

Varieties of Grain Crops

2026

Table of Contents

Regional Variety Testing Locations	2
Testing Varieties in Saskatchewan	4
What Are Plant Breeders' Rights?	5
Seed Quality and Seeding Rates	6
Interpreting Seed Test Results	7
Seed Quality and Seed-Borne Diseases	8
Plant Disease Resistance	9
Fusarium-Damaged Kernels	9
Relative Maturity	10
General Seed Facts	11
Safe Rates of Seed-Placed Fertilizer	11
Cereal Crops	
Wheat	12
Durum Wheat	14
Triticale	15
Fall Rye	16
Winter Wheat	16
Interpreting Resistance to Sprouting in Wheat	17
Malting Barley	18
Feed and Food Barley	19
2026-2027 Recommended Malting Barley Varieties	20
Oat	21
Canary Seed	22
Other Crops	
Buckwheat, Caraway, Coriander, Fenugreek, Safflower,	
Quinoa	23
Pulse Crops	
Lentil	24
Chickpea	25
Field Pea	26
Dry Bean	27
Soybean (Herbicide-Tolerant)	28
Soybean (Conventional)	29
Inoculants and Nitrogen Fixation	29
Faba Bean	30
Oilseed Crops	
Flax	31
Camelina	31
Mustard	32
Sunflower	32
Key Factors for Selecting a Canola Variety	33
Forage Crops	
Annual and Perennial Forages	36
Breeding Institutions and Seed Distributors	37

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

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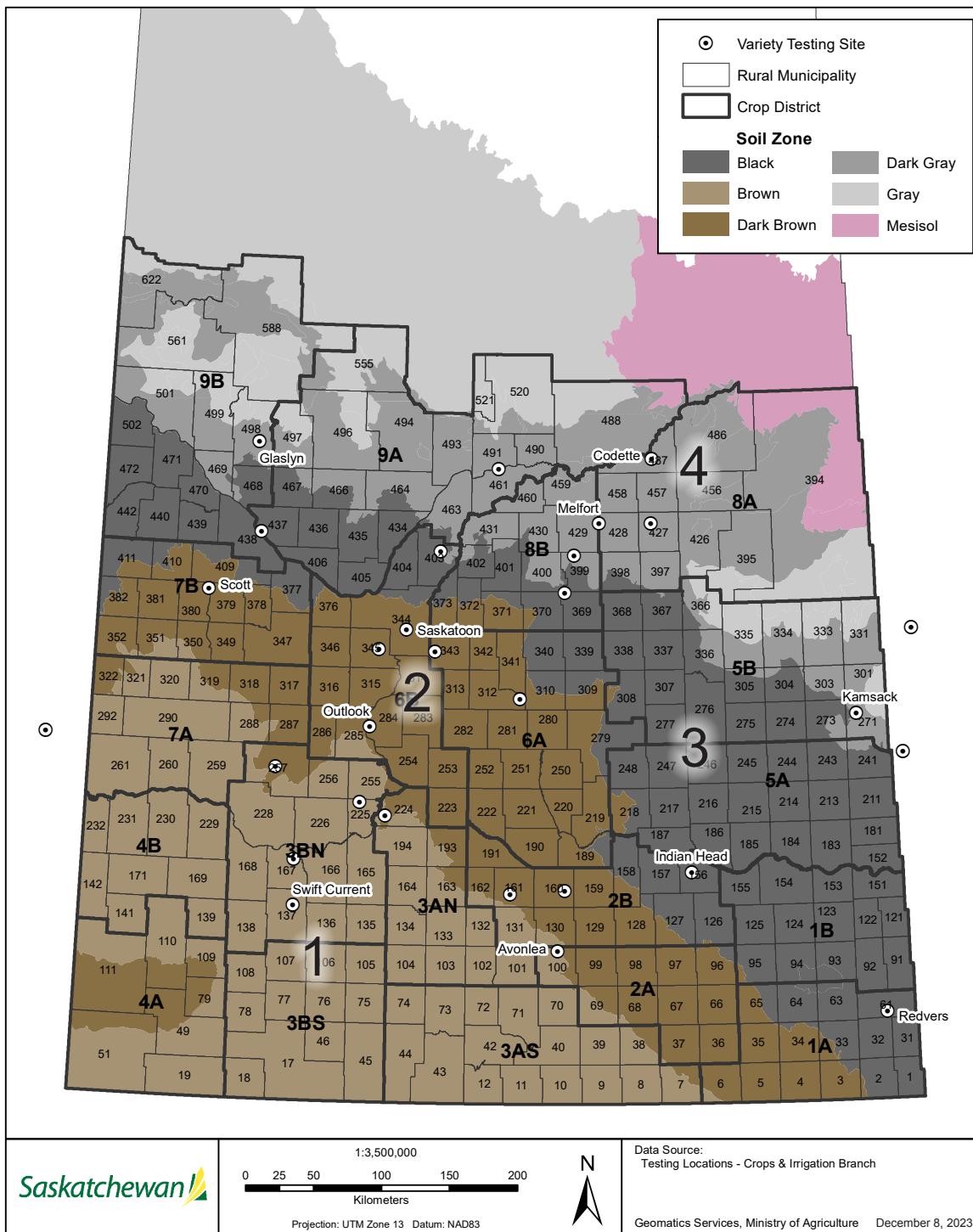
Accessing Public Release Varieties

Breeder seed of public release varieties is available to anyone (including producers and seed growers) for multiplication, increase and marketing. There are no royalties or seed marketing agency fees attached to use or sale of seed produced from breeder seed of public release varieties. While subsequent seed production may be Pedigreed, this is the buyer's choice and the buyer may increase the seed of public release varieties in any way they wish (only pedigree 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

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

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.

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 offset 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 Ag-Call 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

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.

transfer of the seed for propagation purposes is prohibited by law without the written permission of the breeder or their agent.

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



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



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.

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.

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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/m²). 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:

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

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/m². 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: $85 \times 235 / 88 = 227 \text{ kg/ha, or 202 lbs./ac. or 3.4 bu./ac.}$

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	<i>Aphanomyces euteiches</i> (Root Rot)	Soil-borne only	Consider seed treatment if disease history is present
Field Peas	<i>Ascochyta complex</i>	10% on seed	Use seed treatment
Lentils	<i>Ascochyta lentis</i>	5% on seed	Use seed treatment
		10% on seed	Do not use seed
	<i>Stemphylium botryosum</i>	May be detected on seed tests	Unknown
Chickpeas	<i>Colletotrichum lentis</i> (Anthracnose)	May be detected on seed tests	Not considered high risk of seed to seedling transmission
	<i>Ascochyta rabiei</i>	0.3% on seed	Do not use seed
Faba Beans	<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i> (Anthracnose)	Unknown	Consider seed treatment if disease history
	Seed rot/damping off: <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i>	Unknown	Consider seed treatment if disease history
Soybeans	Seed rot/damping off: <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Phamapsis</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i>	Unknown	Consider seed treatment if disease history
Field Peas	Seed rot/seeding blight (pathogens unspecified)	Unknown	Use seed treatment
	Seed rot/damping off: <i>Botrytis</i> + <i>Fusarium</i>	10% on seed	Use seed treatment
	Seed rot/damping off: <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Botrytis</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Pythium</i>	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.

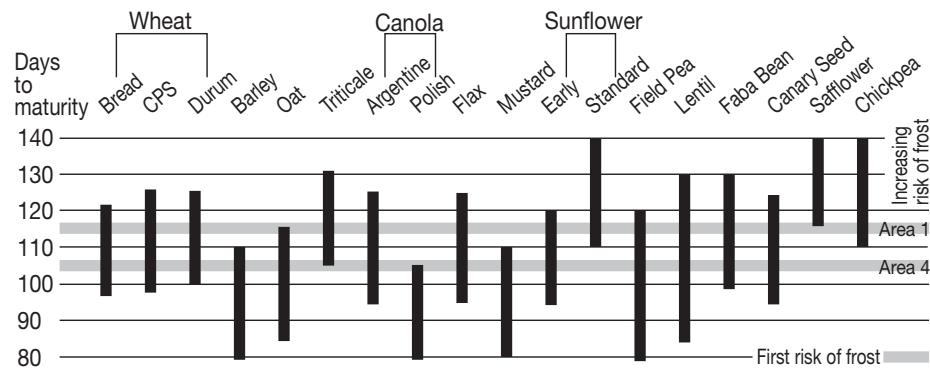
It is noted that climatic conditions can cause a wide variability in crop maturity.

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. Wider row spacing and/or narrower seed spread openers would have reduced tolerance and safe rates should be adjusted lower.

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 (%)		Protein (%)	Resistance To										Head Awnedness	Stem Solidness	Rel. Maturity ness ²	Seed Wt. (mg)	Volume Wt. ³ (kg/hL)	Ht. (cm)	
	1 & 2	3 & 4	Lodging	Sprouting		Stem Rust	Leaf Rust	Stripe Rust	Loose Smut	Bunt	Leaf Spot	FHB										
CWRS⁴		--- 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	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			
CWSWS⁴																						
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			
CWSP⁴																						
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	Yield		Protein (%)	Resistance To										Head Awnedness	Stem Solidness	Rel. Maturity (days)	Seed Wt. (mg)	Volume Wt. (kg/hL)	Ht. (cm)
	Years Tested ¹	(%)		1 & 2	Area 3 & 4	Lodging	Sprouting	Stem Rust	Leaf Rust	Stripe Rust	Loose Smut	Bunt	Leaf Spot	FHB					
CPSR⁴ --- 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
CWHWS⁴																			
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 Brodaceous 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.

Seed of new variety **AAC Galore VB** is expected to be available in limited quantities fall 2026.

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.

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 (%)				Protein (%)	Resistance To								Head Awned-ness	Stem Solid-ness	Rel. Matu-ty (days)	Seed Wt. (mg)	Vol-ume Wt. (kg/HL)		
		Area 1 & 2	Area 3 & 4	Irriga-tion ²	Lodg-ing		Sprout-ing	Stem Rust	Leaf Rust	Stripe Rust	Loose Smut	Bunt	Leaf Spot	FHB							
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	
TBA⁷																					
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.

⁵ VB = varietal blend. Information on refuge varieties on page VR13.

⁴ Multiply by 0.8 = lbs./bu.

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 (%)			Height (cm)	Heading (days)	Maturity (days)	Resistance To										
		Area 1 & 2	Area 3	Test Weight (kg/hL)				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 improved 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 (%)		Winter Survival	Resistance To ¹		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 -												
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  VUA	3	141	136	VG	G	0.0	0	0	-3.5	-1.7	-14	+149
KWS Pulsor  VUA	2	132	132	VG	G	+0.1	+1	-1	-4.3	-1.3	-12	+112
KWS Receptor  VUA	6	142	133	VG	G	-0.1	0	-2	-5.7	0.0	-13	+125
KWS Sandor  VUA	6	131	127	VG	G	-0.4	0	-2	-5.4	-0.8	-12	+128
KWS Serafino  VUA	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  VUA	8	130	127	VG	G	-0.4	0	-1	-2.2	-0.5	-7	+116

¹Ratings: VG = Very Good; G = Good; F = Fair.

²Ergot 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.

³Flowering typically occurs seven to 14 days after heading, depending on weather conditions.

⁴Cool and wet conditions can prolong maturity beyond these dates.

⁵Multiply 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 (%)		Protein (%)	Winter Survival	Resistance To						Head Awned-ness	Maturity Rating	Seed Weight (mg)	Volume Wt. ² (kg/hL)	Height (cm)
CWRW³ Relative to AAC Coldfront																Relative to AAC Coldfront
AAC Coldfront  VUA	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  VUA	14	87	86	0.2	F	VG	MR	I	MR	S	I	Y	M	1.5	-1.2	-7
AAC Goldrush  VUA	10	94	93	-0.1	VG	VG	MR	R	I	S	I	Y	M	0.9	-3	2
Moats  VUA	16	93	88	0	G	F	R	MR	MR	MS	S	Y	M	0.6	-0.7	8
AAC Network  VUA	10	93	89	0.2	G	G	R	MR	R	MR	I	Y	L	-0.9	-1.3	-6
AAC Overdrive  VUA	5	98	94	0.3	VG	VG	R	MR	R	R	MR	Y	E	-1	-2.3	-2
AAC Vortex  VUA	8	88	92	0.2	VG	VG	R	R	R	S	MR	Y	M	1.9	-0.4	1
AAC Wildfire  VUA	14	99	101	-0.4	VG	G	S	I	MR	MR	MR	Y	VL	2.9	-2.5	2
CWSP³ Relative to AAC Coldfront																Relative to AAC Coldfront
AAC Icefield  VUA	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

¹Registration trial data used to supplement regional trial data.

²Multiply by 0.8 = lbs./bu.

³Includes 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 Sas-

katchewan 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 manufacturers might specify minimum HFN values. HFN measures the pasting properties of starch and the resulting changes to the structural integrity of the starch/protein matrix of grain caused by alpha amylase activity. In summary, a good sprouting resistance rating can be used as an indication/predictor that a variety will remain dormant and maintain a high falling number (and usually better grade) under wet harvest conditions.

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Malting Barley

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Category ¹ and Variety	Years Tested ²	2 or 6 Row	Awns ³	Yield				Resistance To									
				Area 1 & 2	Area 3 & 4	(% AAC Synergy)	Relative Maturity ⁴	Height (cm)	Lodging	Netted Net Blotch ⁵	Spotted Net Blotch ⁵	Spot Blotch	Scald	Loose Smut	Other Smuts	Root Rot	Stem Rust
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
Other⁷																	
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				Height (cm)	Lodging	Netted Net Blotch ⁴	Spotted Net Blotch ⁴	Resistance To						
				Area 1 & 2	Area 3 & 4	Relative Maturity ³	MR Synergy					MR	S	S	MR	MR	MR	I
Hulled																		
Altorado ♀	7	2	R	104	99	M	73	G	S	MR	S	S	MR	MR	MR	MR	MR	I
CDC Austenson ♂	7	2	R	102	103	M	76	G	MS	R	R	S	S	R	I	I	I	I
Bighorn ♀	7	2	R	110	105	M	80	F	I	I	MS	S	I	R	---	I	I	I
Canmore ♀	7	2	R	96	99	L	78	G	MS	MR	I	MR	R	R	I	MS	I	I
Cantu ♀ VUA	7	2	R	105	102	L	81	G	I	I	I	S	I	R	---	R	I	I
Carleton *	6	2	R	102	99	M	70	G	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	R	---	R	MR	MR
Claymore ♀	7	2	R	103	98	L	77	VG	S	I	I	S	S	R	I	MR	MR	I
CDC Cowboy ♂	6	2	R	85	89	L	98	F	I	MR	I	MS	MS	MR	I	MR	MR	I
CDC Durango ♀	7	2	R	105	107	M	75	VG	MR	MS	I	MS	S	R	---	I	I	I
Esma ♀ VUA	5	2	R	103	98	M	64	G	MS	MS	MS	S	R	---	---	---	I	I
Ferguson *	7	2	R	106	103	M	76	G	MS	MS	S	S	S	R	---	I	I	I
AB Hague ♀	7	2	R	96	99	L	81	G	I	I	I	I	MR	R	---	MR	MR	I
CDC Harness *	5	2	R	104	102	L	74	G	I	I	I	S	MR	MR	---	MR	I	I
Ibex ♀	6	2	R	105	103	M	79	G	I	I	I	S	S	R	---	R	I	I
KWS Kellie ♀ VUA	5	2	R	102	96	L	62	G	MS	MS	I	R	---	---	---	I	I	I
AS Lafleur *	3	2	R	86	88	M	77	G	MS	I	MS	S	R	---	---	---	MR	I
AAC Lariat ♀	6	2	R	105	103	M	76	G	R	MR	I	S	R	R	---	R	MS	I
AB Maximizer ♀	3	2	R	94	98	L	78	G	I	I	I	I	I	R	---	MR	I	I
CDC Maverick ♀	6	2	S	79	83	M	98	F	I	MR	I	MS	S	R	I	MR	MR	I
Oreana ♀	7	2	R	98	93	L	65	VG	S	MR	I	S	S	R	I	I	S	I
RGT Planet ♀ VUA	5	2	R	93	91	M	65	G	MS	MS	MS	MR	R	---	---	---	I	I
AB Prime ♀	5	2	R	107	103	M	80	G	MR	I	I	I	S	R	---	R	I	I
CDC Renegade ♀	5	2	S	103	96	M	92	F	I	MR	MS	S	MS	MR	---	MR	MR	I
Sirish ♀	7	2	R	95	91	M	66	VG	MS	MS	MS	MR	S	R	---	S	MS	I
AAC Stockton ♀	5	2	R	101	102	M	74	F	I	I	I	S	R	R	---	R	MR	I
AB Advantage ♀	7	6	S	103	100	VL	92	VG	MS	I	I	I	MR	I	---	I	S	I
AB Cattlelac ♀	7	6	SS	100	100	L	87	VG	MS	MR	R	I	I	R	---	I	S	I
AC Rosser	11	6	S	101	99	M	82	G	I	MR	MR	S	MS	MR	MR	MR	S	I
AB Tofield ♀	7	6	S	102	103	L	82	G	MS	I	I	I	---	MR	---	R	S	I
Hulless																		
CDC McGwire	8	2	R	84	83	M	81	G	I	MR	I	I	MS	MR	MR	I	MR	I
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

MALTING BARLEY

RECOMMENDED VARIETIES

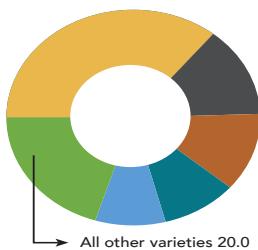


The Recommended list is developed in consultation with Canadian Malting Barley Technical Centre (CMBTC) members. This list highlights varieties tested at the CMBTC that show strong malting characteristics and market potential.

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

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



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


BOORTMALT
 3 MASTERS OF MALT

 Malteurop
 Groupe VIVESIA

 SaskBarley
 CANADIAN BARLEY

 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

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

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.

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

Oat

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Years Tested ¹	Yield		Test Weight (g/0.5L)	% Hull	Hull Colour	% Plump	% Protein	Relative Maturity ²	Height (cm)	Resistance To			
		(% CS Camden)	Area 1 & 2								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 discolouration 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 earli-

er 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) broad-leaf 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				Maturity Rating ³	Resistance To		Seed Coat Colour	Cotyledon Colour	Seed Weight (g/1000)
			(% CDC Nimble Area 1 & 2)	(% CDC Nimble Area 3 & 4)	Height (cm)	Days to Flower		Ascochyta Blight	Anthracnose Race 1			
Small Red												
CDC Nimble ♀	CL	12	100	100	36	52	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	38
CDC Alberg ♀	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 ♀ VUA	CL	6	100	103	36	51	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	36
CDC 6956 ♀ VUA	CL	6	103	104	36	53	E/M	MR	MR	gray	red	47
CDC 6930 ♀ VUA	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 Invincible	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		19	82	64	38	52	M/L	MR	S	green	yellow	64
CDC Greenstar		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				Resistance To				Seed Coat Colour	Cotyledon Colour	Seed Weight (g/1000)
			(% CDC Nimble Area 1 & 2)	(% CDC Nimble Area 3 & 4)	Height (cm)	Days to Flower	Maturity Rating ³	Ascochyta Blight	Anthracnose Race 1				
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.

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.

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

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			Ascochyta Blight ¹	Height (cm)	Days to Flower	Maturity	Seed Weight (g/1000)	Seed Shape ²	Seed or Seed Coat Colour ³
			(% CDC Lancer) Area 1	(% CDC Lancer) Area 2								
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					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
Forage⁸																
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 flow-

ers 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		Days to Flower	Maturity Rating ³	% Pod Clearance ⁴	Seed Weight (g/1000)	Growth Habit ⁵
		---	(% CDC Blackstrap) ---	Dryland				
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 pedigree 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 (%)		Days to Maturity ⁵	Yield ⁴ (%)		Protein (%)	Days to Maturity ⁵
					South Relative to NSC	North Watson RR2Y		South Relative to S001-D8X	North		
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

Calculate soybean seeding rates based on number of seeds per acre. Soybeans are sold by units of 140,000 seeds.

To obtain the desired plant stand, be aware that increased seed coat damage can occur with soybeans when seeded with drills versus planters.

Higher seeding rates with drills can assist with reaching target plant populations. Soybeans require warm soils (10 C) for optimum germination and emergence. Trash management to encourage some blackening of the soil can be advantageous to speed soil warming.

Soybeans are sensitive to late spring frosts once the growing point is above ground. Delay seeding until at least May 10 or later if conditions remain cool. Soybeans are sensitive to cold water at the time of germination. Seed when there is a warming trend in the forecast and a low risk of cold rainwater until after soybeans have germinated.

Soybeans are susceptible to several seed and seedling diseases, so seed treatments should be considered.

Soybeans are prone to iron chlorosis, particularly when grown on saturated soils, soils

high in calcium carbonates or on soils with salinity problems. Choose your fields and soybean varieties accordingly.

The maximum amount of phosphate plus potassium fertilizer that can be safely placed with the seed is 20 lbs./ac. Amounts higher than 20 lbs./ac. should be banded.

Pre-emergence herbicides should be considered as part of the weed control program. Soybeans are poor competitors with weeds, so keeping soybean fields free of weeds from emergence through early growth may enhance yield.

Inoculants and Nitrogen Fixation with Pulses and Soybeans

Inoculants contain the nitrogen-fixing *Rhizobium* species necessary to ensure nodulation and nitrogen fixation. *Rhizobium* species are specific to each pulse crop. Pea, lentil and faba bean inoculants contain the same *Rhizobium* species, but the individual strain of that species (similar to varieties of crops) may be more effective on one crop or another. Make sure to use the right inoculant for each crop.

Handling Inoculants

Inoculants are products that contain living organisms and should be handled accordingly. Avoid exposure to direct sunlight, heat or freeze-thaw conditions. Consider application method when using in combination with seed treatments, as fungicides can impact *Rhizobia* survival. For best results, apply

seed treatments first, allow the seed to dry, then apply the inoculant if using seed-applied products (sequential application). Read inoculant and seed treatment labels for more information on seed compatibility.

Inoculant formulations consist of seed-applied technologies such as liquids, peats and powders, as well as granular formula-

tions. 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	<i>Rhizobium leguminosarum</i>
Chickpeas	<i>Rhizobium ciceri</i>
Dry Beans	<i>Rhizobium phaseoli</i>
Soybeans	<i>Bradyrhizobium japonicum</i>

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 pedigree 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 (P₂O₅).

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 informa-

tion 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												
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												
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												
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												
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 CL 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 demon-

stration 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, pro-

cessors 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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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 iden-

tification 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: #1 AvrLm 1-3-4-5-6-7-9-11	Phenotype: A1-4-5-6-7-11
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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
E1	Rlm4
E2	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

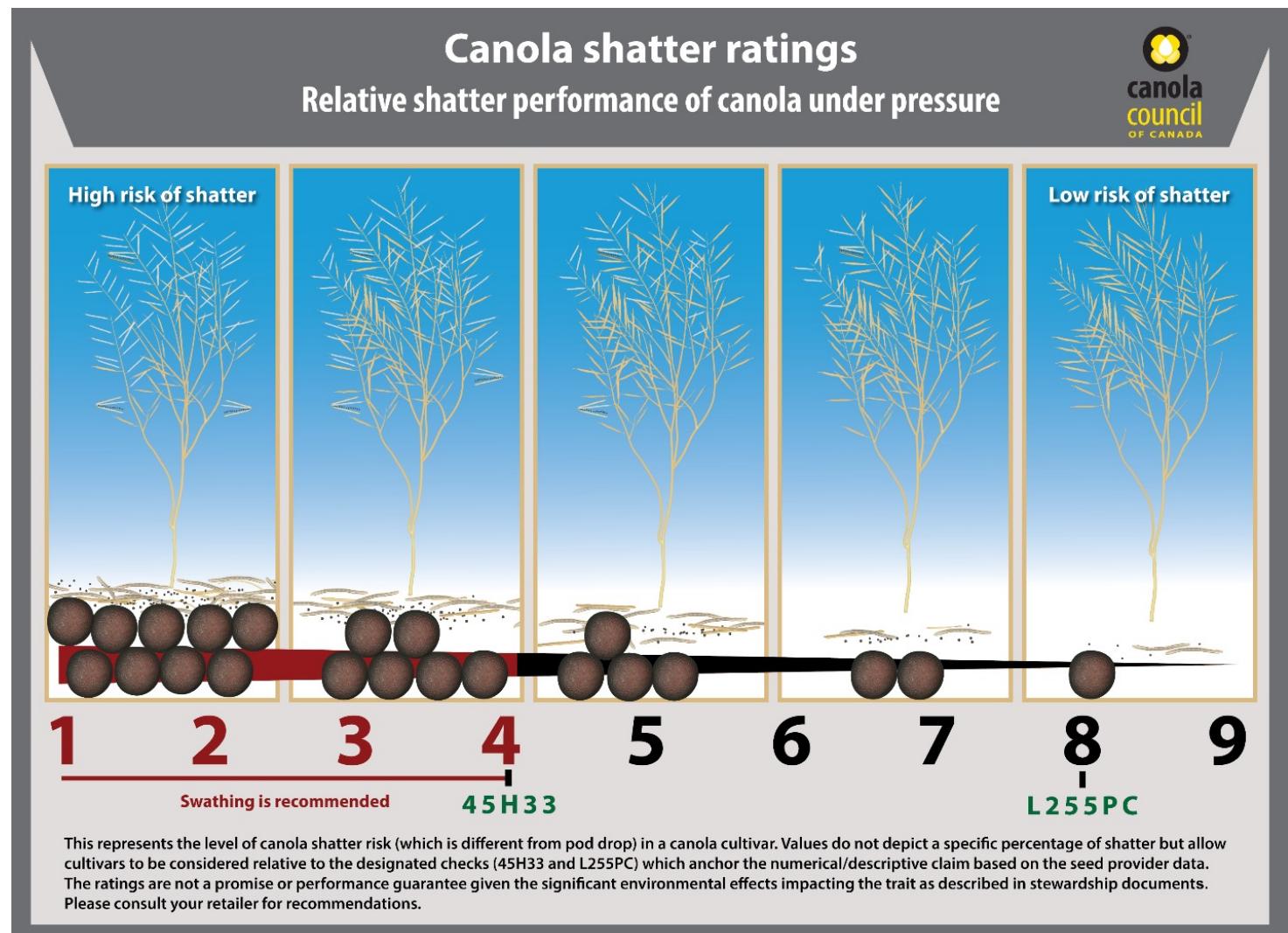
of the pod will open leaving the replum in the field (which is seen as "white" all over the field). Pod drop is influenced by the environment, and the entire pod will drop off the rame along with the pedicel. Pod drop occurs more frequently in the lower pods that tend to be heavier and more mature than 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 le-

gumes (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	Crop Kind, Class & Variety	Breeding Institution	Distributor
WHEAT					
Canada Western Red Spring					
CDC Adamant VB ♀	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics	CDC Alloy ♀	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics
AAC Ahead VB ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)	Alliance Seed	AAC Brigham VB ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)	FP Genetics
AAC Alida VB ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members	AAC Burton ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)	FP Genetics
Baker ♀ VUA	LCRC	CANTERRA SEEDS	AAC Congress ♀ §	AAFC (Swift Current)	CANTERRA SEEDS
Breadwinner ♀ VUA	LCRC	CANTERRA SEEDS	CDC Covert ♀	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
AAC Brandon ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members	CDC Defy ♀	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
AAC Broadacres VB ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions	AAC Donlow ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)	CANTERRA SEEDS
AAC Cameron VB ♀	AAFC (Brandon)	CANTERRA SEEDS	CDC Evident ♀	U of S - CDC	Alliance Seed
AAC Craven VB ♀	AAFC (Brandon)	Nutrien Ag Solutions	CDC Flare	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
SY Crossite ♀	Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc.	FP Genetics	CDC Fortitude ♀	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions
AAC Darby VB ♀	AAFC (Brandon)	FP Genetics	AAC Frontier ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
AAC Dutton VB ♀	AAFC (Brandon)	SeCan Members	AAC Grainland ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
AAC Elite ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)	Alliance Seed	CDC Precision ♀	U of S - CDC	Alliance Seed
CDC Envy ♀	U of S - CDC	Alliance Seed	AAC Schrader ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)	FP Genetics
Flame ♀ VUA	LCRC	Alliance Seed	AAC Spitfire ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
Garde ♀ VUA	LCRC	CANTERRA SEEDS	AAC Stronghold ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)	SeCan Members
AAC Hockley ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)	FP Genetics	AAC Succeed VB ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)	FP Genetics
AAC Hodge VB ♀	AAFC (Brandon)	FP Genetics	Transcend ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)	FP Genetics
CDC Imbue CLPlus ♀	U of S - CDC	Proven Seed/Nutrien Ag Solutions	CDC Vanita ♀	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
CDC Landmark VB ♀	U of S - CDC	FP Genetics	AAC Weyburn VB ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)	Alliance Seed
AAC LeRoy VB ♀	AAFC (Brandon)	Alliance Seed	CDC Wiseton ♀	U of S - CDC	SeCan Members
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 Rimbe 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			
WINTER WHEAT					
Canada Western Amber Durum					
CDC Alloy ♀	U of S - CDC				
AAC Brigham VB ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)				
AAC Burton ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)				
AAC Congress ♀ §	AAFC (Swift Current)				
CDC Covert ♀	U of S - CDC				
CDC Defy ♀	U of S - CDC				
AAC Donlow ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)				
CDC Evident ♀	U of S - CDC				
CDC Flare	U of S - CDC				
CDC Fortitude ♀	U of S - CDC				
AAC Frontier ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)				
AAC Grainland ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)				
CDC Precision ♀	U of S - CDC				
AAC Schrader ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)				
AAC Spitfire ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)				
AAC Stronghold ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)				
AAC Succeed VB ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)				
Transcend ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)				
CDC Vanita ♀	U of S - CDC				
AAC Weyburn VB ♀	AAFC (Swift Current)				
CDC Wiseton ♀	U of S - CDC				
TRITICALE					
Spring Habit					
Brevis	AAFC (Swift Current)				
Bunker ♀	WCI (Lacombe)				
AAC Delight ♀	AAFC (Lethbridge)				
Pronghorn	WCI (Lacombe)				
Sunray	AAFC (Lethbridge)				
AB Sunbeam ♀	WCI (Lacombe)				
Taza ♀	WCI (Lacombe)				
Tyndal ♀	WCI (Lacombe)				
AC Ultima	AAFC (Swift Current)				
Winter Habit					
AB Bronco ♀	AAFC (Lacombe)				
AB Provider ♀	AAFC (Lacombe)				
AB Snowcat ♀	AAFC (Lacombe)				
AB Windchill ♀	AAFC (Lacombe)				
Luoma ♀	WCI (Lacombe)				
Metzger	WCI (Lacombe)				
Pika	WCI (Lacombe)				
RYE					
Open-Pollinated					
SU Bebop ♀ VUA	Hybro Saatzucht				
Hazlet	AAFC (Swift Current)				
Danko	Danko Plant Breeders Ltd				
Prima	AAFC (Swift Current)				
Hybrid Varieties					
KWS Bono	KWS LoChow GMBH				
Brasetto	KWS LoChow GMBH				
KWS Daniello	KWS LoChow GMBH				
KWS Inspriator ♀	KWS LoChow GMBH				
KWS Pulsor ♀	KWS LoChow GMBH				
KWS Receptor ♀	KWS LoChow GMBH				
KWS Sandor ♀	KWS LoChow GMBH				
KWS Serafino ♀	KWS LoChow GMBH				
KWS Teodor	KWS LoChow GMBH				
KWS Trebiano ♀	KWS LoChow GMBH				
Forage					
KWS Propower	KWS LoChow GMBH				
CANARY SEED					
CDC Alba ♀	U of S - CDC				
CDC Bastia	Public release U of S - CDC				
CDC Calvi ♀	U of S - CDC				
Cantate	J. Joordans Zaadhandel BV				
CDC Cibo ♀	U of S - CDC				
Keet	U of Minnesota; U of S - CDC				
CDC Lumio ♀	U of S - CDC				

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 Larat §	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 Marilina §	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 Cattelac §	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 Invincible	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 Lewochoko ♀	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 Nevada ♀	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