribute in plots and make sure they provide the right seed for each unique customer.

"We have a research site called Condie Grow, and there we analyze different genetics, all the new genetics that are released out into the marketplace," he said. "We figure out which genetics are having the largest benefit and which ones to stay away from."

Ritco and Wakefield both testified that with so many new varieties coming out each year, it can be a daunting task for farmers to choose the best option. Local seed growers make the choice easier in a multitude of ways.

"We're kind of a testing ground," said Wakefield. "We multiply it, (the farmer) can look at it in our field, and relate that to how it should perform in that small geographic area. It's absolutely better data to them than a bunch of trials on paper done hundreds of miles away."

Wakefield suggests varieties based on soil zones, recognizing that soil from region to region will produce differently with each variety, so it's important to be specific to the buyer.

Furthermore, Condie Seeds and other growers have added a delivery program, so buyers can skip the hassle of transporting the seed.

"We're willing to deliver our seeds, get it to farmers who may not have the capability of sending their trucks long distances to pick up seed or pick up quantities of seed that they would need," said Ritco. "Open up access to a larger swath of farmers, offer delivery right to their farm for certified seed, and even certified seed that's treated."

In turn, Ritco and Wakefield feel a sense of loyalty from their customers, as they truly believe it's a give and take relationship. For growers wanting certified seed, they need local seed farms to provide for them.

"I think most producers want new things," said Wakefield. "Of course, nobody wants to pay for it, but buying certified seed is a relatively inexpensive way for them to make a contribution to the next good variety that will come out for them."

Aiden Wakefield learns grain grading during winter 2021. Wakefield Seeds has been a family affair for more than 40 years. | TENNILLE WAKEFIELD PHOTO

Roguing wheat at the Wakefield farm to ensure all off-types are removed from the field to ensure purity of the seed crop. | TENNILLE WAKEFIELD PHOTO

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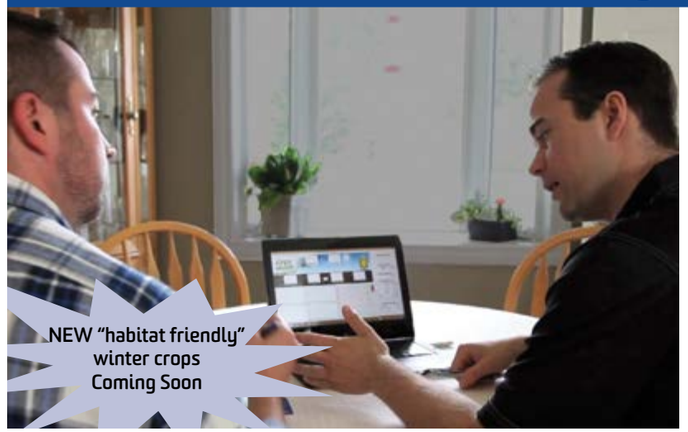

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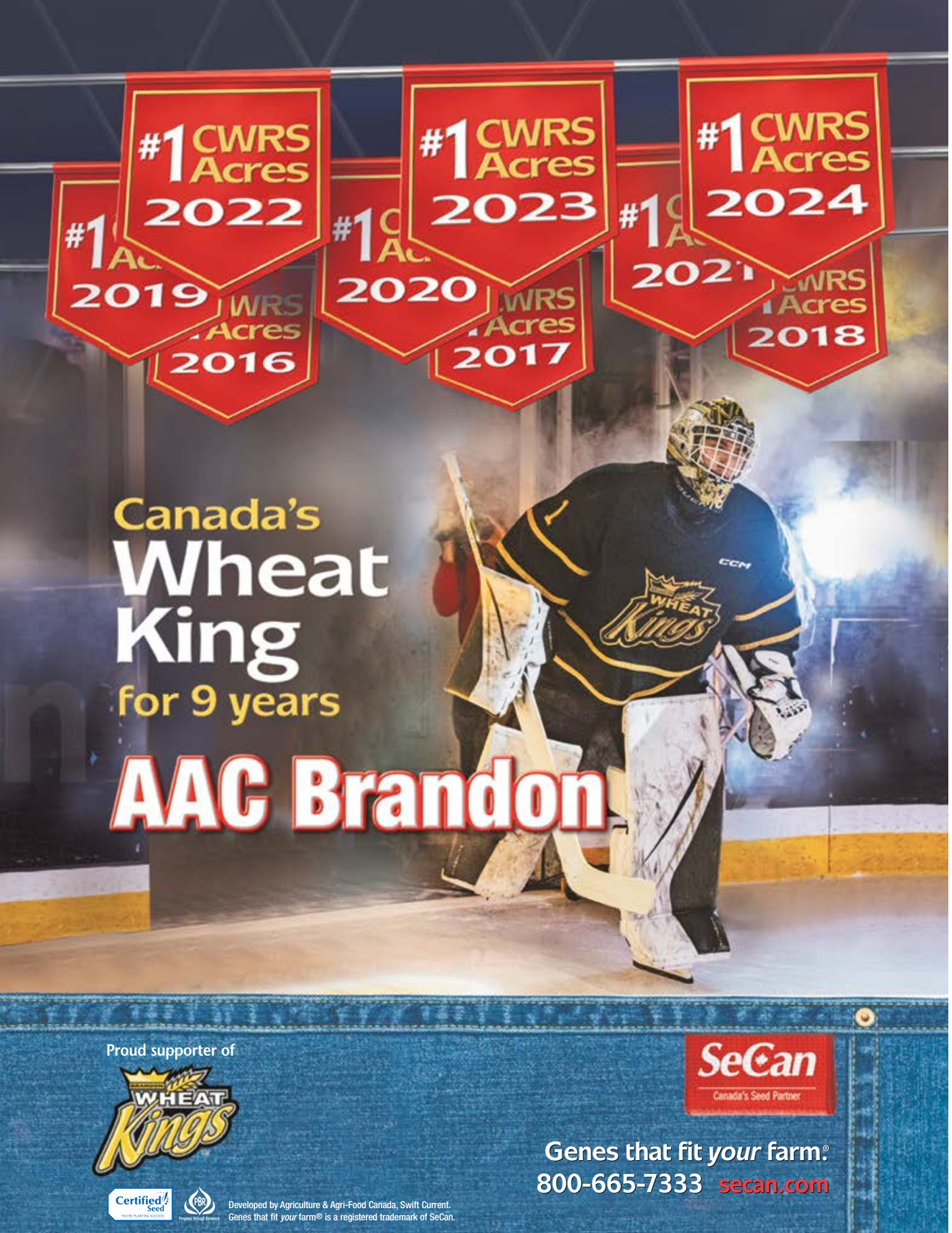

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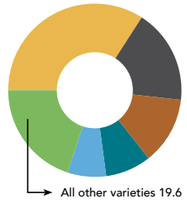
RECOMMENDED VARIETIES[1]

VARIETY	AAC CONNECT	CDC FRASER	CDC CHURCHILL	AAC SYNERGY	CDC COPELAND
EXPORT DEMAND	Growing ↑	Growing ↑	Growing ↑	Peaked ▲	Peaked ▲
DOMESTIC DEMAND	Growing ↑	Growing ↑	Growing ↑	Declining ↓	Declining ↓
SEED DISTRIBUTOR	CANTERRA SEEDS	SeCan	SeCan	FP Genetics	SeCan

2024 SEEDED AREA BY MAJOR MALTING VARIETY PERCENTAGE (%) - WESTERN CANADA



VARIETY	2022	2023	2024
AAC SYNERGY	28.5	32.2	33.6
CDC COPELAND	31.2	22.3	17.4
AAC CONNECT	9.7	12.3	12.4
CDC FRASER	3.8	6.4	8.4
CDC CHURCHILL	0.9	3.1	7.1

Distribution of malting barley varieties as a percentage (%) of area seeded with malting barley in western Canada in 2024. Source: CGC (based on data from provincial crop insurance agencies).

ADDITIONAL MALTING VARIETIES

For additional contracting options, contact your malting barley buyer about:

- **Legacy** (FP Genetics)
- **Bill Coors 100** (Stamp Seeds)
- **CDC Goldstar** (CANTERRA SEEDS)[2]

Canada also has two registered non-GN[3] barley varieties – **AB Dram** (SeedNet) and **SY Stanza** (FP Genetics) suitable for distilling as well as brewing.

This recommended list focuses on varieties best suited to **western Canada**, which may differ from high-potential varieties in eastern regions.

See the list of all **designated malting varieties** by region on the Canadian Grain Commission website under "Variety Designation Lists."

THE CMBTC AND ITS MEMBERS RECOMMEND:

Consult: Connect with local malting, grain, or seed company representatives to discuss options for growing malting barley.

Contract: Explore opportunities to contract production of malting barley.

Use certified seed: Certified seed helps ensure high-quality barley with varietal purity, meeting buyer standards of >95%.

VARIETIES IN DEVELOPMENT

These newly registered varieties are undergoing seed propagation and commercial market development. Contact the seed distributor for opportunities to trial these promising new varieties.

VARIETY	AAC PRAIRIE	AB FOOTHILLS
SEED DISTRIBUTOR	CANTERRA SEEDS	CANTERRA SEEDS
FEATURES	Short, strong straw; medium protein; high enzyme	High yield; lower protein; high enzyme
TARGET MARKET	Adjunct Brewing	Adjunct Brewing

[1] "Peaked" indicates future demand for this variety is expected to decline as end-users transition to newer varieties.

[2] Contact Boortmalt for CDC Goldstar contracting opportunities.

[3] Non-Glycosidic Nitrile.

For more information, visit Growing High-Quality Barley on the CMBTC website.

CMBTC VOTING MEMBERS

Alberta Grains · Boortmalt · Malteurop · SaskBarley · Viterra · Manitoba Crop Alliance · Prairie Public Breeders · Richardson · Canadian Grain Commission / Commission canadienne des grains

cmbtc.com

For inquiries please contact the CMBTC.
email: cmbtc@cmbtc.com | phone: 204-984-4399

Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership · Canada

HOW ARE SEED CERTIFICATION STANDARDS DEVELOPED?

THE CANADIAN Seed Growers' Association (CSGA) has been developing and maintaining seed varietal purity standards since the early 1900s. While most associate CSGA with seed crop certification, its standards development process is also a core function.

Guiding principles

The CSGA standards development process is guided by a set of core principles that helps ensure standards are science-based, transparent, accessible, and inclusive — from both a value chain participation and crop kind perspective.

Our principles:

1. **Science based:** Standards are based on scientific analysis of reliable research and data.

2. **Multi-stakeholder participation:** CGSA standards are developed by the seed sector for the seed sector. Our independent committees include growers, companies, inspectors, analysts, end users and government representatives.

3. **Transparent and accessible:** The process for the development and maintenance of standards is clear. Standards are readily available to the seed sector.

4. **Timely access:** Standards are developed in a timely manner and support the competitiveness of the Canadian seed sector.

5. **No crop kind left behind:** The standards development process supports all crop kinds, including new, innovative and niche crops.

6. **Consensus-based:** Sector consultation is an essential element of standard development and maintenance.

7. **Incorporate new technology:** Technology is used to streamline and create new opportunities while upholding the integrity and credibility of the system.

The principles also ensure the standards development process is agile, able to meet the sector's needs and incorporates new technology. These core principles have helped ensure CSGA's standards are internationally recognized, set a strong foundation for our seed and grain sectors, and enable the Canadian quality advantage.

Who Is Involved?

CSGA standards are cooperatively developed by the Regulatory Services Committee, eight crop-specific working groups, ad hoc working groups when a broader approach is required, and stakeholder consultation.

- **Board of Directors:** responsible for final approval of standards recommended by the regulatory services committee.

Our board is comprised of experienced grower directors, a science advisor and provincially appointed government advisors.

- **Regulatory Services Committee:** Reviews recommendations from the working groups. Recommends standards to the Board of Directors for approval.

- **Crop Specific Working Groups:** Provide independent, crop-specific expert advice on regulatory and technical aspects related to standards development and maintenance. Our eight crop specific working groups are: canola, cereal, corn, forage & turf, hemp, mustard, pulses, and soybeans.

- **Ad Hoc Working Groups:** Formed when a broader or "deep dive" approach to standard development and maintenance is required, which may impact several crop kinds.

Our regulatory services committee and crop-specific working groups are comprised of technical experts, including seed growers, seed companies, variety developers, plant breeders, seed analysts, seed crop inspectors, the CFIA and provincial government representatives.

The importance of international harmonization

As a country that relies heavily on global trade, CSGA represents and supports Canada's interests at the Association of Official Seed Certification Agencies (AOSCA) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Seed Schemes.

These two standards-setting organizations establish minimum standards for the varietal certification of seed. CSGA's standards meet or exceed these minimum standards, ensuring Canadian seed can access international markets and supporting Canada's quality advantage.

A continuous process

The CSGA's standards development process is evergreen. After adoption, CSGA continuously reviews its standards to help support Canadian competitiveness— especially when a standard for a new innovative niche crop kind is required.

For more information on CSGA's standards development process and how you can participate, please visit seedgrowers.ca/csga-standards-development.

CSGA Canadian Seed Growers' Association | ACPS Association canadienne des producteurs de semences

CSGA Standards Development

As Canada's national seed crop certification authority, CSGA establishes and maintains seed crop certification standards for all agricultural crop kinds, except potatoes.

OUR PRINCIPLES

Science-Based
Standards are based on scientific analysis of reliable research and data.

Multi-Stakeholder Participation
CSGA standards are developed by the seed sector for the seed sector. Our independent committees include growers, companies, inspectors, analysts, end users and government representatives.

Transparent & Accessible
The process for the development and maintenance of standards is clear. Standards are readily available to the seed sector.

Timely Access
Standards are developed in a timely manner and support the competitiveness of the Canadian seed sector.

No Crop Kind Left Behind
The standards development process supports all crop kinds, including new, innovative, and niche crops.

Consensus-Based
Sector consultation is an essential element of standard development and maintenance.

Incorporate New Technology
Technology is used to streamline, create new opportunities while upholding the integrity and credibility of the system.

Circular 6
The *Canadian Regulations and Procedures for Pedigreed Seed Crop Production* (Circular 6) establishes the requirements a seed grower and a seed crop must meet for seed crop certification. CSGA has delegated authority under Canada's *Seeds Act* and *Seed Regulations* to establish standards for varietal purity and to determine the varietal purity of seed crops.

Accreditation
CSGA has been ISO 9001:2015 accredited since 2009— a testament to CSGA's desire for continual improvement and quality control across the organization.

International Harmonization
Recognizing Canada's reliance on global trade, CSGA ensures Canada's standards are internationally harmonized and competitive. CSGA supports the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) at the OECD Seed Schemes and represents Canada at AOSCA.

OUR PROCESS

1 Strategic Need — PARTICIPATE
Any stakeholder may identify the need for a new or revised standard.

2 Evaluation
The proposal is reviewed by CSGA's Regulatory Services Committee (RSC) which decides on a path forward.

3 Drafting
The Committee directs one of its Crop-Specific Working Groups, comprised of technical experts, to review the proposal, draft standards, and ensures alignment with international standards, fit for purpose and best management practices.

COLLABORATE

4 Review
The RSC reviews and approves the draft standard for public consultation.

CONTRIBUTE

5 Consultation
Stakeholders are invited to comment on the draft standard.

6 Analysis
The Crop-Specific Working Groups and the RSC review feedback and revise the draft standard.

7 Approval — INFORM
The draft standard is submitted to the CSGA Board of Directors for approval. Subject to Board consensus, the standard is approved and becomes effective February 1.

8 Publication
The new standard is included in CSGA's Circular 6 and a Notice of Change is posted to the CSGA website and circulated to stakeholders.

9 Maintenance
Standards are reviewed within three years of approval to determine if adjustments are required.

CONTINUOUS REVIEW CYCLE

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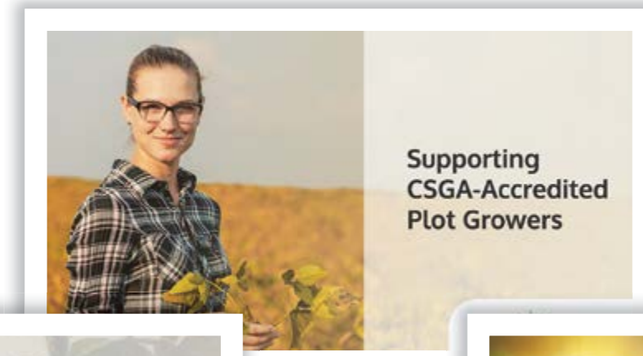
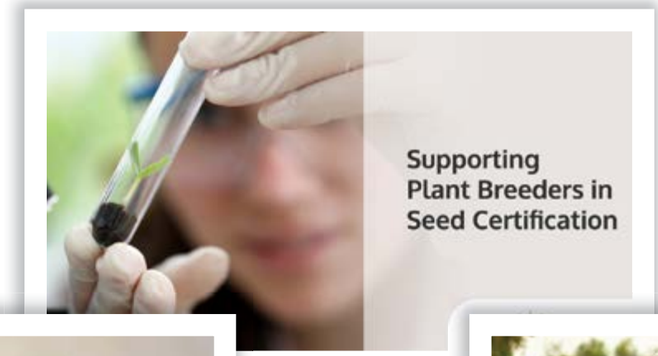
seedgrowers.ca





CSGA LEARN

SUPPORTING GROWERS IN SEED CROP CERTIFICATION

THE CANADIAN SEED GROWERS' Association (CSGA) has launched CSGA Learn, Canada's first online seed learning platform offering education resources for the seed sector.

From plant breeders, plot growers and seed growers to farmers, agriculture retailers and agronomists, passion and an eye for details are a must to succeed in the Canadian seed sector. You need to understand seed production, its standards, and best management practices. CSGA Learn was built by seed sector experts using the official Canadian National Occupational Standards for seed production to meet real learning needs for everyone involved in our seed sector. CSGA Learn helps strengthen your understanding of what goes into the Certified blue tag and Canada's reputation as a reliable supplier of quality Certified seed.

With 10 courses and four curated programs, CSGA Learn can help you stand out in the modern marketplace and take your seed skills and businesses to the next level. Each course includes field crop photos, how-to videos, glossaries, reference links, best management practices, and practical advice from experienced seed growers.

CSGA Learn Courses

1. Introduction to the Canadian Seed Sector (offered free of charge)
2. Seed Certification Classes
3. Producing Foundation, Registered and Certified Seed Crops
4. Seed Crop Certification Process and Traceability
5. Pre-Inspection and Roguing 101
6. Plot Production
7. Harvest, Handling and Storage
8. Processing, Testing and Selling Seed
9. Building Your Team
10. Breeder Seed Production

CSGA Learn Programs

CSGA has grouped specific courses as curated learning programs based on your specific interests.

Introduction to Seed Production Program: Learn about the sector, seed production procedures, standards, and best management practices to help you succeed in your first years of production in the modern certified seed system.

Probation Plot Grower Program: We shine a spotlight on seed plot production and roguing for those working towards a CSGA-Accredited Plot Grower status or anyone currently producing plots. Combining this voluntary program with in-field experience will help you obtain a CSGA Plot Grower accreditation.

Experienced Seed Grower Program: Benchmark your skills and knowledge against best management practices from Canada's National Occupational Standards for seed production and distinguish yourself in the market. Completing this voluntary program, combined with their years of seed production experience, provides experienced seed growers with the new national CSGA-Accredited Seed Grower (ASG) recognition.

Plant Breeder Program: As a plant breeder, you are responsible for assuring Breeder seed is grown and processed to the highest standards, and we can help you! This program provides a concise learning tool and is a requirement for applicants to CSGA's Plant Breeder recognition.

Help Your Employees Understand Their Vital Role in The Canadian Seed Sector

From family farms where everyone pitches in to businesses with extensive employee teams supporting operations to those who contract seed production out to other producers, knowledgeable team members are essential to success.

CSGA Learn provides online learning options to take workplace training to the next level.

Managers can organize the learning of team members and track their progress.

Enrolling in CSGA Learn provides a personal dashboard showing your completed courses and your progress in those you are currently taking. You can also view, download, and share completion certificates you have earned during your studies.

You play a vital role in the Canadian Seed Sector! Sign up at csgalearn.ca today!

CSGA LEARN

Course #1 is free!

Our Introduction to the Canadian Seed Sector course is offered free of charge to everyone who enrolls.

Learn more about:

- **The difference between certified and non-certified seed**
- **The seed certification process, from variety development to the sale of Certified seed to commercial producers**
- **The various seed certification classes**
- **And more!**

TOP 10 REASONS TO USE CERTIFIED SEED

There are many reasons to use certified seed. It's the starting point of a successful crop as well as an important risk management tool. Here are the top 10 reasons why you should use certified seed on your farm.

SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

Farmers Growing for Farmers

SeedNet strives to provide the highest quality seed available for Canadian farmers. With an ever-growing lineup of seed varieties from cereals to pulses and special crops to hybrid fall rye. SeedNet has the seed professionals to help your operation succeed.

Cereals | Pulses | Special Crops

SeedNet

www.seednet.ca | 403-808-7738

CSGA
Canadian Seed Growers' Association

How is **Certified Seed** Produced?

www.seedgrowers.ca

1 Variety Development

In labs and fields, Plant Breeders develop new seed varieties with new characteristics that increase value. Certified seed sales help fund new variety development.

2 Parent Seed Multiplication

Most Breeder seed is produced in small plots, and CSGA seed growers multiply this seed.

3 Field Selection

Seed growers carefully select fields that meet strict previous land use requirements of CSGA.

4 Planting Equipment Sanitation

Growers protect seed purity with extra cleaning of planters to remove seed of other varieties, problem weeds and other crop kinds.

5 Isolation

Certified seed production fields are isolated from other crops to prevent contamination from other varieties and crop kinds.

6 Roguing

Throughout the growing season, seed crops are inspected by growers to remove off-types, other varieties, problem weeds and other crop kinds that have emerged.

7 Crop Inspection

Seed crops are inspected at a specific stage of maturity by third-party inspectors authorized by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA).

8 Certification

An official crop certificate is issued once inspections confirm the crop meets all CSGA requirements.

9 Harvesting Equipment Sanitation

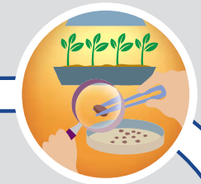
Growers protect pedigreed seed purity during harvest with extra cleaning of their harvesting, handling and storage equipment.

10 Harvesting

Seed crops are harvested at the optimum moisture content and stage of maturity to preserve germination and quality.

11 Separate Seed Storage

To preserve varietal purity and provide a traceability record, pedigreed seed requires separate storage bins to preserve unique genetic identities.



12 Testing and Grading

CFIA-accredited graders at Seeds Canada monitored CFIA-registered seed establishments verify that CFIA-accredited labs have tested pedigreed seed for compliance with federal standards for germination and physical purity.

13 Tagging

Certified seed is labelled with a variety name on an official blue Certified seed tag or a Bulk Pedigreed Seed Statement.

14 Farmers

Certified seed is planted by farmers to produce large commercial crops of grains, oilseeds, pulses and forages.

15 Food Processors

Food processors who use grains, oilseeds and pulses grown from Certified seed get assurances of traceability and reliable variety-specific characteristics to ensure consistent, high-quality food products.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association (CSGA) represents seed growers and provides leadership as the organization that certifies the pedigreed seed crop of all agricultural crops in Canada except potatoes. Learn more at seedgrowers.ca/csga-standards-development

Certified Seed
YOU'RE PLANTING SUCCESS

CERTIFIED SEED: IT'S ALL ABOUT QUALITY ASSURANCE

SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

WHAT IS THE Canadian Seed Growers' Association (CSGA) and what does it do?

For many farmers in Canada, the answers to those two questions are clear.

But to others, familiarity with the CSGA is limited. Perhaps they've heard of the association. But they may not fully understand the organization's critically important role in supporting the production of high quality pedigreed seed across the country.

The CSGA represents 4,500 seed growers across Canada.

Its key role is to provide standards for crop certification, according to Canada's Seeds Act and Regulations.

When farmers buy certified seed, they aren't just buying seed, they are buying an assurance of quality and purity.

It takes several generations for new pedigreed seed varieties to become available for commercial production.

The process begins with registered plant breeders at public breeding institutions and private research companies, where the breeder selects desirable traits for new variety development.

It typically takes several years for the plant breeder to assemble enough breeder seed to begin seed multiplication.

The seed is increased over a regulated number of years, depending on whether the crop is self pollinated or open-pollinated.

Open-pollinated crops are available after fewer years to reduce cross-pollination with nearby off-type varieties.

Certified seed is the last generation, and is available to producers for commercial grain production.

All classes of pedigreed seed are strictly regulated to ensure seed purity is maintained, until it reaches commercial growers.

Seed purity is critically important to the pedigreed seed industry and is maintained with the help of a quality assurance system that is administered and upheld by CSGA, in collaboration with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and other groups.

Seed purity refers to sample quality with respect to weed seeds, inert material (gravel, chaff, fungal bodies, etc.) and the number of off-type seeds, as defined by the Canada Food Inspection Agency.

Varietal purity of 99 percent must be maintained to be classified as pedigreed seed.

To comply with this stringent quality requirement, there are three stages of pedigreed seed crop production that a successful certified grower must follow.

The first stage is crop production.

During production of pedigreed seed, the land used by pedigreed seed growers must be free from off-type varieties and similar crop types.

As well, pre-determined isolation distances must be maintained.

Minimum isolation distances vary from crop to crop and are in place to reduce the chances of varietal contamination through cross-pollination or other means.

The pedigreed seed crop must be free of prohibited noxious weeds, as outlined in the Weed Seeds Order of the Seeds Act.

The crop must also be free of disease and must be inspected by a licensed seed crop inspector before harvest begins.

If the crop passes inspection, the grower will be issued a crop certificate from CSGA.

To ensure varietal purity and eliminate potential contaminants, seed growers often spend much of their time roguing pedigreed seed crops.

This usually involves walking through the crop, row by row, and manually removing contaminants and off-types by hand.

The second stage in the process is seed storage.

Pedigreed seed growers must carefully harvest, handle, condition, and store the grain to ensure that seed purity and quality is maintained.

Equipment and storage facilities must be thoroughly cleaned, and seed from each field should be stored separately to avoid commingling.

The third stage is grading and inspection.

Grading involves germination testing and overall evaluation of seed lot quality and an assessment of the number of weed seeds and off-type varieties in the harvested seed.

Producers who buy certified seed for planting on their commercial grain farms often ask whether the certified seed they are buying contains seed-borne diseases.

The only diseases specified in The Seeds Act are true loose smut in barley and the presence of ergot or sclerotial bodies.

Common seed-borne diseases such as ascochyta in pulses, anthracnose in lentils, fusarium in cereals, and blackleg in canola are not regulated by the Act, and thus it is buyer-beware for these diseases.

Farmers who buy certified seed are therefore encouraged to ask the seed grower whether a seed disease analysis was conducted by a commercial seed testing laboratory.

If a seed disease analysis was conducted, seed buyers can request a copy of the lab report.

Disease-free seed is always recommended for planting.

The presence of weed seeds is another area of potential concern for pedigreed seed growers and seed buyers.

Certified seed is not guaranteed to be free of weed seeds although reputable seed growers will make every effort to ensure the seed they are selling is clean and weed-free.

Upon request, seed dealers must provide buyers with a certificate of analysis outlining the species and number of weed seeds present.

At the Breeder, Select and Foundation levels of pedigreed production, there is almost zero tolerance for any weed seed content. Tolerance levels are slightly higher in the Registered and Certified seed classes.

There are also varying tolerances for the presence of different crop types.

Large seeded crops such as corn, beans and cereals typically have lower tolerances than small seeded crops such as forages, turfgrass or vegetables.

For all crop types, there is zero tolerance for the presence of prohibited noxious weed seeds as outlined in Weed Seeds Order, regardless of the seed's class or pedigree.

In some cases, there may be confusion about noxious weeds that are covered by the Seeds Act (Canada) and noxious weeds that are covered under the Noxious Weeds Act (Saskatchewan).

The weeds covered under these two acts are not the same.

The Seeds Act is administered federally and needs to reflect the needs of the entire country, whereas the Noxious Weeds Act applies to Saskatchewan only.

While many weeds are named as noxious in both Acts, there are some weeds that are found in one Act and not the other.

When buying certified seed, be sure to request a certificate of analysis from suppliers of certified seed to check for noxious weeds that are important to Saskatchewan under the category of other weeds, so that new noxious weeds are not being introduced to land that is clean and free of noxious weed species.

Growers who buy certified seed should always look for the recognizable blue tag when buying certified seed.

The blue tag is an assurance of quality and purity.

When a pedigreed seed crop has successfully passed crop inspection, a CSGA crop certificate is issued, and the resultant certified seed is labeled with an official blue certified tag.

When a producer buys certified seed, it should have an official blue tag, pedigreed documentation (provided from the seller) and a copy of the mechanical purity.

Germination analysis should also be provided.

The widespread usage of genetically modified crops in Canada has caused some export markets to implement a zero tolerance policy for GM seed. However, it is difficult to maintain varietal purity in open pollinated crops like canola.

The current varietal purity standard for certified canola seed is 99.75 per cent.

This means that in a seeding rate of 100 plants per square metre, one GM canola plant may be found.

FILE PHOTO

Plant Breeders' Rights Fast Facts

UNDERSTANDING YOUR OBLIGATIONS

On February 27, 2015, all new PBR-protected varieties are protected under legislation that conforms to the UPOV 1991 convention, bringing Canada in line with the rest of the world, and opening opportunities for increased investment to make new varieties available to Canadian farmers. This change has not only brought opportunity, but also new obligations for the value chain.

	91 Progress Through Research / Le progrès grâce à la recherche	PBR Progress through Research
Are all varieties protected under the same Plant Breeders' Rights (PBR) Act?	As of February 27, 2015, all new varieties submitted for PBR are protected under the new legislation. These varieties carry the PBR 91 symbol.	All varieties granted protection under the PBR prior to February 27, 2015 continue under the original Act. These varieties carry the original PBR symbol.
BREEDERS' RIGHTS		
What are breeders' rights?	Breeders' rights are expanded under the new PBR Act. Authorization from the breeder is required to produce, reproduce, sell, clean/condition, stock, import or export seed of PBR-protected varieties.	Authorization from the breeder is required to sell, or produce for sale, seed of PBR-protected varieties.
Can breeders be compensated on harvested grain?	Yes, if seed was obtained and used illegally or without the authorization of the breeder, the breeder can choose to seek compensation, including for lost royalty revenue; lost markets; and for court costs; on delivered grain produced from that seed.	No
FARMERS' PRIVILEGE		
Can farmers save seed?	Yes, the "Farmers' Privilege" is entrenched in the legislation. It allows farmers to produce PBR 91-protected varieties for use as seed on their farms.	It is not spelled out in the legislation, but it is not prohibited.
Can farmers clean grain from PBR-protected varieties for use as seed on their farm?	Yes	Yes
Can farmers sell or advertise for sale seed they have produced from grain of PBR-protected varieties?	No	No
Can farmers exchange seed they have produced from grain of PBR-protected varieties?	No	No
SEED CONDITIONERS' AND GRAIN BUYERS' RESPONSIBILITIES		
Can seed conditioners clean seed of a PBR-protected variety for purposes of propagation?	Yes, if the seed was obtained legally (i.e. certified seed was purchased) and if farm-saved seed will only be used on the farmer's own land.	Yes
Do seed conditioners have certain responsibilities when cleaning farm-saved seed of a PBR-protected variety?	Yes, expanded breeders' rights mean that cleaners may be liable for breaches of the breeder's right. They should take precautions to ensure the seed they are cleaning was obtained legally, and that farm-saved seed that they clean will only be used on the farm of the farmer who has brought it in for cleaning.	No
Do grain buyers have certain responsibilities when handling PBR-protected varieties?	Yes, the harvested material provisions mean that grain buyers may be liable for breaches of the breeder's right. They should be aware of the varieties that are protected under the new legislation and be satisfied that the seed used to produce that grain was legally obtained.	No

Want to learn more about Plant Breeders' Rights? Visit **seeds-canada.ca**

AGRICULTURE CANADA 2024 VARIETY REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) would like to thank the companies that submitted proposals to commercialize pedigreed seed of AAFC varieties under the 2024 Request for Proposal. Based upon company profile, marketing and production strategy, financial offer and investment, our evaluation committee has selected the following proposals:

Variety	Company (Awarded License Rights)
BW1127 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat	Nutrien Ag Solutions (Canada) Inc.
BW5104 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat	SeCan Association
DT2033 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat	SeCan Association
HB21147 Two-Row Hulless Barley	Progressive Foods Inc.
L19GN986 Great Northern Bean	FP Genetics Inc.
OT20-13 Food-Type Soybean	Semican Inc.
OT2148 Oat	Alliance Seed
SWS484 Canada Western Soft White Spring Wheat	Herle Seed Farm Ltd.

No proposals were received/accepted for the following lines. Varieties marked with an asterisk will be offered again through the 2025 Results of Request for Proposals (RFP) process.

AAFC 21-2 Navy Bean
CH1207-3 Two-Row Feed Barley
CH1207-3 Two-Row Feed Barley
*DT2035 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat
HY2136 Canada Prairie Spring Red Wheat
LRC07-4495 Sainfoin
OB1211-24 Six-Row Feed Barley
OT19-05 Natto Soybean
OT20-06 Food-Type Soybean
OT20-14 Food-Type Soybean
OX-221 Tofu Soybean
TR20269 Two-Row Malting Barley

APPENDIX OF VARIETIES

BW1127 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat

Developed at the Brandon Research and Development Centre, Brandon, Manitoba, BW1127 is an awned, doubled haploid line derived from a cross of AAC LeRoy and AAC Starbuck. The line 16SB130*L0728 was tested in Central Bread Wheat Registration trial as BW1127 for three years (2021–2023). Three years (2021–2023) of testing on 28 site years, BW1127 was 17 per cent higher than Carberry and 8 per cent higher yielding than AAC Brandon. BW1127 had similar days to maturity as AAC Brandon. BW1127 is semi-dwarf with height like AAC Brandon and lodging resistance better than AAC Brandon. Its test weight was similar to AAC Brandon and kernel weight was similar to Glenn. BW1127 had protein content 0.8 units lower than AAC Brandon. BW1127 expressed moderate resistance to fusarium head blight (FHB) with low DON scores. It has optimum levels of resistance to the prevalent races of leaf, stem and stripe rusts and was moderately susceptible to common bunt. BW1127 is also resistant to wheat midge. BW1127 was deemed acceptable for the CWRS class based on end-use quality data over three years (2021–2023).

BW5104 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat (see priority note below)

Developed at the Swift Current Research and Development Centre in Saskatchewan, BW5104 is a solid stem, doubled haploid line with resistance to orange wheat blossom midge derived from a cross of AAC Concord and AAC Alida. Yield of BW5104 averaged over 34 site years (WBWC 2021–2023) was within the range of the checks and not significantly different than AAC Brandon. Stem pith expression is near complete and significantly better than Lillian. BW5104 has been observed to resist stem cutting and toppling by the wheat stem sawfly in yield trials near Lethbridge, Alta. and Pense, Sask. BW5104 is a very strong strawed semidwarf with plant height three cm taller than AAC Brandon. Kernel weight and test weight are similar to AAC Brandon. BW5104 has resistance to leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, and common bunt. FHB reaction under epidemic nursery conditions has been similar to AAC Viewfield. Quality testing of BW5104 in 2021 and 2022 has indicated suitability for CWRS market class with noted desirable improvements for milling yield and falling number. Based on data generated for BW5104, it would be a major benefit to farmers in regions of the prairies with wheat stem sawfly outbreaks.

Priority Note: There is a very large amount of Breeder and Foundation level seed available of BW5104 to accelerate the commercial release of this urgently needed solid stem variety. Proposals should account for the value and plan for the logistics of managing this high volume of seed. As this variety is midge-tolerant, the seed will need to blended with an appropriate refuge.

DT2033 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat

Developed at the Swift Current Research and Development Centre in Saskatchewan, DT2033 is a high-yielding durum line coupled with high wheat protein similar to AAC Schrader, shorter plant height with good straw strength, low grain cadmium content and high falling number. DT2033 was selected from the cross DT889 with DT888. In three years of registration testing, DT2033 yielded 6.1 per cent more than the mean of the check cultivars. Averaged over 26 station years, DT2033 yielded 1.4 per cent more than AAC Schrader, 2.4 per cent more than Brigade and 7.3 per cent more than CDC Precision. Protein concentration of DT2033 was similar to AAC Schrader. Time to maturity was within the range of the checks and similar to AAC Schrader. Test weight and kernel size were larger than AAC Schrader. Plant height was similar to CDC Precision. Lodging resistance was similar to Brigade. DT2033 has good resistance to leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust and common bunt. DT2033 expressed a comparable level of resistance to FHB as the durum cultivar AAC Schrader which is assigned an overall Intermediate FHB resistance rating. In four years of ergot testing, DT2033 expressed with much lower honey dew production than the check cultivars. DT2033 had low grain cadmium concentration and high falling number, and its quality profile met the requirements of the CWAD class with the same wheat protein concentration as AAC Schrader on average. Ergot is an increasing problem in durum wheat in western Canada, along with FHB. Currently there are no CWAD varieties showing resistance to ergot. DT2033, which demonstrated ergot resistance, has a unique combination of resistance to ergot with FHB resistance comparable to AAC Schrader which is rated Intermediate Resistance to FHB.

DT2035 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat

Developed at the Swift Current Research and Development Centre in Saskatchewan, DT2035 has FHB resistance comparable to AAC Schrader which is rated Intermediate for FHB resistance. DT2035 is a combination of high yielding with high wheat protein similar to AAC Schrader, shorter plant height than AAC Schrader with strong straw strength and low grain cadmium content. DT2035 was selected from the cross DT889/DT888. In three years of registration testing, DT2035 yielded 4.5 per cent more than the mean of the check cultivars. Averaged over 26 station years, DT2035 yielded 0.9 per cent more than Brigade and 5.7 per cent more than CDC Precision. Grain protein concentration of DT2035 was similar to AAC Schrader. Time to maturity was similar to Brigade and within the range of the checks. Test weight was higher than all checks. Plant height was similar to CDC Precision. Lodging resistance was the same as Brigade. Kernel size was the same as CDC Precision. DT2035 has good resistance to leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust and common bunt. DT2035 expressed a comparable level of resistance to FHB as the durum cultivar AAC Schrader which is assigned an overall Intermediate FHB resistance rating. DT2035 had low grain cadmium concentration, and its quality profile met the requirements of the CWAD class.

HB21147 Two-Row Hulless Food Barley

Developed at the Brandon Research and Development Centre in Manitoba, HB21147 is a two-row, coloured (purple), hulless, food barley that has a good adaptability across western Canada. Over two years of testing in the Western Cooperative Hulless Barley Registration Test, it demonstrated good agronomic performance for a specialty barley (yield higher than CDC Fibar, high kernel weight and plumpness and loose hull adherence) combined with high protein content (between CDC Rattan and CDC Fibar), high beta-glucan concentration (approaching CDC Rattan) and high anthocyanins content. HB21147 also demonstrated moderate resistance to surface smuts, loose smut, and FHB as well as intermediate resistance to net-form and spot-form net blotch and spot blotch. The combination of anthocyanin, protein, and beta-glucan content of this genotype renders it a specialty type for use in the food industry and for potential industrial processing.

L19GN986 Great Northern Bean

Developed at the Lethbridge Research and Development Centre in Alberta, L19GN986 great northern bean was developed from the cross made in fall 2013. L19GN986 is a high yielding, early maturing great northern bean with an indeterminate upright bush (Type 2) growth habit. Seed yield of L19GN986 (3,720 kg/ha) was similar to the check cultivars AAC Whitehorse and Resolute. Days to maturity of L19GN986 (92 d) was the same as AAC Whitehorse and was two days earlier than Resolute. The 100-seed weight of L19GN986 (39 g/100-seeds) was slightly higher than the check cultivars AAC Whitehorse and Resolute. Lodging resistance of L19GN986 was similar to the check cultivars. L19GN986 was similar to the check cultivars for white mould incidence and severity in the field disease nursery. L19N986 was susceptible to common bacterial blight and to races 73 and 105 of anthracnose, similar to the check cultivars. L19GN986 is adapted to the irrigated dry bean production in southern Alberta and Saskatchewan.

OT20-13 Food-Type Soybean

Developed at the Ottawa Research and Development Centre, in Ontario, this soybean originated from the cross 91M10/OT11-09. Maturity is 0 RM. OT20-13 has indeterminate stem termination, erect growth habit, yellow cotyledon colour, purple hypocotyl and flower colour, medium green leaf colour, ovate leaflet shape, smooth leaf texture, grey colour pubescence, and tan pod colour. Seed characteristics include spherical flattened shape, medium size, yellow colour coat, intermediate lustre, and yellow hilum colour.

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OT2148 Oat

Developed at the Brandon Research and Development Centre in Manitoba, OT2148 is a high yielding white hulled milling oat that combines early maturity with resistance to crown and stem rust. It is adapted to growing regions across western Canada. OT2148 has intermediate plant height, with a lodging rating that is similar to CDC Endure. It has a test weight and groat percentage that was lower than the checks. Kernel weight, plumps and thins were within range of the checks. OT2148 has excellent grain quality, with a very low oil content that was lower than all the checks, a TDF content that was equal to the highest check CS Camden, and protein and beta glucan content that were within range of the checks. OT2148 has an excellent disease package, and disease reactions indicate that it is moderately resistant to oat crown rust, moderately resistant to resistant to oat stem rust, resistant to smut, and moderately resistant to FHB.

SWS484 Canada Western Soft White Spring Wheat

Developed at the Lethbridge Research and Development Centre in Alberta, SWS484 is a medium tall variety with an awned spike and a hollow stem. Based on three years of evaluation in the Western Soft White Spring Wheat Registration trials (2019–2021), SWS484 yielded significantly higher than all the check cultivars. Over 30 test sites, SWS484 yielded four per cent higher than AC Andrew, seven per cent higher than AAC Indus and nine per cent higher than Sadash. On average, SWS484 yielded 6771 kg/ha, as compared to 6524 kg/ha for AC Andrew, 6623 kg/ha for AAC Indus and 6204 kg/ha for Sadash. The grain yield of SWS484 was significantly higher than AC Andrew (+6%), AAC Indus (+8%) and Sadash (+12%) under dry land environments. Over the three years of evaluation, SWS484 matured in 104 days, making it similar to AC Andrew. It was 3.2 cm taller than AC Andrew and 3.0 cm taller than Sadash. SWS484 had excellent straw strength, with a lodging score of 3.1, which is similar to Sadash. SWS484 had improved test weight (79.1 kg/hl) over AC Andrew (77.1 kg/hl) and Sadash (78.5 kg/hl). The kernel weight of SWS484 was 1.0 mg larger than AC Andrew and 0.5 mg smaller than Sadash. SWS484 exhibited good levels of resistance to both stripe and stem rusts and was intermediate in resistance to leaf rust. SWS484 had intermediate to moderately susceptible reaction to fusarium head blight which was improvement over checks. Like other cultivars in this wheat class, SWS484 was susceptible to common bunt. It was resistant to orange wheat blossom midge. SWS484 had improved flour yield over checks. Other quality characteristics were within the range of the checks.

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AAC Wheatland VB	AAC Douglas	

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FPGenetics SeCan

PROPOSED LIST OF VARIETY REGISTRATION CANCELLATIONS

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency in consultation with the Canadian Grain Commission has adopted a protocol for the cancellation of variety registrations upon request of the variety's Canadian representative and breeder.

Under this protocol, a three-year notification of cancellation period applies to varieties of all crop kinds except hybrid canola and rapeseed. Hybrid canola and rapeseed require a one-year notification period.

This timeline enables the Canadian representative and breeder to ensure seed stocks of the variety have been cleared from the market and that growers have been duly notified, well in advance, in order to clear seed stocks in farmers' operations.

This will help farmers to plan for the future and minimize any financial risk to their businesses. Notifications will be posted Aug. 1st in each calendar year and the notification period is from that date forward.

The CFIA and CGC are committed to communicating to farmers well before varieties are cancelled.

Standardizing the period of cancellation will help to prevent financial risk to farmers by avoiding the planting of varieties of field crops, which will no longer be registered for sale in Canada.

Variety registration cancellation for cause, such as non-compliance, fraud or loss of varietal integrity, is not part of this policy and remains an enforcement tool available to the registrar of the CFIA's Variety Registration Office.

The CFIA publishes the Proposed List of Variety Registration Cancellations with the date of cancellation.

The list is revised annually on Aug. 1, and released by the VRO. The CGC revises their Variety Designation Lists throughout the year as changes occur. Note that oilseed soy varieties have been omitted from this publication due to geographical relevance.

Crop Kind	Variety	Reg. #	Date Registered	Date Posted	Date of Cancellation
Spring Wheat	CDC Makwa	#3311	1990-05-18	2023-08-02	2026-08-01
Two-Row Spring Barley	CDC Bold	#4951	1999-06-15	2023-08-02	2026-08-01
Six-Row Spring Barley	CDC Yorkton	#4984	1999-09-17	2023-08-02	2026-08-01
Spring Wheat	CDC Bounty	#5065	2000-03-16	2023-08-02	2026-08-01
Great Northern Type Field Bean	CDC Polar Bear	#5209	2000-11-03	2023-08-02	2026-08-01
Navy Type Field Bean	CDC Whitecap	#5399	2002-01-14	2023-08-02	2026-08-01
Spring Wheat	CDC Rama	#5406	2002-02-15	2023-08-02	2026-08-01
Spring Spelt Wheat	CDC Nexon	#5560	2002-11-22	2023-08-02	2026-08-01
Spring Wheat	CDC Osler	#5800	2004-05-05	2023-08-02	2026-08-01
Spring Wheat	CDC Walrus	#5801	2004-05-05	2023-08-02	2026-08-01
Pinto Type Field Bean	CDC WM-1	#6606	2009-05-25	2023-08-02	2026-08-01
Black Type Field Bean	CDC Blackcomb	#6687	2009-12-03	2023-08-02	2026-08-01
Two-Row Spring Barley	CDC Polarstar	#6803	2010-04-20	2023-08-02	2026-08-01
Spring Wheat	CDC Kernen	#6805	2010-04-21	2023-08-02	2026-08-01
Spring Wheat	CDC Thrive	#6808	2010-04-21	2023-08-02	2026-08-01
Spring Oat	Tango	#6847	2010-06-28	2023-08-02	2026-08-01
Spring Oat	Gloria	#6853	2010-07-14	2023-08-02	2026-08-01
Spring Oat	US4349	#7303	2013-01-16	2023-08-02	2026-08-01
Spring Oat	Bolina	#7518	2014-04-03	2023-08-02	2026-08-01
Green Field Pea	Blueman	#8564	2018-06-01	2023-08-02	2026-08-01

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Prairie Grain Development Committee

The Prairie Grain Development Committee (PGDC) facilitates exchange of information relevant to development and commercialization of improved cultivars of grain crops for the Canadian prairies.

In 2024, the four independent recommending committees put forward the following lines for registration:

Prairie Recommending Committee for Wheat, Rye and Triticale:

CROP TYPE	NAME	CLASS	DEVELOPER
Wheat	BW1127	Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS)	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Brandon Research and Development Centre
Wheat	BW5104	Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS)	AAFC Swift Current
Wheat	BW5115	Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS)	Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Wheat	LAR19-22198	Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS)	Limagrain Cereal Research Canada
Wheat	LAR19-23455	Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS)	Limagrain Cereal Research Canada
Wheat	LAR19-23465	Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS)	Limagrain Cereal Research Canada
Wheat	LAR19-23524	Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS)	Limagrain Cereal Research Canada
Wheat	LAR20-25463	Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS)	Limagrain Cereal Research Canada
Wheat	PT7007	Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS)	University of Alberta
Wheat	PT7008	Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS)	University of Alberta
Wheat	DT2033	Canada Western Amber Durum (CWAD)	AAFC Swift Current
Wheat	HY2149	Canada Prairie Spring Red (CPSR)	University of Alberta
Wheat	HY2152	Canada Prairie Spring Red (CPSR)	Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Wheat	LAR19-22565	Canada Prairie Spring Red (CPSR)	Limagrain Cereal Research Canada
Wheat	LAR20-25760	Canada Prairie Spring Red (CPSR)	Limagrain Cereal Research Canada
Wheat	15FOR36	Canadian Western Special Purpose (forage)	Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Fall Rye	RT266	Fall Rye	KWS Cereals Canada
Fall Rye	RT267	Fall Rye	KWS Cereals Canada
Spring Triticale	T301	Spring Triticale	Olds College Field Crop Development Centre (Western Crop Innovations)

Prairie Recommending Committee for Oat and Barley:

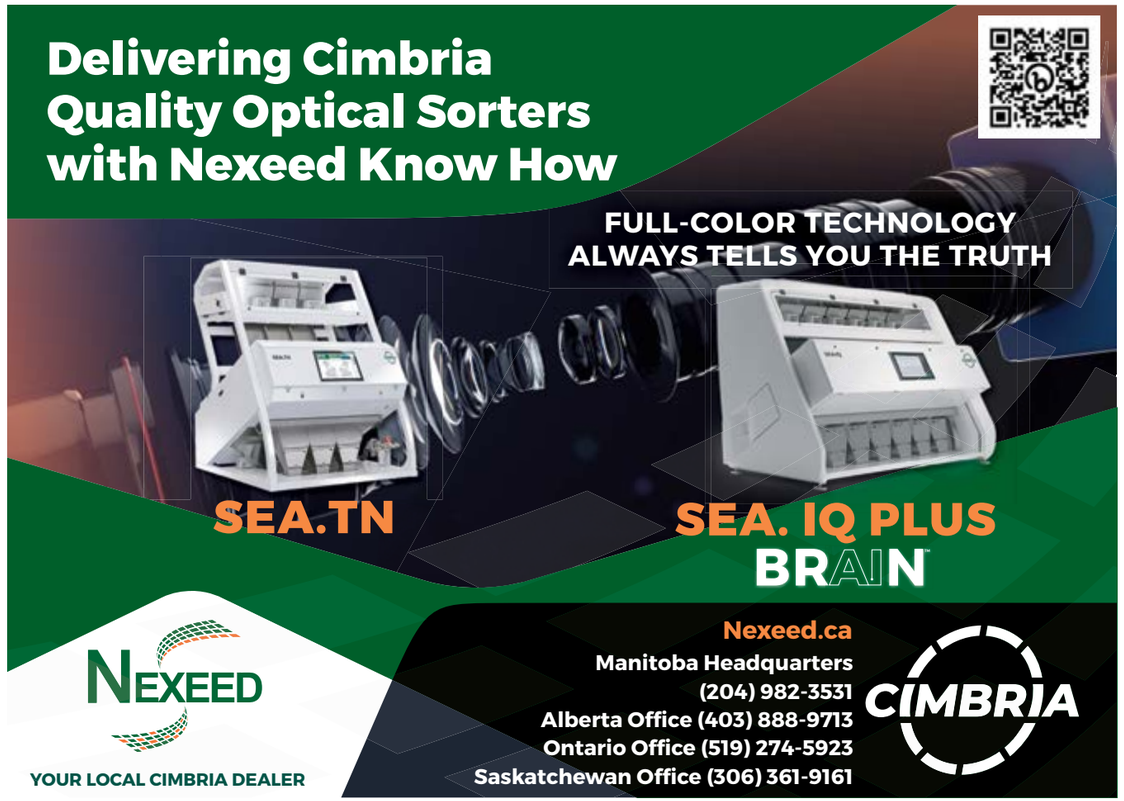
CROP TYPE	NAME	CLASS	DEVELOPER
Six-Row Hulled Barley	FB22816	Spring, General Purpose	Y. Kabeta, Olds College Field Crop Development Centre
Two-Row Hulled Barley	TR21665	Spring, Malting Barley	Y. Kabeta, Olds College Field Crop Development Centre
Two-Row Hulled Barley	FB485	Spring, General Purpose	Y. Kabeta, Olds College Field Crop Development Centre
Hulled Oat	OT2148	Spring, Milling	K.T. Nilsen, AAFC Brandon
Hulled Oat	OT3121	Spring, Milling	A. Beattie, Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Hulled Oat	OT5015	Spring, Milling	V. Chabot, Sollio Agriculture
Hulled Oat	OT6038	Spring, Light yellow, Milling	J. Dyck, Oat Advantage
Hulled Oat	OT5010	Spring, Milling	D. Wu, PepsiCo, Rhinelander, WI
Hulled Oat	OT5011	Spring, Milling	D. Wu, PepsiCo, Rhinelander, WI

Prairie Recommending Committee for Oilseeds (PRCO)

***There were no new flax or mustard lines registered from the PRCO in 2024**

Prairie Recommending Committee for Pulse and Special Crops:

CROP TYPE	NAME	CLASS	DEVELOPER
Dry Bean	L19GN986	Great Northern bean	AAFC – P. Balasubramanian
Dry Bean	5979CBB-3-1	Yellow	Crop Development Centre – UofS – K. Bett
Dry Bean	6070CBB-1-2	Yellow	Crop Development Centre – UofS – K. Bett
Field Pea	P1222-2923	Green	AAFC – D. Bing
Field Pea	CDC 6471-2	Yellow	Crop Development Centre – UofS – T. Warkentin
Field Pea	CDC 6482-4	Yellow	Crop Development Centre – UofS – T. Warkentin
Field Pea	DL190006	Green	DL Seeds – G. Hawkins
Field Pea	EP_6381	Yellow	Equinom - A. Amrad
Field Pea	EP_8971	Yellow	Equinom - A. Amrad
Field Pea	Jan-42	Yellow	Limagrain – J. ter Schure
Lentil	8143-1-H2-1	Large green	Limagrain – J. ter Schure
Lentil	8567-1-H2-19	Small red	Limagrain – J. ter Schure
Lentil	8621-1-H2-2	Small red	Limagrain – J. ter Schure
Lentil	8630-1-H2-11-sr	Small red	Limagrain – J. ter Schure
Lentil	9820-1-H2-3	Small green	Crop Development Centre – UofS – A. Vargas
Specialty Lentil	8084-1-H2-16	Small red	Limagrain – J. ter Schure
Specialty Lentil	8609-1-H2-2	Spanish brown	Limagrain – J. ter Schure
Faba Bean	RLS97109 (Hammer)	Tannin	DL Seeds – G. Hawkins
Faba Bean	2235-2-29	Low tannin	Crop Development Centre – UofS – A. Vargas
Faba Bean	Synergy	Tannin	Valesco Seeds – P.H. Peterson



CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY

VARIETY REGISTRATION REPORT

The list that follows contains the names and details of crop varieties registered by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's Variety Registration Office between Jan. 1, 2023 and Sept. 3, 2024.

CROP KIND	VARIETY NAME	CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE	TYPE OF REGISTRATION	REGIONS	TRANS-GENE	EXPERIMENTAL NAME	REGISTRATION DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Alfalfa	WL 329HQ	Gold Medal Seeds Ltd. (Forage Genetics International)	National			FG C0316ML134	2023-06-09	
Alfalfa	WL 3521HQ	Gold Medal Seeds Ltd. (Forage Genetics International)	National			FG C0518A3663	2023-06-09	
Alfalfa	Cronus Plus	Gold Medal Seeds Ltd. (Forage Genetics International)	National			FG C0516A3154	2023-06-09	
Alfalfa	Rebound AA	Gold Medal Seeds Ltd. (Forage Genetics International)	National			FG C0415C4159	2023-06-09	
Alfalfa	Caliber	Quality Seeds Ltd.	National			AFX174085	2023-06-16	
Alfalfa	Shield II	Quality Seeds Ltd.	National			AFX184017	2023-06-16	
Barley	Ferguson	Nutrien Ag Solutions Inc.	National			TR19758, HO516-553	2023-11-03	
Barley	RGT Asteroid	SeCan Association	National			SC19-012RB	2023-11-10	
Barley	AAC Malcolm	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	National			OB2705n-11	2023-11-17	
Barley	CDC Henrick	University of Saskatchewan	National			HB20349	2023-12-01	
Barley	OAC 21	University of Guelph	National			OAC 21	2024-02-02	
Barley	Orion	Céréla Inc.	National			CLO10-008,010	2023-04-25	
Barley	AS Lafleur	Céréla Inc.	National			CLO10-018,138	2023-05-12	
Barley	AS Manon	Céréla Inc.	National			CLO11-011,032	2023-05-12	
Barley	AAC Stockton	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	National			TR20270, BM1212-197	2023-07-07	
Barley	Jet	Céréla Inc.	National			CLO11-010,014	2023-07-07	
Barley	Moravian 165	Molson Coors	Interim Registration			POP08-150-034	2018-07-06	2021-07-06
Barley	SU Ruzena	SeCan Association	Interim Registration			AC 09/274/10, SC18-002WB	2021-03-19	2024-03-19
Barley	LCS Calypso	SeCan Association	Interim Registration			LN10246/SC18-012WB	2021-04-30	2024-04-30
Bean, Field	Blast	University of Guelph	National			OAC 20-3	2023-10-06	
Bean, Field	Steam	University of Guelph	National			OAC 20-7	2023-10-06	
Bean, Field	Bannock	University of Guelph	National			OAC 20-B4	2023-10-06	
Bean, Field	Umbra	University of Guelph	National			OAC 20-B5	2023-10-06	
Bean, Field	OAC Tong	University of Guelph	National			OAC 20-D1	2023-10-06	
Bean, Field	Eternal	University of Guelph	National			P16HR025	2023-10-06	
Bean, Field	OAC Resilient	University of Guelph	National			OAC 20-6	2023-10-06	
Bean, Field	OAC Bechamel	University of Guelph	National			OAC 20-8	2023-10-06	
Bean, Field	OAC Agate	University of Guelph	National			OAC 20-C1	2023-10-06	
Bean, Field	OAC Volterra	University of Guelph	National			OAC 20-C3	2023-10-06	
Bean, Field	OAC Endevour	University of Guelph	National			OAC 20-D2	2023-10-06	
Bean, Field	OAC Märzen	University of Guelph	National			OAC 20-L1	2023-10-06	
Bean, Field	OAC Sienna	University of Guelph	National			OAC 20-P2	2023-10-06	
Bean, Field	Bronco	Western Harvest Bean	National			41767-15	2023-11-17	
Bean, Field	Liberty	ADM-Seedwest (Paul Paget)	National			15095	2023-06-09	
Bean, Field	HMS Victory	ADM-Seedwest (Paul Paget)	National			15094	2023-06-09	
Canola and Rapeseed	DKTF 95 HL	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	X19V94379	2023-11-17	
Canola and Rapeseed	DKTFLL 22 CRSC	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	L19W94093	2023-11-17	
Canola and Rapeseed	DK902TF	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	X20W50202H	2023-11-17	
Canola and Rapeseed	DK900TF	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	X20W50057H	2023-11-17	
Canola and Rapeseed	4005B143-41	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	4005B143-41	2023-04-25	
Canola and Rapeseed	4005B226-09	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	4005B226-09	2023-04-25	
Canola and Rapeseed	P519L	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	4005B404-09	2023-04-25	
Canola and Rapeseed	B3019	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	4006B812-09	2023-04-25	
Canola and Rapeseed	P617SL	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	4005B703-35	2023-04-25	
Canola and Rapeseed	4005B542-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	4005B542-02	2023-04-25	
Canola and Rapeseed	B3018N	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	4005B173-41	2023-04-25	
Canola and Rapeseed	4006B225-09	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	4006B225-09	2023-04-25	
Canola and Rapeseed	NC527CRTF	NUSEED (Formerly Seeds 2000)	National		Y	NC2005TF	2023-05-26	
Canola and Rapeseed	V25-6T	Cargill Limited	National		Y	20TH5280	2023-06-16	
Canola and Rapeseed	L359HPC	BASF Canada Inc.	National		Y	1CN0155	2023-06-16	
Canola and Rapeseed	L358HPC	BASF Canada Inc.	National		Y	1CN0153	2023-06-16	
Canola and Rapeseed	BY 6216TF	DL Seeds Inc.	National		Y	DL200844TF	2023-07-28	
Canola and Rapeseed	PV 781 TCM	Nutrien Ag Solutions Inc.	National		Y	PS-FHF 19-51010	2023-08-18	
Canola and Rapeseed	DK400TL	Bayer CropScience Inc.	Interim Registration		Y	L21W50150	2023-04-25	2026-04-25
Canola and Rapeseed	DK903TF	Bayer CropScience Inc.	Interim Registration		Y	X21V50252	2023-04-25	2026-04-25
Canola and Rapeseed	P520L	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	Interim Registration		Y	4005D0027-09	2023-06-16	2026-06-16
Canola and Rapeseed	B3020	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	Interim Registration		Y	4005D066-09	2023-06-16	2026-06-16
Canola and Rapeseed	PS-LAC 21-2958	Nutrien Ag Solutions Inc.	Interim Registration		Y	PS-LAC 21-2958	2023-08-11	2026-08-11
Canola and Rapeseed	PS-FVN 21-2416	Nutrien Ag Solutions Inc.	Interim Registration		Y	PS-FVN 21-2416	2023-08-11	2026-08-11
Canola and Rapeseed	PS-FDM 20-32005	Nutrien Ag Solutions Inc.	Interim Registration		Y	PS-FDM 20-32005	2023-08-11	2026-08-11
Canola and Rapeseed	PS-FCC 20-32008	Nutrien Ag Solutions Inc.	Interim Registration		Y	PS-FCC 20-32008	2023-08-11	2026-08-11
Canola and Rapeseed	H22W30072	Bayer CropScience Inc.	Interim Registration		Y	H22W30072	2023-11-17	2026-11-17
Canola and Rapeseed	DK800LL	Bayer CropScience Inc.	Interim Registration		Y	H22W30102	2023-11-17	2026-11-17
Canola and Rapeseed	DK801LL	Bayer CropScience Inc.	Interim Registration		Y	H22W30228	2023-11-17	2026-11-17
Clover	Klondike	DLF Pickseed Canada Inc.	National			N/A	2023-11-17	
Faba bean	CDC 1310	University of Saskatchewan	National			1310-5	2023-12-15	
Faba bean	Navi	KGB Meier Farms Inc.	National			A01155	2023-10-27	
Faba bean	Dosis	DL Seeds Inc.	National			Dosis	2023-07-28	
Fescue	Hyperbola	DLF Pickseed Canada Inc.	National			DLF FPR-3159	2023-09-01	
Fescue	Modena	BrettYoung Seeds Ltd.	National			ilvo156016	2023-07-07	
Flax	CDC Esme	University of Saskatchewan	National			FP2591	2023-06-09	
Lentil	CDC 6928	Limagrain Cereals Research Canada	National				2024-01-05	
Lentil	CDC 6956	Limagrain Cereals Research Canada	National				2024-01-05	
Lentil	CDC Monarch	University of Saskatchewan	National			IBC 1306	2023-08-18	
Mustard	AAC Brown Elite	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	National			B3963	2023-11-17	
Mustard	AAC Guard	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	Contract Registration			MSH85	2023-11-17	
Oat	Annie	Céréla Inc.	National			PGR-N19-028 SA150821	2024-01-22	
Oat	AAC Neville	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	National			OT2134, 07P35-BP	2023-01-13	
Oat	Forto	Semican International (Seed)	National			18ANS03	2023-04-25	
Oat	Shaka	Sollio Agriculture	National			C3M20410, CFA2011	2023-07-07	
Oat	AAC Wallace	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	National			OA1613-5	2023-07-07	
Oat	AAC Wight	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	National			OA1623-5	2023-07-07	
Oat	AAC Anthony	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	National			OA1627-1, OT7104	2023-07-07	
Oat	AAC Basil	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	National			OA1644-13	2023-07-28	
Oat	AAC Loki	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	National			OA1609-7	2023-07-28	
Oat	CDC Byer	University of Saskatchewan	National			OT3115, SA172419	2023-08-18	
Pea, Field	CDC 5791	Limagrain Cereals Research Canada	National				2024-01-05	
Pea, Field	CDC 5845	Limagrain Cereals Research Canada	National				2024-01-05	

CROP KIND	VARIETY NAME	CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE	TYPE OF REGISTRATION	REGIONS	TRANS-GENE	EXPERIMENTAL NAME	REGISTRATION DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Pea, Field	Winterberry	DL Seeds Inc.	National			RLH16086	2023-03-17	
Pea, Field	CDC Boundless	University of Saskatchewan	National			CDC 5779-1	2023-06-23	
Pea, Field	CDC Engage	University of Saskatchewan	National			CDC 5947-4	2023-06-23	
Pea, Field	AAC McMurphy	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	National			P1120-3513	2023-07-07	
Pea, Field	Caphorn	DL Seeds Inc.	National			LRP 1814, DL 1814	2023-07-28	
Potato	AAC Burcadie	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	National			AR2015-03 (F10012)	2023-10-27	
Potato	AAC Africadie	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	National			AR2015-16	2023-10-27	
Potato	AAC Commander	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	National			AR2016-01 (F10008)	2023-11-10	
Potato	W9576-11Y	Global Agri Services Inc.	National			W9576-11Y	2023-11-17	
Potato	Little Star	Northern Konstar Seed Potatoes Ltd.	National			KO-09-2447	2023-11-17	
Potato	Red Prairie	Global Agri Services Inc.	National			W8405-1R	2023-12-01	
Potato	Rising Star	Northern Konstar Seed Potatoes Ltd.	National			KO-10-2464R	2023-12-01	
Potato	Goldie	Tuberosum Technologies Inc.	National			TT-11-129/2012-01	2024-01-12	
Potato	Snowy	Tuberosum Technologies Inc.	National			TT-11-123/2012-01	2024-01-12	
Potato	Laona	McCain Produce Inc.	National			W9742-3rus	2024-01-12	
Potato	Flamenco	HZPC Americas Corp.	National			HZD 00-112	2024-01-22	
Potato	Montana	Global Agri Services Inc.	National			E 05/183/164	2024-01-22	
Potato	Torino	Global Agri Services Inc.	National			T3537/2	2024-01-22	
Potato	Donata	Global Agri Services Inc.	National			E 04/281/388	2024-01-22	
Potato	Persephone	Tuberosum Technologies Inc.	National			FOB2007-136-143PR	2024-01-22	
Potato	Etana	Global Agri Services Inc.	National			E 08/281/483	2024-01-22	
Potato	Ricarda	Global Agri Services Inc.	National			E 06/89/349	2024-01-22	
Potato	AAC Toundra Russet	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	National			AR2016-03 (F11007)	2024-02-02	
Potato	Mackinaw	Global Agri Services Inc.	National			MSX540-4	2023-04-25	
Potato	Camelia	HZPC Americas Corp.	National			HZD 08-1059	2023-05-12	
Potato	Sunita	HZPC Americas Corp.	National			BIW 02-82	2023-05-12	
Potato	Tiger	HZPC Americas Corp.	National			HZD 08-338	2023-05-12	
Potato	HZA 13-1486	HZPC Americas Corp.	National			HZA 13-1486	2023-05-12	
Potato	HZD 09-9222	HZPC Americas Corp.	National			HZD 09-9222	2023-05-12	
Potato	AAC Garnet	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	National			F12024 (AR2017-08)	2023-06-23	
Potato	AAC Robin	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	National			V07116-1 (AR2015-15)	2023-06-23	
Ryegrass	Mervana	BrettYoung Seeds Ltd.	National			ILVO115345, WV 557xxx	2023-03-10	
Ryegrass	Melsprinter	Imperial Seed (1979) Ltd.	National			(none)	2023-03-17	
Soybean	5015DF04-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141083961	2023-09-01	
Soybean	P18Z01E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141921799	2023-09-01	
Soybean	P17Z39E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142130298	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5017DF08-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141084343	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5017DF10-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142126725	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5020DF23-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142979746	2023-09-01	
Soybean	S01-D5	Syngenta Canada Inc.	National			XC01301	2023-09-01	
Soybean	S16-B8	Syngenta Canada Inc.	National			XC18302	2023-09-01	
Soybean	S20-W9	Syngenta Canada Inc.	National			XC20303	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5020DF28-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW143304313	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5021Df18-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142379165	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5020DP12-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142766269	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5021DF11-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141084355	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5019DF10-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141084334	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5023DF07-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141921195	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5024DF07-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142767932	2023-09-01	
Soybean	P23Z58E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142769359	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5024DF05-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141084368	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5025DP15-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142770774	2023-09-01	
Soybean	P28Z30E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW143935159	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5028DY23-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142767939	2023-09-01	
Soybean	P28Z89E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141110605	2023-09-01	
Soybean	PS 0423EN	AgReliant Genetics / Pride Seeds	National		Y	PEX3035, 18MA210113-A-11-09, 24390113	2023-09-22	
Soybean	PS 2923EN	AgReliant Genetics / Pride Seeds	National		Y	PEX3280S, 18MN621081-A-01-06, 26460101	2023-09-22	
Soybean	Eagle E3	Sollio Agriculture	National		Y	PE0803, 17MA210287-01-08, 16180107	2023-09-29	
Soybean	Falcon E3	Sollio Agriculture	National		Y	PE1203, 17MA210287-01-10, 12301107	2023-09-29	
Soybean	P006Z63E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	CS141163088	2023-09-29	
Soybean	P008Z25E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	CS141143527	2023-09-29	
Soybean	5001DM02-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141083738	2023-09-29	
Soybean	5002DM02-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142768847	2023-09-29	
Soybean	P01Z13E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141088664	2023-09-29	
Soybean	5002DM04-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142769186	2023-09-29	
Soybean	5003DA11-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142769232	2023-09-29	
Soybean	B054EE	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141083745	2023-09-29	
Soybean	P05Z60E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141083838	2023-09-29	
Soybean	5006DM08-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141083922	2023-09-29	
Soybean	P06Z90E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141083948	2023-09-29	
Soybean	5007DA11-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142768703	2023-09-29	
Soybean	5008DR14-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142770840	2023-09-29	
Soybean	P09Z79E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142768159	2023-09-29	
Soybean	5009DR10-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142130325	2023-09-29	
Soybean	5011DR06-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141817741	2023-09-29	
Soybean	B214EE	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142770219	2023-09-29	
Soybean	P21Z88E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141815850	2023-09-29	
Soybean	5021DF17-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142128535	2023-09-29	
Soybean	5022DF13-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142979728	2023-09-29	
Soybean	5026DN07-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW143935152	2023-09-29	
Soybean	P26Z78E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142766261	2023-09-29	
Soybean	5027DP08-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141083877	2023-09-29	
Soybean	5029DY15-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142767950	2023-09-29	
Soybean	5026DP05-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141921812	2023-09-29	
Soybean	5028DP21-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141921189	2023-09-29	
Soybean	Nala	Semences Prograin Inc.	National			PR130835Z-50	2023-10-27	
Soybean	Dufferin	Sevita International	National			SVX22T00S35	2023-10-27	
Soybean	Haldi	Sevita International	National			SVX23T1S62	2023-10-27	
Soybean	Verdo	Sevita International	National			SVX22T0S37	2023-10-27	
Soybean	Molto	Sevita International	National			SVX22H0S42	2023-10-27	
Soybean	Altona	Saatbau Canada	National			SZD3578	2023-11-03	
Soybean	P003Z08E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	CS141163199	2023-11-03	
Soybean	50B4DG03-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	CS141143501	2023-11-03	
Soybean	P004Z87E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	CS141143523	2023-11-03	
Soybean	B0044EE	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	CS141163211	2023-11-03	
Soybean	B0074EE	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	CS141146285	2023-11-03	
Soybean	50B5DG12-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	CS141146255	2023-11-03	
Soybean	Acardia	Saatbau Canada	National			SZD6053	2023-11-10	
Soybean	Pamela	Saatbau Canada	National			SZDP6301	2023-11-17	
Soybean	Tiger E3	Sollio Agriculture	National		Y	PE 0103, 18MA510094-A-61-03, 22030164	2023-11-17	
Soybean	Orbito	Céréla Inc.	National			CLS13-036,026	2023-12-01	
Soybean	Safira	Semences Prograin Inc.	National			PR120398Z-07/PR21-04	2023-12-01	
Soybean	P04T02E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	12301724, 5005DX06-02	2024-01-12	
Soybean	P07T59E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	5009DX05-02	2024-01-12	

CROP KIND	VARIETY NAME	CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE	TYPE OF REGISTRATION	REGIONS	TRANS-GENE	EXPERIMENTAL NAME	REGISTRATION DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Soybean	B103EE	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW131338438	2023-05-01	
Soybean	P14A12E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW131654501	2023-05-01	
Soybean	B213EE	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW131654516	2023-05-01	
Soybean	P20A48E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW131654534	2023-05-01	
Soybean	P24A07E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW13133929	2023-05-01	
Soybean	P08A44E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW131654491	2023-05-01	
Soybean	B173EE	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW131654515	2023-05-01	
Soybean	P19A37E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW131654524	2023-05-01	
Soybean	B243EE	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW131693620	2023-05-01	
Soybean	P30A75E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW131654565	2023-05-01	
Soybean	AMISTAR	Semican International (Seed)	National			20SS01	2023-03-17	
Soybean	BELLISTAR	Semican International (Seed)	National			19SS06	2023-03-17	
Soybean	Jador	Semican International (Seed)	National			19SS01	2023-03-17	
Soybean	PROSTAR	Semican International (Seed)	National			20SS02	2023-03-17	
Soybean	OAC Kyiv	University of Guelph	National			OAC 17-11C	2023-05-19	
Soybean	CP0722E	Winfield Solution LLC	National		Y	PEX3071, 18MA210049-A-31-10, 20201139	2023-05-19	
Soybean	Elliott R2X	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	FA0921A6-A0DNN (20FDN1553), 1099919	2023-05-19	
Soybean	Ridley XF	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	MK0819A5-T2LNN, 1098252	2023-05-19	
Soybean	Lawson R2X	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	MA2421B2-B0DNN (19JDN4336), 1100302	2023-05-19	
Soybean	Mason XF	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	MKZ119A7-T1LNN, 1098272	2023-05-19	
Soybean	BY Deno XT	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	DAZ821B9-A0DNN (19BDN2310), 1098703	2023-05-19	
Soybean	PV S007XF55	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	MKZ519A3-T1LNN, 1098306	2023-05-19	
Soybean	SX238007XF	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	MKZ719A1-T2LNN, 1098291	2023-05-19	
Soybean	BY Robson XT	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	DAZ621B5-B0DNN (19CDN1561), 1098705	2023-05-19	
Soybean	CP0723E	Winfield Solution LLC	National		Y	PEX3073, 18MA510166-A-13-01, 21110316	2023-05-19	
Soybean	CP2223E	Winfield Solution LLC	National		Y	PEX3221, 18MN620805-A-36-03, 27330635	2023-05-19	
Soybean	DKB10-43XF	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	MK0819A2-T2LNN, 1098271	2023-05-26	
Soybean	Bomber R2X	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	DIZ821C1-A0DNN (20ADN0192), 1098714	2023-05-26	
Soybean	NSC Homewood RR2X	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	DEZ621B9-B0DNN (19CDN1911), 1098708	2023-05-26	
Soybean	CP1923X	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	HI1821C1-B0DNN (20IDN0784), 1100109	2023-05-26	
Soybean	Accelerate R2X	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	GE2321F3-B0DNN (20JDN0897), 1100282	2023-05-26	
Soybean	SI 00723XFN	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	MKZ619A8-T2LNN, 1098315	2023-05-26	
Soybean	NSC EXP001CX	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	DAZ621B4-A0DNN (19CDN1442), 1098706	2023-05-26	
Soybean	SI 00623XT	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	DAZ421A4-B0DNN (19CDN1585), 1101716	2023-05-26	
Soybean	SI 00323XT	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	HIZ621B3-A0DNN (19CDN1323), 1098704	2023-05-26	
Soybean	NSC EXP0008CX	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	HIT121H3-A0DNN (19ADN0764), 1098676	2023-05-26	
Soybean	TH84002X	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	DUZ821B8-B0DNN (19BDN2057), 1098700	2023-05-26	
Soybean	BY Hector XT	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	DAZ821B1-A0DNN (19ADN0178), 1098693	2023-05-26	
Soybean	PR23X2650	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	DA0421B9-B0DNN (20EDN0827), 1099825	2023-05-26	
Soybean	PS 1923XFN	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	RM1919B9-T2LNN, 1098181	2023-05-26	

CROP KIND	VARIETY NAME	CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE	TYPE OF REGISTRATION	REGIONS	TRANS-GENE	EXPERIMENTAL NAME	REGISTRATION DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Soybean	EXP1123XFN	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	RM1319A6-T1LNN, 1098268	2023-05-26	
Soybean	EXP0423XRN	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	HI0321A9-B0DNN (20EDN0789), 1099803	2023-05-26	
Soybean	Stine 05EG62	Southwest Agromart Ltd.	National		Y	19MA310387-A-18, PE0523	2023-06-09	
Soybean	Stine 06EG29	Southwest Agromart Ltd.	National		Y	18MA210156-A-12-05	2023-06-09	
Soybean	Stine 10EG20	Southwest Agromart Ltd.	National		Y	17MA210005-23-10, PE1003E	2023-06-09	
Soybean	Stine 12EB32	Southwest Agromart Ltd.	National		Y	15EN304531-11-01, PE1309	2023-06-09	
Soybean	Stine 20EG02	Southwest Agromart Ltd.	National		Y	18MN620075-A-23-01, PEX3200	2023-06-09	
Soybean	Stine 25EG20	Southwest Agromart Ltd.	National		Y	17MA311613-20-05, PEX245	2023-06-09	
Soybean	Stine 29EF02	Southwest Agromart Ltd.	National		Y	17MA210776-01-02, PE3003S	2023-06-09	
Soybean	Stine 31EF02	Southwest Agromart Ltd.	National		Y	17MA311646-10-04, PE3102	2023-06-09	
Soybean	Kraft E3	SeCan Association	National		Y	PEC1923, 18MA210845-A-03-10, 24401305	2023-06-09	
Soybean	Sharp E3	SeCan Association	National		Y	PEX3041, 18MA210089-A-37-06, 24460733	2023-06-09	
Soybean	SI 0323E3N	Sevita Genetics	National		Y	SVX0323E3N, PEX3031, 18MA210094-A-03-09, 21290304	2023-06-09	
Soybean	TH74007E	Thunder Seed Canada Inc.	National		Y	PE00903, 18MA210016-A-39-07, 25270936	2023-06-09	
Soybean	TH7411E	Thunder Seed Canada Inc.	National		Y	PEX3103, 18MA210665-A-02-10, 23001205	2023-06-09	
Soybean	TH7414E	Thunder Seed Canada Inc.	National		Y	PE1423, 19MQG20058-A-02, 24220850	2023-06-09	
Soybean	S02-H6E3	Syngenta Canada Inc.	National		Y	EW2020147	2023-06-16	
Soybean	SI 1823E3N	Syngenta Canada Inc.	National		Y	EC2020491	2023-06-16	
Soybean	CP00523X	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	DAZ421A3-B0DNN (19CDN1789), 1101715	2023-06-16	
Soybean	PR23X2350	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	DAZ621B7-A0DNN (19CDN1680), 1098707	2023-06-16	
Soybean	Blizzard XF	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	RM1319A6-T2LNN, 1098269	2023-06-16	
Soybean	NSC EXP004CX	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	HIZ621B1-B0DNN (19CDN1256), 1098710	2023-06-16	
Soybean	CP00123X	Sollio Agriculture	National		Y	CLZ921A2-C0DNN	2023-06-16	
Soybean	Piranha R2X	Sollio Agriculture	National		Y	C4M22474 XT	2023-06-16	
Soybean	NSC ENGage E3	NorthStar Genetics Canada	National		Y	PEX30091, 18MA210052-A-18-06, 27160812	2023-06-23	
Soybean	SX237009EN	Nutrien Ag Solutions Inc.	National		Y	PEX30092, 18MA210052-A-18-03, 26130812	2023-06-23	
Soybean	TH7406E	Syngenta Canada Inc.	National		Y	EE2020139	2023-06-30	
Soybean	Beethoven	Céréla Inc.	National			CLS13-005,008	2023-06-30	
Soybean	DKB04-72XF	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	MKZ319A9-T1LNN, 1098293	2023-07-07	
Soybean	DKB29-87XF	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	BN2519A1-T2LNN, 1098326	2023-07-07	
Soybean	DKB19-69XF	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	RM1919A1-T2LNN, 1098192	2023-07-07	
Soybean	EXP2823XRN	Bayer CropScience Inc.	National		Y	HE2821C8-B0DNN (20LDN2617), 1100516	2023-07-07	
Soybean	Typhoon E3	Syngenta Canada Inc.	National		Y	EC2020188	2023-07-28	
Soybean	SX233006X	Syngenta Canada Inc.	National		Y	CW1960199	2023-07-28	
Soybean	NSC EXP007LX	Syngenta Canada Inc.	National		Y	CW1960020	2023-07-28	
Soybean	CW2140277	Syngenta Canada Inc.	National		Y	EXP008-23XF	2023-07-28	
Soybean	SI 1323XFN	Syngenta Canada Inc.	National		Y	CL2041613	2023-07-28	
Soybean	PR23XF2925	Syngenta Canada Inc.	National		Y	X16268XF	2023-07-28	
Soybean	CL2046459	Syngenta Canada Inc.	National		Y	X06258XF	2023-07-28	
Soybean	S25-K4XF	Syngenta Canada Inc.	National		Y	X27276XF	2023-07-28	

CROP KIND	VARIETY NAME	CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE	TYPE OF REGISTRATION	REGIONS	TRANS-GENE	EXPERIMENTAL NAME	REGISTRATION DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Soybean	S32-J5XF	Syngenta Canada Inc.	National		Y	X33162XF	2023-07-28	
Soybean	S29-N5E3	Syngenta Canada Inc.	National		Y	X30129E3	2023-07-28	
Soybean	S28-P6XF	Syngenta Canada Inc.	National		Y	X27277XF	2023-07-28	
Soybean	S28-B9E3S	Syngenta Canada Inc.	National		Y	X26229E3S	2023-07-28	
Soybean	Katano	Synagri Company	National			PR130982Z-05-02	2023-08-18	
Soybean	S11-A4E3	Syngenta Canada Inc.	National		Y	X13216E3	2023-08-25	
Soybean	S11-U2XF	Syngenta Canada Inc.	National		Y	X09262XF	2023-08-25	
Soybean	Howden	Sevita International	National			SVX22T000S34	2023-08-25	
Soybean	Siena	Sevita International	National			SVX21T2S29	2023-08-25	
Soybean	Tillson	Sevita International	National			SVX20T2S24	2023-08-25	
Soybean	50A7DG05-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	CS141143513	2023-09-01	
Soybean	50B3DG02-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	CS141143559	2023-09-01	
Soybean	B0024EE	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	CS141143519	2023-09-01	
Soybean	P009Z94E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	CS141146307	2023-09-01	
Soybean	S0009-J5X	Syngenta Canada Inc.	National		Y	EXP0009-23X	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5006DA09-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141163231	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5006DR22-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141083775	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5006DR14-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141083934	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5010DA05-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142768710	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5011DR09-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141921819	2023-09-01	
Soybean	P11Z72E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142126709	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5011DV10-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142770786	2023-09-01	
Soybean	P13Z28E	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142770838	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5014DA05-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141083974	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5014DV08-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141084150	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5013DF05-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141083849	2023-09-01	
Soybean	B144EE	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141815770	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5016DA06-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142130314	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5017DF16-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142128517	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5014DV06-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW141083988	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5017DF14-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142130332	2023-09-01	
Soybean	5018DF11-02	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	National		Y	PW142128507	2023-09-01	
Sunflower	RGT LLINCOLN	DL Seeds Inc.	National			CTPS 4054391	2023-04-25	
Timothy	Brute	BrettYoung Seeds Ltd.	National			Bor 0504; TI 058	2023-08-25	
Tobacco	CTH274	Canadian Tobacco Research Foundation	National			CTH274	2024-01-22	
Wheat	AAC Westking	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		BW5090	2023-10-06	
Wheat	AAC Walker	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		BW1116	2023-10-06	
Wheat	AAC Spike	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		PT4002	2023-10-06	
Wheat	LAR18-03928	Limagrain Cereals Research Canada	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		LAR18-03928	2023-11-17	
Wheat	LAR18-04850	Limagrain Cereals Research Canada	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		LAR18-04850	2023-11-24	
Wheat	Recoil	Limagrain Cereals Research Canada	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		LAR17-7773	2023-11-24	
Wheat	CDC Wiseton	University of Saskatchewan	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		DT1024; D13.055.063	2023-11-24	
Wheat	Arkco	Céréla Inc.	National	QC		CLB10-018,001 et C1M23490	2023-12-22	
Wheat	AAC Camrose	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	National			HY2129, WC21405	2023-12-22	

CROP KIND	VARIETY NAME	CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE	TYPE OF REGISTRATION	REGIONS	TRANS-GENE	EXPERIMENTAL NAME	REGISTRATION DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Wheat	AAC Galore	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	National			SWS496	2023-12-22	
Wheat	Mirador	Semican International (Seed)	Regional Registration	QC		07SH11.02	2023-05-12	
Wheat	CDC Envy	University of Saskatchewan	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		PT5003, W15423	2023-06-09	
Wheat	CDC Vosk	University of Saskatchewan	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		GP233, WAX13008	2023-06-09	
Wheat	AAC Harfang	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	Regional Registration	QC		12WAAC-0737.5, CRGBa18.1, WW-92.(11)G	2023-06-09	
Wheat	Zarbio	Sollio Agriculture	Regional Registration	QC		C1M20377, ST869-19, CFB2010	2023-06-16	
Wheat	Alotta	University of Alberta	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		GP250, Entry 24 GP B 2019, 534478*601	2023-06-30	
Wheat	OAC Virgo	University of Guelph	Regional Registration	ON		OAC20-SRW-03	2023-07-28	
Wheat	25R29	Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Ltd.	Interim Regional Registration	ON		W120310DH-AF0, Y19A, 6035BR05-01,6PWGL11B	2023-08-04	2026-08-04

2024 INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES

This report is prepared annually by the Canadian Grain Commission. Seeded area figures reflect insured commercial grain production only. Pedigreed seed production is excluded. Classification of varieties according to their class is based on the Canadian Grain Commission's lists of designated varieties. Variety names shown in this report were based on data keyed from different sources. The CGC has validated and corrected the data as much as possible using official sources. If discrepancies are found, please contact the Canadian Grain Commission. For further information, contact the CGC at 1-800-853-6705.

BY CROP TYPE:
TOTAL INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES

ALL CROPS SEEDED AREA	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
Canola	108,981	1	5,313,306	26	11,466,904	57	3,253,388	16	20,142,579	100
Wheat	88,059	1	5,625,129	34	7,894,407	48	2,934,600	18	16,542,195	100
Amber Durum			1,036,221	18	4,859,717	82	11,997		5,907,935	100
Barley	28,520	1	2,615,218	56	1,734,920	37	302,682	6	4,681,340	100
Lentils			431,587	12	3,178,483	88			3,610,070	100
Peas			1,158,263	41	1,482,677	53	165,364	6	2,806,304	100
Oats	61,150	4	361,962	22	811,341	49	424,955	26	1,659,408	100
Soybeans			152		26,801	2	1,184,961	98	1,211,914	100
Corn			16,864	3	1,811		499,385	96	518,060	100
Mustard			139,847	27	366,857	72	4,542	1	511,246	100
Chickpeas			48,818	13	336,976	87			385,794	100
Flaxseed			29,205	11	211,731	83	15,427	6	256,363	100
Beans			57,283	25	4,891	2	167,640	73	229,814	100
Canary Seed			1,989	1	211,630	98	3,313	2	216,932	100
Rye	242		28,618	19	41,853	27	82,841	54	153,554	100
Triticale			34,470	45	38,964	51	2,423	3	75,857	100
Faba beans			47,123	76	14,221	23	1,005	2	62,349	100
Pea Beans	26,071	71					10,882	29	36,953	100
Sunflower			494	1	1,946	6	31,962	93	34,402	100
Buckwheat					773	52	709	48	1,482	100
Total	**313,023**		**16,946,549**		**32,686,903**		**9,098,076**		**59,044,551**	

WHEAT VARIETIES BY CLASS:
INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

ALL WHEAT SEEDED AREA	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
CWRS	63,541		4,551,593	22	6,739,331	32	2,702,720	13	14,057,185	67
CWAD			1,036,053	5	4,252,958	20	11,997		5,301,008	25
CPS	5,182		573,529	3	122,777	1	47,403		748,891	4
CWSWS			234,532	1	148,033	1			382,565	2
CNHR	429		87,112		34,938		146,333	1	268,812	1
CWSP	936		80,976		69,430		1,105		152,447	1
CWRW	1,971		84,008		21,180		32,010		139,169	1
CWHWS			8,402		15,430				23,832	
CWES					981		1,731		2,712	
Total	**72,059**		**6,656,205**	**32**	**11,405,058**	**54**	**2,943,299**	**14**	**21,076,621**	**100**

WHEAT VARIETIES BY CLASS: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, NON-DESIGNATED VARIETIES

ALL WHEAT SEEDED AREA	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
OAC AMBER					3,000				3,000	
RED FIFE					1,750				1,750	
PELISSIER					1,162				1,162	
SY VALDA							610		610	
5400IP			266						266	
BW5104			179						179	
SWS496			55						55	
AAC WALSH			11						11	
CDC Vantta			495						495	
CDC Flate			140						140	
Alotta			9						9	
SWS496			5						5	
Not Specified	16,000	1	4,634		1,343,154	98	2,688		1,366476	99
Total	**16,000**	**1**	**5,145**		**1,349,066**	**98**	**3,298**		**1,373,509**	**100**

Sources: Saskatchewan Crop Insurance, Alberta Agricultural Financial Services Corp, Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation, BC Crop Insurance.

NON-MALTING BARLEY: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

NON-MALT SEEDED AREA	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
CDC Austenson	6,177		323,487	13	267,944	11	105,740	4	703,348	29
Esma			237,760	10	6,733		20,878	1	265,371	11
Brahma			167,647	7	794				168,441	7
Altorado			124,455	5	24,257	1	1,743		150,455	6
CDC Maverick	733		38,293	2	89,790	4	1,641		130,457	5
Oreana			93,449	4	9,533		580		103,562	4
Conlon			50,967	2	9,675		28,437	1	89,079	4
Claymore			37,332	2	42,267	2	7,740		87,339	4
Champion			51,441	2	12,471	1	687		64,599	3
AB Advantage	625		29,913	1	27,873	1	3,585		61,996	3
Xena			49,880	2	4,429				54,309	2
CDC Cowboy			22,725	1	19,300	1			42,025	2
CDC Coalition			34,735	1					34,735	1
AB Prime			29,912	1					29,912	1
KWS Kellie			28,506	1					28,506	1
AB Cattlelac			16,996	1	4,543		3,757		25,296	1
AB Hague			22,724	1			1,150		23,874	1
CDC Renegade			8,521		12,078	1	823		21,422	1
AB Wrangler	340		7,775		4,947				13,062	1
Gadsby			6,391		2,440				8,831	
Ponoka			8,437						8,437	
AB Tofield			8,241						8,241	
LG Diablo			7,671						7,671	
Hague AB					7,505				7,505	
CDC Durango			4,317		1,275				5,592	
Goldstar					5,584				5,584	
Richer							5,554		5,554	
AB Standswell			5,467						5,467	
Seebe			4,468						4,468	
CDC Thompson			4,407						4,407	
Amisk			1,193		3,205				4,398	
AC Rosser			1,749		2,641				4,390	
CDC Trey			3,307						3,307	
Sundre			1,790		957				2,747	
Alston			2,347						2,347	
CDC Stratus			2,108						2,108	
AAC Lariat			953				1,090		2,043	
CDC McGwire					702		810		1,512	
Falcon			1,419						1,419	
AC Albright	1,418								1,418	
Stockford					1,234				1,234	
CDC Dolly			570		659				1,229	
AC Lacombe			1,108						1,108	
Stander			1,035						1,035	
Summit							982		982	
Condor			33				870		903	
CDC Aurora Nijo			850						850	
Excel			110		685				795	
Chigwell			776						776	
CDC Select			660						660	
CDC Carter			126		464				590	
Stetson					530				530	
CDC Earl			510						510	
Trochu			480						480	
AB Maximizer			460						460	
CDC Bold			402						402	
CDC Helgason			367						367	
RGT Planet			327						327	
Busby			324						324	
Otal			255						255	
Abee			253						253	

NON-MALT SEEDED AREA	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
Duke			250						250	
AC Ranger			235						235	
Desperado			222						222	
CDC Mindon			210						210	
Breton			205						205	
Bonanza			149						149	
Manley			140						140	
Selkirk			123						123	
SY Stanza			115						115	
AC Hawkeye			100						100	
Cantu			94						94	
Kasota			90						90	
AC Sirius			73						73	
Leduc			54						54	
Not Specified	2,973		2,049		196,849	8	4,602		206,473	9
Total	**12,266**	**1**	**1,453,538**	**60**	**761,364**	**31**	**190,669**	**8**	**2,417,837**	**100**

MALTING BARLEY:
INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

MALT BARLEY SEEDED AREA	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
AAC Synergy	2,464		290,128	13	416,708	18	36,234	2	745,534	33
CDC Copeland	2,458		201,398	9	175,562	8	5,815		385,233	17
Sirish	4,993		296,474	13	7,417		1,206		310,090	14
AAC Connect	4,052		74,270	3	158,757	7	34,815	2	271,894	12
CDC Fraser			70,697	3	102,754	5	6,448		179,899	8
CDC Churchill			91,795	4	56,834	3	9,344		157,973	7
Canmore			51,961	2			4,963		56,924	3
AC Metcalfe	1,234		14,200	1	16,551	1	1,870		33,855	2
Legacy			5,173		25,369	1	700		31,242	1
CDC Copper	1,054		20,078	1	1,247		1,045		23,424	1
Bill Coors 100			13,208	1					13,208	1
CDC Bow			7,840		1,624		742		10,206	
Cerveza			5,152		2,862		540		8,554	
Newdale			1,648		2,794		2,427		6,869	
Celebration			110		2,560		3,777		6,447	
AB Brewnet			6,311						6,311	
Bentley			3,163						3,163	
Tradition							2,087		2,087	
CDC Anderson			1,981						1,981	
Harrington			352		1,358				1,710	
Torbellino			1,604						1,604	
CDC Platinumstar					1,159				1,159	
AB Dram			953						953	
Merit 16			605						605	
CDC Meredith			560						560	
CDC Kindersely			351						351	
CDC Yorkton			295						295	
CDC Battleford			230						230	
AAC Prairie			207						207	
Lacey			181						181	
Stellar-ND			158						158	
CDC Kendall			156						156	
CDC Mayfair			120						120	
CDC Hilose			117						117	
CDC Ascent			92						92	
CDC Rattan			70						70	
CDC Fibar			32						32	
AAC Goldman			10						10	
Total	**16,255**	**1**	**1,161,680**	**51**	**973,556**	**43**	**112,013**	**5**	**2,263,504**	**100**

2024 INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES (CONTINUED)

CNHR WHEAT: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CNHR SEEDED AREA	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
Faller					10,938	4	109,324	41	120,262	45
AC Foremost			75,707	28	918				76,625	29
Prosper							28,312	11	28,312	11
Oslo			7,505	3					7,505	3
Conquer					6,591	2			6,591	2
Lillian			100		4,507	2			4,607	2
Harvest					2,728	1	1,479	1	4,207	2
Shelly							4,029	2	4,029	2
Conway					2,515	1			2,515	1
5605HR CL			1,555	1			780		2,335	1
AC Domain							1,805	1	1,805	1
AAC Redwater	429		1,145						1,574	1
Vesper					1,401	1			1,401	1
5603HR					1,317				1,317	
Unity					1,045				1,045	
Columbus					981				981	
Muchmore			932						932	
Neepawa					851				851	
AC Taber			121				604		725	
Katepwa					656				656	
Elgin ND					490				490	
Park			47						47	
Total	**429**		**87,112**	**32**	**34,938**	**13**	**146,333**	**54**	**268,812**	**100**

CWHWS WHEAT: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CWHWS SEEDED AREA	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	TOTAL. ACRES	%
AAC Cirrus	1,072	5	10,736	45	11,808	50
AAC Iceberg	4,565	19	2,730	11	7,295	31
AAC Whitehead	1,272	5			1,272	5
AAC Whitefox	70		1,055	4	1,125	5
Snowbird	1,023	4			1,023	4
Snowstar			909	4	909	4
Whitehawk	320	1			320	1
AAC Tomkins	80				80	
Total	**8,402**	**35**	**15,430**	**65**	**23,832**	**100**

TRITICALE: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

TRITICALE SEEDED AREA	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
AAC Delight	4,997	7	2,025	3			7,022	9
Bunker	3,950	5	2,330	3			6,280	8
Pronghorn	3,803	5	1,043	1			4,846	6
Tydal	3,407	4	1,277	2			4,684	6
Taza	2,994	4	1,204	2			4,198	6
Sunray	3,345	4	527	1			3,872	5
AB Stampeder	1,929	3	832	1			2,761	4
Surge	1,898	3					1,898	3
Fridge			448	1	807	1	1,255	2
Gainer	1,163	2					1,163	2
Banjo	80		882	1			962	1
Metzger	859	1					859	1
Tadeus	740	1					740	1
Bobcat	518	1					518	1
AB Snowcat	362						362	
Gunner	340						340	
Luoma	301						301	
Pika	291						291	
Brevis	260						260	
AC Aalta	188						188	
Flex 719	185						185	
AB Bronco	135						135	
AB Provider	130						130	
T293	72						72	
Wapiti	69						69	
Not Specified	2,454	3	28,396	37	1,616	2	32,466	43
Total	**34,470**	**45**	**38,964**	**51**	**2,423**	**3**	**75,857**	**100**

RYE: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

RYE SEEDED AREA	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
Hazlet			5,330	3	9,742	6	36,652	24	51,724	34
KWS Trebiano			1,875	1	5,600	4	14,740	10	22,215	14
KWS Serafino			13,163	9	1,693	1	2,435	2	17,291	11
KWS Receptor			859	1			11,298	7	12,157	8
Prima							3,867	3	3,867	3
KWS Bono			630		770	1	1,498	1	2,898	2
Danko							2,728	2	2,728	2
KWS Aviator			1,867	1					1,867	1
Dakota			640		1,209	1			1,849	1
AC Remington			253		1,266	1			1,519	1
KWS Daniello			807	1			616		1,423	1
SU Performer							1,357	1	1,357	1
KWS Propower			1,222	1					1,222	1
KWS Gantano					580				580	
AC Rifle			569						569	
Gazelle					561				561	
SU Cossani			459						459	
Musketeer			377						377	
Cougar			160						160	
KWS Performer			75						75	
SU Bebop			65						65	
Kodiak			33						33	
Not Specified	242		234		20,432	13	7,650	5	28,558	19
Total	**242**		**28,618**	**19**	**41,853**	**27**	**82,841**	**54**	**153,554**	**100**

2024 INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES (CONTINUED)

CWAD WHEAT: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CWAD SEEDED AREA	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
Transcend	132,043	2	1,052,805	20	903		1,185,751	22
CDC Defy	16,312		864,630	16	3,258		884,200	17
AAC Stronghold	389,903	7	190,661	4			580,564	11
CDC Precision	40,534	1	460,734	9	1,853		503,121	9
AAC Grainland	100,374	2	269,566	5	711		370,651	7
CDC Alloy	43,605	1	195,647	4			239,252	5
Brigade	40,043	1	188,931	4	576		229,550	4
AAC Spitfire	18,687		191,740	4			210,427	4
AAC Donlow	26,727	1	135,831	3			162,558	3
Strongfield	61,993	1	70,325	1			132,318	3
CDC Flare	34,599	1	83,877	2			118,476	2
AAC Weyburn	2,784		107,568	2			110,352	2
AAC Congress	20,578		86,719	2			107,297	2
CDC Fortitude	17,987		46,130	1			64,117	1
AAC Goldnet	37,654	1	23,996				61,650	1
AAC Schrader	18,572		24,889		2,773		46,234	1
AAC Succeed	9,008		35,628	1			44,636	1
CDC Verona	5,600		29,645	1			35,245	1
CDC Dynamic	855		32,056	1			32,911	1
CDC Credence			31,602	1			31,602	1
AC Navigator			25,708				25,708	
Commander			21,030				21,030	
CDC Vantta	3,328		11,122		1,923		16,373	
AAC Raymore	7,879		6,052				13,931	
CDC Covert			13,070				13,070	
Eurostar			10,895				10,895	
AAC Current	1,092		8,207				9,299	
Enterprise	919		7,711				8,630	
AC Avonlea	2,766		5,102				7,868	
Kyle	250		7,262				7,512	
AAC Marchwell			5,100				5,100	
CDC Desire			3,221				3,221	
CDC Carbide			2,965				2,965	
AAC Cabri			2,533				2,533	
CDC Vivid	817						817	
CDC Evident	500						500	
AC Morse	320						320	
Wakooma	320						320	
CDC Wiseton	4						4	
Total	**1,036,053**	**20**	**4,252,958**	**80**	**11,997**		**5,301,008**	**100**

2024 INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES (CONTINUED)

BEANS:
INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

BEANS SEEDED AREA	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
Vibrant			833	17	54,973	33	55,806	24
Windbreaker	460	1			29,540	18	30,000	13
CDC Blackstrap			1,516	31	19,128	11	20,644	9
Island	20,011	35					20,011	9
Eclipse					19,007	11	19,007	8
AAC Whitehorse	10,604	19					10,604	5
SV6139GR	471	1			9,109	5	9,580	4
Black Tails					9,290	6	9,290	4
Mystic					8,913	5	8,913	4
AAC Y073	7,899	14					7,899	3
Resolute	4,673	8					4,673	2
Cowboy					3,416	2	3,416	1
Crimson					3,025	2	3,025	1
Pink Panther					2,977	2	2,977	1
AAC Y012	2,629	5					2,629	1
ND Palamino					2,496	1	2,496	1
AC Black Diamond	2,377	4					2,377	1
AC Redbond	2,297	4					2,297	1
AAC Whitestar	1,186	2					1,186	1
Otebo			945	19			945	
Red Hawk					917	1	917	
AAC Y015	882	2					882	
AAC Black Diamond 2	755	1					755	
Hime	715	1					715	
Etna	405	1					405	
Aries	270						270	
AC Polaris	270						270	
AAC Expedition	267						267	
Medicine Hat	264						264	
Myasi	247						247	
AAC Burdett	130						130	
AAC PT601	30						30	
Not Specified	441	1	1,597	33	4,849	3	6,887	3
Total	**57,283**	**100**	**4,891**	**100**	**167,640**	**100**	**229,814**	**100**

CHICKPEAS:
INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CHICKPEAS SEEDED AREA	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
CDC Leader	5,438	11	157,972	47	163,410	42
CDC Orion	40,438	83	31,053	9	71,491	19
CDC Lancer			25,002	7	25,002	6
CDC Orkney			22,951	7	22,951	6
Pearl			17,638	5	17,638	5
Amit (B 90)			12,668	4	12,668	3
CDC Pasqua			11,781	4	11,781	3
CDC Consul	230		5,926	2	6,156	2
CDC Frontier	100		4,890	1	4,990	1
CDC Alma	2,338	5			2,338	1
CDC Palmer	274	1			274	
Not Specified			47,095	14	47,095	12
Total	**48,818**	**100**	**336,976**	**100**	**385,794**	**100**

CANARY SEED:
INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CANARY SEED SEEDED AREA	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
CDC Lumio	203	10	48,955	23	688	21	49,846	23
Keet	1,385	70	46,075	22	1,002	30	48,462	22
Cantate			33,731	16	813	25	34,544	16
CDC Cibo			23,426	11			23,426	11
CDC Calvi			9,306	4			9,306	4
Elias			2,255	1	810	24	3,065	1
CDC Maria			2,253	1			2,253	1
CDC Bastia	401	20	843				1,244	1
CDC Togo			965				965	
Not Specified			43,821	21			43,821	20
Total	**1,989**	**100**	**211,630**	**100**	**3,313**	**100**	**216,932**	**100**

FABA BEANS:
INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

FABA BEANS SEEDED AREA	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
Snowbird	26,749	57	8,529	60			35,278	57
Fabelle	16,833	36	2,403	17			19,236	31
Navi	75		2,718	19			2,793	4
219-16	2,140	5					2,140	3
Allsion					1,005	100	1,005	2
CDC Blitz	570	1					570	1
CDC Snowdrop	269	1					269	
N-3511	145						145	
Dosis	140						140	
Vitus	140						140	
Not Specified	62		571	4			633	1
Total	**47,123**	**100**	**14,221**	**100**	**1,005**	**100**	**62,349**	**100**

MUSTARD:
INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

MUSTARD SEEDED AREA	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
Andante	86,898	62	106,508	29	2,558	56	195,964	38
Centennial Brown	15,726	11	76,304	21			92,030	18
AAC Yellow 80	17,708	13	46,426	13	1,185	26	65,319	13
Cutlass	2,870	2	38,720	11			41,590	8
Forge	5,905	4	12,257	3			18,162	4
AC Pennant	5,996	4	5,754	2			11,750	2
AAC Brown 18			9,746	3			9,746	2
AAC Adagio	1,822	1	2,362	1			4,184	1
AAC Oriental 200			3,645	1			3,645	1
AAC Brown 100	611						611	
Not Specified	2,311	2	65,135	18	799	18	68,245	13
TOTAL	**139,847**	**100**	**366,857**	**100**	**4,542**	**100**	**511,246**	**100**

2024 INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES (CONTINUED)

CRWS WHEAT: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CRWS SEEDED AREA	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
AAC Brandon	13,132		1,226,545	9	1,394,882	10	905,711	6	3,540,270	25
AAC Wheatland	112		744,623	5	1,045,055	7	357,680	3	2,147,470	15
AAC Starbuck			40,677		1,205,139	9	552,683	4	1,798,499	13
AAC Viewfield	16,450		699,714	5	698,782	5	177,947	1	1,592,893	11
AAC Hodge	1,524		98,794	1	520,444	4	107,528	1	728,290	5
AAC Hockley			250,750	2	260,484	2	213,213	2	724,447	5
AAC Elie			295,430	2	83,146	1	46,360		424,936	3
AAC Redberry	4,456		189,220	1	166,442	1	61,739		421,857	3
CDC Landmark			51,863		277,425	2	7,884		337,172	2
AAC Broadacres			94,158	1	125,013	1	16,223		235,394	2
AAC Leroy			32,223		131,895	1	36,852		200,970	1
AAC Alida			3,672		161,597	1	515		165,784	1
SY Manness			13,104		3,380		112,589	1	129,073	1
Stettler	1,507		105,582	1	8,539				115,628	1
CDC Go	6,840		103,541	1	606		2,513		113,500	1
Carberry			24,766		58,768		4,180		87,714	1
CDC Abound			81,757	1	5,950				87,707	1
CDC Plentiful			27,902		55,456		2,014		85,372	1
CDC Silas			44,608		34,601				79,209	1
CDC Hughes			11,247		61,703		2,554		75,504	1
Cardale			2,954		46,782		17,907		67,643	
CDC Utmost			30,308		33,969				64,277	
AAC Cameron			330		60,286				60,616	
Bolles			12,203		12,251		34,424		58,878	
AAC Tisdale	8,970		4,963		32,933		3,675		50,541	
CDC Pilar CL Plus			44,961		4,236				49,197	
AAC Russell			13,326		33,799				47,125	
CDC Ortona			33,962		8,877				42,839	
CDC Stanley			20,913		19,279		1,158		41,350	
CDC Adamant			21,984		16,057		626		38,667	
CDC Titanium			8,678		27,788				36,466	
CDC Succession CL Plus			10,612		16,873				27,485	
Glenn			6,103		15,750		5,184		27,037	
SY Gabbro			16,467		3,942		5,853		26,262	
AAC Redstar	3,193		20,908						24,101	
AAC Connery			14,980		5,250				20,230	
Thorsby			19,609						19,609	
Parata	1,449		13,286		4,370				19,105	
AC Barrie			2,169		10,229		3,818		16,216	
SY Torach			977		7,220		6,446		14,643	
SY Cast			6,423		3,192		4,477		14,092	
CDC Skrush			6,381		5,933		850		13,164	
AAC Jatharia					13,093				13,093	
CDC Envy	412		9,015		2,239		1,340		13,006	
GO Early			12,436						12,436	
Shaw			359		10,316				10,675	
Tracker			10,637						10,637	
Jake	3,872		6,294						10,166	
Superb			6,705		3,429				10,134	
AAC Magnet			4,885		2,052		2,242		9,179	
Goodeve			3,208		4,555				7,763	
Ellerslie			5,743		1,915				7,658	
AC Intrepid	1,624		3,205		2,373				7,202	
AC Cadillac			3,518		2,425				5,943	
Rednet			2,432		3,112				5,544	
Waskada			162		5,125				5,287	
AC Splendor			4,320		764				5,084	
CDC Imagine			3,926		720				4,646	
AAC Prevail					3,805				3,805	
AAC Bailey			3,783						3,783	
5604HR CL			1,399		1,528		838		3,765	
CDC Teal			2,510				1,236		3,746	
CDC VR Morris			150		2,908		515		3,573	
Daybreak							3,256		3,256	
SY Crossite			2,902						2,902	
CDC Bounty			634		1,932				2,566	
CDC Bradwell			245		2,259				2,504	
WR859 CL					2,252				2,252	
Roblin			1,843						1,843	
Laura			693		1,036				1,729	
AAC Warman			1,464						1,464	
SY Sovite					1,388				1,388	
AAC Westking			1,314						1,314	
SY Donald			25		1,039				1,064	
SY Obsidian			997						997	
Prodigy			165		743				908	
Zealand			893						893	
AAC Darby							690		690	
CDC Alsask			632						632	
5602HR			577						577	
AC Elsa			480						480	
Somerset			317						317	
Coleman			290						290	
5500HR			234						234	
AAC Oakman			185						185	
SY Chert			160						160	
SY479 VB			140						140	
AAC W1876			40						40	
AAC Stoughton			3						3	
Total	**63,541**		**4,551,593**	**32**	**6,739,331**	**48**	**2,702,720**	**19**	**14,057,185**	**100**

CPSR WHEAT:
INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CPSR SEEDED AREA	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
AAC Penhold	484		307,500	41	50,999	7	8,236	1	367,219	49
Accelerate	3,367		55,644	7	20,298	3	30,862	4	110,171	15
AAC Goodwin			68,702	9					68,702	9
AAC Foray	1,331		10,955	1	32,103	4			44,389	6
5700PR			39,214	5	4,597	1			43,811	6
CDC Reign			32,948	4	4,290	1			37,238	5
Forefront			24,092	3					24,092	3
SY Rowyn			1,994		2,432		6,720	1	11,146	1
AAC Rimbey			2,833		4,699	1	1,585		9,117	1
AAC Crossfield			8,247	1					8,247	1
SY Rorke			2,718		3,359				6,077	1
AAC Ryley			4,790	1					4,790	1
AAC Entice			4,372	1					4,372	1
SY985			2,142						2,142	
5702PR			1,898						1,898	
CDC Terrain			1,871						1,871	
AAC Westlock			1,346						1,346	
5701PR			777						777	
AAC Perform			705						705	
AAC Camrose			354						354	
Recoil			105						105	
Total	**5,182**	**1**	**573,207**	**77**	**122,777**	**16**	**47,403**	**6**	**748,569**	**100**

2024 INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES (CONTINUED)

OATS: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

OATS SEEDED AREA	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
CS Camden	1,010		38,173	2	171,530	10	77,446	5	288,159	17
AC Morgan	24,094	1	187,422	11	70,702	4	1,985		284,203	17
CDC Arborg	9,641	1	39,489	2	187,206	11	29,521	2	265,857	16
Summit			276		39,075	2	145,796	9	185,147	11
CDC Endure	815		6,286		64,035	4	57,115	3	128,251	8
CDC Haymaker	360		14,426	1	30,257	2	5,207		50,250	3
AAC Douglas	535		2,631		4,809		33,805	2	41,780	3
AC Mustang	18,995	1	16,269	1	2,266				37,530	2
Douglas							32,027	2	32,027	2
Triactor					29,237	2			29,237	2
CDC SO-I			10,215	1	13,851	1	5,029		29,095	2
CDC Ruffian			40		18,255	1			18,295	1
ORe3542M	552		7,279		2,434		6,492		16,757	1
CDC Nasser			10,564	1	4,774				15,338	1
CDC Baler			5,248		6,561		1,552		13,361	1
Derby			9,605	1	3,560				13,165	1
CDC Dancer					12,368	1			12,368	1
Souris					3,737		8,228	1	11,965	1
Pinnacle					3,929		4,698		8,627	1
CDC Morrison					4,026		1,495		5,521	
ORe3541M			1,038		1,815		2,604		5,457	
CDC Minstrel			685		4,433				5,118	
Leggett					3,140		1,875		5,015	
CDC Orrin					4,372				4,372	
Calibre			2,190		1,312				3,502	
Waldern			3,391						3,391	
AAC Kongsore					1,737				1,737	
Grizzly			1,395						1,395	
Cascade	135		605		494				1,234	
AC Juniper			1,109						1,109	
Furlong							938		938	
Triple Crown							700		700	
Haywire							682		682	
CDC Boyer			60		620				680	
CDC Sol-Fi					665				665	
Kyron	663								663	
AAC Oravena					660				660	
CDC Weaver					615				615	
SW Betania					421				421	
AC Murphy			344						344	
CDC Anson			264						264	
CDC Big Brown			225						225	
Lu			224						224	
AC Medallion			223						223	
ORe Level48			217						217	
Victory			205						205	
Canmore			202						202	
AAC Bullet			185						185	
ORe6251M			140						140	
AAC Wesley			125						125	
ORE Ruminator			107						107	
CDC Seabiscuit			94						94	
AC Assiniboia			92						92	
Foothill			88						88	
CDC Pacer			84						84	
OT6037			63						63	

OATS SEEDED AREA	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
Jasper			55						55	
Robert			14						14	
Gehl			7						7	
Not Specified	4,350		608		118,445	7	7,760		131,163	8
Total	**61,150**	**4**	**361,962**	**22**	**811,341**	**49**	**424,955**	**26**	**1,659,408**	**100**

LENTILS: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

LENTILS SEEDED AREA	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
CDC Maxim	72,331	17	469,605	15	541,936	15
CDC Impulse	57,514	13	410,098	13	467,612	13
CDC Proclaim	82,994	19	318,443	10	401,437	11
CDC Lima	81,817	19	249,199	8	331,016	9
CDC Greenstar	42,540	10	253,543	8	296,083	8
CDC Simmie	31,403	7	176,217	6	207,620	6
CDC Imvincible	1,286		191,353	6	192,639	5
CDC Greenland	1,120		138,107	4	139,227	4
CDC Jimini	2,521	1	70,701	2	73,222	2
CDC Dazil	4,776	1	58,740	2	63,516	2
Redmoon			60,604	2	60,604	2
CDC Kermit	4,410	1	47,074	1	51,484	1
Eston	1,594		45,062	1	46,656	1
CDC Impower	7,686	2	26,468	1	34,154	1
CDC Peridot	581		30,216	1	30,797	1
CDC Grimm			26,341	1	26,341	1
CDC Viceroy			21,994	1	21,994	1
CDC Impact	1,875		18,473	1	20,348	1
CDC Improve	9,429	2	10,217		19,646	1
Beluga			16,199	1	16,199	
Crimson	672		13,360		14,032	
CDC Marble	2,827	1	8,575		11,402	
CDC Nimble	9,700	2			9,700	
Laird	4,051	1	5,597		9,648	
CDC Imax	4,754	1	3,744		8,498	
CDC Impress			6,505		6,505	
Indianhead			5,359		5,359	
CDC SB-4			3,878		3,878	
CDC Richlea	640		1,969		2,609	
CDC Imigreen CL			2,464		2,464	
CDC Blaze			2,288		2,288	
CDC Redmoon	1,884				1,884	
CDC Iberina			1,682		1,682	
CDC Lemay	1,676				1,676	
CDC Rouleau			1,659		1,659	
CDC Glamis			1,534		1,534	
CDC Plato			1,067		1,067	
CDC Sovereign			530		530	
CDC Monarch			480		480	
CDC Imperial	250				250	
CDC KR-2	157				157	
CDC Redcoat	63				63	
Not Specified	1,036		382,037	12	383,073	11
Total	**431,587**	**100**	**3,178,483**	**100**	**3,610,070**	**100**

2024 INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES (CONTINUED)

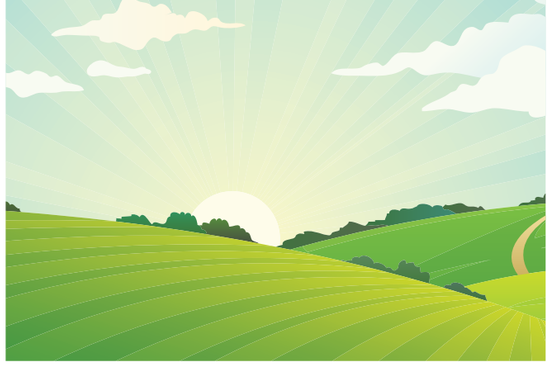
PEAS: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

PEAS SEEDED AREA	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
CDC Meadow	375,450	32	229,680	15	2,861	2	607,991	22
AAC Carver	275,031	24	137,297	9	34,440	21	446,768	16
AAC Chrome	62,871	5	98,188	7	59,033	36	220,092	8
CDC Inca	24,372	2	122,781	8	5,159	3	152,312	5
AAC Ardill	59,648	5	69,923	5			129,571	5
CDC Spectrum	20,547	2	93,104	6			113,651	4
CDC Lewochko	29,271	3	42,076	3	27,171	16	98,518	4
CDC Forest	37,548	3	50,605	3	1,395	1	89,548	3
CDC Amarillo	17,650	2	64,994	4	1,986	1	84,630	3
CDC Canary	39,093	3	22,133	1			61,226	2
CDC Limerick	27,778	2	29,247	2			57,025	2
AAC Profit	18,138	2	23,754	2	7,394	4	49,286	2
CDC Saffron	31,024	3	11,888	1			42,912	2
CDC Mosaic	4,858		35,325	2			40,183	1
CDC Blazer	5,508		25,648	2	502		31,658	1
CDC Golden	7,447	1	21,912	1			29,359	1
CDC Raezer	7,667	1	18,695	1			26,362	1
CDC Spruce	6,294	1	17,566	1	1,459	1	25,319	1
CDC Hickie	6,864	1	15,239	1	2,173	1	24,276	1
CDC Acer	11,692	1	11,002	1			22,694	1
AAC Aberdeen	7,882	1	10,961	1	3,175	2	22,018	1
CDC Striker	6,396	1	12,131	1			18,527	1
CDC Greenwater			14,378	1			14,378	1
CDC Tollefson	235		13,857	1			14,092	1
AAC Julius	6,496	1	4,775		873	1	12,144	
AAC Lacombe	7,521	1	2,059		664		10,244	
AAC Delhi	4,143				6,030	4	10,173	
4010	2,567		5,400		1,674	1	9,641	
LN4228	9,026	1					9,026	
Abarth			4,482		3,969	2	8,451	
Fairway			7,027				7,027	
AAC Liscard	6,982	1					6,982	
Eclipse	130		6,475				6,605	
Thunderbird	5,433						5,433	
CDC Mozart			5,137				5,137	
Croma	301		2,013		1,982	1	4,296	
Yellowhead	280		3,238				3,518	
CDC Treasure	1,610		1,864				3,474	
Banner	3,287						3,287	

PEAS SEEDED AREA	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
CDC Patrick			3,200				3,200	
AAC Barrhead	2,837						2,837	
AAC Beyond	2,548						2,548	
DS-Admiral	465		1,845				2,310	
Delta			1,978				1,978	
SW Midas	1,775						1,775	
AAC Planet	1,660						1,660	
Carneval	485		1,170				1,655	
Espace	277		1,262				1,539	
Profi	1,436						1,436	
CDC Dakota	255		1,061				1,316	
CDC Sage	318		951				1,269	
CDC Emerald			1,225				1,225	
AAC Olive	774						774	
AAC Peace River	673						673	
AC Melfort			644				644	
CDC Citrine	640						640	
CDC Tetris	605						605	
Carrera	586						586	
Cutlass			563				563	
CDC Centennial	510						510	
Canstar	500						500	
Garde	475						475	
Cascade			470				470	
CDC Horizon	399						399	
Lenca	285						285	
Agassiz	245						245	
AAC Comfort	232						232	
PS Boost	180						180	
CDC Hornet	170						170	
CDC 5791-9	165						165	
Pearl	156						156	
CDC 97107	155						155	
CDC Minuet	153						153	
CS Prostar	98						98	
CDC Athabasca	80						80	
CDC Boundless	71						71	
Trapper	29						29	
Not Specified	7,986	1	233,454	16	3,424	2	244,864	9
Total	**1,158,263**	**100**	**1,482,677**	**100**	**165,364**	**100**	**2,806,304**	**100**

PEA BEANS: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

PEA BEANS SEEDED AREA	B.C. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
AAC Carver	10,888	42			10,888	29
T9905			8,032	74	8,032	22
CDC Meadow	6,531	25			6,531	18
AAC Argosy			1,623	15	1,623	4
CDC Amarillo	1,549	6			1,549	4
AAC Profit	1,436	6			1,436	4
AAC Shock			1,227	11	1,227	3
CDC Limerick	388	1			388	1
CDC Horizon	360	1			360	1
AAC Peace River	145	1			145	
Not Specified	4,773	18			4,773	13
Total	**26,071**	**100**	**10,882**	**100**	**36,953**	**100**



2024 INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES (CONTINUED)

SOYBEANS: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

SOYBEANS SEEDED AREA	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
DKB006-80					120,792	10	120,792	10
S007-A2XS					87,868	7	87,868	7
P006A37X			501	2	75,575	6	76,076	6
S001-D8X			2,909	11	71,534	6	74,443	6
S003-R5X			1,813	7	64,777	5	66,590	5
S007-Y4			750	3	61,795	5	62,545	5
NSC Holland RR2X					56,319	5	56,319	5
DKB002-32			3,713	14	40,395	3	44,108	4
DKB006-29					28,838	2	28,838	2
P007A68E					25,409	2	25,409	2
P001A48X					24,250	2	24,250	2
NSC Winkler RR2X					22,907	2	22,907	2
NSC Warren RR			7,079	26	13,324	1	20,403	2
B0041RX					19,242	2	19,242	2
Merino R2X					17,900	2	17,900	1
TH82005 R2X					17,838	2	17,838	1
P00A49X					16,074	1	16,074	1
NSC Arden RR2X					16,067	1	16,067	1
Young R2X			1,134	4	14,663	1	15,797	1
Mao R2X					14,293	1	14,293	1
TH 87003 R2X					13,843	1	13,843	1
P003A97X RR2X					13,733	1	13,733	1
SI 00321XT					13,401	1	13,401	1
PV 22S002 R2X			590	2	11,935	1	12,525	1
P005A59E			958	4	10,984	1	11,942	1
DKB008-48					11,269	1	11,269	1
SI 007XTN					10,630	1	10,630	1
TH 81007 R2XN					10,475	1	10,475	1
DKB0008-87 RR2X					9,401	1	9,401	1
SI 00421XT					9,058	1	9,058	1
Liska					8,802	1	8,802	1
B0012RX					8,752	1	8,752	1
TH83004X					7,816	1	7,816	1
LS 0036RR					7,659	1	7,659	1
SI 001XTN					7,416	1	7,416	1
Bourke R2X					7,328	1	7,328	1
Hana					6,512	1	6,512	1
P002A42E	72	47			6,171	1	6,243	1
PS 0027 RR					5,972	1	5,972	
Sunna R2X					5,936	1	5,936	
BY Deno XT					5,780		5,780	
Kudo R2X					5,402		5,402	
P003Z08E					5,121		5,121	
OSLO XF					4,962		4,962	
NSC Dauphin RR2X					4,904		4,904	
Hart R2X					4,790		4,790	
Akras R2					4,567		4,567	
CP000621WPX					4,528		4,528	
DKB001-07					4,520		4,520	
DKB007-91XF					4,463		4,463	
DKB006-99					4,156		4,156	
CP005WPRX					3,955		3,955	
P008Z25E					3,695		3,695	
DKB007-67			933	3	2,452		3,385	
B0040L1					3,308		3,308	
PV 16S004 R2X					3,267		3,267	
P004Z87E					3,113		3,113	
DKB0008-87			580	2	2,517		3,097	
PV 25S005 R2X					2,968		2,968	
P00A75X					2,910		2,910	

SOYBEANS SEEDED AREA	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
DKB008-81					2,800		2,800	
Maya					2,787		2,787	
S0009-F2X					2,761		2,761	
SI 00723XFN					2,706		2,706	
Briggs R2X					2,615		2,615	
Amirani R2					2,503		2,503	
Abaca					2,382		2,382	
SI 00623XT					2,260		2,260	
Barker R2X					2,174		2,174	
BY Rainier XT					2,166		2,166	
Rosser					2,129		2,129	
Gecko R2X					2,102		2,102	
P9007					2,098		2,098	
PV S0009X84					1,940		1,940	
Elmo E3					1,932		1,932	
P009Z94E					1,868		1,868	
DKB001-07 RR2X			1,814	7			1,814	
CP00523WPX					1,797		1,797	
BY Hector XT					1,777		1,777	
S0009-M2					1,636		1,636	
P006T78R					1,595		1,595	
Siberia					1,576		1,576	
NSC Sperling RR2Y					1,563		1,563	
OAC Prudence					1,563		1,563	
TH 88007 R2X					1,545		1,545	
LS 007XT					1,540		1,540	
S005-C9X					1,404		1,404	
S 00-55					1,305		1,305	
B0074EE					1,259		1,259	
DKB005-52					1,188		1,188	
S0007-S1X					1,116		1,116	
P005A83X					1,111		1,111	
SI 00323XT					1,105		1,105	
TH84002X					1,055		1,055	
Reynolds					1,043		1,043	
B0044EE					981		981	
B0024EE					929		929	
P9008					922		922	
Mahony R2					851		851	
BY Robson XT					815		815	
TH74007E					774		774	
PV S004XF13					763		763	
CP000620RX					750		750	
90B11					710		710	
CP001WPRX					697		697	
NSC Coulee RR					651		651	
CP00123WPX					617		617	
TH 89004 R2X					615		615	
P007A08X			595	2			595	
DKB003-29 RR2X					575		575	
P001T34R					553		553	
DKB00-99					548		548	
SI 00420XTN					528		528	
Accord					527		527	
S0009-J5X					525		525	
S003-L3					518		518	
TH84005XF					510		510	
S 00-A6					502		502	
TH89004 RX2	80	53					80	
Not Specified			3,432	13	29,368	2	32,800	3
Total	**152**	**100**	**26,801**	**100**	**1,184,961**	**100**	**1,211,914**	**100**

2024 INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES (CONTINUED)

FLAX: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

FLAX SEEDED AREA	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
CDC Rowland	7,591	26	53,595	25	10,356	67	71,542	28
CDC Glas	8,891	30	47,306	22	2,990	19	59,187	23
CDC Sorrel	4,515	15	17,935	8	580	4	23,030	9
CDC Bethune	1,107	4	14,540	7			15,647	6
CDC Neela	1,044	4	5,731	3			6,775	3
Omega			6,682	3			6,682	3
AAC Bravo			5,663	3	892	6	6,555	3
CDC Dorado	1,489	5	3,627	2			5,116	2
Westlin 72	282	1	4,795	2			5,077	2
VT50	71		4,879	2			4,950	2
CDC Sanctuary	600	2	2,691	1			3,291	1
Topaz			2,590	1			2,590	1
AAC Marvelous	176	1	2,019	1			2,195	1
Prairie Sapphire	1,207	4	467				1,674	1
AAC Bright			1,345	1			1,345	1
Westlin 60			1,270	1			1,270	1
CDC Plava	802	3	408				1,210	
Vimy			1,185	1			1,185	
Westlin 71			605				605	
CDC Gold			536				536	
Prairie Grande	355	1					355	
Norlin	310	1					310	
Prairie Thunder	295	1					295	
Hanley	250	1					250	
CDC Kernen	80						80	
AAC Prairie Sunshine	75						75	
Not Specified	65		33,862	16	609	4	34,536	13
Total	**29,205**	**100**	**211,731**	**100**	**15,427**	**100**	**256,363**	**100**

SUNFLOWERS: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

SUNFLOWERS SEEDED AREA	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
6946					8,515	27	8,515	25
P63HE501					4,031	13	4,031	12
N4HM354	315	64			3,419	11	3,734	11
P63HE60					3,265	10	3,265	9
P63ME80					3,137	10	3,137	9
P63HE920					2,473	8	2,473	7
Panther DMR					2,109	7	2,109	6
Panther					1,313	4	1,313	4
CHS RH 112					1,285	4	1,285	4
CP455E					1,039	3	1,039	3
CP432E					729	2	729	2
Talon					647	2	647	2
N4H161CL	119	24					119	
Not Specified	60	12	1,946	100			2,006	6
Total	**494**	**100**	**1,946**	**100**	**31,962**	**100**	**34,402**	**100**

BUCKWHEAT: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

BUCKWHEAT SEED SEEDED AREA	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
Mancan			709	100	709	48
Not Specified	773	100			773	52
Total	**773**	**100**	**709**	**100**	**1,482**	**100**

CWSP WHEAT: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CWSP SEEDED AREA	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
AAC Awesome			39,100	26	29,553	19			68,653	45
Pasteur			17,979	12	24,760	16	1,105	1	43,844	29
Sparrow	936	1	6,258	4	13,684	9			20,878	14
Alderon			13,348	9					13,348	9
Pintail			1,706	1					1,706	1
AAC Icefield			1,079	1					1,079	1
WPB Whistler					963	1			963	1
AAC Innova			780	1					780	1
Alotta			668						668	
CDC Ptarmigan					470				470	
CDC Falcon			58						58	
Total	**936**	**1**	**80,976**	**53**	**69,430**	**46**	**1,105**	**1**	**152,447**	**100**

CWSWS WHEAT: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CWSWS SEEDED AREA	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	TOTAL. ACRES	%
Sadash	133,849	35	68,554	18	202,403	53
AC Andrew	21,589	6	60,731	16	82,320	22
AAC Paramount	45,301	12	18,748	5	64,049	17
AC Chiffon	28,202	7			28,202	7
AC Indus	4,801	1			4,801	1
AAC Galore	390				390	
AC Nanda	255				255	
Bhishaj	145				145	
Total	**234,532**	**61**	**148,033**	**39**	**382,565**	**100**

CWRW WHEAT: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CWRW SEEDED AREA	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
AAC Wildfire	1,971	1	62,247	45	12,663	9	18,355	13	95,236	68
AAC Goldrush			1,660	1	5,646	4	2,731	2	10,037	7
AAC Network			7,710	6					7,710	6
AAC Gateway			4,448	3			1,803	1	6,251	4
Emerson			150		493		5,094	4	5,737	4
AAC Elevate			4,086	3					4,086	3
AAC Vortex							3,092	2	3,092	2
Moats			126		2,378	2			2,504	2
AAC Coldfront			1,310	1					1,310	1
CDC Buteo			268				935	1	1,203	1
CDC Osprey			1,035	1					1,035	1
AC Readymade			690	1					690	1
Radiant			200						200	
AAC Overdrive			78						78	
Total	**1,971**	**1**	**84,008**	**60**	**21,180**	**15**	**32,010**	**23**	**139,169**	**100**

CWES WHEAT: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CPSR SEEDED AREA	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
CDN BISON	981	36	1,731	64	2,712	100
Total	**981**	**36**	**1,731**	**64**	**2,712**	**100**

2024 INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES (CONTINUED)

CANOLA: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CANOLA SEEDED AREA	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
L340PC	4,775	4	563,046	11	3,357,837	29	1,151,811	35	5,077,469	25
L356PC			222,063	4	1,104,382	10	636,571	20	1,963,016	10
L345PC	10,856	10	390,078	7	820,176	7	94,815	3	1,315,925	7
L233P	5,798	5	97,952	2	722,715	6	247,760	8	1,074,225	5
L343PC	1,395	1	440,885	8	177,177	2	54,946	2	674,403	3
L358HPC			71,366	1	469,816	4	129,565	4	670,747	3
DK902TF			478,309	9	159,423	1	7,945		645,677	3
DKLL 83 SC			92,844	2	258,792	2	150,913	5	502,549	2
DK900TF			170,518	3	209,844	2	102,656	3	483,018	2
P505MSL	2,631	2	94,593	2	217,922	2	87,289	3	402,435	2
P516L	6,094	6	188,621	4	185,829	2	9,642		390,186	2
L350PC			61,431	1	235,747	2	78,536	2	375,714	2
CS4000 LL	5,331	5	123,481	2	116,562	1	21,698	1	267,072	1
P515G	2,460	2	70,827	1	168,553	1	18,718	1	260,558	1
DK400TL			105,776	2	111,844	1	32,645	1	250,265	1
DK901TF			190,736	4	23,423		2,375		216,534	1
PV 781 TCM	2,130	2	109,336	2	88,448	1	5,959		205,873	1
PV 661 LCM			106,620	2	67,893	1	12,611		187,124	1
45CM39			45,014	1	85,494	1	12,364		142,872	1
B3017N			34,103	1	69,606	1	37,554	1	141,263	1
P510G			101,550	2	37,331		1,835		140,716	1
P612L			80,403	2	48,627		6,166		135,196	1
CS2600 CR-T	5,052	5	104,128	2	15,052		943		125,175	1
44H44	3,644	3	98,513	2	20,345				122,502	1
B3018N			11,813		65,497	1	36,763	1	114,073	1
L258HPC			25,322		50,578		31,833	1	107,733	1
B3016			101,300	2	3,053		2,541		106,894	1
PV 681 LC	3,899	4	58,798	1	40,922				103,619	1
B3010M			76,315	1	19,720		5,069		101,104	1
DKTFLL 21 SC	1,700	2	20,303		74,026	1	4,484		100,513	1
P511G	1,610	1	78,290	1	5,710		6,816		92,426	
LR354PC			33,221	1	41,625		14,967		89,813	
B4015	810	1	62,667	1	20,585		5,280		89,342	
L359HPC			7,728		76,957	1	2,811		87,496	
1028 RR			8,140		52,985		21,768	1	82,893	
BY 6217TF			35,647	1	34,714		12,271		82,632	
B3012			23,053		45,407		11,260		79,720	
BY 7204LL	967	1	3,035		59,978	1	14,112		78,092	
CS3000 TF			53,301	1	19,793		2,179		75,273	
L234PC	538		37,834	1	25,477		10,090		73,939	
P509L			40,071	1	31,787		1,385		73,243	
DKTFLL 22 CRSC			57,945	1	8,895		4,049		70,889	
45H42			14,012		50,211		765		64,988	
V25-6T			17,317		39,988		2,032		59,337	
P508MCL	3,031	3	838		27,484		19,763	1	51,116	
Evolve			17,960		30,963		1,726		50,649	
PV 761 TM			6,325		38,880		4,443		49,648	
DK903TF			29,725	1	16,551		3,013		49,289	
BY 6211 TF			651		42,427		5,188		48,266	
PV 881 OCM			41,366	1	1,615		2,296		45,277	
PV661 LCM					44,548				44,548	
BY 6214TF			26,756	1	16,558		745		44,059	
P501L	2,343	2	20,179		17,760		1,509		41,791	
DK800LL			8,337		23,757		6,747		38,841	
V25-5T			12,998		22,243		2,264		37,505	
P506ML			18,848		15,631		1,800		36,279	
L140P			2,441		24,612		7,648		34,701	
P520L			5,399		17,215		11,193		33,807	
PV 280 CLC			4,808		20,101		8,759		33,668	
DKLL 82 SC			5,114		22,904		5,062		33,080	

CANOLA SEEDED AREA	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
B3014			21,457		11,002				32,459	
V25-3T			13,949		18,448				32,397	
B1030N			8,345		15,459		7,010		30,814	
PV 680 LC			16,980		10,166		1,680		28,826	
CS3100 TF			6,172		12,294		7,609		26,075	
CP22T1C			20,682		4,624				25,306	
45M35			5,134		19,495				24,629	
DKTF 99 SC			6,659		14,279		2,135		23,073	
DKLL 84 CRSC			7,339		13,491		2,181		23,011	
PV 760 TM	3,011	3	9,195		9,062		1,588		22,856	
P514CL			5,769		14,783		685		21,237	
BY 7102LL			8,032		10,324		848		19,204	
DKTF98 CR			16,979		1,831				18,810	
45CS40			12,925		5,213				18,138	
DK 902 TF	17,636	16							17,636	
BY 5125 CL			911		14,568		2,026		17,505	
CP21L3C			6,900		7,958		2,627		17,485	
BY 6216TF	1,133	1	5,619		9,444		790		16,986	
PV 660 LCM			4,836		11,923				16,759	
CS3200 TF			9,300		6,018		586		15,904	
L357P			1,003		11,486		2,562		15,051	
BY 6207 TF			5,525		7,916		630		14,071	
PV 780 TC	237		11,530		1,528				13,295	
2028 CL			1,653		8,322		3,183		13,158	
NC527CRTF			8,896		4,249				13,145	
BY 6204 TF	479		5,082		6,966				12,527	
DK 801 LL					12,030				12,030	
L230			1,971		9,070		607		11,648	
DKTF 96 SC			3,831		3,740		3,165		10,736	
DK801LL			304				9,004		9,308	
D3158CM			2,522		6,574				9,096	
CP21T3P			1,050		4,234		3,025		8,309	
B3020			4,253		1,679		2,195		8,127	
L255 PC			1,194		4,646		1,434		7,274	
505 Hyola RR					7,226				7,226	
L130			235		4,026		2,668		6,929	
CS2700 CL			4,531		2,084				6,615	
PV 782 TCN			896		5,350				6,246	
B3019			1,644		2,701		1,248		5,593	
V1030			352		5,159				5,511	
UA Alfagold			5,071						5,071	
45H37	1,987	2	2,870						4,857	
V25-1T			560		3,822				4,382	
DKTF 92 SC					4,356				4,356	
P519L			724		3,526				4,250	
LR344PC			444		2,496		1,227		4,167	
L352C			384		2,685		1,060		4,129	
3010 M					3,941				3,941	
CS2100			140		3,742				3,882	
DK900	3,442	3							3,442	
L252			540		1,856		983		3,379	
P617SL			2,615				699		3,314	
L241C			2,387		824				3,211	
UA Countygold			2,914						2,914	
34-55			907		1,918				2,825	
83S01 RR			1,250		1,501				2,751	
DKTF 93 SC			1,950		632				2,582	
6074 RR			680		1,840				2,520	
LBD612RR			465		1,890				2,355	

2024 INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES (CONTINUED)

CANOLA: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CANOLA SEEDED AREA	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
PV 585 GC			2,020						2,020	
46A76					1,983				1,983	
3640					1,968				1,968	
45H35					1,879				1,879	
NC355TF					1,787				1,787	
P502CL			945		801				1,746	
Synergy	528		439		725				1,692	
CS2300			461		1,203				1,664	
5505 CL			1,605						1,605	
DKTF 97 CRSC			1,603						1,603	
1918					1,595				1,595	
L135C			200		1,355				1,555	
B3011			1,545						1,545	
DKLL 81 BL			71		1,443				1,514	
PV 581 GC			1,468						1,468	
NC471TF					1,356				1,356	
DKL 34-55							1,292		1,292	
L156H			146				1,101		1,247	
VT 510 G			480		748				1,228	
46A65					1,132				1,132	
L261			296		793				1,089	
45H33			1,085						1,085	
6080 RR			993						993	
75-65 RR			310		677				987	
811 RR			978						978	
L160S					942				942	
45H52					930				930	
2026 CL					930				930	
43 E03	900	1							900	
3345							894		894	
Hyhear 3					889				889	
L157H					875				875	
45H29			839						839	
72-65 RR			50				735		785	
CS2000			772						772	
2153							770		770	
DKC65-95			760						760	
BY 5105 CL			722						722	
73-55 RR			650						650	
Hyhear 1			645						645	
PV 531 G			600						600	
Hyhear 2			155		435				590	
PV 560 GM			572						572	
45A51							560		560	
75-42 CR			555						555	
1143							549		549	
SP 621 RR					538				538	
NX4-202 CL					520				520	
VR 9559 G					513				513	
CS3300 TF			500						500	
D3157C			479						479	
45H21			473						473	
L150					464				464	
V14-1			462						462	
3930 LG					455				455	
71-25					428				428	
5525 CL					426				426	
CS2500 CL			421						421	
45H22			420						420	

CANOLA SEEDED AREA	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
1026 RR			416						416	
45CM36			390						390	
45H26			365						365	
624 RR			362						362	
08H0004			334						334	
6076 CR			322						322	
1022 RR			320						320	
VT 500 G			310						310	
1012 RR			310						310	
84S01 LL			308						308	
PV 591 GCS			295						295	
LBD561RR			295						295	
41P55			293						293	
VR 9350 G			285						285	
5020			285						285	
CP20R3C			283						283	
5030			280						280	
DKTF 95 HL			267						267	
45H31			259						259	
D3154S			257						257	
93H01 RR			243						243	
CS2200 CL			230						230	
PV 590 GCS			230						230	
6020 RR			205						205	
4157 RR			191						191	
DK401TL			190						190	
1812			190						190	
74-54 RR			165						165	
5535 CL			160						160	
45H32			160						160	
CP24L3C			154						154	
Cash			150						150	
9551			150						150	
73-75 RR			145						145	
2643			142						142	
45H20			135						135	
IMC207			128						128	
DKTF 935 C			125						125	
71-45 RR			120						120	
45H25			115						115	
4166 RR			100						100	
45A54			99						99	
Early One			85						85	
V1010			75						75	
PV 580 GC			74						74	
74-44 BL			73						73	
44A04			69						69	
SW Wizzard			60						60	
75-45 RR			55						55	
1604			50						50	
CS2400			40						40	
4424 RR			35						35	
72-35 RR			34						34	
6130 RR			25						25	
Canola-Trial Variety			6						6	
C5174			5						5	
Not Specified	14,564	13	1,534		1,160,722	10	6,084		1,182,904	6
Total	**108,981**	**100**	**5,313,306**	**100**	**11,466,904**	**100**	**3,253,388**	**100**	**20,142,579**	**100**

2024 INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES (CONTINUED)

CORN: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CORN SEEDED AREA	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
P7211AM					41,369	8	41,369	8
DKC31-85RIB					39,019	8	39,019	8
P7455R					37,429	8	37,429	7
DKC21-36RIB					35,873	7	35,873	7
P7822AM					35,578	7	35,578	7
P7389AM					32,039	6	32,039	6
TH6278 VT2P					20,761	4	20,761	4
DKC28-25RIB					20,569	4	20,569	4
TH 6977 VT2P					19,082	4	19,082	4
P72068AM					18,726	4	18,726	4
P7211HR			1,084	60	15,706	3	16,790	3
PV 61276 RIB					13,190	3	13,190	3
P7844AM					11,548	2	11,548	2
P7527AM					11,382	2	11,382	2
MZ 1544DBR					10,328	2	10,328	2
P82288AM					8,595	2	8,595	2
DKC24-06RIB					7,942	2	7,942	2
TH6182 VT2P					7,392	1	7,392	1
TH6380 VT2P					7,042	1	7,042	1
DKC32-49RIB					6,198	1	6,198	1
DKC33-37RIB					5,698	1	5,698	1
TH6072 VT2P					5,493	1	5,493	1
P7822R					4,807	1	4,807	1
DKC35-29RIB VT2P					4,733	1	4,733	1
P6910AM					4,705	1	4,705	1
DKC29-89RIB					4,364	1	4,364	1
P8588AM					3,875	1	3,875	1
A3979 G2 RIB					3,501	1	3,501	1
255					3,453	1	3,453	1
P7417AM					3,273	1	3,273	1
E49K32 R					3,153	1	3,153	1
A4939G2 RIB					2,758	1	2,758	1
TH 7677 VT2P RIB					2,735	1	2,735	1
PV 61180 RIB					2,721	1	2,721	1
TH6370 VT2P					2,612	1	2,612	1
P7958AM					2,564	1	2,564	
CP1440					2,533	1	2,533	
P7861AM					2,267		2,267	
DKC36-48RIB					2,198		2,198	
PV 60273RIB					1,921		1,921	
MZ 1688 DBR					1,876		1,876	
P8294AM					1,736		1,736	
TH6474 VT2P					1,669		1,669	
TH 6875 VT2P					1,589		1,589	
P7574AM					1,564		1,564	
NS 271					1,481		1,481	
2288VT2P					1,184		1,184	
NS 277					1,112		1,112	
MZ 1397DBR					1,079		1,079	
PV 60371 RIB					1,042		1,042	
A4848G2 RIB					885		885	
MZ 2266DBR					884		884	
A4494G2 RIB					852		852	
TH 7574 VT2P RIB					833		833	
P8407AM					827		827	
TH 6982 VT2P					742		742	
A4022RR			727	40			727	
DK221					646		646	
P7535R					644		644	
P87040PCE					637		637	
P7202AM					635		635	
TH4072 RR					625		625	
P8602AM					623		623	
932S					618		618	
DK220					618		618	
PS 2333RR					585		585	
DKC33-78RIB					502		502	
P3979					500		500	
NK 7837					500		500	
Not Specified	16,864	100			3,765	1	20,629	4
Total	**16,864**	**100**	**1,811**	**100**	**499,385**	**100**	**518,060**	**100**

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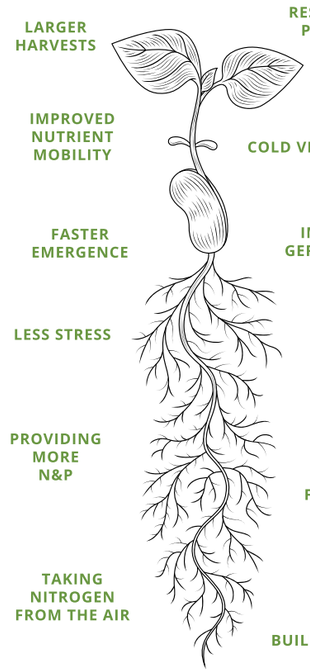

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Germination

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SASKATCHEWAN PEDIGREED SEED GROWERS

2025 Directory of Crop Varieties: This list was prepared by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association (CSGA) and the Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association (SSGA). It includes varieties eligible for sale in Canada and seed crops issued certificates as of Nov. 15, 2024. CSGA and SSGA assume no responsibility for errors or omissions. The pedigreed class code is listed after the grower's phone number. S = Select; F = Foundation; R = Registered; C = Certified. Seed varieties with additional certification requirements (ACRs) are denoted by a single asterisk (*) after the variety name. Carry-over seed is seed derived from pedigreed seed crops that were issued crop certificates prior to 2024. Carry-over seed is denoted by two asterisks (**) following the pedigreed class code. The data in this listing includes all pedigreed seed crops that have successfully received, or are in the process of receiving, seed crop certification from the CSGA in 2023. Fields that were declined pedigreed status are not included in this listing. Data in this list is provided for informational purposes only. The CSGA and SSGA are not liable for omitted or incorrect seed listings. Users of this list agree to use the data at their own risk and agree to fully indemnify CSGA and SSGA from all losses, damages, liability, judgments, costs and expenses. When purchasing seed, CSGA strongly recommends asking for official seed certification tags as your proof of CSGA certification. A copy of the mechanical purity and germination analysis test certificate should also be made available to you.

ALFALFA

ALFALFA

AAC MEADOWVIEW

DSV Northstar Ltd.	Neepawa	204-476-5241				C

AC BRADOR

DSV Northstar Ltd.	Neepawa	204-476-5241				C

ALGONQUIN

Nutrien Ag Solutions(Canada) (Forages)	Carrot River	306-768-3335				C
DLF Canada Inc.	Winnipeg	204-633-0088				C
Aitken's Alfalfa Seeds	Eyebrow	306-759-7700				C
J&J Marchildon Farm	Zenon Park	306-812-8419				C
Weighill Farms Ltd.	Carrot River	306-768-7394				C

GIBRALTAR

DLF Canada Inc.	Winnipeg	204-633-0088				C

INSTINCT

DLF Canada Inc.	Winnipeg	204-633-0088				C

MATRIX

Interlake Forage Seeds Ltd.	Fisher Branch	204-372-6920				C

MULTI5301

Interlake Forage Seeds Ltd.	Fisher Branch	204-372-6920				C

PHABULOUS

Nutrien Ag Solutions(Canada) (Forages)	Carrot River	306-768-3335				C

POWER 4.2

DLF Canada Inc.	Winnipeg	204-633-0088		F		

PV PRESTIGE

Nutrien Ag Solutions(Canada) (Forages)	Carrot River	306-768-3335		F		C

PV ULTIMA

Nutrien Ag Solutions(Canada) (Forages)	Carrot River	306-768-3335		F		C

SPREDOR 5

Nutrien Ag Solutions(Canada) (Forages)	Carrot River	306-768-3335		F		C

TH2

DSV Northstar Ltd.	Neepawa	204-476-5241				C

BARLEY

BARLEY

AAC CONNECT (TWO ROW)

Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002				C
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235				C
Berscheid Brothers Seeds	Lake Lenore	306-368-2602			R	
Cay Seeds	Kinistino	306-864-3696				C
CM Seeds	Carrot River	306-768-8565			R	
Foundation Seeds	Saskatoon	306-222-0666				C
Frederick Seeds	Watson	306-287-3977				C
Greenleaf Seed Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-4261				C
Hetland Seeds Ltd.	Naicam	306-874-5694				C
Hyndman Seed Farms Ltd.	Balcarres	306-331-8168				C
Je-Jo Farms Ltd.	Glaslyn	306-342-7789				C
Lung Seeds Ltd.	Lake Lenore	306-368-2414				C
Seed Source Inc	Archerwill	306-323-4402				C
Yauck Seed Farm Ltd.	Govan	306-484-4555	S		R	C

AAC PRAIRIE (TWO ROW)

Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	306-323-4402	S			

AAC SYNERGY (TWO ROW)

Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244				C
Hanmer Seeds Ltd.	Govan	306-484-4327				C
Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002			R	C
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475				C
B4 Seed Ltd.	Melfort	306-752-2564		F	R	
Berscheid Brothers Seeds	Lake Lenore	306-368-2602				C
Cay Seeds	Kinistino	306-864-3696				C
Charabin Seed Farm	North Battleford	306-445-2939	S	F	R	C
Denis Seed Farms	St. Denis	306-258-2219				C
Frederick Seeds	Watson	306-287-3977			R	C
Greenleaf Seed Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-4261				C
Gregoire Seed Farms Ltd.	North Battleford	306-441-7005				C
Hetland Seeds Ltd.	Naicam	306-874-5694				C
Hyndman Seed Farms Ltd.	Balcarres	306-331-8168				C
KTS Farms Ltd.	Limerick	306-640-8882			R	
Lakeside Seeds	Wynyard	306-554-2078			R	
LLseeds.ca	Lumsden	306-530-8433			R	C
Midland Seed Farms Inc.	Kuroki	306-338-2021		F		C
Nexgen Seeds Ltd.	Swift Current	306-750-1701				C
Sayers Seed Cleaning Ltd.	Delmas	306-481-7686				C
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	306-323-4402				C
Van Bürck Seeds Ltd.	Star City	306-863-4377	S	F	R	
Webster Seed Farm	Welwyn	306-435-7148			R	
Wilfing Farms Ltd.	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797				C **

AB ADVANTAGE (SIX ROW)

G&R Kerber Farms Ltd.	Rosthern	306-232-4474				C
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415	S	F		
Cay Seeds	Kinistino	306-864-3696				C
DR Huber Farms Ltd.	Landis	306-658-4200			R	**
DR Huber Farms Ltd.	Landis	306-658-4200				C
LaForge Farms Ltd.	Swift Current	306-773-0924				C
Toman Agventures Inc.	Guernsey	306-365-8386				C **

AB CATTLELAC (SIX ROW)

Penner, David & Braden	Norquay	306-594-7897				C
Bodnaryk Family Farm	Rhein	306-273-4263			R	

AB HAGUE (TWO ROW)

Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475	S	F	R	

AB STANDSWELL (SIX ROW)

G&R Kerber Farms Ltd.	Rosthern	306-232-4474				C

AB WRANGLER (TWO ROW)

Southline Ag Services	Climax	306-293-7525				C

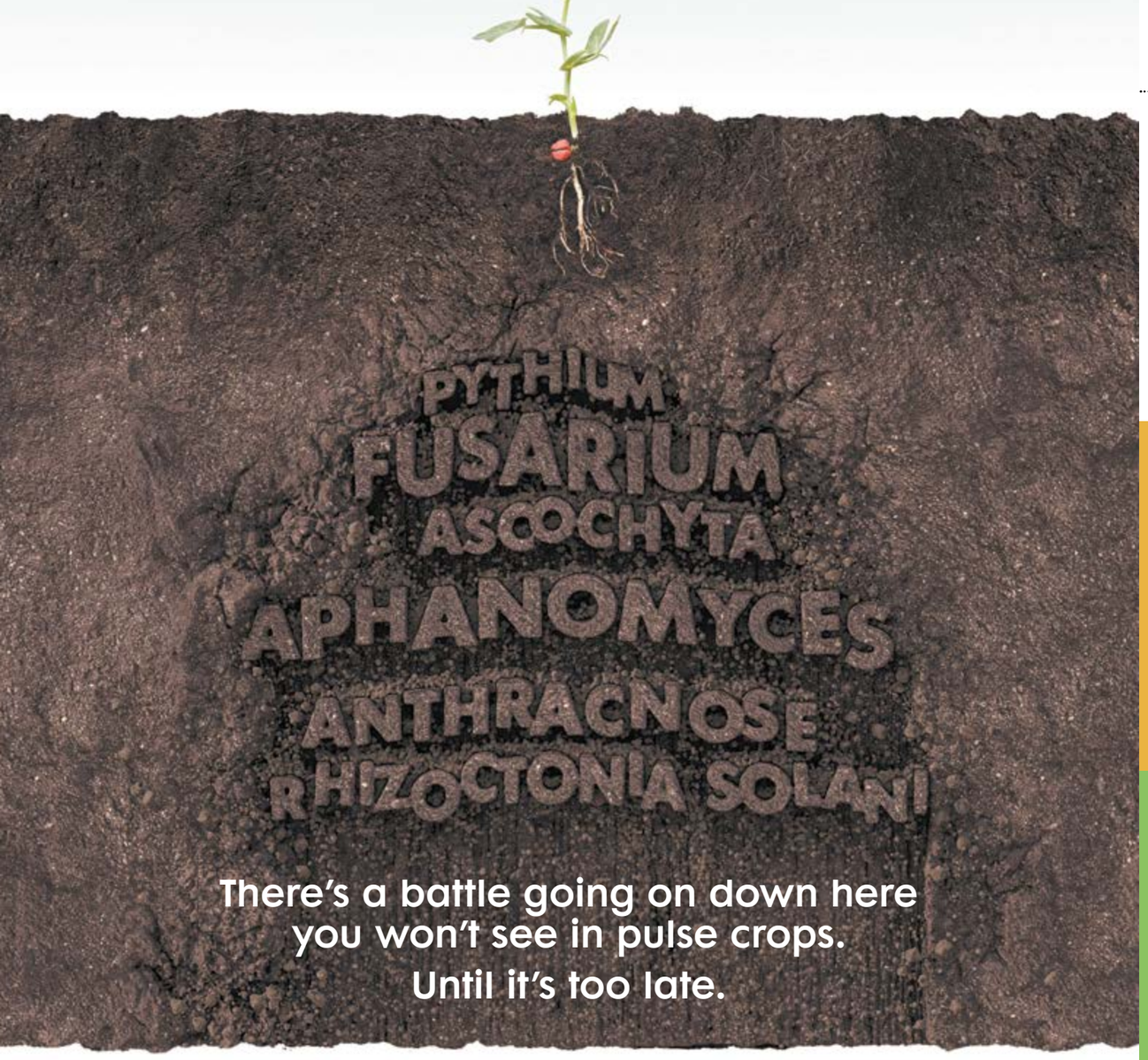
CDC ARMSTRONG (TWO ROW)

Tomtene Seed Farm	Birch Hills	306-749-3447	S	F		

CDC AUSTENSON (TWO ROW)

Ennis Seeds	Glenavon	306-429-2793			R	
Woroschuk, Andrew	Calder	306-742-4682				C
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244				C **
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235				C **
Marcotte, Raymond W.	Kinistino	306-864-2948				C
G&R Kerber Farms Ltd.	Rosthern	306-232-4474				C
Seidle Seed Farm	Medstead	306-342-4377		F		**
Van Bürck Seeds Ltd.	Star City	306-863-4377				C
Wilfing Farms Ltd.	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797				C

BARLEY



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CDC CHURCHILL (TWO ROW)							
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235			R		**
Trowell, Kenneth & Larry & Nathan	Saltcoats	306-744-2687	S	F	R		
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244				C	
Marcotte, Raymond W.	Kinistino	306-864-2948				C	
Terre Bonne Seed Farm Ltd.	Melfort	306-921-8594				C	
Starlotte Seeds Ltd.	Naicam	306-380-6216				C	
Youzwa, Donald	Nipawin	306-862-7678				C	
Berscheid Brothers Seeds	Lake Lenore	306-368-2602	S	F	R		
Cay Seeds	Kinistino	306-864-3696				C	
Dutton Farms Partnership	Paynton	306-441-6799				C	
Frederick Seeds	Watson	306-287-3977			R	C	
G & G Edmunds Farms Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-8686				C	
Gregoire Seed Farms Ltd.	North Battleford	306-441-7005			R		
Heavin Seed Farms	Melfort	306-921-9324				C	
Heavin Seed Farms	Melfort	306-752-4071				C	
Hetland Seeds Ltd.	Naicam	306-874-5694				C	
Je-Jo Farms Ltd.	Glaslyn	306-342-7789				C	
Lung Seeds Ltd.	Lake Lenore	306-368-2414				C	
McArthur Ag Ventures	Watrous	306-230-9853				C	
Medernach Farms Ltd.	Cudworth	306-256-3991				C	
Midland Seed Farms Inc.	Kuroki	306-338-2021			R		
Prairieview Seeds	Wadena	306-338-8087			R	C	
Rugg Seed Farm	Elstow	306-221-9024	S	F	R		
Sayers Seed Cleaning Ltd.	Delmas	306-481-7686			R		
Thoms Seeds	Bruno	306-231-7892			R		
Tomtene Seed Farm	Birch Hills	306-749-3447				C	
Wakefield Seeds	Maidstone	780-872-2394				C	
CDC CLEAR (TWO ROW HULLESS)							
Tomtene Seed Farm	Birch Hills	306-749-3447				C	
CDC COPELAND (TWO ROW)							
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244		F			**
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235				C	**
Eskdale Acres Inc.	Leross	306-795-7208	S				
Olynick Seeds	Quill Lake	306-338-8078				C	**
Rugg Seed Farm	Elstow	306-221-9024			R		
CDC DURANGO (TWO ROW)							
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244		F			
Mawer Acres	Central Butte	306-891-6885			R		
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235			R		
Buziak Seed Farm	Mayfair	306-441-7253			R		
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415			R		
B4 Seed Ltd	Melfort	306-752-2564			R		
Blumer Seed Farm	Dinsmore	306-460-7744		F			
Correction Line Seeds	Ceylon	306-869-5423			R		
Frederick Seeds	Watson	306-287-3977			R		
Heavin Seed Farms	Melfort	306-752-4071		F	R		
Hetland Seeds Ltd.	Naicam	306-874-5694	S		R		
Kemper Seeds Ltd.	Fulda	306-231-7450			R		
Mannanah Seeds	Sturgis	306-547-7432			R		
Nexgen Seeds Ltd.	Swift Current	306-750-1701			R		
Rempel Seeds Inc.	Nipawin	306-873-7376			R		
Rugg Seed Farm	Elstow	306-221-9024		F			
Seed Farm 23 Inc.	Porcupine Plain	306-814-7705	S		R		
Seidle Seed Farm	Medstead	306-342-4377			R		
Seidle Seed Farm	Medstead	306-342-4377		F			**
Southline Ag Services	Climax	306-293-7525			R		
Toman Agventures Inc.	Guernsey	306-365-8386			R		
Van Bürck Seeds Ltd.	Star City	306-863-4377	S	F			
Wilfing Farms Ltd.	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797	S	F	R		
CDC FRASER (TWO ROW)							
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244			R		**
Trowell, Kenneth & Larry & Nathan	Saltcoats	306-744-2687	S	F	R		
Terre Bonne Seed Farm Ltd.	Melfort	306-921-8594				C	

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Luck, Lorne C.	Tisdale	306-873-8882				C	
Cay Seeds	Kinistino	306-864-3696			R	C	
Correction Line Seeds	Ceylon	306-869-5423			R		
Edwards Farm Co. Ltd.	Nokomis	306-528-7809				C	
Eskdale Acres Inc.	Leross	306-795-7493				C	
Fenton Seed Farm Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-7543	S	F	R		
Filarczuk Farms	Ituna	306-795-5262				C	
Frederick Seeds	Watson	306-287-3977				C	
Heavin Seed Farms	Melfort	306-921-6440				C	
LaForge Farms Ltd.	Swift Current	306-773-0924				C	**
McDougall Acres Farming Corporation	Moose Jaw	306-693-3649				C	
Medernach Farms Ltd.	Cudworth	306-256-3991			R		
Midland Seed Farms Inc.	Kuroki	306-338-2021			R		
Olynick Seeds	Quill Lake	306-338-8078			R		**
Prairieview Seeds	Wadena	306-338-8087				C	
Seed Farm 23 Inc.	Porcupine Plain	306-814-7705				C	
Seidle Seed Farm	Medstead	306-342-4377		F			**
Seidle Seed Farm	Medstead	306-342-4377		F	R		
Tez Seeds Inc.	Elrose	306-378-7785				C	
Thoms Seeds	Bruno	306-231-7892				C	
Wilfing Farms Ltd	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797				C	
Yauck Seed Farm Ltd.	Govan	306-484-4555			R		
CDC GOLDSTAR (TWO ROW)							
Greenleaf Seed Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-4261				C	
Lung Seeds Ltd.	Lake Lenore	306-368-2414				C	
Tomtene Seed Farm	Birch Hills	306-749-3447				C	
Wylie Farms Ltd.	Biggar	306-948-6045				C	
CDC MAVERICK (TWO ROW)							
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235				C	**
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415	S	F	R		
Blumer Seed Farm	Dinsmore	306-460-7744				C	
Bodnaryk Family Farm	Rhein	306-273-4263				C	
Foundation Seeds	Saskatoon	306-222-0666				C	
Hickseed Ltd.	Mossbank	306-229-9517				C	
Sayers Seed Cleaning Ltd	Delmas	306-481-7686				C	
CDC MCGWIRE (TWO ROW HULLESS)							
Pender Farms Ltd.	Saskatoon	306-651-4680			R		
Van Bürck Seeds Ltd.	Star City	306-863-4377	S				
CDC PRISTINE (TWO ROW)							
Tomtene Seed Farm	Birch Hills	306-749-3447	S	F			
CDC RENEGADE (TWO ROW)							
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235			R		
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475				C	
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415	S	F	R		
Correction Line Seeds	Ceylon	306-869-5423			R		
Eskdale Acres Inc.	Leross	306-795-7493			R		
Girodat Seeds Ltd.	Shaunavon	306-297-7837			R		
Van Bürck Seeds Ltd.	Star City	306-863-4377	S	F	R		
Wakefield Seeds	Maidstone	780-872-2394			R	C	
Wylie Farms Ltd.	Biggar	306-948-6045				C	
ESMA (TWO ROW)							
Foundation Seeds	Saskatoon	306-222-0666			R		
Sayers Seed Cleaning Ltd	Delmas	306-481-7686				C	
Van Bürck Seeds Ltd.	Star City	306-863-4377	S	F	R		
LEGACY (SIX ROW)							
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244				C	**
Latrace Farms Ltd.	Caronport	306-693-2626				C	
Fenton Seed Farm Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-7543	S	F	R		
Hetland Seeds Ltd.	Naicam	306-874-5694		F			
SY STANZA (TWO ROW)							
Van Bürck Seeds Ltd.	Star City	306-863-4377	S	F			

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CDC BLACKSTRAP (BLACK)

Antelope Creek Enterprises Ltd	Central Butte	306-353-7556				C	
E3 Ag Ventures	Riverhurst	306-796-7393	S			C	

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Nutrien Ag Solutions(Canada) (Forages)	Carrot River	306-768-3335				C	

BROMEGRASS

ARMADA (MEADOW)

Trawin Seeds	Melfort	306-752-4060		F		C	

MBA (MEADOW)

DLF Canada Inc.	Winnipeg	204-633-0088				C	

CANARY SEED

CDC ALBA

Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002	S				
Condie Seed	Lumsden	306-569-7333	S				
Herle Seed Farm Ltd.	Wilkie	306-843-7696	S				
Lung Seeds Ltd.	Lake Lenore	306-368-2414	S				

CDC CIBO

Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002			R		**

CDC LUMIO

Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002	S	F	R	C	
CM Seeds	Carrot River	306-768-8565				C	
Gizen Farms Ltd.	Prelate	306-628-8127	S	F		C	
Greenleaf Seed Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-4261			R		
Herle Seed Farm Ltd.	Wilkie	306-843-7696			R		
LLseeds.ca	Lumsden	306-530-8433				C	
Lung Seeds Ltd.	Lake Lenore	306-368-2414			R		
Petruic Seed Company Inc.	Avonlea	306-868-2240	S			C	
Tez Seeds Inc.	Elrose	306-378-7785				C	

CHICKPEA

CDC CLIMAX (KABULI)

Printz Family Seeds	Gravelbourg	306-648-3511	S				
Reisner Farm Ltd.	Limerick	306-642-8666	S				
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781	S				

CDC HARDY (KABULI)

LLseeds.ca	Lumsden	306-530-8433		F			
Reisner Farm Ltd.	Limerick	306-642-8666	S				
Simpson Farms Joint Venture	Moose Jaw	306-693-9402		F			
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781	S				

CDC KALA (DESI)

Simpson Farms Joint Venture	Moose Jaw	306-693-9402	S	F		C	

CDC LANCER (KABULI)

Printz Family Seeds	Gravelbourg	306-648-3511				C	
Carvers, Ben	Sedley	306-695-7987				C	
Girodat Seeds Ltd.	Shaunavon	306-297-7837			R	C	
Petruic Seed Company Inc.	Avonlea	306-868-2240		F	R	C	

CDC LEADER (KABULI)

Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781	S	F	R	C	

CDC ORKNEY (KABULI)

Printz Family Seeds	Gravelbourg	306-648-3511	S	F		C	
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475	S	F	R	C	
F&S Farms Ltd.	Moose Jaw	306-759-7888				C	
LLseeds.ca	Lumsden	306-530-8433		F			
Reisner Farm Ltd.	Limerick	306-642-8666				C	
Tez Seeds Inc.	Elrose	306-378-7785			R	C	
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781	S	F	R	C	

CDC PASQUA (KABULI)

Printz Family Seeds	Gravelbourg	306-648-3511			R		
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475				C	
McDougall Acres Farming Corporation	Moose Jaw	306-693-3649	S	F	R	C	
Reisner Farm Ltd.	Limerick	306-642-8666			R	C	

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CDC Renegade Barley
AB Hague Barley (Feed)
CDC Austenson Barley (Feed)
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Southside Seeds	Rockglen	306-476-7623	S				
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781	S	F	R		

CDC PEARL (KABULI)

McDougall Acres Farming Corporation	Moose Jaw	306-693-3649	S	F	R	C	
Southside Seeds	Rockglen	306-476-7623		F			

CDC SUNSET (DESI)

McDougall Acres Farming Corporation	Moose Jaw	306-693-3649	S				

CLOVER

ALTASWEDE (SINGLE CUT)

DLF Canada Inc.	Winnipeg	204-633-0088				C	

DAWN

DLF Canada Inc.	Winnipeg	204-633-0088				C	

NORGOLD (YELLOW BLOSSOM)

Mintarra North Farm Ltd.	Imperial	306-963-7888				C	
Meadow Ridge Enterprises Ltd	Saskatoon	306-270-6627				C	

FABA BEAN

CDC 1089

Cornerstone Seed	Welwyn	306-434-7436		F			
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	306-323-4402	S				
Van Bürck Seeds Ltd.	Star City	306-863-4377	S	F			

CDC 1142

Harvest Genetics International Inc.	Saskatoon	204-821-0522			R		
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	306-752-4060			R		
Van Bürck Seeds Ltd.	Star City	306-863-4377	S	F	R		
Wilfing Farms Ltd.	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797		F			

CDC 1310

Dutton Farms Partnership	Paynton	306-441-6799	S				

FABELLE

Starlotte Seeds Ltd.	Naicam	306-380-6216	S	F	R	C	

NAVI

Van Bürck Seeds Ltd.	Star City	306-863-4377	S	F	R		

SNOWBIRD

Cay Seeds	Kinistino	306-864-3696				C	
Dutton Farms Partnership	Paynton	306-441-6799				C	

FESCUE

HYPERBOLA (MEADOW)

DLF Canada Inc.	Winnipeg	204-633-0088				C	

SW MINTO (MEADOW)

Nutrien Ag Solutions(Canada) (Forages)	Carrot River	306-768-3335				C	
CM Seeds	Carrot River	306-768-8565				C	

TENERO (MEADOW)

Dsv Northstar Ltd.	Neepawa	204-476-5241		F			

FLAX

AAC BRIGHT

Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244	S			C	
Tomtene Seed Farm	Birch Hills	306-749-3447	S				
Tomtene Seed Farm	Birch Hills	306-749-3447				C	**

AAC MARVELOUS

Gregoire Seed Farms Ltd.	North Battleford	306-441-7005	S				
KTS Farms Ltd.	Limerick	306-640-8882				C	

CDC DORADO

Hickseed Ltd.	Mossbank	306-229-9517				C	

CDC ESME

Berscheid Brothers Seeds	Lake Lenore	306-368-2602	S	F			
Rugg Seed Farm	Elstow	306-221-9024		F			

CDC GLAS (ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS APPLY)

Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244				C	* **

FLAX

Allan, John Richard	Corning	306-457-7310				C	*
Terre Bonne Seed Farm Ltd.	Melfort	306-921-8594				C	* **
Dutton Farms Partnership	Paynton	306-441-6799				C	*
Gregoire Seed Farms Ltd.	North Battleford	306-441-7005				C	*
Rugg Seed Farm	Elstow	306-221-9024				C	*
CDC KERNEN							
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244		F			**
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	306-323-4402	S		R		
Willner Agri Ltd.	Davidson	306-567-7662	S	F			
CDC ROWLAND							
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244			R		**
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475			R		
R. & R. Allan Farms	Corning	306-736-7262				C	
Ennis Seeds	Glenavon	306-429-2793				C	
Needham, Reginald R.	Oxbow	306-483-5052				C	
Trowell, Kenneth & Larry & Nathan	Saltcoats	306-744-2687	S	F		C	
Greenshields, Grant, Charlotte, Thomas & Callie	Semans	306-746-7336				C	
Beautiful Plain Farm Ltd.	Yellow Grass	306-861-2554			R		
Berscheid Brothers Seeds	Lake Lenore	306-368-2602			R		
Big Dog Seeds Inc.	Oxbow	306-483-2963				C	
Blumer Seed Farm	Dinsmore	306-460-7744				C	
Charabin Seed Farm	North Battleford	306-445-2939				C	
Fenton Seed Farm Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-7543			R		
Lung Seeds Ltd.	Lake Lenore	306-368-2414				C	
Nakonechny Seeds	Ruthilda	306-932-4409			R		
Reisner Farm Ltd.	Limerick	306-642-8666				C	
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781		F	R	C	
Yauck Seed Farm Ltd.	Govan	306-484-4555			R		
CDC SORREL (ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS APPLY)							
Willner Agri Ltd.	Davidson	306-567-7662	S	F			*
OMEGA							
Tez Seeds Inc.	Elrose	306-378-7785				C	

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ANGELO (DIOECIOUS)								
KD Friesen Farm Corp (Saskatchewan)	Laird	604-607-4953			R			
FINOLA (DIOECIOUS)								
Darrell McElroy	Ste. Agathe	204-823-2898				C		
Hempnut (Dioecious)								
Benson, Thomas	Regina	306-540-9339				C		

LENTIL

LENTIL

CDC 6928								
Printz Family Seeds	Gravelbourg	306-648-3511	S	F				
Winny Seeds	Rosetown	306-831-6032		F	R			
CDC 6930								
Condie Seed	Lumsden	306-569-7333	S					
Starquest Farms Ltd.	Hazlet	306-741-6827	S					
CDC 6956								
Southline Ag Services	Climax	306-293-7525		F	R			
CDC 6964								
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475	S	F				
Condie Seed	Lumsden	306-569-7333		F				
CDC 7208								
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415	S					
Condie Seed	Lumsden	306-569-7333	S					
Petruic Seed Company Inc.	Avonlea	306-868-2240	S					
Veikle Seeds Ltd.	Cut Knife	306-398-4714	S					
CDC 7358								
Printz Family Seeds	Gravelbourg	306-648-3511	S					
Southline Ag Services	Climax	306-293-7525		F				
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781	S					

TOMAN AgVentures

VARIETIES

- AAC Hodge VB Wheat
- AAC Hockley Wheat
- AAC Wheatland VB Wheat
- Alotta Wheat
- CDC Oakman VB Wheat
- CDC Durango Barley
- CDC Fraser Barley
- AB Advantage Barley
- CDC Anson milling Oats
- CDC S0-1 Feed Oats
- CDC Nimble Red Lentils

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Govan, SK

Wheat: AAC Starbuck VB, AAC Cameron VB, AAC Leroy VB
Durum: CDC Defy, AAC Weyburn
Barley: CDC Fraser, AAC Connect **Flax:** CDC Rowland
Canola: Canterra Varieties **Peas:** CDC Tollefson
Lentils: CDC Marble (Fr. Gr.), CDC Peridot (Fr. Gr.), Indian Head (Black)

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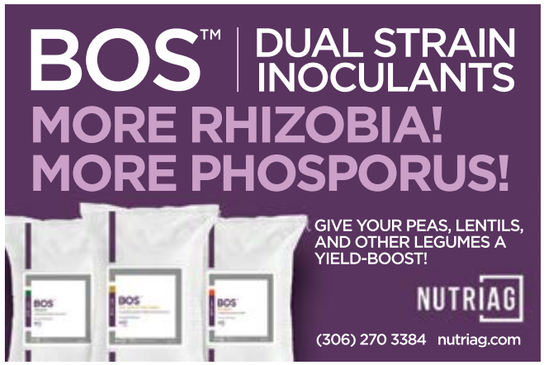
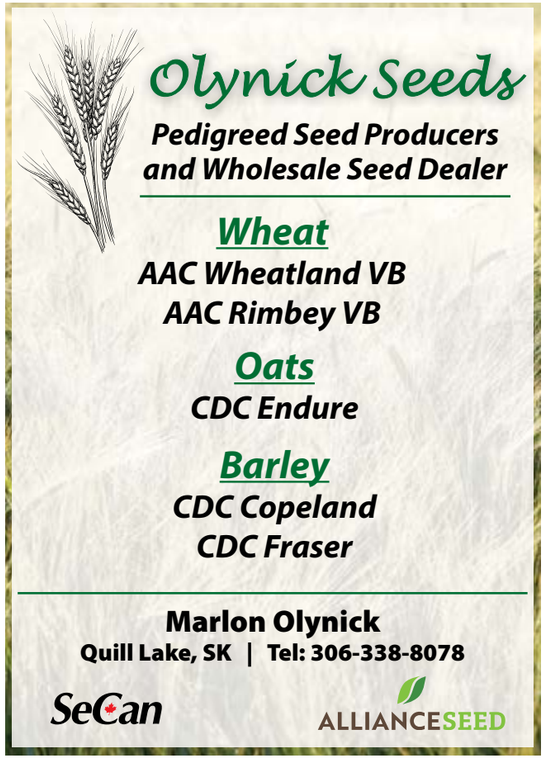
CDC 7757								
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475	S					
Condie Seed	Lumsden	306-569-7333	S					
McDougall Acres Farming Corporation	Moose Jaw	306-693-3649	S					
CDC GREENSTAR (LARGE GREEN)								
Moen Farms Ltd	Cabri	306-587-7452					C	
CDC GRIMM (LARGE GREEN)								
Printz Family Seeds	Gravelbourg	306-648-3511	S	F	R			
Robinson, Oren A., Marlene & Wade	Landis	306-658-4755	S					
Harle, Doug	Regina	306-775-1564		F	R			
Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002	S	F			C	
Condie Seed	Lumsden	306-569-7333					C	
KTS Farms Ltd.	Limerick	306-640-8882	S					
McDougall Acres Farming Corporation	Moose Jaw	306-693-3649	S	F	R		C	
Petruic Seed Company Inc.	Avonlea	306-868-2240	S	F	R			
Reisner Farm Ltd.	Limerick	306-642-8666			R		C	
Simpson Farms Joint Venture	Moose Jaw	306-693-9402	S	F	R		C	
Southside Seeds	Rockglen	306-476-7623		F				
Southwest 6	Regina	306-536-9953		F				
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781	S	F			C	
Willner Agri Ltd.	Davidson	306-567-7662	S	F				
Wylie Farms Ltd.	Biggar	306-948-6045					C	
CDC IMPULSE (SMALL RED)								
Ostafie, Brendan	Canora	306-563-6244		F				
Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002		F				**
Robinson, Oren A., Marlene & Wade	Landis	306-658-4755			R			
Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002					C	**
Craswell Seeds Ltd.	Strasbourg	306-270-9338			R			
Girodat Seeds Ltd.	Shaunavon	306-297-7837					C	
Gizen Farms Ltd.	Prelate	306-628-8127					C	
Nakonechny Seeds	Ruthilda	306-932-4409					C	
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781					C	
CDC JIMINI								
Ostafie, Brendan	Canora	306-563-6244	S					
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475			R			
Greenshields, Grant, Charlotte, Thomas & Callie	Semans	306-746-7336	S	F	R			
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415	S	F	R			
Condie Seed	Lumsden	306-569-7333					C	
Charabin Seed Farm	North Battleford	306-445-2939	S		R			
F&S Farms Ltd.	Moose Jaw	306-759-7888					C	
Hickseed Ltd.	Mossbank	306-229-9517			R		C	
Nakonechny Seeds	Ruthilda	306-932-4409			R			
Nexgen Seeds Ltd	Swift Current	306-750-1701			R		C	
Petruic Seed Company Inc.	Avonlea	306-868-2240	S	F	R			
Shoemaker Ag Ventures Partnership	Gray	306-519-3953					C	
Simpson Farms Joint Venture	Moose Jaw	306-693-9402	S	F	R		C	
Tez Seeds Inc.	Elrose	306-378-7785					C	
Veikle Seeds Ltd.	Cut Knife	306-398-4714	S					
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781	S	F	R		C	
Wylie Farms Ltd.	Biggar	306-948-6045			R			
Cdc Kermit								
Nakonechny Seeds	Ruthilda	306-932-4409	S	F				
CDC LIMA (LARGE GREEN)								
Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002					R	**
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475	S	F	R		C	
Antelope Creek Enterprises Ltd.	Central Butte	306-353-7556					C	
Blumer Seed Farm	Dinsmore	306-460-7744					C	
Condie Seed	Lumsden	306-569-7333			R			
Correction Line Seeds	Ceylon	306-869-5423					C	
KTS Farms Ltd.	Limerick	306-640-8882					C	
LLseeds.ca	Lumsden	306-530-8433					C	

LENTIL

LENTIL

McDougall Acres Farming Corporation	Moose Jaw	306-693-3649	S	F	R	C	
Nakonechny Seeds	Ruthilda	306-932-4409			R		
Nexgen Seeds Ltd	Swift Current	306-750-1701				C	
Southside Seeds	Rockglen	306-476-7623			R		
Willner Agri Ltd.	Davidson	306-567-7662				C	
Winny Seeds	Rosetown	306-831-6032			R		
CDC MARBLE							
Greenshields, Grant, Charlotte, Thomas & Callie	Semans	306-746-7336	S	F	R	C	
Yauck Seed Farm Ltd.	Govan	306-484-4555	S	F		C	
CDC MONARCH (LARGE RED)							
Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002	S	F			
Greenshields, Grant, Charlotte, Thomas & Callie	Semans	306-746-7336	S				
Antelope Creek Enterprises Ltd	Central Butte	306-353-7556		F			
Condie Seed	Lumsden	306-569-7333		F			
Hanley Farms	Regina	306-539-3403		F	R		
McDougall Acres Farming Corporation	Moose Jaw	306-693-3649	S	F			
Meadow Ridge Enterprises Ltd.	Saskatoon	306-270-6627	S				
Nakonechny Seeds	Ruthilda	306-932-4409	S	F			
Simpson Farms Joint Venture	Moose Jaw	306-693-9402		F			
CDC NIMBLE (SMALL RED)							
Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002	S	F	R		
Carvers, Ben	Sedley	306-695-7987				C	
Blumer Seed Farm	Dinsmore	306-460-7744				C	
Charabin Seed Farm	North Battleford	306-445-2939				C	
Nexgen Seeds Ltd.	Swift Current	306-750-1701				C	
Petruic Seed Company Inc.	Avonlea	306-868-2240	S	F	R		
Sundwall Seed Service	Govan	306-484-2010				C	
Toman Agventures Inc.	Guernsey	306-365-8386				C	**
Toman Agventures Inc.	Guernsey	306-365-8386				C	
Veikle Seeds Ltd.	Cut Knife	306-398-4714	S			C	
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781			R		
CDC PERIDOT (FRENCH GREEN)							
Nakonechny Seeds	Ruthilda	306-932-4409			R		
Yauck Seed Farm Ltd.	Govan	306-484-4555	S	F	R		
CDC PROCLAIM (SMALL RED)							
LLseeds.ca	Lumsden	306-530-8433		F	R	C	
CDC REDMOON (SMALL RED)							
Blumer Seed Farm	Dinsmore	306-460-7744	S		R	C	
F&S Farms Ltd.	Moose Jaw	306-759-7888				C	**
Willner Agri Ltd.	Davidson	306-567-7662	S	F		C	
CDC SB-4 (SPANISH BROWN)							
Simpson Farms Joint Venture	Moose Jaw	306-693-9402				C	
CDC SIMMIE (SMALL RED)							
Harle, Doug	Regina	306-775-1564			R		
Wohlgemuth, Mark	Bredenbury	306-744-7722				C	
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475	S	F	R	C	
Carvers, Ben	Sedley	306-695-7987				C	
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415	S	F	R		
Craswell Seeds Ltd.	Strasbourg	306-270-9338				C	
Denis Seed Farms	St. Denis	306-258-2219				C	
Fenton Seed Farm Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-7543			R		
Greenleaf Seed Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-4261			R		
Herle Seed Farm Ltd.	Wilkie	306-843-7696			R		
McArthur Ag Ventures	Watrous	306-230-9853				C	
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781			R		
Winny Seeds	Rosetown	306-831-6032				C	**
Wylie Farms Ltd.	Biggar	306-948-6045			R		
INDIAN HEAD (PLOW DOWN TYPE)							
Nakonechny Seeds	Ruthilda	306-932-4409				C	
Simpson Farms Joint Venture	Moose Jaw	306-693-9402			R	C	
Yauck Seed Farm Ltd.	Govan	306-484-4555			R		





MUSTARD

ANDANTE (SINAPSIS ALBA)							
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475		F		C	
Greenshields, Grant, Charlotte, Thomas & Callie	Semans	306-746-7336				C	
Sundwall Seed Service	Govan	306-484-2010				C	
CENTENNIAL BROWN (BRASSICA JUNCEA)							
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475		F		C	

OATS

AAC DOUGLAS (COVERED)							
Penner, David & Braden	Norquay	306-594-7897			R		
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235				C	
Trowell, Kenneth & Larry & Nathan	Saltcoats	306-744-2687			R	C	
Cornerstone Seed	Welwyn	306-434-7436				C	
Filarczuk Farms	Ituna	306-795-5262				C	
Willner Agri Ltd.	Davidson	306-567-7662	S	F			
AAC NEVILLE							
Heavin Seed Farms	Melfort	306-921-9324		F			
AC MORGAN (YELLOW)							
Terre Bonne Seed Farm Ltd.	Melfort	306-921-8594			R		**
Charabin Seed Farm	North Battleford	306-445-2939				C	
Mannanah Seeds	Sturgis	306-547-7432				C	
Seidle Seed Farm	Medstead	306-342-4377			R		**
Seidle Seed Farm	Medstead	306-342-4377	S			C	
Wilfing Farms Ltd	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797				C	
CDC ANSON							
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244		F			
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235			R		
Terre Bonne Seed Farm Ltd.	Melfort	306-921-8594			R		
G&R Kerber Farms Ltd	Rosthern	306-232-4474			R		
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415	S	F	R		
B4 Seed Ltd	Melfort	306-752-2564			R		
Berscheid Brothers Seeds	Lake Lenore	306-368-2602	S	F		C	
Condie Seed	Lumsden	306-569-7333		F			
Cay Seeds	Kinistino	306-864-3696			R		
Danielson Seeds Inc.	Norquay	306-594-7644			R		
Eskdale Acres Inc.	Leross	306-795-7208				C	
Fenton Seed Farm Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-7543			R		
Ferndale Seeds	Rocanville	306-645-4423		F			
Foundation Seeds	Saskatoon	306-222-0666			R		
Frederick Seeds	Watson	306-287-3977			R		
Greenleaf Seed Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-4261			R		
Hetland Seeds Ltd.	Naicam	306-874-5694			R		
McArthur Ag Ventures	Watrous	306-230-9853			R		
Midland Seed Farms Inc.	Kuroki	306-338-2021	S	F	R		
Sayers Seed Cleaning Ltd.	Delmas	306-481-7686			R		
Seed Farm 23 Inc.	Porcupine Plain	306-814-7705			R		
Seed Source Inc	Archerwill	306-323-4402	S	F	R		
Seidle Seed Farm	Medstead	306-342-4377			R		
Toman Agventures Inc.	Guernsey	306-365-8386				C	
Tomtene Seed Farm	Birch Hills	306-749-3447			R		
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	306-752-4060		F	R		
Van Bürck Seeds Ltd.	Star City	306-863-4377	S	F			
Wilfing Farms Ltd.	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797			R		
Winny Seeds	Rosetown	306-831-6032			R		
CDC ARBORG							
Latrace Farms Ltd.	Caronport	306-693-2626			R		
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244				C	
Terre Bonne Seed Farm Ltd.	Melfort	306-921-8594				C	
Jones, Bradley, Wanda, Tennille & Jennifer	Wadena	306-338-2381	S		R	C	
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415			R		
Berscheid Brothers Seeds	Lake Lenore	306-368-2602				C	
Cay Seeds	Kinistino	306-864-3696				C	
Fenton Seed Farm Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-7543	S	F	R		

Foundation Seeds	Saskatoon	306-222-0666				C	
Frederick Seeds	Watson	306-287-3977				C	
Gaertner Seeds	Tisdale	306-873-4936			R		
Greenleaf Seed Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-4261				C	
KTS Farms Ltd.	Limerick	306-640-8882				C	
Lindgren Seeds	Norquay	306-594-7644				C	
Northeastern Seed Co. Ltd.	Saltcoats	306-744-7708				C	
Seed Farm 23 Inc.	Porcupine Plain	306-814-7705				C	
Toman Agventures Inc.	Guernsey	306-365-8386				C	**
Tomtene Seed Farm	Birch Hills	306-749-3447				C	**
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	306-752-4060			R		
Van Bürck Seeds Ltd.	Star City	306-863-4377				C	
Wilfing Farms Ltd.	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797				C	**
Winny Seeds	Rosetown	306-831-6032				C	**
CDC BALER (FORAGE)							
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	306-752-4060				C	
CDC BYER							
Jones, Bradley, Wanda, Tennille & Jennifer	Wadena	306-338-2381	S	F			
Wilfing Farms Ltd	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797	S	F			
CDC ENDURE (COVERED)							
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235			R		**
Wohlgemuth, Mark	Bredenbury	306-744-7722				C	
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244				C	
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235				C	
Terre Bonne Seed Farm Ltd.	Melfort	306-921-8594				C	**
Terre Bonne Seed Farm Ltd.	Melfort	306-921-8594				C	
Bodnaryk Family Farm	Rhein	306-273-4263				C	
Frederick Seeds	Watson	306-287-3977				C	
Gaertner Seeds	Tisdale	306-873-4936		F			
Greenleaf Seed Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-4261			R		
McDougall Acres Farming Corporation	Moose Jaw	306-693-3649				C	
Olynick Seeds	Quill Lake	306-338-8078				C	
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	306-323-4402				C	
Seidle Seed Farm	Medstead	306-342-4377			R		
Seidle Seed Farm	Medstead	306-342-4377		F			**
Sunset Road Seeds	Richard	306-481-5268			R		
Webster Seed Farm	Welwyn	306-435-7148			R		
Wilfing Farms Ltd	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797				C	**
Wilfing Farms Ltd	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797				C	
CDC HAYMAKER (COVERED)							
Woroschuk, Andrew	Calder	306-742-4682			R		
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244			R		**
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235			R		
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475	S	F	R	C	
G&R Kerber Farms Ltd.	Rosthern	306-232-4474			R	C	
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415	S	F		C	
Bodnaryk Family Farm	Rhein	306-273-4263	S	F		C	
CM Seeds	Carrot River	306-768-8565				C	
Hickseed Ltd.	Mossbank	306-229-9517				C	
Sayers Seed Cleaning Ltd.	Delmas	306-481-7686				C	
CDC MORRISON							
Greenleaf Seed Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-4261				C	
Seed Source Inc	Archerwill	306-323-4402				C	
CDC RUFFIAN							
Jones, Bradley, Wanda, Tennille & Jennifer	Wadena	306-338-2381	S	F	R		
CDC SO-I							
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235				C	**
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415	S	F	R		
Toman Agventures Inc.	Guernsey	306-365-8386			R	C	**
CDC WESTGATE (FORAGE)							
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235	S				
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475	S				

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CS CAMDEN							
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235				C	
CM Seeds	Carrot River	306-768-8565				C	
Foundation Seeds	Saskatoon	306-222-0666			R	C	
Frederick Seeds	Watson	306-287-3977				C	
Greenleaf Seed Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-4261				C	
Hetland Seeds Ltd.	Naicam	306-874-5694				C	
Lung Seeds Ltd.	Lake Lenore	306-368-2414			R		
South Seeds	Melfort	306-752-9840			R		
Southline Ag Services	Climax	306-293-7525				C	
ORE BOOST (FORAGE)							
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244		F			
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475	S	F			
Foundation Seeds	Saskatoon	306-222-0666			R		
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	306-752-4060		F			
ORE RUMINATOR (FORAGE)							
LaForge Farms Ltd.	Swift Current	306-773-0924			R		
SUMMIT (COVERED)							
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244				C	**
TRIACTOR							
CM Seeds	Carrot River	306-768-8565				C	
Lung Seeds Ltd.	Lake Lenore	306-368-2414				C	

AAC ABERDEEN (YELLOW)							
Bodnaryk Family Farm	Rhein	306-273-4263			R		
AAC ARDILL (YELLOW)							
Hickseed Ltd.	Mossbank	306-229-9517			R		
AAC BEYOND (YELLOW)							
Condie Seed	Lumsden	306-569-7333			R		
Cornerstone Seed	Welwyn	306-434-7436	S	F	R		
Greenleaf Seed Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-4261	S	F	R		
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	306-323-4402		F	R		
Sunset Road Seeds	Richard	306-481-5268				C	
Wylie Farms Ltd.	Biggar	306-948-6045				C	
AAC CARVER (YELLOW)							
Cornerstone Seed	Welwyn	306-434-7436			R		
Greenleaf Seed Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-4261	S	F	R		
Je-Jo Farms Ltd.	Glaslyn	306-342-7789			R		
Nexgen Seeds Ltd	Swift Current	306-750-1701				C	
Townview Seeds Limited	Richmound	306-661-7649				C	
AAC CHROME (YELLOW)							
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235			R	C	
Craswell Seeds Ltd.	Strasbourg	306-270-9338				C	
Lindgren Seeds	Norquay	306-594-7644				C	
McArthur Ag Ventures	Watrous	306-230-9853			R		
McDougall Acres Farming Corporation	Moose Jaw	306-693-3649			R		
Seed Farm 23 Inc.	Porcupine Plain	306-814-7705				C	
Wilfing Farms Ltd.	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797				C	
AAC JULIUS (YELLOW)							
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235				C	
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475	S	F	R	C	
Carvers, Ben	Sedley	306-695-7987				C	
B4 Seed Ltd	Melfort	306-752-2564			R		
Condie Seed	Lumsden	306-569-7333			R		
Cay Seeds	Kinistino	306-864-3696				C	
Charabin Seed Farm	North Battleford	306-445-2939	S	F	R		
Craswell Seeds Ltd.	Strasbourg	306-270-9338	S	F	R		
Denis Seed Farms	St. Denis	306-258-2219			R		
DR Huber Farms Ltd.	Landis	306-658-4200			R		
Edwards Farm Co. Ltd.	Nokomis	306-528-7809			R		
Ferndale Seeds	Rocanville	306-645-4423			R	C	
Foundation Seeds	Saskatoon	306-222-0666				C	
Girodat Seeds Ltd.	Shaunavon	306-297-7837			R		
Greenleaf Seed Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-4261				C	

PEAS

Herle Seed Farm Ltd.	Wilkie	306-843-7696			R		
Hyndman Seed Farms Ltd.	Balcarres	306-331-8168				C	
Lakeside Seeds	Wynyard	306-554-2078				C	
McArthur Ag Ventures	Watrous	306-230-9853			R		
McDougall Acres Farming Corporation	Moose Jaw	306-693-3649	S	F	R	C	
Midland Seed Farms Inc.	Kuroki	306-338-2021				C	
Nexgen Seeds Ltd.	Swift Current	306-750-1701				C	
Redvers Agricultural & Supply Ltd.	Redvers	306-452-8078				C	
Sayers Seed Cleaning Ltd.	Delmas	306-481-7686			R		
Seed Farm 23 Inc.	Porcupine Plain	306-814-7705			R		
Shewchuk Seeds	Blaine Lake	306-290-7816			R		
Veikle Seeds Ltd.	Cut Knife	306-398-4714			R		
Winny Seeds	Rosetown	306-831-6032			R		
Wylie Farms Ltd.	Biggar	306-948-6045			R		
AAC MCMURPHY (YELLOW)							
Shewchuk Seeds	Blaine Lake	306-290-7816	S	F			
AAC PROFIT (YELLOW)							
Cay Seeds	Kinistino	306-864-3696				C	
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	306-323-4402				C	
Wilfing Farms Ltd.	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797				C	
BOOST (YELLOW)							
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475			R		
Dutton Farms Partnership	Paynton	306-441-6799			R		
Greenleaf Seeds Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-4261			R		
LLseeds.ca	Lumsden	306-530-8433			R		
CDC ACER (MAPLE TYPE)							
Fenton Seed Farm Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-7543	S	F	R		
CDC AMARILLO (YELLOW)							
Allan, John Richard	Corning	306-457-7310				C	
CDC BLAZER (MAPLE TYPE)							
Ostafie, Brendan	Canora	306-563-6244			R		
Greenshields, Grant, Charlotte, Thomas & Callie	Semans	306-746-7336	S			C	
Blumer Seed Farm	Dinsmore	306-460-7744				C	
G&R Seeds	Osler	306-222-2967	S				
Greenleaf Seeds Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-4261				C	
Simpson Farms Joint Venture	Moose Jaw	306-693-9402	S				
Tez Seeds Inc.	Elrose	306-378-7785				C	
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	306-752-4060	S				
CDC BOUNDLESS (YELLOW)							
Berscheid Brothers Seeds	Lake Lenore	306-368-2602	S	F			
Reisner Farm Ltd.	Limerick	306-642-8666	S	F			
CDC CANARY (YELLOW)							
Tebbutt, Gregg & Blake D.	Nipawin	306-862-9730				C	
Wakefield Seeds	Maidstone	780-872-2394				C	
CDC CITRINE (YELLOW)							
R. & R. Allan Farms	Corning	306-736-7262			R		
Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002	S	F	R		
Robinson, Oren A., Marlene & Wade	Landis	306-658-4755	S	F			
Youzwa, Donald	Nipawin	306-862-7678			R		
Tebbutt, Gregg & Blake D.	Nipawin	306-862-9730	S	F			
Greenshields, Grant, Charlotte, Thomas & Callie	Semans	306-746-7336			R		
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415	S	F	R		
Denis Seed Farms	St. Denis	306-258-2219			R		
Dutton Farms Partnership	Paynton	306-441-6799			R		
Hanley Farms	Regina	306-539-3403		F	R		
Kemper Seeds Ltd.	Fulda	306-231-7450			R		
Meadow Ridge Enterprises Ltd.	Saskatoon	306-270-6627	S				
Medernach Farms Ltd.	Cudworth	306-256-3991			R		
Rugg Seed Farm	Elstow	306-221-9024	S	F	R		
Veikle Seeds Ltd.	Cut Knife	306-398-4714				C	
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781	S	F	R		
Willner Agri Ltd.	Davidson	306-567-7662	S	F	R		

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DURUM: AAC SCHRADER, AAC STRONGHOLD, AAC GOLDNET, CDC DEFY
WHEAT: NEW AAC GALORE VB, NEW CDC ENVY, NEW ALOTTA, AAC HOCKLEY, AAC WHEATLAND VB, CDC ADAMANT VB
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BARLEY: AC Connect, CDC Churchill
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CDC ENGAGE (YELLOW)							
Bodnaryk Family Farm	Rhein	306-273-4263	S	F			
Cornerstone Seed	Welwyn	306-434-7436	S	F			
CDC FOREST (GREEN)							
Ostafie, Brendan	Canora	306-563-6244			R		**
Wohlgemuth, Mark	Bredenbury	306-744-7722				C	
Berscheid Brothers Seeds	Lake Lenore	306-368-2602				C	
Big Dog Seeds Inc.	Oxbow	306-483-2963				C	
Blumer Seed Farm	Dinsmore	306-460-7744				C	
LLseeds.ca	Lumsden	306-530-8433			R		
Veikle Bros. Farm Inc.	Cut Knife	306-398-7688	S				
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781			R	C	
CDC GREENWATER (GREEN)							
Jones, Bradley, Wanda, Tennille & Jennifer	Wadena	306-338-2381			R		
CDC HICKIE (YELLOW)							
Ostafie, Brendan	Canora	306-563-6244		F			
Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002			R		**
Penner, David & Braden	Norquay	306-594-7897			R		
Harle, Doug	Regina	306-775-1564			R		
Allan, John Richard	Corning	306-457-7310				C	
Trowell, Kenneth & Larry & Nathan	Saltcoats	306-744-2687	S	F		C	
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415	S	F	R		
Berscheid Brothers Seeds	Lake Lenore	306-368-2602			R		
Condie Seed	Lumsden	306-569-7333				C	
Cornerstone Seed	Welwyn	306-434-7436	S	F			
Denis Seed Farms	St. Denis	306-258-2219				C	
Dutton Farms Partnership	Paynton	306-441-6799				C	
Fenton Seed Farm Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-7543			R		
Foundation Seeds	Saskatoon	306-222-0666				C	
Gerry Farms Inc.	Creelman	306-457-7720			R	C	
Girodat Seeds Ltd.	Shaunavon	306-297-7837				C	
Hanley Farms	Regina	306-539-3403			R		
Mannanah Seeds	Sturgis	306-547-7432				C	
McDougall Acres Farming Corporation	Moose Jaw	306-693-3649	S	F	R	C	
Meadow Ridge Enterprises Ltd	Saskatoon	306-270-6627				C	
Prairieview Seeds	Wadena	306-338-8087				C	
Reisner Farm Ltd.	Limerick	306-642-8666			R	C	
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	306-323-4402			R		
Tez Seeds Inc.	Elrose	306-378-7785				C	
CDC HUSKIE (GREEN)							
Ostafie, Brendan	Canora	306-563-6244	S				
Greenshields, Grant, Charlotte, Thomas & Callie	Semans	306-746-7336	S		R		
Jones, Bradley, Wanda, Tennille & Jennifer	Wadena	306-338-2381	S				
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415	S				
Berscheid Brothers Seeds	Lake Lenore	306-368-2602	S	F			
Big Dog Seeds Inc.	Oxbow	306-483-2963	S	F			
Blumer Seed Farm	Dinsmore	306-460-7744	S	F			
Foundation Seeds	Saskatoon	306-222-0666	S				
Gregoire Seed Farms Ltd.	North Battleford	306-441-7005	S	F			
LLseeds.ca	Lumsden	306-530-8433	S				
Meadow Ridge Enterprises Ltd.	Saskatoon	306-270-6627		F			
Medernach Farms Ltd.	Cudworth	306-256-3991		F			
Veikle Seeds Ltd.	Cut Knife	306-398-4714		F			
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781	S	F			
CDC INCA (YELLOW)							
Ostafie, Brendan	Canora	306-563-6244				C	**
CDC LEWOCHKO (YELLOW)							
Ostafie, Brendan	Canora	306-563-6244			R		**
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415		F	R		
Fraser Agro Ltd.	Churchbridge	306-745-7858				C	
Northeastern Seed Co. Ltd.	Saltcoats	306-744-7708				C	
Rugg Seed Farm	Elstow	306-221-9024			R		

PEAS

CDC LIMERICK (GREEN)							
Dutton Farms Partnership	Paynton	306-441-6799			R		
Veikle Seeds Ltd.	Cut Knife	306-398-4714				C	
CDC MOSAIC (MAPLE)							
Greenshields, Grant, Charlotte, Thomas & Callie	Semans	306-746-7336				C	
G&R Seeds	Osler	306-222-2967	S	F	R	C	
Je-Jo Farms Ltd.	Glaslyn	306-342-7789			R		
Nothern Oak Acres Ltd.	Saskatoon	306-239-4811				C	
CDC RAEZER (GREEN)							
Ostafie, Brendan	Canora	306-563-6244		F			**
CDC RIDER (GREEN)							
Starlotte Seeds Ltd.	Naicam	306-380-6216	S	F	R		
Jones, Bradley, Wanda, Tennille & Jennifer	Wadena	306-338-2381	S	F			
Gregoire Seed Farms Ltd.	North Battleford	306-441-7005		F	R		
Meadow Ridge Enterprises Ltd	Saskatoon	306-270-6627			R		
Prairieview Seeds	Wadena	306-338-8087			R		
Veikle Bros. Farm Inc.	Cut Knife	306-398-7688			R		
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781	S	F	R		
CDC SPECTRUM (YELLOW)							
Woroschuk, Andrew	Calder	306-742-4682			R		
Carvers, Ben	Sedley	306-695-7987			R		
Buziak Seed Farm	Mayfair	306-441-7253				C	
Harle, Doug	Regina	306-775-1564				C	
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415			R		
Cay Seeds	Kinistino	306-864-3696				C	
Charabin Seed Farm	North Battleford	306-445-2939				C	
Fenton Seed Farm Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-7543		F			**
Lakeside Seeds	Wynyard	306-554-2078			R		
Veikle Seeds Ltd.	Cut Knife	306-398-4714				C	
CDC SPRUCE (GREEN)							
Terre Bonne Seed Farm Ltd.	Melfort	306-921-8594				C	
Starlotte Seeds Ltd.	Naicam	306-380-6216				C	
CDC TOLLEFSON (YELLOW)							
Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002			R		**
Wohlgemuth, Mark	Bredenbury	306-744-7722				C	
Ostafie, Brendan	Canora	306-563-6244				C	
R. & R. Allan Farms	Corning	306-736-7262				C	
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235				C	
Carvers, Ben	Sedley	306-695-7987				C	
Big Dog Seeds Inc.	Oxbow	306-483-2963			R		
Eskdale Acres Inc.	Leross	306-795-7493				C	
Fenton Seed Farm Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-7543	S	F	R	C	
Foundation Seeds	Saskatoon	306-222-0666				C	
Hickseed Ltd.	Mossbank	306-229-9517				C	
KD Friesen Farm Corp (Saskatchewan)	Laird	604-607-4953				C	
Larsen Seeds	Aylsham	306-862-6649				C	
Northeastern Seed Co. Ltd.	Saltcoats	306-744-7708	S	F			
Seed Farm 23 Inc.	Porcupine Plain	306-814-7705				C	
Shewchuk Seeds	Blaine Lake	306-290-7816				C	
Veikle Seeds Ltd.	Cut Knife	306-398-4714				C	
Wakefield Seeds	Maidstone	780-872-2394	S	F		C	
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781	S	F	R	C	
Wilfing Farms Ltd.	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797		F	R		
Willner Agri Ltd.	Davidson	306-567-7662	S	F	R		
Yauck Seed Farm Ltd.	Govan	306-484-4555			R	C	
DL DELICIOUS (FORAGE)							
Van Bürck Seeds Ltd.	Star City	306-863-4377		F			
DL GOLDEYE (FORAGE)							
Van Bürck Seeds Ltd.	Star City	306-863-4377			R		
PROSTAR (YELLOW)							
Greenleaf Seeds Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-4261	S	F	R		
Herle Seed Farm Ltd.	Wilkie	306-843-7696				C	
Tomtene Seed Farm	Birch Hills	306-749-3447		F			**

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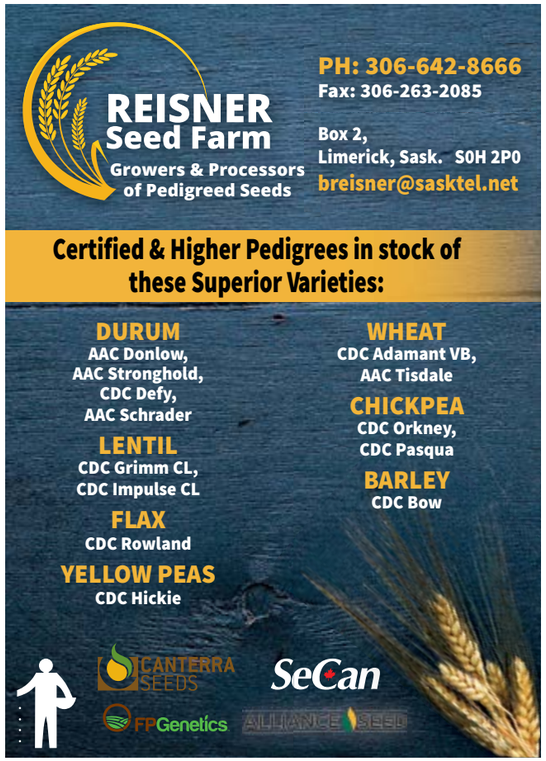

RUBICON (FORAGE)							
Van Bürck Seeds Ltd.	Star City	306-863-4377	S	F			
RAPESEED AND CANOLA							
L340PC (BRASSICA NAPUS)							
BASF Canada Inc. (Sk)	Lethbridge	877-371-2273				C	
L345PC (BRASSICA NAPUS)							
BASF Canada Inc. (Sk)	Lethbridge	877-371-2273				C	
RYE							
GAZELLE (SPRING)							
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	306-752-4060		F		C	
HAZLET (WINTER)							
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244			R		**
Sayers Seed Cleaning Ltd	Delmas	306-481-7686				C	
SOYBEANS							
Oac Prudence							
Big Dog Seeds Inc.	Oxbow	306-483-2963			R		
TIMOTHY							
ARLAKA							
DLF Canada Inc.	Winnipeg	204-633-0088				C	
CDC TIZNOW							
Nutrien Ag Solutions(Canada) (Forages)	Carrot River	306-768-3335		F			
CLIMAX							
Nutrien Ag Solutions(Canada) (Forages)	Carrot River	306-768-3335				C	
DLF Canada Inc.	Winnipeg	204-633-0088				C	
COMER							
DLF Canada Inc.	Winnipeg	204-633-0088				C	
COMTAL							
DLF Canada Inc.	Winnipeg	204-633-0088				C	
SUMMERGRAZE							
Dlf Canada Inc.	Winnipeg	204-633-0088				C	
TRITICALE							
AAC DELIGHT (SPRING)							
Hickseed Ltd.	Mossbank	306-229-9517				C	
AB SNOWCAT (WINTER)							
Southline Ag Services	Climax	306-293-7525			R		
AB STAMPEDER (SPRING)							
Girodat Seeds Ltd.	Shaunavon	306-297-7837				C	
BUNKER (SPRING)							
Girodat Seeds Ltd.	Shaunavon	306-297-7837				C	
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	306-752-4060		F			
WHEAT							
AAC ALIDA - AAC BRANDON (CWRS)							
Woroschuk, Andrew	Calder	306-742-4682				C	*
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244				C	* **
Big Dog Seeds Inc.	Oxbow	306-483-2963				C	*
Dr Huber Farms Ltd.	Landis	306-658-4200				C	* **
Gaertner Seeds	Tisdale	306-873-4936			R		*
AAC AWESOME - AC ANDREW (CWSP)							
Blyth, Darran	Waseca	780-205-2677				C	*
Correction Line Seeds	Ceylon	306-869-5423				C	*
LaForge Farms Ltd.	Swift Current	306-773-0924				C	*
Sayers Seed Cleaning Ltd.	Delmas	306-481-7686				C	*
Veikle Seeds Ltd.	Cut Knife	306-398-4714			R		*
AAC BRANDON (CWRS)							
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244			R		**
Carvers, Ben	Sedley	306-695-7987			R		
Allan, John Richard	Corning	306-457-7310				C	
Needham, Reginald R.	Oxbow	306-483-5052				C	
Big Dog Seeds Inc.	Oxbow	306-483-2963				C	
Cornerstone Seed	Welwyn	306-434-7436			R		

WHEAT

G & G Edmunds Farms Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-8686				C		
LLseeds.ca	Lumsden	306-530-8433			R			
Nakonechny Seeds	Ruthilda	306-932-4409			R			
AAC BRIGHAM - AAC SCHRADER (DURUM)								
Craswell Seeds Ltd.	Strasbourg	306-270-9338	S	F			*	
AAC BROADACRES - AAC BRANDON (CWRS)								
Danielson Seeds Inc.	Norquay	306-594-7644			R		*	
Heavin Seed Farms	Melfort	306-921-6440				C	*	
AAC CAMERON - CARBERRY (CWRS)								
CM Seeds	Carrot River	306-768-8565			R		*	**
Greenleaf Seed Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-4261				C	*	
Yauck Seed Farm Ltd.	Govan	306-484-4555				C	*	
AAC COLDFRONT (WINTER)								
McDougall Acres Farming Corporation	Moose Jaw	306-693-3649	S	F	R			
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781	S	F	R			
AAC DARBY - AAC HASSLER (CWRS)								
Charabin Seed Farm	North Battleford	306-445-2939			R		*	
AAC DONLOW (DURUM)								
Printz Family Seeds	Gravelbourg	306-648-3511				C		
Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002				C	**	
Condie Seed	Lumsden	306-569-7333				C		
Southline Ag Services	Climax	306-293-7525			R	C		
Winny Seeds	Rosetown	306-831-6032				C		
AAC FORAY - AAC PENHOLD (CPSR)								
Wilfing Farms Ltd	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797				C	*	
AAC FRONTIER (DURUM)								
Willner Agri Ltd.	Davidson	306-567-7662	S					
AAC GOLDNET (DURUM)								
Townview Seeds Limited	Richmound	306-661-7649				C		
Winny Seeds	Rosetown	306-831-6032			R		**	
AAC GOLDRUSH (WINTER)								
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235			R		**	
McDougall Acres Farming Corporation	Moose Jaw	306-693-3649			R			
AAC GRAINLAND (DURUM)								
Printz Family Seeds	Gravelbourg	306-648-3511				C		
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475			R	C		
Starquest Farms Ltd.	Hazlet	306-741-6827				C		
Tez Seeds Inc.	Elrose	306-378-7785				C		
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781			R		**	
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781				C	**	
AAC HASSLER (CWRS)								
Charabin Seed Farm	North Battleford	306-445-2939			R			
AAC HOCKLEY (CWRS)								
Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002	S	F	R			
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244				C		
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235				C		
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475				C		
Charabin Seed Farm	North Battleford	306-445-2939				C		
Craswell Seeds Ltd.	Strasbourg	306-270-9338			R	C		
Edwards Farm Co. Ltd.	Nokomis	306-528-7809				C		
Ferndale Seeds	Rocanville	306-645-4423			R			
Gregoire Seed Farms Ltd.	North Battleford	306-441-7005				C		
Herle Seed Farm Ltd.	Wilkie	306-843-7696				C	**	
Hyndman Seed Farms Ltd.	Balcarres	306-331-8168				C		
KTS Farms Ltd.	Limerick	306-640-8882				C		
Lakeside Seeds	Wynyard	306-554-2078			R			
Lindgren Seeds	Norquay	306-594-7644		F		C		
Seed Farm 23 Inc.	Porcupine Plain	306-814-7705			R			
Shewchuk Seeds	Blaine Lake	306-290-7816	S	F		C		
Wakefield Seeds	Maidstone	780-872-2394	S	F				
Wilfing Farms Ltd.	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797				C		
Winny Seeds	Rosetown	306-831-6032			R		**	

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WHEAT

AAC HODGE - AAC HOCKLEY (CWRS)								
Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002	S	F	R		*	
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244				C	*	
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235				C	*	
Buziak Seed Farm	Mayfair	306-441-7253				C	*	
Tebbutt, Gregg & Blake D.	Nipawin	306-862-9730				C	*	
Carvers, Ben	Sedley	306-695-7987				C	*	
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415		F	R		*	
B4 Seed Ltd	Melfort	306-752-2564				C	*	
Berscheid Brothers Seeds	Lake Lenore	306-368-2602			R		*	
Cay Seeds	Kinistino	306-864-3696	S	F	R		*	
Charabin Seed Farm	North Battleford	306-445-2939				C	*	
Denis Seed Farms	St. Denis	306-258-2219				C	*	
Eskdale Acres Inc.	Leross	306-795-7208				C	*	
Fenton Seed Farm Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-7543	S	F	R	C	*	
Ferndale Seeds	Rocanville	306-645-4423				C	*	
Fraser Agro Ltd.	Churchbridge	306-745-7858				C	*	
Frederick Seeds	Watson	306-287-3977				C	*	
Greenleaf Seed Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-4261				C	*	
Herle Seed Farm Ltd.	Wilkie	306-843-7696				C	*	
Hyndman Seed Farms Ltd.	Balcarres	306-331-8168				C	*	
Josuttes Holdings Ltd.	Paradise Hill	306-248-7077			R		*	
Lakeside Seeds	Wynyard	306-554-2078			R		*	
Northeastern Seed Co. Ltd.	Saltcoats	306-744-7708			R		*	
Redvers Agricultural & Supply Ltd.	Redvers	306-452-8078			R		*	
Seed Farm 23 Inc.	Porcupine Plain	306-814-7705				C	*	
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	306-323-4402				C	*	
Sundwall Seed Service	Govan	306-484-2010				C	*	
Tomtene Seed Farm	Birch Hills	306-749-3447				C	*	**
Van Bürck Seeds Ltd.	Star City	306-863-4377	S	F	R		*	
Veikle Seeds Ltd.	Cut Knife	306-398-4714	S	F		C	*	
Wakefield Seeds	Maidstone	780-872-2394	S	F		C	*	
Wilfing Farms Ltd.	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797				C	*	
Winny Seeds	Rosetown	306-831-6032				C	*	
AAC ICEBERG (CWHWS)								
Girodat Seeds Ltd.	Shaunavon	306-297-7837				C		
AAC LEROY - AAC REDBERRY (CWRS)								
G&R Kerber Farms Ltd.	Rosthern	306-232-4474				C	*	
Denis Seed Farms	St. Denis	306-258-2219				C	*	
Greenleaf Seed Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-4261				C	*	
Yauck Seed Farm Ltd.	Govan	306-484-4555				C	*	
AAC OAKMAN - AAC BRANDON (CWRS)								
Kondratowicz, Frank	Unity	306-228-7809			R		*	
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415	S		R		*	
Blumer Seed Farm	Dinsmore	306-460-7744			R		*	
Condie Seed	Lumsden	306-569-7333	S		R		*	
DR Huber Farms Ltd.	Landis	306-658-4200			R		*	
McArthur Ag Ventures	Watrous	306-230-9853			R		*	
Northeastern Seed Co. Ltd.	Saltcoats	306-744-7708		F			*	
Reisner Farm Ltd.	Limerick	306-642-8666	S		R		*	
Rugg Seed Farm	Elstow	306-221-9024			R		*	
Toman Agventures Inc.	Guernsey	306-365-8386			R		*	
Veikle Bros. Farm Inc.	Cut Knife	306-398-7688	S				*	
Wylie Farms Ltd.	Biggar	306-948-6045	S		R		*	
AAC OVERDRIVE								
Big Dog Seeds Inc.	Oxbow	306-483-2963	S	F				
AAC PARAMOUNT - AC ANDREW (CWSWS)								
Dutton Farms Partnership	Paynton	306-441-6799				C	*	
Herle Seed Farm Ltd.	Wilkie	306-843-7696				C	*	**
Wakefield Seeds	Maidstone	780-872-2394		F		C	*	
AAC PENHOLD (CPSR)								
Je-Jo Farms Ltd.	Glaslyn	306-342-7789				C	**	
Wilfing Farms Ltd	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797			R	C		

AAC REDBERRY (CWRS)								
Mannanah Seeds	Sturgis	306-547-7432				C		
AAC RIMBEY - AAC PENHOLD (CSPR)								
Starlotte Seeds Ltd.	Naicam	306-380-6216				C	*	
Olynick Seeds	Quill Lake	306-338-8078			R		*	**
Prairieview Seeds	Wadena	306-338-8087			R		*	
Seed Farm 23 Inc.	Porcupine Plain	306-814-7705			R		*	
Wilfing Farms Ltd.	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797			R		*	
AAC RUSSELL - AAC BRANDON (CWRS)								
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235				C	*	
Tebbutt, Gregg & Blake D.	Nipawin	306-862-9730				C	*	
Lindgren Seeds	Norquay	306-594-7644				C	*	
Sayers Seed Cleaning Ltd.	Delmas	306-481-7686				C	*	
AAC SCHRADER (DURUM)								
Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002	S	F	R			
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475			R			
Printz Family Seeds	Gravelbourg	306-648-3511				C		
Carvers, Ben	Sedley	306-695-7987				C		
Condie Seed	Lumsden	306-569-7333				C		
Craswell Seeds Ltd.	Strasbourg	306-270-9338			R			
Girodat Seeds Ltd.	Shaunavon	306-297-7837				C		
KTS Farms Ltd.	Limerick	306-640-8882			R	C		
McArthur Ag Ventures	Watrous	306-230-9853				C		
McDougall Acres Farming Corporation	Moose Jaw	306-693-3649			R			
Nexgen Seeds Ltd.	Swift Current	306-750-1701				C		
Petruic Seed Company Inc.	Avonlea	306-868-2240				C		
Redvers Agricultural & Supply Ltd.	Redvers	306-452-8078				C		
Reisner Farm Ltd.	Limerick	306-642-8666			R			
Riviere Ag Seeds Ltd.	Radville	306-869-7629				C		
Simpson Farms Joint Venture	Moose Jaw	306-693-9402	S	F				
Sundwall Seed Service	Govan	306-484-2010				C		
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	306-752-4060			R			
Winny Seeds	Rosetown	306-831-6032				C		
AAC SPIKE (CWRS)								
Foundation Seeds	Saskatoon	306-222-0666		F				
AAC STARBUCK - AAC BRANDON (CWRS)								
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244				C	*	
Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002				C	*	**
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235				C	*	**
Marcotte, Raymond W.	Kinistino	306-864-2948				C	*	
Terre Bonne Seed Farm Ltd.	Melfort	306-921-8594				C	*	
Starlotte Seeds Ltd.	Naicam	306-380-6216				C	*	
Tebbutt, Gregg & Blake D.	Nipawin	306-862-9730				C	*	
G&R Kerber Farms Ltd	Rosthern	306-232-4474				C	*	
Carvers, Ben	Sedley	306-695-7987				C	*	
Greenshields, Grant, Charlotte, Thomas & Callie	Semans	306-746-7336				C	*	
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415		F	R		*	
Berscheid Brothers Seeds	Lake Lenore	306-368-2602			R		*	
Big Dog Seeds Inc.	Oxbow	306-483-2963			R	C	*	
Blumer Seed Farm	Dinsmore	306-460-7744				C	*	
Cay Seeds	Kinistino	306-864-3696	S	F	R	C	*	
CM Seeds	Carrot River	306-768-8565				C	*	
Cornerstone Seed	Welwyn	306-434-7436				C	*	
Craswell Seeds Ltd.	Strasbourg	306-270-9338			R		*	
Dr Huber Farms Ltd.	Landis	306-658-4200				C	*	
Eskdale Acres Inc.	Leross	306-795-7208				C	*	
Ferndale Seeds	Rocanville	306-645-4423				C	*	
Filarczuk Farms	Ituna	306-795-5262				C	*	
Frederick Seeds	Watson	306-287-3977			R	C	*	
G & G Edmunds Farms Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-8686			R		*	
G&R Seeds	Osler	306-222-2967			R		*	

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Heavin Seed Farms	Melfort	306-921-9324	S	F	R	C	*	
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Lakeside Seeds	Wynyard	306-554-2078	S	F	R	C	*	
Lung Seeds Ltd.	Lake Lenore	306-368-2414			R		*	
Mannanah Seeds	Sturgis	306-547-7432				C	*	
McArthur Ag Ventures	Watrous	306-230-9853				C	*	
Medernach Farms Ltd.	Cudworth	306-256-3991			R		*	
Midland Seed Farms Inc.	Kuroki	306-338-2021				C	*	
Nakonechny Seeds	Ruthilda	306-932-4409			R		*	
Prairieview Seeds	Wadena	306-338-8087				C	*	
Rempel Seeds Inc.	Nipawin	306-873-7376				C	*	
Rugg Seed Farm	Elstow	306-221-9024			R		*	
Seed Farm 23 Inc.	Porcupine Plain	306-814-7705				C	*	
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	306-323-4402			R		*	
South Seeds	Melfort	306-752-9840			R	C	*	
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Tomtene Seed Farm	Birch Hills	306-749-3447			R		*	
Van Bürck Seeds Ltd.	Star City	306-863-4377		F	R		*	
Webster Seed Farm	Welwyn	306-435-7148				C	*	
Winny Seeds	Rosetown	306-831-6032				C	*	**
Wylie Farms Ltd.	Biggar	306-948-6045			R	C	*	
Yauck Seed Farm Ltd.	Govan	306-484-4555			R	C	*	
AAC STOUGHTON - AAC WESTKING (CWRS)								
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244	S				*	
Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002	S				*	
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235		F			*	
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Trowell, Kenneth & Larry & Nathan	Saltcoats	306-744-2687	S	F			*	
Greenshields, Grant, Charlotte, Thomas & Callie	Semans	306-746-7336		F			*	
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415	S	F			*	
Berscheid Brothers Seeds	Lake Lenore	306-368-2602	S	F			*	
Blumer Seed Farm	Dinsmore	306-460-7744	S				*	
Bodnaryk Family Farm	Rhein	306-273-4263	S	F			*	
Condie Seed	Lumsden	306-569-7333		F			*	
Charabin Seed Farm	North Battleford	306-445-2939	S				*	
Cornerstone Seed	Welwyn	306-434-7436	S				*	
Danielson Seeds Inc.	Norquay	306-594-7644	S	F			*	
Dr Huber Farms Ltd.	Landis	306-658-4200		F			*	
Ferndale Seeds	Rocanville	306-645-4423	S	F			*	
G&R Seeds	Osler	306-222-2967	S	F			*	
Greenleaf Seed Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-4261	S				*	
Heavin Seed Farms	Melfort	306-921-6440	S	F			*	
Herle Seed Farm Ltd.	Wilkie	306-843-7696	S				*	
Lung Seeds Ltd.	Lake Lenore	306-368-2414		F			*	
Medernach Farms Ltd.	Cudworth	306-256-3991	S	F			*	
Midland Seed Farms Inc.	Kuroki	306-338-2021	S	F			*	
Nakonechny Seeds	Ruthilda	306-932-4409	S	F			*	
Prairieview Seeds	Wadena	306-338-8087		F			*	
Rempel Seeds Inc.	Nipawin	306-873-7376	S				*	
Rugg Seed Farm	Elstow	306-221-9024	S				*	
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	306-323-4402	S				*	
Tomtene Seed Farm	Birch Hills	306-749-3447	S	F			*	
Veikle Seeds Ltd.	Cut Knife	306-398-4714	S				*	
Webster Seed Farm	Welwyn	306-435-7148			R		*	
Willner Farm / Willner Agri Ltd.	Davidson	306-567-4613	S				*	
Yauck Seed Farm Ltd.	Govan	306-484-4555	S				*	
AAC STRONGHOLD (DURUM)								
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475				C		
Foundation Seeds	Saskatoon	306-222-0666				C		
KTS Farms Ltd.	Limerick	306-640-8882				C		

Reisner Farm Ltd.	Limerick	306-642-8666				C	
AAC SUCCEED - CDC ALLOY (DURUM)							
Craswell Seeds Ltd.	Strasbourg	306-270-9338			R		*
Kts Farms Ltd.	Limerick	306-640-8882				C	*
AAC TISDALE (CWRS)							
Hickseed Ltd.	Mossbank	306-229-9517				C	
Willner Agri Ltd.	Davidson	306-567-7662			R		
AAC VIEWFIELD (CWRS)							
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244			R		
Charabin Seed Farm	North Battleford	306-445-2939			R	C	
Nexgen Seeds Ltd	Swift Current	306-750-1701				C	
Sundwall Seed Service	Govan	306-484-2010			R		
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	306-752-4060			R		
Wilfing Farms Ltd	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797				C	
AAC WALSH (CWRS)							
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235	S				
Condie Seed	Lumsden	306-569-7333	S				
Charabin Seed Farm	North Battleford	306-445-2939	S				
AAC WESTKING (CWRS)							
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244	S				
Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002	S		R		
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235			R		
Trowell, Kenneth & Larry & Nathan	Saltcoats	306-744-2687	S		R		
Greenshields, Grant, Charlotte, Thomas & Callie	Semans	306-746-7336			R		
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415	S		R		
Big Dog Seeds Inc.	Oxbow	306-483-2963			R		
Blumer Seed Farm	Dinsmore	306-460-7744			R		
Condie Seed	Lumsden	306-569-7333	S		R		
Cornerstone Seed	Welwyn	306-434-7436	S		R		
Danielson Seeds Inc.	Norquay	306-594-7644			R		
DR Huber Farms Ltd.	Landis	306-658-4200			R		
Ferndale Seeds	Rocanville	306-645-4423	S		R		
Foundation Seeds	Saskatoon	306-222-0666			R		
Herle Seed Farm Ltd.	Wilkie	306-843-7696			R		
Medernach Farms Ltd.	Cudworth	306-256-3991			R		
Midland Seed Farms Inc.	Kuroki	306-338-2021	S		R		
Nakonechny Seeds	Ruthilda	306-932-4409	S		R		
Reisner Farm Ltd.	Limerick	306-642-8666			R		
Rugg Seed Farm	Elstow	306-221-9024			R		
Seed Source Inc.	Archerwill	306-323-4402	S		R		
Shewchuk Seeds	Blaine Lake	306-290-7816			R		
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	306-752-4060	S		R		
Veikle Seeds Ltd.	Cut Knife	306-398-4714	S		R		
Webster Seed Farm	Welwyn	306-435-7148			R		
Willner Agri Ltd.	Davidson	306-567-7662	S		R		
AAC WEYBURN - CDC PRECISION (DURUM)							
Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002			R		* **
Printz Family Seeds	Gravelbourg	306-648-3511				C	*
Beautiful Plain Farm Ltd.	Yellow Grass	306-861-2554				C	*
Condie Seed	Lumsden	306-569-7333				C	*
LaForge Farms Ltd.	Swift Current	306-773-0924				C	*
LLseeds.ca	Lumsden	306-530-8433			R	C	*
Riviere Ag Seeds Ltd.	Radville	306-869-7629			R	C	*
Southline Ag Services	Climax	306-293-7525			R		*
Tez Seeds Inc.	Elrose	306-378-7785				C	*
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781	S	F	R		*
Yauck Seed Farm Ltd.	Govan	306-484-4555				C	*
AAC WHEATLAND - AAC BRANDON (CWRS)							
Wohlgemuth, Mark	Bredenbury	306-744-7722			R		*
Osiowy, Bruce M.	Abernethy	306-335-2777				C	*
Woroschuk, Andrew	Calder	306-742-4682				C	*
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244				C	*
R. & R. Allan Farms	Corning	306-736-7262				C	*

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S0K 1M0
ruggseedfarm@gmail.com

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- **Canola** - CS4000LL, CS2800CL, CS2600CR-T, CS3000TF
- **Peas** - AAC Carver, AAC Beyond, CS Prostar, Boost, AAC Julius
- **Oats** - CDC Morrison, CS Camden, CDC Arborg, CDC Anson, CDC Endure
- **Red Lentils** - CDC Simmie
- **Canary Seed** - CDC Lumio
- **Faba Beans** - Snowbird, Fabelle
- **Flax** - CDC Rowland

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CDC Spectrum
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CDC Rowland
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AAC Hodge Vb
AAC Envy
AAC Hockley
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Ennis Seeds	Glenavon	306-429-2793				C	*
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235				C	*
Buziak Seed Farm	Mayfair	306-441-7253			R	C	*
Terre Bonne Seed Farm Ltd.	Melfort	306-921-8594				C	*
Starlotte Seeds Ltd.	Naicam	306-380-6216				C	*
Moroz, Troy	Pelly	306-594-7679				C	*
G&R Kerber Farms Ltd.	Rosthern	306-232-4474				C	*
Trowell, Kenneth & Larry & Nathan	Saltcoats	306-744-2687	S	F		C	*
Stoll's Seed Barn Ltd.	Saskatoon	306-281-4966				C	*
Carvers, Ben	Sedley	306-695-7987				C	*
Greenshields, Grant, Charlotte, Thomas & Callie	Semans	306-746-7336				C	*
Ardell Seeds Ltd.	Vanscoy	306-668-4415		F	R		*
Charabin Seed Farm	North Battleford	306-445-2939			R	C	*
Cornerstone Seed	Welwyn	306-434-7436			R	C	*
Denis Seed Farms	St. Denis	306-258-2219			R		*
DR Huber Farms Ltd.	Landis	306-658-4200				C	* **
Dutton Farms Partnership	Paynton	306-441-6799				C	*
Filarczuk Farms	Ituna	306-795-5262				C	*
Frederick Seeds	Watson	306-287-3977				C	*
Gregoire Seed Farms Ltd.	North Battleford	306-441-7005				C	*
Lepp's Seed Farm	Hepburn	306-254-4243			R		*
Lindgren Seeds	Norquay	306-594-7644				C	*
Lung Seeds Ltd.	Lake Lenore	306-368-2414				C	*
Mannanah Seeds	Sturgis	306-547-7432				C	*
Medernach Farms Ltd.	Cudworth	306-256-3991				C	*
Midland Seed Farms Inc.	Kuroki	306-338-2021				C	*
Olynick Seeds	Quill Lake	306-338-8078				C	*
Prairieview Seeds	Wadena	306-338-8087			R	C	*
Rempel Seeds Inc.	Nipawin	306-873-7376				C	*
Rugg Seed Farm	Elstow	306-221-9024				C	*
Sayers Seed Cleaning Ltd.	Delmas	306-481-7686				C	*
Shewchuk Seeds	Blaine Lake	306-290-7816				C	*
Spruce Hill Farms Limited	Moosomin	306-435-9458				C	*
Sunset Road Seeds	Richard	306-481-5268				C	*
Thoms Seeds	Bruno	306-231-7892				C	*
Toman Agventures Inc.	Guernsey	306-365-8386				C	*
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	306-752-4060				C	*
Van Bürck Seeds Ltd.	Star City	306-863-4377	S	F	R		*
Veikle Seeds Ltd.	Cut Knife	306-398-4714	S			C	*
Wakefield Seeds	Maidstone	780-872-2394				C	*
Webster Seed Farm	Welwyn	306-435-7148			R		*
Wilfing Farms Ltd.	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797				C	*
Winny Seeds	Rosetown	306-831-6032				C	* **
Wylie Farms Ltd.	Biggar	306-948-6045				C	*
AAC WILDFIRE (WINTER)							
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781				C	
AC ANDREW (CWSWS)							
Frederick Seeds	Watson	306-287-3977				C	
Herle Seed Farm Ltd.	Wilkie	306-843-7696				C	
Hickseed Ltd.	Mossbank	306-229-9517				C	
Nakonechny Seeds	Ruthilda	306-932-4409			R		
Wakefield Seeds	Maidstone	780-872-2394				C	
Wilfing Farms Ltd	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797				C	
ACCELERATE (CPSR)							
Cornerstone Seed	Welwyn	306-434-7436				C	
Greenleaf Seed Ltd.	Tisdale	306-873-4261				C	
Tomtene Seed Farm	Birch Hills	306-749-3447				C	**
ALOTTA							
Hetland Seeds Ltd.	Naicam	306-874-5694		F			
Toman Agventures Inc.	Guernsey	306-365-8386		F			
Willner Agri Ltd.	Davidson	306-567-7662	S	F			

WHEAT

BAKER								
Cornerstone Seed	Welwyn	306-434-7436	S					
Veikle Seeds Ltd.	Cut Knife	306-398-4714	S					
BREADWINNER								
Cornerstone Seed	Welwyn	306-434-7436	S	F				
CDC ADAMANT - CDC BRADWELL (CWRS)								
Herle Seed Farm Ltd.	Wilkie	306-843-7696				C	*	
CDC DEFY (DURUM)								
Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002			R			**
Wohlgemuth, Mark	Bredenbury	306-744-7722				C		
Printz Family Seeds	Gravelbourg	306-648-3511				C		
Needham, Reginald R.	Oxbow	306-483-5052				C		
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475				C		
Blumer Seed Farm	Dinsmore	306-460-7744				C		
Correction Line Seeds	Ceylon	306-869-5423			R	C		
Craswell Seeds Ltd.	Strasbourg	306-270-9338				C		
Girodat Seeds Ltd.	Shaunavon	306-297-7837				C		
Gizen Farms Ltd.	Prelate	306-628-8127	S		R	C		
Herle Seed Farm Ltd.	Wilkie	306-843-7696				C		
McDougall Acres Farming Corporation	Moose Jaw	306-693-3649			R	C		
Nexgen Seeds Ltd	Swift Current	306-750-1701				C		
Petruic Seed Company Inc.	Avonlea	306-868-2240	S	F	R	C		
Reisner Farm Ltd.	Limerick	306-642-8666				C		
Riviere Ag Seeds Ltd.	Radville	306-869-7629				C		
Southside Seeds	Rockglen	306-476-7623				C		
Starquest Farms Ltd.	Hazlet	306-741-6827				C		
Sundwall Seed Service	Govan	306-484-2010				C		
Tez Seeds Inc.	Elrose	306-378-7785			R	C		
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781	S	F	R	C		
Willner Agri Ltd.	Davidson	306-567-7662			R			
Yauck Seed Farm Ltd.	Govan	306-484-4555				C		
CDC ENVY (CWRS)								
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235			R			
Carvers, Ben	Sedley	306-695-7987			R			
Ennis Seeds	Glenavon	306-429-2793				C		
Penner, David & Braden	Norquay	306-594-7897				C		
Bodnaryk Family Farm	Rhein	306-273-4263			R			
Condie Seed	Lumsden	306-569-7333			R			
Gregoire Seed Farms Ltd.	North Battleford	306-441-7005				C		
LLseeds.ca	Lumsden	306-530-8433			R			
Tomtene Seed Farm	Birch Hills	306-749-3447		F				**
CDC EVIDENT (DURUM)								
Printz Family Seeds	Gravelbourg	306-648-3511			R			
LLseeds.ca	Lumsden	306-530-8433	S	F				
Reisner Farm Ltd.	Limerick	306-642-8666			R			
Southside Seeds	Rockglen	306-476-7623			R			
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781	S	F	R			
CDC LANDMARK - AAC VIEWFIELD (CWRS)								
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244				C	* **	
Wiens Seed Partnership	Herschel	306-377-2002				C	* **	
Cay Seeds	Kinistino	306-864-3696				C	*	
Toman Agventures Inc.	Guernsey	306-365-8386				C	*	
CDC PRECISION (DURUM)								
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781			R			
CDC SILAS (CWRS)								
Charabin Seed Farm	North Battleford	306-445-2939			R			
CDC UTMOST - HARVEST (CWRS)								
Ostafie, Robert	Canora	306-563-6244			R		* **	
CDC VANTTA (DURUM)								
Fraser Farms Ltd.	Pambrun	306-741-0475	S	F		C		
Carefoot Farms Ltd.	Swift Current	306-741-8508				C		
Correction Line Seeds	Ceylon	306-869-5423				C		
Hanley Farms	Regina	306-539-3403	S	F				
McDougall Acres Farming Corporation	Moose Jaw	306-693-3649			R	C		
Nexgen Seeds Ltd.	Swift Current	306-750-1701				C		
Petruic Seed Company Inc.	Avonlea	306-868-2240	S	F				
Southline Ag Services	Climax	306-293-7525			R			
Starquest Farms Ltd.	Hazlet	306-741-6827				C		
Watson Seeds Ltd.	Avonlea	306-868-7781	S	F	R			
CDC WISETON (DURUM)								
Needham, Reginald R.	Oxbow	306-483-5052		F				
Blumer Seed Farm	Dinsmore	306-460-7744	S					
Correction Line Seeds	Ceylon	306-869-5423	S	F				
Craswell Seeds Ltd.	Strasbourg	306-270-9338	S	F				
McDougall Acres Farming Corporation	Moose Jaw	306-693-3649	S	F				
Reisner Farm Ltd.	Limerick	306-642-8666		F				
Southline Ag Services	Climax	306-293-7525		F				
Sundwall Seed Service	Govan	306-484-2010				C		
Willner Agri Ltd.	Davidson	306-567-7662	S					
ELLERSLIE (CWRS)								
DR Huber Farms Ltd.	Landis	306-658-4200				C	**	
FIERCE								
Tomtene Seed Farm	Birch Hills	306-749-3447	S	F				
FLAME (WINTER)								
Cornerstone Seed	Welwyn	306-434-7436		F				
PARATA (CWRS)								
Je-Jo Farms Ltd.	Glaslyn	306-342-7789				C	**	
PASTEUR (CWSP)								
Hanley Farms	Regina	306-539-3403			R			
Hanley Farms	Regina	306-539-3403				C	**	
SADASH - AC ANDREW (CWSWS)								
Charabin Seed Farm	North Battleford	306-445-2939			R		*	
Wilfing Farms Ltd	Meadow Lake	306-236-7797	F	R			*	
SNOWBIRD (CWSWS)								
Tomtene Seed Farm	Birch Hills	306-749-3447			R		**	
Tomtene Seed Farm	Birch Hills	306-749-3447	F				**	
SPARROW - ALDERON (CWSP)								
Hanley Farms	Regina	306-539-3403	F	R	C	*		
Prairieview Seeds	Wadena	306-338-8087		R	C	*		
Van Bürck Seeds Ltd.	Star City	306-863-4377			C	*		
SY MANNESS (CWRS)								
Fedoruk Seeds Ltd.	Kamsack	306-542-4235			C			
SY RORKE (CPSR)								
Sayers Seed Cleaning Ltd	Delmas	306-481-7686			C			
WPB WHISTLER (CWSP)								
R. & R. Allan Farms	Corning	306-736-7262			C			

WHEATGRASS

AC GOLIATH (CRESTED)								
Trawin Seeds	Melfort	306-752-4060	F		C			
CDC SALT KING (HYBRID)								
Nutrien Ag Solutions(Canada) (Forages)	Carrot River	306-768-3335	F					
FAIRWAY (CRESTED)								
CM Seeds	Carrot River	306-768-8565			C			
Greenleaf (PUBESCENT)								
Nutrien Ag Solutions(Canada) (Forages)	Carrot River	306-768-3335			C			
KIRK (CRESTED)								
Nutrien Ag Solutions(Canada) (Forages)	Carrot River	306-768-3335	F		C			
Dlf Canada Inc.	Winnipeg	204-633-0088			C			
REVENUE (SLENDER)								
Nutrien Ag Solutions(Canada) (Forages)	Carrot RiveR	306-768-3335			C			

Varieties of Grain Crops 2025

Table of Contents

Symbols and Abbreviations Used:

§ Variety may not be described in 2026
--- Insufficient test data to describe
na Not applicable
❁ Applied for PBR protection at time of printing (UPOV'78)
❁ Plant Breeders' Rights (UPOV'78) at time of printing
❁ Plant Breeders' Rights (UPOV'91) at time of printing
VUA Variety Use Agreement in effect

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

Agronomic Rating: VG = Very Good, G = Good, F = Fair, P = Poor, VP = Very Poor

Disease Resistance: R = Resistant, MR = Moderately Resistant, I = Intermediate Resistance, MS = Moderately Susceptible, S = Susceptible

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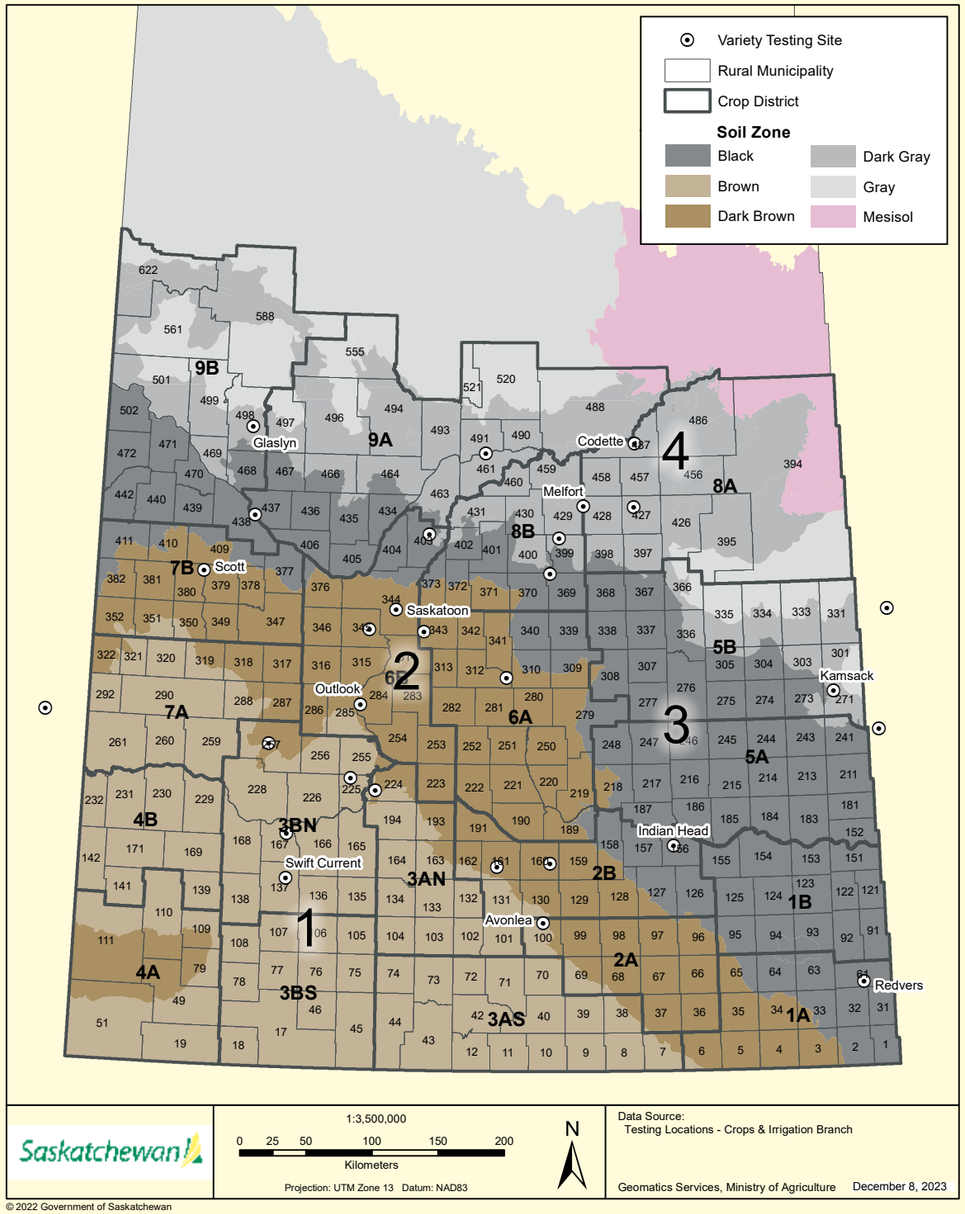
Accessing Public Release Varieties

Breeder seed of public release varieties is available to anyone (including producers 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 the seed of public release varieties in any way they wish (only pedigreed seed can be sold by variety name, for most major crop kinds). To purchase breeder seed of public release varieties, contact the breeding institution listed in the Breeding Institution and Seed Distributors listings on pages VR37 to VR39.

Legal Disclaimer

This guide is for informational purposes only. The information presented is based on aggregated data and observations, but significant individual variations may occur due to conditions such as farm management practices, climate, soil type and geographical location. While reasonable care was exercised in the preparation of the guide, no guarantees or warranties regarding the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information are given. This guide may not reflect the newest information available and may not be regularly updated. It is the sole responsibility of the user to evaluate the accuracy and appropriateness of the information.

Regional Variety Testing Locations



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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 agronomic 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.

Regional Variety Testing in Saskatchewan relies on support from many organizations, including:

SASKATCHEWAN pulse Growers

Sask Wheat DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

SaskBarley DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

SaskOats DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Saskatchewan

SaskFlax

SaskSeed Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association

SCA SASKATCHEWAN CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

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
- Crop Commissions
- Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- Crop Development Centre
- University of Saskatchewan
- Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation

SACGC and SVPG gratefully acknowledge the contributions of all individuals and organizations involved in the generation and publication of this information.

Testing Varieties in Saskatchewan

By The 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. Many funders contribute to variety testing in Saskatchewan.

The Ministry of Agriculture provides $100,000 toward a testing program that is based on industry-government partnership. 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 *2025 SaskSeed® Guide*.

The Saskatchewan Variety Performance Group (SVPG) administers the program for spring cereals, fall rye and flax. SVPG is composed of representatives from the seed industry, producers, breeders and government agencies. The Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association administers the funds for SVPG. Crop coordinators manage the data and provide expertise for their respective crops. 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, SaskFlax and Saskatchewan Cattlemen's Association collectively provide more than $200,000 to the core program. Supplementary funds enhance the core program.

Grower dollars at work testing varieties of grain crops across Saskatchewan. Variety results are reviewed and approved by SACGC to ensure information published is based on sound scientific principles.

Saskatchewan Pulse Growers (SPG) funds the pulse and soybean regional variety trials for Saskatchewan growers. For the 2024 trials, this funding was approximately $440,000. This is partially off-set by entry fees for varieties entered into the trials resulting in SPG funding over 64% of the total cost. SPG collaborates with 15 research organizations at 24 locations to conduct the trials, including the Crop Development Centre at the University of Saskatchewan, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada research stations, provincial AgriARM sites, Saskatchewan Irrigation, New Era Ag Research, Condie Genetics, Parkland Crop Diversification Foundation, SM Ag Research, Palliser Triangle Research, Discovery Ag Research and the Conservation Learning Centre.

The results from all variety trials of all crop kinds tested 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.

Relative yield of varieties

Trials are conducted using uniform protocols and standard check varieties. Data is 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 yield differences 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.

Considerations For New Variety Selection

There are various factors to consider when selecting a new variety and it all depends on what your main priority is. Some factors to consider include:

- Market – Identify your target market and make sure the variety selected matches the specifications and quality expected by your buyers, such as seed size, colour, functionality and other attributes.
- Maturity – Identify realistic expectations on maturity needed to achieve optimum yield and quality in your region.
- Disease resistance – Select varieties with better resistance for high-risk areas or fields. Resistance helps with disease management, but may or may not reduce the reliance on fungicide application.
- Herbicide tolerance – Consider the weeds or volunteers that may be present in the field to determine if herbicide-tolerant options are a good choice.
- Seed size – If seed size does not affect the market choice, then consider the seeding costs of the variety. Smaller-seeded varieties are usually cheaper to seed and have fewer production issues with plugging seeding equipment and other operations. Faba beans are a good example where seed size may be an important consideration.
- Crop growth habit and other physiological factors – Factors such as growth habit (determinate or indeterminate), plant height, standability, harvest management and quality parameters such as resistance to sprouting, seed coat breakage and bleaching.
- Yield – This is often the highest priority, as it directly relates to the ultimate goal of net return. In some cases, the advantages and higher performance of new varieties may not necessarily translate into higher yield, due to environment or management practices. If all other factors have been considered, then use yield potential as the deciding factor.

Varieties of all crop types included in the tables of the *Varieties of Grain Crops* in the *2025 SaskSeed® Guide* are reflective of current varieties in the marketplace that have been tested in our trials. A comprehensive database of all registered varieties for each crop kind requiring variety registration can be found at *www.inspection.gc.ca.*

What Are Plant Breeders' Rights?

By The Ministry of Agriculture

The goal of the Plant Breeders' Rights (PBR) legislation is to encourage investment and innovation in the crops sector. There are many ways to accomplish this, but the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)-based PBR balances the interests of the farmer and the breeder. This gives the farmer fair access to the use of purchased seed and the breeder can expect a royalty from every farmer buying seed of the breeder's variety.

PBR protection helps ensure that companies and institutions that invest in plant breeding can keep reasonable control of their varieties and secure fair compensation for their efforts. Some of the benefits of PBR include:

- Access to new and improved plant varieties and improving the bottom line for producers. Enhanced protection under the revised PBR Act will encourage the introduction of new varieties from other countries (once registered in Canada), as well as stimulate investments in variety development in Canada.
- Farmers may save seed for use on their own farms if the original seed was obtained legitimately. However, seed may not be sold for sowing, without the consent of the breeder.

Plant breeders' rights are a form of intellectual property rights that allow plant breeders to protect new varieties of plants. When plant breeders' rights are granted, the breeder gets exclusive rights in relation to propagating material (e.g. seed) of their new plant variety. Sale, trade, exchange, or any other transfer of the seed for propagation purposes is prohibited by law without the written permission of the breeder or their agent.

UPOV is the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants. To be a member, a country must have legislation that aligns with a ratified UPOV convention. There are 78 UPOV member countries, 61 of which have ratified UPOV'91-compliant legislation.

Varieties protected by PBR are identified with one of two logos. Varieties protected prior to Feb. 27, 2015, are identified by:

PBR
Progress through Research

and those protected on or after Feb. 27, 2015, are identified by:

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Progress Through Research
Le progrès grâce à la recherche

Varieties previously protected by PBR remain under the same rules as before. Varieties protected since Feb. 27, 2015, are protected under the new PBR Act.

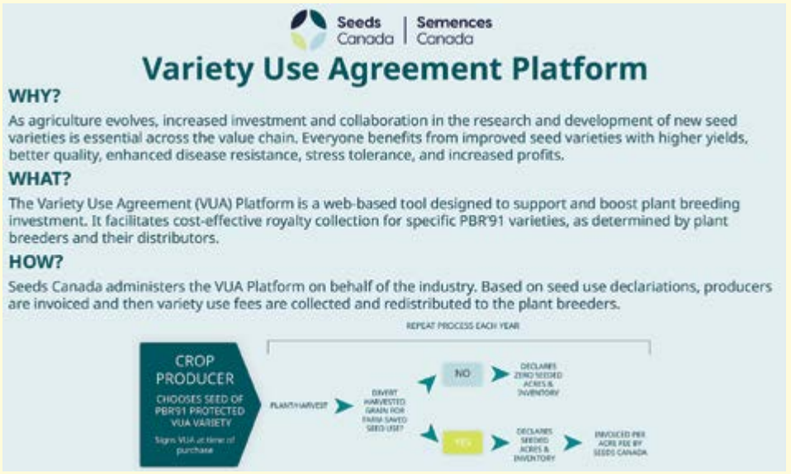
The new PBR Act provides additional mechanisms for the breeder to seek compensation for the unauthorized use of protected varieties. It has always been illegal to sell PBR-protected seed without the consent of the breeder. Now, it is also illegal to purchase seed without the consent of the breeder, meaning both the seller and purchaser can be liable if the seed sale is not approved. The best way to ensure that the seed is being purchased legally is to purchase certified seed. Producers should look for the blue certified seed tag and keep it in their records as long as they grow grain derived from that original seed purchase.

Canada's initial PBR Act facilitated access to new and improved varieties for farmers. With the updated PBR Act, farmers will benefit from even greater access to new or improved crop varieties and breeders will be better able to protect the investments in the development of new varieties.

For more information, visit *www.seeds-canada.ca* or contact the PBR Office at *pbr.pov@inspection.gc.ca*.

Plant Breeders' Rights status can change throughout the year. Significant efforts are taken to ensure the correct logo is applied at the time of printing this guide. The PBR Office maintains an online database (*www.inspection.gc.ca)* that can be accessed to verify accuracy and/or changes to PBR status.

A Variety Use Agreement (**VUA**) will be applied to specific varieties as determined by plant breeders and their seed distributors. When producers purchase certified seed of a **VUA** variety and divert harvested grain for farm-saved seed use, they are required to declare those acres in the **VUA** Platform. Based on seed use declarations, producers are invoiced, and the variety use fees are collected and redistributed to the plant breeders. Fees will be collected for every year the farm-saved seed of the **VUA** variety is grown. Varieties with a **VUA** will be identified in this guide with a **VUA** symbol. Seeds Canada administers the **VUA** Platform on behalf of the industry. For more information, visit: *www.seeds-canada.ca/variety-use-agreement.*



Seed Quality and Seeding Rates Are Crucial to a Good Plant Stand

By The Ministry of Agriculture

Seed quality and seeding rates are important for establishing good plant stands and unlike the weather, are two factors we can control. Plant population sets the stage for the yield potential of a crop. Research has shown that each crop has an optimum plant density range that producers should target when seeding their crop. Rates may be adjusted depending on the conditions in the field, date of seeding, weed pressure, seed-placed fertilizer and other pressures that may affect emergence or plant stand.

Determining the quality of the seed starts with a seed test prior to buying seed or seeding the crop. Sending a seed sample to a qualified lab can provide information on germination, vigour, diseases present, purity and thousand kernel weight (TKW). All of these factors help inform growers of whether the seed is suitable for planting and influence seeding rates for that seed lot. Germination tells us how many seeds are expected to germinate and vigour gives an indication of how well the seedlings will thrive under stressful conditions. TKW provides the seed size, which is vital when calculating seeding rates to target optimum plant populations. Average TKW for varieties are listed in the *Varieties of Grain Crops,* but individual seed lots can vary tremendously. Having the actual TKW for the seed lot being grown is important for the accuracy of seeding rates.

Changes in the canola seed industry require you to pay closer attention to seeding rates, or to change how you approach seeding. Companies are selling seed based on categories of seed size, represented by thousand seed weight (TSW).

Crop	Target Plant Population (per m^2)	Target Plant Population (per ft^2)	TKW (grams)
Wheat – hard red spring	250	24	31 – 38
Wheat – CPS	250	24	39 – 50
Durum	210 – 250	20 – 24	41 – 45
Wheat – SWS	210 – 250	20 – 24	34 – 36
Barley – 2 row	210 – 250	20 – 24	40 – 50
Barley – 6 row	210 – 250	20 – 24	30 – 45
Oat	350	35	30 – 45
Triticale – spring	310	29	42 – 48
Brown and Oriental Mustard	70 – 120	7 – 11	2 – 3
Yellow Mustard	70 – 120	7 – 11	5 – 6.5
Canola	60 – 100	6 – 9	2.5 – 7.5
Flax	300 – 400	30 – 40	5 – 6.5
Pea	85	8	125 – 300
Faba bean	45	4	350 – 425
Lentil	130	12	30 – 80
Chickpea	44	4	220 – 450
Soybean[1]	44 – 57	4 – 5	n/a
Canary seed[2]	n/a	n/a	6 – 7
Camelina	210	20	1 – 1.8
Hemp (green)	100 – 125	10 – 12	12 – 18
Hemp (fibre)	300 – 375	30 – 35	12 – 18
Quinoa[2]	n/a	n/a	2.8

[1] Soybeans are seeded based on seeds per acre and it is recommended to target 200,000 seeds per acre with air drills and 180,000 seeds per acre with planters. The soybean emergence rates are higher with planters than airdrills due to airflow causing some damage to sensitive seeds.

[2] Target plant stands are not well established for Canary seed and quinoa. Canary seed target 35 to 45 kg/ha (500 to 750 seeds/m^2). Quinoa target 10 kg/ha (10 lbs./ac.).

The majority of canola seed today falls into a TSW range of 4.0 to 5.9g. The TSW is currently listed on a bag, but each bag is equal weight and price; thus, the number of seeds between bags with different TSWs might be inconsistent. Bag weights will differ between each TSW category, but the number of seeds per bag will be much more consistent across TSWs listed on the bags; germination and vigour will not differ. Pricing should remain consistent, as well, regardless of bag weight. The important consideration to note is that seeding rate must be adjusted accordingly to achieve consistent establishment (and plant stand density) across any of the TSWs.

Calculating Seeding Rates

Thousand kernel weight (TKW), germination rate and target plant populations are needed when calculating the seeding rate. Crops and varieties can vary significantly in seed size, especially pulses and not knowing your TKW could mean seeding too heavily and spending more on seed than needed, or seeding too lightly and limiting yield potential. Emergence rate is more difficult to estimate, as it is dependent on germination and environmental conditions.

Expected seedling survival is typically five to 20 per cent less than the germination rate with pulses and cereals — more under ideal conditions and less under adverse conditions. For canola, expected survival rates range from 40 to 60 per cent. Factors to take into account when determining the expected seedling survival are seeding date, soil temperature, moisture and texture, as well as seed quality and possible soil-borne diseases and insect pressures. The amount of seed-placed fertilizer and the seeding depth are factors that can also affect seedling survival. The formula below should be used to determine the target seeding rate:

$$\text{Seeding Rate kilograms per hectare (kg/ha)} = \frac{\text{(target population per square metre x TKW* in grams)}}{\text{\% field emergence or survival (in whole number, i.e. 85)}}$$

To convert to pounds per acre, multiply the seeding rate (in kg/ha) by 0.89 **TKW = Thousand Kernel Weight*

For example: With **CDC Amarillo** yellow peas, the target plant population is 85 plants/m^2. A seed lot with TKW of 235 grams and germination at 98 per cent under good emergence conditions (using 88 per cent emergence, which is 10 per cent less than the germination rate) would have a target seeding rate of: 85 x 235 / 88 = 227 kg/ha, or 202 lbs./ac. or 3.4 bu./ac.

Interpreting Seed Test Results

By Jason Danielson, Discovery Seed Labs

Seed testing can give an indication of how fit your seed is for planting. Tests should be done for germination, vigour and disease. This package of tests can help you better understand how suitable seed will be for spring.

The germination test will give you an indication of the percentage of seeds that will grow in an ideal growth environment. The vigour test indicates the percentage of seed that will grow in adverse conditions. Even though the vigour assay is not standardized between seed labs, the results should be indicative of the seed's fitness when grown in harsher conditions. Combining the information from the germination and vigour tests will give you a good snapshot of the fitness of your seed.

Ideally, the germination rate from your sample should be higher than 85 per cent. The vigour should be close to the germination value; but if there is variation, it should be no greater than 10 percentage points. A large difference could be an indication of issues in the seed, especially if storage conditions over the winter months are not ideal.

Challenging harvest conditions can decrease the viability of the crop for seed. A germination test in the fall may not be representative of the germination in the spring, after several months of storage. A fall germination test can be helpful in determining seed needs for the upcoming year. A germination test closer to spring is recommended to ensure the seed remains sound for spring planting.

Grain dryers can be used on crops intended for seed, but the grain dryer must be kept at temperatures safe for the seed. High temperatures in grain dryers can reduce germination. For more information on grain drying and storage, visit *www.saskatchewan.ca* and search "drying grain."

If forced to use seed with a lower germination rate, you will have to increase the seeding rate to reach your target plants per square foot. Keep in mind that you cannot just increase the seeding amount by the percentage you are off from 100 per cent as not all of the seeds you are adding to the increased seeding rate will germinate. A seeding rate calculator can be a helpful tool to determine the correct seeding rate.

Significant time between when your test was completed and when seeding will occur can result in your germination and vigour values dropping. You can retest your seed in the spring to determine if germination has changed from the initial test in the fall.

When performing your own germination tests, it can be challenging to determine if a seed has germinated and is healthy, versus a seed that develops weak roots that won't grow into a plant. Other issues such as fresh and hard seeds, in addition to seed dormancy, can lead to inaccurate results. A certified seed analyst is trained to conduct seed tests.

There are different diseases of interest depending on the crop that you are seeding. For cereals, the main diseases to test for are *Cochliobolus sativus* (root rot), *Ustilago nuda* (smut) and *Fusarium* (root rot) — both *Fusarium graminearum* and total. Although *F. graminearum* is not the most aggressive *Fusarium* species for seedling blight, any areas that have not had fusarium head blight (FHB) caused by *F. graminearum* should avoid introducing it. The *Fusarium* total reported on the seed test includes *F. graminearum*.

For pulses, the diseases of interest are *Ascochyta* (leaf blight), *Anthracnose*, *Botrytis* (grey mould) and *Sclerotinia* (white mould). The amount of disease pressure during the last growing season will determine what you will likely have available for quality of seed.

A good practice is to always use the best seed you can source. In good years you should look for seed with little to no presence of disease. In challenging years when the disease is higher, it is important to still source the best seed available and be sure to use seed with good germination.

When using seed with high disease and low germination, more seed is needed to achieve the target plants per square foot. Increasing the seeding rate increases the amount of disease inoculum that you are adding to your soil. A seed treatment can be a good investment in a variety of scenarios, including when using seed with higher disease levels.

Soil Germination Test

It is important to communicate if the crop intended for seed has been treated with pre-harvest glyphosate. Otherwise, the seed will be tested in a normal germination test and the glyphosate may adversely affect germination. This adds an additional cost because the sample will have to be retested for germination. If there is a possibility of glyphosate on the seed, a soil germination test should be requested to "tie up" any glyphosate that might be on the outside of the seed so it does not have adverse effects when the seed is germinating.

Some crop desiccants are registered for use on crops intended for seed production. Glyphosate is not a desiccant. Glyphosate is not recommended for any crop that is to be used for seed. Glyphosate at pre-harvest can cause germination and possibly vigour problems if the herbicide was applied before the seed was fully mature. Crops sprayed with pre-harvest glyphosate may germinate, but the seedling could be stunted and deformed. Crops treated prematurely are off-label and have the potential to threaten export markets.

Seed Samples

The quantity of seed tested is minuscule compared to the size of the seed lot that it represents. Improper sampling is the greatest source of error in seed testing. Make certain the sample is representative of the entire seed lot. To collect a representative sample, gather more seed than needed for a given test. Hand sample or use a probe so that all areas of the seed lot are represented. If the seed is in a bin, sample it from the top, centre, sides and bottom. Do not take your seed sample from beside the bin door. It might be more appropriate to collect subsamples as the seed is being transferred from a truck or bin. After collecting the seed, thoroughly mix it.

Regardless of how accurately the technical work is, the results can only show the quality of the sample submitted for analysis. Consequently, every effort must be made to ensure the samples sent to the analyst accurately represent the composition of the lot in question.

Seed Quality and Seed-Borne Diseases

By The Ministry of Agriculture

Use of seed from cereal crops infected with *Fusarium* species 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 the Ministry of Agriculture publication *Seed Quality and Seed-Borne Diseases of Cereal Crops* for more information.

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 susceptible (S) should be treated every year, those rated moderately susceptible (MS) every second year and those rated intermediate resistance (I) 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.

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.

For ascochyta blight of lentil, use of seed with up to five per cent seed infection is acceptable in the Brown and Dark Brown Soil Zones, but zero 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 five per cent. In pea, up to 10 per cent seed infection with ascochyta is acceptable.

In chickpea, zero 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's publication *Seed Quality and Guidelines for Seed-Borne Diseases of Pulse Crops.*

Handle delicate seeds (i.e. pulses) with care, as seed coats are susceptible to damage—run augers full and slow and watch fan speeds on airseeders. Use a seed treatment if seeds have a high level of disease, show signs of mechanical damage, or the forecast is for wet, cool environmental conditions that may delay emergence. Kabuli chickpeas must have seed treatment or reduced emergence will occur.

Root rots can include a complex of pathogens such as *Fusarium spp*., *Rhizoctonia solani*, or *Pythium spp*. and more recently, *Aphanomyces euteiches*. There is no indication of differences in susceptibility between varieties or crops for most of the root rot pathogens, with the exception of *Aphanomyces*. Currently all pea and lentil varieties are susceptible to *Aphanomyces* root rot. Current faba bean and chickpea varieties have partial resistance and along with soybean, could be considered other nitrogen-fixing crops that have resistance to *Aphanomyces*.

With soybeans, the best management practices for *Phytophthora* stem rot include selecting varieties with genetic resistance and using a seed treatment that is labeled for control.

Wireworms that attack all grain crops, pea leaf weevil in pea and faba beans and flea beetles that attack canola and mustard can be controlled by seed treatments containing insecticides.

The degree of control with seed treatments depends on five factors:

1. active ingredients
2. rate of application
3. seed- and soil-borne fungal diseases or insects present
4. environmental conditions
5. quality of seed coverage.

Check individual product labels for specifics. Adequate coverage is important to ensure each seed is protected and the seeds are completely covered (especially important with contact type seed treatments).

Read the label carefully before using any seed treatment. Information on their use and recommended rates is found in the Ministry of 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 and Seedling Diseases and Actions to Minimize Impact

Crop	Disease Pathogen	Economic Threshold	Action If Over Threshold
Field Peas Lentils	*Aphanomyces euteiches (*Root Rot)	Soil-borne only	Consider seed treatment if disease history is present
Field Peas	*Ascochyta complex*	10% on seed	Use seed treatment
Lentils	*Ascochyta lentis*	5% on seed	Use seed treatment
		10% on seed	Do not use seed
	Stemphylium botryosum	May be detected on seed tests	Unknown
	Colletotrichum lentis (Anthracnose)	May be detected on seed tests	Not considered high risk of seed to seedling transmission
Chickpeas	*Ascochyta rabiei*	0.3% on seed	Do not use seed
Faba Beans	*Colletotrichum sp.* (Anthracnose) Seed rot/damping off: *Fusarium, Pythium, Rhizoctonia*	Unknown	Consider seed treatment if disease history
Soybeans	Seed rot/damping off: *Fusarium, Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Phamapsis, Phytophythora*	Unknown	Consider seed treatment if disease history
Field Peas Chickpeas Lentils	Seed rot/seeding blight (pathogens unspecified)	Unknown	Use seed treatment
	Seed rot/damping off: *Botrytis + Fusarium*	10% on seed	Use seed treatment
	Seed rot/damping off: *Rhizoctonia, Botrytis, Fusarium, Pythium*	Soil-borne only	Consider seed treatment if disease history and/or will be seeding under cool, moist soil conditions

Source: Seed Quality and Guidelines for Seed-Borne Diseases of Pulse Crops, Ministry of Agriculture

Plant Disease Resistance

By The Ministry of Agriculture

Resistance to the most important diseases in Western Canada is assessed in most crops as part of the variety registration process. 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 for the applicable crops is rated on a five-point scale of Resistant (R), Moderately Resistant (MR), Intermediate Resistance (I), Moderately Susceptible (MS) and Susceptible (S).

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 makeup and/or differences in the genetic makeup of the pathogen that causes the disease. However, the genetic makeup of a pathogen can change over time and can enable the pathogen to overcome the resistance in a variety. In such cases, a variety 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 are important methods 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 makeup 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 Intermediate (I) resistance can show disease symptoms under favourable conditions, a Susceptible (S) 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 (S) varieties within two weeks of symptoms first appearing. Chickpea varieties currently grown commercially in Saskatchewan have Intermediate (I) ascochyta blight ratings. This resistance weakens as plant development nears the flowering stage.

Fusarium-Damaged Kernels

By The Ministry of Agriculture

Fusarium head blight has become more common in Saskatchewan. Producers will find out the level of fusarium-damaged kernels (FDK) and perhaps DON (deoxynivalenol) on their grain from the elevator. However, *Fusarium* infection levels are needed to determine seed quality.

FDK does not provide the whole story regarding *Fusarium* infection. FDK is a measure of grain quality, not seed quality. Seed can be infected by *Fusarium* even when FDK are not present.

Fusarium spp. can infect the plant at different stages of the kernel development. Early infection may lead to an aborted floret, while later infection may leave spores on the kernel without showing visual symptoms. Tombstone kernels (FDK) are infected between those extremes.

Because there is no correlation between FDK and *Fusarium* infection of the seed, FDK cannot be used to predict *Fusarium* infection levels. A disease test is needed to determine if seed has *Fusarium* spores on it that could cause seedling blight or root rot.

Fusarium infection on the seed can sometimes be managed with a seed treatment. *Fusarium graminearum* is a particularly aggressive form of fusarium head blight, so recommendations are to prevent its introduction into new areas.

Seed treatments are used to manage seedling blights caused by *Fusarium spp.* The primary source of fusarium head blight infection is infected residue. Seed is not considered a contributing factor to fusarium head blight.

In areas where *F. graminearum* is not established, seed with more than five per cent *F. graminearum* is not recommended for planting. Seed with two to five per cent *F. graminearum* should be treated with an appropriate seed treatment.

F. graminearum now has a wide distribution in Saskatchewan, so, for most producers, a seed treatment should be used when total *Fusarium* species is greater than 10 per cent.

If seed is tested early in winter, germination should be retested again in the spring, especially if disease is present. Germination can decrease during storage.

For more information, refer to the Ministry of Agriculture publication *Seed Quality and Seed-Borne Diseases of Cereal Crops.*

Relative Maturity

By The Ministry of Agriculture

Ratings

Maturity is measured from seeding to physiological maturity, which is the stage at which the crop is at the appropriate ripeness for swathing. 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, AAC Synergy would be M, with L and E varieties plus or minus one to two day and VL and VE varieties beyond this range.

Comparisons

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

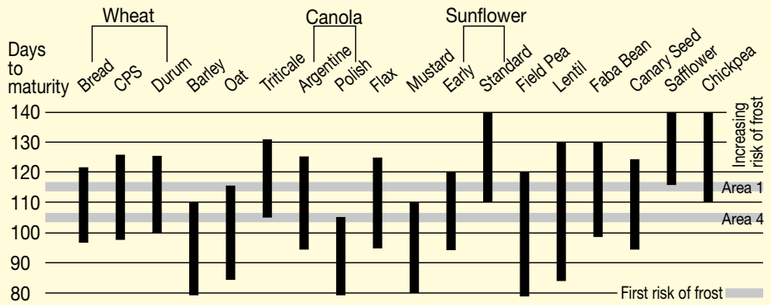
The chart on the right compares the relative maturity ranges for crops grown in Saskatchewan. Within each crop there are early and late maturing varieties. Whether a crop matures before the first killing frost depends on seeding date, management practices and environmental factors. Not all crops have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

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

Understanding Soybean Maturity Ratings

Soybean maturity ratings are currently based on three approaches: corn heat units, maturity groupings and days to maturity. The preferred ways to measure soybean maturities are through maturity group classifications or days to maturity. The maturity group (MG) rating system classifies soybean varieties from MG 000 in northern areas to MG IX in southern areas of North America, based on latitude ranges and photoperiod sensitivity. Each MG region covers one or two degrees of latitude, or about 200 to 300 km from north to south. For Saskatchewan, soybeans are most suited with 00 and 000 MG. Each MG can have subgroupings with a zero to nine decimal number following the group (or zone) number and these decimal places equate to slight increases in maturity. In the 00 maturity ratings, a subgroup of 00.1 would be earlier maturing than 00.9. Note that these MG ratings are not entirely standardized between seed companies. Check with your seed supplier to better understand MG ratings. Days to maturity is a direct measure of the days each variety takes to reach physiological maturity and is averaged across locations. The lower the number, the earlier-maturing the variety was across the sites tested. This value is obtained through the Regional Variety Testing Program and is an independent rating. Growers are advised to use all maturity information available to choose appropriate varieties for their area.

Relative maturity ranges for spring crop grown in Saskatchewan



Average Days from Seeding to Physiological Maturity	
Peas	Medium (M) = 90 days; add three to four days for each rating beyond medium
Lentils	Early (E) = 100 days; Very Late (VL) = 110 days based on May 1 seeding
Chickpeas	Kabuli 110 – 120 days; Desi 110 days
Faba Beans	104 – 107 days
Dry Beans	E = 100 days; Late (L) = 110 days based on May 20 seeding
Soybeans	118 – 128 days

Irrigated Variety Performance

Due to the limited testing for irrigation production many of the crop commodities grown under intensive irrigation do not meet the qualifications necessary for inclusion into the provincial Varieties of Grain Crops. However, the Irrigation Crop Diversification Corp (ICDC) does conduct variety evaluations under irrigation for all commonly grown irrigated crops. Results of these trials are summarized annually into a publication entitled “Crop Varieties for Irrigation” which can be found at *www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com/icdc* under ICDC Publications.

General Seed Facts

By The Ministry of Agriculture

Pedigreed Seed

Use certified seed regularly. This assures that the seed has high genetic purity and 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.

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 Ministry of Agriculture publication *Ergot of Cereals and Grasses*.

Damp and Frozen Seed

Seed that is stored damp or tough may be low in germination and may lack adequate vigour. Grain that 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. Ensuring the grain is dried at a low temperature will help to maintain a viable embryo and germination rates. 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. Producers in infested areas should be prepared to spray fields with recommended insecticides if necessary, unless varieties are midge-tolerant. Consider the use of midge-tolerant varieties. Refer to the Ministry of Agriculture publication *Wheat Midge - Overview and Control Methods*.

Seeding Guidelines

Crop	Recommended Minimum Average Soil Temperature at Seeding Depth (C)	Estimated Seeding Dates for Saskatchewan	Recommended Seeding Depth (cm/in)
Peas	5	Mid-April to Mid-May	3 – 8 / (1.2 – 3.2)
Lentils	5	Mid-April to May	2.5 – 7.5 / (1 – 3)
Chickpeas—Kabuli	7	Prior to May 25	3.5 – 6 / (1.5 – 2.5)
Chickpeas—Desi	10	Prior to May 25	3.5 – 6 / (1.5 – 2.5)
Faba Beans	3 - 5	Mid-April to Mid-May	5.1 – 7.6 / (2 – 3)
Dry Beans	12	May 25 to June 5	5 – 6 / (2 – 2.5)
Soybeans	10	May 10 to May 25	1.9 – 3.8 / (.75 – 1.5)

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Safe Rates of Seed-Placed Fertilizer

By The Ministry of Agriculture

Phosphorus (P) is an important plant nutrient. Phosphorus promotes the development of extensive root systems and vigorous seedlings. Encouraging vigorous root growth is an important step in promoting good nodule development and nitrogen fixation for all legumes and growth of all crops. It also plays an important role in promoting earlier and more uniform maturity in all crops. Maximum safe rates of actual seed-placed phosphate fertilizer vary by crop and are based on knife openers with a one-inch spread, nine-inch row spacing and good to excellent soil moisture. For wider rows and/or narrower seed spread behind the opener, or under dry conditions, the maximum safe rates would be lower. These recommendations are based on monoammonium phosphate (11-52-0), which has a relatively low salt index and should not be used for other fertilizers. The table at right summarizes the maximum safe rates of seed-placed phosphorus (P_2O_5) fertilizer in narrow row systems based on knife openers with a one-inch spread, nine-inch row spacing and good to excellent soil moisture. Wider row spacing and/or narrower seed spread openers would have reduced tolerance and safe rates should be adjusted lower.

Crop	Actual P_2O_5 (lbs./ac.)
Cereals	50
Canola	25
Canary seed	30
Flax	15
Pea	15
Faba Bean	40
Lentil	20
Mustard	20
Chickpea	20
Soybean	20
Dry Bean	30

* Source: *Guidelines for Safe Rates of Fertilizer Placed with the Seed, Ministry of Agriculture*

CEREAL CROPS

Wheat

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Category and Variety	Years Tested[1]	Yield (%) Area 1 & 2	Yield (%) Area 3 & 4	Protein (%)	Resistance To: Lodging	Sprouting	Stem Rust	Leaf Rust	Stripe Rust	Loose Smut	Bunt	Leaf Spot	FHB	Head Awnedness	Stem Solidness[2]	Rel. Maturity (days)	Seed Wt. (mg)	Volume Wt.[3] (kg/hL)	Ht. (cm)
CWRS[4]	--- Relative to AAC Brandon ---														--- Relative to AAC Brandon ---				
AAC Brandon	6	100	100	14.3	F	P	R	R	MR	MR	S	I	MR	Y	H	101	35.7	80.7	81
CDC Adamant VB[5]	5	99	103	+0.1	P	F	R	I	MS	S	S	MS	I	Y	SS	-1	-2.4	+0.1	+3
AAC Alida VB[5]	5	97	98	+0.1	VG	VG	R	R	MR	R	I	MS	MR	Y	H	0	+1.0	+0.2	+6
Baker ✪ **VUA**	1	102	107	-0.4	VG	---	MR	I	MS	---	MS	---	I	Y	H	0	-0.2	-0.1	-2
Bolles §	5	91	93	+1.0	G	F	MR	R	MR	---	S	---	I	Y	H	0	+0.3	-1.4	+1
Breadwinner ✪ **VUA**	1	106	104	-0.3	F	---	R	I	MS	---	I	---	MR	Y	H	0	+2.1	0.0	+2
AAC Broadacres VB[5]	5	102	101	-0.1	VG	F	R	R	MR	---	R	---	I	Y	H	0	+1.7	0.0	+3
AAC Cameron VB[5] §	5	103	110	-0.4	F	F	MR	MR	S	S	R	I	I	Y	H	-1	+2.3	-0.6	+17
SY Cast §	5	97	99	+0.3	G	G	R	R	R	---	R	---	I	Y	H	0	-0.4	-0.9	0
AAC Craven VB[5] ✪	1	105	105	-0.3	F	---	MR	I	R	---	MS	---	MR	Y	H	0	-2.0	-3	0
SY Crossite §	5	100	101	-0.2	F	G	R	R	R	---	MS	---	MR	Y	H	0	+1.1	-0.8	+8
AAC Darby VB[5]	2	93	95	+0.3	P	---	MR	R	R	---	MS	---	I	Y	H	-3	-1.3	-1.7	+9
Daybreak ✪ **VUA** §	5	100	102	-0.3	P	P	R	MR	MR	---	S	---	I	Y	H	0	+2.1	+0.9	+5
AAC Dutton	3	99	106	-0.4	F	F	R	R	MR	---	R	---	MR	Y	H	-1	-1.4	-0.4	+2
AAC Elie	5	99	99	0.0	F	F	R	R	MR	I	I	I	I	Y	H	+1	-0.7	-0.1	-2
CDC Envy ✪	4	98	100	-0.3	F	F	I	R	MR	---	R	---	I	Y	H	-2	+0.5	-1.8	+2
Flame ✪ **VUA**	1	97	99	-0.1	VG	---	R	MR	I	---	I	---	MR	Y	H	+1	-2.1	+0.1	+2
Garde ✪ **VUA**	2	94	93	-0.2	VG	---	R	R	R	---	I	---	I	Y	H	0	-4.3	-2.1	-7
AAC Hockley	5	100	103	+0.1	G	F	MR	R	R	---	R	---	MR	Y	H	0	-1.8	+0.9	0
AAC Hodge VB[5]	5	102	107	-0.3	F	P	R	R	R	---	R	---	MR	Y	H	-1	-1.4	+0.3	+6
CDC Hughes VB[5] §	5	98	101	0.0	G	G	R	MR	I	MR	MS	I	I	Y	SS	-1	+1.5	+0.1	+2
CDC Imbue CLPlus ✪	4	98	99	-0.3	F	F	I	R	I	---	I	---	I	Y	H	-1	-2.7	-0.8	0
CDC Landmark VB[5]	5	103	105	0.0	G	G	R	MS	MR	MR	MS	I	I	Y	SS	-1	+0.5	+0.7	+3
AAC LeRoy VB[5]	5	98	102	-0.1	F	G	MR	MR	MR	---	I	MS	MR	Y	H	-1	-0.5	+0.3	+6
SY Manness	5	96	100	-0.2	VG	G	R	R	I	---	S	---	I	Y	H	-1	-5	-0.8	-3
AAC Oakman VB[5] ✪	1	95	98	-0.2	G	F	R	R	R	---	R	---	I	Y	S	0	-2	-2.6	-1
SY Obsidian §	5	94	96	-0.1	VG	F	MR	R	MR	R	MS	I	MS	Y	H	-1	+0.5	-0.1	+3
Palisade ✪ **VUA**	1	99	97	-0.2	G	---	R	MR	I	---	I	---	MR	Y	H	-1	+0.5	0.0	+1
CDC Pilar CLPlus	5	99	97	-0.3	VG	VG	MR	R	MS	---	MR	---	I	Y	H	-1	-0.6	-0.6	-3
CDC Power CLPlus ✪	3	104	101	-0.1	G	F	I	R	MS	---	R	---	I	Y	H	-2	-0.8	-1.2	-8
AAC Redberry	5	99	100	0.0	F	G	R	R	R	R	I	MS	I	Y	H	-2	-1.7	+0.7	+6
AAC Redstar §	5	95	99	-0.1	F	G	R	MR	MR	---	MR	---	MR	Y	H	-2	-0.5	-1.3	+8
AAC Russell VB[5]	5	97	101	0.0	F	F	MR	R	R	---	MR	---	MR	Y	H	0	+1.5	-0.1	+3
Sheba	5	92	96	-0.6	F	G	R	R	R	---	MR	---	I	N	H	0	-3.4	-0.4	+9
CDC Silas §	5	100	99	-0.2	F	F	MR	R	I	---	MS	---	I	Y	H	0	-1.5	-1.5	+3
CDC SKRush §	5	99	103	-0.1	F	P	MR	R	MR	---	I	---	MR	Y	H	-1	-3.8	-0.9	+7
AAC Spike ✪	2	99	96	-0.1	VG	F	R	R	R	---	MR	---	MR	Y	H	-1	-1.8	+0.4	-6
CDC Stanley §	6	98	100	+0.1	G	G	R	MR	I	MR	S	I	MS	N	H	-1	-3.1	-1.8	+12
AAC Starbuck VB[5]	5	104	108	-0.2	F	F	I	MR	MR	MR	S	S	MR	Y	H	0	-0.2	+0.4	+2
Stettler §	6	100	99	+0.4	F	G	MR	MS	MR	R	MR	MS	MS	Y	H	0	-1	-0.5	+8
AAC Stoughton VB[5] ✪	2	105	106	-0.5	G	F	R	R	I	R	R	---	MR	Y	H	0	+0.7	+0.4	+4
CDC Succession CLPlus VB[5]	5	98	96	-0.1	VG	VG	MR	MR	I	---	S	---	MS	Y	H	0	+2.3	-0.9	+2
Tracker §	5	90	95	+0.1	F	F	R	R	R	---	S	---	I	N	H	-2	-4.9	-2.2	+6
AAC Viewfield	5	104	101	-0.3	G	G	R	MR	R	S	MR	I	I	Y	H	0	-2.2	+0.8	-3
AAC Walker VB[5] ✪	2	104	109	-0.3	G	VG	R	R	R	---	MR	---	MR	Y	H	0	-1.5	+0.3	+1
AAC Walsh ✪	2	103	103	-0.1	VG	G	MR	R	I	MR	MR	---	MR	Y	H	0	+1.9	+0.1	+
AAC Westking ✪	2	103	104	-0.1	VG	G	MR	R	I	MR	R	---	MR	Y	H	-1	+1.6	+0.1	+0.2
AAC Wheatland VB[5]	5	104	106	-0.2	G	G	R	R	I	R	MR	S	I	Y	H	0	-0.7	+0.1	+1

Wheat (cont'd)

Category and Variety	Years Tested[1]	Yield (%) Area 1 & 2	Yield (%) Area 3 & 4	Protein (%)	Resistance To: Lodging	Sprouting	Stem Rust	Leaf Rust	Stripe Rust	Loose Smut	Bunt	Leaf Spot	FHB	Head Awnedness	Stem Solidness[2]	Rel. Maturity (days)	Seed Wt. (mg)	Volume Wt.[3] (kg/hL)	Ht. (cm)
CPSR[4]	--- Relative to AAC Brandon ---														--- Relative to AAC Brandon ---				
Accelerate ✪ **VUA**	5	103	108	-1	G	P	R	R	R	---	S	---	I	Y	H	-1	-4.0	-0.7	-3
AAC Camrose VB[5] ✪	2	101	110	-1.4	VG	---	R	R	R	---	R	---	I	Y	H	+1	+0.3	-0.8	-4
Fierce VB[5] ✪ **VUA**	1	99	105	-0.9	VG	---	R	MS	MS	---	MR	---	I	Y	H	0	-5.1	-1.5	0
AAC Foray VB[5]	5	102	107	-1.4	P	P	MR	R	I	MS	I	MS	I	Y	H	+1	+7.2	-1.5	+6
UA Forefront ✪	4	105	104	-1.1	VG	F	R	R	R	---	I	---	MS	Y	H	+1	+4.2	-1.1	-2
AAC Penhold	5	98	98	-0.6	VG	VG	MR	R	MR	I	R	I	MR	Y	H	-2	+4.4	-0.4	-9
AAC Perform	3	108	108	-1.6	VG	VP	R	R	MR	---	I	---	MS	Y	H	+1	+0.1	-1.7	+3
Recoil ✪ **VUA**	2	98	102	-0.8	VG	---	MR	R	R	---	MS	---	I	Y	H	0	-1.1	-1.7	-3
AAC Rimbey VB[5]	4	107	107	-1.9	G	VG	R	R	R	---	I	---	I	Y	H	-1	+4.9	-1.9	-1
AAC Westlock	3	107	104	-1.4	G	F	R	R	R	---	R	---	MR	Y	H	0	+4.1	-1.3	0
CWSWS[4]																			
AC Andrew	5	122	124	-2.9	G	P	MR	MS	I	S	S	---	I	Y	H	+1	+0.4	-3.0	+1
AAC Chiffon VB[5] §	5	125	125	-3.3	F	P	S	I	MR	S	S	---	S	Y	H	+2	+1.7	-3.3	+12
AAC Galore VB[5] ✪	2	123	128	-2.8	G	---	R	I	MR	---	MS	---	MS	Y	H	+1	+2.9	-2.8	+5
AAC Paramount VB[5]	5	122	122	-3.2	VG	P	I	I	R	MR	S	---	MS	Y	H	+1	+0.9	-2.7	+7
Sadash VB[5]	5	127	125	-3.6	G	P	MR	I	R	I	S	---	S	Y	H	+1	-0.4	-2.6	+4
CWSP[4]																			
Alotta ✪	2	111	122	-2.2	VG	---	R	R	R	---	I	---	MS	Y	H	+1	+7.4	-2.0	-2
AAC Awesome VB[5]	5	125	126	-3.0	F	P	R	MR	R	I	I	I	I	Y	H	+1	+4.3	-1.5	+7
Pasteur	5	112	119	-1.9	VG	G	MR	R	MR	MS	S	I	I	N	H	+3	+0.5	-1.2	+5
Sparrow VB[5]	5	123	125	-2.5	VG	G	MR	R	MR	---	I	I	MR	N	H	+4	0.0	-4.2	+1
WPB Whistler	5	108	116	-2.6	VG	F	R	R	R	---	I	---	MS	N	S	+3	+2.1	-4.5	-3
CWHWS[4]																			
AAC Tomkins	5	96	95	+0.2	F	F	MR	R	MS	---	MR	---	I	Y	H	-1	-0.6	-1.7	+3
AAC Whitehead VB[5]	5	103	109	-0.4	G	F	R	R	MR	---	R	---	I	Y	H	-1	+1.3	-2.3	+2

[1] Years tested indicates years tested in Saskatchewan regional trials. Grain yield analysis includes up to three years of data from registration testing at sites in Saskatchewan.
[2] H = Hollow; SS = Semi-solid; S = Solid.
[3] Multiply by 0.8 = lbs./bu.
[4] Includes direct and indirect comparisons with **AAC Brandon**.
[5] VB = varietal blend. Information on refuge varieties on page VR13.

Varietal Blend Components

Midge Tolerant Variety	Refuge Variety	Crop Kind	Midge Tolerant Variety	Refuge Variety	Crop Kind
AAC Brigham	AAC Schrader	Durum	CDC Hughes	Cardale	Wheat
AAC Weyburn	CDC Precision	Durum	CDC Landmark	AAC Viewfield	Wheat
AAC Succeed	CDC Alloy	Durum	AAC Leroy	AAC Redberry	Wheat
CDC Adamant	CDC Bradwell	Wheat	AAC Oakman	AAC Brandon	Wheat
AAC Alida	AAC Brandon	Wheat	AAC Paramount	AC Andrew	Wheat
AAC Awesome	AC Andrew	Wheat	AAC Rimbey	AAC Penhold	Wheat
AAC Broadacres	AAC Brandon	Wheat	AAC Russell	AAC Brandon	Wheat
AAC Cameron	Carberry	Wheat	Sadash	AC Andrew	Wheat
AAC Camrose	AAC Penhold	Wheat	Sparrow	Alderon	Wheat
AAC Chiffon	AC Andrew	Wheat	AAC Starbuck	AAC Brandon	Wheat
AAC Craven	AAC Brandon	Wheat	AAC Stoughton	AAC Westking	Wheat
AAC Darby	AAC Hassler	Wheat	CDC Succession CLPlus	CDC Pilar CLPlus	Wheat
Fierce	Accelerate	Wheat	AAC Walker	AAC Hockley	Wheat
AAC Foray	AAC Penhold	Wheat	AAC Wheatland	AAC Brandon	Wheat
AAC Hodge	AAC Hockley	Wheat	AAC Whitehead	AAC Tomkins	Wheat

Durum Wheat

Revised Check Variety

Category and Variety	Years Tested[1]	Yield (%) Area 1 & 2	Yield (%) Area 3 & 4	Yield (%) Irrigation[2]	Protein (%)	Resistance To: Lodging	Sprouting	Stem Rust	Leaf Rust	Stripe Rust	Loose Smut	Bunt	Leaf Spot	FHB	Head Awnedness	Stem Solidness[3]	Rel. Maturity (days)	Seed Wt. (mg)	Volume Wt.[4] (kg/hL)	Ht. (cm)
CWAD		--- Relative to AAC Schrader ---															--- Relative to AAC Schrader ---			
AAC Schrader	4	100	100	100	14.0	F	F	R	R	R	---	MR	---	I	Y	H	102	41.6	80.2	93
CDC Alloy	5	101	101	99	0.0	F	F	MR	R	R	I	R	MS	MS	Y	H	0	+0.4	+0.3	-2
AAC Brigham VB[5] ✪	2	100	95	---	-0.1	G	---	R	R	R	---	R	---	MS	Y	H	0	-0.3	-0.6	-6
AAC Congress	5	102	99	105	-0.2	P	F	MR	R	R	MR	R	MS	MS	Y	H	0	+0.3	0.0	-3
CDC Covert §	5	101	100	96	-0.2	G	G	R	R	R	---	R	---	S	Y	H	-1	-3.5	-0.2	-6
CDC Defy	5	103	104	102	-0.6	G	F	MR	R	I	---	R	---	MS[6]	Y	H	-1	-2.1	+0.8	-1
AAC Donlow	5	103	99	98	-0.4	F	G	R	R	R	---	R	---	MS[6]	Y	H	0	-2.0	+0.5	-5
CDC Dynamic §	5	100	98	102	+0.4	F	G	MR	R	MR	I	R	I	MS	Y	H	-1	0.0	+0.2	-4
CDC Evident ✪	3	105	107	101	-0.4	F	F	R	R	R	---	R	---	MS	Y	H	0	-0.3	-0.4	-3
CDC Flare	5	97	95	96	0.0	VG	P	MR	R	S	R	R	I	MS	Y	H	-1	+1.6	-1.4	-6
AAC Frontier ✪	1	104	102	---	-0.2	F	G	R	R	R	---	R	---	I	Y	H	0	+0.6	+0.1	-3
AAC Grainland	5	99	100	93	+0.1	F	G	MR	R	R	R	R	MS	MS	Y	S	0	+0.5	-1.1	-5
CDC Precision	6	99	101	97	-0.1	G	F	MR	R	R	MS	R	MS	MS	Y	H	0	+0.3	+0.4	-3
AAC Spitfire	5	101	102	103	-0.1	G	F	R	R	R	MS	R	MS	S	Y	H	-1	+1.0	-0.6	-6
Strongfield §	6	93	93	92	+0.3	P	F	R	R	MR	R	MR	I	S	Y	H	-1	+1.0	-0.5	-5
AAC Stronghold	5	97	93	104	0.0	VG	G	R	R	MR	R	I	I	MS	Y	S	1	+1.9	+0.2	-8
AAC Succeed VB[5] §	5	102	101	95	+0.1	F	F	MR	R	I	R	R	MS	MS	Y	H	-1	+2.6	+0.2	-3
Transcend	5	95	98	86	+0.1	F	G	R	R	R	S	R	I	MS[6]	Y	H	0	-0.1	-0.4	+2
CDC Vantta ✪	4	101	92	99	-0.4	VG	G	I	R	R	---	R	---	MS	Y	H	+2	+0.1	+0.5	-14
AAC Weyburn VB[5]	5	101	104	98	-0.8	F	F	MR	R	R	---	R	---	MS	Y	S	+1	+1.2	-0.6	-5
CDC Wiseton ✪	2	97	98	---	+0.3	F	---	R	MR	I	---	R	---	I	Y	H	0	+0.5	-0.7	-2

[1] Years tested indicates years tested in Saskatchewan regional trials. Grain yield analysis includes up to three years of data from registration testing at sites in Saskatchewan.
[2] For further information on irrigated performance please refer to the publication entitled Crop Varieties for Irrigation at *www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com/icdc*.
[3] H = Hollow; SS = Semi-solid; S = Solid.
[4] Multiply by 0.8 = lbs./bu.
[5] VB = varietal blend. Information on refuge varieties on page VR13.
[6] These varieties generally express lower Fusarium Head Blight symptoms compared to other MS rated cultivars.

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 **AAC Brandon** and **AAC Schrader**, respectively. In 2024, the spring wheat and durum varieties supported for registration since 2019 were grown in replicated trials at up to 16 locations. Years tested indicates number of years variety was assessed in regional testing, however, grain yield analysis includes data collected during registration testing at sites in Saskatchewan.

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

Solid stemmed wheat varieties **AAC Oakman VB** and **WPB Whistler** and durum varieties such as **AAC Grainland**, **AAC Stronghold**, **AAC Weyburn VB** and **CDC Fortitude** typically provide the best protection against sawfly cutting. In addition, semi-solid stem spring wheat varieties like **CDC Adamant VB**, **CDC Hughes VB** and **CDC Landmark VB** have been shown to provide limited protection against sawfly cutting. However, preliminary data from observations of hollow stemmed wheat and durum, taken at yield trial sites with high infestations of wheat stem sawfly in recent years have indicated reduced cutting/toppling (below 40 per cent cutting) in the following varieties: **Accelerate**, **AAC Brandon**, **Daybreak**, **CDC Envy**, **AAC Russell VB**, **AAC Spike**, **AAC Starbuck VB**, **CDC Succession VB CL Plus**, **SY Manness**, **CDC Vantta**, **AAC Viewfield** and **AAC Whitehead VB**. Observations at the same sites indicate a high level of cutting/toppling (above 50 per cent cutting) in the following varieties: **Bolles**, **AAC Broadacres VB**, **AAC Darby VB**, **AAC Hassler**, **AAC Hockley**, **AAC Hodge VB** and **AAC Wheatland VB**. This information is limited and will be updated as research progresses.

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. 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 moderate resistance to common root rot.

Seed of varieties rated moderately susceptible and susceptible for bunt and loose smut should be treated with a recommended fungicide. Please refer to the Seed Facts section of this booklet or the most recent *Guide to Crop Protection*.

Wheat and durum varieties exhibit similar susceptibility to ergot infestation with the exception of the new durum variety **AAC Frontier** which expresses ergot resistance, with a substantial reduction in honeydew and sclerotia production.

Varietal Blend ("VB") designated varieties possess the same "*Sm1*" gene, which confers tolerance to Orange Wheat Blossom Midge. 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*.

WHEAT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (CONT'D)

Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS)

AAC Oakman VB has solid stems which provides protection against the wheat stem sawfly. **CDC Adamant VB**, **CDC Hughes VB**, and **CDC Landmark VB**, have partially solid stems which may provide protection against the wheat stem sawfly.

Seed of new variety **CDC Imbue CLPlus** and **AAC Spike** is available now. Seed of new varieties **AAC Oakman VB**, **AAC Stoughton VB**, and **AAC Westking** is expected to be available in limited quantities fall 2025. Seed of new varieties **Baker**, **Breadwinner**, **CDC Power CLPlus**, **Garde**, **Palisade**, and **AAC Walker VB** is expected to be available in limited quantities fall 2026. Seed of new varieties **AAC Craven VB**, and **Flame** is expected to be available in limited quantities fall 2027.

CDC Imbue CLPlus, **CDC Succession CLPlus VB**, **CDC Pilar CLPlus**, and **CDC Power CLPlus** are tolerant to the CLEARFIELD® herbicides Adrenalin SC and Altitude FX.

Canada Prairie Spring Red (CPSR)

Seed of new varieties **AAC Camrose** and **Recoil** is expected to be available in limited quantities fall 2026. Seed of new variety **Fierce VB** is expected to be available fall 2027.

Canada Western Hard White Spring (CWHWS)

Varieties in the Hard White market class are intended for whole wheat bread and yellow alkaline noodle markets.

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 new variety **AAC Galore VB** is expected to be available in limited quantities fall 2026.

Canada Western Special Purpose (CWSP)

Varieties in the Special Purpose market class have no defined quality attributes and may have specific end-uses. Most varieties are intended for ethanol and livestock feed purposes. Producers are encouraged to contact the variety distributor or developer regarding uses of these varieties. **WPB Whistler** has solid stems which provides protection against the wheat stem sawfly. Seed of new variety **Alotta** is now available.

Canada Western Amber Durum (CWAD)

AAC Grainland, **AAC Stronghold** and **AAC Weyburn VB** have a solid stem which can provide protection against the wheat stem sawfly.

Seed of new variety **CDC Wiseton** is expected to be available in limited quantities fall 2025. Seed of new variety **AAC Brigham VB** and **AAC Frontier** is expected to be available in limited quantities fall 2026.

CDC Flare is tolerant to the CLEARFIELD® herbicides Adrenalin SC and Altitude FX.

CWAD varieties are generally more susceptible than CWRS varieties to Fusarium Head Blight. Growing varieties with improved resistance is recommended to reduce infection and disease propagule production as part of an integrated management strategy. **AAC Frontier**, **AAC Schrader** and **CDC Wiseton** are CWAD varieties rated as intermediate to Fusarium Head Blight. **CDC Defy**, **AAC Donlow**, and **Transcend** generally express lower Fusarium Head Blight symptoms compared to other MS rated cultivars. These varieties are noted in the table with an MS[6] rating for FHB resistance. Mycotoxin (DON) production by FHB fungi is generally lower for **CDC Defy**, **AAC Donlow** and **Transcend**.

All durum varieties are susceptible to two new races of loose smut.

Triticale

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Years Tested	Yield (%) Area 1 & 2	Yield (%) Area 3	Test Weight (kg/hL)	Seed Weight (mg)	Height (cm)	Maturity (days)	Resistance To: Lodging	Stem Rust	Leaf Rust	Bunt	Root Rot	Ergot	FHB
Spring Habit		--- Relative to AC Ultima ---												
AC Ultima	20	100	100	72.7	43.3	101	104	G	R	R	R	I	MS	I
Brevis	14	110	111	+3.1	-0.5	-7	+1	VG	R	R	R	---	I	I
Bunker	4	92	97	+3.0	+1.1	+5	+1	G	MR	R	R	I	I	MR
AAC Delight	8	104	104	+0.6	+4.2	-2	+2	VG	R	R	R	---	I	I
Pronghorn	20	98	100	-0.3	+0.5	+7	+2	G	MR	R	R	I	I	MR
Sunray	11	104	103	-1.2	-0.4	-1	+1	G	R	R	R	---	MR	MS
Taza	9	103	97	-0.8	+0.5	+6	+2	G	R	R	R	---	I	S
Tyndal	9	98	101	+0.8	-1.2	-6	0	G	R	R	R	---	---	MS
Winter Habit		--- Relative to Pika ---												
Pika	6	100	100	68	---	125	E	F	---	---	---	---	---	---
Luoma	5	100	96	-1	---	+1	L	F	---	---	---	---	---	---
Metzger	5	96	101	-1	---	-14	E	G	---	---	---	---	---	---

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Spring triticale matures two to four days later than **AC Andrew** CWSWS wheat; therefore it should be planted as early as possible. Newer triticale varieties yield two to 10 per cent higher than **AC Andrew**. Susceptibility to fusarium head blight is at least as great in triticale as in wheat. **AC Ultima** has an im-proved Hagberg Falling Number. **Brevis** has shorter and stronger straw. **AAC Delight**, **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. Winter triticale had an average winter survival rating of 90 per cent in trials conducted at Saskatoon and Melfort over six years. **Luoma** and **Metzger** have reduced awns. **Metzger** is shorter with stronger straw.

All triticale cultivars are susceptible to ergot infection and similar in reaction. Severe infestation of ergot can occur in any of the available cultivars if environmental conditions are favourable. **Sunray** represents an improvement in ergot resistance.

Fall Rye

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Years Tested	Yield (%) Area 1 & 2	Yield (%) Area 3 & 4	Protein (%)	Winter Survival	Resistance To[1] Lodging	Resistance To[1] Shattering	Resistance To[1] Ergot[2] (%)	Heading Date[3] (days)	Maturity[4] (days)	Seed Weight (mg)	Volume Weight[5] (kg/hL)	Height (cm)	Falling Number (sec.)
Open-Pollinated		- Relative to Hazlet -									Relative to Hazlet			
Hazlet	20	100	100	11.3	VG	G	VG	1.1	Jun 9	Aug 2	36.6	73.4	100	182
Danko	4	102	94	+0.6	VG	VG	---	---	-2	-2	-3.7	+0.5	0	---
Prima	32	92	96	+0.3	VG	G	F	-0.3	-1	-3	-5.2	-0.8	+11	+48
Hybrid Varieties														
KWS Bono	11	127	128	-1.1	VG	VG	---	0.0	+1	0	-4.5	-0.3	-12	+104
Brasetto	6	113	122	-0.9	VG	G	---	0.0	0	+1	-3.5	-1.7	-10	+107
KWS Daniello	7	118	117	-0.6	VG	VG	---	-0.1	0	0	-4.2	-1.3	-9	+120
KWS Receptor ✪	4	134	138	-1.0	VG	VG	---	-0.1	0	-2	-5.8	-0.2	-10	+104
KWS Sandor ✪	4	124	129	-1.2	VG	VG	---	-0.4	0	-1	-5.5	-1.0	-9	+110
KWS Serafino ✪	7	127	130	-1.0	VG	VG	---	-0.2	0	0	-4.7	-0.8	-9	+135
KWS Trebiano ✪	7	124	126	-0.8	VG	VG	---	-0.3	0	0	-1.9	-0.6	-7	+123

[1] Ratings: VG = Very Good; G = Good; F = Fair.
[2] Ergot bodies in grain as per cent of total weight during registration testing. All varieties are susceptible to ergot. Current testing does not suitably differentiate genetically controlled resistance to ergot infection (varietal differences) from other factors such as weather, crop development stage, inoculum load and management.
[3] Flowering typically occurs seven to 14 days after heading, depending on weather conditions.
[4] Wet and cool conditions can prolong maturity beyond these dates.
[5] Multiply by 0.8 = lbs./bu.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Fall rye is much more cold tolerant than winter wheat or winter triticale, with field survival being approximately 30 to 100 per cent better than winter wheat for current fall rye varieties.

A major factor in marketing rye grain into the milling market is sprouting. This is generally measured using the Hagberg falling number test and is measured in seconds. Typically, a falling number of 180 seconds or greater is preferred by the rye milling market. Falling number is heavily influenced by moisture around harvest time and producers must make sure rye is harvested in a timely manner, similar to wheat crops. There is considerable variation in fall rye varieties for falling number; this must be considered if the milling market is the targeted end-user for rye grain.

Very little recent information on shattering in rye has been obtained, as it has not been observed in field trials recently, thus no information is available for recently released varieties.

For information on irrigated performance please refer to the publication entitled Crop Varieties for Irrigation at *www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com/icdc*.

Forage Rye

KWS Propower is a hybrid fall rye variety that is suited for silage use.

Winter Wheat

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Category and Variety	Years Tested[1]	Yield (%) Area 1 & 2	Yield (%) Area 3 & 4	Protein (%)	Winter Survival	Resistance To Lodging	Resistance To Stem Rust	Resistance To Leaf Rust	Resistance To Stripe Rust	Resistance To Bunt	Resistance To FHB	Head Awnedness	Maturity Rating	Seed Weight (mg)	Volume Wt.[2] (kg/hL)	Height (cm)
CWRW[3]		-- Relative to CDC Buteo --												------- Relative to CDC Buteo --------		
CDC Buteo	26	100	100	12	VG	F	I	I	S	S	MR	Y	M	33.7	81.1	90
AAC Coldfront	6	110	116	+0.3	VG	VG	R	R	R	S	I	Y	L	-1.7	+0.1	-7
AAC Gateway	14	97	98	+0.5	F	VG	MR	I	MR	S	I	Y	M	-0.2	-1.1	-14
AAC Goldrush	10	104	107	+0.2	VG	VG	MR	R	I	S	I	Y	M	-0.8	-2.9	-5
Moats	16	103	101	+0.3	G	F	R	MR	MR	MS	S	Y	M	-1.1	-0.6	+1
AAC Network	9	101	101	+0.5	G	G	R	MR	R	MR	I	Y	L	-2.6	-1.2	-13
AAC Overdrive	4	104	109	+0.6	VG	VG	R	MR	R	R	MR	Y	E	-2.7	-2.2	-9
AAC Vortex	8	98	106	+0.5	VG	VG	R	R	R	S	MR	Y	M	+0.2	-0.3	-6
AAC Wildfire	13	110	115	-0.1	VG	G	S	I	MR	MR	MR	Y	VL	+1.2	-2.4	-5
CWSP[3]		-- Relative to CDC Buteo --												------- Relative to CDC Buteo --------		
AAC Icefield	10	100	98	-0.9	F	G	R	MR	MR	S	I	Y	M	-3.0	-1.9	-10
Pintail	15	108	111	-1.7	VG	F	MS	MS	MR	S	S	N	M	-3.9	-4.5	-2

[1] Registration trial data used to supplement regional trial data.
[2] Multiply by 0.8 = lbs./bu.
[3] Includes direct and indirect comparisons with **CDC Buteo**.

WINTER WHEAT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Winter wheat can be grown successfully in most areas if seeded into standing stubble within the optimal seeding date period (generally before Sept. 15) and if there is adequate snowfall.

Winter wheat will often escape fusarium head blight (FHB) and orange wheat blossom midge damage if recommended seeding dates are followed.

For information on irrigated performance please refer to the publication entitled Crop Varieties for Irrigation at *www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com/icdc*.

Canada Western Red Winter (CWRW)

AAC Vortex is a new variety with very good winter survival and lodging resistance, resistance to all rusts and moderate resistance to FHB.

Seed of **AAC Network** became available in fall 2021.

Radiant and **AAC Elevate** have tolerance to the wheat curl mite vector that transmits Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus. To preserve the effectiveness of this wheat curl mite tolerance gene, agronomic practices that eliminate the "green bridge" of plant material that provides a reservoir for the mite should be followed whenever possible.

AAC Wildfire expresses tolerance to some biotypes of the Russian wheat aphid.

Radiant and **AAC Wildfire** express bronze chaff at maturity.

Canada Western Special Purpose (CWSP)

Varieties in the Special Purpose market class have no defined quality attributes and may have specific end uses. Most varieties are intended for ethanol and livestock feed purposes. Producers are encouraged to contact the variety distributor or developer regarding specialty uses of these varieties.

The awnless head of **Pintail** may improve palatability when harvested for forage or silage.

AAC Icefield is a hard white winter wheat that expresses high milling yield of bright-white, low-ash flour with good gluten strength at lower protein concentrations that may be of interest in some niche markets. For more information contact the distributor.

Interpreting Resistance to Sprouting in Wheat

What does resistance to sprouting of wheat in the SaskSeed Guide mean?

When a common wheat or durum wheat variety reaches physiological maturity (30 per cent to 35 per cent moisture), the seeds generally will not germinate until dormancy has been overcome. The length of time of this dormancy is referred to as degree of resistance to sprouting. The dormancy period is under genetic control and is a trait of each variety.

How is the length of dormancy period or resistance to sprouting measured?

Specialized field trials are grown at the Swift Current Research and Development Centre. All newly registered varieties and checks with known levels of sprouting response are grown in replicated trials for a minimum of three years. All varieties are given the same time-period between the seed reaching 18 per cent moisture and an initial sampling time. When seed of a variety reaches 18 per cent moisture, a sample of 10 heads from primary tillers are collected and stored at -20°C which stops the after-ripening process. Ten days later another set of 10 heads is collected from the field and stored at -20°C.

The heads of all varieties from the first sampling time are placed upright in a specialized rain-simulator. An initial wetting treatment of about 135mm (5.3 inches) over 5 hours is followed by 30 minutes of misting every 12 hours. Temperature is maintained at 18°C and relative humidity greater than 95 per cent.

After five to six days, the sprouting susceptible checks will have roots visible and coleoptiles visible on multiple kernels while the sprouting resistant checks will have none or very limited visible evidence of sprouting. This difference in sprouting of the checks is used to establish a range in expected sprouting response of the varieties being characterized. Each head is assayed for visible sprouting of a root or coleoptile. The number of heads with visible evidence of sprouting of the 10 heads is recorded.

Following the artificial rain simulation treatment and scoring for number of heads with visible sprouting, the samples are dried down, threshed and percentage of kernels sprouted measured. The same procedure is repeated for the heads collected at the second sampling date.

Thus, four variables are measured, namely, time-one heads sprouted, time-two heads sprouted, time-one kernels sprouted and time-two kernels sprouted. The data is analyzed using a statistical procedure called Least Squares Means. Five categories of resistance to sprouting have been established based on a set of checks that have been tested for many years and have expressed sprouting response consistently regardless of growing season. The more resistant a variety is to these artificial sprouting conditions, the more robust the dormancy is under wet field conditions (dormancy is a measure of pre-harvest sprouting resistance in the field) The reported resistance to sprouting for some varieties has changed between the 2023 Seed Guide and the 2024 Seed Guide which resulted from some issues arising from Covid 19 and staff changes. The January 2024 ratings have been thoroughly reviewed.

How does the ratings for sprouting resistance reported in the Sask Seed Guide relate to Hagberg Falling Number?

Hagberg Falling Number (HFN) measures the changes in the pasting properties of the starch component of the grain caused by alpha-amylase activity. To conduct a HFN test, grain is ground into meal, water is added, mixed with a stirrer, and heated for 60 seconds. The falling number is the number of seconds it takes for the stirrer or plunger to fall to the bottom of the test tube. Alpha amylase is an enzyme that is produced during the germination of grain. Therefore, sprouted kernels and severely sprouted kernels are grain grading factors. HFN can be used as an indicator of the soundness of the grain. Typically, varieties with a high level of resistance to sprouting maintain a relatively high falling number under wet harvest conditions better than varieties with poor sprouting tolerance.

Sprouting resistance measures the level of dormancy of ripened grain under conditions favorable for germination. Hagberg Falling Number measures the breakdown of starch to sugar by the alpha amylase enzyme and the resulting changes to the structural integrity of the starch protein matrix of grain.

Because the amount of alpha amylase in the kernel can negatively affect grain quality, grain millers and manufactures might specify minimum HFN values. HFN measures the pasting properties of starch and the resulting changes to the structural integrity of the starch/protein matrix of grain caused by alpha amylase activity. In summary, a good sprouting resistance rating can be used as an indication/predictor that a variety will remain dormant and maintain a high falling number (and usually better grade) under wet harvest conditions.

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Malting Barley

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Category[1] and Variety	Years Tested[2]	2 or 6 Row	Awns[3]	Yield (% AAC Synergy) Area 1 & 2	Yield (% AAC Synergy) Area 3 & 4	Relative Maturity[4]	Resistance To: Lodging	Netted Net Blotch[5]	Spotted Net Blotch[5]	Spot Blotch	Scald	Loose Smut	Other Smuts	Root Rot	Stem Rust	FHB
Malting Acceptance: Recommended																
AAC Synergy	7	2	R	100	100	M	F	MR	R	R	S	S	I	I	MR	I
CDC Churchill	7	2	R	105	104	M	G	MR	MR	I	S	MS	MR	---	MR	MS
AAC Connect	7	2	R	99	95	M	G	I	MR	MR	S	S	R	MS	MR	MR
CDC Copeland	7	2	R	92	93	M	F	I	I	S	MS	MS	I	I	MR	I
CDC Fraser	7	2	R	100	98	M	G	MR	R	R	MS	R	R	MS	MR	I
Malting Acceptance: In Development or Limited Demand																
AB Foothills	3	2	R	94	97	M	F	I	I	MS	I	R	MR	---	MR	I
AAC Prairie	5	2	R	96	97	M	F	MR	I	I	MS	S	MR	---	MR	I
Additional Malting Varieties																
AB Dram[8]	2	2	R	89	91	M	F	MS	MR	MS	I	MR	R	---	S	I
CDC Goldstar[6]	7	2	R	99	95	M	G	I	MR	I	S	I	R	S	MR	MS
Legacy	6	6	S	90	85	M	G	S	MR	MR	MS	I	MR	MR	MR	MS
SY Stanza[8]	3	2	R	92	93	M	G	I	MS	MS	MR	S	MR	---	S	MS
Other[7]																
CDC Bow	7	2	R	94	93	M	VG	S	MR	I	MS	S	I	MS	MR	I
AB BrewNet	7	2	R	96	100	L	G	MS	I	MS	I	MS	MR	---	MR	MR
CDC Copper §	7	2	R	104	100	M	G	MR	MR	I	MR	I	MR	---	I	MS
AC Metcalfe	7	2	R	87	86	M	F	S	I	I	MS	R	I	I	MR	I

[1] These categories are established annually by the Canadian Malting Barley Technical Centre (Call 204-984-4399 for more information).
[2] Registration and regional trials in Saskatchewan.
[3] R = Rough; S = Smooth.
[4] Relative maturity of the check **AAC Synergy** is M (on average, 94 days from seeding to swathing ripeness).
[5] 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.
[6] **CDC Goldstar** is available only through a closed loop Identity Preserved program offered by Prairie Malt Limited/Sapporo Breweries and their agents.
[7] Although not on the CMBTC list, a malting barley market may exist for these varieties and for **Bill Coors 100**.
[8] non-GN (glycosidic nitrile) malting variety.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Growers are reminded that the malting and brewing industry is cautious about using new varieties. The Canadian Malting Barley Technical Centre prepares a list of recommended varieties annually. The recommended list is available on Page VR20.

Varietal purity is critical to producing high-quality malt. Malting and grain companies require a minimum 95 per cent varietal purity specification on malting barley deliveries.

Growers are cautioned that most malting varieties, especially two-row barley, are more susceptible to sprouting.

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.

For information on irrigated performance please refer to the publication entitled Crop Varieties for Irrigation at *www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com/icdc.*

Lines Tested for Malting and Brewing Quality

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.

Feed and Food Barley

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Category and Variety	Years Tested[1]	2 or 6 Row	Awns[2]	Yield (% AAC Synergy) Area 1 & 2	Yield (% AAC Synergy) Area 3 & 4	Relative Maturity[3]	Resistance To: Lodging	Netted Net Blotch[4]	Spotted Net Blotch[4]	Spot Blotch	Scald	Loose Smut	Other Smuts	Root Rot	Stem Rust	FHB
Hulled																
Altorado	7	2	R	104	99	M	G	S	MR	S	S	MR	MR	MR	MR	I
RGT Asteroid **VUA**	3	2	R	91	87	L	VG	MS	I	MS	MR	R	---	---	---	I
CDC Austenson	7	2	R	102	103	M	G	MS	R	MR	S	S	R	I	I	I
Bighorn	7	2	R	110	105	M	F	I	I	I	S	I	R	---	I	I
Canmore	7	2	R	96	99	L	G	MS	MR	I	MR	R	R	I	MS	I
Cantu	7	2	R	105	102	L	G	I	I	I	S	I	R	---	R	I
Carleton	5	2	R	102	98	M	G	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	R	---	R	MR
Claymore	7	2	R	103	98	L	VG	S	I	I	S	S	R	I	MR	MR
CDC Cowboy	6	2	R	85	89	L	F	I	MR	I	MS	MS	MR	I	MR	MR
CDC Durango	6	2	R	106	107	M	VG	MR	MS	I	MS	S	R	---	I	I
Esma **VUA**	5	2	R	103	98	M	G	MS	MS	MS	S	R	---	---	---	I
Ferguson	6	2	R	105	103	M	G	MS	MS	S	S	S	R	---	I	I
AB Hague	6	2	R	96	99	L	G	I	I	I	I	MR	R	---	MR	MR
Ibex	6	2	R	105	103	M	G	I	I	I	S	S	R	---	R	I
KWS Kellie **VUA**	5	2	R	102	96	L	G	MS	MS	MS	I	R	---	---	---	I
AS Lafleur	2	2	R	86	87	M	G	MS	I	MS	S	R	---	---	---	MR
AAC Lariat	5	2	R	104	103	M	G	R	MR	I	S	R	R	---	R	MS
AB Maximizer	2	2	R	91	97	L	G	I	I	I	I	I	R	---	MR	I
CDC Maverick	6	2	S	79	83	M	F	I	MR	I	MS	S	R	I	MR	MR
Oreana	7	2	R	98	93	L	VG	S	MR	I	S	S	R	I	I	S
RGT Planet **VUA**	4	2	R	97	96	M	G	MS	MS	MS	MR	R	---	---	---	I
AB Prime	5	2	R	107	103	M	G	MR	I	I	I	S	R	---	R	I
CDC Renegade	5	2	S	103	96	M	F	I	MR	MS	S	MS	MR	---	MR	MR
Sirish	7	2	R	95	91	M	VG	MS	MS	MS	MR	S	R	---	S	MS
AAC Stockton	4	2	R	99	103	M	F	I	I	I	S	R	R	---	R	MR
AB Wrangler §	7	2	R	103	101	M	F	I	I	MR	MS	MS	MR	---	R	MR
AB Advantage	7	6	S	103	100	VL	VG	MS	I	I	I	MR	I	---	I	S
AB Cattlelac	7	6	SS	100	100	L	VG	MS	MR	R	I	I	R	---	I	S
AC Rosser	11	6	S	101	99	M	G	I	MR	MR	S	MS	MR	MR	MR	S
AB Tofield	7	6	S	102	103	L	G	MS	I	I	I	---	MR	---	R	S
Hulless																
CDC Clear	7	2	R	78	89	L	G	MS	R	I	MS	R	R	I	MR	MR
CDC McGwire	8	2	R	84	83	M	G	I	MR	I	I	MS	MR	MR	I	MR
Hulled varieties being tested for adaptability in Western Canada																
AS Manon	2	2	R	89	92	M	G	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[1] Registration and regional trials in Saskatchewan.
[2] R = Rough; S = Smooth; SS = Semi-Smooth.
[3] Relative maturity of the check, **AAC Synergy**, is M (on average, 94 days from seeding to swathing ripeness).
[4] 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. Two-row barley varieties are generally more resistant to shattering than six-row varieties.

Forage Barley

AB Advantage, **AB Cattlelac**, **AB Tofield** and **AC Ranger** are six-row forage varieties. **CDC Cowboy**, **AB Hague**, **AAC Lariat, CDC Maverick**, **AB Maximizer**, **CDC Renegade** and **Stockford** are two-row forage varieties.

Hulless

In hulless varieties the hull is left in the field; therefore, comparable yields are nine to 12 per cent lower. Hulless seed is more susceptible to damage than hulled seed, so handling should be minimized.

CDC Ascent, **CDC Fibar**, **CDC Marlina**, **CDC Rattan, CDC Valdres** and **CDC Henrick** are two-row, high beta-glucan, waxy starch varieties. **CDC Hilose** is a two-row, high beta-glucan, high amylose starch variety. **CDC Carter**, **CDC McGwire** and **Roseland** are two-row, normal starch varieties.

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. For information on irrigated performance please refer to the publication entitled Crop Varieties for Irrigation at *www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com/icdc*.

2025-2026 MALTING BARLEY RECOMMENDED VARIETIES

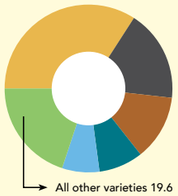
CMBTC™ CANADIAN MALTING BARLEY TECHNICAL CENTRE

THE CANADIAN MALTING BARLEY TECHNICAL CENTRE (CMBTC) RECOMMENDED LIST provides producers with an indication of which malting barley varieties have the greatest potential for selection and marketing. Each variety on the recommended list has been tested at the CMBTC and all exhibit good malting characteristics. All varieties on the list are registered with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA).

RECOMMENDED VARIETIES[1]

VARIETY	AAC CONNECT	CDC FRASER	CDC CHURCHILL	AAC SYNERGY	CDC COPELAND
EXPORT DEMAND	Growing ↑	Growing ↑	Growing ↑	Peaked ▲	Peaked ▲
DOMESTIC DEMAND	Growing ↑	Growing ↑	Growing ↑	Declining ↓	Declining ↓
SEED DISTRIBUTOR	CANTERRA SEEDS	SeCan	SeCan	FP Genetics	SeCan

2024 SEEDED AREA BY MAJOR MALTING VARIETY PERCENTAGE (%) - WESTERN CANADA



VARIETY	2022	2023	2024
AAC SYNERGY	28.5	32.2	33.6
CDC COPELAND	31.2	22.3	17.4
AAC CONNECT	9.7	12.3	12.4
CDC FRASER	3.8	6.4	8.4
CDC CHURCHILL	0.9	3.1	7.1

All other varieties 19.6

Distribution of malting barley varieties as a percentage (%) of area seeded with malting barley in western Canada in 2024. Source: CGC (based on data from provincial crop insurance agencies).

ADDITIONAL MALTING VARIETIES

For additional contracting options, contact your malting barley buyer about:

- **Legacy** (FP Genetics)
- **Bill Coors 100** (Stamp Seeds)
- **CDC Goldstar** (CANTERRA SEEDS)[2]

Canada also has two registered non-GN[3] barley varieties – **AB Dram** (SeedNet) and **SY Stanza** (FP Genetics) suitable for distilling as well as brewing.

This recommended list focuses on varieties best suited to **western Canada**, which may differ from high-potential varieties in eastern regions.

See the list of all **designated malting varieties** by region on the Canadian Grain Commission website under "Variety Designation Lists."

THE CMBTC AND ITS MEMBERS RECOMMEND:

Consult: Connect with local malting, grain, or seed company representatives to discuss options for growing malting barley.

Contract: Explore opportunities to contract production of malting barley.

Use certified seed: Certified seed helps ensure high-quality barley with varietal purity, meeting buyer standards of >95%.

VARIETIES IN DEVELOPMENT

These newly registered varieties are undergoing seed propagation and commercial market development. Contact the seed distributor for opportunities to trial these promising new varieties.

VARIETY	AAC PRAIRIE	AB FOOTHILLS
SEED DISTRIBUTOR	CANTERRA SEEDS	CANTERRA SEEDS
FEATURES	Short, strong straw; medium protein; high enzyme	High yield; lower protein; high enzyme
TARGET MARKET	Adjunct Brewing	Adjunct Brewing

[1] "Peaked" indicates future demand for this variety is expected to decline as end-users transition to newer varieties.

[2] Contact Boortmalt for CDC Goldstar contracting opportunities.

[3] Non-Glycosidic Nitrile.

For more information, visit Growing High-Quality Barley on the CMBTC website.

CMBTC VOTING MEMBERS

Alberta Grains · Boortmalt · Malteurop · SaskBarley · Viterra · Manitoba Crop Alliance · Prairie Public Breeders · Richardson · Canadian Grain Commission

cmbtc.com

For inquiries please contact the CMBTC.
email: cmbtc@cmbtc.com | phone: 204-984-4399

Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership · Canada

Oat

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Years Tested[1]	Yield (% CS Camden) Area 1 & 2	Yield (% CS Camden) Area 3 & 4	Test Weight (g/0.5L)	% Hull	Hull Colour	% Plump	Relative Maturity[2]	Height (cm)	Resistance To: Lodging	Stem Rust	Crown Rust	Smut
CS Camden	7	100	100	242	24.3	White	82	L	94	VG	S	MS	I
CDC Anson	5	100	100	243	20.7	White	90	M	85	VG	S	MR	R
AAC Anthony	5	102	103	241	25.5	White	95	L	99	G	MS	S	R
CDC Arborg	7	105	106	250	20.1	White	85	M	108	VG	S	I	R
CDC Boyer	7	88	90	232	23.3	White	85	M	105	G	I	I	MS
CDC Byer	4	102	106	245	22.6	White	86	L	92	VG	S	MR	R
Derby	7	87	92	247	22.9	White	79	M	107	G	S	S	MS
AAC Douglas	7	103	100	245	20.7	White	81	M	98	G	I	MR	R
CDC Endure	7	106	105	245	21.2	White	89	M	102	VG	S	MR	R
AAC Fedak	3	99	98	243	22.9	White	89	M	92	G	MS	R	R
CDC Haymaker	5	82	85	225	24.9	White	87	VL	111	G	S	S	MR
Kalio	4	98	98	249	21.8	White	---	M	91	G	S	MR	R
Kyron	5	103	101	244	23.7	White	---	M	98	G	S	MR	R
CDC Minstrel	7	95	97	245	21.0	White	92	L	98	VG	I	MS	R
AC Morgan	7	100	102	236	25.1	White	82	L	101	VG	S	S	I
CDC Morrison	7	91	86	248	24.4	Yellow	83	L	95	VG	I	MS	R
CDC Nasser	7	98	97	233	21.8	White	79	VL	106	G	MS	S	R
AAC Neville	4	98	102	248	25.3	Yellow	85	L	87	VG	I	S	R
CDC Norseman	7	95	95	241	20.0	White	81	M	102	G	S	MR	MS
ORe3542M	7	97	92	247	22.5	White	95	L	93	VG	S	R	R
ORe Level48	6	92	90	250	20.5	White	89	L	95	VG	I	MR	R
ORe Level50	6	91	89	248	21.5	White	93	L	98	VG	S	R	R
CDC Ruffian	7	101	97	247	20.4	White	88	L	95	G	S	I	R
Souris	7	97	93	253	21.5	White	72	M	98	VG	MR	MS	R
Summit	7	93	95	256	21.6	White	81	M	94	G	I	I	R
Triactor	7	103	108	240	22.8	White	80	L	99	G	S	MR	I
AAC Wesley	6	97	98	246	20.9	White	85	M	91	G	I	MS	R

[1] Registration and regional trials in Saskatchewan.
[2] Maturity rating L = 98 days.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Although disease pressure is lower in Saskatchewan than Manitoba, crown rust races capable of attacking most varieties are increasing in 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.

For information on irrigated performance please refer to the publication entitled Crop Varieties for Irrigation at *www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com/icdc*.

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

Hulless Oat

AC Gwen is a hulless variety 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.

False Oats or Fatuoids

False wild oats, or fatuoids, are off-types within common oat fields that have an appearance similar to wild oat, most notably 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 one per cent and occur within all oat varieties.

Canary Seed

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Type	Years Tested	Yield[1] (%)	Days to Heading	Days to Maturity	Height (cm)	Test Weight (kg/hL)[2]	Seed Weight (g/1000)
			Relative to CDC Bastia					
CDC Bastia	glabrous	18	100	56	97	98	70.5	8.0
CDC Alba[3] ✪	glabrous	4	117	0	0	-8	0.0	0.0
CDC Calvi ♕	glabrous	14	107	+1	+3	+4	+0.6	+0.3
CDC Cibo ♕	glabrous	14	107	0	0	-8	-0.4	+0.2
CDC Lumio ✪	glabrous	10	116	+2	+1	+2	-0.6	+0.5
Cantate	hairy	18	115	0	+3	-4	-7.4	+0.6
Keet	hairy	18	127	+3	+4	+4	-6.2	-0.2

[1] Yield data not collected by Area, 2007-2022.
[2] Multiply by 0.8 = lbs./bu.
[3] Seed for **CDC Alba** is expected to be available in 2026.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The seed of annual canary grass, more commonly called Canary seed, is used as food for caged and wild birds. Keet pedigreed seed has not been produced in recent years.

Seed hulls of **CDC Bastia**, **CDC Calvi**, **CDC Cibo**, **CDC Lumio**, and **CDC Alba** do not have the small sharp hairs that cause irritation when Canary seed is threshed and handled and are called glabrous. **CDC Cibo** and **CDC Alba** are yellow-seeded, while the other varieties produce brown seed.

Glabrous varieties that have been dehulled are approved for human consumption in Canada and the United States, but markets are currently limited.

Canary seed plants have a dense, shallow root system and growing the crop on sandy soils is not recommended. Canary seed 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 Canary seed is seeded below five cm depth.

Canary seed is subject to damage by English grain aphid and bird cherry oat aphid. Aphid populations build up rapidly on leaves and stems, inside the boot and panicles 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 Canary seed plant. Damage may occur at populations below these levels.

Canary seed leaf mottle is a foliar disease that can cause yield losses. Leaf mottle is caused by a fungus, Septoria triseti, that only affects Canary seed. The disease is inconspicuous 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.

In recent years *Fusarium spp.*, particularly *F. graminearum*, were commonly found in a majority of the Saskatchewan Canary seed fields surveyed. The average incidence within fields was generally low (three to four per cent). In most instances there were no obvious infection symptoms and seed plating was required to detect the fungus. In some cases an orange discoloration arising from fusarium infection is visible on the infected panicles in the field.

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

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.

SAFFLOWER

Safflower is an annual oilseed or birdseed crop that 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 lb./ac.). **Saffire** has moderate resistance to sclerotinia head rot and alternaria leaf spot. Contract production is advised.

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 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 Ministry of 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.

Quinoa

Quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa*) is a long season (95 to 120 days to maturity) broadleaf pseudocereal that can be grown on a wide range of soil types. Early in the growing season, it is sensitive to excessive moisture. Though quinoa can tolerate and grow in dry areas, it yields higher in higher moisture areas and under irrigation. Quinoa is frost-tolerant both as a seedling and at maturity. Seeding mid-May, around May 15th, into a well-prepared seedbed is considered best practice due to the long growing season required by the crop. Quinoa can be direct seeded at a 1.5 cm (0.5 in.), though at least one tillage pass prior to planting is preferred for even emergence.

With sufficient moisture, quinoa is tolerant to high temperatures and is resistant to lodging. Quinoa has an indeterminant growth habit. Heights will vary depending on fertility and environmental conditions, but average about 100 cm tall. Quinoa should be straight cut at maturity.

Quinoa is grown exclusively under total production contract, with the seed marketed as whole seed, as ingredients and in value-added markets.

NQ94PT♕ is a golden seeded variety with high seed yield and uniform, medium/late maturity. **NQ Red**✪ is a red-seeded quinoa variety with high seed yield and medium maturity. **NQ20W**✪ is a white seed quinoa variety with high yields and early maturity. **NQ20BL**✪ is a black seeded variety with late maturity and high yield.

For more information on quinoa, contact NorQuin at 1-855-778-4662 or *www.quinoa.com.*

PULSE CROPS

Revised Check Variety

Lentil

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Herbicide Tolerance[1]	Years Tested[2]	Yield (% CDC Nimble) Area 1 & 2	Yield (% CDC Nimble) Area 3 & 4	Height (cm)	Days to Flower	Maturity Rating[3]	Resistance To: Ascochyta Blight	Resistance To: Anthracnose Race 1	Seed Coat Colour	Cotyledon Colour	Seed Weight (g/1000)
Small Red												
CDC Nimble	CL	11	100	100	35	52	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	38
CDC Dazil	CL	13	90	84	33	53	E/M	MR	I	gray	red	35
CDC Imani	CL	5	95	95	35	54	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	37
CDC Impulse	CL	15	100	95	37	52	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	44
CDC Maxim	CL	19	92	90	34	51	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	40
CDC Proclaim	CL	14	98	97	34	51	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	40
CDC Redmoon		14	105	98	33	52	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	41
CDC Simmie	CL	10	99	95	34	53	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	39
CDC 6928 **VUA**	CL	5	100	106	36	51	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	36
CDC 6956 **VUA**	CL	5	102	106	36	53	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	47
CDC 6930 **VUA**	CL	5	100	108	34	53	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	37
Extra Small Red												
CDC Impala	CL	13	78	76	30	51	E	MR	MR	gray	red	31
Large Red												
CDC KR-2	CL	11	97	83	37	52	M	MR	MR	gray	red	55
CDC Monarch	CL	8	111	109	37	52	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	51
CDC Sublime	CL	9	109	98	38	54	E/M	MR	MR	green	red	53
Small Green												
CDC Imvincible	CL	14	87	74	33	49	E	MR	MR	green	yellow	34
CDC Jimini	CL	9	99	94	36	50	E/M	MR	MR	green	yellow	38
CDC Kermit		15	98	88	36	49	E/M	MR	MR	green	yellow	34
CDC Viceroy		18	90	89	34	49	E	MR	MR	green	yellow	33
CDC 6964 **VUA**	CL	5	99	106	36	53	E/M	MR	MR	green	yellow	34
Medium Green												
CDC Imigreen	CL	12	72	60	44	50	M	MR	S	green	yellow	57
CDC Impress	CL	7	81	64	34	50	M	MR	MS	green	yellow	52
Large Green												
CDC Greenland		19	82	64	38	52	M/L	MR	S	green	yellow	64
CDC Greenstar		16	91	77	40	52	M/L	MR	I	green	yellow	73
CDC Grimm	CL	9	87	80	40	55	M/L	MR	MR	green	yellow	75
CDC Impower	CL	12	76	62	41	52	M/L	MR	S	green	yellow	64
CDC Lima	CL	12	87	84	35	51	M/L	MR	S	green	yellow	74
French Green												
CDC Marble		14	96	89	36	49	E	MR	I	green marble	yellow	34
CDC Peridot	CL	8	77	83	37	48	E	I	MS	green marble	yellow	38
Green Cotyledon												
CDC QG-3	CL	7	85	60	38	53	E/M	I	MR	green	green	46
CDC QG-4	CL	9	86	83	36	53	E/M	I	MR	green marble	green	33
Spanish Brown												
CDC SB-3	CL	8	83	79	35	51	E	I	MR	gray dotted	yellow	38
CDC SB-4	CL	8	96	94	34	53	E/M	I	MR	gray dotted	yellow	41
CDC 7026	CL	4	103	104	35	52	E/M	MR	MR	gray dotted	yellow	40

[1] CL indicates Clearfield® tolerant variety.
[2] Co-op and Regional Trials in Saskatchewan since 2006. Comparisons to the check variety, small red lentil **CDC Nimble**.
[3] 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 VR10 for more information on maturity range in lentil.

Lentil (cont'd)

Main Characteristics of Varieties

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

New varieties including **CDC 6928**, **CDC 6956**, **CDC 6930**, **CDC Imani**, **CDC Monarch**, **CDC 6964** and **CDC 7026** are in seed production with certified seed anticipated in 2026 – 2028.

Types of Lentils

Small red lentils are the most popular class grown in Saskatchewan. Large red lentils have red cotyledons with a much larger seed size than small red lentils.

Green lentils are classified by seed size, with the small greens sometimes referred to as Eston-type and the large greens referred to as Laird-type. They have green seed coats with a yellow cotyledon. The large green types represent the highest share of green lentil acres.

French green lentils have a green-marbled seed coat with yellow cotyledons. Seed size is small, most similar to small red lentils. French green lentils retain their shape better than small reds or greens upon cooking. **CDC Marble** has a slightly lighter colour pattern than other French green varieties. Green cotyledon lentils have a green or marbled seed coat with green cotyledons and a small-to-medium seed size.

Spanish brown lentils have a grey-dotted seed coat with yellow cotyledons. This market class is sold primarily into Spain. Seed size is small, most similar to small reds.

Chickpea

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Tolerance to Solo ADV (imazamox) herbicide	Years Tested	Yield (% CDC Lancer) Area 1	Yield (% CDC Lancer) Area 2	Ascochyta Blight[1]	Height (cm)	Days to Flower	Maturity	Seed Weight (g/1000)	Seed Shape[2]	Seed or Seed Coat Colour[3]
Kabuli											
CDC Lancer	yes	6	100	100	4.8	41	52	M	357	RH	B
CDC Climax	yes	5	96	102	4.5	44	52	L	374	RH	B
CDC Frontier §	no	3	97	103	4.5	44	55	L	349	RH	B
CDC Hardy	yes	5	95	102	4.0	44	53	L	354	RH	B
CDC Leader	no	6	94	91	4.9	41	53	M	386	RH	B
CDC Orion §	no	4	85	89	5.1	43	51	L	426	RH	B
CDC Orkney	yes	6	100	104	4.6	43	53	ML	365	RH	B
CDC Pasqua	yes	6	87	94	4.6	43	53	L	422	RH	B
CDC Pearl	yes	6	98	101	4.4	43	52	ML	293	RH	B
Desi											
CDC Consul §	no	3	96	95	4.0	45	53	M	299	P	LT
CDC Kala	yes	6	88	87	4.3	41	51	E	242	A	BD
CDC Sunset	yes	5	93	98	4.3	44	53	M	289	A/P	LT

[1] Ascochyta Blight at pod filling period: 0-9 scale; 0 = no symptom; 9 = plants are completely blighted. Scores 4-6 are considered intermediate resistance.
[2] Seed shape: A = angular; P = plump; RH = Ram-head; Ro = Round.
[3] Seed or seed coat colour: B = beige; BL = black; LT = light tan; T = tan.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please refer to the *2025 SaskSeed® Guide* for pedigreed seed availability. For more details on production, consult the *Growing Pulses* section of the Saskatchewan Pulse Growers webpage (*www.saskpulse.com*).

Field Pea

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Years Tested[1]	Yield (%) 1, 2 & South 3	Yield (%) North 3 & 4	Yield (%) Irrigation[2]	Protein (%)	Relative Maturity	Lodging[3]	Vine Length (cm)	Resistance To MB[4]	Resistance To Powdery Mildew	Resistance To Fusarium Root Rot	Resistance To SCB[5]	Resistance To Bleaching	Resistance To SCD[6]	Resistance To Greeness[7]	Seed Weight (g/1000)
Yellow	---- Relative to CDC Amarillo -----															
CDC Amarillo	15	100	100	100	23.8	M	2.9	85	3.9	R	MR	F	na	F	G	230
Abarth §	7	93	90	92	-0.1	E	0.0	75	0.5	R	I	F	na	G	G	280
AAC Aberdeen	6	107	107	---	-1.0	M	0.2	85	-0.3	R	I	F	na	F	G	250
AAC Ardill	10	102	99	91	-1.3	M	0.8	85	0.2	R	MR	G	na	G	G	230
AAC Beyond	6	106	107	---	-0.1	E	0.9	80	0.4	R	MR	F	na	F	G	220
Boost ✪	5	101	100	---	+0.9	M	0.9	90	0.4	R	MR	G	na	G	G	230
CDC Boundless	5	109	105	---	+0.5	M	-0.1	90	-0.1	R	MR	G	na	G	G	230
CDC Canary	10	99	100	---	-0.2	E	0.2	85	0.4	R	I	G	na	F	F	230
Caphorn ✪	5	100	100	---	+1.6	M	0.6	80	0.5	R	MR	F	na	G	G	260
AAC Carver	7	102	100	---	-1.5	E	0.6	85	0.5	R	I	G	na	F	G	240
AAC Chrome	7	106	104	---	-1.2	M	0.7	75	0.0	R	I	G	na	G	G	240
CDC Citrine	7	107	109	---	-0.1	M	0.3	85	-0.2	R	MR	G	na	G	G	220
CDC Engage	5	107	106	---	+0.6	M	0.1	85	0.2	R	I	G	na	G	G	240
CDC Golden	10	92	83	90	+0.8	E	0.6	75	0.3	R	I	G	na	G	G	230
AAC Harrison ✪	3	101	97		+0.5	M	-0.3	90	0.4	R	MR	G	na	G	G	240
CDC Hickie	8	106	105	---	+0.6	M	-0.1	85	0.0	R	MR	G	na	G	G	230
CDC Inca	13	103	101	103	-0.2	M	0.2	85	0.2	R	I	G	na	G	F	230
AAC Julius	6	108	104	---	+0.4	E	0.4	85	0.3	R	MR	G	na	G	G	210
CDC Lewochko	11	103	103	---	+0.7	M	-0.1	90	-0.1	R	I	G	na	G	G	230
AAC McMurphy ✪	4	101	101	---	+0.9	M	0.1	85	0.6	R	MR	G	na	F	G	250
CDC Meadow	12	93	90	91	0.0	E	0.8	85	0.7	R	I	G	na	G	G	220
AAC Planet	4	105	103	---	+1.2	M	-0.3	90	0.0	R	MR	G	na	F	G	220
AAC Profit	6	103	109	---	+0.3	M	1.1	90	-0.1	R	I	F	na	G	G	230
ProStar ✪	5	100	100	---	+1.0	M	0.3	80	0.3	R	MR	G	na	G	G	250
CDC Saffron	12	98	92	93	-0.3	E	0.4	80	0.0	R	I	G	na	F	G	250
CDC Spectrum	13	104	103	93	+0.3	M	0.0	85	-0.2	R	I	G	na	G	F	240
CDC Tollefson	8	107	106	---	-0.1	M	-0.2	90	-0.1	R	MR	G	na	G	G	240
CDC 5791 **VUA**	5	106	102	---	+0.9	M	0.2	90	0.0	R	MR	G	na	G	G	250
CDC 5845 **VUA**	5	106	107	---	+0.3	M	0.2	90	0.2	R	MR	G	na	G	G	240
Green																
CDC Forest	12	102	102	101	0.0	M	0.3	85	0.0	R	I	G	F	G	na	230
CDC Greenwater	11	99	93	89	-0.1	M	0.2	90	-0.2	R	MR	F	G	F	na	230
CDC Huskie	7	108	106	---	-0.9	M	0	85	-0.4	R	MR	G	G	G	na	220
CDC Limerick	14	95	91	91	+1.8	M	0.4	85	0.0	R	I	G	G	G	na	210
CDC Raezer	12	82	80	95	-0.1	E	0.7	80	0.2	R	MR	G	G	G	na	220
CDC Rider	8	101	99	---	-0.3	M	-0.2	85	-0.2	R	MR	G	G	G	na	230
CDC Spruce	14	96	98	100	0.3	M	0.3	85	-0.1	R	I	F	G	F	na	240
CDC Striker	12	82	81	84	1.9	M	0.4	80	0.0	S	MR	VG	G	G	na	240
Maple																
CDC Blazer	7	101	101	---	1.7	M	1.8	80	0.0	R	---	G	na	VG	na	190
AAC Lorlie §	3	96	94	---	-0.7	M	0.5	85	-0.2	R	na	G	na	VG	na	240
CDC Mosaic	4	81	74	58	na	M	0.5	85	0.0	R	---	G	na	VG	na	180
Forage[8]																
DL Delicious[8] **VUA**	3	68	66	---	1.0	L	4.1	110	0.2	S	---	G	na	F	na	200
DL Goldeye[8] **VUA**	2	72	66	---	1.3	L	4.9	115	0	S	---	G	na	F	G	145
CDC Jasper[8] §	5	85	85	---	1.7	M	1	105	0	R	---	G	na	G	G	180
DL Lacross[8]	3	89	93	---	-0.6	M	3.9	110	1.3	S	---	G	na	F	F	170

[1] Co-op and regional trials in Saskatchewan.
[2] For further information on irrigated performance please refer to the publication entitled Crop Varieties for Irrigation at *www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com/icdc*.
[3] Lodging score (1-9): 1 = completely upright; 9 = completely lodged; values are plus/minus **CDC Amarillo**.
[4] Mycosphaerella blight score (1-9): 1 = no disease; 9 = completely blighted; values are plus/minus **CDC Amarillo**.
[5] Seed Coat Breakage.
[6] Seed Coat Dimpling: VG = 0-5 per cent; G = 6-20 per cent; F = 21-50 per cent.
[7] Greenness: Good = 0-15 per cent; Fair = 16-40 per cent.
[8] Forage dry matter biomass, as per cent of check, **CDC Jasper** (111).

Field Pea (cont'd)

Main Characteristics of Varieties

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For detailed production information, consult *www.saskpulse.com/growing-pulses*. The relative maturity of the check variety **CDC Amarillo** is M (Medium), which is on average, 95 days from seeding to swathing ripeness.

Types of Peas Grown in Saskatchewan

Yellow peas are the most widely grown peas in Saskatchewan, followed by green peas and then specialty types such as dun, maple, marrowfat and forage peas. Most varieties have white flowers and are suitable for human consumption or livestock feed markets. Nearly all varieties have a semi-leafless leaf type with tendrils instead of leaflets, which help provide better standability.

Marrowfat varieties have large, blocky, green seeds and are used in specialty snack food markets in Asia. They have white flowers and non-pigmented seed coats.

Forage peas are grown for biomass, typically in mixture with barley, oat or triticale, which on average produce four to five tonnes per acre of forage dry matter, similar to that of forage barley, but with greater protein concentration.

Maple peas have purple flowers, pigmented seed coats with mottled pattern and yellow cotyledons. They are sold as whole seeds mixed with millets and other seeds into domestic bird seed markets internationally. The pigmented seed coats provide natural protection to various root rot diseases and so are typically quick to emerge with good stand establishment.

Dun peas have purple flowers, pigmented seed coats (without a mottled pattern) and yellow cotyledons. They are dehulled and sold in human consumption markets similar to yellow pea varieties. The pigmented seed coats provide natural protection to various root rot diseases and so are typically quick to emerge with good stand establishment.

The following varieties have purple flower colour and pigmented seed coats: **CDC Acer**, **CDC Blazer**, **CDC Mosaic**, **CDC Dakota** and **DL Delicious**. **CDC Blazer** and **CDC Mosaic** have a maple patterned seed coat, **DL Delicious** 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. **DL Goldeye** has normal leaf type; all other varieties have semileafless leaf type.

Dry Bean

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Years Tested[1]	Yield --- (% CDC Blackstrap) --- Irrigation[2]	Yield --- (% CDC Blackstrap) --- Dryland	Days to Flower	Maturity Rating[3]	% Pod Clearance[4]	Seed Weight (g/1000)	Growth Habit[5]
Black								
CDC Blackstrap	15	100	100	53	M	85	195	II
CDC Jet	8	94	87	58	L	85	170	II
CDC Superjet	7	98	92	58	L	85	170	II
Pinto								
Island	7	101	98	55	M	79	355	II
Medicine Hat	5	107	99	58	M	72	360	II
CDC WM-2	7	93	87	52	M	79	365	II
CDC WM-3	4	91	83	52	M	78	360	II
Navy								
Bolt	6	88	88	58	L	82	190	II
Portage	7	84	81	52	M	85	175	II
AAC Shock	6	83	96	51	M	89	186	II
CDC Whitetrack	5	91	81	56	M	77	174	II
Small Red								
AC Redbond	3	98	82	51	M	65	290	II
flor de junio								
CDC Ray	5	113	107	56	L	70	300	III
Yellow								
CDC Sunburst	6	99	90	54	M	78	427	I

[1] Co-op and regional trials grown in narrow rows. Since 2002 **CDC Pintium** had been the check variety. In 2019 **CDC Blackstrap** became the new check. Lines that did not have sufficient direct comparison data to **CDC Blackstrap** were adjusted based on relative performance to **CDC Pintium**.
[2] For further information on irrigated performance please refer to the publication entitled Crop Varieties for Irrigation at *www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com/icdc*.
[3] Maturity ratings based on E = 100 days; L = 110 days for May 20 planting to swathing maturity. See page VR10 for more information.
[4] Pod clearance: percentage of pods that completely clear the cutterbar at time of swathing (~four cm).
[5] Growth habit: I = Determinate bush; II = Indeterminate bush; III = Indeterminate vine.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please refer to the *2025 SaskSeed® Guide* for pedigreed seed availability. For more details on production, consult the *Growing Pulses* section of the Saskatchewan Pulse Growers webpage (*www.saskpulse.com*).

Soybean (Herbicide-Tolerant)

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Company Maturity Grouping[1]	Type[2]	Hilum Colour[3]	Years Tested	Yield[4] (%) South	Yield[4] (%) North	Days to Maturity[5]	Yield[4] (%) South	Yield[4] (%) North	Days to Maturity[5]
					--- Relative to NSC Watson RR2Y ---			-------- Relative to S001-D8X --------		
NSC Watson RR2Y[4]	000.8	RR2Y	IY	10	100	100	117	96	91	-1
S001-D8X[4]	0.01	RR2X	IY	5	107	112	+1	100	100	116
S0007-S1X	000.7	RR2X	IY	3	---	95	-2	---	90	-3
NSC Dauphin RR2X	000.8	RR2X	IY	2	---	90	0	---	81	-2
DKB0005-03	000.5	RR2X	BR	3	104	110	+1	100	99	0
S0009-J5X	000.9	RR2X	BR	2	108	103	+1	105	96	+1
S003-R5X	0.03	RR2X	IY	4	112	104	+2	106	---	+1
CP000621WPX	000.6	RR2X	Y/BL	3	102	99	+3	96	91	+1
NSC Arden RR2X	00.1	RR2X	BL	4	105	---	+3	101	---	+2
PV S0007X74	000.7	RR2X	BR	2	---	106	+3	---	99	+1
Young R2X	000.9	RR2X	BL	4	100	107	+3	97	95	+3
Briggs R2X	000.7	RR2X	BL	3	103	103	+4	101	98	+3
CP00123WPX	0.01	RR2X	BR/GR	2	102	---	+4	99	---	+4
DKB0008-87	000.8	RR2X	BL	4	108	109	+4	105	97	+3
PV S0009X84	000.9	RR2X	BL	2	100	109	+4	97	103	+3
BY Hector XT	0.01	RR2X	BL	2	---	101	+5	---	95	+3
DKB001-07	00.1	RR2X	BL	3	102	104	+5	100	98	+5
SI 001XTN	00.1	RR2X	BL	4	100	---	+5	94	---	+5
BY Deno XT	00.3	RR2X	BL	2	---	101	+6	---	94	+4
DKB002-32	00.2	RR2X	BR	5	101	---	+6	96	---	+5
PV 22s002 R2X	00.2	RR2X	BL	5	104	105	+6	99	96	+5
Sunna R2X	00.3	RR2X	GR	5	109	---	+7	102	---	+4
Akras R2	00.3	RR2	BL	8	110	110	+8	101	---	+6
Hart R2X	00.4	RR2X	BL	3	105	---	+8	97	---	+6
PV 16s004 R2X	00.4	RR2X	BL	3	97	---	+9	---	---	---

[1] Maturity Groups are assigned by individual companies to assist growers select varieties suitable for their area; growers should not rely on only one source of information for judging maturity.

[2] All varieties in this table are Roundup Ready® (tolerance to glyphosate), Roundup Ready Xtend® (tolerance to glyphosate & dicamba), Roundup Ready XtendFlex® (tolerance to glyphosate, glufosinate & dicamba) or Enlist E3 (tolerant to 2,4-D choline, glufosinate and glyphosate). RR2/RR2Y indicates a Genuity® Roundup Ready 2 Yield® soybean variety; R2X/RR2X indicates a Roundup Ready 2 Xtend® soybean variety; XF indicates a Roundup Ready 2 XtendFlex® soybean variety and E3 indicates an Enlist E3 soybean variety. Other varieties are commercially available. For complete list of commercial varieties see Seed Manitoba 2025 (*www.seedmb.ca*).

[3] Hilum is the point where seed attaches to the pod. BF = Buff; BL = Black; BR = Brown; GR = Grey; Y=Yellow; IY = Imperfect Yellow; TN = Tan.

[4] "Five year mean yield of the check variety **S001-DX8** is 39 bu./ac. (dryland) and 49 bu./ac. (irrigated). Dryland yields: 46 bu./ac. in 2024; 33 bu./ac. in 2023; 45 bu./ac. in 2022; 35 bu./ac. in 2021; 26 bu./ac. in 2020. Irrigated yields: 74 bu./a.c in 2024; 46 bu./ac. in 2023; 40 bu./ac. in 2022; 59 bu./ac. in 2021; 39 bu./ac. in 2020. Typical on-farm yields are 25-38 bu./ac. **NSC Watson RR2Y** is included as a historical check only. It is no longer commercially available. Ten year mean yield of the check variety **NSC Watson RR2Y** is 36 bu./ac. (dryland) and 52 bu./ac. (irrigated). Dryland yields: 43 bu./ac. in 2024; 33 bu./ac. in 2023; 42 bu./ac. in 2022; 30 bu./ac. in 2021; 29 bu./ac. in 2020. Irrigated yields: 71 bu./ac. in 2024; 39 bu./ac. in 2023; 44 bu./ac. in 2022; 52 bu./ac. in 2021; 35 bu./ac. in 2020. Typical on-farm yields are 25-38 bu./ac.

[5] Days to maturity indicates days from seeding to 95 per cent mature pods. Only sites which reached maturity prior to a killing frost were used for calculating days to maturity. Moist growing seasons result in delayed maturity. Data is from Saskatchewan sites from 2016 - 2024 (Note: not all varieties entered into the trial each year). Average days to maturity for **NSC Watson RR2Y** and **S001-D8X** is +/- 112 days.

Crop Kind, Class & Variety	Canadian Marketing Agent
SOYBEAN	
Herbicide-Tolerant	
S001-D8X	Syngenta
NSC Watson RR2Y	NorthStar Genetics
S0007-S1X	Syngenta
NSC Dauphin RR2X	NorthStar Genetics
DKB0005-03	Bayer CropScience
S0009-J5X	Syngenta
S003-R5X	Syngenta
CP000621WPX	Winfield United
PV S0007X74	Nutrien (Proven Seeds)
NSC Arden RR2X	NorthStar Genetics
Young R2X	SeCan
Briggs R2X	SeCan
DKB0008-87	Bayer CropScience
PV S0009X84	Nutrien (Proven Seeds)
BY Hector XT	BrettYoung
CP00123WPX	Winfield United
BY Deno XT	BrettYoung
Sunna R2X	Elite BrettYoung
DKB001-07	Bayer CropScience
SI 001XTN	Sevita International
DKB002-32	Bayer CropScience
PV 22s002 R2X	Nutrien (Proven Seeds)
Akras R2	Elite BrettYoung
Hart R2X	SeCan
PV 16s004 R2X	Nutrien (Proven Seeds)

Crop Kind, Class & Variety	Canadian Marketing Agent
SOYBEAN	
Conventional	
OAC Prudence	SeCan
AAC Edward	SeCan
AAC Halli	Interlake.org Inc.
Liska	Prograin
Siberia	Prograin

Soybean (Conventional)

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Company Maturity Grouping[1]	Type[2]	Hilum Colour[3]	Years Tested	Yield[4] (%)	Days to Maturity[5]
					------- Relative to OAC Prudence -------	
OAC Prudence	00.3	Con	Y	7	100	112
AAC Edward	00.4	Con	Y	4	106	-5
AAC Halli	000.9	Con	Y	5	101	-1
Liska	00.6	Con	IY	3	97	+1
Siberia	00.2	Con	IY	4	113	-2

[1] Maturity Groups are assigned by individual companies to assist growers select varieties suitable for their area; growers should not rely on only one source of information for judging maturity.

[2] Varieties tested in this trial are conventional (con) soybean varieties and do not have tolerance to glyphosate.

[3] Hilum is the point where seed attaches to the pod. IY = Imperfect Yellow; Y = Yellow.

[4] Mean yield of the check variety **OAC Prudence** in 2024 was 43 bu./ac. under dryland and 60 bu./ac. under irrigation. Typical dryland on-farm yields are 25-38 bu./ac.

[5] Average days to maturity for **OAC Prudence** in 2024 was 112 days.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The soybean variety trial is coordinated by Saskatchewan Pulse Growers. Typical on-farm yields are 25 to 38 bu./ac. Soybean is not native to the Canadian Prairies and must be inoculated with soybean inoculant that contains *Bradyrhizobium japonicum* bacteria.

For information on irrigated performance please refer to the publication entitled Crop Varieties for Irrigation at *www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com/icdc*.

Soybean Seeding Tips

Calculate soybean seeding rates based on number of seeds per acre. Soybeans are sold by units of 140,000 seeds.

To obtain the desired plant stand, be aware that increased seed coat damage can occur with soybeans when seeded with drills versus planters.

Higher seeding rates with drills can assist with reaching target plant populations. Soybeans require warm soils (10 C) for optimum germination and emergence. Trash management to encourage some blackening of the soil can be advantageous to speed soil warming.

Soybeans are sensitive to late spring frosts once the growing point is above ground. Delay seeding until at least May 10 or later if conditions remain cool. Soybeans are sensitive to cold water at the time of germination. Seed when there is a warming trend in the forecast and a low risk of cold rainwater until after soybeans have germinated.

Soybeans are susceptible to several seed and seedling diseases, so seed treatments should be considered.

Soybeans are prone to iron chlorosis, particularly when grown on saturated soils, soils high in calcium carbonates or on soils with salinity problems. Choose your fields and soybean varieties accordingly.

The maximum amount of phosphate plus potassium fertilizer that can be safely placed with the seed is 20 lbs./ac. Amounts higher than 20 lbs./ac. should be banded.

Pre-emergence herbicides should be considered as part of the weed control program. Soybeans are poor competitors with weeds, so keeping soybean fields free of weeds from emergence through early growth may enhance yield.

Inoculants and Nitrogen Fixation with Pulses and Soybeans

Inoculants contain the nitrogen-fixing *Rhizobium* species necessary to ensure nodulation and nitrogen fixation. *Rhizobium* species are specific to each pulse crop. Pea, lentil and faba bean inoculants contain the same *Rhizobium* species, but the individual strain of that species (similar to varieties of crops) may be more effective on one crop or another. Make sure to use the right inoculant for each crop.

Handling Inoculants

Inoculants are products that contain living organisms and should be handled accordingly. Avoid exposure to direct sunlight, heat or freeze-thaw conditions. Consider application method when using in combination with seed treatments, as fungicides can impact *Rhizobia* survival. For best results, apply seed treatments first, allow the seed to dry, then apply the inoculant if using seed-applied products (sequential application). Read inoculant and seed treatment labels for more information on seed compatibility.

Inoculant formulations consist of seed-applied technologies such as liquids, peats and powders, as well as granular formulations. Single inoculant applications are effective for peas, lentils, chickpeas and faba beans. For soybeans, it is recommended to use a double inoculation strategy such as a seed-applied product in combination with a granular formation, on land where soybeans are being grown for the first time. To date, no benefit of double inoculation on other pulse crops has been identified.

Rhizobium Species Required for Effective Nodulation of Pulse Crops	
Peas, Lentils, Faba Beans	*Rhizobium leguminosarum*
Chickpeas	*Rhizobium ciceri*
Dry Beans	*Rhizobium phaseoli*
Soybeans	*Bradyrhizobium japonicum*

Source: Inoculant Options for Pulse Crops, Saskatchewan Pulse Growers

Faba Bean

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Years Tested	Low Vicine / Convicine	Yield	Height (cm)	Lodging[3]	Maturity (days)	Seed Weight (g/1000)
Coloured Flower (normal tannin)[4]			(% Fabelle[1])				
Fabelle[1]	12	Yes	100	104	2.4	105	533
Allison ✪	5	Yes	99	104	---	106	507
Dosis ✪	4	Yes	98	106	3.1	103	521
Futura ✪	4	Yes	107	107	2.4	106	530
Hammer	3	Yes	103	102	---	106	536
Victus	8	Yes	96	101	2.8	105	444
White Flower (low tannin)[4]			(% Navi[2])				
Navi[2]	7	Yes	100	94	3.2	111	401
DL Nevado	6	Yes	95	98	1.0	109	425
CDC 1089	6	Yes	102	96	3.9	106	375
CDC 1142	6	Yes	95	90	3.7	107	341
CDC 1310	5	Yes	96	99	4.2	106	341
Juno ✪	3	Yes	99	96	1.3	108	423

[1] Long-term average yield of 4609 kg/ha or 69 bu./ac.
[2] Long term average yield of 3930 kg/ha or 58 bu./ac.
[3] Lodging score (1-9) where 1 = completely upright, 9 = completely lodged.
[4] Faba are classified into Tannin and Zero Tannin (ZT) types. For the purpose of this table comparisons for Tannin types are made to **Fabelle** and ZT types to **Navi**.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The faba bean industry is transitioning to LVC faba bean! Traditionally, the presence of the antinutritional compounds, vicine & convicine, have posed limitations for human consumption. These compounds can cause rapid onset anemia in a small percentage of the human population which carry a genetic defect. The development of LVC faba bean varieties has paved the way for safe exploitation of the crop in the human food chain. Faba bean's total protein content of 24-35% is higher than peas and does not have flavor issues associated with other pulse proteins. It also has a healthy amino acid profile. These attributes make it desirable for fractionation for food ingredients. Food ingredient manufacturers are poised to utilize faba bean in food products. Several pulse processing facilities have been established, or are being developed, in the prairie provinces for faba bean fractionation. This will expand the domestic markets for faba beans and provide growers with increased and more consistent marketing opportunities.

Isolation distances

Faba bean is partly outcrossing (four to 84 per cent under local conditions) through insect pollination. Isolation from high vicine/convicine varieties is necessary to maintain the LVC status. Various bee species actively pollinate faba beans however the main pollinators are bumblebees. These have an upper limit flying distance of one km; therefore, this is the recommended minimum isolation distance. For seed production, isolations of five km are recommended to ensure pedigreed seed is not contaminated with high vicine/convicine.

Plant breeding programs have transitioned entirely to LVC faba bean varieties. All varieties tested in co-op and regional variety trials in Saskatchewan must be LVC and is also a requirement for registration of new varieties. Several new varieties are now registered and are available through contract production. All of the varieties listed in the faba bean performance table are LVC. Please refer to the distributor listing to inquire about production opportunities. By adopting LVC varieties, producers will help this industry to develop and the realize the potential this represents.

Seeding Tips for Faba Bean

Calculate seeding rates based on actual thousand kernel weight of your seed as seed size of faba beans can vary tremendously from lot to lot.

Tannin and zero-tannin faba bean types should be separated by up to 1 km to prevent cross pollination.

Faba beans have a high requirement for phosphorus (P) and can tolerate up to 40 lbs./ac. of seed-placed phosphorus (P_2O_5).

Seed as early as possible as faba beans have good tolerance to spring frosts and are later maturing. Seed into moisture, as the large seeds require adequate moisture to germinate.

Use seed treatment with low tannin types of faba beans.

Seeding large-seeded faba beans can be difficult due to plugging and growers may experience difficulty reaching the targeted seeding rates. A study conducted by the Prairie Agricultural Machinery Institute has identified the following tips and tricks for seeding large-seed faba beans:

- To reach high seeding rates, consider metering from multiple tanks or changing augers/rollers.

- To minimize plugging:
  - Slow down.
  - Increase clearance from metering rollers or augers to the metering housings.
  - Ensure there are no tight radiuses or sags in the distribution hoses.
  - Eliminate flow obstructions, such as screws, in the distribution hoses.
  - Ensure hose clamps are not overtightened, resulting in hose restrictions.
  - Use openers with large-diameter seed openings and minimal change in seed flow direction or seed tube shape.
  - Avoid sharp turns with the drill.

Please refer to the *2025 SaskSeed® Guide* for pedigreed seed availability. For more details on production, consult the *Growing Pulses* section of the Saskatchewan Pulse Growers webpage (*www.saskpulse.com*).

OILSEED CROPS

Flax

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Years Tested	Yield[1] (% CDC Glas) Areas 1 & 2	Area 3 South	Area 3 North & 4	Irrigation[2]	Relative Maturity[3]	Seed Size[4]	Resistance To: Lodging	Powdery Mildew	Fusarium Wilt
Brown Seed										
CDC Glas	13	100	100	100	100	0	M	VG	MR	MR
CDC Bethune	15	96	93	100	103	-1	M	G	MR	MR
AAC Bravo	5	98	97	98	98	+1	L	G	MR	MR
CDC Buryu §	5	92	99	98	90	0	M	G	MR	MR
CDC Esme ✪	6	102	103	99	105	+3	L	G	---	MR
CDC Kernen	7	99	104	102	102	+1	L	G	MR	MR
AAC Marvelous	5	102	102	105	103	+1	M	G	MR	MR
CDC Neela	5	100	93	97	97	0	M	G	MR	MR
CDC Plava §	5	93	97	97	94	-3	M	G	---	MR
Prairie Grande §	3	86	89	91	98	-3	M	VG	MR	MR
Prairie Sapphire	6	98	88	95	97	0	M	G	MR	MR
AAC Prairie Sunshine §	5	98	96	105	99	+2	M	G	---	MR
Prairie Thunder	3	89	94	95	103	-3	M	VG	MR	R
CDC Rowland	7	102	106	103	103	+3	L	G	MR	MR
CDC Sanctuary	5	98	86	93	100	+1	M	F	MR	MR
CDC Sorrel	4	91	87	95	99	0	L	G	MR	MR
Topaz	5	94	101	100	96	-1	M	G	MR	MR
WestLin 60	5	90	89	92	93	-2	M	G	---	MR
WestLin 71 §	5	94	94	96	97	-1	S	VG	MR	MR
WestLin 72	5	97	99	101	100	+2	S	VG	MR	MR
Yellow Seed										
AAC Bright	7	92	95	95	96	+1	M	G	MR	MR
CDC Dorado	5	87	89	90	90	-2	M	G	MR	MR
VT50 (NuLin 50)	5	95	96	97	97	+1	S	VG	---	MR

[1] Data from Regional and Co-op yield trials.
[2] For further information on irrigated performance please refer to the publication entitled Crop Varieties for Irrigation at *www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com/icdc*.
[3] The relative maturity of the check **CDC Glas** is L (on average 101 days from seeding to swathing ripeness).
[4] Seed size: S = Small; M = Medium; L = Large.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Flax was last tested in 2024. All cultivar descriptions other than yield are based on data from the Linseed Co-operative Tests. All cultivars are immune to rust. Frozen flax should be analyzed by a feed-testing laboratory to determine if it is free of prussic acid before using it as a livestock feed.

Camelina

Camelina, also known as false flax, is a short-season crucifer oilseed that can be grown on a wide range of soil types. It is well adapted to dryland conditions and does not tolerate excessive soil moisture. Camelina seed is fairly small (1.0 – 1.8 g/1000 seed) and requires shallow seeding. Reduced emergence may be expected when camelina is seeded deeper than ½ inch. Camelina plants are resistant to blackleg disease and flea beetles and possess good shatter resistance. Camelina may be straight-combined at full maturity or swathed when pods have turned color from green to yellow. Camelina is grown almost exclusively under contract; both camelina oil and meal are marketed for food, feed and industrial applications. Crop insurance is available for camelina crops grown in Saskatchewan. For more information on camelina, consult the Saskatchewan Agriculture publication, *Camelina*.

SES0787LS (**Cypress™**) is a spring-type camelina cultivar that combines high seed yield, high seed oil content, resistance to downy mildew, improved shatter resistance as well as improved seed size (on average 30 per cent and up to 50 per cent larger than seed of **AAC 10CS0048**). Its natural height is medium to tall or on average, 85 cm; it flowers after about 46 days and generally reaches maturity, depending on weather conditions, in 85 to 105 days after seeding. In trials conducted from 2015 to 2020 in western Canada, **SES0787LS** yielded, on average, 42 bu/ac.

SES1154HR (**NewGold™**) is the first spring-type camelina cultivar with resistance to thifensulfuron-methyl, a Group 2 herbicide. **SES1154HR** is agronomically similar to **SES0787LS** and therefore is high yielding, has high seed oil content and is resistant to downy mildew disease. On average, its seed size is 30 per cent to 50 per cent larger than that of **AAC 10CS0048** camelina.

Under Saskatchewan growing conditions, these two cultivars would yield from 35 to 40 bu./ac. on fallow and 25 to 35 bu./ac. on stubble.

The winter cultivar **Joelle** is characterized as very winter hardy. **Joelle** grows well across a wide variety of environmental conditions. Expected yields are 28 to 32 bu/acre on fallow and 20 to 28 bu/acre on stubble.

Mustard

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Type and Variety	Site Years	Yield[1] (%)	Plant Height (cm)	Hydroxylbenzyl Glucosinolate (µmol/g seed)	Allyl Glucosinolate (mg/g seed)	Mucilage[2] (cS*ml/g seed)	Fixed Oil (%)	Protein (%)	Seed Weight (g/1000)	Maturity (days)	Resistance to White Rust[3] 2a	2v
Open-Pollinated Yellow		---------- Relative to Andante ----------										
Andante	6	100	111	146	na	83.3	28.3	35.2	6.0	84	R	R
AAC Adagio	4	102	-8	-5	na	+13.4	+1.8	-2.2	-1.0	+10	R	R
AC Pennant	3	99	-15	+2	na	-39.1	+1.2	-0.9	-0.4	+7	R	R
AAC Yellow 80	6	108	+2	-2	na	-1.8	+0.7	-0.4	-0.1	0	R	R
Open-Pollinated Brown		---------- Relative to Centennial Brown ----------										
Centennial Brown	7	100	124	na	11.3	na	35.7	30.3	3.0	84	S	S
Amigo	3	93	-15	na	+2.6	na	-3.0	+0.4	-0.3	+14	R	S
AAC Brown 120	3	112	+1	na	+0.7	na	+1.6	-0.5	+0.7	+10	R	R
Hybrid Brown		---------- Relative to Centennial Brown ----------										
AAC Brown Elite	3	109	+24	na	+1.1	na	+1.8	-0.5	-0.1	+3	S	S
AAC Brown 18	7	119	+3	na	-0.3	na	+1.7	-0.4	-0.1	0	R	S
Open-Pollinated Oriental		---------- Relative to Cutlass ----------										
Cutlass	15	100	115	na	11.6	na	41.0	29.1	2.8	91	R	S
Forge	14	97	+10	na	+0.6	na	-2.1	+0.5	-0.2	+1	S	S
AAC Oriental 200	3	106	+9	na	+0.1	na	-4.0	+0.9	-0.1	+1	R	S
AC Vulcan	14	98	+1	na	+0.8	na	-0.4	+0.4	+0.1	0	R	S

[1] Yield data not collected by area.
[2] Mucilage in yellow mustard is a measurement of viscosity of aqueous extracts from seed.
[3] Varieties are rated S (Susceptible) or R (Resistant) to White Rust strains.

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 84 to 98 days.

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 Yellow 80 is a composite variety registered in September, 2020.

Brown mustard is grown primarily for the Dijon mustard market. AAC Brown 120 and AAC Brown 18 were registered in September 2017 and August 2018, respectively. AAC Brown Elite was registered in November, 2023. AAC Brown 120 is not available commercially. AAC Brown 18 and AAC Brown Elite are hybrid varieties. Growers are required to buy new seed for the hybrid varieties AAC Brown 18 and AAC Brown Elite every year.

Sunflower

The previous check has been withdrawn from the marketplace. We are testing new hybrids but we do not have enough data to put in a table. **N4H161 CI** is being tested in Saskatchewan and data is available in the Manitoba Variety Guide. It is the earliest tested hybrid in Manitoba and using 2 site years of data it appears to be suitable for Saskatchewan growing conditions. In addition **AC Sierra** is open pollinated cultivar and seed is available from William May (*William.may@agr.gc.ca*) for anyone interested in increasing this cultivar.

Sunflower requires 105-125 days to mature in Saskatchewan, 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 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. 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.

Key Factors for Selecting a Canola Variety

By SaskCanola, Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture and Canola Council of Canada

Canola Variety Registration Process in Canada

The Western Canada Canola/Rapeseed Recommending Committee (WCC/RRC) is responsible for determining which new canola varieties are recommended to the CFIA for registration. This recommendation is based on a several parameters and quality standards such as oil, protein, chlorophyll, saturated fatty acid content, disease tolerance, yield and more. The WCC/RRC has influence on current industry standards and oversees the testing procedures that are agreed upon by members to evaluate new varieties for merit. They select the check varieties which are used, ensure they meet the standards and then recommend the varieties for registration to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Variety Registration Office (CFIA-VRO). As the Committee makes these decisions, it also considers the breeding possibilities for future varieties.

Members of this Committee represent all sectors of the value chain including growers, breeders, pathologists, exporters, processors and crushers, the Canadian Grain Commission, seed growers, CFIA and the CFIA-VRO (non-voting observer).

On behalf of the WCC/RRC, Canola Council of Canada staff coordinate the testing of pre-registration varieties and research trials at many locations across the Prairies. This provides the board with adequate information to make decisions about each potential variety.

Public co-op trials are designed to evaluate the agronomic, quality and disease resistance attributes of canola cultivars. The data collected is combined with previous years' private co-op trial data. Evaluation comparisons are derived from data based on glucosinolates, erucic acid, oil content, saturates, protein and blackleg testing for information purposes. There is a two-step process for a variety to become registered. The first step is the interim recommendation for registration based on one year of private co-op data. A minimum of 12 site years of valid data, collected over one year of private co-op testing is normally required for consideration of candidates for interim registration. The second step is the recommendation for full registration based on one year of private and one year of public co-op trial data. A minimum of 10 additional site years of data, collected over three or more years, is normally required. In the past few years, the WCC/RRC has recommended up to 28 interim and 85 full registrations each year.

The WCC/RRC has sub-committees for various topics including the Specialty and Contract Registration Subcommittee (reviews and recommends rapeseed cultivars such as varieties for industrial use or specialty oil profiles), the Plant Pathology, and Canola Quality.

For more information on the canola variety registration process visit *www.canolacouncil.org*.

Understanding Clubroot Resistance and the Classification System

The Western Canada Canola/Rapeseed Recommending Committee (WCC/RRC) is responsible for determining which new canola varieties are recommended to the CFIA for registration. This recommendation is based on a several parameters and quality standards such as oil, protein, chlorophyll, saturated fatty acid content, disease tolerance, yield and more. The WCC/RRC has influence on current industry standards and oversees the testing procedures that are agreed upon by members to evaluate new varieties for merit. They select the check varieties which are used, ensure they meet the standards and then recommend the varieties for registration to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Variety Registration Office (CFIA-VRO). As the Committee makes these decisions, it also considers the breeding possibilities for future varieties.

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For more information on the canola variety registration process visit: *www.canolacouncil.org.*

Key Factors for Selecting a Canola Variety

By SaskCanola, Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture and Canola Council of Canada

Testing for Blackleg and Applying the Results On-Farm

Blackleg is not new to canola however the disease is on the rise in recent years and can pose a threat to both yield and trade. Management strategies include extending crop rotations, using a seed treatment, scouting, and using a resistant variety.

Several years ago, a field resistance rating scale was established to help describe the level of resistance based on the average severity ratings compared to Westar, which is an older variety highly susceptible to blackleg. Some varieties are still labeled this way.

R (resistant)- up to 30% of the severity of Westar
MR (moderately resistant)- 30-49% the severity of Westar
MS (moderately susceptible)- 50-69% the severity of Westar
S (susceptible)- 70-100% the severity of Westar

However, sometimes blackleg is still seen within fields where a resistant or moderately resistant variety is grown. Scouting and sending in samples to a lab can provide information required to make an informed decision on choosing a variety that offers the best resistance against the blackleg pathogen races within a field. Blackleg race identification can help to determine if there is a better variety with major gene resistance to the blackleg races within that field. Blackleg race ID results from the lab (Figure 1) will report both the genotype and phenotype of the infected samples. The phenotype will be the important result to look at, which will show the avirulence genes that were detected in the pathogen population.

Genotype:	Phenotype:
#1 AvrLm 1-3-4-5-6-7-9-11	A1-4-5-6-7-11

Figure 1. *Results from the lab showing the genotype and phenotype of the blackleg races within the submitted plant samples.*

When one of the phenotypes (A1, 4, 5, etc.) matches with a major resistance gene (for example- A4 in Figure 1 matches with Rlm4, Figure 2), the corresponding resistance group (E1) should be on your selected seed variety to have the best chance at providing protection. Only one match is needed for that canola seed variety to be effective against the race within the field; however, the sample taken is representative of the area of the field it was taken in, not the entire field. Not all canola seed is labeled with the resistance group, so contact the seed manufacturer for specific questions.

RESISTANCE GROUP	MAJOR RESISTANCE GENE*
A	Rlm1 or LepR3
B	Rlm2
C	Rlm3
D	LepR1
E_1	Rlm4
E_2	Rlm7
F	Rlm9
G	RlmS or LepR2
H	LepR2
X	Unknown

** Major resistance gene groups are subject to change*

Figure 2. *Resistance groups and major resistance genes.*

An in-depth and step by step explanation of how to use the lab results when selecting a variety, and more information about blackleg can be found at *www.blackleg.ca*.

What do we know so far about Verticillium Stripe?

A relatively new disease to Saskatchewan, verticillium stripe (caused by the fungus Verticillium longisporum) was first officially confirmed with typical symptoms and pathogen signs in the province in 2021 but was confirmed to be in western Canada in 2014. This disease prefers hot, dry conditions, which has helped contribute to its spread over the last few years. Symptoms include leaf chlorosis, early ripening, stunting, necrosis and shredding of the stem tissue. Once the plant is fully mature, the stem peels back to reveal tiny microsclerotia, which will be released back into the soil. These microsclerotia may survive up to 10-15 years in the soil and are spread by soil movement but also through wind and combine dispersal of crop debris. This makes it easier to infect neighboring fields at harvest or seeding.

Symptoms may be seen on pods and leaves of infected canola plants; however, they are most noticeable later in the growing season on stems and roots. This disease can be easily confused with other canola diseases such as sclerotinia stem rot and blackleg. When checking for verticillium stripe, the outer stem will peel back to reveal microsclerotia, but there will not be large sclerotia bodies or hollowing of the stem as there is with sclerotinia stem rot. Clipping the base of the stem near the root may help determine if the disease is blackleg or verticillium stripe. Blackleg shows up as blackening in the cross section of the stem, whereas verticillium stripe shows up as a grey starburst pattern. Stem samples can be sent away to disease testing labs for confirmation.

Significant funding has gone towards research for this disease, and there is still much to learn about verticillium stripe. At this point, management practices for verticillium stripe look very similar to clubroot- extending crop rotations, minimizing soil movement, sanitizing equipment, controlling weeds, scouting and testing. Right now, there are no foliar or seed treatment fungicides registered for control of verticillium stripe in canola. Currently there aren't any canola varieties registered with verticillium stripe resistance but there have been differences in susceptibility reported in some germplasm.

For more information on verticillium stripe and identification, visit Canola Encyclopedia.

Key Factors for Selecting a Canola Variety

By SaskCanola, Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture and Canola Council of Canada

Pod Shatter vs Pod Drop

In response to recent difficult harvests, provincial canola grower groups brought forward a motion to WCC/RRC to develop a rating scale for pod shatter in canola. A subcommittee within WCC/RRC was formed with the intent to a) consider in-field issues and grower needs in relation to minimizing harvest losses, and b) identify canola harvest loss details that need to be shared and misunderstandings that need clarification. It was decided that canola shatter ratings be created to help address harvest loss expectations.

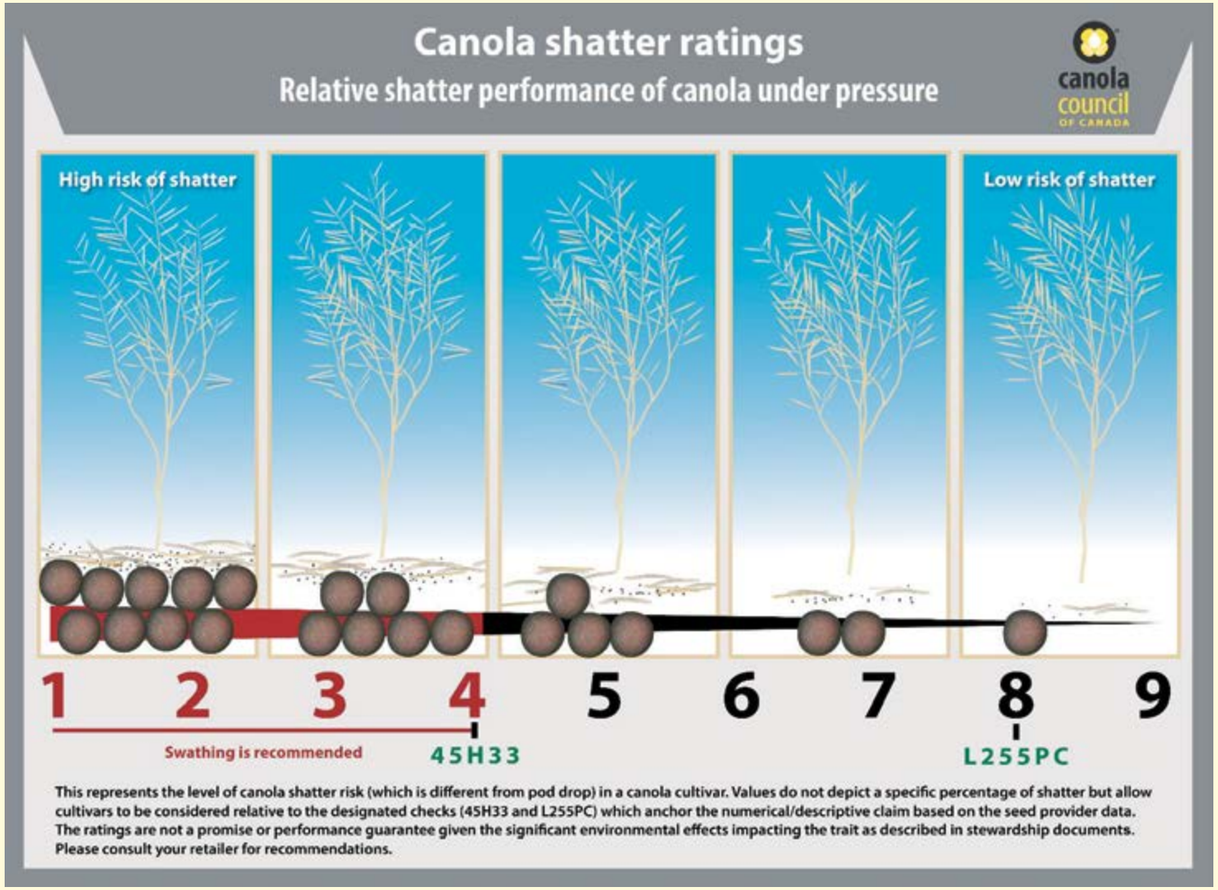
Canola harvest losses can be the result of pod drop or pod shatter, which are not the same thing. Pod shatter is highly related to genetic background where one or both sides of the pod will open leaving the replum in the field (which is seen as "white" all over the field). Pod drop is influenced by the environment, and the entire pod will drop off the raceme along with the pedicel. Pod drop occurs more frequently in the lower pods that tend to be heavier and more mature than younger pods higher up the main stem. Varieties with resistance to pod shatter may still have issues with pod drop.

Shatter risk varies between varieties and should be assessed separately when choosing harvest practices. Keep in mind that any variety left out after recommended harvest timing may have issues.

A 1-9 rating scale was established where 1 has the highest risk and 9 has the lowest risk (though some shattering may still occur under different environmental conditions). Two designated checks were chosen, 45H33 and L255PC, and each variety is considered relative to these varieties. These ratings do not depict a certain percentage of shatter and are not a promise or performance guarantee.

The ratings are a voluntary initiative, and each seed company will establish their own ratings for each of their varieties following this scale.

For more information visit Canola Encyclopedia.



FORAGE CROPS

Annual Forages

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety[1]	Site Years	Days to Heading	Lodging Score[2]	Forage DM Yield (kg/ha)	Nutritional Data[3] CP (%)	ADF (%)	NDF (%)	TDN (%)	NEG (Mcal/kg)	NEL (Mcal/kg)	Ca (%)	Mg (%)	P (%)	K (%)
Barley														
AAC Lariat	8	57	1	7607	10.3	28.3	47.3	68.4	1.00	1.56	0.29	0.18	0.20	1.74
AB Advantage	12	59	2	7941	9.7	30.4	49.3	66.2	0.94	1.51	0.29	0.18	0.19	1.72
Altorado	16	56	1	7839	10.2	26.9	46.1	69.8	1.04	1.60	0.23	0.17	0.20	1.51
CDC Austenson	16	59	1	7433	10.6	28.6	48.6	68.0	0.99	1.55	0.23	0.16	0.19	1.59
Bighorn	6	56	1	7934	10.3	26.4	44.9	70.4	1.06	1.61	0.26	0.17	0.20	1.65
Cantu	8	56	1	8156	10.3	27.3	46.4	69.4	1.03	1.58	0.24	0.16	0.19	1.66
AB Cattelac	16	57	1	7201	10.1	27.8	48.0	69.0	1.02	1.57	0.31	0.19	0.18	1.63
CDC Churchill	8	56	1	7604	10.4	28.0	47.0	68.7	1.01	1.57	0.30	0.19	0.20	1.64
Claymore	18	56	1	7527	10.4	28.8	48.1	67.9	0.99	1.55	0.28	0.18	0.20	1.63
CDC Copeland	16	60	1	7493	9.9	29.3	49.2	67.3	0.97	1.53	0.29	0.17	0.18	1.51
CDC Durango	8	57	1	8061	11.2	27.0	45.7	69.8	1.04	1.59	0.22	0.18	0.21	1.66
Ferguson	2	54	1	8141	9.6	27.6	48.6	69.1	1.02	1.58	0.28	0.18	0.19	1.64
CDC Fraser	8	55	1	8008	10.6	28.9	49.0	67.8	0.98	1.55	0.24	0.17	0.19	1.73
AB Hague	8	56	1	7618	11.1	28.5	47.9	68.2	1.00	1.55	0.25	0.17	0.19	1.70
AB Maximizer	8	56	1	8013	11.0	28.1	47.4	68.6	1.01	1.56	0.22	0.18	0.20	1.74
AB Prime	14	55	1	7754	10.9	27.9	47.2	68.8	1.01	1.57	0.24	0.18	0.20	1.64
CDC Renegade	14	56	1	7841	9.7	27.7	45.3	69.0	1.02	1.57	0.21	0.16	0.19	1.56
Stockford	20	57	1	6832	10.3	28.8	47.6	67.9	0.99	1.55	0.32	0.21	0.20	1.62
AB Wrangler	16	58	1	7556	9.9	25.9	45.9	71.0	1.07	1.62	0.26	0.16	0.18	1.48
Oat														
CDC Arborg	12	56	1	7767	10.0	32.8	52.8	63.6	0.86	1.44	0.22	0.17	0.19	1.94
CDC Baler	12	59	2	8085	9.5	35.7	58.1	60.5	0.77	1.37	0.23	0.15	0.18	2.06
ORe BOOST	2	54	1	7807	11.3	34.8	57.6	61.5	0.80	1.39	0.18	0.19	0.23	2.37
CDC Haymaker	12	61	1	8044	9.6	35.2	58.5	61.0	0.79	1.38	0.24	0.17	0.18	2.16
ORe Ruminator VUA	2	53	1	7902	10.7	35.2	57.6	61.1	0.79	1.38	0.19	0.20	0.20	2.50
SA152324	2	55	1	8761	11.7	32.8	55.6	63.6	0.87	1.44	0.23	0.19	0.20	2.38

[1] Early spring seeding at recommended rates for cereal crops. Barley harvested at soft dough stage, oats harvested at late milk stage, wheat harvested at early dough stage and triticale harvested at soft dough stage.

[2] Lodging Score: 1=upright to 9=flat.

[3] CP = crude protein; ADF = acid detergent fiber; NDF = neutral detergent fiber; TDN = total digestible nutrient; NEG = net energy gain; NEL = net energy for lactation; Ca = calcium; Mg = magnesium; P = phosphorus; K = potassium. The values are based on dry matter basis.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For information on more annual forage varieties please refer to the table and interim report on the Wheatlands Conservation Inc. website at *www.wheatlandconservation.ca/research*. This project is funded through the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture Strategic Field Program and includes some of the more common annual forage types and a few forage mixtures. The three-year project was completed in 2022 and a final report is now available.

Perennial Forages

Variety trials for select forage perennials varieties were initiated in 2017. The project compared new varieties of economically important grass and legume species against check varieties. The goal was to provide reliable and independent regional performance information for Saskatchewan producers, seed companies and plant breeders. Plots were seeded at Swift Current (Brown Soil Zone), Saskatoon (Dark Brown Soil Zone), Melfort (Black Soil Zone) and Scott (Dark Brown Soil Zone) in the spring of 2017 and data was collected from 2018 to 2020. Forty-eight forage entries of grasses and legumes (including check varieties) were assessed for hay yield and nutritive value. A full report is available within the Completed Projects section of the Saskatchewan Forage Council website.

Breeding Institutions and Seed Distributors of Varieties Listed in this Publication

Crop Kind, Class & Variety	Breeding Institution	Distributor
WHEAT		
Canada Western Red Spring		
CDC Adamant VB	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
AAC Alida VB	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
Baker VUA	LCRC	CANTERRA SEEDS
Breadwinner VUA	LCRC	CANTERRA SEEDS
Bolles §	U of Minnesota	Seed Depot
AAC Brandon	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
AAC Broadacres VB	AAFC (Swift Current)	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
AAC Cameron VB §	AAFC (Brandon)	CANTERRA SEEDS
SY Cast §	Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc.	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
AAC Craven VB	AAFC (Brandon)	Nutrien Ag Solutions
SY Crossite §	Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc.	FP Genetics
AAC Darby VB	AAFC (Brandon)	FP Genetics
Daybreak VUA §	LCRC	CANTERRA SEEDS
AAC Dutton	AAFC (Brandon)	SeCan Members
AAC Elie	AAFC (Swift Current)	Alliance Seed
CDC Envy	U of S - CDC	Alliance Seed
Flame VUA	LCRC	Alliance Seed
Garde VUA	LCRC	CANTERRA SEEDS
AAC Hockley	AAFC (Swift Current)	FP Genetics
AAC Hodge VB	AAFC (Brandon)	FP Genetics
CDC Hughes VB §	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
CDC Imbue CLPlus	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
CDC Landmark VB	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
AAC LeRoy VB	AAFC (Brandon)	Alliance Seed
SY Manness	Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc.	FP Genetics
AAC Oakman VB	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
SY Obsidian §	Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc.	Richardson Intl
Palisade VUA	LCRC	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Pilar CLPlus	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
CDC Power CLPlus	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
AAC Redberry	AAFC (Swift Current)	Alliance Seed
AAC Redstar §	AAFC (Brandon)	SeCan Members
AAC Russell VB	AAFC (Swift Current)	FP Genetics / Proven Seed
Sheba	U of Alberta	Penwest Seeds
CDC Silas §	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
CDC SKRush §	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
AAC Spike	AAFC (Brandon)	SeCan Members
CDC Stanley §	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
AAC Starbuck VB	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
AAC Stoughton VB	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
Stettler §	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
CDC Succession CLPlus VB	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
Tracker §	U of Alberta	CANTERRA SEEDS
AAC Viewfield	AAFC (Swift Current)	FP Genetics
AAC Walker VB	AAFC (Brandon)	FP Genetics
AAC Walsh	AAFC (Swift Current)	FP Genetics
AAC Westking	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
AAC Wheatland VB	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
Canada Western Special Purpose		
Alotta	U of Alberta (CIMMYT)	SeCan Members
AAC Awesome VB	AAFC (Lethbridge)	SeCan Members
Pasteur	Wiersum Plant Breeding	SeCan Members
Sparrow VB	KWS-UK	SeCan Members
WPB Whistler	Wiersum Plant Breeding	SeCan Members
Canada Prairie Spring Red		
Accelerate VUA	LCRC	CANTERRA SEEDS
AAC Camrose VB	AAFC (Lethbridge)	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
Fierce VB VUA	LCRC	Alliance Seed
AAC Foray VB	AAFC (Winnipeg)	SeCan Members
UA Forefront	U of Alberta	Penwest Seeds
AAC Penhold	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
AAC Perform	AAFC (Lethbridge)	Alliance Seed
Recoil VUA	LCRC	CANTERRA SEEDS
AAC Rimbey VB	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
AAC Westlock	AAFC (Lethbridge)	SeCan Members
Canada Western Hard White Spring		
AAC Tomkins	AAFC (Swift Current)	FP Genetics
AAC Whitehead VB	AAFC (Lethbridge)	FP Genetics
Canada Western Soft White Spring		
AC Andrew	AAFC (Lethbridge)	SeCan Members
AAC Chiffon VB §	AAFC (Lethbridge)	SeedNet Inc.
AAC Galore VB	AAFC (Lethbridge)	SeCan Members
AAC Paramount VB	AAFC (Lethbridge)	SeCan Members
Sadash VB	AAFC (Lethbridge)	SeCan Members

Crop Kind, Class & Variety	Breeding Institution	Distributor
WHEAT (CONT'D)		
Canada Western Amber Durum		
CDC Alloy	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
AAC Brigham VB	AAFC (Swift Current)	FP Genetics
AAC Congress	AAFC (Swift Current)	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Covert §	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
CDC Defy	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
AAC Donlow	AAFC (Swift Current)	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Dynamic §	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
CDC Evident	U of S - CDC	Alliance Seed
CDC Flare	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
CDC Fortitude	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
AAC Frontier	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
AAC Grainland	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
CDC Precision	U of S - CDC	Alliance Seed
AAC Schrader	AAFC (Swift Current)	FP Genetics
AAC Spitfire	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
Strongfield §	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
AAC Stronghold	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
AAC Succeed VB §	AAFC (Swift Current)	FP Genetics
Transcend	AAFC (Swift Current)	FP Genetics
CDC Vantta	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
AAC Weyburn VB	AAFC (Swift Current)	Alliance Seed
CDC Wiseton	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
WINTER WHEAT		
Canada Western Red Winter		
CDC Buteo	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
AAC Coldfront	AAFC (Lethbridge)	SeCan Members
AAC Gateway	AAFC (Lethbridge)	Seed Depot
AAC Goldrush	AAFC (Lethbridge)	FP Genetics
Moats	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
AAC Network	AAFC (Lethbridge)	SeedNet Inc.
AAC Overdrive	AAFC (Lethbridge)	SeCan Members
AAC Vortex	AAFC (Lethbridge)	Alliance Seed
AAC Wildfire	AAFC (Lethbridge)	SeCan Members
Canada Western Special Purpose		
AAC Icefield	AAFC (Lethbridge)	FP Genetics
Pintail	WCI (Lacombe)	Mastin Seeds
TRITICALE		
Spring Habit		
Brevis	AAFC (Swift Current)	Wagon Wheel Seed Corp
Bunker	WCI (Lacombe)	Trawin Seeds
AAC Delight	AAFC (Lethbridge)	Fabian Seed Farms
Pronghorn	WCI (Lacombe)	Progressive Seeds
Sunray	AAFC (Lethbridge)	SeedNet Inc.
Taza	WCI (Lacombe)	Solick Seeds
Tyndal	WCI (Lacombe)	SeCan Members
Winter Habit		
Luoma	WCI (Lacombe)	Corns Brothers Farms
Metzger	WCI (Lacombe)	Corns Seeds
Pika	WCI (Lacombe)	Corns Seeds
RYE		
Open-Pollinated		
Danko	Danko Plant Breeders Ltd	FP Genetics
Hazlet	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
Prima	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
Hybrid Varieties		
KWS Bono	KWS Lochow GMBH	KWS Cereals Canada
Brasetto	KWS Lochow GMBH	KWS Cereals Canada
KWS Daniello	KWS Lochow GMBH	SeedNet Inc.
KWS Receptor	KWS Lochow GMBH	KWS Cereals Canada
KWS Sandor	KWS Lochow GMBH	KWS Cereals Canada
KWS Serafino	KWS Lochow GMBH	SeedNet Inc.
KWS Trebiano	KWS Lochow GMBH	KWS Cereals Canada
Forage		
KWS Propower	KWS Lochow GMBH	SeedNet Inc.
CANARY SEED		
CDC Alba	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
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
CDC Cibo	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
Keet	U of Minnesota; U of S - CDC	Public release U of S - CDC
CDC Lumio	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS

Crop Kind, Class & Variety	Breeding Institution	Distributor
BARLEY		
Malting Two-Row		
CDC Bow ♕	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
AB BrewNet ♕	WCI (Lacombe)	SeedNet Inc.
CDC Churchill ♕	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
AAC Connect ♕	AAFC (Brandon)	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Copeland	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Copper ♕ §	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
AB Dram ♕	WCI (Lacombe)	SeedNet Inc.
AB Foothills ✪	WCI (Lacombe)	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Fraser ♕	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Goldstar ♕	U of S - CDC/Sapporo/PML	CANTERRA SEEDS
AC Metcalfe	AAFC (Brandon)	SeCan Members
AAC Prairie ♕	AAFC (Brandon)	CANTERRA SEEDS
SY Stanza ✪	Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc.	FP Genetics
AAC Synergy ⛰	AAFC (Brandon)	FP Genetics
Malting Six-Row		
Legacy	Busch Ag Res. Inc.	Proven Seed/FP Genetics
Hulled - Feed Two-Row		
Altorado ♕	Highland Specialty Grains	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
RGT Asteroid ✪ **VUA**	RAGT	SeCan Members
CDC Austenson ⛰	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
Bighorn ♕	Highland Specialty Grains	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
Canmore ♕	WCI (Lacombe)	CANTERRA SEEDS
Cantu ♕	Highland Specialty Grains	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
Carleton ✪	Highland Specialty Grains	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
Claymore ♕	Highland Specialty Grains	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
CDC Durango ♕	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
Esma ✪ **VUA**	Ackermann Saatzucht	SeCan Members
Ferguson ✪	Highland Specialty Grains	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
AB Hague ♕	WCI (Lacombe)	FP Genetics
Ibex ✪	Highland Specialty Grains	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
KWS Kellie ✪ **VUA**	KWS-GMBH	SeCan Members
AAC Lariat ♕	AAFC (Brandon)	CANTERRA SEEDS
AS Lafleur ✪	Céréla	Alliance Seed
AS Manon ✪	Céréla	Alliance Seed
AB Maximizer ✪	WCI (Lacombe)	CANTERRA SEEDS
Oreana ♕	Highland Specialty Grains	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
AC Ranger	AAFC (Brandon)	FP Genetics
RGT Planet ✪ **VUA**	RAGT	SeCan Members
AB Prime ♕	WCI (Lacombe)	SeedNet Inc.
Sirish ♕	Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc.	FP Genetics
AAC Stockton ♕	AAFC (Brandon)	SeCan Members
AB Wrangler ♕ §	WCI (Lacombe)	CANTERRA SEEDS
Hulled - Feed Six-Row		
AC Rosser	AAFC (Brandon)	SeCan Members
Hulless - Food, Malting, Feed		
CDC Ascent ♕	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Carter	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Clear ⛰	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Fibar ⛰	U of S - CDC	Tomtene Seeds
CDC Henrick ✪	U of S - CDC	Tomtene Seeds
CDC Hilose ⛰	U of S - CDC	Tomtene Seeds
CDC Marlina ♕	U of S - CDC	Tomtene Seeds
CDC McGwire	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Rattan ⛰	U of S - CDC	Tomtene Seeds
Roseland	AAFC (Brandon)	Wayfinder Farms
CDC Valdres ♕	U of S - CDC	Tomtene Seeds
Forage		
AB Advantage ♕	WCI (Lacombe)	SeCan Members
AB Cattlelac ♕	WCI (Lacombe)	Alliance Seed
CDC Cowboy ⛰	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
AB Hague ♕	WCI (Lacombe)	FP Genetics
CDC Maverick ⛰	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
AB Maximizer ✪	WCI (Lacombe)	CANTERRA SEEDS
AC Ranger	AAFC (Brandon)	FP Genetics
CDC Renegade ♕	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
Stockford	Westbred LLC	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
AB Tofield ♕	WCI (Lacombe)	SeCan Members
CAMELINA		
SES0787LS ♕ (Cypress)	Smart Earth Camelina Corp.	Smart Earth Camelina Corp.
SES1154HR ♕ (NewGold)	Smart Earth Camelina Corp.	Smart Earth Camelina Corp.
SUNFLOWER		
Cobalt II	Nuseed Americas	Nuseed Americas
AC Sierra	AAFC (Saskatoon)	AAFC (Indian Head)
Talon	Nuseed Americas	Nuseed Americas
QUINOA		
NQ19R ✪	NorQuin	NorQuin
NQ94PT ⛰	NorQuin	NorQuin
NQ20W ✪	NorQuin	NorQuin
NQ20BL ✪	NorQuin	NorQuin
SAFFLOWER		
Saffire	AAFC (Lethbridge)	Jerry Kubic (AB)

Crop Kind, Class & Variety	Breeding Institution	Distributor
OAT		
Hulled		
CDC Anson ♕	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
AAC Anthony ✪	AAFC (Ottawa)	SeCan Members
CDC Arborg ♕	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
CDC Boyer	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Byer ✪	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
CS Camden ♕	Lantmannen SW Seed	CANTERRA SEEDS
Derby	U of S - CDC	Mastin Seeds
AAC Douglas ♕	AAFC (Brandon)	SeCan Members
CDC Endure ♕	U of S - CDC	Alliance Seed
AAC Fedak ✪	AAFC (Ottawa)	SeCan Members
CDC Haymaker ♕	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
Kalio ♕	Lantmannen SW Seed	CANTERRA SEEDS
Kyron ♕	Lantmannen SW Seed	CANTERRA SEEDS
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
AAC Neville ♕	AAFC (Brandon)	SeCan Members
CDC Norseman ♕	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
ORe3542M ♕	Oat Advantage	SeCan Members
ORe Level48 ♕	Oat Advantage	Seed Depot
ORe Level50 ♕	Oat Advantage	Seed Depot
CDC Ruffian ⛰	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
Souris ⛰	NDSU	Seed Depot
Summit ⛰	AAFC (Winnipeg)	FP Genetics
Triactor ⛰	Lantmannen SW Seed	CANTERRA SEEDS
AAC Wesley ♕	AAFC (Brandon)	FP Genetics
Forage		
CDC Baler	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
CDC Haymaker ♕	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
ORe BOOST ✪	Oat Advantage	SeCan Members
ORe Ruminator ✪ **VUA**	Oat Advantage	Alliance Seed
CDC Westgate ✪	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
FLAX		
Brown Seed		
CDC Bethune	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
AAC Bravo ⛰	AAFC (Morden)	FP Genetics
CDC Buryu §	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Esme ✪	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Glas ⛰	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Kernen ♕	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
AAC Marvelous ♕	AAFC (Morden)	FP Genetics
CDC Neela ♕	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Plava ♕ §	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
Prairie Grande §	AAFC (Morden)	SeCan Members
Prairie Sapphire ⛰	AAFC (Morden)	Alliance Seed
AAC Prairie Sunshine §	AAFC (Morden)	SeCan Members
Prairie Thunder ⛰	AAFC (Morden)	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Rowland ♕	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Sanctuary	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Sorrel ⛰	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
Topaz ♕	Nutrien Ag Solutions	Alliance Seed
WestLin 60 ♕	Nutrien Ag Solutions	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
WestLin 71 ♕ §	Nutrien Ag Solutions	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
WestLin 72 ♕	Nutrien Ag Solutions	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
Yellow Seed		
AAC Bright ♕	AAFC (Morden)	SeCan Members
CDC Dorado ♕	U of S - CDC	SeedNet Inc.
VT50 (NuLin 50) ⛰	Nutrien Ag Solutions	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
MUSTARD		
Brown		
Amigo	AAFC (Saskatoon)	Mustard 21 Canada Inc.
AAC Brown 18 ♕	AAFC (Saskatoon)	Mustard 21 Canada Inc.
AAC Brown 120 ✪	AAFC (Saskatoon)	Mustard 21 Canada Inc.
AAC Brown Elite	AAFC (Saskatoon)	Mustard 21 Canada Inc.
Centennial Brown	AAFC (Saskatoon)	Mustard 21 Canada Inc.
Oriental		
Cutlass	AAFC (Saskatoon)	Mustard 21 Canada Inc.
Forge	Colman's of Norwich	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
AAC Oriental 200 ♕	AAFC (Saskatoon)	Mustard 21 Canada Inc.
AC Vulcan	AAFC (Saskatoon)	Mustard 21 Canada Inc.
Yellow		
AAC Adagio ♕	AAFC (Saskatoon)	Mustard 21 Canada Inc.
Andante	AAFC (Saskatoon)	Mustard 21 Canada Inc.
AC Pennant	AAFC (Saskatoon)	Mustard 21 Canada Inc.
AAC Yellow 80	AAFC (Saskatoon)	Mustard 21 Canada Inc.

Crop Kind, Class & Variety	Breeding Institution	Distributor
LENTIL		
Small Red		
CDC Dazil	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Impulse ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Imani ✪	U of S - CDC	U of S - CDC
CDC Maxim	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Nimble ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Proclaim ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Redmoon ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Simmie ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC 6928 ✪ **VUA**	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC 6930 ✪ **VUA**	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC 6956 ✪ **VUA**	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
Extra Small Red		
CDC Impala	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
Large Red		
CDC KR-2 ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Monarch ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Sublime ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
Small Green		
CDC Imvincible	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Jimini ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Kermit ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Viceroy	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC 6964 ✪ **VUA**	U of S - CDC	Condie Genetics
Medium Green		
CDC Imigreen	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Impress	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
Large Green		
CDC Greenland	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Greenstar	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Grimm ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Impower	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Lima ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
French Green		
CDC Marble	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Peridot	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
Green Cotyledon		
CDC QG-3 ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC QG-4 ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
Spanish Brown		
CDC SB-3 ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC SB-4 ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC 7026 ✪	U of S - CDC	Bornhorst Seeds
DRY BEAN		
Black		
CDC Blackstrap ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Jet	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Superjet	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
Pinto		
Island	AAFC(Lethbridge)	Viterra Inc.
Medicine Hat ⛰	Seminis Vegetable Seeds	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC WM-2	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC WM-3 ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
Navy		
Bolt	U of Guelph	Hensell District Co-op
Portage	AAFC (Morden)	CANTERRA SEEDS
AAC Shock	AAFC/U of Guelph	Hensell District Co-op
CDC Whitetrack ♕	U of S - CDC	McDougall Acres
Small Red		
AC Redbond	AAFC (Lethbridge)	Viterra Inc.
flor de junio		
CDC Ray ♕	U of S - CDC	Rudy Agro
Yellow		
CDC Sunburst ♕	U of S - CDC	Rudy Agro

Abbreviations Used in this List

AC	Agriculture Canada (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada)
AAC	Agriculture Canada (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada)
AAFC	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
CDC	Crop Development Centre
CPS	Crop Production Services
LCRC	Limagrain Cereals Research Canada
NDSU	North Dakota State University
NPZ	Norddeutsche Pflanzenzücht
OAC	Ontario Agricultural College
RAGT	Rouergue Auvergne Gévaudan Tarnais
SY	Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc.
U	University
U of S	University of Saskatchewan
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WCI	Western Crop Innovations

The distributors listed in this table have distribution rights for the variety within Saskatchewan. Those distribution rights may be different outside of Saskatchewan and/or Western Canada.

Crop Kind, Class & Variety	Breeding Institution	Distributor
FIELD PEA		
Yellow		
Abarth ♕	LCRC	FP Genetics
AAC Aberdeen ♕	AAFC	Alliance Seeds
CDC Amarillo	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
AAC Ardill	AAFC	Wagon Wheel Seed Corp.
AAC Beyond ♕	AAFC	CANTERRA SEEDS
Boost ✪	DL Seeds	Pitura Seeds
CDC Boundless ♕	U of S - CDC	SeCan
CDC Canary ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
Caphorn ✪	DL Seeds	Valesco Genetics
AAC Carver ♕	AAFC	CANTERRA SEEDS
AAC Chrome ♕	AAFC	FP Genetics
CDC Citrine ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Engage ♕	U of S - CDC	Alliance Seeds
CDC Golden	U of S – CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
AAC Harrison ✪	AAFC	FP Genetics
CDC Hickie ♕	U of S – CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Inca ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
AAC Julius ♕	AAFC	FP Genetics
CDC Lewochko ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
AAC McMurphy ✪	AAFC	FP Genetics
CDC Meadow	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
AAC Planet ♕	AAFC	SeedNet Inc
AAC Profit ♕	AAFC	FP Genetics
ProStar ✪	DL Seeds	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC Saffron	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Spectrum ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Tollefson ♕	U of S – CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC 5791 ♕ **VUA**	U of S – CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC 5845 ♕ **VUA**	U of S – CDC	Alliance Seed
Green		
CDC Forest ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Greenwater	U of S – CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Huskie ♕	U of S – CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Limerick	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Raezer	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Rider ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Spruce ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Striker	U of S – CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
Maple		
CDC Blazer ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
AAC Lorlie	AAFC	Wagon Wheel Seed Corp.
CDC Mosaic	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
Forage		
DL Delicious ♕ **VUA**	DL Seeds	FP Genetics
DL Goldeye ♕ **VUA**	DL Seeds	Riddell Seed Co.
CDC Jasper ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
DL Lacross ♕	DL Seeds	SeedNet Inc
CHICKPEA		
Kabuli		
CDC Frontier §	CDC, Usask	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Lancer ♕	CDC, Usask	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Leader	CDC, Usask	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Orion §	CDC, Usask	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Orkney ♕	CDC, Usask	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Pasqua ♕	CDC, Usask	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Pearl ♕	CDC, Usask	Sask. Pulse Growers
Desi		
CDC Consul §	CDC, Usask	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Cory §	CDC, Usask	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Kala ♕	CDC, Usask	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Sunset ♕	CDC, Usask	Sask. Pulse Growers
FABA BEAN		
Coloured Flower (normal tannin)		
Allison ✪	DL Seeds Inc.	Prairie Fava
Dosis ✪	NPZ	SeedNet Inc.
Fabelle ♕	DL Seeds Inc.	SeedNet Inc.
Futura ✪	NPZ	SeedNet Inc.
Hammer	NPZ	DL Seeds
Victus ♕	DL Seeds Inc.	Valesco Genetics
White Flower (low tannin)		
Juno ✪	NPZ	Prairie Fava
Navi ♕	AGri Obtentions	KGB Meier Farms
DL Nevado ♕	DL Seeds Inc.	Stamp Seeds
CDC 1089 ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC 1310 ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC 1142 ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
SOYBEAN		

See Page 28 for Canadian Marketing Agents

Notes

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2045CR is more than a 'Canola Capable' machine. It features an upgraded drive roller, a 12,000BPH capacity, and with
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