SASKATCHEWAN SEED GUIDE 2026

Sask Seed®

Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association

Saskatchewan Seed Growers Listings | P. 88

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Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association

NICK PETRUIC
SSGA PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the great seed growers and farmers of Saskatchewan, I send greetings. I am pleased to start this address by acknowledging and congratulating you for being number one! Saskatchewan seed growers significantly contribute to the betterment of Canadian agriculture by producing pedigreed seed on over 360,000 acres, leading all provinces in 2025. The farmers of Saskatchewan and surrounding provinces will continue to have access to yield-leading new cereal, pulse and oilseed varieties because of all your hard work. This is no small feat in a constantly changing political climate, increased regulatory burdens, increased operating costs and primary production challenges that all Saskatchewan farmers face. The skills you use to manage your operation, focusing on customer and industry partner relationships, is being recognized at a national and international level. At a recent interprovincial branch meeting in Ottawa, we engaged with MPs and senators. Not only were they impressed by our groups dedication to our industry, but they also acknowledged that agriculture is of strategic importance to Canada and how vitally important pedigreed seed is to the system. We are doing a great job and its being recognized, keep it up.

The seed production landscape is changing in Saskatchewan. We are seeing increased pressures put on AAFC breeding institutions to be more efficient and to only focus on more upstream breeding efforts. With this change comes some direct challenges to our seed industry but there are also some opportunities. We are seeing new business acquisitions and partnerships form that will continue to drive innovation and provide value, but they could have a different funding model associated with newer varieties. The Saskatchewan Seed Growers board is working hard with all crop commissions, seed developers and industry partners with a goal to support varietal development in Saskatchewan, and that the value they provide is protected and used for the betterment of all. We feel so strongly about collaboration that we changed the date of our AGM to increase our involvement in our partners' AGMs being held during the Crop Production Show. I am fortunate to be in a dynamic seed industry with a bright future. I can't wait to connect with all of you over the remainder of my term to discuss this future and where we can take it together.

Sincerely,

THE NEED FOR LOCAL SEED

SEED GROWERS FILL THE DEMANDS OF FARMERS IN ALL CORNERS OF THE SASKATCHEWAN

BY BECKY ZIMMER | SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

The network of seed growers in Saskatchewan share information on how varieties preform under specific conditions.

Tapping into this knowledge can help farmers understand which variety is best suited for their climatic and soil zones.

That's one of the reasons Tanis Eckart and her two brothers, Aaron and Craig, got into the seed business as Townview Seeds Ltd.

The third-generation, sibling-run operation is new to the seed growing business, joining the industry in 2018.

They felt that no one was selling what was needed for their corner of the province — drought-resistant, dryland seed.

"We really started to focus on growing crops that were good, not only for ourselves and our farm, but our neighbors, and started looking into the genetics of different seeds and what could potentially be drought tolerant."

She said the last few years have been "less than ideal" in southwestern Saskatchewan, and irrigation varieties don't always fit with operations in the region.

"We're definitely a part of the Palliser triangle, and we're really struggling in our area for moisture, so drought is on the top of every producer's mind," she said.

In the Oxbow area in southeastern Saskatchewan, Wayne Amos at Big Dog Seeds Inc. is having the opposite issue.

He said storm systems are more intense and slower moving in his part of the province, which has meant too much rain. They received almost 500 millimetres from April to October, he said, and two heavy rain events interfered with farm work.

"In the middle of seeding, we received 98 mm of rain. That delayed our seeding progress by 12 days. Then middle of September, mid-harvest, we received 83 mm. That again slowed harvest down and meant that the grain that came off after harvest was poor quality and lower test weight."

Crops in his region have generally seen fairly good yields, he said, but there are always exceptions, depending on when the rain comes.

Just like other parts of the province, more moisture can mean more diseases such as aphanomyces. Amos said he has seen a decrease in pea acres over the years, and growers have been watching where peas end up in their rotations.

"Until there are resistant varieties, people are really watching their rotations because that's the only tool in the toolbox we really have at this juncture."

Being so close to Manitoba seed growers, producers are finding different ways to diversify their acres through new crops such as soybeans, sunflowers and corn, something Amos said is not an option for growers in other parts of the province.

Ryan Wilfing doesn't have a big retail market in Meadow Lake, so Wilfing Seeds Ltd. relies more heavily on the wholesale market while still tending to local needs.

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Harvey, Craig and Aaron Eckart during harvest. PHOTO: SUBMITTED

> *We're definitely a part of the Palliser triangle, and we're really struggling in our area for moisture, so drought is on the top of every producer's mind.*
>
> **TANIS ECKART** OF TOWNVIEW SEEDS LTD.

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He said it doesn't matter if the grain is going 150 or 350 kilometres once it's on a truck. If someone is asking for grain from Melfort, they have access to four terminals to source it from, he added.

"We've just made opportunities to sell it to the wholesale market, and we'll move it to wherever it has to go. Just one of the uniquenesses of our location, we're 150 km from our nearest point of delivery just for commercial grain."

Being farther north than most grain growers, Wilfing said there is a shorter growing season to contend with compared to other central and southern farmers, although that seems to be changing.

Depending on farm and equipment sizes and farming practices, some farmers are planting around the first of May compared to what would historically be mid-May, he said. That has increased the types of crops that can be grown further north, he added.

"We're maybe at an advantage. We'll grow crops in our area, like oats and stuff, that aren't really suitable, say, in southern Saskatchewan. Then we've got products that are unique to different places, that they'll come to us, versus not being able to find it in their local area."

Instead of talking with farmers in Swift Current, where a lot of the crop research is being done, Wilfing said they are more likely to hear from farmers north of Edmonton who match their growing conditions.

The northwest growing season tends to start off wet before drying out, he said, so they tend to look for varieties and crops that work in higher moisture conditions. Last year's dry conditions were somewhat of an anomaly.

Wilfing works with what suits his area, and a 50-bushel canola crop is not an anomaly in his area. Some farmers down south are starting to struggle with heat loss, he said.

Just like Eckart, Chase Wlaz is new to the seed growing business, just recently taking over an outdated seed operation.

Growing up on a farm, Wlaz started renting land from a local farmer after graduating from high school in 2011.

When his Carrot River renter wanted to get out of farming, Wlaz bought the land and the business and has just finished his third season as a seed grower.

CM Seeds Ltd. is a whole new ball game, he said, with a completely redone seed plant and updated blower and cleaning system for a cleaner certified product.

Wlaz said he has been open to trying new markets, such as alfalfa, red clover and grasses for forage mixes, as well as growing cereals.

His rotations revolve around these forage crops, and input costs can be a challenge, he said.

"You just spray it no matter what. Doesn't matter what the conditions are. If your crop doesn't look like it's going to be a bumper crop, you're not going to skip it. You just spray it, make sure your quality is good."

Wayne Amos, owner of Big Dog Seeds Ltd. in Oxbow, counts canola seeds with grandson, Avery.
PHOTOS: SUBMITTED

Even farmers an hour away experience different growing conditions and challenges than Wlaz experiences in Carrot River, he said, so he is learning a lot about how different varieties work in his area and what he can try.

However, he is learning how challenging it can be to be a year ahead of his customers.

Whether in more isolated areas like Maple Creek and Meadow Lake, or an area with quite extensive networks already existing, like Oxbow and Carrot River, having these localized groups of seed growers can help local farmers cut back on costs, said Nick Petruic, an Avonlea-area farmer and president of the Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association.

The difference in wheat varieties from north to south is just one practical example of the importance of a province-wide network of growers, he said.

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Through group chats and text messages, you stay in touch with these guys to find out what their growing conditions are like, what they might be looking for. It's a fantastic group of people.

TANIS ECKART OF TOWNVIEW SEEDS LTD

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"We're more primarily focused on durums versus spring wheats in the southern area of the province, especially brown soil zone areas," said Petruic.

Through the Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association, Saskatchewan seed growers have built an important network of collaboration toward common goals and different needs, and Petruic said he is confident this mission will continue.

"We're very specialized, very focused, and we're very good at producing the seed and getting it to where it needs to be for all farmers to have access to good seed."

The network has shrunk in recent years, Petruic said, but recent additions to the association are harvesting the benefits of their memberships.

After only three years in the seed business, Wlaz has already seen immense benefits from being a seed association member.

Even though he grew up in the Carrot River area, having access to an extensive list of other Saskatchewan seed growers has expanded his network well beyond the farmers with which he had already worked.

"I've met some new people, and everybody comes together to scratch each other's back," he said.

"I'm in contact quite often. We're switching seed back and forth. Just a good network of people."

Townview Seeds Ltd. may be a small operation, said Eckart, but its customer base has grown into northern Alberta and central Saskatchewan in the last seven years. Every year, their network grows a little more, not just in southwestern Saskatchewan but provincially and across Western Canada.

Eckart said everyone wins anytime she can network and learn from other growers.

"Through group chats and text messages, you stay in touch with these guys to find out what their growing conditions are like, what they might be looking for. It's a fantastic group of people," Eckart said.

Chase Wlaz recently joined the seed industry as CM Seeds Ltd., and now supplies forage varieties to the Carrot River area. PICTURED ARE CHASE, ISABELLA, MICHAELA AND JACK WLAZ.

Wilfing Seeds Ltd. near Meadow Lake is more likely to sell seed to farms near Edmonton with similar growing conditions than to farms located in southern Saskatchewan. PHOTO: SUBMITTED

PRODUCER INVESTMENTS FUNDING IMPROVEMENTS IN FHB RESISTANCE

CANADIAN PLANT BREEDERS CONTINUE TO IMPROVE DISEASE RESISTANCE IN NEW WHEAT VARIETIES

BY DELANEY SEIFERLING
SASKWHEAT | SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

In 2021, Canadian plant breeder Dr. Yuefeng Ruan achieved a global first.

He registered a durum wheat variety with an intermediate level of resistance to Fusarium head blight (FHB) — the highest yet seen in Canada Western Amber Durum.

This achievement was significant because FHB has cost Canadian farmers up to $300 million per year in losses, and durum has historically been far more susceptible to FHB than other wheat classes, due to limited resistance sources.

But on top of FHB resistance, the new variety — AAC Schrader, named for RCMP officer Bob Schrader, who was killed in the line of duty in 1970 — also offers farmers a variety of other desirable traits, Ruan noted.

"The breeding strategy for AAC Schrader was a focus on combining a high yielding potential, strong economic performance and improved resistance to major diseases, especially for Fusarium head blight."

Ruan and his team at the Swift Current Research and Development Centre were able to achieve this by using new genetic technology to adapt and enrich Canadian germplasm for increased FHB resistance. This was followed by extensive screening of the lines developed, using FHB nurseries in Western Canada.

AAC Schrader. PHOTO: FP GENETICS

"I want to highlight that extensive screening — that's really important," he said. "We need this step to identify the best gene recombination for FHB resistance, plus the other desirable traits."

The variety became commercially available to farmers last year. Colin Tanner of FP Genetics distributes the variety, and even though the last several growing seasons have been dry, meaning less FHB prevalence, uptake has exceeded expectations.

Tanner believes this is likely because AAC Schrader offers farmers the complete package, including strong yield potential, excellent standability and low cadmium levels.

"Farmers make decisions looking in their rearview mirror and we haven't had that major blowup of Fusarium for a number of years, so we've had a tremendous uptake without people looking for that solution. So that's just showing the rest of the strengths of the variety in my opinion... those have been driving the success."

Since developing AAC Schrader, Ruan has also been working on another variety with a similar level of FHB resistance, DT2046.

Registered earlier this year, this variety is high yielding with good tolerance to drought and heat stress, strong straw strength to prevent lodging in heavy rainfall, and disease resilience.

He mentioned this combination of traits is the key to developing a well-adapted variety.

"It's about combining lots of traits together to make a good package. When we get a good package, that means this variety will be widely adapted to different growing regions — that's the key benefit for DT2046."

He said the development of these two varieties, both with improved FHB resistance, are just one more example of how breeders can continue to deliver value for producers when they have consistent sources of long-term funding, including from farmers.

"The breeding is always going one step up," Ruan said. "Now we're yielding at this level, then a few years later we go to the next level. It's always moving up higher."

IT'S DUE TO BE DONE

HEAD OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOCUSES ON INCREASING EFFICIENCY, TRANSPARENCY AND TRUST IN CANADA'S SEED SECTOR AT A CRITICAL TIME FOR INDUSTRY

BY DELANEY SEIFERLING
SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

Continuous growth and progress are what drives Doug Miller these days.

As executive director of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, he's been leading changes to boost efficiency in the Canadian seed sector, deliver more value to members and open new opportunities.

He says the work has only just begun.

"Continual improvement is very much in our DNA," he says.

Although many of these changes are timely right now, in light of industry risks brought to light through turbulent trade relations with the United States this year, Miller says they have actually been in the works for several years.

After CSGA members controversially voted against merging with other industry organizations into Seeds Canada in 2021, the organization focused on figuring out its future and how it would continue to provide value to the sector, says Miller, who took on his current role that same year.

"We have years of conversations about where we need to go. So this is a great opportunity for us as a sector to say, 'we have the game plan here; let's execute it.' "

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A Canadian Seed Growers' Association pilot program to replace handwritten tags with printed tags containing QR codes has helped users to become more efficient, while also increasing transparency. PHOTO: MARIANOGUEIRA/GETTYIMAGES

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One of the main focuses right now is on modernizing aspects of the seed certification system, which the organization manages and runs and that takes up about 99 per cent of its time, Miller says.

While the organization launched a digital seed certification platform about a decade ago — cutting back drastically on the amount of time it takes to receive certification decisions — staff now want to continue that momentum by introducing artificial intelligence technology in new ways, Miller says.

One particular area ripe for modernization is the "blue tag" seed certification program, he says.

Currently, there are still areas of the country where the blue tags, which are used to guarantee varietal purity and quality in Breeder and Select status seed, are still handwritten or printed on a dot matrix printer.

"That's a big problem," Miller says.

CSGA launched a pilot program in recent years to replace handwritten tags with printed ones containing QR codes, aiming to make it easy for users to confirm the certification status of the crop that produced the seed.

Craig Riddell, a seed grower near Winnipeg who took part in the pilot program, says using the digital system has sped up his process several fold and made it much more efficient, while also increasing transparency and trust in the products.

"By being able to include the weight on each tag you print, it provides another level of traceability in terms of where that seed came from and where each kilogram went in the end. It just puts all that in a database … providing more backup and rigour to the system to say: 'this is the seed lot that was sealed at that weight, and we can see where it all went.' "

He says the new tags are also more esthetically pleasing and functional.

"They just look nicer, more official," he says, adding that the new material for the digital tags doesn't rip as easily.

"With the old paper ones, you'd often end up with half a tag or no tag at all, but these stand up longer and don't degrade as much on the bag."

The pilot program is just one of the ways in which the organization is incorporating AI to make the system more efficient, while also increasing transparency, safety and trust, Miller says.

This fall it will launch another trial program to use AI for soybean inspections.

"Tools like this allow us to kind of take on more administrator tasks without necessarily increasing our footprint," he says.

The CSGA has also recently made structural shifts, reintroducing two new membership classes, which Miller says is a move toward more inclusivity and transparency.

It is also pursuing loftier changes, proposing to take over administrative tasks from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency related to seed certification. Miller believes this could drive efficiency and cost savings while still delivering faster service, accountability and transparency.

"We already have an existing legislative authority to do the work that we do," says Miller, who worked at the CFIA for a year before joining the CSGA in 2011 in a role focused on technology and seed certification.

"There's a very clear pathway in our minds for government savings and red tape reduction through our plan."

Riddell, who has been a seed grower for 25 years, believes these are all critical goals for the national organization. He says any competitive edge will be important for the industry.

"I think we need to embrace information systems that can not only provide more traceability in our system but reduce the opportunity for error and make it easier, from a seed grower and seed retailers' perspective, to administer the system," he says.

"It's just due to be to be done."

PRE-HARVEST SPROUTING IN BARLEY: PATHWAYS TO REDUCE THE IMPACT

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

The early stages of germination proceed without any visible changes to the kernel However, there are numerous biochemical reactions that occur inside the kernel. One of the enzymes produce very early during germination is the alpha-amylase, the enzyme responsible for catalyzing reactions leading to the conversion of starch into sugars used by the growing embryo. Since the level of alpha-amylase in sound grain is very low compared to its level in the germination grain, the content of alpha-amylase in grain can be used as a marker of germination. RVA indirectly estimates the amount of alpha-amylase in barley by measuring the viscosity of ground barley in water. PHOTOS: SASKBARLEY

Chit in Barley

A few years ago, a barley farmer told me he was going to try to sell his barley as field-malted barley. Obviously, his tongue was firmly in-cheek, but the pre-harvest sprouting (PHS), or chitting, was very severe.

PHS is frustrating, especially when wet weather hits just before harvest. But recent research across Saskatchewan is shedding light on how to manage the risk.

What's Driving Sprouting?

Malt barley is especially susceptible to PHS. Seed dormancy offers protection from PHS, but dormancy creates problems during malting. Seeds with dormancy will not germinate until the dormancy has been broken, which can occur over time, or with exposure to the cold. Dormancy slows down malting and increases costs, so most malt barley varieties have had dormancy bred out.

The balance between two plant hormones — abscisic acid and gibberellin — plays a big role. High levels of abscisic acid prevent sprouting, even when conditions are ideal. On the other hand, high levels of gibberellin will lead to sprouting, even while still the crop is still standing.

Balancing Act

At the University of Manitoba, supported by SaskBarley, Alberta Grains, Manitoba Crop Alliance, Western Grains Research Foundation and Results Driven Agriculture Research, researchers have found that barley varieties with higher abscisic acid-to-gibberellin ratios tend to stay dormant longer, reducing the risk of PHS. These plant hormones are critically important to dormancy and PHS. Their work continues, and if successful, breeders will be able to apply the knowledge to develop new varieties with improved PHS resistance.

But genetics are not the only solution — environment and harvest timing matter, too.

Harvest Timing Makes a Difference

We know that earlier harvesting reduces the risks of pre-harvest sprouting. SaskBarley and Manitoba Crop Alliance are currently funding a project that is exploring ultra-early seeding of barley. Testing the possibility of earlier seeding can provide an opportunity to decrease harvest risks by moving it earlier, when rain is less likely.

While ultra-early seeding is an option in some areas, others may have to adopt earlier harvest dates by targeting harvesting at 16-18 per cent grain moisture content. Done correctly, malt barley can be safely dried for safe storage.

Variety Selection

As much as improved genetics can help, understanding the current genetics tolerance to PHS is a tool that has been missing for barley farmers. SaskBarley and the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture are currently funding a project that is evaluating the PHS tolerance of barley varieties. It is a multi-site trial across Saskatchewan, and it includes multiple harvest dates to allow for differentiation in the varieties as conditions worsen. Once the project is complete, the goal is to be able to generate ratings for each variety, so farmers can choose one that has improved resistance to PHS.

Looking Ahead

Rain will come when it comes. Most of the time, it will be welcome — just not so much at harvest. With this research underway, the risks of rain at harvest may be reduced but will never be eliminated.

Managing the crop for early harvest dates, and accelerating harvest by starting at higher moisture contents, are additional tools that help offset those remaining risks. Combining genetic and agronomic tools all help make good malting barley even better.

DIVERSE FIELD CROPS CLUSTER: RESILIENT CROPS FOR CHANGING CONDITIONS

GRAYSON BERTING | SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

Diverse Field Crops Cluster (DFCC) researchers have been busy this year, producing new crop varieties, establishing field trials, analyzing greenhouse gases, and other activities.

The objective of the DFCC is to develop special crops that better tolerate water and heat stress, while reducing greenhouse gases and increasing carbon sequestration. Increasing seeded acres of diverse crops has the added benefit of helping farmers mitigate disease pressures and increase profits.

There are five projects focusing on camelina, flax, mustard and confection sunflower individually, and a Greenhouse Gas research program that studies all four crops as well as carinata and spring wheat. Highlights of each project are below.

Greenhouse Gas Program

Dr. Kate Congreves at the University of Saskatchewan is gathering comprehensive greenhouse gas (GHG) data on six crops. Some key achievements include establishing field trials across multiple sites, collecting and analyzing GHG including nitrous oxide, and developing protocols for data collection and analysis. The activity involves a collaboration of Saskatchewan and Ontario researchers for modelling GHG reduction potential at a regional and national scale.

Camelina

In 2025, Bayer CropScience Inc. acquired Smart Earth Camelina Corporation's camelina breeding and seed production assets. Bayer continues to collaborate with research scientist Christina Eynck at AAFC Saskatoon to enhance camelina's productivity, resilience, and sustainability. The project is on track to deliver improved spring camelina varieties and new winter camelina varieties and contribute to sustainable agricultural practices.

Flax

DFCC's flax research objective is to develop traits to enhance sustainability of flax production under environmental challenges. Led by University of Saskatchewan plant scientist Bunyamin Tar'an, this work aims to discover, examine and integrate new traits into registered varieties. With this research, a new high yielding brown seed variety (FP2608) has been selected for registration and commercialization, demonstrating the effectiveness of genomic selection in accelerating breeding cycles.

The project is on track to deliver climate-resilient, high-yielding flax varieties with improved disease resistance and herbicide tolerance and is actively engaging stakeholders for knowledge transfer and commercialization.

Mustard

DFCC is aiming to strengthen Canada as the world's largest producer and exporter of condiment mustards by studying mustard varieties with herbicide tolerance, high yield, and desirable traits for producers. Mustard 21 Canada and research scientist Bifang Cheng at AAFC Saskatoon are partnering on the project. 2025 saw major advances in breeding, evaluation, and support of new mustard varieties with improved yield, disease resistance, and quality traits. A new white rust race 2a resistant brown mustard (B4253) with desirable seed texture for commercial processing has been supported for registration. The project also delivered new scientific insights into salinity tolerance and clubroot resistance.

Sunflowers

Manitoba Crop Alliance (MCA) manages the only sunflower breeding program in Canada with a mission to create hybrids suited to the Canadian prairies and the specialty confection market by broadening the gene pool and incorporating resistance genes. The past year has seen formal registration and licensing of a new hybrid (MCA359239), anticipated to be available to farmers in 2026.

The people behind DFCC

DFCC is managed by Ag-West Bio with industry partners. These include Mustard 21 Canada Inc., SaskOilseeds, Bayer CropScience Inc., Manitoba Crop Alliance, Nuseed Canada, SaskWheat and Western Grains Research Foundation. We are grateful for funding from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Agri-Science Program-Clusters Component through the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership (Sustainable CAP).

Website: www.dfcc.ca

THE 2025 NEW PULSE VARIETIES

Green Peas	CDC Huskie, CDC Rider
Yellow Peas	AAC Beyond, CDC Citrine, AAC Julius, CDC Tollefson
Green Lentils	CDC Jimini CL®, CDC Lima CL®
Red Lentils	CDC 6928 CL®, CDC Monarch CL®, CDC Nimble CL®, CDC Redmoon
Faba Beans	Navi, CDC 1142
Chickpeas	CDC Lancer, CDC Orkney, CDC Pasqua, CDC Pearl

New varieties.
Same fields.
Better yields.

SASKATCHEWAN pulse Growers

PEST SURPRISES RAISING QUESTIONS FOR SPRING INSECT POPULATIONS

Proper crop rotations can help break up cyclical growth patterns for overwintering insects

BY BECKY ZIMMER | SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

After a growing season such as 2025, Sean Prager is hesitant to make any pest predictions for next spring.

What he and his colleagues at the University of Saskatchewan predicted for this past year was not what happened. Many unpredictable weather occurrences changed which pests populations thrived and which ones died.

Predicting the pests that farmers are going to cross paths with at this point is no better than guessing who is going to win the Stanley Cup, he said with a laugh.

"The team that was good last year is probably going to be good this year, unless they lost all their good players."

Aphids took a bite out of farmers' fields in 2024, and since the bugs have a lot of carryover into the following years, Prager was expecting a repeat performance in 2025.

The aphids, while present in some areas, weren't as heavy a hitter as Prager was expecting.

The same could be said for grasshoppers.

"Early in the year, it looked like it was going to be kind of dry. It was muddy in some places, but then it was kind of dry. We were expecting grasshoppers, and then there weren't any, and then it got wet."

As the provincial pest management specialist with Saskatchewan Agriculture, James Tansey didn't see the same grasshopper pressure that he expected.

He said cool temperatures in late July probably slowed down population growth, but also the development of individual insects.

"They weren't getting large enough where they were causing significant damage, and it was delaying emergence. Happily, this year was not a monstrous grasshopper year."

Tansey said he noticed "the emergence of a couple of notorious oddities."

The dreaded red bug (Peritrechus convivus) is a piercing, sucking feeder that is attracted to a variety of crops, whether it be canola, corn or cereals.

It's not picky, he added.

"We did get reports, primarily in cereals but also some canola reports this year, and with the dry conditions that we experienced this spring, that's pretty consistent with our understanding of the requirements of this insect."

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Grasshoppers didn't turn out to be a huge problem across Saskatchewan in 2025. Cool temperatures in late July likely slowed down population growth. PHOTO: DAN JOHNSON

Wheat stem saw fly and hessian fly contributed to lodging issues in southern Saskatchewan later in the harvest season.
PHOTO: BRIAN BERES, AAFC

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Dry conditions in the spring also caused problems with brown wheat mite, said Tansey. Crops already suffering from dry conditions were hit the hardest, but timely rain reduced how much damage there could have been.

Wheat stem saw fly and hessian fly contributed to lodging issues in southern Saskatchewan later in the harvest season, said Tansey, so the faster farmers got their crops off, the better.

The ministry and and the Prairie Pest Monitoring Network monitor about 250 traps across the province as part of a co-operative partnership.

Tansey said diamondback moths were found in the traps, with a low to moderate showing across the province.

There were initial concerns that they were starting to overwinter in Canadian leaf litter, but he said those concerns turned out to be unfounded. They are still making their way up from the United States, he added.

"They take flight once those winter crops in Florida or Texas are harvested," he said.

"They can arrive here in large numbers, but happily, we didn't see that this year."

The Bertha armyworm was a significant issue this year, and Tansey said Saskatchewan farmers are in the middle of an outbreak cycle.

Farmers sprayed for the worms from Kindersley to Saskatoon for at least two weeks before an outbreak of the baculoviruses turned many of them into "hanging bags of yuck," he said.

Outbreaks such as this usually act as natural regulation of Bertha armyworm populations.

He's holding his breath for 2026 because the population could potentially continue to grow. However, it's also possible the virus did its job to reduce the population for next year.

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For 2026, Tansey is expecting an increase in the cabbage seed pod weevil population.

In 2025, they were showing up in large numbers in areas that had low to no pressure the previous year.

He said he can only speculate about how their numbers are spreading, because both the U.S. and Western Canada have canola fields where weevils make themselves at home.

"It could be deliberate flight. It could be being picked up by storms and redistributed. We don't know what the pressure was like in the canola-producing regions of the northwest United States. They do have a canola industry there, and they also have some pretty significant weevil populations, as well."

Females can average up to 300 eggs per season, and if farmers are seeing some flying around in the fall, they should be keeping a close eye on their canola crops come spring.

Damage from these bugs can be inconspicuous, he said, but their future populations will obviously depend on winter weather conditions.

"Growers want the snow cover, of course, for moisture, but bare soil coupled with hard freezing conditions, (cabbage seed pod weevils) are not terribly cold hardy, so that can really knock them back," said Tansey.

Whether the cold or the snow comes first will play a major factor in what will return in the spring.

Anything that successfully overwinters, such as wire worms, flea beetles, red bugs or anything that buries itself in the leaf litter, is bad news for the spring, said Prager, so farmers need a killing cold.

Despite crop pests' unpredicatabilty from year to year, Prager said farmers can still prepare for it with a few strategies.

Scouting is more important than ever, he said, because "the problems aren't, perhaps, quite as consistent as they would have been."

Tansey said there are plenty of concerns about insecticide resistance growing in Western Canada, including potential Group 3 resistance in diamondback moths and reduced sensitivity to Group 4 in crucifer and striped flea beetles.

Any effective strategy that cuts back on insecticide use is a good tool to have, added Prager, and ecologically sound farming operations do better in the long run than farms that are not.

Anything that promotes beneficial insects, insect predators and pollinators are going to benefit farmers as pest pressures and weather become more unpredictable, he said, including proper crop rotations, which can help break up cyclical growth patterns for overwintering insects.

"Many of our insects, the more you pile on top of each other, the more likely there's going to be problems," said Prager.

"I know it makes it harder to guess what you want to plant, but if you have good rotations and stick to them, in theory, they should reduce the problems you'll have over the long term."

The good thing about the variability farmers experienced this year is that it doesn't last, he said.

Often after five years, the situation tends to return to something with which farmers and pest experts are more familiar.

"I would hope they're going to be more predictable moving forward, but yeah, right now, things are unpredictable. It makes our ability to predict less (accurate)."

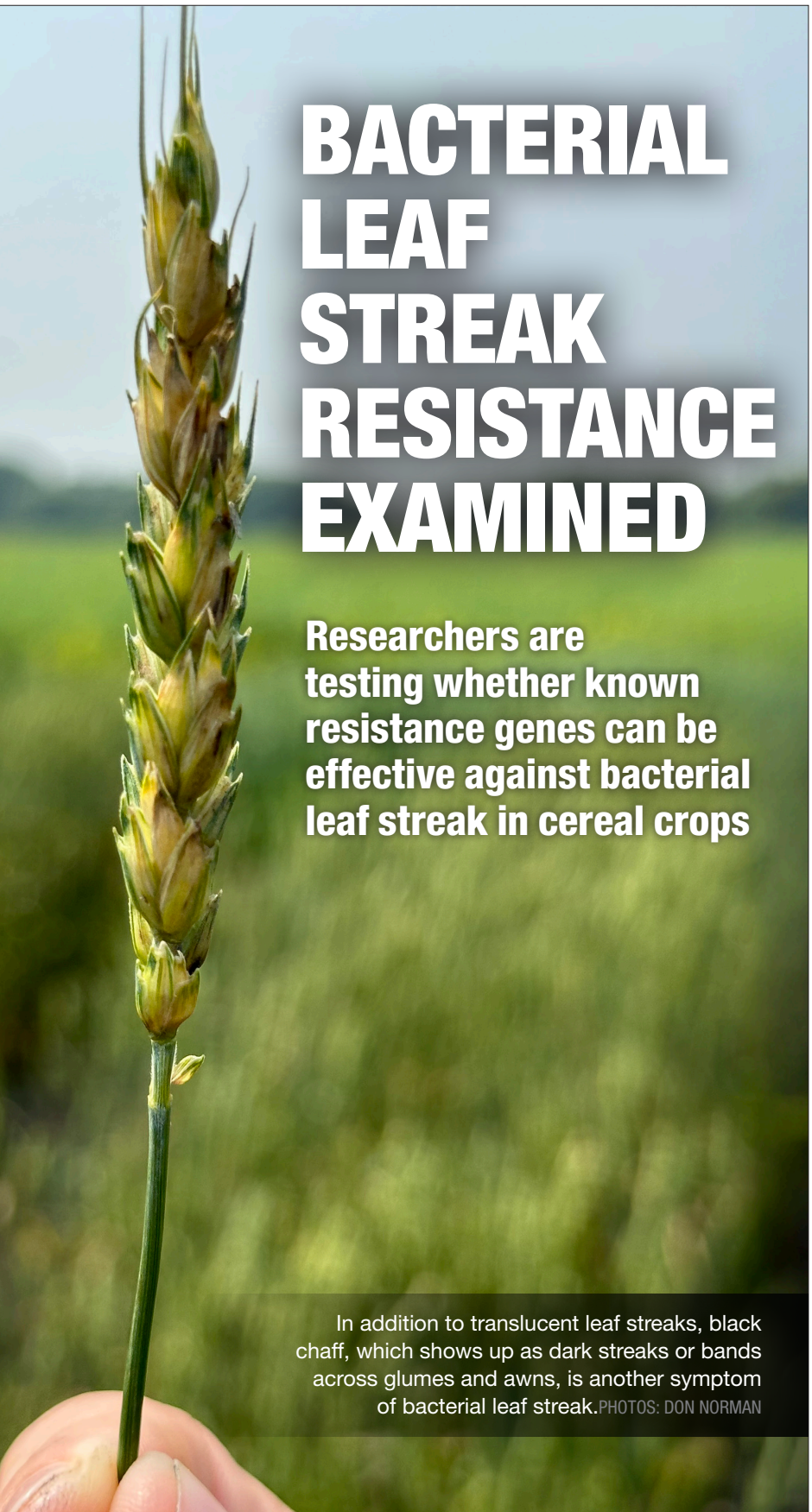
No matter what the conditions, Tansey said the industry relies heavily on monitoring efforts through the ministry website, the Prairie Pest Monitoring Network and the extension meetings held in the fall. By next spring, they should have a better idea of what to expect.

With many companies focused on developing precision agriculture programs and machines to increase input effectiveness and help make difficult decisions, Prager said any farmer willing to share what happens on their farm helps make these tools more accurate.

He would like to see more farmers sharing their data so he can improve his own predictions, he added.

Bertha armyworm was a significant issue this year as the pest is in the middle of an outbreak cycle. The population could potentially continue to grow. However, it's also possible the baculoviruses could reduce the population for next year. PHOTO: JOHN GAVLOSKI

Cabbage seed pod weevil showed up in large numbers in areas in Saskatchewan. that had low to no pressure the previous year. This could lead to an increase of their population in 2026. PHOTO: ABI BENSON



BACTERIAL LEAF STREAK RESISTANCE EXAMINED

Researchers are testing whether known resistance genes can be effective against bacterial leaf streak in cereal crops

In addition to translucent leaf streaks, black chaff, which shows up as dark streaks or bands across glumes and awns, is another symptom of bacterial leaf streak. PHOTOS: DON NORMAN

BY DON NORMAN | GFM REPORTER

Researchers are exploring whether resistance genes already present in cereals could help farmers manage bacterial leaf streak, a disease with limited control options and linked to major yield losses.

The trials at the Ian M. Morrison Research Station in Carman, Man., come at a critical time. BLS isn't new to Canada, but infections are being reported with increasing regularity across the Prairies.

"Bacterial leaf streak has been detected in Canada since the 1920s, but we are seeing the re-emergence of it, and it's worsening rapidly," said Shaheen Bibi, a plant pathologist and postdoctoral fellow at the University of Manitoba in Dilantha Fernando's lab. Fernando and his BLS team lead the Carman trials.

Fernando's BLS team is running controlled trials with inoculated seed and irrigation to create conditions for infection. The aim is to better understand how much seed infestation translates into seedling infection, how moisture drives spread and whether genetic resistance is possible.

One project is characterizing Canadian isolates of the bacterium — collecting strains from different provinces to see how diverse they are and how that diversity affects disease severity.

Another is mapping quantitative trait loci, regions of DNA linked to traits such as disease resistance that breeders might eventually use.

The team is also testing biocontrols that have shown promise in the greenhouse.

Most notably, they're looking at cereal genes already known to confer disease resistance.

The Manitoba team is focusing on two in particular — Lr34 and Lr67 — named for the leaf rust (Lr) resistance they provide. Both are broad-spectrum, meaning they protect against more than one disease. Lr67, for example, has shown some resistance to fusarium head blight and is most effective in mature plants.

Early trial results suggest Lr67 lines may show more resistance than Lr34. It's too early to call, but the work could point to varieties with at least partial protection against bacterial leaf streak.

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"What we want to see is whether there are any lines showing resistance to BLS that could be used in breeding programs in the future," said Bibi.

Hard to identify

BLS often goes unreported because it mimics other cereal leaf diseases. Farmers may mistake it for tan spot or, in later stages, confuse necrotic lesions with natural senescence. Accurate diagnosis often requires lab expertise or a trained eye. That diagnostic challenge makes scouting all the more important during the growing season.

The disease is caused by Xanthomonas translucens, a bacterium with two pathovars of concern in Prairie cereals: pv. undulosa, which infects both wheat and barley, and pv. translucens, which primarily infects barley.

On leaves, the disease shows up as long, translucent streaks — hence the name translucens — that begin as small water-soaked lesions.

Under wet conditions, lesions may exude a milky or yellow ooze — a key diagnostic feature that separates BLS from fungal leaf spots such as tan spot.

As lesions mature, leaves lose photosynthetic area, and the flag leaf in particular, the part of the plant that contributes the most to grain fill, can be severely damaged.

The potential for loss is especially high because damage peaks at the flag-leaf stage. Severe infections destroy photosynthetic tissue, and anecdotal reports suggest yield reductions of up to 50 per cent.

However, yield isn't the only economic concern. The same bacterium can also infect heads, causing a symptom known as black chaff, which can reduce marketability by downgrading grain due to discoloration. Infected seed may also carry the pathogen, creating problems for seed use and resale.

Black chaff appears as dark streaks or bands across glumes and awns, sometimes alternating with healthy green tissue in awned varieties. In severe cases, glumes may turn completely black, and exudates can give heads a water-soaked appearance.

BLS thrives during warm days, cool nights and in moist environments. Wetter years tend to bring more problems than drier ones, and areas that are naturally arid are less prone to outbreaks.

Moisture also drives how the disease moves within fields. Rain splash, wind-driven rain, irrigation and even mechanical activities can help spread bacteria from plant to plant. On the Prairies, irrigation is a particular concern.

The bacterium is primarily seed-borne but can also survive in crop residue, volunteers and perennial grasses. Because it is bacterial, standard fungicides, whether seed treatments or foliar sprays, are ineffective.

Xanthomonas translucens, the pathogen that causes bacterial leaf streak, is named for the characteristic translucent streaks found on the plant's flag leaf.

With no resistant varieties in Canada and no chemical options, growers are left with cultural practices and careful scouting to reduce risk.

A group of Prairie cereal organizations, including SaskWheat, SaskBarley, Alberta Wheat, Alberta Barley and the Manitoba Crop Alliance, released a joint fact sheet in 2023 outlining key practices and scouting strategies to reduce inoculum levels and slow the spread of BLS:

- Start with clean seed — Infected seed is the main source of inoculum. If BLS is suspected in a field, especially when black chaff is visible, harvested grain should not be used for seed. Certified seed is not routinely screened for Xanthomonas translucens in Canada, so growers are encouraged to ask about testing or send samples to independent labs.
- Stretch the rotation — Extending the break between cereal crops to more than two years helps reduce inoculum in residue. Volunteers and grassy weeds should be controlled to cut down on secondary hosts.
- Scout carefully — Begin at herbicide timing and continue through senescence, with extra passes after storms that might wound plants. The best time to distinguish BLS is at the flag-leaf stage, when translucent streaks are most visible. Avoid walking fields in wet conditions because the disease can spread on boots and clothing.
- Manage irrigation — In irrigated areas, water management can reduce risk by shortening the hours of leaf wetness that favour bacterial spread. This includes irrigating in the evening when the canopy is already wet with dew, letting the canopy dry between sets and avoiding unnecessary irrigation.
- Assume susceptibility — No Prairie varieties are currently rated for resistance to BLS. Some U.S. wheat varieties (Glenn, Faller, Prosper, Bolles) and barleys (AAC Connect, AAC Synergy) have shown partial resistance, but local screening is still underway. For now, farmers should plan as though their chosen variety is susceptible.

OAT GROWERS REPRESENTED WHERE IT MATTERS

From production issues to trade spats, SaskOats promotes industry growth

BY SHAWNA MATHIESON
SASKOATS | SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

SaskOats continues to work hard to bring forward the grower voice to ensure that dollars collected from growers are returned many times over to benefit them. The commission has five main priorities: research; market development; advocacy; building partnerships; and communication with oat growers, consumers, the oat industry and governments.

In 2025, the oat harvest was overall better than expected. There was a lack of moisture in some areas in the far northwest, but yields for many oat growers met or exceeded expectations. Oat harvest was slower than normal for many producers due to green straw. This is likely a result of improved standability, late rains and new fungicides keeping plants healthier longer.

SaskOats, in coordination with the Prairie Oat Growers Association (POGA), encompassing the three Canadian Prairie provinces, is supporting nearly 30 projects with eight different funding partners. Oat Growers across Western Canada pay less than $0.14 on every dollar of research and marketing projects due to the associations' ability to leverage funds. This has resulted in $6.6 million of grower dollars compounded into $49.2 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 SaskCrops. A substantial amount of work has been done through POGA, Grain Growers of Canada and SaskCrops on research funding, export sales reporting, CUSMA renegotiations and other international trade engagement, grain contracts, the capital gains tax increase, the right to repair and carbon tax advocacy. In addition, support letters have been provided for many items including allowing emergency use registration of two per cent liquid strychnine for the management of Richardson's ground squirrel, domestic phosphate production, reducing red tape to make extended interswitching permanent and concerns over ongoing transportation challenges.

SaskOats will continue to focus 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 producers growing oats.

SASKOILSEEDS TOP NOTCH FARMING TRIALS EXPAND, ADVANCING ON-FARM CANOLA RESEARCH

BY AMY BOWDITCH
SASKOILSEEDS | SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

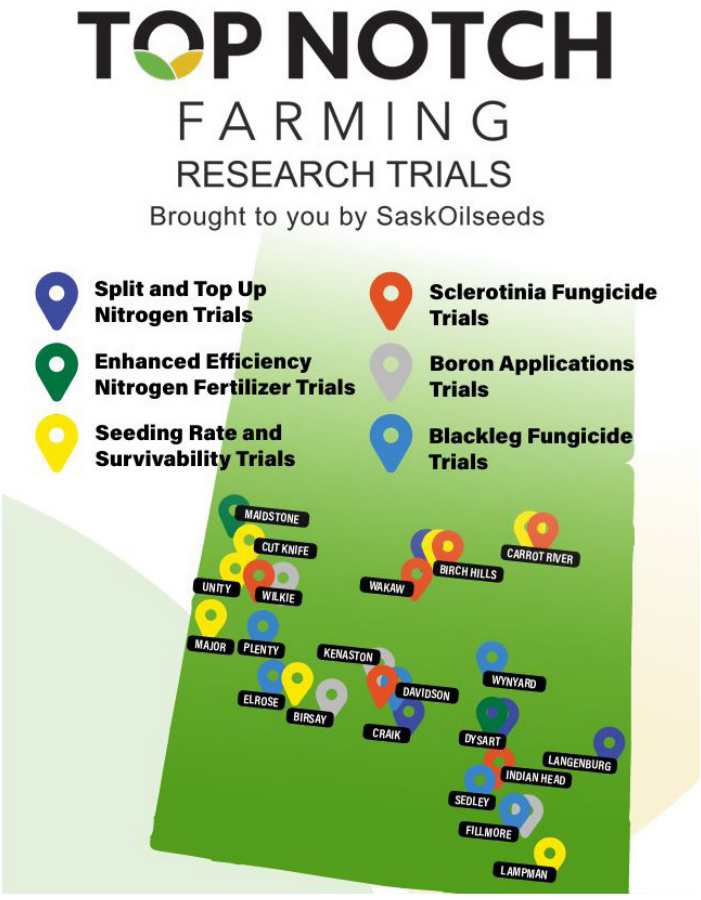
Program Overview

With a vision to grow producer prosperity, SaskOilseeds invests in field-scale on-farm research through our Top Notch Farming Trials (TNF) program. Each year, trial protocols are developed based on farmer and agronomist feedback to address real-world production challenges.

TNF Trials began in 2023 with one protocol at 10 sites. In 2024, the program grew to four protocols at 23 sites, and in 2025 it continues to grow with six protocols at 29 sites across Saskatchewan.

2025 Trial Protocols

Each protocol is replicated at multiple sites across the province to examine responses under various management, soil, weather conditions and risk factors.



Three protocols have been continued from 2024:

- **Seeding Rates**

  This trial explores canola plant survivability and optimal seeding rate to achieve adequate plant densities and maximize yield.

- **Enhanced Efficiency Nitrogen Fertilizers**

  This study evaluates different blends of treated and untreated N fertilizer using an EENF product of choice, compared to 100 per cent untreated N fertilizer, on canola establishment, yield and quality.

- **Split Nitrogen/Top Up Nitrogen Application**

  This trial assesses if there is an agronomic and economic advantage to using a split N application or top-dressing N compared to applying all nitrogen at seeding on canola yield, quality and economic return.

Three protocols are new to 2025:

- **Boron on Canola**

  This project measures the agronomic and economic significance of boron application on canola, as well as its impact on flowering and yield.

- **Sclerotinia and Blackleg Fungicides**

  These two canola disease trials share the same objective: to evaluate fungicide effectiveness and economic viability.

- **Trial Results**

  Results from each year's trials are summarized in a collaborative report published over the winter alongside results from Sask Wheat, SaskBarley and Saskatchewan Pulse Growers. The 2024 Trial Results booklet is available online.

This year, SaskCrops joined together to host a field day in July to portray on-farm protocols in action. The event took place in the Davidson area, where SaskOilseeds agronomist Kaeley Kindrachuk shared insights on the blackleg fungicide protocol.

Get Involved

Each year prior to seeding, SaskOilseeds welcomes farmers to participate in TNF Trials as cooperators. Participants gain first-hand access to province-wide trial results and benefit from agronomist-supported, on-farm research using their own equipment and management practices.

Interested in becoming a 2026 research trials cooperator or have a future protocol idea? Please visit https://www.saskcanola.com/on-farm-research-trials.

THERE ARE PLENTY OF REASONS TO **GROW FORAGE AND TURF SEED**

More than 40 grass, legume, turf, reclamation and native species are suited to Sask. that meet end-user market demands

Red clover seed production. PHOTOS: JO-ANNE RELF-ECKSTEIN

New timothy

Yellow clover

BY JO-ANNE RELF-ECKSTEIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SASK. FORAGE SEED DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION | SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

For seed growers, every acre must earn a return after inputs. Forage and turf seed crops rarely top the list for planting plans — they're minor-acre options with multi-year commitments and are not suited to every farm. Yet, when asking growers in northeast or southeast Saskatchewan, "why do you grow forage/turf for seed," common responses are: return on investment, spreading out the workload, diversifying rotation, managing disease and weeds, supporting cattle operations' feed and pasture seed needs, and, for clover seed producers, supporting honey production. They also emphasize soil benefits.

With intriguing root systems and some species recognized for helping soil defend against clubroot, planting forage or turf crops might be a good choice, especially if you have marginal land that is simply not meeting your expected ROI with tight rotations of annual crops.

Success starts with knowing how to grow and market these crops — and having an old swather in the shed helps with harvestability. There are more than 40 grass, legume, turf, reclamation and native species suited to our climate that also meet end-user market demands for digestibility as forage or playability in turf. Varieties range from tried-and-true and trait-improved from both public and private breeding programs.

Suppose you are up for the challenge and want to reap the soil health benefits. In that case, it might be worth your time to contact the seed suppliers listed in the Seed Guide, check out other options on saskforageseed.com or visit the buyers at the winter ag shows. These resources are designed to guide and support you in your journey.

If the forage or turf seed crops are not a good fit for your farm, consider that they are likely part of your lifestyle. Not many of us know that the seed used to plant recreational or competitive sports venues might be coming from the fields of pedigreed seed growers in Saskatchewan, Manitoba or the Peace Region. The choice of species mixes (e.g., perennial ryegrass, tall fescue) and the varieties they include are influenced by the grasses' root zones and how they grow, alone or in combination with synthetic fibres.

Unlike forage crops selected for animal feed values, turf varieties are developed based on traits such as percent recovery from divots, wear tolerance and recovery, salinity tolerance, drought tolerance, shade tolerance, good traction and fast repair after games. This year, when you watch the FIFA 2026 games, consider the 'main stage' and the seed used to plant it. The choice of turf grass and variety will impact the quality of the pitch, and what is planted will be carefully matched to the microclimate at the game's location and the stadium's design.

CANADA'S SEED MODERNIZATION PROCESS MOVES FORWARD

New seed rules are finally on the horizon, but not everyone's convinced about the changes or the timeline

BY MIRANDA LEYBOURNE | GFM REPORTER

Five years, eight task teams, 130 volunteers and 135 recommendations later, Canada's seed industry is still waiting for meaningful regulatory change.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency launched its Seed Regulatory Modernization process in September 2020, promising a once-in-a-lifetime transformation of rules that have governed how seed is produced and sold since the early 1900s.

The finish line is finally in sight, after a final policy paper was released this July with 52 proposals, but stakeholders are divided on whether the marathon was worth it.

"After five years of work, what's been put in front of us, given that we know we're well behind … I can speak on behalf of our membership when I say that we are disappointed," said Lauren Comin, director of policy at Seeds Canada, which represents seed companies and some farmer seed growers.

WHY IT MATTERS

The future of seed in Canada will depend on the regulatory framework the sector operates in. Modernizing that landscape has been a long slog, and key voices still disagree over the scope and impact of proposed changes.

The disappointment stems from what Comin sees as missed opportunities. Many of Seeds Canada's members fall into what she calls the "do not object" category, meaning that they feel the proposed changes won't significantly harm their business but won't significantly improve it either. Meanwhile, time and business have been marching on for the seed sector while the modernization process lingers, unfinished, in the background.

"By the time we complete the changes that are recommended, we'll already be behind again," Comin said.

Federal agencies responsible for agricultural regulation commonly attract complaints about their slow regulatory reform or re-evaluation processes. Farm groups and businesses often argue that new products are slow to be approved, hitting at the sector's global competitiveness and adaptability.

However, Doug Miller, executive director of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, which partners with the federal government to deliver seed crop certification, is more positive about what's coming out of Canada's seed modernization.

"From a grading perspective, CSGA is giving CFIA a passing grade here, for sure," Miller said.

"They've done a tremendous job, especially given that this is a new consultation framework."

The CFIA argues that its experimental co-development approach gave more direct voice to stakeholders, but that it was also the reason that this process was different from other regulatory re-vamps, and lengthy.

Rather than the agency developing proposals internally and asking for feedback, it brought together all parts of the seed value chain from the start: seed growers, seed companies, plant breeders, farmers, grain buyers and commodity groups.

"These task teams were stakeholder driven," said Wendy Jahn, national manager of the CFIA's seed section.

"The stakeholder chairs decided, based on feedback from their members, what topics they were going to look at, what order, and the chairs helped move that conversation along."

The result is that most proposals now already have a level of consensus built in, having been developed by balanced stakeholder groups rather than from the top down.

"We don't get the chance to do modernizations as often," Jahn said.

"To do it like this, holistically, is an opportunity that we really wanted to do a meaningful, thorough review."

Of the 135 recommendations received, CFIA moved forward with 48 and added four of its own.

The remaining 83 weren't rejected outright, the agency said. About one-third affirmed the current system is already working well, while others fell outside the scope of seed regulations or were flagged for future consideration elsewhere.

Key seed sticking points

While many of the proposals have broad agreement, significant fault lines remain, particularly between CSGA and Seeds Canada.

CSGA wants to be named the main administrator of Canada's seed certification system, expanding its current authority and delivering services through what it calls a digital single window.

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"This is something that we see in other mature seed systems around the globe, where government has delegated day-to-day authority of seed certification to a non-government entity like CSGA," Miller said.

Miller further pointed to the association's century of experience in that field and recent digital innovations that have cut certification decision times from weeks to hours.

Seeds Canada, however, has concerns about expanding any single organization's role without proper oversight and competition.

"We are very concerned by a number of the proposals that recommend alternative service delivery through a single third party provider," Comin said.

"This is an opportunity for costs to increase for the sector and then for farmers."

The CFIA's proposal doesn't explicitly name any organization as the main administrator. Instead, it identifies areas where alternative service delivery makes sense and leaves the door open to multiple providers.

Data collection debate

One of CSGA's biggest concerns involves mandatory reporting of certified seed quantities. Currently, Canada doesn't track how much certified seed is produced nationally, information Miller believes critical for informed decision-making across the sector.

"As a country, we do not currently monitor the outputs of our system," Miller said.

"This is something that we wanted to be able to see addressed in this process."

The CFIA has regulatory authority to collect this data, but hasn't been using it.

One new proposal removes the requirement to use a specific CFIA form, allowing seed establishments to keep records in their own systems and make them available to inspectors on request.

"Changing it from a CFIA form to their own system also allows another entity to collect that information," Jahn said.

"So, if there is buy-in, if there's support for a digital system, it can voluntarily run."

But Seeds Canada opposes any mandatory reporting to a third party, and Comin said the form referenced in the proposal isn't even currently in use.

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Another issue is whether seed companies should be able to cancel variety registrations. Seeds Canada is of the view that registrants should control their own intellectual property.

"If a registrant wants to cancel and does not want to transfer, then that should be their choice without any other additional administrative burden," Comin said.

However, farmers and seed growers worry about losing access to varieties they rely on if they're dependant on the whims of seed businesses.

Here, the CFIA proposal has tried to find a middle ground. The proposal on the table would allow cancellation, but also creates a transfer pathway so other qualified entities could maintain the variety if desired.

"We wanted to have an easier pathway, a more obvious way to facilitate having those varieties be transferred to other qualified individuals," Jahn said.

Beyond those kind of select disagreements, both CSGA and Seeds Canada said they see value in many of the proposals, particularly plans for a stakeholder advisory committee and the use of "incorporation by reference" for certain standards and lists.

Incorporation by reference allows documents such as seed standards, labelling requirements and the list of crops subject to variety registration to be updated outside the formal regulatory amendment process.

"To me, when I talk to some folks on seed (regulatory modernization), they'll say, 'Doug, there's no showstopper here,' " Miller said.

"And I'm like, 'incorporation by reference.' (They) may not realize it right now, but that is the showstopper."

Proponants argue the tool will allow Canada's seed system to adapt more quickly to technological advances and market realities without waiting years for regulatory amendments.

"The most important outcome from this whole process is the flexibility and ability to make changes in the future easier and faster," Jahn said.

"This is going to ensure that this regulatory framework will be fit for purpose when we release it, but it's also set up for future changes."

Consultation on the proposed changes closed Oct. 3. The CFIA will now analyze feedback and produce a report in early 2026.

TRADE UNCERTAINTY IMPACTS SEED GROWERS

Pedigree seed produced in Canada is planted in Canada, but higher input costs affect all farmers

BY DELANEY SEIFERLING
SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

The Canadian seed industry has escaped most of the direct impacts of trade disputes between Canada and the U.S. in the last year.

But the indirect effects of these disruptions, and the overall climate of uncertainty, are having a significant impact on Saskatchewan certified seed growers, says Chris Barker, Executive Director of the Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association.

"It's the massive amount of uncertainty – that's the biggest thing. Nobody knows when the next shoe is going to drop, and in what direction, so forward planning is pretty much out the window."

He says overall, certified seed trade between Canada and the U.S. has been relatively unaffected by tariffs, as Canadian-grown certified seed shipments that meet compliance requirements have remained exempt under the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA).

Additionally, the vast majority of seed that is produced in Saskatchewan is used in Saskatchewan, Barker says.

"Most of the production stays here and goes into the ground here. So, for the seed growers, seed production business, there's not a lot of dramatic effects going on."

However, Saskatchewan seed businesses have been affected by trade disruptions indirectly, and in some cases significantly, he says.

"Seed growers – they're farmers, they have production acres themselves and so they've got everything else going on," he says.

A report from the Bank of Canada earlier this year outlined some of these impacts, noting that Canadian farmers and farm businesses are dealing with higher input costs and investment delays due to trade disputes and tariff-related uncertainty.

Canadian farmers and farm businesses are dealing with higher input costs and investment delays due to trade disputes and tariff-related uncertainty. Phosphate pebbles held at a Mosaic facility. PHOTO: REUTERS

Recent reporting from the *Western Producer* also linked U.S. tariffs on steel and aluminum to increased costs for farm equipment.

In light of all of this uncertainty, Barker says that seed growers and farmers are having a tougher time planning ahead in terms of input purchases and seeding and field plans– a critical component of the job when you work on a cyclical basis.

"I think those are getting much more written in pencil than they ever used to be, recognizing that there could be very dramatic changes in six months when they (farmers) want to put the crop in the ground. There might be no market for certain crops or a change in the ability to market certain things or a dramatic change in input costs."

For Doug Miller, executive director of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, this climate of uncertainty has underscored the importance of some of the proactive initiatives taking place in the Canadian seed industry right now.

These includes CSGA's work focused on developing international standardization, modernizing trade frameworks and maintaining strong global leadership, he says. It also includes the organization's involvement and engagement with major international groups, including the U.S.-based Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (which facilitates a set of internationally harmonized seed-certification standards).

Miller believes this is a clear path to mitigating risk for the industry and ensuring access to international markets going forward.

"CSGA plays leadership roles at all of these international forums," he says.

SEED INDUSTRY ON PAGE 31 ››

» SEED INDUSTRY FROM PAGE 30

"Our role in international trade is to ensure that the standards that we have in place in Canada are internationally aligned with our major trading partners so whenever you see that market opportunity, there is that framework for you to be able to move that seed through these international frameworks."

Miller and Barker are also in favour of ongoing work – led by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, with participation from CSGA and other agencies – to modernize Canada's seed regulations (the agency just closed a consultation period on proposed changes in early October).

Barker believes that modernizing the system will bring greater flexibility and adaptability for seed growers – especially important in light of current challenges.

"Seed growers are certainly happy with the direction that the modernization is taking, and the fact that there is finally something getting done … that we will get some real modernization in the system and allow it to be more flexible," Barker said.

He believes these changes will help farmers deal with uncertainties going forward.

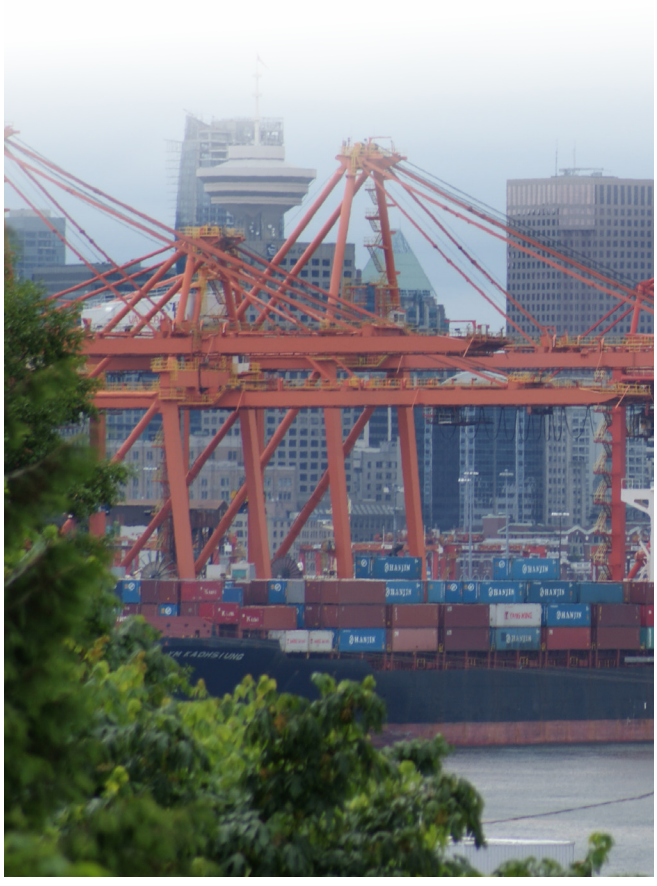
"There's going to be a lot more exceptions to the rules than ever before and we need to be adaptable… to make these things fit, make them business progressive, and allow changes in technology."

For the time being, however, uncertainties persist – and may increase, with a review of the CUSMA agreement scheduled for July of next year and the seed modernization initiative still in progress.

In light of this, Barker says Canadian seed growers will need to continue to be flexible and plan for the worst – something they are increasingly becoming accustomed to.

"We've been living in a very uncertain world for quite a few years now. The notion of any consistency is gone, in terms of markets, the climate, the political situation around the world. Nobody knows what the next big change is going to be," he says.

"They're just having to be as flexible as possible and be prepared to adapt to a very changing situation."



Trade uncertainty has underscored the importance of initiatives taking place in the Canadian seed industry right now, including the improvement of international standards and modernizing trade frameworks. PHOTO: FILE

GROWTH JOURNEY CONTINUES FOR NEW SSGA PRESIDENT

BY BECKY ZIMMER
SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

When Nick Petruic first joined the Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association board in 2019, his only goal was to learn and network with other like-minded seed growers.

At this year's annual general meeting, the membership elected the Avonlea-area farmer as their new board president.

Petruic said many members encouraged him to run for the position, what he called a fun, new learning experience.

According to the SSGA website, the "member-centric organization is focused on enhancing pedigreed seed production and the growth of the seed industry in Saskatchewan," and that's exactly what Petruic wants to see for the organization and its board.

"I like where the organization is going right now. I like the priorities that we're working towards. It's exciting and something I wanted to continue to be a part of for a few more years."

Petruic said the SSGA is more like a team than a board, with a focus on collaboration and solutions-based, forward-thinking ideas.

After working for Bayer Crop Science, where collaboration and goal setting were paramount, Petruic said he appreciates the team environment the SSGA.

SSGA PRESIDENT ON PAGE 32 »

"We know that farmers are leaving a lot of yield potential on the table by using these older varieties, and it can be proven through the Saskatchewan Varietal Performance Group (SVPG), and that hurts Saskatchewan farmers and the province,"

NICK PETRUIC | BOARD PRESIDENT OF THE SASKATCHEWAN SEED GROWERS ASSOCIATION

» SEED INDUSTRY FROM PAGE 31

The association has also been having conversations with different crop commissions to make sure they are working together on different seed-related issues within the province.

"What we're trying to do is bring that forward into the industry," he said.

"We're not trying to do our own thing internally. We have identified the goals that we think are important for the Saskatchewan seed sector, and we want to build relationships and a shared roadmap with like-minded organizations."

Saskatchewan seed growers planted 319,000 inspected acres in 2024, according to the Canadian Seed Growers' Association's 2024 Seed Crop Certification Acreage and Membership Report.

The Saskatchewan association's goal is to help get new genetics into the hands of Saskatchewan producers as quickly as possible while ensuring top-end quality and purity.

Petruic said the SSGA and its members are the bridge between producers and the provinces' seed developers.

"There's still a lot of older varieties that have been around for 15 years that are still being used on farms, based on crop insurance data," he said.

"We work with researchers and seed companies to understand the new genetics coming out and be ready to launch them into the market. We know that farmers are leaving a lot of yield potential on the table by using these older varieties, and it can be proven through the Saskatchewan Varietal Performance Group (SVPG), and that hurts Saskatchewan farmers and the province."

He said the biggest question farmers should be asking when they are looking for a bump in yield is "what seed variety they are using, not the class or type."

They could be looking at extra fertilizer use or applying more micronutrients to the soil, but they should not be overlooking the source of the seed and the benefits that newer varieties hold.

The 2024 planting year saw 2,436 Select plots in all seed classes, according to the CSGA, a drop of 116 plots from the 2023 growing season.

Seed plot production is the starting point for all new varieties coming to market. During that same time period, the CSGA saw a small rise in new members with 18 more across the country, including eight new members in Saskatchewan. However, the CSGA saw steep drops in memberships in Manitoba and Alberta.

Petruic said when farmers see Saskatchewan certified seed, they trust and value it.

The SSGA's biggest challenge, but also its greatest strength, is getting that information into the hands of producers so they can make the best decisions for their operations.

"We need to ensure that they have the information. The local agronomic information on varieties is available, and the seed grower will have in-depth knowledge, and they know what's available. They know the rules associated with getting those new genetics to the farm. But I think it really comes down to is, what are your goals on your farm what new seeds will help you reach them?"

What works in southern Saskatchewan doesn't always work in the northern grain belt, and same goes for the eastern and western portions of the province.

Saskatchewan farmers' aptitude for production is world class, even with the limited moisture that is available in much of the province.

This shows a lot of the ingenuity by the producers of this province and their willingness to win, and I would put the farmers in Saskatchewan up against anyone in the world and we consistently punch above our weight. Our job as seed growers is to bring the seeds to market so we can continue to thrive and then we all win," he said.

"A lot of these new varieties that are coming through, they're all tested, and farmers can read the data, ask us questions and then we can find the right fit for their farm."

Petruic uses this data to make decisions on his own seed farm to decide where the market is going and what varieties he should grow to ensure he is ready to meet demand.

The family farm has been growing pedigree seed for more than 40 years, with Petruic taking over the operation in the 2020s.

With the high-quality products developed through the province's home-grown breeding programs, it's critical to get it right before he commits his acres, he added.

"We're making our seeding plans (in the previous fall), so I have some idea of what I'm going to produce, but we don't always know what's going to be the hot product in the next fall cycle. It's usually based on the seed and past agronomic performance. Demand can be a challenge as we don't always have enough inventory to satisfy the market, like what we saw with green lentils last year."

From a planning perspective, seed growers must be about 18 months ahead of the game so that they know what to grow and what is going to sell, he said.

There are so many factors that can affect the industry, whether it's what is going on internationally or regulatory and licensing issues, but the SSGA is dedicated to getting information out to farmers and making sure they have access to the highest quality genetics available.

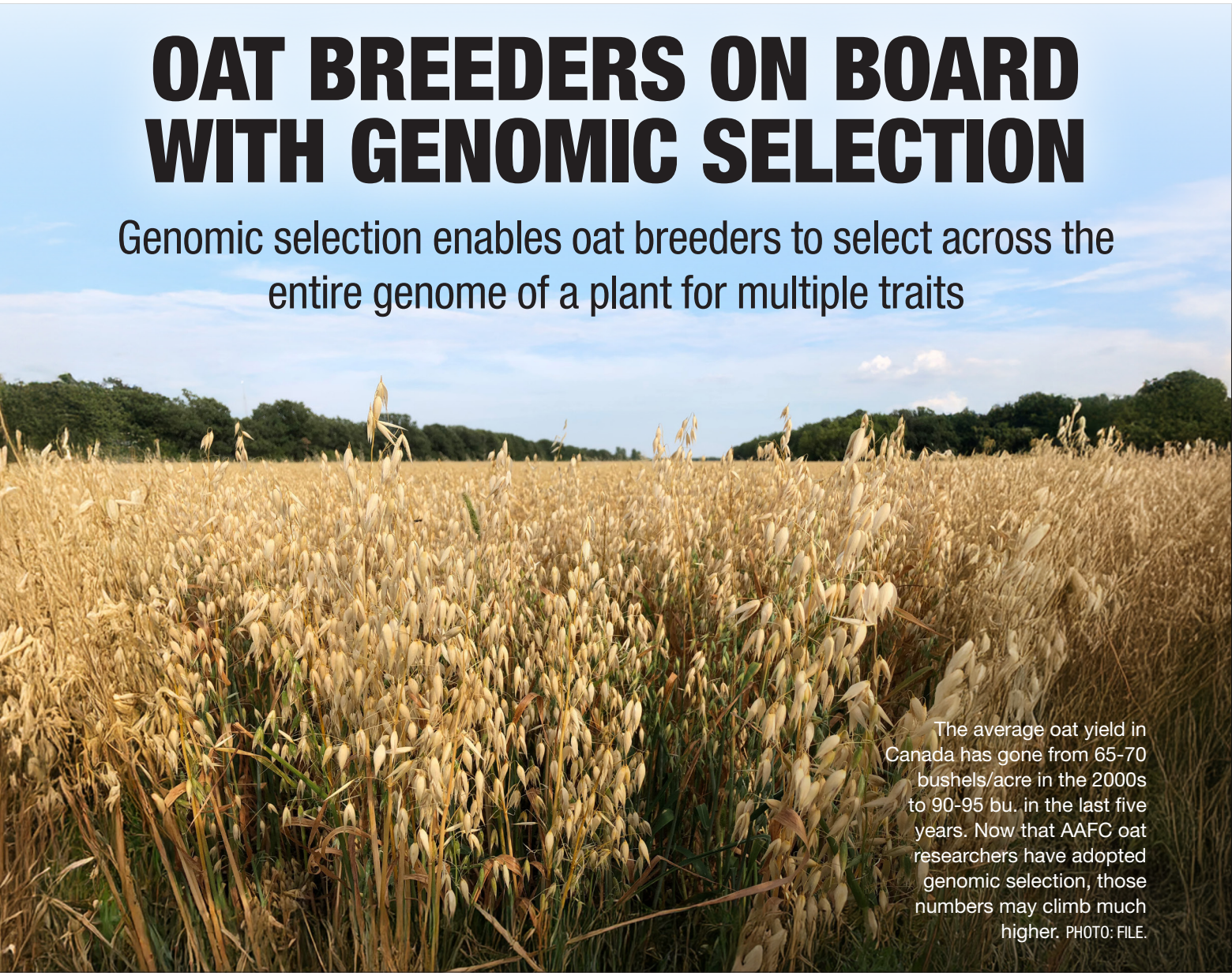
Petruic said Saskatchewan seed growers are hard-working people who are trying to grow their own broad acres for the market, which means they wear a lot of different hats.

So much happens around the world that impacts Canadian and Saskatchewan markets, and seed growers must be aware of those issues, he added.

"We want to keep working with all the ag communities within Saskatchewan because we think that like-minded folks exist everywhere, and we have to find the right goals that everyone wants to pull towards."

OAT BREEDERS ON BOARD WITH GENOMIC SELECTION

Genomic selection enables oat breeders to select across the entire genome of a plant for multiple traits



The average oat yield in Canada has gone from 65-70 bushels/acre in the 2000s to 90-95 bu. in the last five years. Now that AAFC oat researchers have adopted genomic selection, those numbers may climb much higher. PHOTO: FILE.

BY ROBERT ARNASON | GFM REPORTER

Oat breeders with Agriculture Canada have fully committed to genomic selection — a powerful pathway to high-yielding oat varieties.

In a press release from this summer, AAFC said a team of plant breeders and other experts in the department are using genomic selection to accelerate yield gain in oats and improve the beta-glucan content in the grain.

Two oat varieties have now been registered, which were developed using this approach.

One is AAC Molnar, an oat registered for Eastern Canada in 2023. The other is AAC Gladys, registered earlier this year for growers in Western Canada.

Agriculture Canada researchers in Brandon, Kirby Nilsen and Jennifer Mitchell-Fetch, are the breeders who developed AAC Gladys.

Going forward, genomic selection will become a fundamental part of oat breeding in Canada, says the AAFC release.

"(It) is a powerful tool to enrich our selection pool and prioritize the best candidates for further testing … and thereby transform oat breeding and production."

Plant breeding is a science, but also an art.

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In the case of oats, breeders will cross two promising lines of the cereal crop, hoping the progeny will become a high yielding superstar.

But there's no guarantee of success. Historically, breeders have tested hundreds of crosses to see how they perform in the field.

That testing costs money and takes time.

"Field trials, or yield trials, are the most expensive part of the breeding process," said Wubishet Bukele, a cereal genomics and molecular breeding expert with AAFC in Ottawa, who is part of the national oat development team.

"By applying genomic selection, what you're doing is promoting lines that have a higher potential to become a variety."

Rob Duncan, a canola breeder at the University of Manitoba, provides a basic introduction to genomic selection in this video.

https://www.producer.com/news/video-genome-selection-helps-find-next-superstars/

Many farmers and some non-farmers are likely familiar with marker assisted selection in plant breeding. That's where a certain gene in a plant's DNA is associated with a particular trait – like disease resistance.

Genomic selection is different.

"Genomic selection is where we're selecting across the entire genome (of a plant) for multiple traits," said Duncan in 2023.

That's powerful because one or two genes don't control important traits, such as yield. Dozens or hundreds of genes work together and interact with the environment to determine the yield potential of a crop variety.

A critical part of genomic selection is data collection. Plant breeders use genetic information from a potential variety and the results from plot trials (phenomics). Then, they feed the data into a machine-learning model or mathematical model.

"You're using the field data and correlating it with DNA markers," said Curt McCartney, a University of Manitoba wheat breeder.

"You test new breeding material with those same DNA markers and you can predict how they'll perform in field trials in terms of all the traits you've measured in the past. That's the idea with genomic prediction (selection)."

The big win from genomic selection is that breeders can pick the best of the best, before they go to field trials.

Instead of testing 100 and only finding 10 with potential to become varieties, they can test 100 lines with strong potential.

"With genomic selection, you're testing the same population size, but now you're testing a population that has an improved mean (higher average for yield and other traits)," Duncan said.

"What has changed is the quality of the populations."

Wubishet Bekele is a cereal genomics specialist with Agriculture Canada in Ottawa. He's part of a team using genomic selection to develop higher yielding oat varieties PHOTO: AAFC

Does it work?

An Agriculture Canada study, done by the national oat development team, has shown that genomic selection is helping oat breeders make genetic advancements at a faster rate.

"It's not yet published (the study), but it works for yield and for beta-glucan," Bekele said.

Oat breeders have made strides in the last couple of decades, as the average oat yield in Canada has gone from 65-70 bushels/acre in the 2000s to 90-95 bu. in the last five years.

Now that AAFC researchers have fully adopted genomic selection for oats, those numbers may climb much higher

"I believe the yield potential of oats is not yet realized," Bekele said.

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CLIENT ADOPTION DRIVES VARIETY PRODUCTION FOR SEED GROWERS

The benefits of using new varieties go beyond increased yields

BY BECKY ZIMMER
SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

What's the point of seed growers developing a strong supply if clients aren't going to grow their varieties?

That's why client relationships and conversation are so important to local seed growers in Saskatchewan.

Lee Crosson has been involved in the seed business since 2008, but he and members of the next generation of his family decided to build up the Welwyn, Sask.-based farm into Cornerstone Seed in 2020.

He's become a little more picky over the last few years on what he will and won't grow on the farm, he said. With a focus on wheat varieties, only about 20 to 25 per cent of their varieties will be picked up by their clients.

Working with seed companies, seed growers get only a few acres in the first year of a new variety, during which time they talk with clients and other growers about variety performance and desirable outcomes and develop a large seed supply.

In Crosson's second year with the variety, he'll have 50 to 75 acres of supply and will make cuts to his variety lineups, selling off what he can to reduce his loss margins.

He will continue working with varieties that made the cut.

"We have a few varieties that seem promising, so then we grow them out one more year," he said.

"By three years into it, we're allowed to do some certified sales. So then we test the market with that. Then you get the feedback that next year, whether guys like it or not, whether they even want to grow it again or not."

The yield potential of a new variety is a key buying factor because that is what pays the bills, Crosson said with a laugh.

However, farmers are also looking for standability, weathering and important grading factors such as protein levels and moisture content.

Every year is different, he said, so seeds are going to perform differently from year to year. Crosson sees that in his client's buying habits.

VARIETY PRODUCTION ON PAGE 38 »

Seed growers typically grow a limited number of acres of a new variety to see how it performs. The varieties that work well are then expanded and offered to clients. | PHOTOS: CORNERSTONE SEED

» VARIETY PRODUCTION FROM PAGE 37

"We've seen a few where in the first year or two, they do really well, and they seem like they're going to be good. And then maybe there's a year where it's a little hotter or a little drier or some other kind of stress that you didn't foresee in other years, and then all of a sudden it just doesn't perform well."

Varieties that perform well under stress and can be grown in different areas of the province are the ones that sell, said Crosson.

He also said it's interesting to watch how seeds are developed for the challenges of growing grain on the Prairies.

Adam Littman has been active in the seed industry from a young age, planting plots and working closely with customers to distribute seed.

He said genetics and farming are his passions, and is the third-generation owner of Northeastern Seed Co. in Saltcolts, Sask., which started with his grandfather, who shared this love of crop genetics.

Littman said he has always been excited to see the arrival of new varieties.

Choosing what to grow can be a challenge, but Littman tries two or three new varieties a year.

Like Crosson, if he's batting a 20 per cent success rate on variety adoption, he's doing pretty good.

Littman said farmers want to hear about a potential bump in yields, but other factors can make their lives easier, especially because most farmers are making the switch to straight cutting.

"(A new variety) is maybe going to add three per cent yield over the last variety, but in turn, it's going to stand a little bit better, therefore making your harvest easier, and your harvest window just a little bit wider, because you're able to cover more acres in the day because the product's easier to handle."

The Saltcoats area is a late seeding area, he said, so midge tolerant varieties have been an important seller.

"With midge tolerant seeds, we don't have chemicals now to fight the issues of an insect that took yield, but through genetics, they were able to isolate a gene which would eliminate our need for such chemicals, making it even safer for consumption and production."

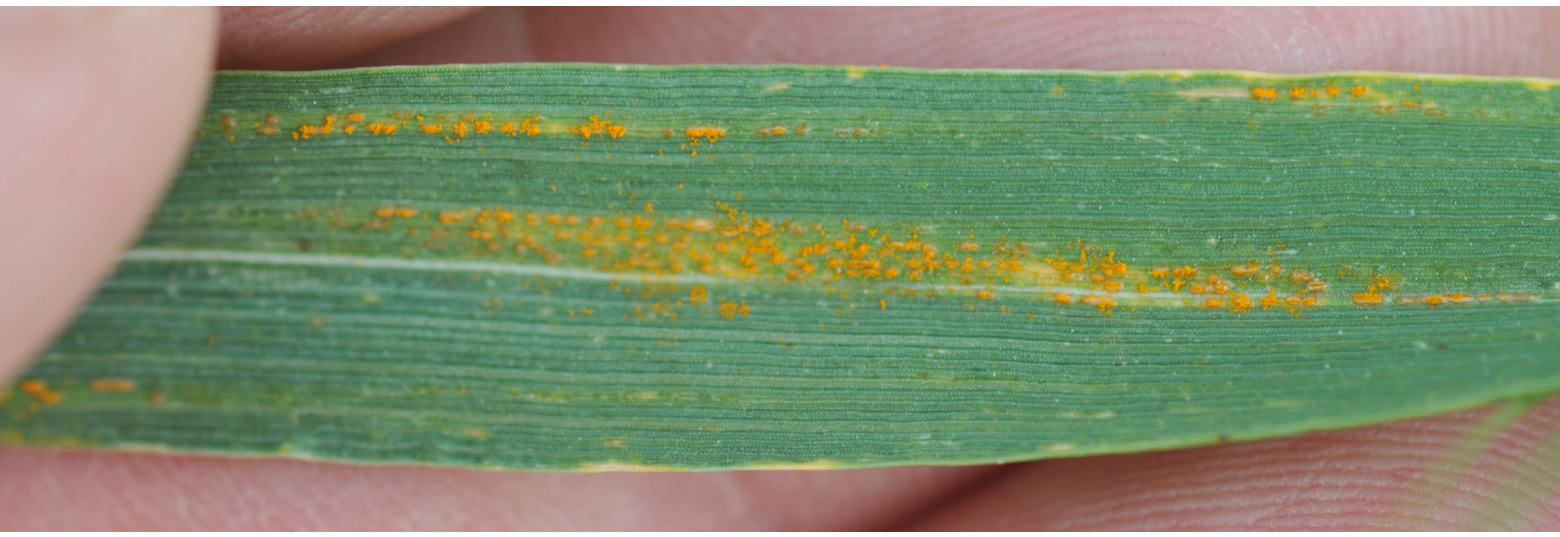
He said his network is the most important tool in his seed grower's toolbox, and he enjoys working with his clients throughout the year to discuss what's coming down the auger for the next year.

His customer field day events are a good way to connect clients with seed experts before harvest and the next round of seeding.

"These people intermingle with the customers so we can get the best knowledge on these varieties, how they actually react in different regions, how certain areas change vastly from one area to the other, how a variety will act and if it's good for one soil type to another."

Lee Crosson of Cornerstone Seed shows young seedlings to his children on the family farm located near Welwyn, Sask.

Field days are a common way seed growers introduce new varieties to their clients. At these events farmers are often introduced to seed experts that can help them make seed-purchase decisions.



Stripe rust previously preferred cooler climates, such as those found in the Pacific Northwest, but that seems to have changed over the last 20 years. A higher temperature strain has become established, so stripe rust can now be a significant issue on the Canadian Prairies. PHOTO: THOMAS KELLY TURKINGTON, AAFC

LATE RAIN BRINGS OPTIMISM TO DISEASE FORECASTS

If soil moisture improves, crops can get off to a good start and withstand pressure

BY BECKY ZIMMER
SPECIAL TO SASKSEED

Plant experts were pleasantly surprised when Western Canada received rain late in the growing season this past summer.

For some crops it came just in time, while for others not so much.

Later rain means changes for disease predictions as researchers look back on 2025 to prepare for 2026.

Sabine Banniza, professor of plant pathology at the University of Saskatchewan, said she was initially pessimistic about the year, but the arrival of moisture later in the growing season does mean some plants are better equipped to handle certain pathogens.

"We know that if you have a wet spring, that usually is the worst scenario for the root rots, because the young plants are just not at a point where they can out compete the root rot pathogens," said Banniza.

"If infection happens later in July or August, you will get a little bit of disease on the roots, but because it's just such a much bigger root system, the plants can deal with that."

When diseases like this can survive in such adverse conditions and wait for optimal conditions before they thrive, predictions for the growing season come down to weather.

For the 2026 season, all Banniza can do is hope for the best, especially when it comes to the pulse crops with which she works.

"The better scenario would really be to get a lot of rain now in the fall, a good snowpack so that the soil moisture levels are at optimum and then not too much rain in the warm spring. (Then) the crops germinate quickly and develop quickly."

Banniza does see ascochyta blight appear in pea crops when there's too much rain during the growing season, but the crop can often tolerate the impact.

"The pea crop may look quite ugly, but still yields very well."

Anthracnose was more a concern in lentils this past year, said Banniza.

Unlike pea resistance to ascochyta blight, lentil cultivars haven't built up resistance to anthracnose.

The pathogen that causes the disease has developed resistance to the fungicide strobilurin, and more rain can exacerbate the problem.

When Prairie farmers first started growing chickpeas, they were spraying strobilurin 10 times a season to protect this high value crop, said Banniza.

Over time, this has created a resistance problem, and if farmers are only spraying crops twice a year, resistance will take longer to develop, she added.

Just like herbicide resistance in weeds, rotating between or doubling down on active ingredients can also help.

Banniza said crop rotations are a good way to control anthracnose.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40 »

The arrival of moisture later in the 2025 growing season enabled pulse crops to power through root rot infections because the plants had large root systems that were able to withstand some damage. Shown here is severe mycosphaerella blight.
PHOTOS: UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Crop rotations are becoming more important when dealing with anthracnose because fungicides may be less effective at managing the disease then they were in the past.

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"If you did grow lentil this year, and you did see anthracnose popping up, it's probably not a good idea to grow a lentil crop again in that field next year," she said.

"Crop rotation could help there, in particular, in view of the scenario that the fungicides may not be as efficacious anymore as they were in the past."

Farmers that have Anthracnose in their fields might also be better off not working the soil at the end of the year.

Ultraviolet light can act to sterilize infected plant matter, and while this isn't the same for all disease pathogens, she knows that farmers have to balance disease management with potential soil erosion issues.

A lot of the stubble-borne diseases are driven mainly by rainfall, said Kelly Turkington, a plant pathologist with Agriculture Canada, so the rain during July did have an impact on how cereal crops were coping with leaf diseases.

Cereal leaf spot diseases seemed to have been the biggest robber of yields for some regions of the province, he said, but this is not surprising.

He said leaf spot diseases included net blotch, spot blotch, spot form net blotch and scald, which is largely an Alberta problem, but farmers in northwestern Saskatchewan may have had some issues, particularly in barley.

The wild card was stripe rust, said Turkington.

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Of the dominant rust diseases, including crown rust, striped rust, leaf rust or stem rust, stripe rust tends to be the dominant rust problem among U.S. growers and what happens in the U.S. growing regions can have an impact on what Western Canadian farmers see later on, said Turkington.

It previously preferred cooler climates, such as those found in the Pacific Northwest, but that seems to have changed over the last 20 years.

"Pathogens are not static," he said.

"They will adapt to the varieties, they will potentially adapt to the environment that they're in. There was a higher temperature sort of strain that has become established. So now stripe rust can be a significant issue."

The Texas-to-Nebraska growing corridor saw early emergence of stripe rust in 2024, but over the 2025 growing season, it developed much later, said Turkington. Researchers, including Turkington's colleagues, are not seeing the same amount of impact if stripe rust appears later in the growing season.

"The later it appears, the less impact it has on yield loss," he said.

"You can still have some minor yield loss with susceptible varieties, but if that stripe rust appears well after anthesis and into early milk or so on, that extended yield loss is going to be quite reduced."

Michael Harding, crop health assurance lead for Alberta Agriculture and Irrigation, said in an email that he includes rust diseases in his spot disease category, but it can be a different beast for western Canadian farmers.

"When rusts appear, they can be very damaging on susceptible and or unprotected crops," he wrote.

"We don't see widespread epidemics every year, especially in the western Prairies, so it can be absent for periods of time. However, when it shows up it can spread very, very rapidly."

Many of these diseases, such as fusarium head blight and spot blotch in barley and potentially wheat, as well as seed and seedling blights in cereals and common root rot, are seed borne, so taking extra steps to test seeds before they are planted could also reduce disease presence later on in the growing season, said Turkington.

"If you have significant levels of infection in the seed that you're intending to plant, or you suspect that you do, one key factor would be to send that in, or if you're doing germination and or vigour tests, ask for a disease screen so you know what's there."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 41 »

In 2025, 40 per cent of canola crops surveyed in Saskatchewan. had sclerotinia with only four per cent of plants displaying symptoms. This was much lower compared to 2024, and likely due to a dry June that prevented sclerotinia growth.
PHOTO: CANOLA COUNCIL OF CANADA

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Dry conditions can slow down microbial breakdowns in the fields, so a dry winter or spring could mean pathogens still have a stable environment in which to grow, said Turkington.

"Anything that slows down residue decomposition potentially means that you might have a longer period where that residue persists and that residue harbors pathogens. That residue could then act as a source of disease."

Turkington said farmers could look to 2025 varieties and disease forecasts to help predict pressure in 2026. They can also watch the Prairie Crop Disease Monitoring Network during the year for heads up on disease forecasts and movement, especially those diseases that make their way north from the United States.

For canola crops, Alireza Akhavan, provincial specialist of plant disease with Saskatchewan Agriculture, said they saw a drop in sclerotinia prevalence during the 2025 growing season, and no new fields were added to the clubroot monitoring program.

"The overall level of sclerotinia was lower this year compared to last year, so only 40 per cent of crops surveyed in Saskatchewan had this disease, but the average number of plants with the disease was four per cent."

The 2024 sclerotinia numbers were 56 per cent of crops with an average number of plants being about nine per cent, said Akhavan.

The drop was due to a dry June and conditions not being conducive to sclerotinia growth, he added.

Blackleg was another concern for canola farmers in 2025 and seems to thrive no matter the growing conditions, said Akhavan.

Management practices haven't changed for the disease, and if conditions are similar to what farmers saw in 2024, Akhavan said they could see high levels of blackleg.

"Even if June is dry, we'll still get blackleg because the amount of pathogen, biomass present in our fields, are quite high and the disease is not as reliant on moisture as, say, sclerotina stem rot is," said Akhavan.

"We always see high levels of blackleg in the province, regardless of the environment, and if the environment is very conducive, then we just see more."

The government recently released the results from the Canola Diseases in Saskatchewan 2025 survey, and blackleg was the most prevalent canola disease in the province. Eighty-three per cent of crops surveyed had the disease with an average of 11 per cent of plants.

This is now the third year in a row that Akhavan and his team haven't seen additional fields of clubroot. Because it is a soil-borne disease, results are pending from soil samples collected through the Clubroot Monitoring Program.

How is **Certified Seed** Produced?

Certified seed is the product of a production process designed to deliver specific plant breeding achievements to farmers and the food industry. In other words, it is true-to-type. True-to-type means all the benefits developed by the plant breeder are retained as the seed is multiplied over a specific number of generations (to the Certified seed stage) from the small amount of seed developed by the plant breeder.

The Blue Certified Seed Tag means that the seed was grown under the rigorous testing and quality assurance programs of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association (CSGA) and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). The seed passed inspection by a CFIA-licensed inspector in the field and again in a CFIA-accredited seed laboratory and cleaning establishment to ensure it meets CSGA and CFIA requirements, germination standards, mechanical impurities (like weeds and other crops) and, most importantly, varietal identity and purity.

1

Variety Development
In labs and fields, Plant Breeders develop new seed varieties with new traits and yields. Certified seed sales help develop new varieties.

2

Parent Seed Multiplication
Most Breeder seed is produced in small amounts, and CSGA seed growers multiply this seed.

3

Field Selection
Seed growers carefully select the fields which meet CSGA's strict previous land use requirements.

4

Planting Equipment Sanitation
Seed growers protect quality by investing extra time cleaning planting equipment to remove seed of other varieties, difficult-to-separate weeds and other crop kinds.

5

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

6

Roguing
Seed growers inspect their crops throughout the growing season and remove weeds and other crop kinds that emerge during the season to preserve the purity of the Certified seed crop.

7

Crop Inspection
During the growing season, Seed crops are inspected at a specific stage of maturity by third-party inspectors licensed by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA).

8

Certification
After passing the inspection and meeting all CSGA standards, the seed grower receives an official crop certificate.

9

Harvesting Equipment Sanitation
Before and during harvest, seed growers protect quality by investing extra time cleaning their harvesting, transfer, and storage equipment.

10

Harvesting
At the proper stage of maturity, the seed crop is harvested by the seed grower.

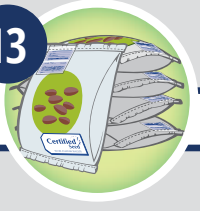
11

Separate Seed Storage
Certified seed requires separate storage bins and records for each variety to preserve its unique genetic identity and varietal purity and to provide a traceability record.

12

Testing and Grading
Federal Seeds Regulations require CFIA-accredited graders to verify that pedigreed seed is tested by CFIA-accredited labs for compliance with standards for germination and purity.

13



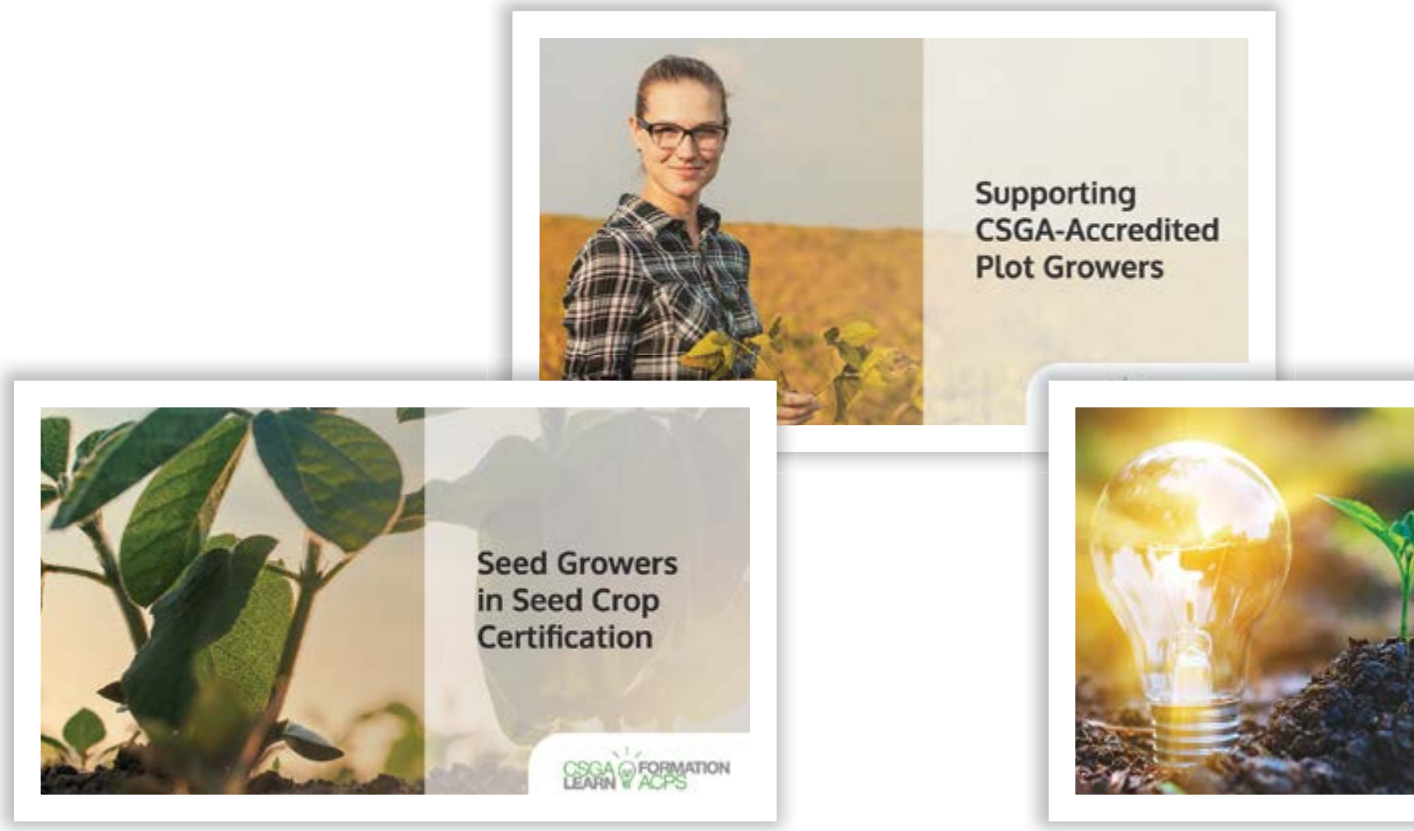
Bagging and Tagging
Certified seed is packaged and labelled by variety name with an official blue Certified seed tag.

14

Commercial Farmer
Certified seed is sold to commercial farmers for planting to produce their large commercial crops of grains, oilseeds, pulses, and forages.

15

Food Processor
Food processors who demand grains and oilseeds grown from Certified seed get the assurance of starting with identity-verified ingredient characteristics to ensure consistent, high-quality food products.



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!**

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 — Any stakeholder may identify the need for a new or revised standard. *PARTICIPATE*

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 — 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. *INFORM*

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

Intellectual property: Rights and responsibilities on the farm

Know your role in supporting seed innovation

Estimates place the timeline to bring a new seed variety to market at anywhere from seven to 15 years. That's a major investment to bring a better genetic package to your farm.

From breeder to retailer to farmer, everyone has a responsibility to support seed innovation. We all benefit from innovation with new seed varieties that deliver higher yields, better performance and quality, and ultimately increased farm profit.

Whether you're buying certified seed or planting farm-saved seed this year, you have a responsibility to know your role in supporting seed innovation.

Why innovation matters

Intellectual property protection is essential to driving innovation in agriculture because it helps:

- Attract investment in plant breeding to Canada.
- Ensure return on investment for the plant breeder to maintain access to innovation.
- Ensure farmers have access to innovative varieties that fit your needs.

When you disregard intellectual property, the entire sector pays the price because:

- Investment in plant breeding will decrease.
- Breeders may cease variety development.
- All farmers lose access to new varieties.

To do your part, understand your obligations before making a purchase decision. Here's a simple breakdown of your responsibilities when planting seed protected by an intellectual property agreement:

PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS

When you purchase certified seed, chances are it is protected by Plant Breeders' Rights (PBR). **Seed that has been commercialized and protected by PBR can only be sold as certified seed by an authorized party.** A farmer who has purchased certified seed of a protected variety **cannot** sell harvested grain as seed to another farmer, regardless of whether a variety name is applied. Specific restrictions may differ if the variety was protected by PBR before or after 2015.

Find more information at: https://seeds-canada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/PBR-Fast-Facts.pdf

1. The variety you are buying by looking for the blue certified seed tag. The easiest way to know that is to purchase certified seed. The Canadian Seeds Act prohibits Know the use of a variety name on invoices, tags, advertisements etc. unless the seed is certified. Keep the tag and invoices/bills of sale in your records. This is your proof that you acquired the seed with the authorization of the breeder.

Progress Through Research
Le progrès grâce à la recherche

2. If you decide to save the grain you produce from that seed to plant in subsequent years (farm-saved seed), you can clean it, store it, and plant it on your farm. However, you may be asked to prove that the seed was acquired legally. The blue tag from the initial purchase is your easiest proof. Also be aware, as has always been the case, if the seed is of a variety that carries other intellectual property protection, such as patents or use agreements/ contracts, they may prohibit seed saving.

MIDGE TOLERANT WHEAT STEWARDSHIP

MIDGE TOLERANT WHEAT
Plant · Protect · Preserve

If your wheat variety includes built-in protection from wheat midge damage (SM1 gene), you are required to sign a Midge Tolerant Wheat Stewardship agreement. This is a legally binding contract that commits you to use a variety no more than one generation past certified seed. This commitment ensures the longevity of the SM1 gene, which is the only gene that provides midge resistance. It's a simple step that keeps the interspersed refuge system at the proper level, preventing build-up of resistant midge.

Find more information at: Midge Tolerant Wheat, www.midgetolerantwheat.ca

VARIETY USE AGREEMENT

VARIETY USE AGREEMENT
VUA™

The Variety Use Agreement (VUA) is a contract that allows farmers to use farm-saved seed while compensating plant breeders for the use of their intellectual property. **When you purchase a VUA variety, you commit to reporting your annual use and inventory of farm-saved seed of that variety.** A VUA helps ensure there is continued investment in innovative seed varieties and it is built on the principles of value, transparency, and choice for farmers. It is applied to specific varieties as determined by plant breeders and their seed distributors.

To discover if the variety you purchased is covered by a VUA visit: Variety Use Agreement, www.seeds-canada.ca/variety-use-agreement/

SINGLE USE AGREEMENT

Your variety may be protected by a single use or technology use agreement, in addition to PBR and/or a patent. Obligations under these contracts differ by variety but may restrict your use of the variety to certified seed only (you cannot save and replant seed).

Read your contract carefully to know your obligations under your specific agreement.

IF YOU ENCOUNTER ILLEGAL SEED ACTIVITY

The bottom line is that everyone in the seed value chain must work together to ensure a successful future and continued investment in plant breeding for Canadian farmers.

Unfortunately, you may obey the law and your contractual obligations, but others may not.

Farmers sometimes encounter suspicious activity including:

- Facebook, Kijiji or other classified ads selling bin-run seed
- Buying bin-run seed
- Ads for bin-run seed with the variety identified (Seeds Act violation)
- Coffee shop chatter
- Stewardship or contract infringement

You can report these, or any kind of suspicious seed activity to Seeds Canada's Seed Tip Line. All reports are confidential.

Call 1-833-533-6200 or visit: SEED TIP LINE - Guarding Seed Innovation to make a report online.

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

1

Clean seed

Certified seed is grown and processed under stringent production requirements with strict limits prohibiting the presence of weeds and seeds from other crop kinds.

2

Varietal purity

Certified seed uses strictly monitored quality management systems to maximize varietal purity. This ensures that you get the specific variety you want. The presence of other seed varieties and off-types are guaranteed to be minimized.

3

Guaranteed quality assurance

Inspections conducted in the field and at the processing plant ensure that all quality assurance requirements have been met and documented. Your seed is what you expect it to be, allowing you to back up your assurances to others.

4

Access to new opportunities

Many end-users and food processors require specific varieties for their products. Using Certified seed on your farm can open the door to new marketing opportunities and greater sales by providing officially recognized proof of your parent seed varietal identity.

5

Traceability

Food safety and traceability are important considerations in agriculture. You can only be sure of your product if you know its origins. Certified seed is the key to that knowledge. Production of certified seed is carefully controlled under a quality assurance system right from the beginning. Using Certified seed will allow you to capitalize on traceability measures.

6

New genetics

Traits such as higher yield potential, better pest resistance, enhanced drought tolerance, herbicide tolerance, and more are delivered to farmers through Certified seed. Years of research and development went into these traits and can only be accessed reliably through Certified seed.

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 certifi cation, 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:

- **Science based:** Standards are based on scientific analysis of reliable research and data.
- **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.
- **Transparent and 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 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. Th ese 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-specifi c 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 expertadvice 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 Offi cial Seed Certifi -cation Agencies (AOSCA) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Seed Schemes.

These two standards-setting organizations establish minimum standards for the varietal certifi cation of seed. CSGA's standards meet or exceed these minimum standards, ensuring Canadian seed can access international marketsand 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.

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.

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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.

AGRICULTURE CANADA 2025 VARIETY REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

Variety	Company (Awarded License Rights)
BW1141 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat	Alliance Seed
BW1143 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat	SeCan Association
C21-926 Camelina	Sustainable Oils Canada
DT2046 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat	FP Genetics Inc.
LRC16-4656 Alfalfa	DSV Northstar Ltd.
OA1689-11 Oat	Grant Ag Corp - Labonte Seed
OT22-04 Soybean	Agri Magic
HB20144 Two-Row Hulless Food Barley	Tomtene Seed Farm
HY2129 Canada Prairie Spring Red Wheat	Nutrien Ag Solutions (Canada) Inc.
OA1675-1GS Oat	Synagri S.E.C.
PT4002 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat	SeCan Association
SWS496 Canada Western Soft White Spring Wheat	SeedNet Inc.

Results of Request for Proposals 2025

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) would like to thank the companies that submitted proposals to commercialize pedigreed seed of AAFC varieties under the 2025 Request for Proposal.

Based upon company profile, marketing and production strategy, financial offer, and investment our evaluation committee has selected the following proposals:

APPENDIX OF VARIETIES

BW1141 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat, developed at the Brandon Research and Development Centre, Brandon, Manitoba

BW1141 is a high yielding, awned, hollow stemmed spring wheat proposed for the CWRS class based on three years of data (CBWC) and is suitable for production in Western Canada. BW1141 is a doubled haploid derived from a cross of BW1052/AAC Wheatland. The final cross for BW1141 was made at the Brandon Research and Development Centre in 2016. Doubled haploid lines were created from this cross in 2017 and 2018. The line 16SB137*B0098 was tested in Central Bread Wheat Registration trials as BW1141 for three years (2022-2024). BW1141 was higher yielding than all of the checks and yielded 6% more than AAC Brandon (3 year mean). It is semi-dwarf, 4 cm shorter than Glenn, with lodging tolerance better than AAC Brandon. It has excellent disease resistance: Resistant to leaf rust (MS to MR), stem rust (R) and common bunt (I to R), with intermediate resistant reaction to Fusarium head blight (MS to MR) and resistant to wheat midge. BW1141 has similar maturity to Carberry and test weight, thousand kernel weight, and protein similar to AAC Brandon.

C21-926 Camelina, developed at the Saskatoon Research and Development Centre, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Elite spring camelina breeding line C21-926 is derived from a cross between large-seeded line 09CS0041 and high oil line 07CS0003-86; both lines are derived from PGRC germplasm. Reciprocal crosses were followed by F1 and F2 seed production in the greenhouse. After three generations of pedigree selection for vigor (speed of plant development early in the season), superior agronomics, such as high number of branches, thick pod canopy, long racemes, and moderate plant height, as well as seed oil content and 1000-seed weight, a number of progeny lines were selected. F6 seed, hand harvested from the centre of the nursery plot, was sown in replicated yield trials in 2022 and 2023. Yield trial results indicated the line C21-926 to be agronomically similar to AAC 10CS0048, with similarly high seed yield (1869 vs. 1763 kg/ha) and seed oil content (42.9 vs. 42.5%), similar seed size (1.3 vs. 1.2 g/1000-seed) and a similar n-3/n-6 fatty acid ratio of the seed oil (both 1.5). C21-926 and AAC 10CS0048 on average matured at the same time (79 days after seeding). C21-926 has improved downy mildew resistance compared to AAC 10CS0048 (1 vs. 2.75 on a 1-5 scale). C21-926 is adapted to all soil zones of the Canadian Prairies.

DT2046 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat, developed at the Swift Current Research and Development Centre, Swift Current, Saskatchewan

There is growing concern regarding durum wheat's need for improved straw strength to withstand the unpredictable weather conditions, as well as enhanced grain yield in the brown/dark brown soil zones, the primary durum production

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area. DT2046 exhibits very good straw strength with a short plant height. It has demonstrated superior yield performance in the brown/dark soil zone, coupled with high grain protein concentration and a comparable level of resistance to Fusarium-damaged kernels (a grading factor of FHB determining the quality of the grain) to the FHB intermediate rating cultivar. DT2046 was selected from the cross A1150-AKP04C/AAC Donlow. In three years of registration testing, DT2046 yielded 5.3% more than the mean of the checks. Averaged over 23 station years in the major durum growing region, DT2046 yielded 1.8% more than AAC Weyburn (the highest-yielding check), 2.0% more than AAC Schrader, 5.1% more than Brigade and 9.0% more than CDC Precision. Grain protein concentration of DT2046 was 0.4 unit higher than AAC Weyburn. Time to maturity of DT2046 was within the range of the checks and similar to CDC Precision. Test weight and kernel size of DT2046 were within the range of the checks. Plant height of DT2046 was significantly shorter than Brigade and AAC Schrader, similar to CDC Precision and AAC Weyburn. Lodging resistance of DT2046 was significantly better than AC Navigator, AAC Weyburn, AAC Schrader and numerically lower than CDC Precision and Brigade. DT2046 expressed resistance to leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust and common bunt while expressing resistance to moderate susceptible to loose smut. DT2046 expressed a comparable level of resistance to Fusarium-damaged kernels as the durum cultivar AAC Schrader. DT2046 had low grain cadmium concentration and good milling performance, and its quality profile met the requirements of the CWAD class with the similar wheat protein concentrations as AAC Schrader on average.

HB23150 Two-Row Hulless Black Food Barley, developed at the Brandon Research and Development Centre, Brandon, Manitoba

HB23150 is a two-row, coloured (black) hulless food barley with good adaptability across western Canada developed at the Brandon Research and Development Centre from the cross H370/HB12322. Over two years of testing in the Western Cooperative Hulless Barley Registration Test, it demonstrated very good agronomic performance such as yield similar to the regular (non-coloured/tan) check, high kernel weight and plumpness and loose hull adherence. HB23150 also demonstrated moderate resistance to stem rust, surface smuts, and loose smut, as well as intermediate resistance to spot-form net blotch, spot blotch and Fusarium head blight. Based on additional testing conducted at the Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, MB, HB23150 displayed softer kernel (suitable for flakes), shortest time to pearl 20% off (suitable for pearling) and higher flour yield (suitable for milling) than all three checks.

HB23154 Two-Row Hulless Food Barley, developed at the Brandon Research and Development Centre, Brandon, Manitoba

HB23154 is a two-row, hulless food barley with good adaptability across western Canada developed at the Brandon Research and Development Centre from the cross Hiproly/Roseland. Over two years of testing in the Western Cooperative Hulless Barley Registration Test, it demonstrated good agronomic performance compared to the CDC McGwire check such as higher yield (+5%), high kernel weight (+0.6%) and plumpness (+1.9). HB23154 also demonstrated moderate resistance to stem rust and Fusarium head blight as well as intermediate resistance to net and spot-form net blotch and surface smuts. Based on additional testing conducted at the Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, MB, it showed overall good milling and pearling attributes.

LRC16-4656 Alfalfa, developed at the Lethbridge Research and Development Centre, Lethbridge, Alberta

LRC16-4656 alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) is a synthetic population developed from selected survivor plants after a long-term grazing experiment in Lethbridge, AB. This population originated from a 1 acre block of AC Blue J that was subjected to continuous grazing from 2009 to 2016. Over this period, the stand thinned by at least 75%, and only the most resilient plants survived. These surviving plants, which demonstrated tolerance to repeated grazing and trampling, were allowed to open pollinate, leading to the accumulation of beneficial alleles associated with high yield and grazing tolerance. Yield trials were conducted in Creston, BC, Lethbridge, AB, and on acidic soils at Chain Lakes, AB. Across 15 site-year evaluations, LRC16-4656 outyielded the check cultivar Beaver by at least 15% in dry matter yield (DMY). Additionally, a six-year evaluation in Creston, BC, demonstrated that the DMY of LRC16-4656 remained stable over the years, whereas Beaver experienced a decline after the third production year. This indicates the superior persistence of LRC16-4656 under long-term production conditions.

OA1689-11 Oat, developed at the Ottawa Research and Development Centre, Ottawa, Ontario

OA1689-11 is a spring oat line with white hulls. It was derived from the cross 16S16 (Camden/OA1426-2-5) made in March 2016 at Ottawa Research and Development Centre. It was selected using a pseudo single seed decent method, followed by visual selection in the Hill nursery (2018) and the Observation nursery (2019), and five years of multilocation yield trials (2020 to 2024). It yielded 3% better than AAC Nicolas across all locations and 13% higher than Nicolas across southern locations plus La Pocatière across the 2022-2024 RGCQ Registration trials. Therefore, it is particularly adapted to southern Quebec. Trials conducted in New Liskeard, Ontario also showed that OA1689-11 yielded better than Nicolas. OA1689-11 had a plant height similar to Nicolas and 1 day later in maturity than Nicolas. It was significantly more lodging resistant than all check cultivars. OA1689-11 has higher kernel weight and test weight than Nicolas. It has the same high groat content as Nicolas but lower protein content than the checks. It has similar oil and beta-glucan content as Nicolas.

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OB1425-20 Six-Row Barley, developed at the Ottawa Research and Development Centre, Ottawa, Ontario

OB1425-20 was derived from a cross between AAC Mirabel and Encore using a modified bulk breeding method. This cultivar is well adapted to barley-growing regions in eastern Canada. In the Quebec six-row barley registration tests (2022–2024), OB1425-20 demonstrated a 5% higher grain yield compared to the check mean. It exhibited similar grain characteristics to the checks. OB1425-20 was taller and matured later than the checks but maintained very good lodging resistance. In artificial FHB nurseries across seven location-years in Quebec, OB1425-20 showed lower deoxynivalenol (DON) accumulation than the moderately susceptible check. In the Ontario Barley Orthogonal Tests (2022–2024), OB1425-20 achieved an 8% higher grain yield than the check mean. It exhibited similar grain characteristics to AAC Vitality. OB1425-20 was taller and matured later than the checks while maintaining very good lodging resistance.

OT22-04 Soybean, developed at the Ottawa Research and Development Centre, Ottawa, Ontario

OT22-04 soybean, also named X5840-1-0014-S1-S1-21-B was developed by the Ottawa Research and Development Centre, Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, Ottawa, Ontario. OT22- originated from the cross, OAC Nation/AAC Mandor, made at Ottawa in 2013. The population was advanced using the single seed descent method in the greenhouse and in the field at Ottawa. Selected F6 rows were grown in the field at Ottawa in 2017 and bulked for further testing. Selection was practiced for early maturity and agronomic characteristics. OT22-04 was tested at multiple locations since 2019.

VARIETIES SUPPORTED FOR REGISTRATION IN 2024 THAT REMAIN AVAILABLE FOR LICENSING

DT2035 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat, developed at the Swift Current Research and Development Centre, Swift Current, 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% more than the mean of the check cultivars. Averaged over 26 station years, DT2035 yielded 0.9% more than Brigade and 5.7% 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.

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 new, extended protocol, a three-year notification of cancellation period will apply to varieties of all crop kinds except hybrid canola and rapeseed. Hybrid canola and rapeseed will require a one-year notification period.

This timeline enables the Canadian representative and breeder to ensure that seed stocks of the variety 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 August 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
potato	Riverdale Russet	#8705	2019-03-29	2022-09-01	2025-08-31
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

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 2025, 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	BW1141	Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS)	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Brandon Research and Development Centre
Wheat	BW1143	Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS)	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Brandon Research and Development Centre
Wheat	HY2161	Canada Prairie Spring Red (CPSR)	University of Alberta
Wheat	LAR19-22824	Canada Prairie Spring Red (CPSR)	Limagrain Cereal Research Canada
Wheat	W663	Canada Western Red Winter (CWRW)	University of Manitoba
Wheat	W665	Canada Western Red Winter (CWRW)	University of Manitoba
Wheat	GP262	Canada Western Special Purpose (CWSP)	Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Wheat	GP263	Canada Western Special Purpose (CWSP)	Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Wheat	GP266	Canada Western Special Purpose (CWSP)	Wiersum Plant Breeding
Wheat	GP267	Canada Western Special Purpose (CWSP)	Wiersum Plant Breeding
Wheat	DT1039	Canada Western Amber Durum (CWAD)	Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Wheat	DT2046	Canada Western Amber Durum (CWAD)	AAFC Swift Current
Wheat	18SPELT16	Spring Spelt	Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Fall Rye	KWS002	Fall Rye	KWS Cereals Canada
Fall Rye	KWS Baridor	Fall Rye	KWS Cereals Canada
Fall Rye	SU Bebop	Fall Rye	Saaten Union / FP Genetics
Spring Triticale	T317	Spring Triticale	Western Crop Innovations
Spring Triticale	T318	Spring Triticale	Western Crop Innovations
Spring Triticale	T322	Spring Triticale	Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Winter Triticale	WT0050	Winter Triticale	Western Crop Innovations
Wheat	Brundage 96	Canada Western Special Purpose (forage)	U of ID / Premier Pacific Seeds BC (restrictions)
Wheat	Kaseberg	Canada Western Special Purpose (forage)	OSU / Premier Pacific Seeds BC (restrictions)
Wheat	Madsen	Canada Western Special Purpose (forage)	USDA WA / Premier Pacific Seeds BC (restrictions)
Wheat	Yamhill	Canada Western Special Purpose (forage)	USDA OR / Premier Pacific Seeds BC (restrictions)

Prairie Recommending Committee for Oat and Barley:

CROP TYPE	NAME	CLASS	DEVELOPER
Hulled Oat	OT 2152	Spring, Milling	K T. Nilsen and Jennifer Mitchell-Fetch (retired) AAFC Brandon
Hulled Oat	OT 3125	Spring, Milling	A. Beattie, Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Two-Row Hulled Barley	FB 23113	Spring, General Purpose	A. Beattie Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Two-Row Hulled Barley	FB 23618	Spring, Feed and Forage	Y. Kabeta1 , S. Rehman1 , L. Oatway1 , T.K. Turkington 2. 1 Western Crop Innovations, 2 AAFC, Lacombe
Two-Row Hulled Barley	TR 22669	Spring, General Purpose	Y. Kabeta1, F. Capettini2 , L. Oatway1 , S. Rehman1 , and T. K. Turkington3 . 1 Western Crop Innovations, 2 Carlsberg Group, Copenhagen, Denmark. 3 AAFC, Lacombe
Two-Row Hulless Barley	HB 23150	Spring, Food and Milling	A. Badea and J.R. Tucker AAFC Brandon
Two-Row Hulless Barley	HB 23154	Spring, Food and Milling	A. Badea and J.R. Tucker AAFC Brandon

Prairie Recommending Committee for Oilseeds:

CROP TYPE	NAME	CLASS	DEVELOPER
Mustard	B4253	Brown, Hybrid	Bifang Cheng, AAFC Saskatoon
Mustard	03856	Oriental, Hybrid	Bifang Cheng, AAFC Saskatoon
Flax	FP2608	Brown Seed	Bunyamin Tar'an Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan

Prairie Recommending Committee for Pulse and Special Crops:

CROP TYPE	NAME	CLASS	DEVELOPER
Field Pea	LAP23-0004	Green	Limagrain Cereals Research Canada
Field Pea	LAP23-0014	Yellow	Limagrain Cereals Research Canada
Field Pea	LAP23-0017	Yellow	Limagrain Cereals Research Canada
Field Pea	DL995-96	Yellow	DLSeeds
Specialty Pea	CDC PR20-62	Dun	Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Specialty Pea	CDC 6859-2	Maple	Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Specialty Pea	CDC 6716-5	Red	Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Specialty Pea	CDC 6366-4	Wrinkled Yellow	Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Faba Bean	RLS217101	Tannin	DLSeeds
Faba Bean	CDC 2030-21	Low Tannin	Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Faba Bean	Callas	Tannin	Valesco Genetics
Lentil	LA23-0002	Large Green	Limagrain Cereals Research Canada
Lentil	LA23-0011	Small Red	Limagrain Cereals Research Canada
Lentil	CDC23.03	Small Red	Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Lentil	CDC23.05	Large Green	Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Lentil	CDC23.08	Small Green	Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Lentil	5929-1	Small Red	Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Lentil	6795-12	Small Green	Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Lentil	7005-3	Medium Red	Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Specialty Lentil	CDC23.09S	Black	Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Specialty Lentil	CDC23.11S	Spanish Brown	Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan
Dry Bean	Diamondback	Pinto Bean	Kelley Bean
Dry Bean	Rattler	Pinto Bean	Kelley Bean

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 2024 and Sept. 3, 2025.

CROP KIND	VARIETY NAME	CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE	TYPE OF REGISTRATION	REGIONS	TRANS-GENE	EXPERIMENTAL NAME	REGISTRATION DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Alfalfa	Foothold II	BRETTYOUNG SEEDS LTD.	National Registration			AFX182002	2024-03-01	
Alfalfa	Cascade	GOLD MEDAL SEEDS LTD. (FORAGE GENETICS INTERNATIONAL)	National Registration			FG C0217CR158	2024-04-02	
Alfalfa	Samba II	SOLLIO AGRICULTURE	National Registration			LS 1906, LS 06DR, LS 1906DR	2024-04-02	
Alfalfa	Source H2O	SOLLIO AGRICULTURE	National Registration			LS08JV, LS1808	2024-04-02	
Alfalfa	PV Prestige	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS INC.	National Registration			AFX182004	2024-05-24	
Alfalfa	Monza	BRETTYOUNG SEEDS LTD.	National Registration			L0287	2024-06-14	
Alfalfa	PFS Steadfast	PERFORMANCE SEED LTD.	National Registration			LS03JR, LS 1803, LS 1803JR	2024-06-21	
Alfalfa	Compass XHD	GOLD MEDAL SEEDS LTD. (FORAGE GENETICS INTERNATIONAL)	National Registration			FG C0416A3360	2024-11-29	
Alfalfa	HVX MegaTron AA	GOLD MEDAL SEEDS LTD. (FORAGE GENETICS INTERNATIONAL)	National Registration		Y	FG H0416A3114	2024-11-29	
Alfalfa	Final Answer	UNION FORAGE	National Registration			LS 1405	2025-01-17	
Alfalfa	Salinity	UNION FORAGE	National Registration			LS 1605	2025-01-31	
Alfalfa	Majestic	TERRY EWACHA FARMS LTD.	National Registration			LS2110	2025-04-11	
Alfalfa	Enforcer	DSV NORTHSTAR SEED LTD.	National Registration			LS 2009, LS 2009BX, LS09BX	2025-04-11	
Alfalfa	Jackknife	DSV NORTHSTAR SEED LTD.	National Registration			LS 2003, LS 2003BX, LS 03BX	2025-06-06	
Barley	OAC 21	UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH	National Registration			OAC 21	2024-02-02	
Barley	AAC Beckett	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	National Registration			HB20144, H339-137	2024-02-16	
Barley	AB Foothills	OLDS COLLEGE	National Registration			TR20661, J13033102	2024-04-26	
Barley	Carleton	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS INC.	National Registration			TR 20761	2024-06-21	
Barley	CL011-010,037	CÉRÉLA INC.	National Registration			CL011-010,037	2024-06-21	
Barley	CDC Armstrong	UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN	National Registration			HB20351 or SH170319	2024-06-21	
Barley	CDC Pristine	UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN	National Registration			HB21355, SH180307	2024-06-21	
Barley	AAC Choo	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	National Registration			CH1209-1	2024-06-28	
Barley	SY Stanza	SYNGENTA CANADA INC.	National Registration			TR20933	2024-07-19	
Barley	AAC Magenta	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	National Registration			HB21147 (H337-18)	2024-11-08	
Barley	CDC Harness	UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		FB21106	2025-05-09	
Bean, Field	CDC Turtle Mountain	UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN	National Registration			5501CBB-3-2	2024-02-23	
Bean, Field	AAC PT600	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	National Registration			L18PS600	2024-05-24	
Bean, Field	AAC PT601	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	National Registration			L18PS601	2024-05-24	
Bean, Field	AAC GN963	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	National Registration			L17GN963	2024-05-24	

CROP KIND	VARIETY NAME	CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE	TYPE OF REGISTRATION	REGIONS	TRANS-GENE	EXPERIMENTAL NAME	REGISTRATION DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Bean, Field	OAC Rev	UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH	National Registration			OAC 21-D1	2024-07-12	
Bean, Field	OAC Storm	UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH	National Registration			OAC 21-4	2024-07-12	
Bean, Field	OAC Clever	UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH	National Registration			OAC 21-3	2024-07-12	
Bean, Field	OAC Spades	UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH	National Registration			OAC 21-B2	2024-07-12	
Bean, Field	AAC Alberta North	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	National Registration			L19GN986	2024-07-12	
Bean, Field	OAC Glacier	UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH	National Registration			W19HR061	2025-04-25	
Bean, Field	OAC Copperhead	UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH	National Registration			OAC 22-L1	2025-04-25	
Bean, Field	Wake	UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH	National Registration			OAC 22-3	2025-04-25	
Bean, Field	Yolk	UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH	National Registration			O18HR006y	2025-04-25	
Bean, Field	Yak	UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH	National Registration			O18HR011y	2025-04-25	
Bean, Field	Sundust	UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH	National Registration			W19HR036	2025-05-23	
Bean, Field	Stardust	UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH	National Registration			W19HR105	2025-05-23	
Bean, Field	Samurai	CROOKED CREEK ACRES INC.	National Registration			G12901	2025-05-30	
Bean, Field	Mac Sainte-Anne	MCGILL UNIVERSITY	National Registration			PVBLPI19-1	2025-07-11	
Bird's Foot Trefoil	Revive	JAY HACKNEY	National Registration			CSE19-99	2024-09-27	
Canarygrass	CDC Alba	UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN	National Registration			C16057	2024-05-24	
Canola and Rapeseed	BY 6214TF	BAYER CROPSCIENCE INC.	National Registration		Y	X20W50344	2024-04-05	
Canola and Rapeseed	L330PC	BASF CANADA, INC.	National Registration		Y	22CN0172	2024-04-05	
Canola and Rapeseed	BY 6219TF	DL SEEDS INC.	National Registration		Y	DL226206TF	2024-04-05	
Canola and Rapeseed	B3901N	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	National Registration		Y	4005B203-41	2024-04-05	
Canola and Rapeseed	4005D083-09	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	National Registration		Y	4005D083-09	2024-04-05	
Canola and Rapeseed	CP25L3C	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	National Registration		Y	4005D069-09	2024-04-19	
Canola and Rapeseed	P1530G	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	National Registration		Y	4005D140-28	2024-04-19	
Canola and Rapeseed	B4021	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	National Registration		Y	4005D120-28	2024-04-19	
Canola and Rapeseed	P520L	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	National Registration		Y	4005D0027-09	2024-04-19	
Canola and Rapeseed	B3020	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	National Registration		Y	4005D066-09	2024-04-19	
Canola and Rapeseed	4005D071-09	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	National Registration		Y	4005D071-09	2024-05-10	
Canola and Rapeseed	4005D072-09	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	National Registration		Y	4005D072-09	2024-05-10	
Canola and Rapeseed	P524G	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	National Registration		Y	4005D121-28	2024-05-10	
Canola and Rapeseed	CS3300 TF	BAYER CROPSCIENCE INC.	National Registration		Y	X22W30085	2024-05-10	
Canola and Rapeseed	I L333PC	BASF CANADA, INC.	National Registration		Y	22CN0175	2024-08-30	
Canola and Rapeseed	DK400TL	BAYER CROPSCIENCE INC.	National Registration		Y	L21W50150	2024-10-04	
Canola and Rapeseed	DK903TF	BAYER CROPSCIENCE INC.	National Registration		Y	X21V50252	2024-10-04	
Canola and Rapeseed	DK801LL	BAYER CROPSCIENCE INC.	National Registration		Y	H22W30228	2024-10-04	
Canola and Rapeseed	PV 782 TCN	BAYER CROPSCIENCE INC.	National Registration		Y	X21W50121H	2024-12-20	
Canola and Rapeseed	4005F415-09	CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE, DOWDUPONT (EX DOW AGROSCIENCES)	National Registration		Y	4005F415-09	2025-04-04	
Canola and Rapeseed	4005F399-09	CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE, DOWDUPONT (EX DOW AGROSCIENCES)	National Registration		Y	4005F399-09	2025-04-04	

CROP KIND	VARIETY NAME	CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE	TYPE OF REGISTRATION	REGIONS	TRANS-GENE	EXPERIMENTAL NAME	REGISTRATION DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Canola and Rapeseed	4005F409-09	CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE, DOWDUPONT (EX DOW AGROSCIENCES)	National Registration		Y	4005F409-09	2025-04-04	
Canola and Rapeseed	4005F406-09	CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE, DOWDUPONT (EX DOW AGROSCIENCES)	National Registration		Y	4005F406-09	2025-04-04	
Canola and Rapeseed	DK904TF	BAYER CROPSCIENCE INC.	National Registration		Y	X23W30205	2025-04-04	
Canola and Rapeseed	BY 6223TF	BAYER CROPSCIENCE INC.	National Registration		Y	X23W30197	2025-04-04	
Canola and Rapeseed	MC 5230TF	BAYER CROPSCIENCE INC.	National Registration		Y	X23W30179	2025-04-04	
Canola and Rapeseed	4005F314-28	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	National Registration		Y	4005F314-28	2025-04-11	
Canola and Rapeseed	4005F315-09	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	National Registration		Y	4005F315-09	2025-04-11	
Canola and Rapeseed	4005F340-28	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	National Registration		Y	4005F340-28	2025-04-11	
Canola and Rapeseed	4005F405-28	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	National Registration		Y	4005F405-28	2025-04-11	
Canola and Rapeseed	4005F416-37	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	National Registration		Y	4005F416-37	2025-04-11	
Canola and Rapeseed	P1540L	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	National Registration		Y	4005F423-09	2025-04-11	
Canola and Rapeseed	4005F428-28	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	National Registration		Y	4005F428-28	2025-04-11	
Canola and Rapeseed	L355PC	BASF CANADA, INC.	National Registration		Y	23CN0213	2025-04-11	
Canola and Rapeseed	CP25T2C	BAYER CROPSCIENCE INC.	National Registration		Y	X23W30204	2025-04-25	
Canola and Rapeseed	4005D158-02	CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE, DOWDUPONT (EX DOW AGROSCIENCES)	National Registration			4005D158-02	2025-04-25	
Canola and Rapeseed	BY 6217 TF	DL SEEDS INC.	National Registration		Y	DL215021TF	2025-07-11	
Canola and Rapeseed	CS2800 CL	DL SEEDS INC.	National Registration		N	DL191703CL	2025-07-11	
Canola and Rapeseed	CS3100 TF	DL SEEDS INC.	National Registration		Y	DL215018TF	2025-07-11	
Canola and Rapeseed	L333PC	BASF CANADA, INC.	Interim Registration		Y	22CN0175	2024-04-05	2027-04-05
Canola and Rapeseed	L341PC	BASF CANADA, INC.	Interim Registration		Y	22CN0178	2024-04-05	2027-04-05
Canola and Rapeseed	BY 7204LL	DL SEEDS INC.	Interim Registration		Y	DL225389LL	2024-04-05	2027-04-05
Canola and Rapeseed	CS3200 TF	DL SEEDS INC.	Interim Registration		Y	DL225670TF	2024-04-05	2027-04-05
Canola and Rapeseed	DK401TL	BAYER CROPSCIENCE INC.	Interim Registration		Y	L22W30086	2024-04-05	2027-04-05
Canola and Rapeseed	4005F314-28	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	Interim Registration		Y	4005F314-28	2024-05-10	2027-05-10
Canola and Rapeseed	4005F315-09	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	Interim Registration		Y	4005F315-09	2024-05-10	2027-05-10
Canola and Rapeseed	4005F340-28	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	Interim Registration		Y	4005F340-28	2024-05-10	2027-05-10
Canola and Rapeseed	4005F405-28	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	Interim Registration		Y	4005F405-28	2024-05-10	2027-05-10
Canola and Rapeseed	4005F416-37	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	Interim Registration		Y	4005F416-37	2024-05-10	2027-05-10
Canola and Rapeseed	P1540L	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	Interim Registration		Y	4005F423-09	2024-05-10	2027-05-10
Canola and Rapeseed	4005F428-28	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	Interim Registration		Y	4005F428-28	2024-05-10	2027-05-10
Canola and Rapeseed	PS-FDC 23-35514	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS INC.	Interim Registration		Y	PS-FDC 23-35514	2024-08-30	2027-08-30
Canola and Rapeseed	PS-FDM 23-35517	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS INC.	Interim Registration		Y	PS-FDM 23-35517	2024-08-30	2027-08-30
Canola and Rapeseed	PS-LCW 22-2886	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS INC.	Interim Registration		Y	PS-LCW 22-2886	2024-08-30	2027-08-30
Canola and Rapeseed	PS-LCW 22-2914	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS INC.	Interim Registration		Y	PS-LCW 22-2914	2024-08-30	2027-08-30

CROP KIND	VARIETY NAME	CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE	TYPE OF REGISTRATION	REGIONS	TRANS-GENE	EXPERIMENTAL NAME	REGISTRATION DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Canola and Rapeseed	PS-LBT 22-2885	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS INC.	Interim Registration		Y	PS-LBT 22-2885	2024-08-30	2027-08-30
Canola and Rapeseed	CS4100 LL	DL SEEDS INC.	Interim Registration		Y	DL231732LL	2024-12-20	2027-12-20
Canola and Rapeseed	BY 7206LL	DL SEEDS INC.	Interim Registration		Y	DL231558LL	2024-12-20	2027-12-20
Canola and Rapeseed	BY 7202LL	DL SEEDS INC.	Interim Registration		Y	DL231851LL	2024-12-20	2027-12-20
Canola and Rapeseed	PV 783 TCN	BAYER CROPSCIENCE INC.	Interim Registration		Y	X22W30201	2024-12-20	2027-12-20
Canola and Rapeseed	4005H563-41	CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE, DOWDUPONT (EX DOW AGROSCIENCES)	Interim Registration		Y	4005H563-41	2025-04-04	2028-04-04
Canola and Rapeseed	B4970N	CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE, DOWDUPONT (EX DOW AGROSCIENCES)	Interim Registration		Y	4005H575-42	2025-04-04	2028-04-04
Canola and Rapeseed	V27-1G	CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE, DOWDUPONT (EX DOW AGROSCIENCES)	Interim Registration		Y	4005H711-42	2025-04-04	2028-04-04
Canola and Rapeseed	PV 664 LCN	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS INC.	Interim Registration		Y	PS-LCW 23-3186	2025-07-11	2028-07-11
Canola and Rapeseed	PV 663 LCN	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS INC.	Interim Registration		Y	PS-LCW 23-3203	2025-07-11	2028-07-11
Canola and Rapeseed	PV 784 TCN	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS INC.	Interim Registration		Y	PS-FDM 24-30554	2025-07-11	2028-07-11
Canola and Rapeseed	PS-FDM 24-30566	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS INC.	Interim Registration		Y	PS-FDM 24-30566	2025-07-11	2028-07-11
Clover	Bobcat	BRETTYOUNG SEEDS LTD.	National Registration			VCG-RC31	2024-04-19	
Clover	Euromic	DSV NORTHSTAR SEED LTD.	National Registration			ETrr 10016	2024-11-29	
Clover	Reichersberger Neu	SAATBAU CANADA	National Registration			RE2X	2025-07-11	
Fababean	Juno	DL SEEDS INC.	National Registration			DL20.8703	2024-04-19	
Fababean	Futura	DL SEEDS INC.	National Registration			Futura	2024-04-19	
Fababean	Hammer	DL SEEDS INC.	National Registration			RLS 97109	2025-07-11	
Fescue	Rotino	DSV NORTHSTAR SEED LTD.	National Registration			DSVFa 104115	2024-09-27	
Fescue	Ranchero	JAY HACKNEY	National Registration			RAD-ERF50	2024-12-13	
Fescue	Greendale	DLF PICKSEED CANADA INC.	National Registration			FTF 73	2024-12-20	
Fescue	Triumphant	DLF PICKSEED CANADA INC.	National Registration			FTF 93	2024-12-20	
Fescue	Roscati	DSV NORTHSTAR SEED LTD.	National Registration			EFa 051810	2025-07-11	
Fescue	Teton II	JAY HACKNEY	National Registration			PPG-FTF 101	2025-07-11	
Lentil	CDC 6928	LIMAGRAIN CEREALS RESEARCH CANADA	National Registration			28-Apr	2024-01-05	
Lentil	CDC 6956	LIMAGRAIN CEREALS RESEARCH CANADA	National Registration			Jun-56	2024-01-05	
Lentil	CDC Imani	UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN	National Registration			Mar-35	2024-04-26	
Lentil	CDC 6930	LIMAGRAIN CEREALS RESEARCH CANADA	National Registration		N	28-May	2024-10-04	
Lentil	Rougeaux	LIMAGRAIN CEREALS RESEARCH CANADA	National Registration		N	8630-1-H2-1-sr	2024-10-04	
Lentil	CDC 7358	LIMAGRAIN CEREALS RESEARCH CANADA	National Registration		N	Nov-58	2024-10-04	
Lentil	CDC 7030	LIMAGRAIN CEREALS RESEARCH CANADA	National Registration		N	7026-13	2024-10-04	
Lentil	CDC 7208	LIMAGRAIN CEREALS RESEARCH CANADA	National Registration		N	7208-34	2024-10-04	
Lentil	CDC 7757	LIMAGRAIN CEREALS RESEARCH CANADA	National Registration		N	Dec-57	2024-10-04	
Lentil	CDC 7026	LIMAGRAIN CEREALS RESEARCH CANADA	National Registration		N	7026-13Y	2024-11-01	
Lentil	CDC 6964	LIMAGRAIN CEREALS RESEARCH CANADA	National Registration		N	Apr-64	2024-11-01	
Oat	Annie	CÉRÉLA INC.	National Registration			PGR-N19-028 SA150821	2024-01-22	

CROP KIND	VARIETY NAME	CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE	TYPE OF REGISTRATION	REGIONS	TRANS-GENE	EXPERIMENTAL NAME	REGISTRATION DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Oat	Iago	CÉRÉLA INC.	National Registration			PGR-N19-053 ; SA152054	2024-03-01	
Oat	Trinity	CÉRÉLA INC.	National Registration			PGR-N19-052 ; SA152044	2024-03-01	
Oat	AAC Captain	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	National Registration			OA1444-5-19	2024-04-26	
Oat	AAC Vernon	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	National Registration			OA1655-1	2024-04-26	
Oat	AAC Molnar	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	National Registration			OA1675-1GS	2024-04-26	
Oat	AAC Marquis	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	National Registration			OA1658-1	2024-04-26	
Oat	AAC Fedak	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	National Registration			OA1655-2, OT7109	2024-04-26	
Oat	CDC Hank	UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN	National Registration			OT3121, SA191208	2025-01-31	
Oat	AAC Fetch	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		OT2148, 16P08-BN27C09	2025-03-14	
Oat	Simonds	PHYTOGENE RESOURCES INC	Regional Registration	NB, NS, PE, NL		PGR20-054; SA141054; OT3102	2025-03-21	
Oat	Acer	PHYTOGENE RESOURCES INC	Regional Registration	NB, NS, PE, NL		PGR20-479; SA140479; OT3104	2025-03-21	
Oat	AAC Savka	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	Regional Registration	QC		OA1689-4VS	2025-05-09	
Oat	AAC Gladys	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		17P13-051D, OT2152	2025-06-27	
Orchardgrass	Husar	DSV NORTHSTAR SEED LTD.	National Registration			BPZ 92/4	2024-12-20	
Orchardgrass	Swante	BRETTYOUNG SEEDS LTD.	National Registration			SW HA 4258	2024-12-20	
Pea, Field	CDC 5791	LIMAGRAIN CEREALS RESEARCH CANADA	National Registration			Sep-91	2024-01-05	
Pea, Field	CDC 5845	LIMAGRAIN CEREALS RESEARCH CANADA	National Registration			Feb-45	2024-01-05	
Pea, Field	EP6816	EQUINOM CANADA LTD	National Registration			EP_6816, EP6816	2024-02-23	
Pea, Field	EP8272	EQUINOM CANADA LTD	National Registration			EP_8272, EP8272	2024-02-23	
Pea, Field	AAC Harrison	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	National Registration			P1209-2119	2024-06-14	
Pea, Field	AAC Trakalo	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	National Registration			P1230-3352	2024-06-14	
Pea, Field	EP6381	EQUINOM CANADA LTD	National Registration			EP6381, EP_6381	2024-07-12	
Pea, Field	EP8971	EQUINOM CANADA LTD	National Registration			EP8971, EP_8971	2024-07-12	
Pea, Field	CDC Canuck	UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN	National Registration			CDC 6471-2	2024-12-20	
Pea, Field	CDC Prim	UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN	National Registration			CDC 1513-2	2025-03-07	
Pea, Field	AAC Hagen	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	National Registration			P1222-2923	2025-05-16	
Potato	Goldie	TUBEROSUM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	National Registration			TT-11-129/2012-01	2024-01-12	
Potato	Snowy	TUBEROSUM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	National Registration			TT-11-123/2012-01	2024-01-12	
Potato	Laona	MCCAIN PRODUCE INC	National Registration			W9742-3rus	2024-01-12	
Potato	Flamenco	HZPC AMERICAS CORP.	National Registration			HZD 00-112	2024-01-22	
Potato	Montana	GLOBAL AGRI SERVICES INC.	National Registration			E 05/183/164	2024-01-22	

CROP KIND	VARIETY NAME	CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE	TYPE OF REGISTRATION	REGIONS	TRANS-GENE	EXPERIMENTAL NAME	REGISTRATION DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Potato	Torino	GLOBAL AGRI SERVICES INC.	National Registration			T3537/2	2024-01-22	
Potato	Donata	GLOBAL AGRI SERVICES INC.	National Registration			E 04/281/388	2024-01-22	
Potato	Persephone	TUBEROSUM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	National Registration			FOB2007-136-143PR	2024-01-22	
Potato	Etana	GLOBAL AGRI SERVICES INC.	National Registration			E 08/281/483	2024-01-22	
Potato	Ricarda	GLOBAL AGRI SERVICES INC.	National Registration			E 06/89/349	2024-01-22	
Potato	AAC Toundra Russet	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	National Registration			AR2016-03 (F11007)	2024-02-02	
Potato	Baby Lou	GLOBAL AGRI SERVICES INC.	National Registration			08-021-2	2024-02-23	
Potato	Bambino	SOLANUM INTERNATIONAL INC.	National Registration			93G 312-017	2024-02-23	
Potato	Pink Gypsy	SOLANUM INTERNATIONAL INC.	National Registration			99C 090-092	2024-02-23	
Potato	Angelina	GLOBAL AGRI SERVICES INC.	National Registration			TGTPW2	2024-03-22	
Potato	Sound	GLOBAL AGRI SERVICES INC.	National Registration			CMK2008-622-009	2024-03-22	
Potato	Acoustic	GLOBAL AGRI SERVICES INC.	National Registration			CMK2006-070-005	2024-03-22	
Potato	Lady Terra	GLOBAL AGRI SERVICES INC.	National Registration			CMK2005-062-026	2024-03-22	
Potato	Natascha	GLOBAL AGRI SERVICES INC.	National Registration			99-014-1	2024-03-22	
Potato	Sensation	GLOBAL AGRI SERVICES INC.	National Registration			TE 06-02-01	2024-04-19	
Potato	Amigo	MCCAIN PRODUCE INC	National Registration			590.02.7	2024-04-19	
Potato	Horizon Russet	CANADIAN EASTERN GROWERS INC	National Registration			C005189-3Ru	2024-04-26	
Potato	Jacky	PARKLAND SEED POTATOES LTD.	National Registration			SW 09-0557	2024-05-03	
Potato	Palace	PARKLAND SEED POTATOES LTD.	National Registration			AR 08-4241	2024-05-03	
Potato	Beryl	ROBERT POTTER CONSULTING	National Registration			JA36; Beryl	2024-06-14	
Potato	Royal	MCCAIN PRODUCE INC	National Registration			97-CUD-409	2024-06-21	
Potato	AAC Mulberry	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	National Registration			AR2018-12 (F13051)	2024-06-21	
Potato	Rainier Russet	GLOBAL AGRI SERVICES INC.	National Registration			A006191-1	2024-09-27	
Potato	Juniper Russet	GLOBAL AGRI SERVICES INC.	National Registration			PSS 11/339/3	2024-12-13	
Potato	Scarlet Star	GLOBAL AGRI SERVICES INC.	National Registration			PSS 13/041/2	2024-12-13	
Potato	Camas Russet	GLOBAL AGRI SERVICES INC.	National Registration			PSS 11/357/21	2024-12-13	
Potato	Jasper	TUBEROSUM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	National Registration			TT-13-027/2014-03	2025-02-07	
Potato	Chas	GLOBAL AGRI SERVICES INC.	National Registration			05 6556.1	2025-03-14	
Potato	Chenoa	ROCKYVIEW NUCLEAR TUBER LTD.	National Registration			ISP-16-14-08	2025-03-14	
Potato	Sinatra	GLOBAL AGRI SERVICES INC.	National Registration			11-216-1	2025-07-11	
Potato	Cartier	PROGEST 2001 INC.	National Registration			AG1534	2025-08-15	
Potato	Red Carré	PROGEST 2001 INC.	National Registration			AG1540	2025-08-15	
Potato	Artemesia	TUBEROSUM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	National Registration			TT-10-024	2024-03-22	
Potato	Ivyrose	TUBEROSUM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	National Registration			TT-11-017	2024-03-22	
Potato	Skyler	TUBEROSUM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	National Registration			TT-11-018	2024-03-22	
Potato	Solaris	TUBEROSUM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	National Registration			TT-11-088	2024-03-22	
Rye	KWS Inspirator	KWS SEEDS CANADA LTD.	Regional Registration	BC. AB, SK, MB		RT267	2025-04-11	
Rye	KWS Pulsor	KWS SEEDS CANADA LTD.	Regional Registration	BC. AB, SK, MB		RT266	2025-04-11	
Rye	KWS Teodor	KWS SEEDS CANADA LTD.	Regional Registration	BC. AB, SK, MB		RT260	2025-04-11	
Ryegrass	Bellator	QUALITY SEEDS LTD.	National Registration			LP0886	2024-10-04	
Ryegrass	McKinley	DLF PICKSEED CANADA INC.	National Registration			SUMO	2024-12-20	
Ryegrass	Botond	DSV NORTHSTAR SEED LTD.	National Registration			DSVLp 070769	2025-03-07	

CROP KIND	VARIETY NAME	CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE	TYPE OF REGISTRATION	REGIONS	TRANS-GENE	EXPERIMENTAL NAME	REGISTRATION DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Ryegrass	Falladino	DSV NORTHSTAR SEED LTD.	National Registration			ELw 060746	2025-03-07	
Sunflower	P63HE920	CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE, DOWDUPONT (EX DOW AGROSCIENCES)	National Registration			XF19840	2024-04-19	
Sunflower	MCA 359239	MANITOBA CROP ALLIANCE (MCA)	National Registration		N	EX 359239	2024-06-28	
Sunflower	MCA 359306	MANITOBA CROP ALLIANCE (MCA)	National Registration		N	EX 200306 / EX 20306	2024-06-28	
Sunflower	N4H205 E	NUSEED (Formerly Seeds 2000)	National Registration		N	NHKE14701	2025-05-02	
Sunflower	N6L377 CL	NUSEED (Formerly Seeds 2000)	National Registration		N	NSKM53777	2025-05-02	
Timothy	Fjord	BRETTYOUNG SEEDS LTD.	National Registration			ilvo156016	2024-04-26	
Timothy	Primor	JAY HACKNEY	National Registration			CSE20-02	2024-09-13	
Timothy	Doublecrop	JAY HACKNEY	National Registration			CSE20-07	2024-09-27	
Tobacco	CTH274	CANADIAN TOBACCO RESEARCH FOUNDATION	National Registration			CTH274	2024-01-22	
Triticale	AB Sunbeam	OLDS COLLEGE	National Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		T293, 09L172006	2024-05-24	
Triticale	AB Windchill	WESTERN CROP INNOVATIONS	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		WT0042, 09D030001	2025-01-17	
Wheat	AAC Stoughton	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		BW5095	2024-02-23	
Wheat	CDC Power CLPlus	UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		PT5008	2024-03-01	
Wheat	Beloukha	SEMICAN INTERNATIONAL (SEED)	Regional Registration	ON, QC, NB, NS, PE, NL		20SW03	2024-03-22	
Wheat	Luna	SEMICAN INTERNATIONAL (SEED)	Regional Registration	ON, QC, NB, NS, PE, NL		19SW06	2024-03-22	
Wheat	Flora	SEMICAN INTERNATIONAL (SEED)	Regional Registration	QC, NB, NS, PE, NL		19SW08	2024-03-22	
Wheat	Hardy	CÉRÉLA INC.	Regional Registration	QC, NB, NS, PE, NL		CLH10-153,014	2024-03-22	
Wheat	Roger	CÉRÉLA INC.	Regional Registration	QC, NB, NS, PE, NL		CLH10-153,022	2024-03-22	
Wheat	Redford	C&M SEEDS	Regional Registration	ON		CM20-006	2024-04-26	
Wheat	AAC Oakman	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		BW5104	2024-05-17	
Wheat	AAC Craven	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		BW1127	2024-05-17	
Wheat	AAC Walsh	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		BW5089	2024-05-31	
Wheat	Caldwell	SECAN ASSOCIATION	Regional Registration	ON		KWS 340, SC21-SRW-02, DE2301340 US Testing code 13-2006-93	2024-06-21	
Wheat	12w931-256	UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH	Regional Registration	ON, NB, NS, PE, NL		12w931-256	2024-08-02	
Wheat	Ca14015-10	UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH	Regional Registration	ON, NB, NS, PE, NL		Ca14015-10	2024-08-02	
Wheat	Jackbo	CÉRÉLA INC.	Regional Registration	ON, QC, NB, NS, PE, NL		CLB10-024,020	2024-08-02	
Wheat	Fuze	C&M SEEDS	Regional Registration	ON, NB, NS, PE, NL		CM21-004	2024-08-02	

CROP KIND	VARIETY NAME	CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE	TYPE OF REGISTRATION	REGIONS	TRANS-GENE	EXPERIMENTAL NAME	REGISTRATION DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Wheat	AAC Brigham	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		DT2010, A1134-GP05B	2024-08-16	
Wheat	25R65	PIONEER HI-BRED PRODUCTION LTD. (A DuPont company)	Regional Registration	ON, QC, NB, NS, PE, NL		6035BR10-01, W110031G1, 6PASS54B, 25R65	2024-08-30	
Wheat	CDC Imbue CLPlus	UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		BW5062, IR16177	2024-09-23	
Wheat	AAC Frontier	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		DT2033, A1529-DK03	2024-09-27	
Wheat	Baker	LIMAGRAIN CEREALS RESEARCH CANADA	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		LAR19-23455	2024-10-25	
Wheat	Breadwinner	LIMAGRAIN CEREALS RESEARCH CANADA	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		LAR19-23465	2024-10-25	
Wheat	Palisade	LIMAGRAIN CEREALS RESEARCH CANADA	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		LAR19-22198	2024-10-25	
Wheat	Fierce	LIMAGRAIN CEREALS RESEARCH CANADA	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		LAR20-25760	2024-10-25	
Wheat	Flame	LIMAGRAIN CEREALS RESEARCH CANADA	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		LAR20-25463	2024-10-25	
Wheat	OAC Vega	UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH	Regional Registration	ON		OAC18-SRW-01	2024-11-08	
Wheat	CDC Bandit	UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN	National Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		15FOR36	2025-03-28	
Wheat	Ungava	SEMICAN INTERNATIONAL (SEED)	National Registration	QC		21SH03	2025-03-28	
Wheat	Eema	UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, FACULTY OF AGRICULTURAL, LIFE & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	Regional Registration	BC. AB, SK, MB		BW5100, ENTRY 56 WBWB 2019, UAW15073*F6SSD29	2025-04-11	
Wheat	CDC Warburg	UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		HY2152; HY13.031.060	2025-04-25	
Wheat	Aurea	SOLLIO AGRICULTURE	Regional Registration	QC		C1M24526, CFB2107, KW 1631-20	2025-04-25	
Wheat	Sasha	SEMICAN INTERNATIONAL (SEED)	Regional Registration	QC		21SW04	2025-04-25	
Wheat	AAC Atea	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	Regional Registration	QC		ECSW244, 09-NC-49-1	2025-05-09	
Wheat	AAC Nantic	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	Regional Registration	QC		ECSW237, 09-NC-12-4	2025-05-09	
Wheat	Baba	UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, FACULTY OF AGRICULTURAL, LIFE & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		PT799, Entry 16 ORGBYT 2019, UAW14101*F7MBK08	2025-05-30	
Wheat	UA Brynn	UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, FACULTY OF AGRICULTURAL, LIFE & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		HY2161, Entry 51 HYWB 2021	2025-06-06	
Wheat	AAC Rivers	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		BW1143	2025-06-06	
Wheat	AAC Ahead	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		BW1141	2025-06-06	
Wheat	WPB Banff	SECAN ASSOCIATION	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		GP266, WPB 16SW005-03	2025-06-27	
Wheat	WPB Canmore	SECAN ASSOCIATION	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		GP267, WPB 16SW911-07	2025-06-27	
Wheat	AAC Raymond	OFFICE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (AAFC)	Regional Registration	BC, AB, SK, MB		SWS484	2025-07-11	
Wheat	2027-08-23	2027-08-24	2027-08-25	2027-08-26	2027-08-27	2027-08-28	2027-08-29	2027-08-30

2025 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.

TOTAL COMMERCIAL ACRES BY CROP TYPE:

ALBERTA, BC, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA

	ACRES	HECTARES
CANOLA	19,352,128	7,831,382
WHEAT	16,347,417	6,615,441
AMBER DURUM	5,869,116	2,375,103
BARLEY	4,480,749	1,813,261
LENTILS	3,907,120	1,581,126
PEAS	3,091,001	1,250,860
OATS	1,672,479	676,815
SOYBEANS	1,496,153	605,460
CORN	629,920	254,915
CHICKPEAS	446,811	180,815
FLAXSEED	443,779	179,588
MUSTARD	311,520	126,065
CANARY SEED	265,444	107,419
BEANS	257,195	104,081
RYE	250,275	101,281
SUNFLOWER	67,034	27,127
FABABEANS	53,367	21,596
PEA BEANS	48,352	19,567
TRITICALE	40,333	16,322
BUCKWHEAT	2,001	810
Total	**59,032,193**	**23,889,034**

SPECIFIED VARIETIES DESIGNATED TO OFFICIAL CLASSES:

ALBERTA, BC, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA

		ACRES
WHEAT	CWRS	13,851,690
	CPS	707,156
	CWSWS	320,721
	CNHR	260,116
	CWRW	242,561
	CWSP	171,919
	CWHWS	19,747
	CWES	622
AMBER DURUM	CWAD	5,360,286
BARLEY	CW_2_ROW_MALTING	2,050,742
	CW_2_ROW_FOOD	39,858
	CW_6_ROW_MALTING	38,222
	CW_2_ROW_HULLESS_FOOD	1,089
	CW_2_ROW_MALTING_HULLESS	77
Total		**23,064,806**

2025 INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES:

ALBERTA, BC, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA

		ACRES
WHEAT	CGC DESIGNATED VARIETIES	15,574,532
	NOT SPECIFIED & NON DESIGNATED	772,885
AMBER DURUM	CGC DESIGNATED VARIETIES	5,360,286
	NOT SPECIFIED & NON DESIGNATED	508,830
BARLEY	CGC DESIGNATED VARIETIES	2,129,988
	NOT SPECIFIED & NON DESIGNATED	2,350,761
Total		**26,697,281**

PROVINCIAL ACREAGES BY GRAIN - 2025
INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES: % BY PROVINCE

	B.C.		ALTA.		SASK.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
CANOLA	107,704		5,157,743	9	11,076,738	19	3,009,944	5	19,352,128	33
WHEAT	88,033		5,735,288	10	7,524,087	13	3,000,009	5	16,347,417	28
AMBER DURUM			1,107,607	2	4,739,392	8	22,117		5,869,116	10
BARLEY	29,042		2,518,674	4	1,643,369	3	289,664		4,480,749	8
LENTILS			525,362	1	3,381,758	6			3,907,120	7
PEAS			1,246,708	2	1,654,247	3	190,046		3,091,001	5
OATS	73,836		382,054	1	764,809	1	451,780	1	1,672,479	3
SOYBEANS			541		31,533		1,464,079	2	1,496,153	3
CORN			32,252		2,167		595,501	1	629,920	1
CHICKPEAS			47,795		399,016	1			446,811	1
FLAXSEED			41,608		375,378	1	26,793		443,779	1
MUSTARD			93,272		217,040		1,208		311,520	1
CANARY SEED			1,704		259,820		3,920		265,444	
BEANS			59,685		8,768		188,742		257,195	
RYE	611		52,711		65,361		131,592		250,275	
SUNFLOWER			990				66,044		67,034	
FABABEANS			33,236		17,524		2,607		53,367	
PEA BEANS	27,311						21,041		48,352	
TRITICALE			29,029		8,732		2,572		40,333	
BUCKWHEAT							2,001		2,001	

Saskatchewan Data - source: Sask Crop Insurance
Alberta Data - source: Alberta Ag Financial Services Corp.
Manitoba Data - source: Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation
British Columbia Data - source: BC Crop Insurance

WHEAT BY CLASS:
2025 INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES

	B.C.		ALTA.		SASK.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
CWRS	71,781		4,553,152	22	6,452,345	31	2,774,412	13	13,851,690	66
CWAD			1,106,895	5	4,231,274	20	22,117		5,360,286	26
CPS	5,814		551,858	3	113,514	1	35,970		707,156	3
CWSWS			223,538	1	97,183				320,721	2
CNHR			91,047		24,532		144,537	1	260,116	1
CWRW	1,022		155,997	1	46,385		39,157		242,561	1
CWSP	2,345		104,485	1	62,903		2,186		171,919	1
CWHWS			6,634		13,113				19,747	
CWES							622		622	
Total	**80,962**		**6,793,606**	**32**	**11,041,249**	**53**	**3,019,001**	**14**	**20,934,818**	**100**

Saskatchewan Data – source: Sask Crop Insurance
Alberta Data – source: Alberta Ag Financial Services Corp.
Manitoba Data – source: Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation
British Columbia Data – source: BC Crop Insurance

WHEAT VARIETIES NON-DESIGNATED AND NOT SPECIFIED: 2025 INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES

	B.C.		ALTA.		SASK.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
NOT SPECIFIED	6,177		2,945		1,216,454	95	3,125		1,228,701	96
FOREFRONT			34,467	3					34,467	3
CDC IMBUE			8,403	1					8,403	1
OAC AMBER					2,584				2,584	
PELISSIER					2,079				2,079	
CS RECOIL			2,023						2,023	
SINTON					1,113				1,113	
KWS ALDERON	894								894	
CDC CONVERT			580						580	
SWS496			503						503	
HY 2161			146						146	
DT2046			132						132	
07FORW21			90						90	
Total	**7,071**	**1**	**49,289**	**4**	**1,222,230**	**95**	**3,125**		**1,281,715**	**100**

Saskatchewan Data – source: Sask Crop Insurance
Alberta Data – source: Alberta Ag Financial Services Corp.
Manitoba Data – source: Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation
British Columbia Data – source: BC Crop Insurance
NON DESIGNATED – varieties not in the current Canadian Grain Commission list of designated varieties.
NOT SPECIFIED – variety name was not provided.

CPSR WHEAT:
INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

	B.C.		ALTA.		SASK.		MAN.		TOTAL	
CPSR	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
AAC PENHOLD	1,592		284,757	40	38,160	5	6,268	1	330,777	47
ACCELERATE	2,625		57,454	8	23,994	3	19,418	3	103,491	15
AAC GOODWIN			65,440	9			3,118		68,558	10
CDC REIGN			46,166	7	4,265	1			50,431	7
5700PR	607		39,524	6	5,093	1			45,224	6
AAC RIMBEY			14,086	2	18,351	3	1,200		33,637	5
AAC FORAY	990		5,260	1	17,421	2			23,671	3
AAC WESTLOCK			11,756	2					11,756	2
SY ROWYN			1,855		1,496		5,966	1	9,317	1
AAC CAMROSE			7,640	1					7,640	1
SY RORKE			1,559		4,734	1			6,293	1
AAC CROSSFIELD			5,345	1					5,345	1
AAC ENTICE			3,482						3,482	
AAC RYLEY			3,222						3,222	
CDC TERRAIN			1,154						1,154	
5701PR			1,143						1,143	
AAC PERFORM			981						981	
SY985			749						749	
AAC TENACIOUS			285						285	
Total	**5,814**	**1**	**551,858**	**78**	**113,514**	**16**	**35,970**	**5**	**707,156**	**100**

Saskatchewan Data – source: Sask Crop Insurance
Alberta Data – source: Alberta Ag Financial Services Corp.
Manitoba Data – source: Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation
British Columbia Data – source: BC Crop Insurance

CWRS WHEAT: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CWRS	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
AAC BRANDON	13,568		1,128,399	8	1,160,543	8	803,438	6	3,105,948	22
AAC WHEATLAND	4,135		816,444	6	1,137,351	8	415,430	3	2,373,360	17
AAC STARBUCK			23,164		1,267,186	9	560,192	4	1,850,542	13
AAC VIEWFIELD	12,743		626,859	5	678,347	5	175,110	1	1,493,059	11
AAC HOCKLEY			482,572	3	444,219	3	269,718	2	1,196,509	9
AAC HODGE	1,704		106,556	1	501,897	4	44,414		654,571	5
AAC ELIE			283,231	2	76,599	1	40,760		400,590	3
AAC BROADACRES	40		115,659	1	168,285	1	28,220		312,204	2
SY MANNESS			29,489		11,127		265,407	2	306,023	2
CDC LANDMARK			58,555		210,504	2	7,616		276,675	2
AAC REDBERRY	5,754		130,490	1	96,831	1	31,946		265,021	2
AAC LEROY			19,078		83,057	1	28,919		131,054	1
CDC GO	9,645		91,158	1	566		2,086		103,455	1
AAC ALIDA			3,074		93,915	1			96,989	1
STETTLER	3,811		90,470	1	2,022				96,303	1
CARBERRY			19,753		46,124		5,066		70,943	1
AAC RUSSELL			10,019		53,480				63,499	
CDC PLENTIFUL			21,280		38,693		658		60,631	
CDC PILAR CLP-LUS			57,819		2,111				59,930	
CDC HUGHES			9,330		46,672		1,005		57,007	
CDC ABOUND	490		52,744		2,597				55,831	
BOLLES			11,120		8,424		35,916		55,460	
CDC SILAS			35,317		15,204				50,521	
CARDALE			1,070		32,840		15,185		49,095	
CDC ENVY	827		33,985		7,459		6,345		48,616	
AAC CAMERON			320		47,563		657		48,540	
CDC ORTONA			32,833		12,219		1,426		46,478	
AAC TISDALE	8,091		5,767		19,506		2,186		35,550	
CDC UTMOST			18,523		16,689				35,212	
CDC STANLEY			16,581		14,330		593		31,504	
AAC REDSTAR	4,843		25,564						30,407	
CDC ADAMANT			21,910		5,751				27,661	
GLENN			4,628		18,049		4,559		27,236	
CDC SUCCESSION CLPLUS	875		8,625		16,958				26,458	
THORSBY			20,456						20,456	
AC BARRIE			3,094		13,834		3,160		20,088	
SY GABBRO			11,555		1,763		5,344		18,662	
CDC TITANIUM			3,147		15,421				18,568	
AAC WESTKING	225		9,899		5,552		2,746		18,422	
AAC CONNERY			11,959		4,090				16,049	
SY CAST			6,239		6,644		1,648		14,531	
PARATA	1,754		9,681		1,756				13,191	
SY TORACH			87		4,879		7,834		12,800	
GO EARLY			12,239						12,239	
TRACKER			11,526						11,526	
SUPERB			5,272		4,886				10,158	
AAC JATHARIA					10,051				10,051	
CDC SKRUSH			5,294		3,996				9,290	
SHAW			380		7,903				8,283	
AC SPLENDOR			5,422		980		598		7,000	
GOODEVE			939		5,302				6,241	
ELLERSLIE			4,243		1,975				6,218	
AC INTREPID	1,892		2,374		1,774				6,040	
CDC IMAGINE			3,863		770				4,633	
AAC STOUGHTON			1,805		2,813				4,618	
AAC OAKMAN			4,234						4,234	
CDC TEAL			1,234				2,940		4,174	
AAC MAGNET			2,840		1,296				4,136	
SY CROSSITE			3,994						3,994	
AAC PREVAIL			120		3,786				3,906	
JAKE	295		3,602						3,897	
WASKADA			227		3,002				3,229	
CDC VR MORRIS					2,586		440		3,026	
CDC BRADWELL			430		2,548				2,978	
WR859 CL					2,815				2,815	
AC CADILLAC			1,853				653		2,506	
5604HR CL	1,089		1,008						2,097	
AC ELSA			1,209		740				1,949	
REDNET			1,751						1,751	
CDC BOUNTY			569		1,179				1,748	
AAC SPIKE			428				1,055		1,483	
SY OBSIDIAN			1,381						1,381	
AAC WALSH			1,367						1,367	
AAC BAILEY			1,207						1,207	
AAC WARMAN			708		480				1,188	
PRODIGY			651		503				1,154	
DAYBREAK							1,142		1,142	
LAURA			426		536				962	
SY BRAWN					811				811	
JOURNEY			604						604	
SY DONALD					556				556	
5500HR			460						460	
CDC ALSASK			295						295	
AAC W1876			162						162	
5601HR			155						155	
ROBLIN			118						118	
ZEALAND			110						110	
FLAME			77						77	
PALISADE			70						70	
DONALDA			2						2	
Total	**71,781**	**1**	**4,553,152**	**33**	**6,452,345**	**47**	**2,774,412**	**20**	**13,851,690**	**100**

Saskatchewan Data – source: Sask Crop Insurance
Alberta Data – source: Alberta Ag Financial Services Corp.
Manitoba Data – source: Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation
British Columbia Data – source: BC Crop Insurance

CWAD WHEAT:
INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CWAD	ALBERTA ACRES	%	SASKATCHEWAN ACRES	%	MANITOBA ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
CDC DEFY	7,719		935,650	17	7,272		950,641	18
TRANSCEND	96,275	2	842,187	16	1,010		939,472	18
AAC STRONGHOLD	525,140	10	221,082	4	1,827		748,049	14
CDC PRECISION	27,568	1	362,718	7			390,286	7
AAC GRAINLAND	104,077	2	263,096	5			367,173	7
BRIGADE	36,158	1	183,348	3	1,027		220,533	4
AAC WEYBURN	29,225	1	168,123	3			197,348	4
CDC ALLOY	44,301	1	152,140	3			196,441	4
AAC DONLOW	29,253	1	157,750	3			187,003	3
AAC SPITFIRE	18,119		162,698	3			180,817	3
CDC FLARE	27,518	1	117,082	2			144,600	3
STRONGFIELD	44,269	1	97,645	2			141,914	3
AAC SCHRADER	31,287	1	96,845	2	8,305		136,437	3
CDC VANTTA	5,542		83,117	2	2,676		91,335	2
AAC GOLDNET	30,895	1	43,702	1			74,597	1
AAC CONGRESS	14,164		57,003	1			71,167	1
CDC FORTITUDE	13,818		38,401	1			52,219	1
AAC SUCCEED	7,612		37,363	1			44,975	1
CDC CREDENCE			33,466	1			33,466	1
CDC DYNAMIC	2,535		30,446	1			32,981	1
CDC VERONA	4,081		20,570				24,651	
COMMANDER			23,895				23,895	
AC NAVIGATOR			22,514				22,514	
CDC EVIDENT	504		15,199				15,703	
CDC COVERT	152		11,154				11,306	
KYLE	140		10,259				10,399	
AC AVONLEA	1,801		8,394				10,195	
AAC CURRENT			8,322				8,322	
ENTERPRISE			7,165				7,165	
AAC RAYMORE	3,526		3,035				6,561	
CDC CARBIDE			5,707				5,707	
CDC WISETON			2,535				2,535	
AAC CABRI			2,394				2,394	
AC MORSE			2,146				2,146	
CDC DESIRE			1,715				1,715	
EUROSTAR			1,518				1,518	
CDC VIVID	968						968	
AAC MARCHWELL			890				890	
AAC BRIGHAM	145						145	
AAC FRONTIER	103						103	
Total	**1,106,895**	**21**	**4,231,274**	**79**	**22,117**		**5,360,286**	**100**

Saskatchewan Data - source: Sask Crop Insurance
Alberta Data - source: Alberta Ag Financial Services Corp.
Manitoba Data - source: Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation
British Columbia Data - source: BC Crop Insurance

CWSWS WHEAT: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CWSWS	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
SADASH	118,943	37	47,225	15	166,168	52
AAC PARAMOUNT	55,682	17	11,513	4	67,195	21
AC ANDREW	26,051	8	38,445	12	64,496	20
AC CHIFFON	16,249	5			16,249	5
AAC GALORE	5,449	2			5,449	2
AC INDUS	1,074				1,074	
AC NANDA	90				90	
Total	**223,538**	**70**	**97,183**	**30**	**320,721**	**100**

Saskatchewan Data – source: Sask Crop Insurance
Alberta Data – source: Alberta Ag Financial Services Corp.
Manitoba Data – source: Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation
British Columbia Data – source: BC Crop Insurance

CNHR WHEAT:
INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CNHR	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
FALLER			12,507	5	100,079	38	112,586	43
AC FOREMOST	84,026	32					84,026	32
PROSPER					35,163	14	35,163	14
CONQUER			6,306	2			6,306	2
OSLO	5,285	2					5,285	2
HARVEST	90		1,942	1	2,196	1	4,228	2
SHELLY					3,964	2	3,964	2
VESPER			1,825	1			1,825	1
AC DOMAIN					1,504	1	1,504	1
LILLIAN			1,348	1			1,348	1
COLUMBUS	262		604		451		1,317	1
AAC REDWATER	381				594		975	
MUCHMORE	645						645	
5605HR CL					586		586	
NEEPAWA	200						200	
AC CRYSTAL	140						140	
PARK	18						18	
Total	**91,047**	**35**	**24,532**	**9**	**144,537**	**56**	**260,116**	**100**

Saskatchewan Data – source: Sask Crop Insurance
Alberta Data – source: Alberta Ag Financial Services Corp.
Manitoba Data – source: Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation
British Columbia Data – source: BC Crop Insurance

CWRW WHEAT: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CWRW	B.C.		ALTA.		SASK.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
AAC WILDFIRE	985		102,529	42	17,011	7	16,305	7	136,830	56
AAC COLDFRONT			29,489	12	8,731	4	1,993	1	40,213	17
AAC GOLDRUSH			493		12,653	5	2,782	1	15,928	7
AAC VORTEX							9,301	4	9,301	4
MOATS			2,229	1	5,623	2			7,852	3
AAC NETWORK			6,969	3					6,969	3
EMERSON			185		921		5,220	2	6,326	3
AAC ELEVATE	37		5,610	2					5,647	2
AAC OVERDRIVE			2,061	1			2,539	1	4,600	2
CDC BUTEO			1,020		1,446	1	1,017		3,483	1
AAC GATEWAY			3,475	1					3,475	1
AC READYMADE			748						748	
NORSTAR			685						685	
CDC OSPREY			504						504	
Total	**1,022**		**155,997**	**64**	**46,385**	**19**	**39,157**	**16**	**242,561**	**100**

Saskatchewan Data – source: Sask Crop Insurance
Alberta Data – source: Alberta Ag Financial Services Corp.
Manitoba Data – source: Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation
British Columbia Data – source: BC Crop Insurance

CWSP WHEAT: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CWSP	B.C.		ALTA.		SASK.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
AAC AWESOME			43,235	25	14,864	9			58,099	34
PASTEUR			16,690	10	21,747	13	1,058	1	39,495	23
SPARROW	1,500	1	9,151	5	23,215	14			33,866	20
ALDERON			22,472	13					22,472	13
ALOTTA			8,753	5	1,299	1	1,128	1	11,180	7
PINTAIL	845		2,748	2					3,593	2
AAC ICEFIELD			999	1	1,015	1			2,014	1
WPB WHISTLER					763				763	
CDC HARRIER			200						200	
SY087			157						157	
CDC FALCON			80						80	
Total	**2,345**	**1**	**104,485**	**61**	**62,903**	**37**	**2,186**	**1**	**171,919**	**100**

Saskatchewan Data – source: Sask Crop Insurance
Alberta Data – source: Alberta Ag Financial Services Corp.
Manitoba Data – source: Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation
British Columbia Data – source: BC Crop Insurance

CWHWS WHEAT: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CWHWS	ALTA.		SASK.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
AAC ICEBERG	2,267	11	4,964	25	7,231	37
AAC CIRRUS	549	3	6,496	33	7,045	36
AAC WHITEHEAD	2,559	13	1,213	6	3,772	19
SNOWBIRD	729	4			729	4
AAC WHITEFOX	160	1	440	2	600	3
WHITEHAWK	370	2			370	2
Total	**6,634**	**34**	**13,113**	**66**	**19,747**	**100**

Saskatchewan Data – source: Sask Crop Insurance
Alberta Data – source: Alberta Ag Financial Services Corp.
Manitoba Data – source: Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation
British Columbia Data – source: BC Crop Insurance

CWES WHEAT: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

CWES	MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
CDN BISON	622	100	622	100
Total	**622**	**100**	**622**	**100**

Saskatchewan Data – source: Sask Crop Insurance
Alberta Data – source: Alberta Ag Financial Services Corp.
Manitoba Data – source: Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation
British Columbia Data – source: BC Crop Insurance

BARLEY: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

BARLEY	B.C.		ALTA.		SASK.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
AAC SYNERGY	1,686		276,519	13	435,645	20	30,385	1	744,235	35
SIRISH	5,243		281,180	13	6,834				293,257	14
CDC COPELAND	1,642		143,711	7	135,336	6	2,053		282,742	13
AAC CONNECT	5,745		47,726	2	158,899	7	32,884	2	245,254	12
CDC CHURCHILL			119,178	6	68,599	3	13,045	1	200,822	9
CDC FRASER			90,633	4	90,863	4	5,137		186,633	9
CANMORE			37,483	2			2,375		39,858	2
LEGACY			5,479		25,332	1	994		31,805	1
AC METCALFE	762		10,635	1	11,670	1	963		24,030	1
CDC COPPER	1,226		14,887	1	1,980		1,138		19,231	1
BILL COORS 100			15,696	1					15,696	1
CDC GOLDSTAR					8,604				8,604	
CDC BOW			5,702						5,702	
NEWDALE			1,196		2,190		964		4,350	
BENTLEY			3,738						3,738	
SY STANZA			3,673						3,673	
CERVEZA			1,327		2,123				3,450	
CELEBRATION			96		1,020		2,055		3,171	
AB BREWNET			2,754						2,754	
HARRINGTON			425		1,334				1,759	
TRADITION							1,660		1,660	
TORBELLINO			1,332						1,332	
AAC PRAIRIE			1,037						1,037	
AB DRAM			993						993	
CDC MEREDITH			850						850	
CDC RATTAN					765				765	
CDC ANDERSON			700						700	
CDC YORKTON			310						310	
MERIT 16			300						300	
CDC KINDERSLEY			300						300	

BARLEY	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
CDC BATTLE-FORD			296						296	
LACEY			280						280	
CDC HILOSE			249						249	
CDC CLEAR			77						77	
CDC MARLINA			75						75	
Total	**16,304**	**1**	**1,068,837**	**50**	**951,194**	**45**	**93,653**	**4**	**2,129,988**	**100**

Saskatchewan Data – source: Sask Crop Insurance
Alberta Data – source: Alberta Ag Financial Services Corp.
Manitoba Data – source: Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation
British Columbia Data – source: BC Crop Insurance

BARLEY VARIETIES NOT SPECIFIED AND NON DESIGNATED: 2025 INSURED COMMERIAL ACRES

BARLEY	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
CDC AUSTENSON	5,172		272,357	12	217,286	9	97,111	4	591,926	25
ESMA	293		260,477	11	10,927		24,896	1	296,593	13
NOT SPECIFIED	608		958		183,633	8	5,086		190,285	8
BRAHMA	1,740		164,319	7	3,171				169,230	7
ALTORADO			118,746	5	23,972	1	1,983		144,701	6
CDC DURANGO			47,197	2	44,251	2	15,029	1	106,477	5
CDC MAVERICK	1,037		36,201	2	66,297	3	2,305		105,840	5
CONLON			58,308	2	6,842		24,876	1	90,026	4
OREANA			69,563	3	5,905				75,468	3
CHAMPION			51,223	2	9,886		578		61,687	3
CLAYMORE			26,362	1	27,319	1	7,246		60,927	3
AB ADVANTAGE	205		24,202	1	28,214	1	4,823		57,444	2
KWS KELLIE	1,166		55,299	2					56,465	2
CDC RENEGADE	450		22,488	1	24,491	1	1,120		48,549	2
XENA			40,164	2	3,134				43,298	2
AB PRIME			34,630	1					34,630	1
CDC COWBOY	852		17,908	1	12,856	1			31,616	1
AB CATTLELAC			19,261	1	6,244		4,365		29,870	1
CDC COALITION			27,692	1					27,692	1
AB HAGUE			18,382	1	7,911				26,293	1
AB WRANGLER	185		15,547	1	3,327				19,059	1
AC SIRIUS			11,672	1					11,672	1
AAC LARIAT			9,160						9,160	
AB TOFIELD			6,383		706				7,089	
RICHER							6,593		6,593	
PONOKA			4,804						4,804	
ALSTON			4,270						4,270	
SEEBE			4,079						4,079	
CDC TREY			3,428						3,428	
GADSBY			3,393						3,393	
CDC MCGWIRE			623		1,908				2,531	
AB STANDSWELL			2,366						2,366	
CDC STRATUS			2,247						2,247	
AC ALBRIGHT	1,030		220		845				2,095	
FALCON			2,056						2,056	
AMISK			1,453						1,453	
AC ROSSER					1,251				1,251	
AC LACOMBE			1,250						1,250	
CDC THOMPSON			1,217						1,217	
STANDER			1,105						1,105	
AB MAXIMIZER			1,039						1,039	
CDC DOLLY			573		421				994	
RGT PLANET			883						883	
STOCKFORD					837				837	
DESPERADO			652						652	
EXCEL			612						612	
STETSON					541				541	
SUNDRE			532						532	
VIVAR			480						480	
CDC FREEDOM			405						405	
CONDOR			395						395	
AC RANGER			336						336	
MANLEY			332						332	
CONRAD			320						320	
CHIGWELL			316						316	
CDC AURORA NIJO			280						280	
CDC EARL			180						180	
LG DIABLO			170						170	
CDC MINDON			160						160	
AC HARPER			150						150	
CANTU			130						130	
CDC HELGASON			122						122	
BLACK			116						116	
CDC BOLD			113						113	
TROCHU			110						110	
BUSBY			96						96	
AC OXBOW			95						95	
FB22816			75						75	
LEDUC			59						59	
FAIRFIELD			48						48	
B1602			35						35	
TR20661			8						8	
CDC HARNESS			5						5	
Total	**12,738**	**1**	**1,449,837**	**62**	**692,175**	**29**	**196,011**	**8**	**2,350,761**	**100**

Saskatchewan Data – source: Sask Crop Insurance
Alberta Data – source: Alberta Ag Financial Services Corp.
Manitoba Data – source: Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation
British Columbia Data – source: BC Crop Insurance

OATS:
INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

OATS	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
AC MORGAN	30,389	2	202,140	12	84,032	5	2,374		318,935	19
CS CAMDEN	141		36,569	2	175,897	11	63,528	4	276,135	17
CDC ARBORG	16,122	1	45,960	3	173,044	10	22,881	1	258,007	15
SUMMIT					29,319	2	141,783	8	171,102	10
CDC ANSON	311		5,161		50,034	3	107,418	6	162,924	10
CDC ENDURE	988		9,000	1	55,059	3	43,048	3	108,095	6
NOT SPECIFIED	590		928		81,941	5	7,751		91,210	5
AAC DOUGLAS	810		899		7,776		33,389	2	42,874	3
AC MUSTANG	21,804	1	11,340	1	2,230				35,374	2
CDC HAYMAKER	724		15,107	1	13,265	1	3,535		32,631	2
TRIACTOR					29,057	2			29,057	2
CDC SO-I	259		9,407	1	11,814	1	5,113		26,593	2
CDC RUFFIAN			842		14,302	1			15,144	1
ORE3542M	305		5,621		3,562		4,862		14,350	1
CDC NASSER			10,737	1	3,339				14,076	1
DERBY			8,689	1	2,109		760		11,558	1

OATS	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
CDC BALER			5,043		2,916		549		8,508	1
SOURIS					2,145		6,086		8,231	
CDC DANCER					6,699				6,699	
CDC MORRISON					4,608		1,715		6,323	
LEGGETT					2,460		1,545		4,005	
ORE3541M			787		747		1,575		3,109	
CDC MINSTREL			800		2,202				3,002	
CALIBRE			1,629		1,158				2,787	
WALDERN	225		2,398						2,623	
PINNACLE					1,346		959		2,305	
CDC ORRIN					2,239				2,239	
GRIZZLY			1,625						1,625	
KALIO							1,430		1,430	
KYRON	1,168								1,168	
AC JUNIPER			1,161						1,161	
CDC BOYER			11		1,059				1,070	
ORE LEVEL48							919		919	
CDC BIG BROWN			405		450				855	
ORE BOOST			710						710	
CASCADE			599						599	
CDC BYER			587						587	
HAYWIRE							560		560	
AAC WESLEY			444						444	
ORE RUMINATOR			420						420	
AC MURPHY			400						400	
ORE BIRTHDAY SUIT			373						373	
CANMORE			322						322	
OT6036			305						305	
LU			252						252	
NAVARO			235						235	
VICTORY			200						200	
AC ASSINIBOIA			171						171	
NIAGARA			160						160	
FOOTHILL			105						105	
CDC NORSEMAN			101						101	
AC MEDALLION			100						100	
CDC SEABISCUIT			84						84	
CDC HANK			79						79	
JASPER			75						75	
CDC PACER			55						55	
AAC FEDAK			18						18	
Total	**73,836**	**4**	**382,054**	**23**	**764,809**	**46**	**451,780**	**27**	**1,672,479**	**100**

RYE:
INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

RYE	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
HAZLET			10,161	4	33,171	13	53,809	22	97,141	39
KWS TREBIANO			602		5,279	2	23,376	9	29,257	12
NOT SPECIFIED	111		195		19,044	8	9,344	4	28,694	11
KWS RECEPTOR			4,036	2			21,374	9	25,410	10
KWS SERAFINO	15		16,397	7	585				16,997	7
SU PERFORMER							7,891	3	7,891	3
KWS BONO	485		2,846	1			3,706	1	7,037	3
DANKO			680				4,699	2	5,379	2
PRIMA			1,378	1	563		2,461	1	4,402	2
SU COSSANI			4,313	2					4,313	2
DAKOTA			624		3,598	1			4,222	2
KWS PERFORMER			3,552	1					3,552	1
KWS AVIATOR			2,703	1					2,703	1
RECEPTOR KWS					2,696	1			2,696	1
KWS DANIELLO			1,498	1			756		2,254	1
KWS SANDOR							1,435	1	1,435	1
MUSKETEER			1,346	1					1,346	1
PUMA							1,018		1,018	

RYE	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
KWS GATANO							990		990	
BRASETTO			85				733		818	
KWS PROPOWER			753						753	
AC RIFLE			740						740	
PERFORMER SU					425				425	
GUTTINO			235						235	
AC REMINGTON			200						200	
STELLAR 4GL			160						160	
SU PERSPECTIV			119						119	
KODIAK			88						88	
Total	**611**		**52,711**	**21**	**65,361**	**26**	**131,592**	**53**	**250,275**	**100**

TRITICALE: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

TRITICALE	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL. ACRES	%
NOT SPECIFIED	598	1	6,335	16	1,019	3	7,952	20
AAC DELIGHT	2,599	6	714	2			3,313	8
BUNKER	2,303	6	875	2			3,178	8
TADEUS	2,937	7					2,937	7
AB STAMPEDER	2,718	7					2,718	7
GAINER	2,283	6					2,283	6
TAZA	2,192	5					2,192	5
PRONGHORN	2,089	5					2,089	5
AB SUNBEAM	2,060	5					2,060	5
TYNDAL	1,236	3	408	1			1,644	4
BOBCAT	558	1			823	2	1,381	3
FRIDGE	554	1			730	2	1,284	3
SURGE	1,166	3					1,166	3
LUOMA	1,135	3					1,135	3
SUNRAY	1,131	3					1,131	3
FLEX 719	852	2					852	2
BANJO	415	1	400	1			815	2
AB PROVIDER	805	2					805	2
AB BRONCO	410	1					410	1
GUNNER	335	1					335	1
PIKA	136						136	
AC ALTA	127						127	
METZGER	124						124	
737629091	120						120	
BREVIS	60						60	
T301	38						38	
AB SNOWCAT	34						34	
AC ULTIMA	14						14	
Total	**29,029**	**72**	**8,732**	**22**	**2,572**	**6**	**40,333**	**100**

OILSEED, PULSE AND MINOR GRAINS - 2025 INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES: BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA

	B.C. ACRES	%	ALTA. ACRES	%	SASK. ACRES	%	MAN. ACRES	%	TOTAL ACRES	%
CANOLA/ RAPESEED	107,704	80	5,157,743	71	11,076,738	64	3,009,944	54	19,352,128	64
LENTILS			525,362	7	3,381,758	19			3,907,120	13
PEAS			1,246,708	17	1,654,247	10	190,046	3	3,091,001	10
SOYBEANS			541		31,533		1,464,079	26	1,496,153	5
CORN			32,252		2,167		595,501	11	629,920	2
CHICKPEAS			47,795	1	399,016	2			446,811	2
FLAXSEED			41,608	1	375,378	2	26,793	1	443,779	2
MUSTARD			93,272	1	217,040	1	1,208		311,520	1
CANARY SEED			1,704		259,820	2	3,920		265,444	1

	B.C.		ALTA.		SASK.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
BEANS			59,685	1	8,768		188,742	3	257,195	1
SUNFLOWER			990				66,044	1	67,034	
FABABEANS			33,236	1	17,524		2,607		53,367	
PEA BEANS	27,311	20					21,041		48,352	
BUCKWHEAT							2,001		2,001	
Total	**135,014**	**100**	**7,240,896**	**100**	**17,423,989**	**100**	**5,571,926**	**100**	**30,371,825**	**100**

BEANS:
NSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

	ALBERTA		SASKATCHE-WAN		MANITOBA		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
VIBRANT			1,923	22	45,999	24	47,922	19
WINDBREAKER	494	1			31,471	17	31,965	12
MYSTIC	114				31,735	17	31,849	12
CDC BLACKSTRAP	301	1	2,310	26	16,400	9	19,011	7
ISLAND	15,897	27					15,897	6
ECLIPSE					15,745	8	15,745	6
BLACK TAILS	68				15,194	8	15,262	6
SV6139GR					11,193	6	11,193	4
AAC Y073	9,611	16					9,611	4
AAC WHITEHORSE	9,319	16					9,319	4
NOT SPECIFIED	54		4,535	52	3,387	2	7,976	3
PINK PANTHER					5,772	3	5,772	2
RESOLUTE	4,775	8					4,775	2
COWBOY					4,644	2	4,644	2
AC BLACK DIAMOND	2,649	4					2,649	1
AC REDBOND	2,540	4					2,540	1
LYRA	2,528	4					2,528	1
CRIMSON					2,046	1	2,046	1
AAC PT600	1,768	3					1,768	1
OAC NAVABI					1,647	1	1,647	1
AAC WHITESTAR	1,500	3					1,500	1
RED HAWK					1,472	1	1,472	1
AAC Y012	1,460	2					1,460	1
GN ARIES					1,452	1	1,452	1
ETNA	1,134	2					1,134	
AAC BLACK DIAMOND 2	1,054	2					1,054	
AAC PT601	839	1					839	
CABERNET	765	1					765	
HIME	760	1					760	
RAMPART					585		585	
OAC FIRESTRIPE	504	1					504	
PT VIBRANT	439	1					439	
ARIES	420	1					420	
AAC Y015	350	1					350	
AC POLARIS	155						155	
AAC EXPEDITION	63						63	
CDC STARBURST	45						45	
NAVABI	20						20	
5979CBB-3-1	18						18	
XPT ONE	14						14	
STAVROS	14						14	
SVM TAYLOR CRAN-BERRY	13						13	
Total	**59,685**	**100**	**8,768**	**100**	**188,742**	**100**	**257,195**	**100**

BUCKWHEAT: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

	MANITOBA		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
MANCAN	1,133	57	1,133	57
KOMA	868	43	868	43
Total	**2,001**	**100**	**2,001**	**100**

CANARY SEED: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

	ALTA.		SASK.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
CDC LUMIO	911	53	76,171	29	1,720	44	78,802	30
KEET	605	36	63,624	24	690	18	64,919	24
NOT SPECIFIED			43,152	17			43,152	16
CANTATE			33,824	13	620	16	34,444	13
CDC CIBO			27,981	11			27,981	11
CDC CALVI			8,422	3			8,422	3
CDC TOGO			2,861	1			2,861	1
ELIAS			759		890	23	1,649	1
CDC MARIA			1,541	1			1,541	1
CDC BASTIA	188	11	865				1,053	
CANARIO			620				620	
Total	**1,704**	**100**	**259,820**	**100**	**3,920**	**100**	**265,444**	**100**

CANOLA/RAPESEED:
INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

	B.C.		ALTA.		SASK.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
L340PC	3,787	4	544,064	11	3,912,638	35	1,013,142	34	5,473,631	28
L356PC			155,171	3	838,096	8	610,317	20	1,603,584	8
NOT SPECIFIED	6,324	6	1,421		1,049,454	9	4,567		1,061,766	5
L345PC	11,358	11	295,844	6	395,328	4	36,357	1	738,887	4
L358HPC			79,833	2	465,919	4	165,540	6	711,292	4
L330PC	8,017	7	127,491	2	432,261	4	126,011	4	693,780	4
DK902TF	18,053	17	460,049	9	102,934	1	4,719		585,755	3
L343PC	1,200	1	330,801	6	145,648	1	20,877	1	498,526	3
L233P	220		52,563	1	320,049	3	97,864	3	470,696	2
P520L			81,185	2	305,073	3	49,099	2	435,357	2
L333PC	4,598	4	71,457	1	230,077	2	112,221	4	418,353	2
DK900TF	3,110	3	141,902	3	154,326	1	81,890	3	381,228	2
DK801LL			67,360	1	141,761	1	75,654	3	284,775	1
L350PC			58,801	1	169,614	2	37,456	1	265,871	1
DK800LL	229		52,159	1	138,080	1	58,983	2	249,451	1
P505MSL	1,063	1	78,047	2	125,219	1	29,300	1	233,629	1
P515G	2,267	2	66,861	1	134,396	1	23,763	1	227,288	1
DK401TL			139,059	3	46,047		39,856	1	224,962	1
BY 7204LL	1,373	1	30,636	1	141,555	1	33,798	1	207,362	1
CS4000 LL	3,366	3	94,770	2	73,168	1	29,811	1	201,115	1
PV 661 LCM	355		108,434	2	82,997	1	9,249		201,035	1
P516L	1,103	1	134,058	3	56,518	1	1,113		192,792	1
DK400TL	1,030	1	83,959	2	76,872	1	8,781		170,642	1
DK901TF			140,796	3	19,745		3,218		163,759	1
L341PC			111,358	2	39,689		4,995		156,042	1
P519L	489		98,501	2	44,776		879		144,645	1
B3018N			30,102	1	82,007	1	31,622	1	143,731	1

	B.C.		ALTA.		SASK.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
CS4100 LL	150		34,013	1	57,943	1	23,500	1	115,606	1
B3019			87,596	2	20,449		5,538		113,583	1
P511G	1,837	2	96,996	2	5,379		5,482		109,694	1
B3020			64,311	1	37,070		6,301		107,682	1
P510G	1,190	1	70,351	1	33,526		1,680		106,747	1
B4015	1,200	1	73,661	1	27,843		1,470		104,174	1
CS3300 TF			62,012	1	34,791		4,187		100,990	1
PV 781 TCM	2,646	2	39,011	1	51,779		5,116		98,552	1
44H44	2,499	2	82,201	2	11,709				96,409	1
B3901N			10,573		45,882		34,931	1	91,386	
BY 6217TF			28,438	1	49,136		13,368		90,942	
DK401TK					80,856	1			80,856	
LR354PC			24,172		43,018		11,682		78,872	
PV 681 LC	635	1	35,462	1	33,112		1,432		70,641	
CS2600 CR-T	2,140	2	63,880	1	1,423				67,443	
PV 881 OCM			60,822	1	1,895		1,265		63,982	
1028 RR			12,020		33,998		13,781		59,799	
V25-6T			19,448		33,183		3,078		55,709	
PV 280 CLC			7,683		33,957		13,858		55,498	
P1540L			16,876		25,332		12,608		54,816	
P508MCL	511		3,887		15,323		34,197	1	53,918	
BY 6214TF	853	1	37,531	1	12,077		1,068		51,529	
L234PC	645	1	32,689	1	14,855		3,195		51,384	
P1530G	170		30,157	1	16,397		4,530		51,254	
P617SL			26,369	1	14,962		9,560		50,891	
PV783TCN			48,645	1					48,645	
P612L	2,077	2	24,443		19,060				45,580	
B3016			37,924	1	7,568				45,492	
CS3000 TF			37,320	1	7,310				44,630	
PV783					43,768				43,768	
CP22T1C			36,712	1	5,369				42,081	
P509L	830	1	32,743	1	8,488				42,061	
CS3200 TF			19,584		18,648		2,837		41,069	
BY 6211 TF			1,944		38,816				40,760	
EVOLVE			7,154		28,861		3,838		39,853	
V25-3T			19,019		17,182				36,201	
45CM39			18,581		14,584		1,616		34,781	
B3010M	370		29,364	1	3,711		1,102		34,547	
DK903TF			8,801		16,478		2,365		27,644	
DKTFLL 21 SC			1,390		23,026		2,435		26,851	
P508CL					25,889				25,889	
45H42			4,017		20,006				24,023	
P514CL	641	1	5,053		17,913				23,607	
BY 6216TF	386		11,818		9,842		1,123		23,169	
BY 5125 CL			2,261		19,928				22,189	
P501L			9,495		11,919				21,414	
CP21L3C			5,771		11,556		3,090		20,417	
PV 761 TM			2,007		17,311		985		20,303	
L230			2,377		16,900				19,277	
L359HPC			1,459		16,525				17,984	
CP24L3C			9,982		2,967		3,779		16,728	
B3012			5,206		7,415		3,561		16,182	
45M35			2,609		13,220				15,829	
L258HPC			5,255		8,315		1,799		15,369	
PV 760 TM	1,171	1	5,997		6,071				13,239	
V25-5T			7,109		5,882				12,991	
L140P			1,618		8,007		3,086		12,711	
B3017N			2,674		4,330		5,535		12,539	
CP21T3P			3,785		2,091		4,623		10,499	
PV 783 TCN							10,331		10,331	
PV 782 TCN			4,825		5,051				9,876	
CS3100 TF			1,647		4,683		2,834		9,164	
B4970N			391		6,898		1,398		8,687	
P524G	850	1	7,360		450				8,660	
DKLL 83 SC			1,001		5,530		2,083		8,614	
BY 7102LL			5,097		3,120				8,217	
L357P			940		5,215		1,906		8,061	
CS 3300 TF	7,942	7							7,942	
PV 780 TC			4,401		2,960				7,361	
L130			230		4,581		1,885		6,696	
LR344PC					4,835		1,217		6,052	

	B.C.		ALTA.		SASK.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
NC527CRTF			4,045		1,812				5,857	
L255 PC			258		5,187				5,445	
BY 6211TF							5,016		5,016	
BY 6204 TF			3,077		1,906				4,983	
L135C			963		4,016				4,979	
BY 5125CL							4,815		4,815	
BY 7206LL	147		469		2,736		1,446		4,798	
3640					4,775				4,775	
401 HYOLA					4,530				4,530	
L150			269		2,781		1,421		4,471	
P502CL			287		3,214		962		4,463	
UA ALFAGOLD			4,414						4,414	
BY 6219TF			4,310						4,310	
P506ML			2,095		1,131		997		4,223	
PV 680 LC			1,729		2,165				3,894	
PV 540 G			60		2,628		1,083		3,771	
DKTFLL 22 CRSC			3,208		553				3,761	
B4021			3,676						3,676	
CS2700 CL	589	1	533		2,309				3,431	
CS2600 CRT					3,408				3,408	
UA COUNTY-GOLD	69		3,330						3,399	
CS2800 CL	1,440	1			1,914				3,354	
PV 660 LCM			948		2,404				3,352	
DKLL 81 BL			157		2,347		760		3,264	
V25-1T			420		2,582				3,002	
CS 2600 CR-T	3,002	3							3,002	
BY 6207 TF			2,240		708				2,948	
46A65			158		2,137		623		2,918	
PV 530 G			395		2,210				2,605	
45H52					2,563				2,563	
BY 5105 CL			2,145						2,145	
SYNERGY	25		952		1,132				2,109	
519 HYOLA RR					2,068				2,068	
46A76					2,046				2,046	
DKTF98 CR			1,996						1,996	
L156H			770				1,206		1,976	
L352C			130		1,811				1,941	
DKTF 99 SC			155		1,767				1,922	
5525 CL					585		1,301		1,886	
VT 510 G			490		1,287				1,777	
B3014			779		911				1,690	
45H37					1,657				1,657	
HYHEAR 3			255		1,401				1,656	
DKLL 82 SC			250		1,338				1,588	
7202LL BY					1,570				1,570	
5440					1,562				1,562	
CS 3200 TF	1,490	1							1,490	
2563							1,445		1,445	
3303 LL			1,401						1,401	
2673			1,350						1,350	
1918					1,344				1,344	
505 HYOLA RR					1,330				1,330	
45H44	1,277	1							1,277	
FORTUNE RR					1,263				1,263	
L241C			1,256						1,256	
DKL 34-55							1,225		1,225	
PV 581 GC			1,210						1,210	
DK900	1,184	1							1,184	
45H35					1,160				1,160	
B1030N			280		825				1,105	
75-65 RR			140		905				1,045	
CS 4015			988						988	
3010 M					987				987	
LBD612RR					960				960	

	B.C.		ALTA.		SASK.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
46H75					919				919	
PV280	905	1							905	
6074 RR			884						884	
HYHEAR 2			410		405				815	
3333 LG					785				785	
VR 9557 GS			720						720	
5020					683				683	
45A51							667		667	
2153							640		640	
L170S					635				635	
501					624				624	
V1030					621				621	
NX4-102 RR					610				610	
6090 RR					570				570	
SW WIZZARD			565						565	
34-55			549						549	
VT 530 G					540				540	
4187 RR			520						520	
CS 3100 TF	512								512	
UA BOUNTY-GOLD			481						481	
PV 200 CL			468						468	
DKTF 97 CRSC			409						409	
811 RR			373						373	
DKLL 84 CRSC			368						368	
PV 531 G			340						340	
11DL30318			305						305	
45H31			302						302	
41P55			290						290	
93H01 RR			275						275	
1012 RR			272						272	
45CS40			270						270	
1026 RR			260						260	
CS2000			250						250	
L154			240						240	
CS2500 CL	234								234	
5070			193						193	
458 RR			175						175	
6130 RR			158						158	
45H72			155						155	
4414 RR			152						152	
8571			150						150	
PV 591 GCS			145						145	
43 E03	145								145	
L252			125						125	
HYHEAR 1			125						125	
AC EXCEL			120						120	
73-65 RR			120						120	
B2030MN			112						112	
D3157C			88						88	
45H33			85						85	
L 601 P			82						82	
VT 500 G			80						80	
4424 RR			80						80	
NC155TF			80						80	
46H70			75						75	
DKTF 93 SC			70						70	
P607CL			69						69	
1024 RR			55						55	
74-54 RR			40						40	
PEACE			34						34	
B3011			30						30	
D3156M			28						28	
75-42 CR			25						25	
1020 RR			25						25	
4005F315-09			18						18	
71-45 RR			15						15	
4005F416-37			14						14	
4005F314-28			14						14	
CS25-8			10						10	
CP25T2C			10						10	
Total	**107,704**	**100**	**5,157,743**	**100**	**11,076,738**	**100**	**3,009,944**	**100**	**19,352,128**	**100**

CHICKPEAS:

INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

	ALTA.		SASK.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
CDC LEADER	3,490	7	157,697	40	161,187	36
CDC ORION	35,290	74	30,974	8	66,264	15
CDC PASQUA	4,413	9	44,217	11	48,630	11
CDC ORKNEY			42,853	11	42,853	10
NOT SPECIFIED			36,958	9	36,958	8
CDC LANCER			34,797	9	34,797	8
PEARL			21,132	5	21,132	5
CDC FRONTIER	40		15,084	4	15,124	3
AMIT (B 90)			9,205	2	9,205	2
CDC CONSUL	300	1	6,099	2	6,399	1
CDC ALMA	1,687	4			1,687	
CDC YUMA	1,147	2			1,147	
CDC PALMER	910	2			910	
CDC LUNA	320	1			320	
CDC EBONY	198				198	
Total	**47,795**	**100**	**399,016**	**100**	**446,811**	**100**

CORN:

INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

	ALTA.		SASK.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
DKC31-85RIB					52,593	9	52,593	8
P7822AM					47,972	8	47,972	8
DKC21-36RIB			942	43	43,656	7	44,598	7
P7211AM			1,225	57	36,426	6	37,651	6
DKC28-25RIB					36,517	6	36,517	6
P7389AM					35,627	6	35,627	6
NOT SPECIFIED	32,252	100			3,067	1	35,319	6
P72068AM					29,003	5	29,003	5
P7455R					27,088	5	27,088	4
TH6278 VT2P					21,806	4	21,806	3
TH6977 VT2P					21,430	4	21,430	3
MZ 1544DBR					18,571	3	18,571	3
P7211HR					15,497	3	15,497	2
PV 61276 RIB					14,727	2	14,727	2
P7844AM					12,245	2	12,245	2
P82288PCE					10,953	2	10,953	2
DKC32-49RIB					8,627	1	8,627	1
DKC35-29RIB VT2P					8,583	1	8,583	1
P82288AM					8,096	1	8,096	1
TH6072 VT2P					7,751	1	7,751	1

	ALTA.		SASK.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
DKC072-12RIB					7,339	1	7,339	1
DKC24-06RIB					7,079	1	7,079	1
TH6380 VT2P					6,769	1	6,769	1
TH6182 VT2P					6,504	1	6,504	1
P7822R					6,039	1	6,039	1
TH6474 VT2P					5,845	1	5,845	1
P7527AM					4,661	1	4,661	1
P7958AM					4,614	1	4,614	1
P74691PCE					4,174	1	4,174	1
P7574AM					4,111	1	4,111	1
TH6578 VT2P					3,982	1	3,982	1
A3979G2 RIB					3,645	1	3,645	1
NS 277					3,581	1	3,581	1
PV 61180 RIB					3,434	1	3,434	1
A4848G2 RIB					3,344	1	3,344	1
PV 60474RIB					3,181	1	3,181	1
DKC081-18RIB					3,010	1	3,010	
DKC33-37RIB					2,978	1	2,978	
MZ 1397DBR					2,632		2,632	
P8588AM					2,624		2,624	
A4494G2 RIB					2,548		2,548	
NS 271					2,453		2,453	
P6910AM					2,341		2,341	
255					2,332		2,332	
CP1440					2,308		2,308	
E49K32 R					2,257		2,257	
TH6370 VT2P					2,064		2,064	
P8294AM					2,000		2,000	
MZ 1688 DBR					1,977		1,977	
MZ 1231DBR					1,939		1,939	
DK221					1,828		1,828	
DKC36-48RIB					1,676		1,676	
MZ 2344DBR					1,582		1,582	
TH6185 VT2P					1,508		1,508	
PV 60371 RIB					1,502		1,502	
P3979					1,198		1,198	
P7202AM					1,183		1,183	
A4939G2 RIB					1,165		1,165	
MZ 2266DBR					1,130		1,130	
TH7681 VT2P					979		979	
PV 60273RIB					966		966	
P87040PCE					888		888	
TH 7578 VT2P RIB					857		857	
DKC074-82RIB					798		798	
TH6993 VT2P					787		787	
TH4386 HDRR					755		755	
P7332R					735		735	
932S					719		719	
P87040AM					697		697	
2288VT2P					678		678	
P8407AM					665		665	
TH6875 VT2P					665		665	
P7445R					540		540	
Total	**32,252**	**100**	**2,167**	**100**	**595,501**	**100**	**629,920**	**100**

FABABEANS: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

	ALTA.		SASK.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
SNOWBIRD	17,027	51	6,695	38			23,722	44
FABELLE	11,630	35	6,288	36	1,856	71	19,774	37
NOT SPECIFIED			2,407	14			2,407	5
219-16	2,094	6					2,094	4
NAVI	218	1	1,504	9			1,722	3
CDC 1142	116		630	4	751	29	1,497	3
DOSIS	1,163	4					1,163	2
CDC SNOWDROP	841	3					841	2
DL NEVADO	109						109	
HAMMER	30						30	
DL TESORO	8						8	
Total	**33,236**	**100**	**17,524**	**100**	**2,607**	**100**	**53,367**	**100**

FLAXSEED: INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

	ALTA.		SASK.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
CDC ROWLAND	17,380	42	114,368	30	8,585	32	140,333	32
CDC GLAS	7,338	18	75,032	20	4,528	17	86,898	20
NOT SPECIFIED			63,128	17			63,128	14
CDC SORREL	5,004	12	21,508	6	855	3	27,367	6
CDC BETHUNE	1,295	3	23,143	6			24,438	6
CDC DORADO	3,401	8	8,730	2			12,131	3
CDC NEELA	963	2	9,619	3	549	2	11,131	3
AAC BRAVO	525	1	6,735	2	2,245	8	9,505	2
OMEGA			9,315	2			9,315	2
CDC ESME					8,686	32	8,686	2
TOPAZ			6,543	2			6,543	1
WESTLIN 72			6,312	2			6,312	1
VT50	391	1	5,212	1			5,603	1
WESTLIN 60	922	2	4,417	1			5,339	1
CDC KERNEN	304	1	3,904	1	755	3	4,963	1
AAC BRIGHT			4,115	1			4,115	1
AAC MARVELOUS			3,668	1			3,668	1
CDC SANCTUARY	52		3,398	1			3,450	1
PRAIRIE SAPPHIRE	1,853	4	1,488				3,341	1
WESTLIN 71			2,112	1			2,112	
CDC PLAVA	1,240	3					1,240	
VIMY			1,176				1,176	
NORLIN	156		995				1,151	
NORMAN					590	2	590	
CDC GOLD			460				460	
HANLEY	280	1					280	
WESTLIN 70	126						126	
TAURUS	125						125	
PRAIRIE GRANDE	110						110	
AC EMERSON	95						95	
ESME	48						48	
Total	**41,608**	**100**	**375,378**	**100**	**26,793**	**100**	**443,779**	**100**

LENTILS:

INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

	ALTA.		SASK.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
CDC LIMA	155,721	30	317,696	9	473,417	12
CDC MAXIM	66,794	13	395,091	12	461,885	12
CDC PROCLAIM	91,131	17	304,146	9	395,277	10
CDC IMPULSE	40,307	8	331,664	10	371,971	10
NOT SPECIFIED	75		354,987	11	355,062	9
CDC GREENSTAR	50,157	10	274,415	8	324,572	8
CDC JIMINI	16,026	3	240,394	7	256,420	7
CDC SIMMIE	29,858	6	218,050	6	247,908	6
CDC IMVINCIBLE	4,509	1	181,375	5	185,884	5
CDC GREENLAND	2,695	1	154,662	5	157,357	4
CDC NIMBLE	17,314	3	132,890	4	150,204	4
ESTON	1,126		73,058	2	74,184	2
CDC GRIMM			66,625	2	66,625	2
CDC DAZIL	5,019	1	54,769	2	59,788	2
CDC KERMIT	4,822	1	53,332	2	58,154	1
CDC REDMOON	5,192	1	43,914	1	49,106	1
CDC IMPOWER	7,824	1	26,475	1	34,299	1
CDC IMPROVE	11,490	2	15,603		27,093	1
CDC PERIDOT	320		21,346	1	21,666	1
CRIMSON	3,748	1	16,245		19,993	1
LAIRD	2,670	1	14,799		17,469	
CDC IMPACT	593		15,560		16,153	
CDC VICEROY			16,042		16,042	
BELUGA			15,722		15,722	
CDC MARBLE	3,686	1	5,080		8,766	
CDC IMAX	2,441		6,300		8,741	
CDC IMPRESS			6,850		6,850	
CDC MONARCH			4,720		4,720	
CDC SB-4			4,065		4,065	
CDC IMPERIAL	155		3,062		3,217	
INDIANHEAD			2,636		2,636	
CDC BLAZE			2,029		2,029	
CDC ROULEAU			1,798		1,798	
CDC RICHLEA	636		981		1,617	
CDC REDBERRY			1,367		1,367	
CDC IMPALA	320		770		1,090	
CDC SOVEREIGN			945		945	
CDC 6964	367		530		897	
CDC IBERINA			685		685	
CDC KR-1			557		557	
CDC MILESTONE			523		523	
CDC KR-2	300				300	
CDC 7208	66				66	
Total	**525,362**	**100**	**3,381,758**	**100**	**3,907,120**	**100**

MUSTARD:

INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

	ALTA.		SASK.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
ANDANTE	52,302	56	60,064	28			112,366	36
CENTENNIAL BROWN	13,596	15	41,803	19			55,399	18
AAC YELLOW 80	13,110	14	34,644	16	580	48	48,334	16
NOT SPECIFIED	158		45,441	21	628	52	46,227	15
CUTLASS	2,990	3	21,827	10			24,817	8
AC PENNANT	5,344	6	4,279	2			9,623	3
FORGE	1,697	2	5,180	2			6,877	2
AAC BROWN 18	1,773	2	2,907	1			4,680	2
AAC ADAGIO	2,302	2					2,302	1
AAC ORIENTAL 200			895				895	
Total	**93,272**	**100**	**217,040**	**100**	**1,208**	**100**	**311,520**	**100**

PEA BEANS:

INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

	BC.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
T9905			16,874	80	16,874	35
AAC CARVER	9,350	34			9,350	19
CDC MEADOW	8,150	30			8,150	17
AAC ARGOSY			2,999	14	2,999	6
NOT SPECIFIED	2,425	9			2,425	5
CDC FOREST	1,656	6			1,656	3
CDC LIMERICK	1,322	5			1,322	3
AAC JULIUS	1,228	5			1,228	3
CDC AMARILLO	823	3			823	2
AAC SHOCK			630	3	630	1
AAC PROFIT	600	2			600	1
CS PROSTAR	567	2			567	1
T9903			538	3	538	1
CDC HICKIE	386	1			386	1
CDC HORIZON	335	1			335	1
AAC PEACE RIVER	186	1			186	
AAC BEYOND	179	1			179	
AAC BARHEAD	103				103	
Total	**27,311**	**100**	**21,041**	**100**	**48,352**	**100**

PEAS:

INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

	ALTA.		SASK.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
CDC MEADOW	327,316	26	233,780	14	3,066	2	564,162	18
AAC CARVER	323,429	26	131,460	8	40,316	21	495,205	16
NOT SPECIFIED	11,110	1	269,467	16	4,101	2	284,678	9
AAC CHROME	56,110	5	76,565	5	61,447	32	194,122	6
CDC FOREST	68,886	6	69,197	4	3,115	2	141,198	5
AAC ARDILL	66,110	5	73,060	4			139,170	5
CDC SPECTRUM	26,036	2	98,263	6			124,299	4
CDC INCA	25,401	2	90,196	5	966	1	116,563	4
AAC JULIUS	50,001	4	56,775	3	5,757	3	112,533	4
CDC LEWOCHKO	20,310	2	42,354	3	19,368	10	82,032	3
CDC HICKIE	13,575	1	49,425	3	12,567	7	75,567	2
CDC LIMERICK	32,224	3	40,675	2	1,321	1	74,220	2
CDC AMARILLO	12,877	1	55,323	3	2,240	1	70,440	2
CDC CANARY	44,178	4	23,077	1			67,255	2
CDC MOSAIC	6,685	1	47,091	3			53,776	2
CDC SPRUCE	15,992	1	34,421	2	2,026	1	52,439	2
AAC PROFIT	17,358	1	21,010	1	4,394	2	42,762	1
CDC BLAZER	1,327		36,007	2	1,280	1	38,614	1
CDC SAFFRON	25,760	2	7,977				33,737	1
CDC TOLLEFSON	2,879		25,708	2	1,796	1	30,383	1
CDC ACER	7,812	1	21,788	1	775		30,375	1
CDC RAEZER	7,162	1	21,903	1			29,065	1
CDC CITRINE	8,097	1	11,155	1	2,332	1	21,584	1
CDC GOLDEN	1,424		18,591	1			20,015	1
AAC ABERDEEN	4,255		10,483	1	1,670	1	16,408	1
CDC STRIKER	5,582		10,680	1			16,262	1
CDC GREENWATER			15,764	1			15,764	1
PS BOOST	2,537				10,007	5	12,544	
CDC RIDER			11,230	1			11,230	
LN4228	9,378	1					9,378	
4010	2,310		3,496		2,940	2	8,746	
AAC LACOMBE	5,612		2,515				8,127	
CDC PATRICK	800		6,696				7,496	
AAC BEYOND	5,313		1,768				7,081	
AAC DELHI	1,871				5,162	3	7,033	
ABARTH			4,523		2,429	1	6,952	
THUNDERBIRD	6,743	1					6,743	
BOOST PS			6,469				6,469	
AAC LISCARD	6,023						6,023	
ECLIPSE			5,577				5,577	
FAIRWAY			5,535				5,535	
AAC PLANET	4,795						4,795	
CROMA			3,492		971	1	4,463	
CARNEVAL	3,040		576				3,616	
CDC TREASURE	1,766		1,827				3,593	
CDC HUSKIE	2,227		646				2,873	
DS-ADMIRAL	602		2,093				2,695	
PROFI	964		811				1,775	
GARDE	292		1,199				1,491	
CDC CENTENNIAL	1,454						1,454	
ESPACE	690		687				1,377	
YELLOWHEAD			1,345				1,345	
AAC BARRHEAD	1,255						1,255	
CDC BOUNDLESS	1,247						1,247	
CDC DAKOTA	895						895	
DELTA			797				797	
CDC PLUTO	784						784	
CDC HORIZON	772						772	
PROSTAR CS			770				770	
TUDOR	500						500	
CDC HORNET	447						447	
CDC TETRIS	405						405	
CANSTAR	310						310	
CANOE	215						215	
AAC COMFORT	185						185	
BANNER	184						184	
DL LACROSS	170						170	
PEARL	170						170	
COOPER	160						160	
AGASSIZ	149						149	
CARRERA	140						140	
CDC PROSPER	115						115	
RELIANCE	74						74	
CDC 5791-9	72						72	
SHERWOOD	71						71	
PASSION	65						65	
AAC TRAKALO	10						10	
Total	**1,246,708**	**100**	**1,654,247**	**100**	**190,046**	**100**	**3,091,001**	**100**

SOYBEANS:

INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

	ALTA.		SASK.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
DKB006-80					269,713	18	269,713	18
S001-D8X			2,937	9	95,074	6	98,011	7
S003-R5X			1,473	5	83,742	6	85,215	6
NSC HOLLAND RR2X					71,041	5	71,041	5
S007-A2XS					67,855	5	67,855	5
P004Z87E			2,369	8	62,216	4	64,585	4
DKB002-32			3,401	11	60,495	4	63,896	4
NOT SPECIFIED			3,512	11	39,441	3	42,953	3
P008Z25E					42,825	3	42,825	3
MERINO R2X					41,284	3	41,284	3
P007A68E					38,528	3	38,528	3
P003Z08E	381	70	722	2	31,311	2	32,414	2
YOUNG R2X					29,606	2	29,606	2
NSC HOMEWOOD					26,535	2	26,535	2
NSC WARREN RR			5,882	19	16,282	1	22,164	1
TH 87003 R2X					21,975	2	21,975	1
BY DENO XT					20,144	1	20,144	1
TH82005 R2X					19,746	1	19,746	1
PV 22S002 R2X			1,700	5	17,583	1	19,283	1
NSC WINKLER RR2X					18,371	1	18,371	1
NSC ARDEN RR2X					18,194	1	18,194	1

	ALTA.		SASK.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
TH 81007 R2XN					15,750	1	15,750	1
S007-Y4					14,270	1	14,270	1
MAO R2X					13,511	1	13,511	1
P009Z94E					13,121	1	13,121	1
HART R2X					13,014	1	13,014	1
SI 00323XT					12,771	1	12,771	1
DKB0008-87 RR2X					12,671	1	12,671	1
OSLO XF					11,688	1	11,688	1
SI 00321XT					10,984	1	10,984	1
S0009-J5X					10,854	1	10,854	1
DKB008-48					10,391	1	10,391	1
PS 0027 RR					9,057	1	9,057	1
DKB007-91XF					9,027	1	9,027	1
SI 00623XT					8,873	1	8,873	1
LS 0036RR					8,566	1	8,566	1
SI 007XTN					8,138	1	8,138	1
ABACA					7,673	1	7,673	1
B0024EE					7,635	1	7,635	1
DKB001-07					6,511		6,511	
RYNO R2X					6,463		6,463	
SI 00421XT					6,314		6,314	
HANA					5,949		5,949	
DKB0008-87			1,196	4	4,687		5,883	
TH85003XF					5,606		5,606	
BOURKE R2X					5,510		5,510	
NSC DAUPHIN RR2X					5,203		5,203	
BRIGGS R2X					5,149		5,149	
SI 00723XFN					5,093		5,093	
TH83004X					4,882		4,882	
KOA					4,531		4,531	
PV 25S005 R2X					4,389		4,389	
P002A42E					4,332		4,332	
LISKA					4,270		4,270	
KUDO R2X					4,250		4,250	
CP000621WPX					3,977		3,977	
AKRAS R2			1,835	6	2,063		3,898	
OAC PRUDENCE					3,751		3,751	
PV 16S004 R2X					3,384		3,384	
CP00523WPX					3,277		3,277	
DKB001-07 RR2X			3,169	10			3,169	
S29-R5X					2,966		2,966	
P9007					2,959		2,959	
BY ROBSON XT					2,794		2,794	
P003A97X RR2X			500	2	2,262		2,762	
DKB008-81					2,676		2,676	
MEDALLION					2,584		2,584	
PV S0009X84					2,493		2,493	
PV S007XF55					2,270		2,270	
ROSSER					2,207		2,207	
SI 001XTN					2,067		2,067	
P006A37X					1,951		1,951	
TH74007E					1,838		1,838	
SI 00620XTN					1,765		1,765	
GECKO R2X			625	2	1,082		1,707	
P9008					1,696		1,696	
B0045EE					1,674		1,674	
XB0007C19R					1,646		1,646	
TH 88005 R2X					1,614		1,614	
ELMO E3					1,609		1,609	
MELO XF					1,608		1,608	
REYNOLDS					1,525		1,525	
B0044EE					1,522		1,522	
AMIRANI R2					1,478		1,478	
BY NEBO XT					1,467		1,467	
P005A27X					1,397		1,397	
P007Z82E					1,314		1,314	
P002T04R					1,257		1,257	
CP00123WPX					1,257		1,257	
DKB004-04					1,249		1,249	
DUFFERIN					1,232		1,232	
PV 24S0008 R2X					1,199		1,199	
BY RAINIER XT					1,136		1,136	
TH84002X					1,104		1,104	
DKB005-52					1,057		1,057	
TH 87000 R2X					1,002		1,002	
BADGER R2X					966		966	
S00-W3			939	3			939	
ACCORD					937		937	
BY HECTOR XT					896		896	
S003-B8XF					893		893	
ALOUETTE R2X					886		886	
P0009A28E					865		865	
T2007					827		827	
MAHONY R2					818		818	
MAYA					795		795	
BARKER R2X					782		782	
MAKO R2X					780		780	
TH82008XF					724		724	
CP001WPRX					717		717	
P9004					697		697	
PS 0055 R2					694		694	
90B11					667		667	
DKB006-99			660	2			660	
DKB009-96					632			
PV S0007X74			613	2			613	
PV 22S002R2X	160	30					160	
Total	**541**	**100**	**31,533**	**100**	**1,464,079**	**100**	**1,496,153**	**100**

SUNFLOWER:

INSURED COMMERCIAL ACRES, DESIGNATED VARIETIES

	ALTA.		MAN.		TOTAL	
	ACRES	%	ACRES	%	ACRES	%
P63HE501	314	32	14,860	23	15,174	23
P63HE920			7,775	12	7,775	12
N4HM354			7,624	12	7,624	11
CP455E			5,876	9	5,876	9
P63ME80			4,738	7	4,738	7
PANTHER DMR	135	14	4,422	7	4,557	7
CHS RH 112			4,050	6	4,050	6
P63HE60			3,824	6	3,824	6
CP432E			3,795	6	3,795	6
TALON			3,350	5	3,350	5
PANTHER			2,337	4	2,337	3
P63M80			2,322	4	2,322	3
6946			1,071	2	1,071	2
N4H205 E	239	24			239	
63A21	174	18			174	
N4H302 E	128	13			128	
Total	**990**	**100**	**66,044**	**100**	**67,034**	**100**

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, 2025. 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 2025. 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 2025. 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

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AAC MEADOWVIEW							
DSV Northstar Ltd.	Neepawa	204-476-5241				C	
AC BRADOR							
DSV Northstar Ltd.	Neepawa	204-476-5241				C	
ALGONQUIN							
AITKEN'S ALFALFA SEEDS	EYEBROW	306-759-7700				C	
NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS (CANADA) (FORAGES)	CARROT RIVER	306-768-3335				C	
CM SEEDS	CARROT RIVER	306-768-8565				C	
JC FORAGE FARMS INC	MELVILLE	306-607-9128				C	
TRIMAR FARMS LTD.	ARBORFIELD	306-812-8414				C	
MAJESTIC							
CM SEEDS	CARROT RIVER	306-768-8565				C	
MATRIX							
INTERLAKE FORAGE SEEDS LTD. (MB)	FISHER BRANCH	204-372-6920				C	
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

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AAC BECKETT							
TOMTENE SEED FARM	BIRCH HILLS	306-749-3447		F			
AAC CONNECT							
CAY SEEDS	KINISTINO	306-864-3696			R		
SEED SOURCE INC.	ARCHERWILL	306-323-4402				C	
YAUCK SEED FARM LTD.	GOVAN	306-725-7429	S	F		C	
BERSCHEID BROTHERS SEEDS	LAKE LENORE	306-368-2602				C	
CM SEEDS	CARROT RIVER	306-768-8565				C	
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235				C	**
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666				C	
GREENLEAF SEED LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-4261			R	C	
HETLAND SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-874-5694				C	
HYNDMAN SEED FARMS LTD.	BALCARRES	306-331-8168				C	
LUNG SEEDS LTD.	LAKE LENORE	306-368-2414	S		R		
LUNG SEEDS LTD.	LAKE LENORE	306-368-2414				C	
MIDLAND SEED FARMS INC.	KUROKI	306-327-7270			R	C	
TEZ SEEDS INC.	ELROSE	306-378-7785				C	
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352				C	
AAC LARIAT							
JE-JO FARMS LTD.	GLASLYN	306-342-7789			R		
AAC PRAIRIE							
SEED SOURCE INC.	ARCHERWILL	306-323-4402		F			
AAC SYNERGY							
B4 SEEDS	MELFORT	306-921-9424			R		
CAY SEEDS	KINISTINO	306-864-3696				C	
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475				C	
NEXGEN SEEDS LTD	SWIFT CURRENT	306-741-6198				C	
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244				C	
VAN BURCK SEEDS LTD.	STAR CITY	306-863-4377			R	C	
ARDELL SEEDS LTD.	VANSCOY	306-668-4415	S	F			
BERSCHEID BROTHERS SEEDS	LAKE LENORE	306-368-2602				C	
CHARABIN SEED FARM	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-445-2939			R		
FREDERICK SEEDS	WATSON	306-287-3977				C	
GREENLEAF SEED LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-4261			R		
GREGOIRE SEED FARMS LTD.	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-441-7005			R		**
GREGOIRE SEED FARMS LTD.	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-441-7005				C	
HANMER SEEDS LTD.	GOVAN	306-725-7512				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				C	
LAKESIDE SEEDS	WYNYARD	306-554-2078	S		R		
MIDLAND SEED FARMS INC.	KUROKI	306-327-7270			R		
SAYERS SEED CLEANING LTD	DELMAS	306-481-7686				C	
WEBSTER SEED FARM	WELWYN	306-435-7148				C	
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352				C	**
AB ADVANTAGE							
DR HUBER FARMS LTD.	LANDIS	306-658-4200			R		**
DR HUBER FARMS LTD.	LANDIS	306-658-4200				C	
ARDELL SEEDS LTD.	VANSCOY	306-668-4415			R		
AB CATTLELAC							
BODNARYK FAMILY FARM	RHEIN	306-273-4263				C	
AB HAGUE							
SAYERS SEED CLEANING LTD	DELMAS	306-481-7686				C	
AB TOFIELD							
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666				C	
CDC ARMSTRONG							
TOMTENE SEED FARM	BIRCH HILLS	306-749-3447			R		
CDC AUSTENSON							
ENNIS SEEDS	GLENAVON	306-736-7466				C	
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244				C	
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244				C	**
VAN BURCK SEEDS LTD.	STAR CITY	306-863-4377			R		
WILFING FARMS LTD	MEADOW LAKE	306-236-7797			R	C	
SEIDLE SEED FARM	MEDSTEAD	306-883-7102		F			**

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CDC CHURCHILL							
TERRE BONNE SEED FARM LTD.	MELFORT	306-921-8594				C	**
BODNARYK FAMILY FARM	RHEIN	306-273-4263				C	
CAY SEEDS	KINISTINO	306-864-3696				C	
TROWELL, LARRY & NATHAN	Saltcoats	306-744-2687			R		
YOUZWA, DONALD	NIPAWIN	306-862-7678				C	
ARDELL SEEDS LTD.	VANSCOY	306-668-4415			R		
BERSCHEID BROTHERS SEEDS	LAKE LENORE	306-368-2602		F	R		
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD.	KAMSACK	306-542-4235			R		**
FREDERICK SEEDS	WATSON	306-287-3977				C	
GREGOIRE SEED FARMS LTD.	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-441-7005		F		C	**
GREGOIRE SEED FARMS LTD.	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-441-7005			R		**
HETLAND SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-874-5694				C	
JE-JO FARMS LTD.	GLASLYN	306-342-7789				C	
LLSEEDS.CA	LUMSDEN	306-540-5995				C	
MARCOTTE SEEDS	KINISTINO	306-864-7559			R		
MEDERNACH FARMS LTD.	CUDWORTH	306-256-3991				C	
PRAIRIEVIEW SEEDS	WADENA	306-338-8811				C	
RUGG SEED FARM	ELSTOW	306-221-9024				C	
STARLOTTE SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-380-6216				C	
TEZ SEEDS INC.	ELROSE	306-378-7785				C	
THOMS SEEDS	BRUNO	306-231-7892				C	
WAKEFIELD SEEDS	MAIDSTONE	780-872-2394	S			C	
WEBSTER SEED FARM	WELWYN	306-435-7148				C	
CDC COPELAND							
G & G EDMUNDS FARMS LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-8686				C	
ESKDALE ACRES INC.	LEROSS	306-795-7208	S	F			
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244		F			**
G&R SEEDS	OSLER	306-222-2967			R		**
HETLAND SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-874-5694		F			
RUGG SEED FARM	ELSTOW	306-221-9024			R		
CDC DURANGO							
ENNIS SEEDS	GLENAVON	306-736-7466			R		
FILARCZUK FARMS	ITUNA	306-795-5262				C	
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475			R		
HEAVIN SEED FARMS	MELFORT	306-921-6440				C	
NEXGEN SEEDS LTD	SWIFT CURRENT	306-741-6198				C	
G&R KERBER FARMS LTD	ROSTHERN	306-232-4474			R		
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244			R		
SEED SOURCE INC.	ARCHERWILL	306-323-4402				C	
VAN BURCK SEEDS LTD.	STAR CITY	306-863-4377	S	F	R		
WILFING FARMS LTD	MEADOW LAKE	306-236-7797			R	C	
ARDELL SEEDS LTD.	VANSCOY	306-668-4415	S	F	R		
CORRECTION LINE SEEDS	CEYLON	306-869-5423				C	
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235			R		**
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235			R		
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666			R		
FREDERICK SEEDS	WATSON	306-287-3977				C	
HETLAND SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-874-5694			R		**
HIGHWAY 6 SEEDS LTD	WATSON	306-287-7693				C	
KEMPER SEEDS LTD	FULDA	306-231-7450				C	
MANNANAH SEEDS	STURGIS	306-547-7432			R		
MCDOUGALL ACRES FARMING CORPORATION	MOOSE JAW	306-693-3649	S	F	R	C	
MIDLAND SEED FARMS INC.	KUROKI	306-327-7270			R		
NAKONECHNY SEEDS	RUTHILDA	306-932-7771		F			
PENNER SEEDS	NORQUAY	306-594-7410			R		
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	S	F		C	
SEIDLE SEED FARM	MEDSTEAD	306-883-7102		F			**
SEIDLE SEED FARM	MEDSTEAD	306-883-7102			R	C	
TOMAN AGVENTURES INC.	GUERNSEY	306-365-8386				C	

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CDC FRASER							
TERRE BONNE SEED FARM LTD.	MELFORT	306-921-8594			R		**
TERRE BONNE SEED FARM LTD.	MELFORT	306-921-8594				C	**
CAY SEEDS	KINISTINO	306-864-3696				C	
FENTON SEED FARM LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-7543	S	F			
FILARCZUK FARMS	ITUNA	306-795-5262				C	
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244			R		**
TROWELL, LARRY & NATHAN	Saltcoats	306-744-2687			R		
ARDELL SEEDS LTD.	VANSCOY	306-668-4415	S	F		C	
EDWARDS FARM CO. LTD.	NOKOMIS	306-528-7809				C	
FREDERICK SEEDS	WATSON	306-287-3977				C	
HETLAND SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-874-5694				C	**
HIGHWAY 6 SEEDS LTD	WATSON	306-287-7693			R		
LAKESIDE SEEDS	WYNYARD	306-554-2078			R		
MEDERNACH FARMS LTD.	CUDWORTH	306-256-3991				C	
OLYNICK SEEDS	QUILL LAKE	306-338-8078			R		**
PRAIRIEVIEW SEEDS	WADENA	306-338-8811			R	C	
SEIDLE SEED FARM	MEDSTEAD	306-883-7102		F			**
SEIDLE SEED FARM	MEDSTEAD	306-883-7102			R		
STARLOTTE SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-380-6216	S	F	R		
CDC GOLDSTAR							
WYLIE FARMS LTD.	BIGGAR	306-948-6045			R	C	
FREDERICK SEEDS	WATSON	306-287-3977				C	
GREENLEAF SEED LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-4261				C	
TOMTENE SEED FARM	BIRCH HILLS	306-749-3447	S			C	
CDC HENRICK							
TOMTENE SEED FARM	BIRCH HILLS	306-749-3447		F			
CDC HILOSE							
TOMTENE SEED FARM	BIRCH HILLS	306-749-3447			R		
CDC MAVERICK							
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							
VAN BURCK SEEDS LTD.	STAR CITY	306-863-4377	S	F			
CDC PRISTINE (TWO ROW)							
TOMTENE SEED FARM	BIRCH HILLS	306-749-3447			R		
CDC RENEGADE							
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475	S	F	R	C	
ESKDALE ACRES INC.	LEROSS	306-795-7208				C	
G&R KERBER FARMS LTD	ROSTHERN	306-232-4474				C	
CORRECTION LINE SEEDS	CEYLON	306-869-5423				C	
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235			R		**
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235				C	
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666				C	
GIRODAT SEEDS LTD.	SHAUNAVON	306-297-7837				C	
WAKEFIELD SEEDS	MAIDSTONE	780-872-2394		F		C	
ESMA							
VAN BURCK SEEDS LTD.	STAR CITY	306-863-4377		F	R		
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666			R		**
MANNANAH SEEDS	STURGIS	306-547-7432			R		
LEGACY (SIX ROW)							
FENTON SEED FARM LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-7543			R		
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244				C	**
HETLAND SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-874-5694		F			**
HETLAND SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-874-5694			R		
SY STANZA							
VAN BURCK SEEDS LTD.	STAR CITY	306-863-4377	S	F	R		
SEED FARM 23 INC.	PORCUPINE PLAIN	306-814-7705			R		

BEANS

BEANS

CDC BLACKSTRAP							
E3 AG VENTURES	RIVERHURST	306-796-7393		F		C	
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666	S				

CDC WHITETRACK								
E3 AG VENTURES	RIVERHURST	306-796-7393				C		
BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL								
BRUCE								
INTERLAKE FORAGE SEEDS LTD. (MB)	FISHER BRANCH	204-372-6920				C		
BROMEGRASS								
FLEET								
THESEN VENTURES	CARROT RIVER	306-862-8030				C		
CANARY SEED								
CDC ALBA								
CONDIE SEED	Deer Valley	306-569-7333		F				
HERLE SEED FARM LTD.	WILKIE	306-843-7696		F				
LUNG SEEDS LTD.	LAKE LENORE	306-368-2414		F				
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352	S	F				
CDC CIBO								
HETLAND SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-874-5694				C	**	
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352			R		**	
CDC LUMIO								
CONDIE SEED	Deer Valley	306-569-7333				C		
GIZEN FARMS LTD.	PRELATE	306-628-8127	S	F				
CM SEEDS	CARROT RIVER	306-768-8565			R		**	
HERLE SEED FARM LTD.	WILKIE	306-843-7696			R		**	
LLSEEDS.CA	LUMSDEN	306-540-5995			R			
PETRUIC SEED COMPANY INC.	AVONLEA	306-868-2240	S	F				
SIMPSON FARMS JOINT VENTURE	MOOSE JAW	306-693-9402			R			
TEZ SEEDS INC.	ELROSE	306-378-7785				C		
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352	S	F		C		
WINNY SEEDS	ROSETOWN	306-831-6032				C		
CHICKPEA								
CDC CLIMAX								
ANTELOPE CREEK ENTERPRISES LTD	CENTRAL BUTTE	306-353-7556	S					
PRINTZ FAMILY SEEDS	GRAVELBOURG	306-380-7769	S	F				
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781	S	F				
GIRODAT SEEDS LTD.	SHAUNAVON	306-297-7837		F				
REISNER FARM LTD.	LIMERICK	306-642-8666	S	F				
CDC HARDY								
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781	S	F				
LLSEEDS.CA	LUMSDEN	306-540-5995	S		R			
PETRUIC SEED COMPANY INC.	AVONLEA	306-868-2240	S					
REISNER FARM LTD.	LIMERICK	306-642-8666	S	F				
SIMPSON FARMS JOINT VENTURE	MOOSE JAW	306-693-9402			R			
CDC LANCER								
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475	S	F	R			
PRINTZ FAMILY SEEDS	GRAVELBOURG	306-380-7769	S	F		C		
GIRODAT SEEDS LTD.	SHAUNAVON	306-297-7837				C		
PETRUIC SEED COMPANY INC.	AVONLEA	306-868-2240			R	C		
CDC LEADER								
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781	S	F	R	C	**	
CDC ORKNEY								
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475	S	F		C		
NEXGEN SEEDS LTD	SWIFT CURRENT	306-741-6198				C		
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781		F	R			
ARDELL SEEDS LTD.	VANSCOY	306-668-4415				C		
F&S FARMS LTD.	MOOSE JAW	306-759-7888			R			
LLSEEDS.CA	LUMSDEN	306-540-5995			R			
REISNER FARM LTD.	LIMERICK	306-642-8666		F	R	C		
TEZ SEEDS INC.	ELROSE	306-378-7785				C		
CDC PASQUA								
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475				C		
PRINTZ FAMILY SEEDS	GRAVELBOURG	306-380-7769	S	F		C		
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781	S	F	R	C		

	MCDOUGALL ACRES FARMING CORPORATION	MOOSE JAW	306-693-3649	S	F	R	C	
	REISNER FARM LTD.	LIMERICK	306-642-8666			R	C	
	SIMPSON FARMS JOINT VENTURE	MOOSE JAW	306-693-9402			R		
	CDC PEARL							
	SOUTHSIDE SEEDS	ROCKGLEN	306-476-7623			R		
	MCDOUGALL ACRES FARMING CORPORATION	MOOSE JAW	306-693-3649			R		
	CDC SUNSET (DESI)							
	MCDOUGALL ACRES FARMING CORPORATION	MOOSE JAW	306-693-3649	S	F			
FABA BAEN	**FABA BEAN**							
	219-16							
	WILLNER AGRI LTD.	DAVIDSON	306-567-7662			R		
	CDC 1089							
	SEED SOURCE INC.	ARCHERWILL	306-323-4402	S	F			
	VAN BURCK SEEDS LTD.	STAR CITY	306-863-4377	S	F	R		
	CORNERSTONE SEED	WELWYN	306-434-7436			R		
	CDC 1142							
	VAN BURCK SEEDS LTD.	STAR CITY	306-863-4377	S	F	R		
	WILFING FARMS LTD	MEADOW LAKE	306-236-7797			R		
	MC CARTHY SEED FARM	CORNING	306-736-3148				C	
	CDC 1310							
	DUTTON FARMS PARTNERSHIP	PAYNTON	306-441-6799		F			
	DOSIS							
	STARLOTTE SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-380-6216			R		
	FABELLE							
	CAY SEEDS	KINISTINO	306-864-3696	S	F	R		
	DUTTON FARMS PARTNERSHIP	PAYNTON	306-441-6799				C	
	STARLOTTE SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-380-6216	S	F	R	C	
	FUTURA							
	DUTTON FARMS PARTNERSHIP	PAYNTON	306-441-6799	S				
	NAVI							
	VAN BURCK SEEDS LTD.	STAR CITY	306-863-4377			R		
	SEED FARM 23 INC.	PORCUPINE PLAIN	306-814-7705				C	
FLAX	**FLAX**							
	AAC BRIGHT							
	FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475			R		
	OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244				C	
	VAN BURCK SEEDS LTD.	STAR CITY	306-863-4377			R	C	
	NAKONECHNY SEEDS	RUTHILDA	306-932-7771	S	F	R		
	TOMTENE SEED FARM	BIRCH HILLS	306-749-3447		F			
	AAC MARVELOUS							
	ESKDALE ACRES INC.	LEROSS	306-795-7208				C	
	GREGOIRE SEED FARMS LTD.	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-441-7005		F			
	KTS FARMS LTD.	LIMERICK	306-640-8882				C	
	SAYERS SEED CLEANING LTD	DELMAS	306-481-7686				C	
	CDC DORADO							
	HICKSEED LTD.	MOSSBANK	306-229-9517				C	
	CDC ESME							
	BODNARYK FAMILY FARM	RHEIN	306-273-4263			R		
	DUTTON FARMS PARTNERSHIP	PAYNTON	306-441-6799	S				
	RUGG SEED FARM	ELSTOW	306-221-9024			R		
	CDC GLAS (ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS APPLY)							
	TERRE BONNE SEED FARM LTD.	MELFORT	306-921-8594				C	* **
	OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244				C	* **
	OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244			R		*
	DUTTON FARMS PARTNERSHIP	PAYNTON	306-441-6799			R		*
	GAERTNER SEEDS	TISDALE	306-873-4936				C	*

GREGOIRE SEED FARMS LTD.	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-441-7005			R	C	*
HINDENBERG TITANIC FARMS INC.	CORNING	306-457-7310				C	*
LUNG SEEDS LTD.	LAKE LENORE	306-368-2414			R		*
RUGG SEED FARM	ELSTOW	306-221-9024				C	*
CDC KERNEN							
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244		F			**
TEBBUTT, GREGG & BLAKE D.	NIPAWIN	306-862-9730				C	
CDC NEELA							
SIMPSON FARMS JOINT VENTURE	MOOSE JAW	306-693-9402				C	
CDC ROWLAND							
R. & R. ALLAN FARMS	CORNING	306-736-7262				C	
SOUTHSIDE SEEDS	ROCKGLEN	306-476-7623				C	
ENNIS SEEDS	GLENAVON	306-736-7466				C	
FENTON SEED FARM LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-7543			R	C	
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475			R	C	
GREENSHIELDS, GRANT, CHARLOTTE, THOMAS & CALLIE	SEMANS	306-746-7336				C	
ESKDALE ACRES INC.	LEROSS	306-795-7208			R		
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244			R		**
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244			R		
TROWELL, LARRY & NATHAN	Saltcoats	306-744-2687	S	F	R		
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781			R	C	
WILLNER AGRI LTD.	DAVIDSON	306-567-7662			R		
ARDELL SEEDS LTD.	VANSCOY	306-668-4415			R		
BEAUTIFUL PLAIN FARM LTD.	YELLOW GRASS	306-861-2554				C	
BERSCHEID BROTHERS SEEDS	LAKE LENORE	306-368-2602			R		
BIG DOG SEEDS INC.	OXBOW	306-483-7738	S		R		
BLUMER SEED FARM	DINSMORE	306-460-7744				C	
CORRECTION LINE SEEDS	CEYLON	306-869-5423			R		
HANLEY FARMS	REGINA	306-539-3403	S			C	
HYNDMAN SEED FARMS LTD.	BALCARRES	306-331-8168			R	C	
LAFORGE FARMS LTD.	SWIFT CURRENT	306-773-0924				C	
LAKESIDE SEEDS	WYNYARD	306-554-2078			R		
MCDOUGALL ACRES FARMING CORPORATION	MOOSE JAW	306-693-3649				C	
NAKONECHNY SEEDS	RUTHILDA	306-932-7771	S	F		C	
CDC SORREL (ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS APPLY)							
WILLNER AGRI LTD.	DAVIDSON	306-567-7662			R		*
OMEGA							
TEZ SEEDS INC.	ELROSE	306-378-7785				C	

HEMP

ANGELO (DIOECIOUS)							
KD FRIESEN FARM CORP (SASKATCHEWAN)	LAIRD	604-607-4953				C	
BOUNTIFUL							
NAVGAEA CONSULTING INC	RM OF DUNDURN	306-713-8056		F			
FINOLA (DIOECIOUS)							
FRESH HEMP FOODS LTD. (FHF)	STE. AGATHE	204-823-2898				C	
HEMPNUT							
BENSON, THOMAS	REGINA	306-540-9339				C	

LENTIL

CDC 6928							
WINNY SEEDS	ROSETOWN	306-831-6032				C	
CDC 6930							
STARQUEST FARMS LTD.	HAZLET	306-741-6827	S	F			
CDC 6956							
SOUTHLINE AG SERVICES	CLIMAX	306-293-7525	S	F			
CDC 6964							
CONDIE SEED	Deer Valley	306-569-7333	S		R		
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475	S	F	R		

WYLIE FARMS LTD.	BIGGAR	306-948-6045			R		
LLSEEDS.CA	LUMSDEN	306-540-5995			R		
PETRUIC SEED COMPANY INC.	AVONLEA	306-868-2240			R		
SIMPSON FARMS JOINT VENTURE	MOOSE JAW	306-693-9402			R		
VEIKLE SEEDS LTD.	CUT KNIFE	306-480-2660			R		
CDC 7030							
STARQUEST FARMS LTD.	HAZLET	306-741-6827	S				
CDC 7208							
STARQUEST FARMS LTD.	HAZLET	306-741-6827	S				
ARDELL SEEDS LTD.	VANSCOY	306-668-4415	S	F			
PETRUIC SEED COMPANY INC.	AVONLEA	306-868-2240	S	F			
VEIKLE SEEDS LTD.	CUT KNIFE	306-480-2660		F			
CDC 7358							
PRINTZ FAMILY SEEDS	GRAVELBOURG	306-380-7769	S	F			
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781	S	F			
CDC 7757							
CONDIE SEED	Deer Valley	306-569-7333	S	F			
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475	S	F			
LLSEEDS.CA	LUMSDEN	306-540-5995	S				
REISNER FARM LTD.	LIMERICK	306-642-8666	S				
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352	S	F			
CDC GREENSTAR							
MOEN FARMS LTD	CABRI	306-587-7452				C	
CDC GRIMM							
CONDIE SEED	Deer Valley	306-569-7333				C	
SOUTHSIDE SEEDS	ROCKGLEN	306-476-7623			R		
GREENSHIELDS, GRANT, CHARLOTTE, THOMAS & CALLIE	SEMANS	306-746-7336	S				
HARLE, DOUG	REGINA	306-536-9953	S			C	
PRINTZ FAMILY SEEDS	GRAVELBOURG	306-380-7769	S	F	R	C	
ROBINSON, OREN A., MARLENE & WADE	LANDIS	306-658-4755	S	F			
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781	S	F	R	C	
WILLNER AGRI LTD.	DAVIDSON	306-567-7662	S	F			
LAFORGE FARMS LTD.	SWIFT CURRENT	306-773-0924				C	
MCDOUGALL ACRES FARMING CORPORATION	MOOSE JAW	306-693-3649			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			R	C	
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352	S	F	R	C	
CDC IMPULSE							
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475			R		
GIZEN FARMS LTD.	PRELATE	306-628-8127				C	
ROBINSON, OREN A., MARLENE & WADE	LANDIS	306-658-4755				C	
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781			R		**
WILLNER AGRI LTD.	DAVIDSON	306-567-7662				C	
CRASWELL SEEDS LTD.	STRASBOURG	306-270-9338			R		
NAKONECHNY SEEDS	RUTHILDA	306-932-7771		F			**
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352				C	**
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352		F			**
CDC JIMINI							
DENIS SEED FARMS	ST. DENIS	306-222-9689			R		
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475	S			C	
GIZEN FARMS LTD.	PRELATE	306-628-8127			R	C	
GREENSHIELDS, GRANT, CHARLOTTE, THOMAS & CALLIE	SEMANS	306-746-7336	S	F	R		
NEXGEN SEEDS LTD	SWIFT CURRENT	306-741-6198				C	
OSTAFIE, BRENDAN	CANORA	306-563-6244		F			
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781	S	F	R		
WYLIE FARMS LTD.	BIGGAR	306-948-6045				C	
ARDELL SEEDS LTD.	VANSCOY	306-668-4415	S	F	R		
CHARABIN SEED FARM	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-445-2939	S	F		C	

COVENANT GRAIN	HEPBURN	306-947-7720			R		
F&S FARMS LTD.	MOOSE JAW	306-759-7888				C	
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666				C	
HERLE SEED FARM LTD.	WILKIE	306-843-7696				C	
HICKSEED LTD.	MOSSBANK	306-229-9517				C	
PETRUIC SEED COMPANY INC.	AVONLEA	306-868-2240	S	F	R		
SIMPSON FARMS JOINT VENTURE	MOOSE JAW	306-693-9402			R		
TEZ SEEDS INC.	ELROSE	306-378-7785				C	
VEIKLE SEEDS LTD.	CUT KNIFE	306-480-2660		F			
WEBSTER SEED FARM	WELWYN	306-435-7148				C	
CDC KERMIT							
NAKONECHNY SEEDS	RUTHILDA	306-932-7771		F			**
CDC LIMA							
SOUTHSIDE SEEDS	ROCKGLEN	306-476-7623				C	
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475	S	F	R	C	
NEXGEN SEEDS LTD	SWIFT CURRENT	306-741-6198				C	
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781			R		
BLUMER SEED FARM	DINSMORE	306-460-7744				C	
CORRECTION LINE SEEDS	CEYLON	306-869-5423				C	
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666				C	
GERRY FARMS INC.	CREELMAN	306-457-7720			R	C	
LLSEEDS.CA	LUMSDEN	306-540-5995				C	
MCDOUGALL ACRES FARMING CORPORATION	MOOSE JAW	306-693-3649			R		
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352			R		**
WINNY SEEDS	ROSETOWN	306-831-6032				C	
CDC MARBLE							
GREENSHIELDS, GRANT, CHARLOTTE, THOMAS & CALLIE	SEMANS	306-746-7336	S	F	R		
YAUCK SEED FARM LTD.	GOVAN	306-725-7429	S		R		
NAKONECHNY SEEDS	RUTHILDA	306-932-7771				C	**
CDC MONARCH							
CONDIE SEED	Deer Valley	306-569-7333			R		
GREENSHIELDS, GRANT, CHARLOTTE, THOMAS & CALLIE	SEMANS	306-746-7336	S	F			
ANTELOPE CREEK ENTERPRISES LTD	CENTRAL BUTTE	306-353-7556			R		
WYLIE FARMS LTD.	BIGGAR	306-948-6045			R		
FOWLER SEEDS LTD.	CENTRAL BUTTE	306-796-7794			R		
GIRODAT SEEDS LTD.	SHAUNAVON	306-297-7837	S				
HANLEY FARMS	REGINA	306-539-3403				C	
MCDOUGALL ACRES FARMING CORPORATION	MOOSE JAW	306-693-3649			R		
MEADOW RIDGE ENTERPRISES LTD	SASKATOON	306-270-6627		F			
NAKONECHNY SEEDS	RUTHILDA	306-932-7771	S	F			
SIMPSON FARMS JOINT VENTURE	MOOSE JAW	306-693-9402			R		
CDC NIMBLE							
NEXGEN SEEDS LTD	SWIFT CURRENT	306-741-6198				C	
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781		F			**
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781			R		**
CHARABIN SEED FARM	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-445-2939				C	
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666				C	
SPRING CREEK ACRES	BREDENBURY	306-744-7722				C	
SUNDWALL SEED SERVICE	GOVAN	306-484-2010	S			C	
TOMAN AGVENTURES INC.	GUERNSEY	306-365-8386				C	
VEIKLE SEEDS LTD.	CUT KNIFE	306-480-2660		F			
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352			R	C	
CDC PERIDOT							
G&R KERBER FARMS LTD	ROSTHERN	306-232-4474			R		
YAUCK SEED FARM LTD.	GOVAN	306-725-7429			R		
NAKONECHNY SEEDS	RUTHILDA	306-932-7771	S	F			
CDC PROCLAIM							
FENTON SEED FARM LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-7543			R		
LLSEEDS.CA	LUMSDEN	306-540-5995				C	

CDC REDMOON								
BLUMER SEED FARM	DINSMORE	306-460-7744		F				
CDC SB-4								
SIMPSON FARMS JOINT VENTURE	MOOSE JAW	306-693-9402			R			
CDC SIMMIE								
FENTON SEED FARM LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-7543			R			**
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475			R			
HARLE, DOUG	REGINA	306-536-9953				C		
STOLL'S SEED BARN LTD.	SASKATOON	306-281-4966				C		**
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781		F				**
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781			R			**
WILLNER AGRI LTD.	DAVIDSON	306-567-7662			R			
WYLIE FARMS LTD.	BIGGAR	306-948-6045				C		
ARDELL SEEDS LTD.	VANSCOY	306-668-4415		F	R			
CRASWELL SEEDS LTD.	STRASBOURG	306-270-9338				C		
GIRODAT SEEDS LTD.	SHAUNAVON	306-297-7837			R			
GREENLEAF SEED LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-4261				C		
HERLE SEED FARM LTD.	WILKIE	306-843-7696			R			**
MCARTHUR AG VENTURES	WATROUS	306-230-9853				C		
NAKONECHNY SEEDS	RUTHILDA	306-932-7771		F				**
SIMPSON FARMS JOINT VENTURE	MOOSE JAW	306-693-9402		F				
INDIAN HEAD								
YAUCK SEED FARM LTD.	GOVAN	306-725-7429	S	F	R			
HICKSEED LTD.	MOSSBANK	306-229-9517				C		
NAKONECHNY SEEDS	RUTHILDA	306-932-7771	S	F				
LAL23-0011								
CONDIE SEED	Deer Valley	306-569-7333	S					
WYLIE FARMS LTD.	BIGGAR	306-948-6045	S					
ROUGEAUX								
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781	S					
LLSEEDS.CA	LUMSDEN	306-540-5995	S					
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352	S					
MUSTARD								
AAC ORIENTAL 200								
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475				C		
ANDANTE								
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475				C		
GREENSHIELDS, GRANT, CHARLOTTE, THOMAS & CALLIE	SEMANS	306-746-7336				C		
CENTENNIAL BROWN								
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475				C		
OATS								
AAC DOUGLAS								
FILARCZUK FARMS	ITUNA	306-795-5262				C		
TROWELL, LARRY & NATHAN	Saltcoats	306-744-2687				C		
MANNANAH SEEDS	STURGIS	306-547-7432				C		
PENNER SEEDS	NORQUAY	306-594-7410				C		
AAC FEDAK								
HEAVIN SEED FARMS	MELFORT	306-921-9324		F				
AAC FETCH								
BODNARYK FAMILY FARM	RHEIN	306-273-4263	S					
SEED SOURCE INC.	ARCHERWILL	306-323-4402	S					
AAC NEVILLE								
HEAVIN SEED FARMS	MELFORT	306-921-9324			R			
AC MORGAN								
TERRE BONNE SEED FARM LTD.	MELFORT	306-921-8594			R			**
TERRE BONNE SEED FARM LTD.	MELFORT	306-921-8594		F	R			
WILFING FARMS LTD	MEADOW LAKE	306-236-7797	S	F		C		
GAERTNER SEEDS	TISDALE	306-873-4936			R			**
MANNANAH SEEDS	STURGIS	306-547-7432			R			
PENNER SEEDS	NORQUAY	306-594-7410			R			
SEIDLE SEED FARM	MEDSTEAD	306-883-7102			R			**
SEIDLE SEED FARM	MEDSTEAD	306-883-7102		F		C		

AC MUSTANG							
HICKSEED LTD.	MOSSBANK	306-229-9517				C	
CDC ANSON							
TERRE BONNE SEED FARM LTD.	MELFORT	306-921-8594				C	
B4 SEEDS	MELFORT	306-921-9424				C	
CAY SEEDS	KINISTINO	306-864-3696			R		
CONDIE SEED	Deer Valley	306-569-7333			R		
FENTON SEED FARM LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-7543				C	
G&R KERBER FARMS LTD	ROSTHERN	306-232-4474				C	
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244			R		
SEED SOURCE INC.	ARCHERWILL	306-323-4402			R		
TEBBUTT, GREGG & BLAKE D.	NIPAWIN	306-862-9730				C	
TRAWIN SEEDS	MELFORT	306-752-4060			R		
VAN BURCK SEEDS LTD.	STAR CITY	306-863-4377	S	F			
WILFING FARMS LTD	MEADOW LAKE	306-236-7797			R		**
ARDELL SEEDS LTD.	VANSCOY	306-668-4415		F			
BERSCHEID BROTHERS SEEDS	LAKE LENORE	306-368-2602			R		
ESKDALE ACRES INC.	LEROSS	306-795-7208			R		
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235			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			R		**
HETLAND SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-874-5694				C	
LINDGREN SEEDS	NORQUAY	306-621-5979				C	
MCDOUGALL ACRES FARMING CORPORATION	MOOSE JAW	306-693-3649	S	F	R		
SAYERS SEED CLEANING LTD	DELMAS	306-481-7686				C	
SEED FARM 23 INC.	PORCUPINE PLAIN	306-814-7705				C	
SEIDLE SEED FARM	MEDSTEAD	306-883-7102			R	C	
TOMTENE SEED FARM	BIRCH HILLS	306-749-3447				C	
WINNY SEEDS	ROSETOWN	306-831-6032			R	C	
CDC ARBORG							
TERRE BONNE SEED FARM LTD.	MELFORT	306-921-8594				C	
CAY SEEDS	KINISTINO	306-864-3696				C	
CONDIE SEED	Deer Valley	306-569-7333				C	
FENTON SEED FARM LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-7543			R		
JONES, BRADLEY, WANDA, TENNILLE & JENNIFER	WADENA	306-338-2381		F	R	C	
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244				C	
TRAWIN SEEDS	MELFORT	306-752-4060			R		
VAN BURCK SEEDS LTD.	STAR CITY	306-863-4377			R		
ARDELL SEEDS LTD.	VANSCOY	306-668-4415	S	F	R		
BERSCHEID BROTHERS SEEDS	LAKE LENORE	306-368-2602				C	
CHARABIN SEED FARM	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-445-2939				C	
FREDERICK SEEDS	WATSON	306-287-3977			R	C	
LINDGREN SEEDS	NORQUAY	306-621-5979				C	
MCARTHUR AG VENTURES	WATROUS	306-230-9853				C	
MIDLAND SEED FARMS INC.	KUROKI	306-327-7270			R		
SEED FARM 23 INC.	PORCUPINE PLAIN	306-814-7705				C	
WAKEFIELD SEEDS	MAIDSTONE	780-872-2394				C	
CDC BALER							
TRAWIN SEEDS	MELFORT	306-752-4060				C	
CDC BYER							
JONES, BRADLEY, WANDA, TENNILLE & JENNIFER	WADENA	306-338-2381	S	F	R		
WILFING FARMS LTD	MEADOW LAKE	306-236-7797		F	R		
HIGHWAY 6 SEEDS LTD	WATSON	306-287-7693			R	C	
PENNER SEEDS	NORQUAY	306-594-7410			R		
CDC DANCER							
ESKDALE ACRES INC.	LEROSS	306-795-7208		F			

OATS

CDC ENDURE							
R. & R. ALLAN FARMS	CORNING	306-736-7262				C	
TERRE BONNE SEED FARM LTD.	MELFORT	306-921-8594				C	**
TERRE BONNE SEED FARM LTD.	MELFORT	306-921-8594			R		
BODNARYK FAMILY FARM	RHEIN	306-273-4263			R	C	
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244				C	
SEED SOURCE INC.	ARCHERWILL	306-323-4402				C	
BIG DOG SEEDS INC.	OXBOW	306-483-7738			R		
CORNERSTONE SEED	WELWYN	306-434-7436			R		
FREDERICK SEEDS	WATSON	306-287-3977			R	C	
GAERTNER SEEDS	TISDALE	306-873-4936			R		
GREENLEAF SEED LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-4261				C	
HETLAND SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-874-5694				C	**
MANNANAH SEEDS	STURGIS	306-547-7432			R		
MCDOUGALL ACRES FARMING CORPORATION	MOOSE JAW	306-693-3649				C	
OLYNICK SEEDS	QUILL LAKE	306-338-8078				C	
REMPEL SEEDS INC.	NIPAWIN	306-873-7376			R		
SAYERS SEED CLEANING LTD	DELMAS	306-481-7686				C	
SEIDLE SEED FARM	MEDSTEAD	306-883-7102		F			**
SPRING CREEK ACRES	BREDENBURY	306-744-7722			R	C	
CDC HANK							
SEED SOURCE INC.	ARCHERWILL	306-323-4402	S				
CDC HAYMAKER							
BODNARYK FAMILY FARM	RHEIN	306-273-4263		F			
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475	S	F	R		
G&R KERBER FARMS LTD	ROSTHERN	306-232-4474				C	
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244			R		**
ANDREW WOROSCHUK	CALDER	306-742-4682				C	
CM SEEDS	CARROT RIVER	306-768-8565			R		**
CM SEEDS	CARROT RIVER	306-768-8565				C	
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235			R		
HICKSEED LTD.	MOSSBANK	306-229-9517				C	
SAYERS SEED CLEANING LTD	DELMAS	306-481-7686				C	
CDC MINSTREL							
JONES, BRADLEY, WANDA, TENNILLE & JENNIFER	WADENA	306-338-2381			R		
CDC MORRISON							
GREENLEAF SEED LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-4261	S	F		C	
CDC SO-I							
WILFING FARMS LTD	MEADOW LAKE	306-236-7797				C	
ARDELL SEEDS LTD.	VANSCOY	306-668-4415			R		
CHARABIN SEED FARM	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-445-2939			R		
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235			R		
TOMAN AGVENTURES INC.	GUERNSEY	306-365-8386				C	
CDC WESTGATE							
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475	S	F			
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235		F			
CS CAMDEN							
CM SEEDS	CARROT RIVER	306-768-8565				C	
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235				C	
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666			R		**
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				C	
SOUTH SEEDS	MELFORT	306-752-9840			R		
ORE BOOST (FORAGE)							
TRAWIN SEEDS	MELFORT	306-752-4060			R		
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666				C	
ORE3542M							
SEED FARM 23 INC.	PORCUPINE PLAIN	306-814-7705	S	F			

QU0001							
GREENLEAF SEED LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-4261			R		
SUMMIT (COVERED)							
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244				C	**
TRIACTOR							
CM SEEDS	CARROT RIVER	306-768-8565				C	**
GREENLEAF SEED LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-4261	S			C	

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AAC BEYOND							
CONDIE SEED	Deer Valley	306-569-7333				C	
SEED SOURCE INC.	ARCHERWILL	306-323-4402			R		
GREENLEAF SEED LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-4261	S	F	R		
PENNER SEEDS	NORQUAY	306-594-7410			R		
AAC CARVER							
NEXGEN SEEDS LTD	SWIFT CURRENT	306-741-6198				C	
CORNERSTONE SEED	WELWYN	306-434-7436	S		R	C	
GREENLEAF SEED LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-4261	S	F	R		
JE-JO FARMS LTD.	GLASLYN	306-342-7789				C	
TOWNVIEW SEEDS LIMITED	RICHMOUND	306-661-7649				C	
AAC CHROME							
CRASWELL SEEDS LTD.	STRASBOURG	306-270-9338				C	
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235				C	
LINDGREN SEEDS	NORQUAY	306-621-5979				C	
MCARTHUR AG VENTURES	WATROUS	306-230-9853				C	
AAC JULIUS							
B4 SEEDS	MELFORT	306-921-9424				C	
CARVERS, BEN	Sintaluta	306-695-7987			R	C	
CAY SEEDS	KINISTINO	306-864-3696			R		
CONDIE SEED	Deer Valley	306-569-7333				C	
DENIS SEED FARMS	ST. DENIS	306-222-9689				C	
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475	S	F	R		
DR HUBER FARMS LTD.	LANDIS	306-658-4200				C	
OSTAFIE, BRENDAN	CANORA	306-563-6244		F			
WYLIE FARMS LTD.	BIGGAR	306-948-6045				C	
CHARABIN SEED FARM	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-445-2939			R		
CRASWELL SEEDS LTD.	STRASBOURG	306-270-9338	S	F	R		
DANIELSON SEEDS INC.	NORQUAY	306-594-7644	S	F			
EDWARDS FARM CO. LTD.	NOKOMIS	306-528-7809				C	
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235				C	
FERNDALE SEEDS	ROCANVILLE	306-645-4423	S	F	R	C	
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666				C	
FRASER AGRO LTD.	CHURCHBRIDGE	306-745-7793			R	C	
GIRODAT SEEDS LTD.	SHAUNAVON	306-297-7837				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	
LAKESIDE SEEDS	WYNYARD	306-554-2078	S	F	R		
LINDGREN SEEDS	NORQUAY	306-621-5979				C	
MCARTHUR AG VENTURES	WATROUS	306-230-9853		F		C	
MCDOUGALL ACRES FARMING CORPORATION	MOOSE JAW	306-693-3649			R		
MIDLAND SEED FARMS INC.	KUROKI	306-327-7270			R		
REDVERS AGRICULTURAL & SUPPLY LTD.	REDVERS	306-452-8078				C	
SEED FARM 23 INC.	PORCUPINE PLAIN	306-814-7705				C	
SIMPSON FARMS JOINT VENTURE	MOOSE JAW	306-693-9402				C	
THOMS SEEDS	BRUNO	306-231-7892				C	
VEIKLE SEEDS LTD.	CUT KNIFE	306-480-2660				C	
WINNY SEEDS	ROSETOWN	306-831-6032	S	F		C	

AAC MCMURPHY							
SHEWCHUK SEEDS	BLAINE LAKE	306-290-7816	S	F	R		
AAC PROFIT							
WILFING FARMS LTD	MEADOW LAKE	306-236-7797				C	**
BOOST (YELLOW)							
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475				C	
GREENLEAF SEED LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-4261				C	
LLSEEDS.CA	LUMSDEN	306-540-5995				C	
CDC 5845							
BODNARYK FAMILY FARM	RHEIN	306-273-4263	S	F			
CDC ACER (MAPLE TYPE)							
FENTON SEED FARM LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-7543			R		
NEXGEN SEEDS LTD	SWIFT CURRENT	306-741-6198				C	
CDC BLAZER (MAPLE TYPE)							
GREENSHIELDS, GRANT, CHARLOTTE, THOMAS & CALLIE	SEMANS	306-746-7336	S	F		C	
TRAWIN SEEDS	MELFORT	306-752-4060		F			
BLUMER SEED FARM	DINSMORE	306-460-7744				C	
G&R SEEDS	OSLER	306-222-2967	S	F			
SIMPSON FARMS JOINT VENTURE	MOOSE JAW	306-693-9402	S	F			
CDC BOUNDLESS							
SECAN ASSOCIATION	Ottawa	613-868-4517			R		
BERSCHEID BROTHERS SEEDS	LAKE LENORE	306-368-2602	S	F	R		
TIM WINTERHALT FARMS LTD.	UNITY	306-228-7892			R		
CDC CANARY (YELLOW)							
TIM WINTERHALT FARMS LTD.	UNITY	306-228-7892				C	
WAKEFIELD SEEDS	MAIDSTONE	780-872-2394	S	F		C	
CDC CANUCK							
GREENSHIELDS, GRANT, CHARLOTTE, THOMAS & CALLIE	SEMANS	306-746-7336	S				
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235	S				
HERLE SEED FARM LTD.	WILKIE	306-843-7696	S				
PRAIRIEVIEW SEEDS	WADENA	306-338-8811		F			
RUGG SEED FARM	ELSTOW	306-221-9024	S				
SEED FARM 23 INC.	PORCUPINE PLAIN	306-814-7705	S				
TIM WINTERHALT FARMS LTD.	UNITY	306-228-7892	S				
CDC CITRINE							
R. & R. ALLAN FARMS	CORNING	306-736-7262				C	
DENIS SEED FARMS	ST. DENIS	306-222-9689				C	
G & G EDMUNDS FARMS LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-8686				C	
HARLE, DOUG	REGINA	306-536-9953			R		
ROBINSON, OREN A., MARLENE & WADE	LANDIS	306-658-4755			R		
TEBBUTT, GREGG & BLAKE D.	NIPAWIN	306-862-9730	S	F		C	
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781	S	F	R	C	
WILLNER AGRI LTD.	DAVIDSON	306-567-7662	S	F	R		
YOUZWA, DONALD	NIPAWIN	306-862-7678				C	
CHARABIN SEED FARM	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-445-2939			R		
DUTTON FARMS PARTNERSHIP	PAYNTON	306-441-6799				C	
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666	S				
MEADOW RIDGE ENTERPRISES LTD	SASKATOON	306-270-6627		F			
MEDERNACH FARMS LTD.	CUDWORTH	306-256-3991				C	
RUGG SEED FARM	ELSTOW	306-221-9024			R	C	
SHEWCHUK SEEDS	BLAINE LAKE	306-290-7816			R	C	
VEIKLE SEEDS LTD.	CUT KNIFE	306-480-2660			R		
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352	S	F		C	
CDC ENGAGE (YELLOW)							
BODNARYK FAMILY FARM	RHEIN	306-273-4263	S	F			
CDC FOREST (GREEN)							
OSTAFIE, BRENDAN	CANORA	306-563-6244			R		**
LLSEEDS.CA	LUMSDEN	306-540-5995				C	
VEIKLE BROS. FARM INC.	CUT KNIFE	306-398-7688		F			
VEIKLE SEEDS LTD.	CUT KNIFE	306-480-2660			R		

CDC GREENWATER								
JONES, BRADLEY, WANDA, TENNILLE & JENNIFER	WADENA	306-338-2381		F		C		
CDC HICKIE								
CAY SEEDS	KINISTINO	306-864-3696			R	C		
DENIS SEED FARMS	ST. DENIS	306-222-9689				C		
FENTON SEED FARM LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-7543			R		**	
FENTON SEED FARM LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-7543				C		
FILARCZUK FARMS	ITUNA	306-795-5262				C		
HARLE, DOUG	REGINA	306-536-9953			R		**	
OSTAFIE, BRENDAN	CANORA	306-563-6244			R			
SEED SOURCE INC.	ARCHERWILL	306-323-4402	S	F	R	C		
TROWELL, LARRY & NATHAN	Saltcoats	306-744-2687	S	F	R			
ARDELL SEEDS LTD.	VANSCOY	306-668-4415	S	F	R			
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666				C		
FREDERICK SEEDS	WATSON	306-287-3977			R	C		
GERRY FARMS INC.	CREELMAN	306-457-7720				C		
GIRODAT SEEDS LTD.	SHAUNAVON	306-297-7837				C		
HINDENBERG TITANIC FARMS INC.	CORNING	306-457-7310			R	C		
MANNANAH SEEDS	STURGIS	306-547-7432				C		
MCDOUGALL ACRES FARMING CORPORATION	MOOSE JAW	306-693-3649			R	C		
MIDLAND SEED FARMS INC.	KUROKI	306-327-7270				C		
PENNER SEEDS	NORQUAY	306-594-7410				C		
PRAIRIEVIEW SEEDS	WADENA	306-338-8811				C		
REISNER FARM LTD.	LIMERICK	306-642-8666	S	F	R	C		
SEED FARM 23 INC.	PORCUPINE PLAIN	306-814-7705			R			
TEZ SEEDS INC.	ELROSE	306-378-7785			R	C		
TOMAN AGVENTURES INC.	GUERNSEY	306-365-8386				C		
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352			R		**	
CDC HUSKIE								
GREENSHIELDS, GRANT, CHARLOTTE, THOMAS & CALLIE	SEMANS	306-746-7336	S	F		C		
JONES, BRADLEY, WANDA, TENNILLE & JENNIFER	WADENA	306-338-2381	S	F				
KLEMMER, RICHARD	NIPAWIN	306-862-6859	S					
OSTAFIE, BRENDAN	CANORA	306-563-6244		F				
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781	S	F	R			
ARDELL SEEDS LTD.	VANSCOY	306-668-4415	S	F	R	C		
BERSCHEID BROTHERS SEEDS	LAKE LENORE	306-368-2602	S	F	R			
BIG DOG SEEDS INC.	OXBOW	306-483-7738	S		R			
BLUMER SEED FARM	DINSMORE	306-460-7744			R			
DUTTON FARMS PARTNERSHIP	PAYNTON	306-441-6799			R			
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666	S	F				
FREDERICK SEEDS	WATSON	306-287-3977				C		
GREGOIRE SEED FARMS LTD.	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-441-7005	S	F	R			
LLSEEDS.CA	LUMSDEN	306-540-5995	S	F		C		
LUNG SEEDS LTD.	LAKE LENORE	306-368-2414			R			
MEADOW RIDGE ENTERPRISES LTD	SASKATOON	306-270-6627			R			
MEDERNACH FARMS LTD.	CUDWORTH	306-256-3991			R			
PRAIRIEVIEW SEEDS	WADENA	306-338-8811			R	C		
SPRING CREEK ACRES	BREDENBURY	306-744-7722			R			
STARLOTTE SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-380-6216	S		R			
VEIKLE BROS. FARM INC.	CUT KNIFE	306-398-7688	S					
VEIKLE SEEDS LTD.	CUT KNIFE	306-480-2660			R			
CDC INCA								
OSTAFIE, BRENDAN	CANORA	306-563-6244				C	**	
CDC LEWOCHKO								
NORTHEASTERN SEED CO. LTD.	Saltcoats	306-744-7708				C		
OSTAFIE, BRENDAN	CANORA	306-563-6244			R		**	

CDC LIMERICK							
VEIKLE SEEDS LTD.	CUT KNIFE	306-480-2660				C	
CDC MOSAIC							
GREENSHIELDS, GRANT, CHARLOTTE, THOMAS & CALLIE	SEMANS	306-746-7336			R		
G&R KERBER FARMS LTD	ROSTHERN	306-232-4474				C	
CHARABIN SEED FARM	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-445-2939				C	
G&R SEEDS	OSLER	306-222-2967		F			**
G&R SEEDS	OSLER	306-222-2967				C	
JE-JO FARMS LTD.	GLASLYN	306-342-7789				C	
NOTHERN OAK ACRES LTD	SASKATOON	306-291-9968				C	
CDC RAEZER (GREEN)							
OSTAFIE, BRENDAN	CANORA	306-563-6244		F			**
CDC RIDER (GREEN)							
JONES, BRADLEY, WANDA, TENNILLE & JENNIFER	WADENA	306-338-2381	S	F	R		
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781	S	F	R	C	
E3 AG VENTURES	RIVERHURST	306-796-7393				C	
FREDERICK SEEDS	WATSON	306-287-3977			R	C	
GREGOIRE SEED FARMS LTD.	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-441-7005			R		
JE-JO FARMS LTD.	GLASLYN	306-342-7789			R		
MEADOW RIDGE ENTERPRISES LTD	SASKATOON	306-270-6627				C	
PRAIRIEVIEW SEEDS	WADENA	306-338-8811			R	C	
STARLOTTE SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-380-6216	S	F	R	C	
VEIKLE BROS. FARM INC.	CUT KNIFE	306-398-7688				C	
VEIKLE SEEDS LTD.	CUT KNIFE	306-480-2660	S				
CDC SPECTRUM							
CARVERS, BEN	Sintaluta	306-695-7987				C	
CAY SEEDS	KINISTINO	306-864-3696			R	C	
FENTON SEED FARM LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-7543			R		**
HARLE, DOUG	REGINA	306-536-9953				C	**
ANDREW WOROSCHUK	CALDER	306-742-4682				C	
LAKESIDE SEEDS	WYNYARD	306-554-2078			R		
MANNANAH SEEDS	STURGIS	306-547-7432				C	
CDC SPRUCE							
TERRE BONNE SEED FARM LTD.	MELFORT	306-921-8594				C	
KLEMMER, RICHARD	NIPAWIN	306-862-6859				C	
SPRING CREEK ACRES	BREDENBURY	306-744-7722				C	
STARLOTTE SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-380-6216				C	
CDC TOLLEFSON							
R. & R. ALLAN FARMS	CORNING	306-736-7262				C	
CARVERS, BEN	Sintaluta	306-695-7987				C	
FENTON SEED FARM LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-7543	S	F	R	C	
ESKDALE ACRES INC.	LEROSS	306-795-7208			R		
JOSUTTES HOLDINGS LTD.	PARADISE HILL	306-248-7077			R		
KLEMMER, RICHARD	NIPAWIN	306-862-6859			R		
NORTHEASTERN SEED CO. LTD.	Saltcoats	306-744-7708	S	F	R		
TRAWIN SEEDS	MELFORT	306-752-4060				C	
VAN BURCK SEEDS LTD.	STAR CITY	306-863-4377				C	
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781		F	R	C	**
WILFING FARMS LTD	MEADOW LAKE	306-236-7797			R		
WILLNER AGRI LTD.	DAVIDSON	306-567-7662	S	F	R		
YAUCK SEED FARM LTD.	GOVAN	306-725-7429	S			C	
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235				C	
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666				C	
HICKSEED LTD.	MOSSBANK	306-229-9517				C	
MCARTHUR AG VENTURES	WATROUS	306-230-9853				C	
SUNDWALL SEED SERVICE	GOVAN	306-484-2010	S				
VEIKLE SEEDS LTD.	CUT KNIFE	306-480-2660			R		
WAKEFIELD SEEDS	MAIDSTONE	780-872-2394			R	C	
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352			R		**

DL DELICIOUS							
VAN BURCK SEEDS LTD.	STAR CITY	306-863-4377	S	F			
PROSTAR							
GREENLEAF SEED LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-4261			R		
RUBICON							
VAN BURCK SEEDS LTD.	STAR CITY	306-863-4377			R		
RAPESEED AND CANOLA							
L340PC							
BASF AGRICULTURAL SOLUTIONS CANADA INC. (SK)	LETHBRIDGE	877-371-2273				C	
L345PC							
BASF AGRICULTURAL SOLUTIONS CANADA INC. (SK)	LETHBRIDGE	877-371-2273				C	
SYNERGY							
FENTON SEED FARM LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-7543				C	**
RYE							
GAZELLE							
TRAWIN SEEDS	MELFORT	306-752-4060			R		
HAZLET							
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244			R		**
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244			R		
SOYBEANS							
OAC PRUDENCE							
BIG DOG SEEDS INC.	OXBOW	306-483-7738	S	F	R		
TIMOTHY							
CDC TIZNOW							
NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS (CANADA) (FORAGES)	CARROT RIVER	306-768-3335		F		C	
CLIMAX							
NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS (CANADA) (FORAGES)	CARROT RIVER	306-768-3335				C	
TRITICALE							
AAC DELIGHT (SPRING)							
HICKSEED LTD.	MOSSBANK	306-229-9517				C	
WHEAT							
AAC AHEAD - AAC ELIE							
GREENLEAF SEED LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-4261	S				*
AAC ALIDA - AAC BRANDON (CWRS)							
DR HUBER FARMS LTD.	LANDIS	306-658-4200				C	* **
DR HUBER FARMS LTD.	LANDIS	306-658-4200				C	*
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244				C	* **
GAERTNER SEEDS	TISDALE	306-873-4936				C	*
AAC AWESOME							
SAYERS SEED CLEANING LTD	DELMAS	306-481-7686		F			
AAC AWESOME - AC ANDREW (CWSP)							
CORRECTION LINE SEEDS	CEYLON	306-869-5423				C	*
SAYERS SEED CLEANING LTD	DELMAS	306-481-7686				C	*
VEIKLE SEEDS LTD.	CUT KNIFE	306-480-2660			R		*
AAC BRANDON (CWRS)							
CARVERS, BEN	Sintaluta	306-695-7987			R	C	
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244			R		**
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244				C	
HINDENBERG TITANIC FARMS INC.	CORNING	306-457-7310				C	
LEPP'S SEED FARM	HEPBURN	306-254-4243				C	
LLSEEDS.CA	LUMSDEN	306-540-5995				C	
NAKONECHNY SEEDS	RUTHILDA	306-932-7771				C	
AAC BRIGHAM - AAC SCHRADER (DURUM)							
CRASWELL SEEDS LTD.	STRASBOURG	306-270-9338			R		*
AAC BROADACRES - AAC BRANDON (CWRS)							
HEAVIN SEED FARMS	MELFORT	306-921-6440				C	*
DANIELSON SEEDS INC.	NORQUAY	306-594-7644		F			*

RAPE
RYE
SOY BEAN
TIMOTHY
TRIT ICALE
WHEAT

LINDGREN SEEDS	NORQUAY	306-621-5979				C	*
AAC BURTON (DURUM)							
PETRUIC SEED COMPANY INC.	AVONLEA	306-868-2240	S				
AAC CAMERON - CARBERRY (CWRS)							
YAUCK SEED FARM LTD.	GOVAN	306-725-7429				C	* **
CM SEEDS	CARROT RIVER	306-768-8565			R		*
GREENLEAF SEED LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-4261				C	*
AAC COLDFRONT (WINTER)							
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475				C	
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781	S	F	R	C	
F&S FARMS LTD.	MOOSE JAW	306-759-7888				C	
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235		F			
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666			R		
LAFORGE FARMS LTD.	SWIFT CURRENT	306-773-0924			R		
AAC CRAVEN - AAC BRANDON (CWRS)							
TROWELL, LARRY & NATHAN	Saltcoats	306-744-2687		F			*
AAC DONLOW (DURUM)							
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352				C	**
AAC FORAY - AAC PENHOLD (CPSR)							
WILFING FARMS LTD	MEADOW LAKE	306-236-7797				C	*
AAC FRONTIER (DURUM)							
CONDIE SEED	Deer Valley	306-569-7333		F			
PRINTZ FAMILY SEEDS	GRAVELBOURG	306-380-7769	S				
TRAWIN SEEDS	MELFORT	306-752-4060	S				
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781	S	F			
WILLNER AGRI LTD.	DAVIDSON	306-567-7662	S	F			
CORRECTION LINE SEEDS	CEYLON	306-869-5423	S	F			
KTS FARMS LTD.	LIMERICK	306-640-8882	S	F			
PETRUIC SEED COMPANY INC.	AVONLEA	306-868-2240	S				
REISNER FARM LTD.	LIMERICK	306-642-8666	S	F			
TEZ SEEDS INC.	ELROSE	306-378-7785		F			
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352	S				
AAC GOLDNET (DURUM)							
TOWNVIEW SEEDS LIMITED	RICHMOUND	306-661-7649				C	
AAC GRAINLAND (DURUM)							
STARQUEST FARMS LTD.	HAZLET	306-741-6827				C	
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475		F	R	C	
PRINTZ FAMILY SEEDS	GRAVELBOURG	306-380-7769				C	
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781			R		**
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781				C	
AAC HOCKLEY (CWRS)							
CARVERS, BEN	Sintaluta	306-695-7987				C	
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475				C	
NORTHEASTERN SEED CO. LTD.	Saltcoats	306-744-7708				C	
WILFING FARMS LTD	MEADOW LAKE	306-236-7797				C	
DANIELSON SEEDS INC.	NORQUAY	306-594-7644			R		
EDWARDS FARM CO. LTD.	NOKOMIS	306-528-7809				C	
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235				C	
FERNDALE SEEDS	ROCANVILLE	306-645-4423			R		
GREGOIRE SEED FARMS LTD.	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-441-7005				C	
HETLAND SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-874-5694				C	
HIGHWAY 6 SEEDS LTD	WATSON	306-287-7693				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	306-621-5979	S			C	
OLYNICK SEEDS	QUILL LAKE	306-338-8078				C	
SEED FARM 23 INC.	PORCUPINE PLAIN	306-814-7705				C	
SHEWCHUK SEEDS	BLAINE LAKE	306-290-7816		F	R		
TOMAN AGVENTURES INC.	GUERNSEY	306-365-8386				C	
WAKEFIELD SEEDS	MAIDSTONE	780-872-2394			R		

WINNY SEEDS	ROSETOWN	306-831-6032				C	
AAC HODGE - AAC HOCKLEY (CWRS)							
FENTON SEED FARM LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-7543	S	F	R		*
NORTHEASTERN SEED CO. LTD.	Saltcoats	306-744-7708				C	*
TEBBUTT, GREGG & BLAKE D.	NIPAWIN	306-862-9730				C	* **
BERSCHEID BROTHERS SEEDS	LAKE LENORE	306-368-2602			R		*
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD.	KAMSACK	306-542-4235				C	* **
HETLAND SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-874-5694			R		* **
HYNDMAN SEED FARMS LTD.	BALCARRES	306-331-8168				C	*
SEED FARM 23 INC.	PORCUPINE PLAIN	306-814-7705				C	*
VEIKLE SEEDS LTD.	CUT KNIFE	306-480-2660			R		*
WAKEFIELD SEEDS	MAIDSTONE	780-872-2394			R	C	*
AAC LEROY - AAC REDBERRY (CWRS)							
DENIS SEED FARMS	ST. DENIS	306-222-9689				C	*
SAYERS SEED CLEANING LTD	DELMAS	306-481-7686				C	*
AAC OAKMAN - AAC BRANDON (CWRS)							
CONDIE SEED	Deer Valley	306-569-7333				C	*
DENIS SEED FARMS	ST. DENIS	306-222-9689				C	*
DR HUBER FARMS LTD.	LANDIS	306-658-4200				C	*
KONDRATOWICZ, FRANK	UNITY	306-228-7809				C	*
WYLIE FARMS LTD.	BIGGAR	306-948-6045			R	C	*
ARDELL SEEDS LTD.	VANSCOY	306-668-4415	S	F		C	*
BLUMER SEED FARM	DINSMORE	306-460-7744				C	*
F&S FARMS LTD.	MOOSE JAW	306-759-7888				C	*
FOWLER SEEDS LTD.	CENTRAL BUTTE	306-796-7794				C	*
LLSEEDS.CA	LUMSDEN	306-540-5995				C	*
MCARTHUR AG VENTURES	WATROUS	306-230-9853				C	*
NAKONECHNY SEEDS	RUTHILDA	306-932-7771	S			C	*
REISNER FARM LTD.	LIMERICK	306-642-8666	S	F		C	*
RUGG SEED FARM	ELSTOW	306-221-9024				C	*
SHEWCHUK SEEDS	BLAINE LAKE	306-290-7816				C	*
TEZ SEEDS INC.	ELROSE	306-378-7785				C	*
TOMAN AGVENTURES INC.	GUERNSEY	306-365-8386				C	*
VEIKLE BROS. FARM INC.	CUT KNIFE	306-398-7688		F			*
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352				C	*
AAC OVERDRIVE (WINTER)							
SOUTHSIDE SEEDS	ROCKGLEN	306-476-7623			R		
AAC PENHOLD (CPSR)							
WILFING FARMS LTD	MEADOW LAKE	306-236-7797			R	C	
JE-JO FARMS LTD.	GLASLYN	306-342-7789			R	C	
AAC RAYMOND							
HERLE SEED FARM LTD.	WILKIE	306-843-7696	S				
AAC RAYMOND - AC ANDREW (CWSWS)							
HERLE SEED FARM LTD.	WILKIE	306-843-7696	S				*
AAC REDBERRY (CWRS)							
MANNANAH SEEDS	STURGIS	306-547-7432				C	
AAC RIMBEY - AAC PENHOLD (CSPR)							
OLYNICK SEEDS	QUILL LAKE	306-338-8078			R		* **
OLYNICK SEEDS	QUILL LAKE	306-338-8078				C	*
AAC RIVERS							
SECAN ASSOCIATION	Ottawa	613-868-4517	S				
AAC RUSSELL - AAC BRANDON (CWRS)							
TEBBUTT, GREGG & BLAKE D.	NIPAWIN	306-862-9730				C	*
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235				C	* **
AAC SCHRADER (DURUM)							
CARVERS, BEN	Sintaluta	306-695-7987			R	C	
TRAWIN SEEDS	MELFORT	306-752-4060				C	
CRASWELL SEEDS LTD.	STRASBOURG	306-270-9338				C	
GIRODAT SEEDS LTD.	SHAUNAVON	306-297-7837				C	

KTS FARMS LTD.	LIMERICK	306-640-8882				C	
MCARTHUR AG VENTURES	WATROUS	306-230-9853				C	
MCDOUGALL ACRES FARMING CORPORATION	MOOSE JAW	306-693-3649			R		
PETRUIC SEED COMPANY INC.	AVONLEA	306-868-2240			R		
REISNER FARM LTD.	LIMERICK	306-642-8666			R	C	
SIMPSON FARMS JOINT VENTURE	MOOSE JAW	306-693-9402	S	F	R		
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352			R		
WINNY SEEDS	ROSETOWN	306-831-6032			R		
AAC SPIKE (CWRS)							
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666			R		
JE-JO FARMS LTD.	GLASLYN	306-342-7789			R		
AAC STARBUCK - AAC BRANDON (CWRS)							
TERRE BONNE SEED FARM LTD.	MELFORT	306-921-8594			R		*
B4 SEEDS	MELFORT	306-921-9424			R		*
CARVERS, BEN	Sintaluta	306-695-7987			R		*
CAY SEEDS	KINISTINO	306-864-3696	S	F	R		*
G & G EDMUNDS FARMS LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-8686				C	*
ENNIS SEEDS	GLENAVON	306-736-7466				C	*
FILARCZUK FARMS	ITUNA	306-795-5262			R		*
HEAVIN SEED FARMS	MELFORT	306-921-9324			R	C	*
HEAVIN SEED FARMS	MELFORT	306-921-6440				C	*
ESKDALE ACRES INC.	LEROSS	306-795-7208			R	C	*
DR HUBER FARMS LTD.	LANDIS	306-658-4200				C	*
G&R KERBER FARMS LTD	ROSTHERN	306-232-4474				C	*
KLEMMER, RICHARD	NIPAWIN	306-862-6859				C	*
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244				C	*
SEED SOURCE INC.	ARCHERWILL	306-323-4402			R		*
TEBBUTT, GREGG & BLAKE D.	NIPAWIN	306-862-9730				C	*
VAN BURCK SEEDS LTD.	STAR CITY	306-863-4377			R	C	*
YAUCK SEED FARM LTD.	GOVAN	306-725-7429				C	*
BERSCHEID BROTHERS SEEDS	LAKE LENORE	306-368-2602				C	*
BIG DOG SEEDS INC.	OXBOW	306-483-7738				C	*
CM SEEDS	CARROT RIVER	306-768-8565			R		* **
CM SEEDS	CARROT RIVER	306-768-8565				C	*
CORNERSTONE SEED	WELWYN	306-434-7436			R		*
CRASWELL SEEDS LTD.	STRASBOURG	306-270-9338				C	*
FERNDALE SEEDS	ROCANVILLE	306-645-4423				C	*
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666				C	*
FREDERICK SEEDS	WATSON	306-287-3977				C	*
G&R SEEDS	OSLER	306-222-2967				C	*
GERRY FARMS INC.	CREELMAN	306-457-7720				C	*
GREENLEAF SEED LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-4261				C	*
HANMER SEEDS LTD.	GOVAN	306-725-7512			R	C	*
HETLAND SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-874-5694				C	* **
HIGHWAY 6 SEEDS LTD	WATSON	306-287-7693				C	*
LAKESIDE SEEDS	WYNYARD	306-554-2078		F	R		*
MANNANAH SEEDS	STURGIS	306-547-7432			R		*
MARCOTTE SEEDS	KINISTINO	306-864-7559			R	C	*
MIDLAND SEED FARMS INC.	KUROKI	306-327-7270				C	*
PRAIRIEVIEW SEEDS	WADENA	306-338-8811				C	*
REMPEL SEEDS INC.	NIPAWIN	306-873-7376			R	C	*
RUGG SEED FARM	ELSTOW	306-221-9024			R		*
SEED FARM 23 INC.	PORCUPINE PLAIN	306-814-7705				C	*
SOUTH SEEDS	MELFORT	306-752-9840				C	*
STARLOTTE SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-380-6216				C	*
THOMS SEEDS	BRUNO	306-231-7892				C	*
WEBSTER SEED FARM	WELWYN	306-435-7148			R		*
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352				C	* **
WINNY SEEDS	ROSETOWN	306-831-6032				C	*

AAC STOUGHTON - AAC WESTKING (CWRS)								
BODNARYK FAMILY FARM	RHEIN	306-273-4263		F	R		*
CARVERS, BEN	Sintaluta	306-695-7987			R		*
CAY SEEDS	KINISTINO	306-864-3696			R		*
CONDIE SEED	Deer Valley	306-569-7333			R		*
DENIS SEED FARMS	ST. DENIS	306-222-9689			R		*
GREENSHIELDS, GRANT, CHARLOTTE, THOMAS & CALLIE	SEMANS	306-746-7336			R		*
HEAVIN SEED FARMS	MELFORT	306-921-6440	S	F	R		*
ESKDALE ACRES INC.	LEROSS	306-795-7208			R		*
DR HUBER FARMS LTD.	LANDIS	306-658-4200	S		R		*
NORTHEASTERN SEED CO. LTD.	Saltcoats	306-744-7708	S	F			*
PEIFER, SHELDON M.	NIPAWIN	306-862-7140			R		*
SEED SOURCE INC.	ARCHERWILL	306-323-4402	S	F			*
TEBBUTT, GREGG & BLAKE D.	NIPAWIN	306-862-9730			R		*
TROWELL, LARRY & NATHAN	Saltcoats	306-744-2687	S	F	R		*
WILFING FARMS LTD	MEADOW LAKE	306-236-7797			R		*
WILLNER AGRI LTD.	DAVIDSON	306-567-7662	S	F			*
YAUCK SEED FARM LTD.	GOVAN	306-725-7429		F			*
ARDELL SEEDS LTD.	VANSCOY	306-668-4415	S	F	R		*
BERSCHEID BROTHERS SEEDS	LAKE LENORE	306-368-2602		F	R		*
BLUMER SEED FARM	DINSMORE	306-460-7744		F			*
CHARABIN SEED FARM	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-445-2939	S	F	R		*
CM SEEDS	CARROT RIVER	306-768-8565			R		*
CORNERSTONE SEED	WELWYN	306-434-7436	S	F			*
CRASWELL SEEDS LTD.	STRASBOURG	306-270-9338		F			*
DANIELSON SEEDS INC.	NORQUAY	306-594-7644			R		*
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235			R		*
FERNDALE SEEDS	ROCANVILLE	306-645-4423		F	R		*
FREDERICK SEEDS	WATSON	306-287-3977			R		*
G&R SEEDS	OSLER	306-222-2967			R		*
GERRY FARMS INC.	CREELMAN	306-457-7720			R		*
GREENLEAF SEED LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-4261	S	F	R		*
HERLE SEED FARM LTD.	WILKIE	306-843-7696			R		*
KEMPER SEEDS LTD	FULDA	306-231-7450			R		*
LAKESIDE SEEDS	WYNYARD	306-554-2078			R		*
LUNG SEEDS LTD.	LAKE LENORE	306-368-2414			R		*
LUNG SEEDS LTD.	LAKE LENORE	306-368-2414			R		*
MANNANAH SEEDS	STURGIS	306-547-7432			R		*
MARCOTTE SEEDS	KINISTINO	306-864-7559			R		*
MEDERNACH FARMS LTD.	CUDWORTH	306-256-3991			R		*
MIDLAND SEED FARMS INC.	KUROKI	306-327-7270			R		*
NAKONECHNY SEEDS	RUTHILDA	306-932-7771		F			*
PRAIRIEVIEW SEEDS	WADENA	306-338-8811			R		*
REMPEL SEEDS INC.	NIPAWIN	306-873-7376	S	F			*
RUGG SEED FARM	ELSTOW	306-221-9024		F			*
SOUTH SEEDS	MELFORT	306-752-9840	S		R		*
STARLOTTE SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-380-6216			R		*
THOMS SEEDS	BRUNO	306-231-7892			R		*
TIM WINTERHALT FARMS LTD.	UNITY	306-228-7892		F			*
TOMAN AGVENTURES INC.	GUERNSEY	306-365-8386			R		*
TOMTENE SEED FARM	BIRCH HILLS	306-749-3447			R		*
VEIKLE SEEDS LTD.	CUT KNIFE	306-480-2660	S	F			*
WAKEFIELD SEEDS	MAIDSTONE	780-872-2394	S		R		*
WEBSTER SEED FARM	WELWYN	306-435-7148				C	*
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352	S	F	R		*
WINNY SEEDS	ROSETOWN	306-831-6032		F			*
AAC STRONGHOLD (DURUM)							
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475			R	C	
MOEN FARMS LTD	CABRI	306-587-7452				C	
ARDELL SEEDS LTD.	VANSCOY	306-668-4415	S	F	R		
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666				C	
KTS FARMS LTD.	LIMERICK	306-640-8882				C	
REISNER FARM LTD.	LIMERICK	306-642-8666				C	

AAC TISDALE (CWRS)							
WILLNER AGRI LTD.	DAVIDSON	306-567-7662			R		
HICKSEED LTD.	MOSSBANK	306-229-9517				C	
AAC VIEWFIELD (CWRS)							
TERRE BONNE SEED FARM LTD.	MELFORT	306-921-8594				C	
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244				C	
TRAWIN SEEDS	MELFORT	306-752-4060				C	
WILFING FARMS LTD	MEADOW LAKE	306-236-7797				C	
CHARABIN SEED FARM	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-445-2939			R	C	
HYNDMAN SEED FARMS LTD.	BALCARRES	306-331-8168				C	
AAC WALKER - AAC HOCKLEY (CWRS)							
CAY SEEDS	KINISTINO	306-864-3696	S				*
DENIS SEED FARMS	ST. DENIS	306-222-9689	S				*
FENTON SEED FARM LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-7543	S				*
NORTHEASTERN SEED CO. LTD.	Saltcoats	306-744-7708	S				*
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244	S				*
SEED SOURCE INC.	ARCHERWILL	306-323-4402	S				*
TEBBUTT, GREGG & BLAKE D.	NIPAWIN	306-862-9730		F			*
TRAWIN SEEDS	MELFORT	306-752-4060	S				*
VAN BURCK SEEDS LTD.	STAR CITY	306-863-4377	S				*
BERSCHEID BROTHERS SEEDS	LAKE LENORE	306-368-2602	S				*
DANIELSON SEEDS INC.	NORQUAY	306-594-7644	S				*
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235		F			*
FERNDALE SEEDS	ROCANVILLE	306-645-4423	S	F			*
HYNDMAN SEED FARMS LTD.	BALCARRES	306-331-8168	S				*
MIDLAND SEED FARMS INC.	KUROKI	306-327-7270		F			*
SEED FARM 23 INC.	PORCUPINE PLAIN	306-814-7705	S				*
SHEWCHUK SEEDS	BLAINE LAKE	306-290-7816	S	F			*
VEIKLE SEEDS LTD.	CUT KNIFE	306-480-2660	S	F			*
WINNY SEEDS	ROSETOWN	306-831-6032	S	F			*
AAC WALSH (CWRS)							
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244	S	F			
CHARABIN SEED FARM	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-445-2939	S	F			
DANIELSON SEEDS INC.	NORQUAY	306-594-7644	S				
EDWARDS FARM CO. LTD.	NOKOMIS	306-528-7809			R		
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235		F			
WINNY SEEDS	ROSETOWN	306-831-6032		F			
AAC WESTKING (CWRS)							
R. & R. ALLAN FARMS	CORNING	306-736-7262				C	
BODNARYK FAMILY FARM	RHEIN	306-273-4263	S	F			
CARVERS, BEN	Sintaluta	306-695-7987				C	
CONDIE SEED	Deer Valley	306-569-7333		F		C	
DENIS SEED FARMS	ST. DENIS	306-222-9689				C	
GREENSHIELDS, GRANT, CHARLOTTE, THOMAS & CALLIE	SEMANS	306-746-7336	S			C	
DR HUBER FARMS LTD.	LANDIS	306-658-4200				C	
NEXGEN SEEDS LTD	SWIFT CURRENT	306-741-6198				C	
JOSUTTES HOLDINGS LTD.	PARADISE HILL	306-248-7077				C	
KONDRATOWICZ, FRANK	UNITY	306-228-7809				C	
SECAN ASSOCIATION	Ottawa	613-868-4517	S				

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SEED SOURCE INC.	ARCHERWILL	306-323-4402	S	F		C		
TRAWIN SEEDS	MELFORT	306-752-4060		F		C		
TROWELL, LARRY & NATHAN	Saltcoats	306-744-2687	S	F		C		
WILFING FARMS LTD	MEADOW LAKE	306-236-7797			R	C		
WILLNER AGRI LTD.	DAVIDSON	306-567-7662	S	F		C		
WYLIE FARMS LTD.	BIGGAR	306-948-6045			R	C		
ARDELL SEEDS LTD.	VANSCOY	306-668-4415	S	F	R	C		
BIG DOG SEEDS INC.	OXBOW	306-483-7738	S		R	C		
BLUMER SEED FARM	DINSMORE	306-460-7744				C		
CHARABIN SEED FARM	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-445-2939			R	C		
CORNERSTONE SEED	WELWYN	306-434-7436	S	F		C		
COVENANT GRAIN	HEPBURN	306-947-7720			R			
DUTTON FARMS PARTNERSHIP	PAYNTON	306-441-6799			R			
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235	S		R	C		
FERNDALE SEEDS	ROCANVILLE	306-645-4423	S	F		C		
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666				C		
FOWLER SEEDS LTD.	CENTRAL BUTTE	306-796-7794				C		
FREDERICK SEEDS	WATSON	306-287-3977			R	C		
GERRY FARMS INC.	CREELMAN	306-457-7720				C		
GREGOIRE SEED FARMS LTD.	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-441-7005			R	C		
HERLE SEED FARM LTD.	WILKIE	306-843-7696				C		
HYNDMAN SEED FARMS LTD.	BALCARRES	306-331-8168				C		
LINDGREN SEEDS	NORQUAY	306-621-5979				C		
LUNG SEEDS LTD.	LAKE LENORE	306-368-2414				C		
MANNANAH SEEDS	STURGIS	306-547-7432				C		
MAWER ACRES	CENTRAL BUTTE	306-891-6885				C		
MCARTHUR AG VENTURES	WATROUS	306-230-9853				C		
MEDERNACH FARMS LTD.	CUDWORTH	306-256-3991			R	C		
MIDLAND SEED FARMS INC.	KUROKI	306-327-7270		F		C		
NAKONECHNY SEEDS	RUTHILDA	306-932-7771	S			C		
OLYNICK SEEDS	QUILL LAKE	306-338-8078			R			
PENNER SEEDS	NORQUAY	306-594-7410			R	C		
REDVERS AGRICULTURAL & SUPPLY LTD.	REDVERS	306-452-8078				C		
REISNER FARM LTD.	LIMERICK	306-642-8666				C		
RUGG SEED FARM	ELSTOW	306-221-9024	S			C		
SAYERS SEED CLEANING LTD	DELMAS	306-481-7686				C		
SEED FARM 23 INC.	PORCUPINE PLAIN	306-814-7705				C		
SHEWCHUK SEEDS	BLAINE LAKE	306-290-7816			R	C		
SPRUCE HILL FARMS LIMITED	MOOSOMIN	306-435-9458				C		
TIM WINTERHALT FARMS LTD.	UNITY	306-228-7892				C		
VEIKLE SEEDS LTD.	CUT KNIFE	306-480-2660	S	F		C		
WAKEFIELD SEEDS	MAIDSTONE	780-872-2394	S					
WEBSTER SEED FARM	WELWYN	306-435-7148				C		
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352	S	F		C		
WINNY SEEDS	ROSETOWN	306-831-6032				C		
AAC WEYBURN - CDC PRECISION (DURUM)								
CONDIE SEED	Deer Valley	306-569-7333				C	*	
PRINTZ FAMILY SEEDS	GRAVELBOURG	306-380-7769			R		*	
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781		F	R	C	*	
YAUCK SEED FARM LTD.	GOVAN	306-725-7429				C	*	

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LAFORGE FARMS LTD.	SWIFT CURRENT	306-773-0924				C	*
LLSEEDS.CA	LUMSDEN	306-540-5995				C	*
RIVIERE AG SEEDS LTD.	RADVILLE	306-869-7629				C	*
SIMPSON FARMS JOINT VENTURE	MOOSE JAW	306-630-2931				C	*
TEZ SEEDS INC.	ELROSE	306-378-7785				C	*
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352			R		***
AAC WHEATLAND - AAC BRANDON (CWRS)							
R. & R. ALLAN FARMS	CORNING	306-736-7262				C	*
TERRE BONNE SEED FARM LTD.	MELFORT	306-921-8594				C	*
CARVERS, BEN	Sintaluta	306-695-7987			R	C	*
DENIS SEED FARMS	ST. DENIS	306-222-9689				C	*
ENNIS SEEDS	GLENAVON	306-736-7466				C	*
FILARCZUK FARMS	ITUNA	306-795-5262				C	*
DR HUBER FARMS LTD.	LANDIS	306-658-4200				C	***
JOSUTTES HOLDINGS LTD.	PARADISE HILL	306-248-7077				C	*
G&R KERBER FARMS LTD	ROSTHERN	306-232-4474				C	*
MOROZ, TROY	PELLY	306-594-7679			R	C	*
OSIOWY, BRUCE M.	ABERNETHY	306-335-2777				C	*
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244				C	*
STOLL'S SEED BARN LTD.	SASKATOON	306-281-4966				C	* **
TRAWIN SEEDS	MELFORT	306-752-4060				C	*
TROWELL, LARRY & NATHAN	Saltcoats	306-744-2687				C	*
VAN BURCK SEEDS LTD.	STAR CITY	306-863-4377	S	F	R		*
WILFING FARMS LTD	MEADOW LAKE	306-236-7797				C	*
WYLIE FARMS LTD.	BIGGAR	306-948-6045				C	*
ANDREW WOROSCHUK	CALDER	306-742-4682				C	*
ARDELL SEEDS LTD.	VANSCOY	306-668-4415	S	F	R		*
CHARABIN SEED FARM	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-445-2939			R	C	*
CORNERSTONE SEED	WELWYN	306-434-7436			R		*
COVENANT GRAIN	HEPBURN	306-947-7720				C	*
DUTTON FARMS PARTNERSHIP	PAYNTON	306-441-6799				C	*
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235			R	C	*
FOWLER SEEDS LTD.	CENTRAL BUTTE	306-796-7794				C	*
FREDERICK SEEDS	WATSON	306-287-3977			R	C	*
GREENLEAF SEED LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-4261			R		*
HETLAND SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-874-5694				C	*
HIGHWAY 6 SEEDS LTD	WATSON	306-287-7693				C	*
MANNANAH SEEDS	STURGIS	306-547-7432				C	*
MEDERNACH FARMS LTD.	CUDWORTH	306-256-3991				C	*
OLYNICK SEEDS	QUILL LAKE	306-338-8078				C	*
PENNER SEEDS	NORQUAY	306-594-7410			R	C	*
PRAIRIEVIEW SEEDS	WADENA	306-338-8811				C	*
REMPEL SEEDS INC.	NIPAWIN	306-873-7376			R	C	*
RUGG SEED FARM	ELSTOW	306-221-9024		F	R		*
SAYERS SEED CLEANING LTD	DELMAS	306-481-7686				C	*
SPRING CREEK ACRES	BREDENBURY	306-744-7722				C	*
STARLOTTE SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-380-6216				C	*
TEZ SEEDS INC.	ELROSE	306-378-7785				C	*
THOMS SEEDS	BRUNO	306-231-7892				C	*

WHEAT

TOMAN AGVENTURES INC.	GUERNSEY	306-365-8386				C	*
VEIKLE SEEDS LTD.	CUT KNIFE	306-480-2660	S	F		C	*
WAKEFIELD SEEDS	MAIDSTONE	780-872-2394				C	*
WEBSTER SEED FARM	WELWYN	306-435-7148				C	*
WINNY SEEDS	ROSETOWN	306-831-6032				C	*
AAC WHITEHEAD - AAC TOMKINS (CWHWS)							
GIRODAT SEEDS LTD.	SHAUNAVON	306-297-7837	S		R		*
AAC WILDFIRE (WINTER)							
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781				C	**
AC ANDREW (CWSWS)							
WILFING FARMS LTD	MEADOW LAKE	306-236-7797				C	
HERLE SEED FARM LTD.	WILKIE	306-843-7696				C	**
HERLE SEED FARM LTD.	WILKIE	306-843-7696	S				
NAKONECHNY SEEDS	RUTHILDA	306-932-7771			R		**
NAKONECHNY SEEDS	RUTHILDA	306-932-7771			R		**
SAYERS SEED CLEANING LTD	DELMAS	306-481-7686		F			
WAKEFIELD SEEDS	MAIDSTONE	780-872-2394				C	
ACCELERATE (CPSR)							
GREENLEAF SEED LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-4261			R		
ALDERON							
HANLEY FARMS	REGINA	306-539-3403	S				
ALOTTA							
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235			R		
HETLAND SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-874-5694		F			**
SEED FARM 23 INC.	PORCUPINE PLAIN	306-814-7705			R		
STARLOTTE SEEDS LTD.	NAICAM	306-380-6216			R		
TOMAN AGVENTURES INC.	GUERNSEY	306-365-8386			R		
BAKER (CWRS)							
CORNERSTONE SEED	WELWYN	306-434-7436	S	F			
VEIKLE SEEDS LTD.	CUT KNIFE	306-480-2660	S	F			
BOLLES (CWRS)							
CHARABIN SEED FARM	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-445-2939				C	
BREADWINNER (CWRS)							
GREENSHIELDS, GRANT, CHARLOTTE, THOMAS & CALLIE	SEMANS	306-746-7336			R		
CORNERSTONE SEED	WELWYN	306-434-7436	S	F			
GREENLEAF SEED LTD.	TISDALE	306-873-4261			R		
PENNER SEEDS	NORQUAY	306-594-7410			R		
CDC ADAMANT - CDC BRADWELL (CWRS)							
HERLE SEED FARM LTD.	WILKIE	306-843-7696				C	* **
CDC DEFY (DURUM)							
GIZEN FARMS LTD.	PRELATE	306-628-8127		F		C	
CORRECTION LINE SEEDS	CEYLON	306-869-5423				C	
GIRODAT SEEDS LTD.	SHAUNAVON	306-297-7837				C	
HERLE SEED FARM LTD.	WILKIE	306-843-7696				C	**
HERLE SEED FARM LTD.	WILKIE	306-843-7696				C	
MCDOUGALL ACRES FARMING CORPORATION	MOOSE JAW	306-693-3649				C	
PETRUIC SEED COMPANY INC.	AVONLEA	306-868-2240			R	C	
REISNER FARM LTD.	LIMERICK	306-642-8666				C	
SIMPSON FARMS JOINT VENTURE	MOOSE JAW	306-693-9402				C	
SPRING CREEK ACRES	BREDENBURY	306-744-7722			R		
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352			R		**
CDC ENVY (CWRS)							
BODNARYK FAMILY FARM	RHEIN	306-273-4263				C	
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD.	KAMSACK	306-542-4235		F			**
GREGOIRE SEED FARMS LTD.	NORTH BATTLEFORD	306-441-7005			R		**
CDC EVIDENT (DURUM)							
CONDIE SEED	Deer Valley	306-569-7333				C	
SOUTHSIDE SEEDS	ROCKGLEN	306-476-7623				C	
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475	S	F	R		
NEXGEN SEEDS LTD	SWIFT CURRENT	306-741-6198				C	
PRINTZ FAMILY SEEDS	GRAVELBOURG	306-380-7769				C	
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781	S	F	R	C	
LLSEEDS.CA	LUMSDEN	306-540-5995			R		
REISNER FARM LTD.	LIMERICK	306-642-8666				C	
CDC LANDMARK - AAC VIEWFIELD (CWRS)							
CAY SEEDS	KINISTINO	306-864-3696				C	*
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244				C	* **
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244				C	*
WIENS SEED PARTNERSHIP	HERSCHEL	306-831-6352				C	* **
CDC UTMOST - HARVEST (CWRS)							
OSTAFIE, ROBERT	CANORA	306-563-6244			R		* **
CDC VANTTA (DURUM)							
STARQUEST FARMS LTD.	HAZLET	306-741-6827				C	
FRASER FARMS LTD.	PAMBRUN	306-741-0475	S	F	R		
NEXGEN SEEDS LTD	SWIFT CURRENT	306-741-6198				C	
WATSON SEEDS LTD.	AVONLEA	306-868-7781	S	F	R	C	
CORRECTION LINE SEEDS	CEYLON	306-869-5423			R	C	
HANLEY FARMS	REGINA	306-539-3403			R		
MCDOUGALL ACRES FARMING CORPORATION	MOOSE JAW	306-693-3649			R	C	
PETRUIC SEED COMPANY INC.	AVONLEA	306-868-2240	S	F	R		
SIMPSON FARMS JOINT VENTURE	MOOSE JAW	306-690-3733				C	
TEZ SEEDS INC.	ELROSE	306-378-7785				C	
CDC WARBURG (CPSR)							
WILFING FARMS LTD	MEADOW LAKE	306-236-7797	S	F			
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666		F			
CDC WISETON (DURUM)							
WILLNER AGRI LTD.	DAVIDSON	306-567-7662	S	F			
BLUMER SEED FARM	DINSMORE	306-460-7744	S	F			
CORRECTION LINE SEEDS	CEYLON	306-869-5423		F	R		
MCDOUGALL ACRES FARMING CORPORATION	MOOSE JAW	306-693-3649	S	F	R		
REISNER FARM LTD.	LIMERICK	306-642-8666			R		
SUNDWALL SEED SERVICE	GOVAN	306-484-2010			R		
ELLERSLIE (CWRS)							
DR HUBER FARMS LTD.	LANDIS	306-658-4200				C	**
SADASH - AC ANDREW (CWSWS)							
WILFING FARMS LTD	MEADOW LAKE	306-236-7797				C	*
SNOWBIRD (CWHWS)							
TOMTENE SEED FARM	BIRCH HILLS	306-749-3447			R		
SPARROW - ALDERON (CWSP)							
VAN BURCK SEEDS LTD.	STAR CITY	306-863-4377			R		*
FOUNDATION SEEDS	SASKATOON	306-222-0666			R		*
HANLEY FARMS	REGINA	306-539-3403			R	C	*
PRAIRIEVIEW SEEDS	WADENA	306-338-8811				C	*
SY MANNESS (CWRS)							
FEDORUK SEEDS LTD	KAMSACK	306-542-4235				C	**

WHEATGRASS

CDC SALT KING							
NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS (CANADA) (FORAGES)	CARROT RIVER	306-768-3335		F			
FAIRWAY							
NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS (CANADA) (FORAGES)	CARROT RIVER	306-768-3335				C	
GREENLEAF							
NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS (CANADA) (FORAGES)	CARROT RIVER	306-768-3335				C	
KIRK							
NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS (CANADA) (FORAGES)	CARROT RIVER	306-768-3335				C	

Varieties of Grain Crops 2026

Table of Contents

Symbols and Abbreviations Used:

§ Variety may not be described in 2027
--- Insufficient test data to describe
na Not applicable
✪ Applied for PBR protection at time of printing (UPOV'91)
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

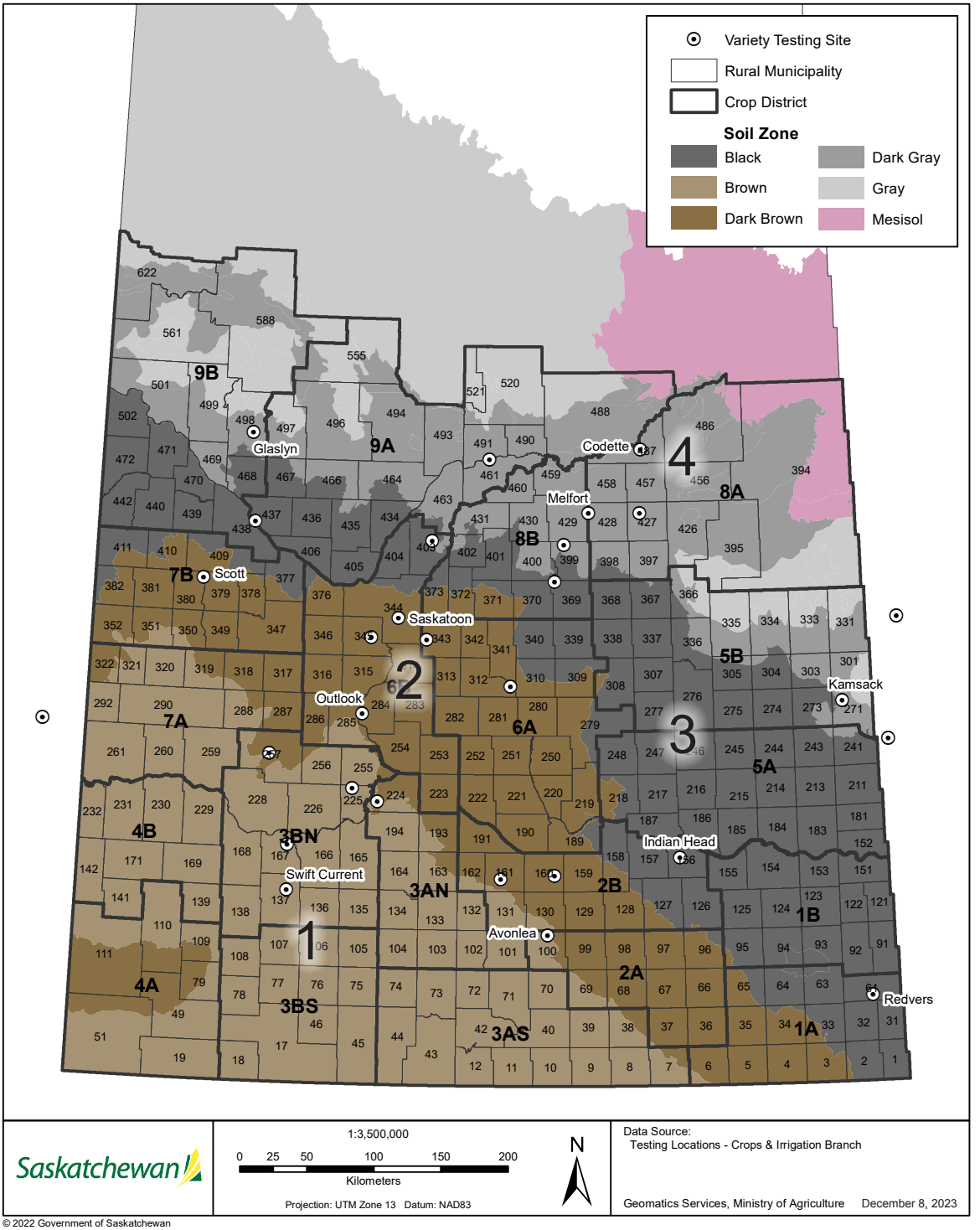
Accessing Public Release Varieties

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



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:

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

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.

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 *2026 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 and SaskOilseeds collectively provide more than $200,000 to the core program. Supplementary funds enhance the core program.

Saskatchewan Pulse Growers (SPG) funds the pulse and soybean regional variety trials for Saskatchewan growers. For the 2025 trials, this funding was approximately $488,444 which is partially off set by entry fees for varieties entered into the trials resulting in SPG funding over 74% of the total cost. In 2025, 67 trials for 6 crops were conducted at 24 locations. Trial management is contracted to AgCall Inc. who collaborates with 15 research organizations, 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 *2026 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:

91
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 (>) will be applied to specific varieties as determined by plant breeders and their seed distributors. When producers purchase certified seed of a > variety and divert harvested grain for farm-saved seed use, they are required to declare those acres in the > 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 > variety is grown.

Varieties with a > will be identified in this guide with a > symbol. Seeds Canada administers the > Platform on behalf of the industry. For more information, visit: *www.seeds-canada.ca/variety-use-agreement.*

Seeds Canada | Semences Canada

Variety Use Agreement Platform

WHY?

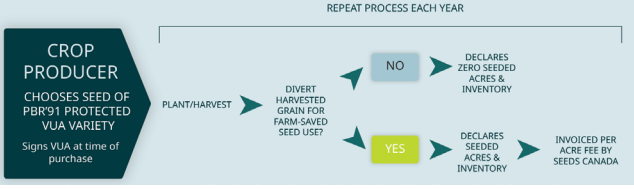
As agriculture evolves, increased investment and collaboration in the research and development of new seed varieties is essential across the value chain. Everyone benefits from improved seed varieties with higher yields, better quality, enhanced disease resistance, stress tolerance, and increased profits.

WHAT?

The Variety Use Agreement (VUA) Platform is a web-based tool designed to support and boost plant breeding investment. It facilitates cost-effective royalty collection for specific PBR'91 varieties, as determined by plant breeders and their distributors.

HOW?

Seeds Canada administers the VUA Platform on behalf of the industry. Based on seed use declarations, producers are invoiced and then variety use fees are collected and redistributed to the plant breeders.



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,

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

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.

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.

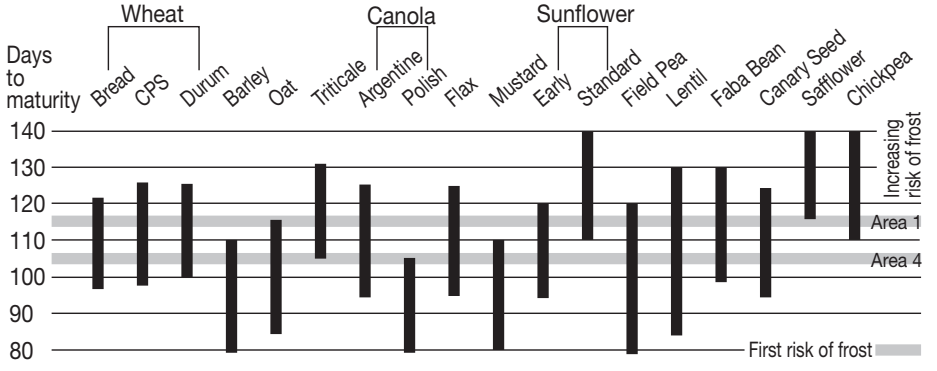
The chart on the right compares the relative maturity ranges for crops grown in Saskatchewan. Within each crop there are early and late maturing varieties. Whether a crop matures before the first killing frost depends on seeding date, management practices and environmental factors. Not all crops have 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	7	100	100	14.3	F	P	R	R	MR	MR	S	I	MR	Y	H	101	36.2	80.9	81.3
CDC Adamant VB[5]	5	99	103	+0.1	P	F	R	I	MS	S	S	MS	I	Y	SS	-1	-2.3	+0.2	+3
AAC Ahead VB[5]	1	104	103	-0.1	F	P	R	I	MR	---	MR	---	MR	Y	H	0	+0.4	-0.6	+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	2	101	107	-0.4	VG	P	MR	I	MS	---	MS	---	I	Y	H	0	-0.5	-0.1	-1
Breadwinner VUA	2	104	105	-0.2	F	P	R	I	MS	---	I	---	MR	Y	H	+1	+2.1	0.0	+1
AAC Broadacres VB[5]	5	102	101	-0.1	VG	F	R	R	MR	---	R	---	I	Y	H	0	+1.8	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
AAC Craven VB[5]	2	103	106	-0.4	F	F	MR	I	R	---	MS	---	MR	Y	H	0	-1.7	-0.2	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]	3	93	95	+0.4	P	P	MR	R	R	---	MS	---	I	Y	H	-3	-1.1	-1.6	+8
AAC Elie	5	99	99	0.0	F	F	R	R	MR	I	I	I	I	Y	H	+1	-0.6	-0.1	-2
CDC Envy	5	98	100	-0.3	F	F	I	R	MR	---	R	---	I	Y	H	-2	+0.3	-1.7	+2
Flame VUA	2	98	100	0.0	VG	P	R	MR	I	---	I	---	MR	Y	H	+1	-1.8	+0.2	+2
Garde VUA	3	94	95	-0.2	VG	P	R	R	R	---	I	---	I	Y	H	0	-4.7	-2.0	-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 Imbue CLPlus	5	100	102	-0.3	F	F	I	R	I	---	I	---	I	Y	H	-1	-2.6	-0.8	0
CDC Landmark VB[5]	5	103	105	0.0	G	G	R	MS	MR	MR	MS	I	I	Y	SS	-1	+0.6	+0.7	+3
AAC LeRoy VB[5]	5	98	102	-0.1	F	G	MR	MR	MR	---	I	MS	MR	Y	H	-1	-0.4	+0.3	+5
SY Manness	5	96	100	-0.2	VG	G	R	R	I	---	S	---	I	Y	H	-1	-5.0	-0.7	-3
AAC Oakman VB[5]	2	95	98	-0.2	G	F	R	R	R	---	R	---	I	Y	S	0	-1.9	-1.7	0
Palisade VUA	2	97	97	-0.1	G	P	R	MR	I	---	I	---	MR	Y	H	0	+0.3	-0.1	+1
CDC Pilar CLPlus	5	99	97	-0.3	VG	VG	MR	R	MS	---	MR	---	I	Y	H	-1	-0.5	-0.6	-4
CDC Power CLPlus	4	101	99	0.0	G	F	I	R	MS	---	R	---	I	Y	H	-2	-0.9	-1.2	-9
AAC Redberry	5	99	100	0.0	F	G	R	R	R	R	I	MS	I	Y	H	-3	-1.6	+0.8	+5
AAC Rivers VB[5]	1	105	108	-0.2	F	F	R	R	MR	---	I	---	I	Y	H	0	+2.4	-0.5	+4
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	0.0	F	G	R	R	R	---	MR	---	I	N	H	0	-3.2	-0.4	+9
AAC Spike	3	96	97	-0.1	VG	F	R	R	R	---	MR	---	MR	Y	H	-1	-2.0	+0.5	-7
AAC Starbuck VB[5]	5	104	108	-0.2	F	F	I	MR	MR	MR	S	S	MR	Y	H	0	-0.1	+0.4	+1
AAC Stoughton VB[5]	3	105	106	-0.6	G	F	R	R	I	R	R	---	MR	Y	H	0	+0.8	+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
AAC Viewfield	5	104	101	-0.3	G	G	R	MR	R	S	MR	I	I	Y	H	0	-2.1	+0.8	-4
AAC Walker VB[5]	3	104	108	-0.3	G	VG	R	R	R	---	MR	---	MR	Y	H	0	-1.8	+0.4	+1
AAC Walsh	3	102	103	-0.2	VG	G	MR	R	I	MR	MR	---	MR	Y	H	-1	+2.0	0.0	0
AAC Westking	3	102	104	-0.2	VG	G	MR	R	I	MR	R	---	MR	Y	H	-1	+1.9	0.0	-1
AAC Wheatland VB[5]	5	104	106	-0.2	G	G	R	R	I	R	MR	S	I	Y	H	0	-0.6	+0.1	+1
CWSWS[4]																			
AC Andrew	5	125	124	-2.9	G	P	MR	MS	I	S	S	---	I	Y	H	+1	+0.4	-3.0	0
AAC Galore VB[5]	3	124	126	-3.1	G	P	R	I	MR	---	MS	---	MS	Y	H	+2	+3.0	-2.9	+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	-0.5	-2.6	+4
CWSP[4]																			
Alotta	3	113	120	-2.2	VG	VG	R	R	R	---	I	---	MS	Y	H	+1	+8.8	-2.0	-1
AAC Awesome VB[5]	5	125	126	-3.0	F	P	R	MR	R	I	I	I	I	Y	H	+1	+4.4	-1.6	+7
Pasteur	5	112	119	-1.9	VG	G	MR	R	MR	MS	S	I	I	N	H	+2	+0.5	-1.1	+5
Sparrow VB[5]	5	123	125	-2.5	VG	G	MR	R	MR	---	I	I	MR	N	H	+4	+0.1	-4.3	+1
WPB Whistler	5	108	116	-2.6	VG	F	R	R	R	---	I	---	MS	N	S	+3	+2.3	-4.5	-3

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	-3.8	-0.7	-3
UA Brynn	1	108	112	-1.3	G	---	I	R	R	---	R	---	I	Y	H	0	+2.6	-1.4	-3
AAC Camrose VB[5]	3	102	109	-1.3	VG	P	R	R	R	---	R	---	I	Y	H	+1	+0.5	-0.8	-4
Fierce VB[5] **VUA**	2	102	106	-0.8	VG	VP	R	MS	MS	---	MR	---	I	Y	H	+1	-4.9	-1.5	0
AAC Foray VB[5]	5	101	107	-1.4	P	P	MR	R	I	MS	I	MS	I	Y	H	+1	+7.3	-1.5	+6
UA Forefront	5	104	104	-1.0	VG	F	R	R	R	---	I	---	MS	Y	H	+1	+4.4	-1.1	-2
AAC Penhold	5	98	98	-0.6	VG	VG	MR	R	MR	I	R	I	MR	Y	H	-2	+4.5	-0.4	-9
AAC Perform	4	108	108	-1.5	VG	VP	R	R	MR	---	I	---	MS	Y	H	+1	+0.4	-1.6	+3
Recoil **VUA**	3	99	102	-0.8	VG	G	MR	R	R	---	MS	---	I	Y	H	0	-1.0	-1.7	-3
AAC Rimbey VB[5]	5	106	107	-1.9	G	VG	R	R	R	---	I	---	I	Y	H	-1	+5.1	-1.8	-1
CDC Warburg	1	107	112	-1.5	F	P	R	MR	R	---	R	---	I	Y	H	+1	+3.6	-1.3	+2
AAC Westlock	4	107	103	-1.3	G	F	R	R	R	---	R	---	MR	Y	H	0	+4.6	-1.3	0
CWHWS[4]																			
AAC Tomkins	5	96	95	+0.2	F	F	MR	R	MS	---	MR	---	I	Y	H	-1	-0.6	-1.7	+2
AAC Whitehead VB[5]	5	103	109	-0.4	G	F	R	R	MR	---	R	---	I	Y	H	-1	+1.3	-2.2	+2
TBA[4,6]																			
WPB Banff VB[5]	1	120	125	-2.6	G	---	MR	R	R	---	MS	---	I	N	H	+1	+1.6	-2.6	-1
WPB Canmore	1	124	119	-2.3	G	---	I	R	R	---	MS	---	I	N	H	+2	+0.7	-3.5	0

[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 VR15.
[6] At time of printing, recently registered varieties have not been assigned to a variety designation list by the Canadian Grain Commission. More information on variety market class eligibility can be found at *www.grainscanada.gc.ca*.

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 2025, the spring wheat and durum varieties supported for registration since 2020 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**, and **AAC Weyburn VB** 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% cutting) in the following varieties: **Accelerate**, **AAC Brandon**, **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% cutting) in the following varieties: **AAC Broadacres VB**, **AAC Darby VB**, **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*.

All wheat and durum varieties exhibit similar susceptibility to ergot infestation, except for durum variety **AAC Frontier** expresses ergot resistance.

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/.*

Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS)

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

WHEAT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (CONT'D)

Seed of new varieties **AAC Walsh**, **Baker**, **Breadwinner**, **Garde**, **Palisade**, and **AAC Walker VB** is available in fall 2026. Seed of the new variety **AAC Rivers** will be available in fall 2027, and seed of new varieties **CDC Power CLPlus** and **Flame** is expected to be available in fall 2027. Seed of new varieties **AAC Craven VB** and **AAC Ahead** is expected to be available in fall 2028.

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 variety **AAC Camrose VB** is available now. Seed of new variety **CDC Warburg** will be available in fall 2026, and seed of new variety **Recoil** is expected to be available in fall 2026. Seed of new variety **Fierce VB** is expected to be available fall 2027. Seed of new variety **UA Brynn** is expected to be available fall 2028.

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 Spring (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.

Seed of new varieties **WPB Banff VB** and **WPB Canmore** will be available fall 2027.

WPB Whistler has solid stems which provides protection against the wheat stem sawfly.

Durum Wheat

Main Characteristics of Varieties

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	5	100	100	100	14.0	F	F	R	R	R	---	MR	---	I	Y	H	102	41.9	80.2	93
CDC Alloy	5	101	101	99	0	F	F	MR	R	R	I	R	MS	MS	Y	H	0	+0.4	+0.3	-2
AAC Brigham VB[5]	3	100	97	104	-0.1	G	G	R	R	R	---	R	---	MS	Y	H	0	-0.1	-0.5	-5
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 Evident	4	105	105	104	-0.4	F	F	R	R	R	---	R	---	MS	Y	H	0	-0.2	-0.4	-3
CDC Flare	5	97	95	---	0.0	VG	P	MR	R	S	R	R	I	MS	Y	H	-1	+1.6	-1.4	-6
AAC Frontier	2	102	101	---	-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
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	-1.0	-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	5	101	93	99	-0.3	VG	G	I	R	R	---	R	---	MS	Y	H	+2	+0.2	+0.4	-13
AAC Weyburn VB[5]	5	102	104	98	-0.8	F	F	MR	R	R	---	R	---	MS	Y	S	+1	+1.2	-0.6	-5
CDC Wiseton	3	96	97	---	+0.3	F	F	R	MR	I	---	R	---	I	Y	H	0	+0.6	-0.5	-2
TBA[7]																				
AAC Burton	1	103	104	---	-0.4	G	VG	R	R	R	---	R	---	MS[6]	Y	H	0	+0.8	-0.1	-5

[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.
[7] At time of printing, recently registered varieties have not been assigned to a variety designation list by the Canadian Grain Commission. More information on variety market class eligibility can be found at *www.grainscanada.gc.ca*.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

AAC Grainland, **AAC Stronghold** and **AAC Weyburn VB** have a solid stem which can provide protection against the wheat stem sawfly.

AAC Frontier expresses ergot resistance, with a substantial reduction in honeydew and sclerotia production compared to other varieties.

Seed of the new variety **AAC Brigham VB** is available now. Seed of the new variety **AAC Frontier** will be available in fall 2026, and seed of new variety **AAC Burton** is expected to be available in fall 2028.

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. **AAC Burton**, **CDC Defy**, **AAC Donlow**, and **Transcend** generally express lower Fusarium Head Blight symptoms compared to other MS rated cultivars. 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.

Varietal Blend Components

Midge Tolerant Variety	Refuge Variety	Crop Kind	Midge Tolerant Variety	Refuge Variety	Crop Kind
AAC Brigham	AAC Schrader	Durum	AAC Hodge	AAC Hockley	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 Ahead	AAC Elie	Wheat	AAC Paramount	AC Andrew	Wheat
AAC Alida	AAC Brandon	Wheat	AAC Rimbey	AAC Penhold	Wheat
AAC Awesome	AC Andrew	Wheat	AAC Rivers	AAC Westking	Wheat
WPB Banff	WPB Canmore	Wheat	AAC Russell	AAC Brandon	Wheat
AAC Broadacres	AAC Brandon	Wheat	Sadash	AC Andrew	Wheat
AAC Cameron	Carberry	Wheat	Sparrow	Alderon	Wheat
AAC Camrose	AAC Penhold	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 Galore	AAC Andrew	Wheat	AAC Whitehead	AAC Tomkins	Wheat

Triticale

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Years Tested	Yield (%)		Test Weight (kg/hL)	Seed Weight (mg)	Height (cm)	Heading (days)	Maturity (days)	Resistance To						
		Area 1 & 2	Area 3						Lodging	Stem Rust	Leaf Rust	Bunt	Root Rot	Ergot	FHB
Spring Habit		Relative to AC Ultima													
AC Ultima	22	100	100	72.7	43.3	101	--	104	G	R	R	R	I	MS	I
Brevis	16	107	109	+3.5	-0.7	-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	10	105	102	+1.0	+3.6	-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
AB Sunbeam	2	96	98	+2.3	-3.2	-7	--	+1	G	R	I	R	---	I	MS
Winter Habit		Relative to Metzger													
Metzger	14	100	100	69.4	35.8	114	172	215	R	F	--	--	--	--	VG
AB Bronco	3	102	106	-2.5	-0.4	-6	-2	-1	R	F	--	--	--	--	VG
AB Provider	3	135	115	-2.4	-4.2	-13	0	0	R	VG	--	--	--	--	VG
AB Snowcat	3	118	111	-0.8	-3.1	-8	-5	-3	R	G	--	--	--	--	G
AB Windchill	3	--	124	+0.5	+4.1	-18	-4	-2	R	VG	--	--	--	--	G
Bobcat	15	90	97	-1.9	-0.4	-16	-3	0	R	G	--	--	--	--	F
Luoma	14	107	104	-0.1	+1.8	+6	+1	+2	R	F	--	--	--	--	VG
Pika	6	100	101	+0.5	+3.9	+15	+1	0	Y	P	--	--	--	--	--

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 data is from registration trials conducted in Saskatchewan and appropriate sites in Alberta and Manitoba. The long-term heading and maturity dates for **Metzger** are June 21 and August 3, respectively. All winter triticale varieties have reduced awns, except **Pika** which is awned.

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	Winter Survival	Resistance To[1] Lodging	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	21	100	100	VG	G	1	Jun 8	Aug 5	37.6	73.7	106	182
SU Bebop ✪ VUA	2	--	115	VG	G	0	-1	-1	-2.9	-0.1	-4	+75
Danko	4	102	94	VG	G	--	-2	-2	-3.7	+0.5	0	--
Prima	22	81	93	VG	F	-0.3	0	-3	-5.2	-0.8	+11	+48
Hybrid Varieties												
KWS Bono	12	135	125	VG	G	+0.1	+1	0	-4.4	-0.1	-13	+109
Brasetto	6	123	125	VG	G	0.0	0	+1	-3.2	-1.0	-11	+112
KWS Daniello	6	121	123	VG	G	-0.3	0	-1	-3.8	-0.7	-10	+136
KWS Inspirator ✪	3	141	136	VG	G	0.0	0	0	-3.5	-1.7	-14	+149
KWS Pulsor ✪	2	132	132	VG	G	+0.1	+1	-1	-4.3	-1.3	-12	+112
KWS Receptor ✪	6	142	133	VG	G	-0.1	0	-2	-5.7	0.0	-13	+125
KWS Sandor ✪	6	131	127	VG	G	-0.4	0	-2	-5.4	-0.8	-12	+128
KWS Serafino	8	130	129	VG	G	-0.3	0	-1	-4.7	-0.5	-10	+127
KWS Teodor	3	134	135	VG	G	+0.1	0	-1	-5.8	-0.6	-10	+97
KWS Trebiano	8	130	127	VG	G	-0.4	0	-1	-2.2	-0.5	-7	+116

[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] Cool and wet conditions can prolong maturity beyond these dates. [5] Multiply by 0.8 = lbs./bu.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

All data is derived from registration trials conducted in Saskatchewan, supplemented with data from sites in Alberta and Manitoba where appropriate. Data from 2025 was not available at the time of table preparation.

Fall rye is much more cold tolerant than winter wheat and winter triticale, with field survival being 30 to 100 per cent better than some varieties under the most challenging conditions.

All fall rye varieties are susceptible to ergot; however, **KWS Daniello**, **KWS Sandor**, **KWS Serafino**, **KWS Trebiano** and **Prima** have reduced susceptibility to natural ergot infection compared with **Hazlet**.

Sprouting is a major factor in marketing rye for milling and is generally measured using the Hagberg falling number test. There is considerable variation in fall rye varieties for falling number that should be considered if milling markets are targeted. 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 so producers should ensure that rye is harvested in a timely manner, similar to wheat crops.

Hazlet has lower viscosity, which improves feed performance in monogastric livestock.

There is very little recent information on shattering in fall rye, as it has not been observed in registration trials. Historically, Prima is more susceptible to shattering than Hazlet.

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	Stem Rust	Leaf Rust	Stripe Rust	Bunt	FHB	Head Awnedness	Maturity Rating	Seed Weight (mg)	Volume Wt.[2] (kg/hL)	Height (cm)
CWRW[3]		Relative to AAC Coldfront												Relative to AAC Coldfront		
AAC Coldfront	7	100	100	12.3	VG	VG	R	R	R	S	I	Y	L	32	81.2	83
CDC Buteo	27	90	87	-0.3	VG	F	I	I	S	S	MR	Y	M	1.7	-0.1	7
AAC Gateway	14	87	86	0.2	F	VG	MR	I	MR	S	I	Y	M	1.5	-1.2	-7
AAC Goldrush	10	94	93	-0.1	VG	VG	MR	R	I	S	I	Y	M	0.9	-3	2
Moats	16	93	88	0	G	F	R	MR	MR	MS	S	Y	M	0.6	-0.7	8
AAC Network	10	93	89	0.2	G	G	R	MR	R	MR	I	Y	L	-0.9	-1.3	-6
AAC Overdrive ✪	5	98	94	0.3	VG	VG	R	MR	R	R	MR	Y	E	-1	-2.3	-2
AAC Vortex	8	88	92	0.2	VG	VG	R	R	R	S	MR	Y	M	1.9	-0.4	1
AAC Wildfire	14	99	101	-0.4	VG	G	S	I	MR	MR	MR	Y	VL	2.9	-2.5	2
CWSP[3]		Relative to AAC Coldfront												Relative to AAC Coldfront		
AAC Icefield	10	90	85	-1.2	F	G	R	MR	MR	S	I	Y	M	-1.3	-2	-3
Pintail	15	97	97	-2	VG	F	MS	MS	MR	S	S	N	M	-2.2	-4.6	5

[1] Registration trial data used to supplement regional trial data.
[2] Multiply by 0.8 = lbs./bu.
[3] Includes direct and indirect comparisons with **AAC Coldfront**.

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 Coldfront is the highest yielding winter wheat, with a very good winter survival and lodging resistance, resistance to all rusts and intermediate resistance to FHB.

AAC Overdrive is a new variety that has very good winter survival and lodging resistance, matures early, with best disease resistance rating for a winter wheat; resistant to stem and stripe rust, moderate resistance to leaf rust, resistant to bunt, and moderate resistance to FHB.

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. Producers in eastern Saskatchewan should avoid growing varieties with susceptibility to stem rust.

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.

For further information contact:
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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]	Height (cm)	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	76	F	MR	R	R	S	S	I	I	MR	I
CDC Churchill	7	2	R	105	104	M	71	G	MR	MR	I	S	MS	MR	---	MR	MS
AAC Connect	7	2	R	99	95	M	75	G	I	MR	MR	S	S	R	MS	MR	MR
CDC Copeland	7	2	R	92	93	M	80	F	I	I	S	MS	MS	I	I	MR	MR
CDC Fraser	7	2	R	100	98	M	76	G	MR	R	R	MS	R	R	MS	MR	I
Malting Acceptance: In Development or Limited Demand																	
AB Foothills	4	2	R	95	97	M	74	F	I	I	MS	I	R	MR	---	MR	I
AAC Prairie	6	2	R	96	97	M	74	F	MR	I	I	MS	S	MR	---	MR	I
SY Stanza[8]	4	2	R	93	96	M	67	VG	I	MS	MS	MR	S	MR	---	S	MS
Additional Malting Varieties																	
CDC Goldstar[6]	7	2	R	99	95	M	77	G	I	MR	I	S	I	R	S	MR	MS
Legacy	6	6	S	90	85	M	78	G	S	MR	MR	MS	I	MR	MR	MR	MS
Other[7]																	
CDC Bow[7] §	7	2	R	94	93	M	79	VG	S	MR	I	MS	S	I	MS	MR	I
AB BrewNet[7]	7	2	R	96	100	L	83	G	MS	I	MS	I	MS	MR	---	MR	MR
AB Dram[8]	5	2	R	91	91	M	77	F	MS	MR	MS	I	MR	R	---	S	I
AC Metcalfe[7] §	7	2	R	87	86	M	78	F	S	I	I	MS	R	I	I	MR	I
Hulless																	
CDC Armstrong	4	2	R	87	85	M	78	G	I	MR	MR	MS	R	MR	---	MR	I
CDC Clear	7	2	R	78	89	L	84	G	MS	R	I	MS	R	R	I	MR	MR
CDC Pristine	4	2	R	85	80	M	77	G	I	I	MR	MS	R	MR	---	I	MR

[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% 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]	Height (cm)	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	73	G	S	MR	S	S	MR	MR	MR	MR	I
CDC Austenson	7	2	R	102	103	M	76	G	MS	R	R	S	S	R	I	I	I
Bighorn	7	2	R	110	105	M	80	F	I	I	MS	S	I	R	---	I	I
Canmore	7	2	R	96	99	L	78	G	MS	MR	I	MR	R	R	I	MS	I
Cantu **VUA**	7	2	R	105	102	L	81	G	I	I	I	S	I	R	---	R	I
Carleton	6	2	R	102	99	M	70	G	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	R	---	R	MR
Claymore	7	2	R	103	98	L	77	VG	S	I	I	S	S	R	I	MR	MR
CDC Cowboy	6	2	R	85	89	L	98	F	I	MR	I	MS	MS	MR	I	MR	MR
CDC Durango	7	2	R	105	107	M	75	VG	MR	MS	I	MS	S	R	---	I	I
Esma **VUA**	5	2	R	103	98	M	64	G	MS	MS	MS	S	R	---	---	---	I
Ferguson	7	2	R	106	103	M	76	G	MS	MS	S	S	S	R	---	I	I
AB Hague	7	2	R	96	99	L	81	G	I	I	I	I	MR	R	---	MR	MR
CDC Harness	5	2	R	104	102	L	74	G	I	I	I	S	MR	MR	---	MR	I
Ibex	6	2	R	105	103	M	79	G	I	I	I	S	S	R	---	R	I
KWS Kellie **VUA**	5	2	R	102	96	L	62	G	MS	MS	MS	I	R	---	---	---	I
AS Lafleur	3	2	R	86	88	M	77	G	MS	I	MS	S	R	---	---	---	MR
AAC Lariat	6	2	R	105	103	M	76	G	R	MR	I	S	R	R	---	R	MS
AB Maximizer	3	2	R	94	98	L	78	G	I	I	I	I	I	R	---	MR	I
CDC Maverick	6	2	S	79	83	M	98	F	I	MR	I	MS	S	R	I	MR	MR
Oreana	7	2	R	98	93	L	65	VG	S	MR	I	S	S	R	I	I	S
RGT Planet **VUA**	5	2	R	93	91	M	65	G	MS	MS	MS	MR	R	---	---	---	I
AB Prime	5	2	R	107	103	M	80	G	MR	I	I	I	S	R	---	R	I
CDC Renegade	5	2	S	103	96	M	92	F	I	MR	MS	S	MS	MR	---	MR	MR
Sirish	7	2	R	95	91	M	66	VG	MS	MS	MS	MR	S	R	---	S	MS
AAC Stockton	5	2	R	101	102	M	74	F	I	I	I	S	R	R	---	R	MR
AB Advantage	7	6	S	103	100	VL	92	VG	MS	I	I	I	MR	I	---	I	S
AB Cattlelac	7	6	SS	100	100	L	87	VG	MS	MR	R	I	I	R	---	I	S
AC Rosser	11	6	S	101	99	M	82	G	I	MR	MR	S	MS	MR	MR	MR	S
AB Tofield	7	6	S	102	103	L	82	G	MS	I	I	I	---	MR	---	R	S
Hulless																	
CDC McGwire	8	2	R	84	83	M	81	G	I	MR	I	I	MS	MR	MR	I	MR
Hulled varieties being tested for adaptability in Western Canada																	
AS Manon	3	2	R	92	93	M	75	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**, **AC Ranger** and **AC Rosser** 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*.

2026-2027

CMBTC™
CANADIAN MALTING BARLEY TECHNICAL CENTRE

MALTING BARLEY RECOMMENDED VARIETIES

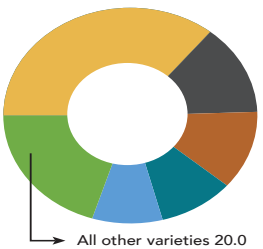
The Recommended list is developed in consultation with Canadian Malting Barley Technical Centre (CMBTC) members. This list highlights varieties tested at the CMBTC that show strong malting characteristics and market potential.

2026-2027 RECOMMENDED VARIETIES

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

! Please consult with your grain or malting company representatives about marketing and contracting opportunities when choosing a variety.

2025 SEEDED AREA BY MAJOR MALTING VARIETY PERCENTAGE (%) - WESTERN CANADA



VARIETY	2023	2024	2025
AAC SYNERGY	32.2	33.6	35.6
CDC COPELAND	22.3	17.4	13.5
AAC CONNECT	12.3	12.4	11.7
CDC CHURCHILL	3.1	7.1	9.6
CDC FRASER	6.4	8.4	8.9

Distribution of malting barley varieties as a percentage (%) of area seeded with malting barley in western Canada in 2025. Source: CGC (based on data from provincial crop insurance agencies).

CMBTC VOTING MEMBERS

Alberta Grains · BOORTMALT · Malteurop · SaskBarley · Manitoba Crop Alliance · Prairie Public Breeders · RICHARDSON · BUNGE · Canadian Grain Commission · Commission canadienne des grains

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

VARIETIES IN DEVELOPMENT

These newly registered varieties are being tested and promoted for commercial market acceptance. If you're interested in trying them, contact your seed distributor to learn about trial opportunities.

VARIETY	DISTRIBUTOR	FEATURES	MARKET
AAC PRAIRIE	CANTERRA SEEDS	Short, strong straw; medium protein; high enzyme	Adjunct brewing, distilling
AB FOOTHILLS	CANTERRA SEEDS	High yield; lower protein; high enzyme	Adjunct brewing, distilling
SY STANZA	FP Genetics	Short, strong straw, medium protein, low enzyme, non-GN[1]	Adjunct and craft brewing, distilling

There are also contracting opportunities for:

CDC Goldstar (CANTERRA SEEDS)	**Legacy** (FP Genetics)	**Bill Coors 100** (Stamp Seeds)

To discuss contracting opportunities for these varieties, please contact the following companies: Prairie Malt (Boortmalt) - CDC Goldstar; Bunge - Legacy; Molson Coors - Bill Coors 100.

[1]Non glycosidic-nitrile barley varieties are suitable for all-malt distilling.

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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	% Protein	Relative Maturity[2]	Height (cm)	Resistance To: Lodging	Stem Rust	Crown Rust	Smut
CS Camden	7	100	100	242	24.3	White	82	17.0	L	94	VG	S	MS	I
CDC Anson	6	101	101	243	20.7	White	90	15.9	M	85	VG	S	MR	R
CDC Arborg	7	105	106	250	20.1	White	85	15.9	M	108	VG	S	I	R
CDC Byer ✪	5	104	108	245	22.6	White	86	15.8	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	15.9	M	98	G	I	MR	R
CDC Endure	7	106	105	245	21.2	White	89	15.7	M	102	VG	S	MR	R
AAC Fedak ✪	4	100	103	243	22.9	White	89	15.8	M	92	G	MS	R	R
AAC Fetch ✪	3	100	99	238	25.2	White	83	16.6	M	94	G	MR	I	R
AAC Gladys ✪	3	102	102	252	21.8	White	90	15.5	L	90	VG	MS	MS	R
CDC Hank ✪	4	106	107	237	22.9	White	84	15.5	M	98	VG	S	S	R
CDC Haymaker	5	82	85	225	24.9	White	87	16.8	VL	111	G	S	S	MR
Kalio	5	98	98	249	21.8	White	---	15.0	M	91	G	S	MR	R
Kyron	6	103	102	244	23.7	White	---	16.5	M	98	G	S	MR	R
CDC Minstrel	7	95	97	245	21.0	White	92	16.3	L	98	VG	I	MS	R
AC Morgan	7	100	102	236	25.1	White	82	15.4	L	101	VG	S	S	I
CDC Morrison	7	91	86	248	24.4	Yellow	83	18.4	L	95	VG	I	MS	R
CDC Nasser	7	98	97	233	21.8	White	79	14.7	VL	106	G	MS	S	R
AAC Neville	5	97	102	248	25.3	Yellow	85	15.5	L	87	VG	I	S	R
ORe3542M	7	97	92	247	22.5	White	95	15.9	L	93	VG	S	R	R
ORe Level48	6	92	90	250	20.5	White	89	15.9	L	95	VG	I	MR	R
ORe Level50	6	91	89	248	21.5	White	93	15.5	L	98	VG	S	R	R
CDC Ruffian	7	101	97	247	20.4	White	88	15.4	L	95	G	S	I	R
Souris	7	97	93	253	21.5	White	72	16.7	M	98	VG	MR	MS	R
Summit	7	93	95	256	21.6	White	81	16.0	M	94	G	I	I	R
Triactor	7	103	108	240	22.8	White	80	17.0	L	99	G	S	MR	I
AAC Wesley	7	97	99	246	20.9	White	85	15.6	M	91	G	I	MS	R
CDC Westgate ✪	2	92	102	245	22.1	Tan	86	16.6	VL	116	G	---	---	---

[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 a combination of low acid-detergent lignin and higher than normal groat fat content resulting in greater energy density and digestibility for cattle.

Forage Oat

CDC Baler, **CDC Haymaker**, **Murphy** and **CDC Westgate** are forage oat varieties available for annual forage production in Saskatchewan. **CDC Westgate** is a specialty forage oat variety with low acid-detergent lignin content resulting in greater digestibility for cattle.

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	19	100	54	97	98	70.5	8.0
CDC Alba[3]	glabrous	5	113	0	0	-9	0.0	0.0
CDC Calvi	glabrous	15	106	+1	+3	+4	+0.6	+0.3
CDC Cibo	glabrous	15	107	0	0	-8	-0.4	+0.2
CDC Lumio	glabrous	11	115	+1	+1	+1	-0.6	+0.5
Cantate	hairy	19	116	0	+3	-4	-7.3	+0.6
Keet	hairy	19	127	+3	+4	+4	-6.2	-0.3

[1] Yield data not collected by Area, 2007-2025.
[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. **NQ19R** 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

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	12	100	100	36	52	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	38
CDC Albberg ✪	CL	4	113	93	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	6	95	95	35	54	E/M	MR	MR	green	red	37
CDC Impulse	CL	16	101	94	37	52	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	44
CDC Maxim	CL	20	92	89	34	51	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	40
CDC Proclaim	CL	15	98	96	34	51	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	40
CDC Redmoon		15	104	97	33	52	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	41
CDC Simmie	CL	11	99	93	34	53	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	39
CDC Sienna ✪		5	110	93	38	53	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	40
CDC 6928 ✪	CL	6	100	103	36	51	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	36
CDC 6956 ✪	CL	6	103	104	36	53	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	47
CDC 6930 ✪	CL	6	100	105	34	53	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	37
CDC 7030 ✪ **VUA**	CL	4	107	86	34	51	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	42
CDC 7208 ✪ **VUA**	CL	4	106	101	36	51	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	41
LAL23-0011 ✪ **VUA**	CL	4	115	83	35	53	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	42
Rougeaux ✪ **VUA**	CL	4	104	92	39	52	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	42
Extra Small Red												
CDC Impala	CL	13	78	76	30	51	E	MR	MR	gray	red	31
Small Red												
CDC Onyx ✪	CL	5	101	97	38	54	E/M	MR	MR	red	black	36
CDC Phoenix ✪	CL	4	103	90	37	53	E/M	MR	MR	red	black	32
Medium Red												
CDC Imu ✪	CL	5	101	92	42	52	E/M	MT	MR	gray	red	46
Large Red												
CDC KR-2	CL	11	97	83	37	52	M	MR	MR	gray	red	55
CDC Monarch	CL	9	111	107	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 Berilo ✪	CL	6	103	94	35	52	E/M	MR	MR	green	yellow	39
CDC Cricket ✪		5	105	70	39	55	M/L	MR	MR	green	yellow	39
CDC Imvincible	CL	14	87	74	34	49	E	MR	MR	green	yellow	34
CDC Jimini	CL	10	99	93	36	50	E/M	MR	MR	green	yellow	38
CDC Kermit		16	98	87	36	49	E/M	MR	MR	green	yellow	34
CDC Viceroy		19	90	89	34	49	E	MR	MR	green	yellow	33
CDC 6964 ✪ **VUA**	CL	6	97	88	36	53	E/M	MR	MR	green	yellow	34
CDC 7358 ✪ **VUA**	CL	4	94	72	33	51	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	CL	19	82	64	38	52	M/L	MR	S	green	yellow	64
CDC Greenstar	CL	17	91	76	40	52	M/L	MR	I	green	yellow	73
CDC Grimm	CL	10	88	78	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	13	87	82	35	51	M/L	MR	S	green	yellow	74
CDC 7757 ✪ **VUA**	CL	5	97	52	36	52	M/L	MR	MR	green	yellow	64
French Green												
CDC Marble		15	96	88	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

Lentil (cont'd)

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)
Spanish Brown												
CDC Jupiter ✪	CL	4	101	93	35	53	E/EM	I	MR	gray dotted	yellow	39
CDC SB-3	CL	8	83	79	35	51	E	I	MR	gray dotted	yellow	38
CDC SB-4	CL	9	97	93	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.

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	7	100	100	4.8	41	52	M	354	RH	B
CDC Climax	yes	6	96	101	4.5	44	53	L	366	RH	B
CDC Hardy	yes	6	94	100	4.0	44	54	L	348	RH	B
CDC Leader	no	7	94	93	4.9	41	53	M	383	RH	B
CDC Orkney	yes	7	101	104	4.7	43	52	ML	362	RH	B
CDC Pasqua	yes	7	87	93	4.6	43	53	L	415	RH	B
CDC Pearl	yes	7	98	101	4.4	43	52	ML	290	RH	B
Desi											
CDC Kala	yes	7	85	87	4.3	41	51	E	237	A	BD
CDC Sunset	yes	6	93	98	4.3	45	54	M	283	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 *2026 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 (%)			Protein (%)	Relative Maturity	Lodging[3]	Vine Length (cm)	Resistance To							Seed Weight (g/1000)
		1, 2 & South 3	North 3 & 4	Irrigation[2]					MB[4]	Powdery Mildew	Fusarium Root Rot	SCB[5]	Bleaching	SCD[6]	Greeness[7]	
Yellow		---- Relative to CDC Amarillo -----														
CDC Amarillo	16	100	100	100	23.7	M	2.9	85	3.8	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	6	102	101	---	+0.8	M	0.9	90	0.4	R	MR	G	na	G	G	230
CDC Boundless	6	108	106	---	+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
CDC Canuck	4	109	106	---	-0.1	M	0.2	90	-0.4	R	MR	G	na	G	F	240
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	8	107	109	---	0.0	M	0.3	85	-0.2	R	MR	G	na	G	G	220
CDC Engage	6	109	107	---	+0.6	M	0.3	85	0	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	4	100	97	---	+0.4	M	-0.2	90	0.3	R	MR	G	na	G	G	240
CDC Hickie	9	106	104	---	+0.6	M	-0.1	85	0.0	R	MR	G	na	G	G	230
CDC Inca	14	103	102	103	-0.2	M	0.2	85	0.0	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	12	104	103	---	+0.8	M	-0.1	90	-0.2	R	I	G	na	G	G	230
AAC McMurphy	5	101	100	---	+0.9	M	0.1	85	0.5	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	0.3	90	-0.1	R	I	F	na	G	G	230
ProStar	6	100	100	---	+1.0	M	0.8	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	14	104	103	93	+0.3	M	0.1	85	-0.2	R	I	G	na	G	F	240
CDC Tollefson	9	107	106	---	-0.1	M	-0.1	90	-0.1	R	MR	G	na	G	G	240
CDC 5791 **VUA**	6	106	103	---	+0.9	M	0.3	90	-0.1	R	MR	G	na	G	G	250
CDC 5845 **VUA**	6	106	106	---	+0.4	M	0.2	90	0.1	R	MR	G	na	G	G	240
Green																
CDC Forest	13	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	8	108	106	---	-0.9	M	0.1	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	9	101	98	---	-0.4	M	-0.1	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
CDC Mosaic	4	81	74	58	na	M	na	85	na	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
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.

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	16	100	100	53	M	85	195	II
CDC Turtle Mountain	4	104	103	55	M	85	193	II
Pinto								
Island	7	101	98	55	M	79	355	II
Medicine Hat	5	107	99	58	M	72	360	II
Navy								
Bolt	6	88	88	58	L	82	190	II
Portage	7	84	81	52	M	85	175	II
AAC Shock	7	84	97	51	M	89	186	II
CDC Whitetrack	6	88	86	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 *2026 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	Protein (%)	Days to Maturity[5]
					Relative to NSC Watson RR2Y			Relative to S001-D8X			
S001-D8X[4]	0.01	RR2X	IY	6	107	112	1	100	100	34.9	119
NSC Watson RR2Y[4]	000.8	RR2Y	IY	10	100	100	117	96	91	+0.1	-1
Alouette R2X	00.1	RR2X	BL	2	---	---	---	90	---	+1.2	4
Briggs R2X	000.7	RR2X	BL	4	103	103	4	101	94	+0.6	3
BY Deno XT	00.3	RR2X	BL	2	---	101	6	---	94	-0.2	4
DKB0005-03	000.5	RR2X	BR	3	104	110	1	100	99	+0.6	0
DKB0008-87	000.8	RR2X	BL	4	108	109	4	105	97	0.0	3
DKB001-07	00.1	RR2X	BL	4	102	104	5	98	97	+0.3	5
DKB002-32	00.2	RR2X	BR	6	101	---	6	95	---	+0.8	6
Hart R2X	00.4	RR2X	BL	3	105	---	8	96	---	+0.4	6
NSC Arden RR2X	00.2	RR2X	BL	5	105	---	3	99	---	-0.7	2
NSC Dauphin RR2X	000.8	RR2X	IY	2	---	90	0	---	81	+1.5	-2
PV S0007X74	000.7	RR2X	BR	2	---	106	3	---	99	-0.2	1
PV S0009X84	000.9	RR2X	BL	3	100	109	4	97	103	-0.3	3
PV 22s002 R2X	00.2	RR2X	BL	5	104	105	6	99	96	+0.2	5
S0009-J5X	000.9	RR2X	BR	3	108	103	1	101	95	+0.6	1
S003-R5X	0.03	RR2X	IY	5	112	104	2	105	---	-0.1	1
SI 001XTN	00.1	RR2X	BL	5	100	---	5	92	---	+0.1	5
SI 00323XT	00.3	RR2X	BL	2	---	---	---	100	---	+0.4	6
Wolf R2X	000.7	R2X	BL	3	105	111	1	95	101	+1.0	0
Young R2X	000.9	RR2X	BL	6	100	107	3	97	95	+0.3	3

[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 2026* (*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] Six year mean yield of the check variety **S001-DX8** is 41 bu/ac (dryland) and 53 bu/ac (irrigated). Dryland yields: 49 bu/ac in 2025, 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: 57 bu/ac in 2025, 74 bu/ac in 2024; 46 bu/ac in 2023; 40 bu/ac in 2022; 59 bu/ac in 2021; 42 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).

[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 2020 - 2025 (Note: not all varieties are entered into the trial each year). Average days to maturity in 2025 for **S001-D8X** is +/- 122 days in the short season zone and +/- 115 days in the long season zone.

Crop Kind, Class & Variety	Canadian Marketing Agent
SOYBEAN	
Herbicide-Tolerant	
S001-D8X	Pitura Seeds
NSC Watson RR2Y	NorthStar Genetics
Alouette R2X	SeCan
Briggs R2X	SeCan
BY Deno XT	BrettYoung
DKB0005-03	Bayer CropScience
DKB0008-87	Bayer CropScience
DKB001-07	Bayer CropScience
DKB002-32	Bayer CropScience
Hart R2X	SeCan
NSC Arden RR2X	NorthStar Genetics
NSC Dauphin RR2X	NorthStar Genetics
PV S0007X74	Nutrien Ag Solutions
PV S0009X84	Nutrien Ag Solutions
PV 22s002 R2X	Nutrien Ag Solutions
S0009-J5X	Pitura Seeds
S003-R5X	Pitura Seeds
SI 001XTN	Sevita International
SI 00323XT	Sevita International
Wolf R2X	Maizex Seeds
Young R2X	SeCan

Crop Kind, Class & Variety	Canadian Marketing Agent
SOYBEAN	
Conventional	
OAC Prudence	SeCan
CDC Cedar	SeCan
AAC Halli	Interlake.org Inc.
Liska	Prograin
Siberia	Prograin

Soybean (Conventional)

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Canadian Marketing Agent	Company Maturity Grouping[1]	Type[2]	Hilum Colour[3]	Years Tested	Yield[4] (%)	Protein (%)	Days to Maturity[5]
						---- Relative to OAC Prudence ----		
OAC Prudence	SeCan	00.3	Con	Y	8	100	37.5	117
CDC Cedar ✪	SeCan	000.5	Con	IY	4	105	+1.5	-4
AAC Halli	Interlake.org Inc.	000.9	Con	Y	5	101	-0.2	-1
Liska	Prograin	00.6	Con	IY	3	97	+3.5	+1
Siberia	Prograin	00.2	Con	IY	4	113	-1.1	-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 2025 was 33 bu./ac. under dryland and 46 bu./ac. under irrigation. Typical dryland on-farm yields are 25-38 bu./ac.

[5] Average days to maturity for **OAC Prudence** in 2025 was 120 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

alculate 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*

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]	13	Yes	100	104	2.4	105	533
Allison	5	Yes	99	104	---	106	507
Dosis	5	Yes	98	106	3.1	103	521
Futura	5	Yes	108	107	2.4	106	530
Hammer	4	Yes	106	102	---	106	536
Victus	9	Yes	96	101	2.8	105	444
White Flower (low tannin)[4]			(% Navi[2])				
Navi[2]	8	Yes	100	94	3.2	111	401
DL Nevado	6	Yes	95	98	1.0	109	425
CDC 1089	7	Yes	102	96	3.9	106	375
CDC 1142	7	Yes	95	90	3.7	107	341
CDC 1310	6	Yes	98	99	4.2	106	341
CDC 2030	3	Yes	97	96	3.2	105	300
Juno	4	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

FaFaba 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 *2026 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)				Relative Maturity[3]	Seed Size[4]	Resistance To		
		Areas 1 & 2	Area 3 South	Area 3 North & 4	Irrigation[2]			Lodging	Powdery Mildew	Fusarium Wilt
Brown Seed										
CDC Glas	14	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 Esme	7	103	103	99	105	+3	L	G	---	MR
CDC Kernen	8	100	106	102	103	+1	L	G	MR	MR
AAC Marvelous	5	102	102	106	103	+1	M	G	MR	MR
CDC Neela	5	100	93	97	96	0	M	G	MR	MR
Prairie Sapphire §	6	97	88	96	96	0	M	G	MR	MR
Prairie Thunder	3	88	95	96	103	-3	M	VG	MR	R
CDC Rowland	7	102	106	103	102	+3	L	G	MR	MR
CDC Sanctuary §	5	98	86	93	100	+1	M	F	MR	MR
CDC Sorrel	4	90	87	95	99	0	L	G	MR	MR
Topaz	5	93	101	100	96	-1	M	G	MR	MR
WestLin 60	5	89	89	93	92	-2	M	G	---	MR
WestLin 72	5	96	99	102	99	+2	S	VG	MR	MR
Yellow Seed										
AAC Bright	8	93	95	94	97	+1	M	G	MR	MR
CDC Dorado	5	88	89	91	90	-2	M	G	MR	MR
VT50 (NuLin 50)	5	94	96	98	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 2025. 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	Resistance to White Rust[3] 2v
Open-Pollinated Yellow		Relative to Andante										
Andante	7	100	111	150	na	83.3	28.6	34.7	6.0	85	R	R
AAC Adagio	4	102	-8	-9	na	+13.4	+1.5	-1.7	-1.0	+9	R	R
AC Pennant	3	99	-15	-2	na	-39.1	+0.9	-0.4	-0.4	+6	R	R
AAC Yellow 80	7	108	+3	-2	na	-1.8	+0.7	-0.3	0.0	0	R	R
Open-Pollinated Brown		Relative to Centennial Brown										
Centennial Brown	8	100	124	na	11.2	na	35.8	30.2	3.0	85	S	S
Amigo	3	93	-15	na	+2.7	na	-3.1	+0.5	-0.3	+13	R	S
Hybrid Brown		Relative to Centennial Brown										
AAC Brown Elite	4	113	+25	na	+1.1	na	+1.5	-0.6	-0.1	+3	S	S
AAC Brown 18	7	119	+3	na	-0.2	na	+1.6	-0.3	-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 18** and **AAC Brown Elite** are hybrid varieties, which were registered in August, 2018 and November, 2023, respectively. Growers are required to buy new seed for the hybrid varieties **AAC Brown 18** and **AAC Brown Elite** every year.

Sunflower

Main Characteristics of Hybrids

Variety	Class	Herbicide Tolerance	Years Tested	Yield (% N4H161 CL)	Average Maturity (days)	Harvest Moisture (%)
N4H161 CL	Late Maturing	Clearfield®	3	100	123	27
AC Sierra[1]	Early Maturing		3	68	116	16
CP432E	Late Maturing	ExpressSun®	3	82	125	28

[1] AC Sierra is open pollinated and not a hybrid.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

N4H161 CI is the check in Saskatchewan and data is also available in the Manitoba Variety Guide. It is the earliest tested hybrid in Manitoba but is rated as late maturing in Saskatchewan. It has a similar yield as the previous check, **63A21**, but later in maturity. In addition, **AC Sierra** is an 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 hybrid or cultivar and the growing season. 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.

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.

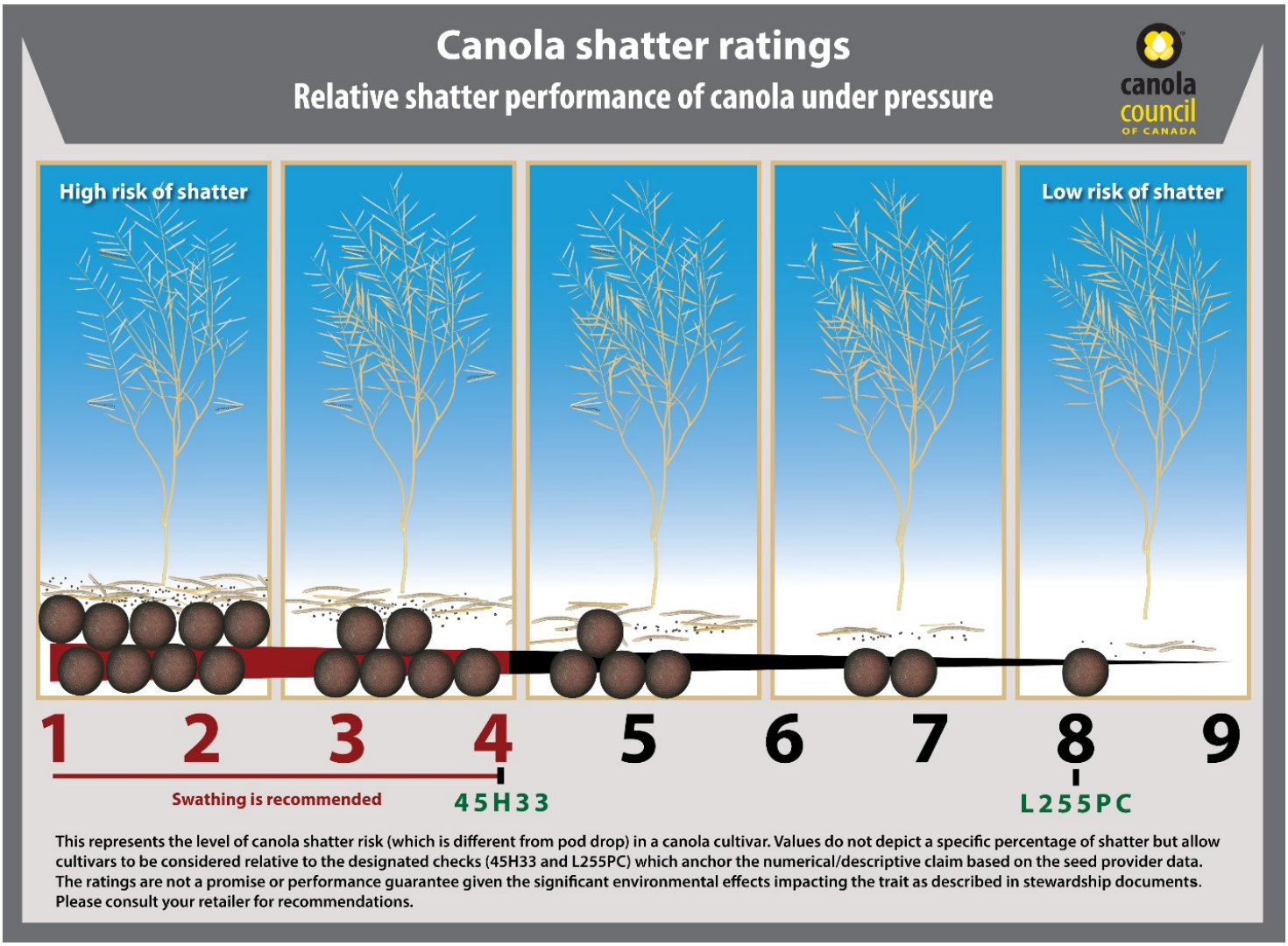
Canola harvest losses can be the result of pod drop or pod shatter, which are not the same thing. Pod shatter is highly related to genetic background where one or both sides of the pod will open leaving the replum in the field (which is seen as "white" all over the field). Pod drop is influenced by the 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	Awns[2]	Days to Heading	Lodging Score[3]	Forage DM Yield (kg/ha)	Nutritional Data[4]									
						CP (%)	ADF (%)	NDF (%)	TDN (%)	NEG (Mcal/kg)	NEL (Mcal/kg)	Ca (%)	Mg (%)	P (%)	K (%)
Barley															
AAC Lariat	8	R	57	1	7607	10.3	28.3	47.3	68.39	1.00	1.56	0.29	0.18	0.20	1.74
AB Advantage	12	S	59	2	7941	9.7	30.4	49.3	66.20	0.94	1.51	0.29	0.18	0.19	1.72
Altorado	16	R	56	1	7839	10.2	26.9	46.1	69.85	1.04	1.60	0.23	0.17	0.20	1.51
CDC Austenson	16	R	59	1	7433	10.6	28.6	48.6	68.04	0.99	1.55	0.23	0.16	0.19	1.59
Bighorn	6	R	56	1	7934	10.3	26.4	44.9	70.44	1.06	1.61	0.26	0.17	0.20	1.65
Cantu **VUA**	8	R	56	1	8156	10.3	27.3	46.4	69.45	1.03	1.58	0.24	0.16	0.19	1.66
AB Cattelac	16	SS	57	1	7201	10.1	27.8	48.0	68.98	1.02	1.57	0.31	0.19	0.18	1.63
CDC Churchill	8	R	56	1	7604	10.4	28.0	47.0	68.72	1.01	1.57	0.30	0.19	0.20	1.64
Claymore	18	R	56	1	7527	10.4	28.8	48.1	67.91	0.99	1.55	0.28	0.18	0.20	1.63
CDC Copeland	16	R	60	1	7493	9.9	29.3	49.2	67.31	0.97	1.53	0.29	0.17	0.18	1.51
CDC Durango	12	R	55	1	7208	12.5	27.2	46.2	69.61	1.04	1.59	0.23	0.19	0.20	1.81
Ferguson	6	R	53	1	6825	11.0	28.8	49.4	67.84	0.99	1.54	0.25	0.19	0.18	1.83
CDC Fraser	12	R	54	1	6787	12.1	29.5	49.8	67.12	0.97	1.53	0.25	0.19	0.19	1.87
AB Hague	8	R	56	1	7618	11.1	28.5	47.9	68.20	1.00	1.55	0.25	0.17	0.19	1.70
AB Maximizer	8	R	56	1	8013	11.0	28.1	47.4	68.63	1.01	1.56	0.22	0.18	0.20	1.74
AB Prime	14	R	55	1	7754	10.9	27.9	47.2	68.80	1.01	1.57	0.24	0.18	0.20	1.64
CDC Renegade	18	S	58	1	7528	10.2	27.3	44.8	69.48	1.03	1.59	0.21	0.17	0.19	1.60
Stockford	20	H	57	1	6832	10.3	28.8	47.6	67.89	0.99	1.55	0.32	0.21	0.20	1.62
AB Wrangler	16	R	58	1	7556	9.9	25.9	45.9	70.99	1.07	1.62	0.26	0.16	0.18	1.48
CDC Harness	4	R	60	1	5739	12.6	23.7	42.2	73.31	1.14	1.68	0.26	0.17	0.18	1.50
WCI Fortify	4	S	62	1	5556	14.0	25.3	45.6	71.58	1.10	1.64	0.34	0.22	0.18	1.99
Oat															
CDC Arborg	12	---	56	1	7767	10.0	32.8	52.8	63.58	0.86	1.44	0.22	0.17	0.19	1.94
CDC Baler	12	---	59	2	8085	9.5	35.7	58.1	60.52	0.77	1.37	0.23	0.15	0.18	2.06
ORe BOOST **VUA**	5	---	57	1	5888	11.8	33.0	55.9	63.40	0.86	1.44	0.24	0.21	0.21	2.14
CDC Haymaker	12	---	61	1	8044	9.6	35.2	58.5	61.03	0.79	1.38	0.24	0.17	0.18	2.16
ORe Ruminator **VUA**	5	---	56	1	5979	11.4	33.4	55.2	62.91	0.84	1.42	0.25	0.21	0.19	2.25
CDC Westgate	5	---	59	1	6722	12.1	31.1	53.0	65.43	0.92	1.49	0.26	0.19	0.20	2.13

[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] R = Rough; S = Smooth; SS = Semi-Smooth; H= Hooded

[3] Lodging Score: 1=upright to 9=flat.

[4] 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 Ahead VB ✪	AAFC (Swift Current)	Alliance Seed
AAC Alida VB ⍟	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
Baker ✪ **VUA**	LCRC	CANTERRA SEEDS
Breadwinner ✪ **VUA**	LCRC	CANTERRA SEEDS
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
AAC Craven VB ✪	AAFC (Brandon)	Nutrien Ag Solutions
SY Crossite ⍟	Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc.	FP Genetics
AAC Darby VB ⍟	AAFC (Brandon)	FP Genetics
AAC Dutton VB ⍟	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 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
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 Rivers VB ✪	AAFC (Brandon)	SeCan Members
AAC Russell VB ⍟	AAFC (Swift Current)	FP Genetics / Proven Seed
Sheba §	U of Alberta	Penwest Seeds
AAC Spike ⍟	AAFC (Brandon)	SeCan Members
AAC Starbuck VB ⍟	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
AAC Stoughton VB ✪	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
CDC Succession CLPlus VB ⍟ §	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
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
WPB Banff VB ✪	Wiersum Plant Breeding	SeCan Members
WPB Canmore ✪	Wiersum Plant Breeding	SeCan Members
Canada Prairie Spring Red		
Accelerate ⍟ **VUA**	LCRC	CANTERRA SEEDS
UA Brynn ✪	U of Alberta	FP Genetics
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
Recoil ✪ **VUA**	LCRC	CANTERRA SEEDS
AAC Perform ⍟	AAFC (Lethbridge)	Alliance Seed
AAC Rimbey VB ⍟	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
CDC Warburg	U of S - CDC	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 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 Burton ✪	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 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
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
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)	FP Genetics
AAC Delight ⍟	AAFC (Lethbridge)	Fabian Seed Farms
Pronghorn	WCI (Lacombe)	Progressive Seeds
Sunray	AAFC (Lethbridge)	SeedNet Inc.
AB Sunbeam ✪	WCI (Lacombe)	SeedNet Inc.
Taza ⛰	WCI (Lacombe)	Solick Seeds
Tyndal ⛰	WCI (Lacombe)	SeCan Members
AC Ultima	AAFC (Swift Current)	FP Genetics
Winter Habit		
AB Bronco ⍟	AAFC (Lacombe)	WCI (Lacombe)
AB Provider ⍟	AAFC (Lacombe)	Corns Brothers Farms
AB Snowcat ✪	AAFC (Lacombe)	WCI (Lacombe)
AB Windchill ✪	AAFC (Lacombe)	WCI (Lacombe)
Luoma ⛰	WCI (Lacombe)	Corns Brothers Farms
Metzger	WCI (Lacombe)	Corns Seeds
Pika	WCI (Lacombe)	Corns Seeds
RYE		
Open-Pollinated		
SU Bebop ✪ **VUA**	Hybro Saatzucht	FP Genetics
Hazlet	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
Danko	Danko Plant Breeders Ltd	FP Genetics
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 Inspriator ✪	KWS Lochow GMBH	KWS Cereals Canada
KWS Pulsor ✪	KWS Lochow GMBH	KWS Cereals Canada
KWS Receptor ✪	KWS Lochow GMBH	KWS Cereals Canada
KWS Sandor ✪	KWS Lochow GMBH	KWS Cereals Canada
KWS Serafino ⍟	KWS Lochow GMBH	SeedNet Inc.
KWS Teodor	KWS Lochow GMBH	KWS Cereals Canada
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
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
CDC Austenson ⛰	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
Bighorn ⍟	Highland Specialty Grains	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
Canmore ⍟	WCI (Lacombe)	CANTERRA SEEDS
Cantu ⍟ **VUA**	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
CDC Harness ✪	U of S - CDC	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
AC Ranger	AAFC (Brandon)	FP Genetics
Oreana ⍟	Highland Specialty Grains	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
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
Hulled - Feed Six-Row		
AC Rosser	AAFC (Brandon)	SeCan Members
Hulless - Food, Malting, Feed		
CDC Ascent ⍟	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Armstrong ✪	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 Pristine ✪	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)	Bayer Crop Science	Bayer Crop Science
SES1154HR ⍟ (NewGold)	Bayer Crop Science	Bayer Crop Science
SUNFLOWER		
Cobalt II	Nuseed Americas	Nuseed Americas
AC Sierra	AAFC (Saskatoon)	AAFC (Indian Head)
Talon	Nuseed Americas	Nuseed Americas
N4H161 CL	Nuseed Americas	Nuseed Americas
CP432E	CROPLAN	WinField United Canada
QUINOA		
NQ19R ⍟	NorQuin	NorQuin
NQ94PT ⛰	NorQuin	NorQuin
NQ20W ✪	NorQuin	NorQuin
NQ20BL ✪	NorQuin	NorQuin

Crop Kind, Class & Variety	Breeding Institution	Distributor
OAT		
Hulled		
CDC Anson ⍟	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
CDC Arborg ⍟	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
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
AAC Fetch ✪	AAFC (Brandon)	Alliance Seed
AAC Gladys	AAFC (Brandon)	FP Genetics
CDC Hank ✪	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
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
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
CDC Westgate ✪	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
Ore Ruminator ✪ **VUA**	Oat Advantage	Alliance Seed
ORe BOOST ✪ **VUA**	Oat Advantage	SeCan Members
FLAX		
Brown Seed		
CDC Bethune	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
AAC Bravo ⛰	AAFC (Morden)	FP Genetics
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
Prairie Sapphire ⛰ §	AAFC (Morden)	Alliance Seed
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 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 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.
CHICKPEA		
Kabuli		
CDC Climax ⍟	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Hardy ⍟	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Lancer ⍟	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Leader	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Orkney ⍟	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Pasqua ⍟	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Pearl ⍟	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
Desi		
CDC Kala ⍟	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Sunset ⍟	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers

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 Sienna ✪	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
CDC 7030 ✪ **VUA**	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
CDC 7208 ✪ **VUA**	U of S - CDC	CANTERRA SEEDS
LAL23-0011 ✪ **VUA**	LCS	Condie Genetics
Rougeaux ✪ **VUA**	LCS	Alliance Seed
Extra Small Red		
CDC Impala	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
Small Red		
CDC Onyx ✪	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Phoenix ✪	U of S - CDC	U of S - CDC
Medium Red		
CDC Imu ✪	U of S - CDC	U of S - CDC
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 Berilo ✪	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Cricket ✪	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
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
CDC 7358 ✪ **VUA**	U of S - CDC	Alliance Seed
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
CDC 7757 ✪ **VUA**	U of S - CDC	Condie Genetics
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
CDC Jupiter ✪	U of S - CDC	Valesco Genetics
DRY BEAN		
Black		
CDC Blackstrap ♕	U of S - CDC	Sask. Pulse Growers
CDC Turtle Moutain ♕	U of S - CDC	Martens Charolais and Seed
Pinto		
Island	AAFC(Lethbridge)	Viterra Inc.
Medicine Hat ♨	Seminis Vegetable Seeds	CANTERRA SEEDS
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
SAFFLOWER		
Saffire	AAFC (Lethbridge)	Jerry Kubic (AB)
SOYBEAN		

See Page 28 for Canadian Marketing Agents

Crop Kind, Class & Variety	Breeding Institution	Distributor
FIELD PEA		
Yellow		
Abarth ♕	LCS	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
CDC Canuck ✪	U of S - CDC	SeCan
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
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.
DL Lacross ♕	DL Seeds	SeedNet Inc
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	SeedNet Inc.
Victus ✪	DL Seeds Inc.	Valesco Genetics
White Flower (low tannin)		
Navi ♕	AGri Obtentions	KGB Meier Farms
Juno ✪	NPZ	Prairie Fava
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
CDC 2030	U of S - CDC	U of S - CDC

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
LCS	Limagrain Cereal Seeds
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.

Notes