



**B.C. GRAIN
PRODUCERS
ASSOCIATION**

2006 FIELD CROP VARIETY PERFORMANCE



B.C. PEACE RIVER REGION

Funded in part by ...



**PEACE RIVER AGRICULTURE
DEVELOPMENT FUND**



**Investment
Agriculture
Foundation**
of British Columbia

BC Grain Producers Association
2006 Field Crop Variety Performance
BC Peace River Region

Introduction, Acknowledgements, and Cautionary Notes

This report summarizes the *Field Crop Variety Performance Trials* that were conducted by the *Research Committee* of the *BC Grain Producers Association*, and is the result of funding and partnering with the following organizations:

Investment Agriculture Foundation of BC - IAF
BC Peace River Grain Industry Development Council - BCPRGIDC
Peace River Agricultural Development Fund - PRAD

AGRICORE UNITED and *LOUIS DREYFUS* should also be recognized for their contribution via kernel protein analysis. *ROLLA AGRICULTURAL SERVICES LTD.* should be recognized for their contribution in providing us brand canola so that we can properly rotate our crops in preparation for future research. Other help was offered from the local *BC Ministry of Agriculture and Lands*. We should all thank these organizations for their financial support and/or input in making our field-testing and the production of this book possible. A special thanks is also extended to the 2006 site cooperators who have generously given their support to the variety and agronomic testing program. They are both *Vic Blanchette* for the Fort St. John site, and *School District 59* for the use of the *Hudson School Farm* near Dawson Creek. Also, *Dennis Meier* of Dawson Creek who generously continues to offer us space for field equipment.

Further thanks goes out to the field and lab team who helped make this another successful year. They are spring Technician *Melanie Pedersen* and season-long Technician *Dustin Morton*, as well as Research Assistant *Anna Willy*. Final thanks goes once again to *Colleen Anderson* for all her help in the preparation of this report.

This document reports all registered materials grown during the 2006-growing season from regional trials placed at both the Dawson Creek and Fort St. John research farms. Materials not included in 2006 but which were previously tested, may now be viewed via earlier publications which are available for download at our website www.bcgrain.com. Multiple-year testing for any one variety is our goal, but where results are derived only from 2006 data, readers of this report **must interpret and use such one-year data with considerable caution**, particularly when viewing the scatter-point graphs on yield and maturity. One-year entries are displayed in *italics* and are *asterisked* for attention. A variety *may* change position on the graph after additional results are obtained simply as the result of variable weather patterns averaged over time. The more station years used to produce an average, the more stable and reliable the result.

This book is produced without bias and is reported to the best of our ability from data collected. It should only be used as a guide, and where labels are available with your product, always follow label directions.

For More Information Contact:

Clair F. Langlois Research Manager
BC Grain Producers Association
400 - 116th Avenue, Dawson Creek, BC V1G 3E2
Tel: (250) 782-2557 FAX: (250) 784-2299

Martin Moore Chair - Research Committee
BC Grain Producers Association
P.O. Box 6004, Fort St. John, BC V1J 4H6
Tel: (250) 787-2588

Kerry Clark, P.Ag. Crop Protection Specialist
BC Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
Dawson Creek, BC
Tel: (250) 784-2559 or 1-877-772-2200
FAX: (250) 784-2299

BC Grain Producers Association - Reference & Terminology -

Station Years

The number of station years that the variety has been tested can be seen in the yield tables inside the square brackets []. A station year is one test site at one location in one year. For example, a canola trial conducted at two locations over three years would be six station years, or [6]. We advise using caution if the data is based on *less than six station years in total*, or three years at any given location. This of course is a concern for canola where often a line does not even stay in the market for more than 3-yrs.

Interpreting Yield Results

Crops in this book are managed using the same level of inputs as field sized recommendations would suggest. Small-plot research plots offer better consistency and can be better controlled, whereas wet areas and variable soil fertility affect field-scale crop production. However, small plots are subject to *edge effect*. “Edge effect” is caused by the spaces around the individual plots allowing extra sunlight to penetrate, boosting yields on these exposed outer plants, as compared to the average plant in a field scale situation that would be shadowed by its neighbors. **The important concept here is that these effects are equal for all small plots in a given trial, and we can therefore compare varieties in each trial and look at resulting yields relative to one another.** Yields here are thus the result of *small plot production* and the same *level* of production is unlikely to be achieved on a large-scale basis. Unfortunately statistics, which are vital, cannot be used on “*percent of check variety*” data. Thus, we elected to show *bushels per acre* for this current year for the sole purpose of displaying statistical results. Treat *all* yields, (*percent of check* and *bushels per acre*), as relative results. Agronomic information for the check variety has been bolded in all the tables.

Plant Breeders Rights

The Plant Breeders’ Rights (PBR) gives plant breeders’ “copyright” protection of a variety for up to 18 years. Once a variety has been granted PBR, the breeder has control over the multiplication and sale of the seed. The breeder can take legal action for damages if someone infringes on their rights. Farmers may save some seed for seeding the next year on their own farm, but the sale of the crop as seed for planting purposes to others is not allowed. Many new transgenic herbicide-tolerant varieties have additional restrictions through ‘*technical use agreements*’, so be aware of these too as often they replace PBR status but can have strong consequences if ignored too. Varieties protected by PBR can be identified by their PBR logo on a seed bag, seed tag, or advertising material. This book tries to identify such PBR lines within “*Variety Description*” tables with a solid square box, but ultimately it is the responsibility of the grower to know which line is PBR.

Certified Seed

The cost of *certified seed* is a small additional expense in relation to total crop production input costs, especially when changing to a different variety. Certified seed assures genetic purity, high germination rates and low percentage of foreign seed when compared to common seed. Certified seed can be purchased in bulk through authorized seed dealer networks, (see “Seed Distributors” on page 35).

Seed Treatment

Choosing disease-resistant varieties and using certified, plump, treated seed goes a long way in the fight against plant disease. The cost of a fungicide or a combined fungicide/insecticide seed treatment can be a small price to pay for the amount of protection and peace of mind they provide. Treated seed must not contaminate grain delivered to an elevator or be used for feed.

- ◆ Cereal seed should be treated to control *true loose smut*.
- ◆ Seed of rye, winter wheat, and flax should be treated to control *seedling blight*. Winter wheat and rye also require protection against *smut*.
- ◆ Canola seed should be treated to control seed borne *blackleg*, *damping off*, and early *flea beetle* attack.

Ergot

The fungal disease Ergot can attack the grain of all varieties of wheat, barley, rye, triticale, and most common species of grass. Oat varieties are rarely attacked. Grain having 0.1% ergot is considered poisonous to livestock and should not be used as feed. The black rice-like “*seed mummies*” can be spotted prior to harvest in heads during a field inspection.

Seed Inoculation

Peas can make much of their nitrogen (N) requirement from the air through a partnership with soil bacteria called *Rhizobium*. The pea seed must be inoculated immediately before or during seeding with a proper strain of bacteria specific to peas. Granular formulations placed with the seed, have had good results in Peace soils. *Rhizobiums* are living organisms so check expiry date on the package and follow inoculant label directions carefully. High soil nitrogen levels (over 60 kg N/ha) will reduce nodulation in the field. Cool, dry, or excessively wet soils, provide a harsh environment for proper inoculation and under these conditions, a low level of nodulation formation will be seen. Granular inoculant placed with the seed at plant was used on all pea trials seen here in this report.

Seeding Rates

While the following *range* of seeding rates has given consistent yields for each crop in trials, experience has shown that the top end of the range provides even more consistent results. **Risk can be reduced under conditions of stress that impair emergence by increasing seeding rates.** In addition, higher seeding rates can reduce the amount of secondary tillering, **produce earlier and more uniform maturity**, and reduce the amount of green kernels.

For example, tests conducted by the Beaverlodge Research Station several years ago throughout the Peace region showed that by increasing the seeding rate of wheat from 80 to 120 lbs/ac (90 to 134 kg/ha), that the time to maturity was reduced by two days. Our own BCGPA trials (wrapping up in 2006) involving seeding rates in barley have drawn similar *preliminary* conclusions. It showed that when increasing seed rates to 2.25 to 2.5 bushels per acre, it decreased maturity from 2 to even 4 days, which is significant by harvest.

Suggested Rates of Seeding		
Wheat	90 - 120 lb/ac	100 - 135 kg/ha
CPS Wheat	130 - 180 lb/ac	145 - 200 kg/ha
Barley	75 - 100 lb/ac	85 - 110 kg/ha
Oats	70 - 90 lb/ac	85 - 100 kg/ha
Flax	26 - 40 lb/ac	30 - 35 kg/ha
Rye	65 - 85 lb/ac	73 - 95 kg/ha
Peas	150 - 300 lb/ac	165 - 330 kg/ha
Argentine Canola	5 - 8 lb/ac	6 - 9 kg/ha
Polish Canola	5.5 lb/ac	6 kg/ha

Due to large differences in seed sizes, seeding rates can vary considerably. Therefore, one should base the seeding rate on a *target number of viable seeds per square foot*. Using the 1000 kernel weights, adjusting for percent germination, and allowing for seed decay (3%), calculate the number of pounds of seed required per acre.

Crop	Type	Seeds / sq.ft	1000 K wt
Wheat	- CWRS	24 - 25	35 - 44 g
	- CPS / CWES	24 - 25	44 - 52 g
Barley	- 6 Row	24 - 25	35 - 43 g
	- 2 Row	24 - 25	44 - 53 g
Oats	- Hulled	24 - 25	38 - 47 g
Rye		24	30 - 35 g
Peas		8	200 - 345 g

Example (using peas):

Target **8** pea plants per square foot, the variety has a 1000 K wt. of **250** grams, and you estimate that between seed decay and percent germination of the seed lot that you will have, **90%** of the seeds will grow into healthy plants. Thus...

$$\frac{8 \text{ plants/sq.ft} \times 250 \text{ (g/1000 K)}}{90 \text{ (\%)}} \times 10 = 222 \text{ lb/acre}$$

Answer: You would plant 222 lbs. of pea seed/acre.

BC Grain Producers Association - 2006 Growing Conditions -

Good growing conditions were present for both the Fort St. John (FSJ) and Dawson Creek (DC) research sites in the early spring of 2006, but then the rainfall amounts diminished after one good rainfall in mid-May. The DC site in particular was hit with a severe drought until it was too late for most crops, receiving only about 30% of its normal 30-year average in rainfall during the growing season. FSJ was not a whole lot better but had more soil moisture in reserve from the winter snowfall it received, which the DC site did not. This drought was more severe than most due to the high rate of evapo-transpiration, a value that is currently not being measured locally but is greatly influenced by humidity. The humidity was very low most of June and July, and so combine that with the strong winds, heat, and lack of soil moisture and the crops could not feed the above ground portions of their plants with enough water to sustain life never mind flowering and finally seed-fill.

Growing Degree Days data (GDD) shows that it was indeed a much hotter growing season than normal too, with 1400 accumulated GDD units by mid-September compared to about 1100 for Fort St. John and just under 1200 for Dawson Creek as the norm. That is a 16-18% increase in the total accumulated heat units!

A significant amount of data was lost in 2006 from the DC site due to the severe drought, FSJ experienced loss as well due to wildlife damage. As crops came off very early across the Peace region, the local wildlife, which has been increasing in number thanks in part to warm easy winters of late, became quite eager to get at any crops still around. Thus the flax plots at FSJ were damaged in 2006 beyond use. As flax at DC was damaged from drought, hence there is no new flax data for 2006. Pea plots at both stations were also damaged from the drought enough to be dropped. Therefore there is no new pea data in 2006 either.

Please refer to the back of this report for a total weather report.

Interpreting Data

The yield for each variety is reported on a regional basis for the Dawson Creek and Fort St. John areas as well as an average for the entire BC Peace. Also, the number of years each variety has been tested is given for each of the two regions. In the following examples, the number of years is indicated in [] right after the yield. "Station years" are the total number of times a variety has been tested in these trials.

Six Row Barley		Yield as % of Harrington								
Variety	Type	Dawson Creek			Fort St. John			B.C. Peace		
		2001	1993-2001		2001	1993-2001		2001	1993-2001	
		Yield	Avg.	Stn.Yrs.	Yield	Avg.	Stn.Yrs.	Yield	Avg.	Stn.Yrs.
AC HARPER	feed	113		[3]	125	105	[5]	125	109	[8]

Number of **years** the variety was tested at **each station**

Number of **times** in total the variety was tested in the **BC Peace**.

Statistical Values Entries into the Regional trials are replicated (or repeated) four times (three times minimum) at both locations. Replication is used to derive an overall average per entry per trial, and allow for statistical analysis.

Coefficient of Variance (CV value), given as a percentage, it tells us how statistically sound or reliable a given data set is. Generally, any value less than or equal to 15% is considered to be acceptable and indicates "sound" data. This means if you were to repeat the trial under similar conditions, you would get similar results, or at least we are 95% confident that we would. We tend to be a little more lenient on this 15% for such things as disease or insect data, as these are normally highly variable due the nature of the beast, but we do not like to see yield data from a single trial with a high CV value. Anything less than 10% is considered excellent.

Least Significant Difference test (LSD value), are those little letters behind the *data means*. Basically, if two or more *data means* (or averages) have the same letter behind their number, they are NOT significantly different from one another according to statistics. Therefore, means or averages with the same letter should not be viewed as one being "superior" or "inferior" from the other or others of the same letter. LSD takes variability into account, and compares "apples" to "apples".

Example:

Variety	Dawson Creek		
	2001	1993-2001	
	Yield	Avg.	Stn.Yrs.
Super X	105 ab	102	[3]
Superdooper Y	107 a	105	[3]
So-So 101	100 b	98	[2]
Old Goody	95 c	97	[6]

← In this example, some people might think variety "Superdooper Y" is superior to variety "Super X" and "So-So 101". This is not true according to statistics, "Superdooper Y" is superior to variety "So-So 101", but is equivalent to "Super X" in yield because both "Superdooper" and "Super X" have the letters "a" with them. In this example, "Super X" is not superior (or significantly different), from variety

"So-So 101" either, as both have a "b" behind their means. Also, "Superdooper Y", "Super X", and "So-So 101" are superior to, (or a better term is significantly different from), "Old Goody". Note, in this report, we only have LSD values for this current year's data, and thus you should still take notice of the long term averages.

For any varieties with less than three station years of data, you must compare data with caution.

Fertilizer Rates Used In 2006

Fort St. John, B.C.		Legal Description: SW19 Tp84 R18 W6						
Crop	Fertilizer			lbs actual/ac Recom. vs. Applied	Enviro-Test Labs			
	Applied	kg/ha	Placement		N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	S
Canola	27-0-0-12	173	banded	Recommended* =	50	25	15	20
	6-26-30	55	banded	Actually applied =	48	27	15	19
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Flax	27-0-0-12	55	banded	Recommended* =	0	25	15	10
	6-26-30	55	banded	Actually applied =	19	27	15	6
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Wheat & Barley	27-0-0-12	55	banded	Recommended* =	0	25	15	10
	6-26-30	55	banded	Actually applied =	19	27	15	6
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Oats & Malt Barley	27-0-0-12	0	banded	Recommended* =	0	25	15	10
	34-0-0	55	banded	Actually applied =	6	27	15	6
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow	Actually applied (oats)	6	27	15	6
Peas	20-0-0-24	20	banded	Recommended* =	10	20	15	5
	6-26-30	50	banded	Actually applied =	10	26	13	4
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					

Dawson Creek, B.C.		Legal Description: SW20 Tp78 R14 W6						
Crop	Fertilizer			lbs actual/ac Recom. vs. Applied	Enviro-Test Labs			
	Applied	kg/ha	Placement		N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	S
Canola	27-0-0-12	113	banded	Recommended* =	25	20	15	15
	6-26-30	55	banded	Actually applied =	33	27	15	12
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Flax	27-0-0-12	95	banded	Recommended* =	25	20	15	10
	6-26-30	55	banded	Actually applied =	29	27	15	10
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Wheat & Barley	27-0-0-12	75	banded	Recommended* =	20	25	20	7
	6-26-30	55	banded	Actually applied =	24	27	15	8
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Malt Barley	27-0-0-12	55	banded	Recommended* =	10	22	20	10
	6-26-30	55	banded	Actually applied =	19	27	15	6
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Oats	27-0-0-12	125	banded	Recommended* =	45	20	15	10
	6-26-30	55	banded	Actually applied =	36	27	15	13
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Peas	20-0-0-24	20	banded	Recommended* =	10	20	15	5
	6-26-30	50	banded	Actually applied =	10	26	13	4
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					

Recommended* = recommendations given by Enviro-Test Labs of Calgary, Alberta, calculated from soil samples pulled earlier in the spring of the same calendar year.

Herbicide Applications

Fort St. John, B.C. Legal Description: SW19 Tp84 R18 W6			
Crop	Date Applied	Product Used	Product Rate
Canola	06-Jun-06	Muster (ethametsulfuron methyl) Lontrel 360 (clopyralid) Poast Ultra (sethoxydim) Merge	12 g/ac 227 ml/ac 200 ml/ac 400 ml/ac
Flax	16-Jun-06	Buctril M (bromoxynil + MCPA) (grass control met by handpulling the few)	400 ml/ac
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Oats	05-Jun-06	Buctril M (bromoxynil + MCPA)	400 ml/ac
Peas	05-Jun-06	Sencor (metribuzin) 75%DF MCPA Sodium	77 g/ac 190 ml/ac

Dawson Creek, B.C. Legal Description: SW20 Tp78 R14 W6			
Crop	Date Applied	Product Used	Product Rate
Canola	06-Jun-06	Muster (ethametsulfuron methyl) Lontrel 360 (clopyralid) Poast Ultra (sethoxydim) Merge	12 g/ac 227 ml/ac 200 ml/ac 400 ml/ac
Flax	14-Jun-06	Curtil-M (clopyralid + MCPA ester) (grass control met by handpulling the few as too dry to take good effect)	800 ml/ac
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Oats	02-Jun-06	Buctril M (bromoxynil + MCPA)	400 ml/ac
Peas	05-Jun-06	Sencor (metribuzin) 75%DF MCPA Sodium	77 g/ac 190 ml/ac

All seed was treated with seed treatment; canola with Helix®, cereal & flax with Raxil FL®, and pea seed with Vitaflo 280®.

Planting and Harvest Information

Loc.	Crop	Seeding rate		Date Planted	Soil Temp (C°) @ plant	Seeding Depth	Harvest Date	Harvesting Method
		lbs/ac	kg/ha					
FSJ	Napus Canola	8	8.9	04-May-06	14	1.25 inch	28-Aug-06	crop-push/direct
	Flax Linseed	40	45	16-May-06	16	1 inch	--	direct cut
	Flax Solin	45	50	16-May-06	16	1 inch	--	direct cut
	Barley	77	86	10-May-06	10	1.25 inch	14-Aug-06	direct cut
	CWRS Wheat	90	101	10-May-06	10	1.25 inch	21-Aug-06	direct cut
	CPS/CWES	90	101	10-May-06	10	1.25 inch	21-Aug-06	direct cut
	Oats	81	90	10-May-06	10	1.25 inch	15-Aug-06	direct cut
	Triticale	117	131	10-May-06	10	1.25 inch	30-Aug-06	direct cut
	Peas	149	167	03-May-06	10	1.25 inch	15-Aug-06	direct cut
DC	Napus Canola	8	8.9	05-May-06	13	0.75 inch	29-Aug-06	crop-push/direct
	Flax Linseed	40	45	07-May-06	13	1 inch	03-Oct-06	direct cut
	Flax Solin	45	50	07-May-06	13	1 inch	03-Oct-06	direct cut
	2Row Barley	77	86	09-May-06	12	1 inch	16-Aug-06	direct cut
	6Row Barley	77	86	09-May-06	12	1 inch	16-Aug-06	direct cut
	CWRS Wheat	90	101	09-May-06	12	1 inch	18-Aug-06	direct cut
	CPS/CWES	90	101	09-May-06	12	1 inch	18-Aug-06	direct cut
	Oats	81	90	11-May-06	12	1 inch	17-Aug-06	direct cut
	Triticale	117	131	03-May-06	11	1 inch	23-Aug-06	direct cut
	Peas	149	167	01-May-06	8	1.5 inch	16-Aug-06	direct cut

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CANADA WESTERN RED SPRING WHEAT

As grain yields increase, protein content generally decreases. Some of the newer varieties have both higher protein and grain yield. To control true *loose smut* of wheat only a systemic fungicide will work as the pathogen is found inside the seed. To control the other types of smut (*covered*, *false loose* and *bunt*) a non-systemic fungicide seed treatment will work as the disease pathogen is on the outside of the seed.

CWRS Wheat		Yield as % of Katepwa										
		Dawson Creek				Fort St. John				B.C. Peace		
Variety	2006 Yield		2003-2006		2006 Yield		2003-2006		2006	2003-2006		
	bus / acre	% of Check	Avg. (%)	Station Years	bus / acre	% of Check	Avg. (%)	Station Years	Avg. (%)	Avg. (%)	Station Years	
5602HR	4 e	19	76	[3]	47 h	82	91	[3]	51	83	[6]	
AC Barrie	14 d	64	96	[4]	54 efg	95	98	[4]	80	97	[8]	
AC Intrepid	18 a-d	85	101	[4]	60 b-e	105	105	[4]	95	103	[8]	
AC Splendor	19 a-d	88	101	[4]	54 fg	94	97	[4]	91	99	[8]	
Alikat	21 abc	99	102	[4]	55 d-g	96	95	[4]	98	99	[8]	
<i>Alvena</i> *	22 abc	101	101	[1]	56 c-g	98	98	[1]	99	99	[2]	
<i>BW315a</i> **, **	17 a-d	79	79	[1]	56 c-g	98	98	[1]	89	89	[2]	
CDC Alsask (BW 301)	22 abc	102	107	[3]	62 abc	109	113	[3]	105	110	[6]	
CDC Go	19 a-d	89	103	[4]	62 abc	108	101	[4]	98	102	[8]	
CDC Imagine	20 a-d	92	102	[4]	54 fg	94	100	[4]	93	101	[8]	
CDC Osler	23 a	107	106	[4]	61 bcd	106	102	[4]	107	104	[8]	
Harvest	16 bcd	72	95	[4]	57 c-f	100	96	[4]	86	95	[8]	
Infinity	20 a-d	95	110	[3]	58 c-f	102	104	[3]	98	107	[6]	
Kanata**	17 a-d	78	82	[3]	47 h	82	83	[3]	80	82	[6]	
Katepwa	22 abc	100	100	[4]	57 c-f	100	100	[4]	100	100	[8]	
Park	19 a-d	87	98	[3]	51 gh	88	92	[3]	88	95	[6]	
Peace	15 cd	68	91	[3]	52 fg	91	96	[3]	80	94	[6]	
Snowbird**	19 a-d	88	99	[4]	58 c-f	102	101	[4]	95	100	[8]	
<i>Somerset</i> *	21 a-d	97	97	[1]	54 efg	95	95	[1]	96	96	[2]	
Superb	22 ab	103	118	[4]	66 a	116	112	[4]	110	115	[8]	
LSD (P=.05) =		4.07		3.75		4.70						
CV value (%) =		15.55										
<u>Varieties not tested in 2005 (2002-2004)</u>				<u>Last Year Tested</u>								
5500 HR			109	[3]			101	[3]	(2004)	105	[6]	
5601HR			101	[4]			99	[4]	(2005)	100	[8]	
CDC Teal			100	[3]			94	[3]	(2004)	97	[6]	
Journey			100	[4]			94	[4]	(2005)	97	[8]	
Lillian			104	[3]			103	[3]	(2005)	104	[6]	
Lovitt			107	[3]			102	[3]	(2005)	105	[6]	
McKenzie			116	[2]			104	[2]	(2004)	110	[4]	
Prodigy			117	[3]			99	[3]	(2004)	108	[6]	

Means followed by the same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, LSD)

* first year tested, very limited data available

Katepwa - check variety

**HWSW Hard White Spring Wheat

CWRS Wheat

Variety Descriptions

Variety	B.C. Peace Averages				Alberta Agdex 100/32									Distributor
	2003-2006				Resistance to:						Tolerance to:			
	Days to Maturity	Height	Bushel Weight	Kernel Protein %	Lodging	Shatter	Loose Smut	Common Bunt	Common Root Rot	Leaf Spot	Sprouting	FHB		
	+/- check	cm	lbs/bu	+/- check										
■ 5602HR	3	78	64	1.4 [6]	G	G	R	R	XX	F	F	G	Agricore United	
■ AC Barrie	1	75	63	0.8 [8]	G	G	R	R	I	P	G	F	SeCan	
■ AC Intrepid	0	78	63	0.1 [8]	G	G	I	R	I	F	P	P	Canterra	
■ AC Splendor	-1	75	62	0.8 [8]	F	G	I	I	I	F	F	P	SeCan	
Alikat	0	73	63	0.4 [8]	F	G	R	R	I	P	F	F	Canterra	
■ <i>Alvena</i> *	-2	61	63	0.1 [2]	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	AAFC - Swift Current	
■ <i>BW315a</i> *,**	-2	63	65	-0.3 [2]	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	AAFC - Winnipeg	
■ CDC Alsask	0	76	62	0.1 [6]	F	G	R	R	I	P	F	P	Sask Wheat Pool	
CDC Go	-1	71	64	0.6 [8]	G	G	S	I	XX	P	P	F	U of S	
■ CDC Imagine	-1	73	62	0.1 [8]	G	G	R	R	I	P	F	VP	Sask Wheat Pool	
CDC Osler	-2	73	63	0.3 [8]	G	G	R	I	XX	XX	F	P	U of S	
■ Harvest	-1	72	64	0.7 [8]	VG	G	R	S	I	P	EX	VP	FarmPure Seeds	
■ Infinity	0	71	63	-0.1 [6]	G	G	R	R	XX	P	G	VP	Canterra	
■ Kanata**	1	66	63	0.9 [6]	G	G	I	S	I	P	G	F	FarmPure Seeds	
Katepwa	0	78	63	0.0 [8]	F	G	R	R	I	P	F	F	SeCan	
Park	0	77	63	0.2 [6]	F	G	R	I	I	P	G	VP	Stock Seed Distribution	
Peace	3	75	63	0.7 [6]	G	G	R	R	XX	XX	P	P	Canterra	
■ Snowbird**	1	77	63	0.5 [8]	G	G	R	S	I	P	G	P	FarmPure Seeds	
<i>Somerset</i> *	-1	63	61	0.8 [2]	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	SeCan	
■ Superb	2	74	64	-0.4 [8]	G	G	I	R	I	P	G	P	SeCan	

Varieties not tested in 2006 (Averages 2002-2005)													
				actual % avr									
■ 5500 HR	2.5	76	64	13.8 [6]	F	G	I	I		P	G	F	Agricore United
■ 5601HR	2	86	64	13.5 [8]	G	G	I	I	XX	P	F	F	Agricore United
BW 301	0	83	62	12.5 [4]	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	U of S
CDC Teal	0.1	76	63	13.9 [6]	G	G	I	I	I	P	P	VP	FarmPure Seeds
■ Journey	3	77	63	14.5 [8]	VG	G	I	R	I	P	G	F	AgPro/Sask Wheat Pool
■ Lillian	0	81	63	13.4 [6]	G	G	R	I	I	P	G	VP	SeCan
■ Lovitt	0	81	63	12.9 [6]	G	G	G	I	I	XX	VG	P	Canterra
McKenzie	3	80	63	12.9 [6]	F	G	S	R	I	F	EX	F	Agricore United
■ Prodigy	1.7	79	65	14.2 [6]	G	F	I	R	I	P	F	VP	Sask Wheat Pool

* first year tested, very limited data available

EX = excellent, VG = very good, G = good
F = fair, P = poor (susceptible), VP = very poor

Katepwa - check variety

Disease Rating: R = Resistant, I = Intermediate, S = Susceptible

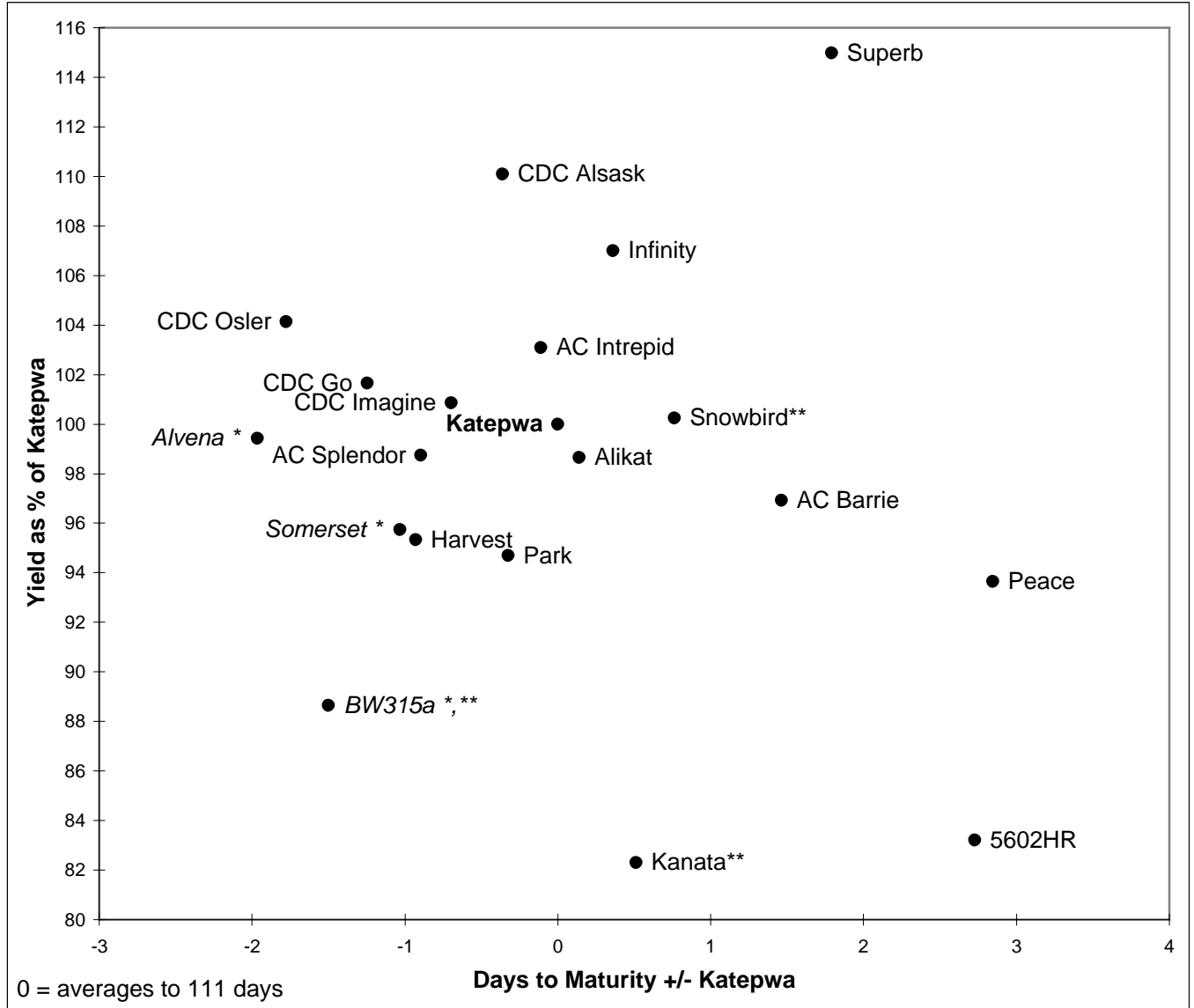
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XX = insufficient data

** HWSW Hard White Spring Wheat

Average maturity for **Katepwa** is 111 days

Average protein for **Katepwa** is 13%



* first year tested, very limited data available

** Hard White Spring Wheat

CANADA PRAIRIE SPRING WHEAT

CANADA WESTERN EXTRA STRONG WHEAT

All current Canada Prairie Spring varieties are awned and should be treated with a systemic fungicide seed treatment to control smut. Canada Western Extra Strong wheats have unique gluten properties. Avoid deep seeding CPS or CWES wheats. Seeding rates for these wheats should be increased 20 to 25% due to the larger kernel size.

[For testing purposes, the CPS and CWES wheats are traditionally grown together in the same trial]

CPS Wheat		Yield as % of AC Taber											
Variety	Type	Dawson Creek				Fort St. John				B.C. Peace			
		2006 Yield**		2002-2005		2006 Yield		2002-2006		2006	2002-2006		
		bus / acre	% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	bus / acre	% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	Avg. (%)	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	
5700PR	CPS red			101	[4]	53	a	115	103	[5]	115	102	[9]
5701PR	CPS red			103	[4]	51	ab	109	99	[5]	109	101	[9]
AC Crystal	CPS red			100	[4]	46	cd	99	96	[5]	99	98	[9]
AC Taber	CPS red			100	[4]	46	cd	100	100	[5]	100	100	[9]
Snowwhite475 (HY 475)	CPS white			92	[2]	53	a	115	100	[2]	115	96	[4]
Snowwhite476 (HY 476)	CPS white			101	[2]	51	ab	111	107	[2]	111	104	[4]
AC Barrie	CWRS			87	[4]	43	d	93	83	[5]	93	85	[9]
LSD (P=.05) =						2.73							
CV value (%) =						3.83							
				Varieties not tested in 2005 (2002-2004)				Last Year Tested					
AC Foremost	CPS red			105	[4]				100	[4]	(2005)	102	[8]

CWES Wheat		Yield as % of AC Taber											
Variety	Type	Dawson Creek				Fort St. John				B.C. Peace			
		2006 Yield**		2002-2005		2006 Yield		2002-2006		2006	2002-2006		
		bus / acre	% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	bus / acre	% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	Avg. (%)	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	
AC Taber	CPS red			100	[4]	46	cd	100	100	[5]	100	100	[9]
Amazon	CWES			85	[4]	45	d	97	86	[5]	97	86	[9]
CDC Rama	CWES			94	[2]	49	bc	106	96	[3]	106	95	[5]
AC Barrie	CWRS			87	[4]	43	d	93	83	[5]	93	85	[9]
LSD (P=.05) =						2.73							
CV value (%) =						3.83							

AC Taber - check variety

* first year tested, very limited data available

CPS & CWES are grown together in same trial

** There is no 2006 yield data available for the Dawson Creek site due to drought

Means followed by the same letter (both charts as grown together) do not significantly differ (P=.05, LSD)

CPS / CWES Wheat						Variety Descriptions											
B.C. Peace Averages						Data from Alberta Agdex 100/32											
2002-2006						Resistance to:					Tolerance to:						
Variety	Type	Maturity	Bushel		Kernel	Lodging	Shatter	Loose	Smut	Common	Bunt	Root Rot	Leaf	Spot	Sprouting	FHB	Distributor
		in days**	Height	Weight	Protein %												
■ 5700PR	CPS red	0	68	64	-0.5 [8]	EX	G	S	R	I	P	P	VP				Agricore United
■ 5701PR	CPS red	-1	69	63	0.0 [8]	G	G	I	S	I	P	P	VP				Agricore United
■ AC Crystal	CPS red	0	68	63	0.1 [8]	G	G	I	R	S	F	P	VP				SeCan
AC Taber	CPS red	0	67	63	0.0 [8]	G	G	S	R	I	F	P	VP				SeCan
■ Snowwhite475 (HY 475)	CPS white	-2	70	63	-0.5 [6]	XX	XX	R	R	XX	P	XX	VP				FarmPure Seeds
■ Snowwhite476 (HY 476)	CPS white	0	74	63	-0.7 [6]	XX	XX	MR	R	XX	P	XX	VP				FarmPure Seeds
■ Amazon	CWES	0	87	63	1.2 [8]	G	G	R	I	I	F	P	P				Canterra
■ CDC Rama	CWES	-1	87	64	1.4 [4]	F	G	R	R	XX	P	P	F				FarmPure Seeds
■ AC Barrie	CWRS	-4	76	63	1.6 [8]	G	G	R	R	I	P	G	F				SeCan
<u>Varieties not tested in 2006 (Averages 2002-2005)</u>																	
AC Foremost	CPS red	-1	66	63	-0.1 [8]	EX	G	R	R	I	P	F	VP				SeCan

* first year tested, very limited data available

EX = excellent, VG = very good, G = good

AC Taber - check variety

F = fair, P = poor (susceptible), VP = very poor (very susceptible)

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Disease Rating: R = Resistant, I = Intermediate, S = Susceptible

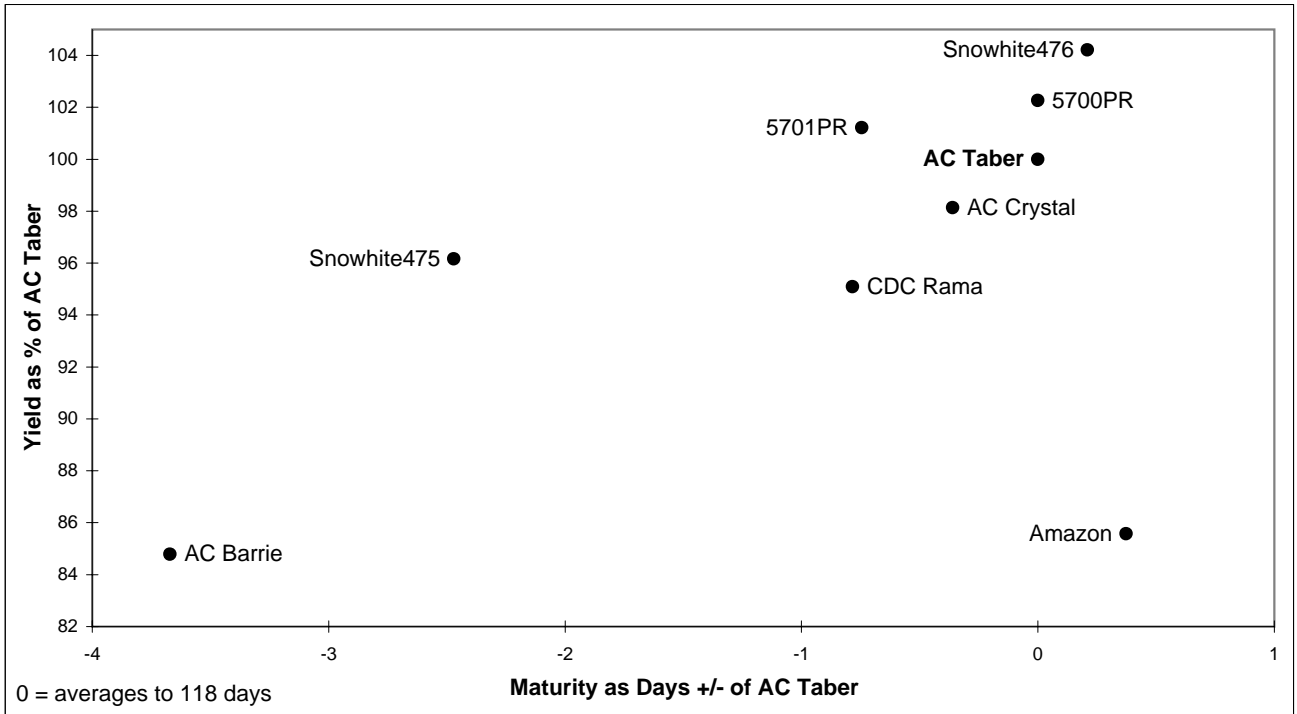
Average maturity for **AC Taber** is 118 days.

XX = insufficient data

Average protein for **AC Taber** is 12%

** There is no maturity data available at the Dawson Creek site for 2006 due to drought

CPS / CWES Wheat Regional Variety Performance 2002-2006



BARLEY

Six Row Barley

Yield as % of Harrington

Variety	Type	Dawson Creek		Fort St. John				B.C. Peace					
		2006 Yield**		2002-2005		2006 Yield		2002-2006		2006	2002-2006		
		bus / acre	% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	bus / acre	% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	Avg. (%)	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	
AC Albright	feed			95	[4]	79	bcd	103	95	[5]	103	95	[9]
AC Lacombe	feed			106	[4]	84	bcd	110	109	[5]	110	107	[9]
AC Metcalfe ¹	2R malt			110	[2]	76	d	99	99	[3]	99	104	[5]
CDC Battleford	malt			113	[4]	79	bcd	103	107	[5]	103	110	[9]
CDC Clyde	malt			115	[1]	81	bcd	106	100	[2]	106	107	[3]
Harrington	2R malt			100	[4]	77	cd	100	100	[5]	100	100	[9]
Kasota	feed(sd)			96	[4]	83	bcd	108	98	[5]	108	97	[9]
Lacey	malt(white)			95	[2]	79	bcd	103	102	[3]	103	98	[5]
LEGACY	malt(white)			104	[4]	81	bcd	106	99	[5]	106	101	[9]
Manny	feed			116	[3]	88	ab	114	110	[4]	114	113	[7]
<i>Stellar-ND</i> *	malt					64	e	84	84	[1]	84	84	[1]
Sundre (BT566)	feed(smooth awn)			122	[1]	93	a	122	116	[2]	122	119	[3]
Tradition	malt(white)			100	[4]	76	d	99	98	[5]	99	99	[9]
Trochu	feed			108	[4]	92	a	120	110	[5]	120	109	[9]
<i>Tyto</i> *	feed (hullless)					44	g	72	72	[1]	72	72	[1]
Vivar	feed			114	[3]	86	abc	112	110	[4]	112	112	[7]
LSD (P=.05) =						5.54							
CV value (%) =						5.05							
				Varieties not tested in 2006 (Averages 2002-2006)				Last Year Tested					
AC Harper	feed			105	[3]				111	[3]	(2004)	108	[6]
AC Rosser	feed			109	[3]				121	[3]	(2004)	115	[6]
B1602	malt(white)			97	[3]				96	[3]	(2004)	96	[6]
CDC Sisler	malt(white)			103	[3]				111	[3]	(2004)	107	[6]
CDC Springside	malt(white)			111	[3]				109	[3]	(2004)	110	[6]
CDC Tisdale	malt			109	[3]				113	[3]	(2004)	111	[6]
<i>CDC YORKTON</i> *	malt			105	[1]				91	[1]	(2004)	98	[2]
Mahigan	feed(sd)			102	[3]				101	[3]	(2004)	101	[6]

Two Row Barley

Yield as % of Harrington

Variety	Type	Dawson Creek		Fort St. John				B.C. Peace					
		2006 Yield**		2002-2005		2006 Yield		2002-2006		2006	2002-2006		
		bus / acre	% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	bus / acre	% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	Avg. (%)	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	
AC Metcalfe ¹	malt			107	[4]	76	a-d	101	107	[5]	101	107	[9]
Calder	malt			116	[3]	75	a-d	100	105	[4]	100	110	[7]
CDC Copeland	malt			107	[4]	78	a-d	103	103	[5]	103	105	[9]
CDC Cowboy	forage			98	[1]	67	ef	89	92	[2]	89	95	[3]
CDC Helgason	feed			109	[4]	72	cde	95	107	[5]	95	108	[9]
CDC Trey	feed			107	[3]	75	bcd	99	99	[4]	99	103	[7]
CONLON	feed			106	[1]	62	f	82	83	[2]	82	95	[3]
<i>Formosa</i> *	malt					66	ef	88	88	[1]	88	88	[1]
Harrington	malt			100	[4]	75	a-d	100	100	[5]	100	100	[9]
<i>Millhouse</i> *	sp. feed (hullless)					75	a-d	100	100	[1]	100	100	[1]
McLeod	feed			111	[3]	51	f	82	101	[4]	82	106	[7]
Newdale	malt			107	[4]	77	a-d	102	103	[3]	102	105	[7]
Ponoka	feed			125	[3]	79	abc	105	120	[4]	105	123	[7]
Seebe	feed			109	[4]	70	de	92	110	[5]	92	110	[9]
XENA	feed			114	[4]	84	a	111	114	[5]	111	114	[9]
LSD (P=.05) =						5.07							
CV value (%) =						4.79							
				Varieties not tested in 2006 (Averages 2002-2005)				Last Year Tested					
CDC Bold	feed(sd)			110	[3]				110	[3]	(2004)	110	[6]
CDC Dolly	feed			109	[3]				112	[3]	(2004)	110	[6]
CDC Kendall	malt			102	[3]				102	[3]	(2004)	102	[6]
CDC Select	malt			107	[3]				109	[3]	(2004)	108	[6]
Merit	malt			123	[4]				118	[4]	(2005)	120	[8]
Niobe	feed			107	[3]				106	[3]	(2004)	106	[6]
Rivers	feed			109	[3]				101	[3]	(2004)	105	[6]

¹AC Metcalfe (2R malt) will be the new barley check. (sd) semi-dwarf type Means followed by the same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, LSD)

Harrington - check variety

* first year tested, very limited data available **no yield data available for Dawson Creek due to drought

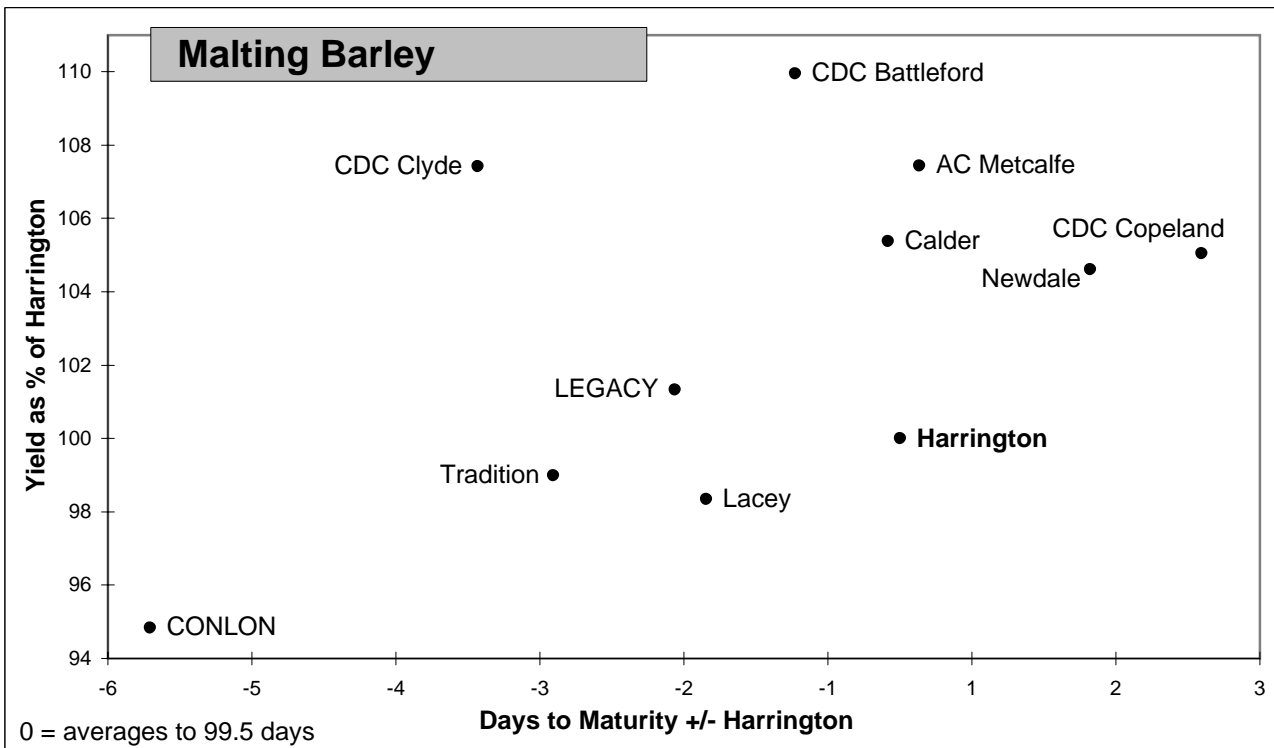
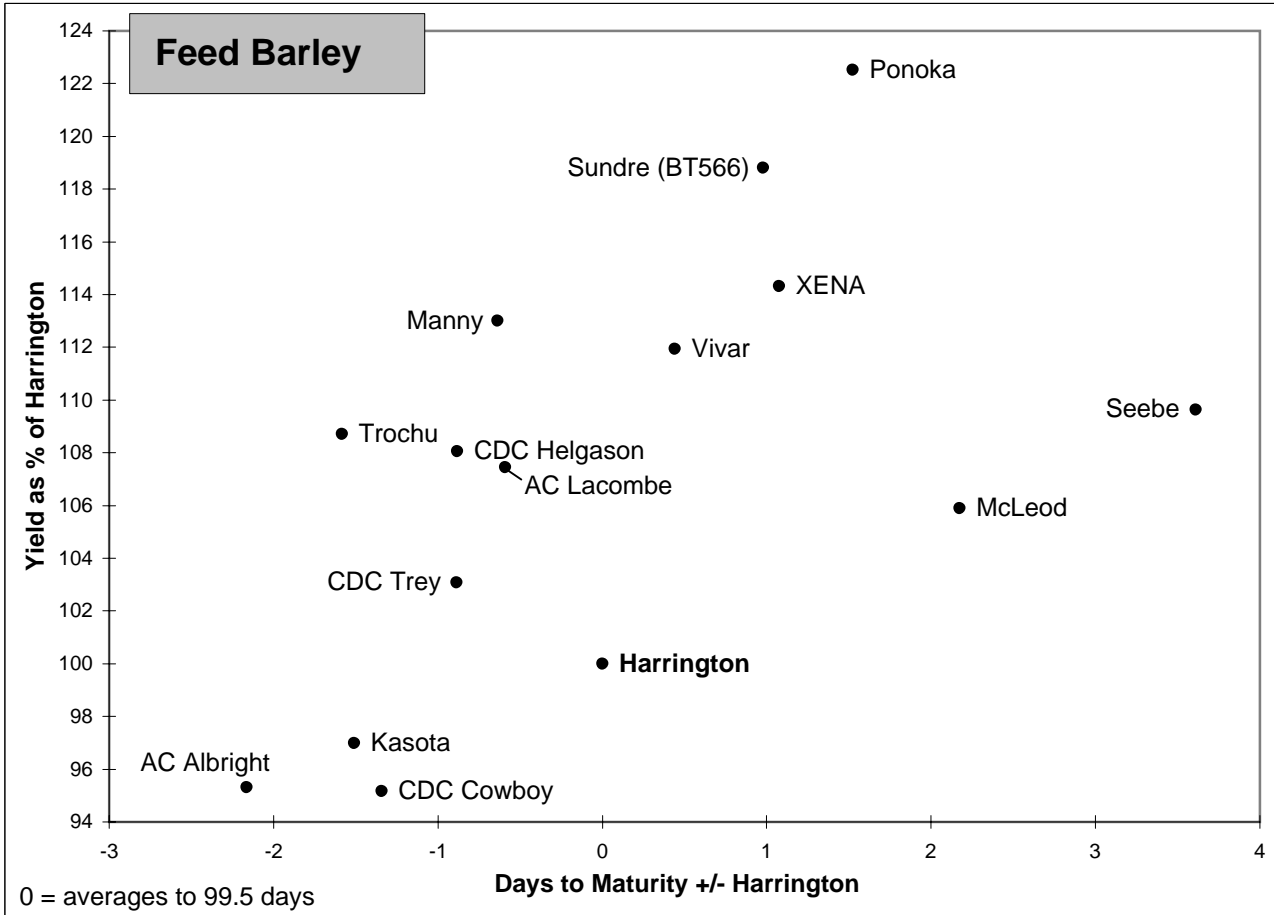
Feed Barley***											Variety Descriptions						
B.C. Peace Averages											Alberta Agdex 100/32 info						
2002-2006											0-9 scale (0=nil)**						
Days to Maturity***											Resistance to						
Variety	Type	Height	Weight	Protein %	Scald	Net	Blotch	Lodging	Loose Smut	False Smut	Root Rot	Scald	FHB	Tolerance	Distributor		
Eligible for General Purpose Grades Only																	
AC Albright	6 row	-2	73	52	-0.4 [5]	1.8	1.5		S	S	S	S				SeCan	
AC Lacombe	6 row	-1	68	49	-1.2 [5]	1.6	1.7	G	S	R	S	I	VP		SeCan		
CDC Helgason	2 row	-1	68	54	-0.1 [5]	2.0	1.5	G	R	R	I	S	P		SeCan		
CDC Trey	2 row	-1	68	55	-0.3 [3]	3.1	1.4	G	I	R	R	I	F		SeCan		
Manny	6 row	-1	74	50	-1.8 [5]	1.0	2.5	G	I	R	S	R	P		SeCan		
McLeod	2 row	2	59	53	0.5 [5]	3.1	1.7	G	S	R	I	S	P		Agricore United		
Ponoka	2 row	2	69	54	-0.8 [5]	1.3	1.0	G	R	R	I	I	F		SeCan		
Seebe	2 row	4	76	54	1.1 [5]	0.8	1.3	G	S	R	S	R	G		SeCan		
Sundre (BT566)	6 row	1	78	54	-2.3 [3]	1.5	2.8	G	S	R	S	R	P		Mastin Seeds, AB		
Trochu	6 row	-2	66	51	-1.2 [5]	2.0	1.1	G	S	R	R	I	P		SeCan		
Vivar	6 row	0	63	52	-1.5 [5]	2.4	1.4	VG	I	R	R	I	VP		SeCan		
XENA	2 row	1	67	54	-0.3 [5]	2.1	1.5	G	S	I	R	S	G		Agricore United		
Semi-dwarf varieties																	
Kasota	6 row	-2	57	52	-0.8 [5]	1.6	2.3	EX	S	R	I	R	VP		SeCan		
Hulless varieties																	
Millhouse *	2 row	0		59	1.5 [1]	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		AAFC Brandon		
Tyto *	6 row	0		58	2.4 [1]	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		Progressive Seed		
Forage varieties																	
CDC Cowboy	2 row	-1	90	55	0.6 [3]	2.4	1.3	G	S	R	XX	S	G		SeCan		
Varieties not tested in 2006 (Averages 2002-2005) - protein as actual % below																	
AC Harper	6 row	1	62	48	12.3 [4]	1.6	1.8	G	S	I	I	I	P		SeCan		
AC Rosser	6 row	3	63	50	11.5 [4]	2.4	1.2	F	S	R	I	S	VP		SeCan		
CDC Bold (sd)	2 row	1	59	51	13.3 [4]	0.8	1.7	G	S	R	I	I	VP		Canterra		
CDC Dolly	2 row	4	59	53	13.7 [4]	1.3	2.3	F	S	R	I	I	F		SeCan		
Mahigan (sd)	6 row	-2	53	51	12.7 [4]	1.1	3.4	EX	S	R	I	R	VP		SeCan		
Niobe	2 row	1	63	52	13.4 [4]	0.5	1.5	G	I	R	I	I	P		SeCan		
Rivers	2 row	1	61	51	12.8 [4]	2.4	1.2	G	R	R	R	S	F		FarmPure Seeds		

Malt Barley***											Variety Descriptions						
B.C. Peace Averages											Alberta Agdex 100/32 info						
2002-2006***											0-9 scale (0=nil)**						
Days to Maturity											Resistance to						
Variety	Type	Height	Weight	Protein %	Scald	Net	Blotch	Lodging	Loose Smut	False Smut	Root Rot	Scald	FHB	Tolerance	Distributor		
AC Metcalfe ¹	2 row	0	68	53	0.0 [10]	2.0	1.8	F	R	I	I	S	F		SeCan		
Calder	2 row	0	69	53	-0.3 [3]	2.1	1.6	F	R	R	I	S	G		SeCan		
CDC Battleford	6 row	-1	71	51	-0.7 [5]	2.4	1.3	G	S	R	R	S	VP		FarmPure Seeds		
CDC Clyde	6 row	-3	66	52	-1.2 [3]	3.3	1.7	G	S	S	R	S	P		Agricore United		
CDC Copeland	2 row	2	74	52	-0.3 [5]	2.5	1.4	F	S	I	I	S	F		SeCan		
CONLON	2 row	-5	75	55	0.8 [3]	3.9	2.8	G	XX	S	R	S	G		Seed Depot Corp.		
Formosa *	2 row	1		55	0.5 [1]			XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		C&M Seeds		
Harrington	2 row	0	65	53	0.0 [10]	2.8	2.7	F	S	S	I	S	G		SeCan		
Lacey	6 row	-1	63	51	-0.1 [3]	2.4		G	I	R	R	S	VP		Newfield Seeds		
LEGACY	6 row	-2	68	51	-0.8 [5]	2.5	1.6	G	I	R	R	S	P		Agricore United		
Newdale	2 row	1	65	54	0.2 [3]			F	S	R	R	S	F		FarmPure Seeds		
Stellar-ND *	6 row	0		45	-1.5 [1]			XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		BARI-Canada, Inc.		
Tradition	6 row	-2	69	52	-0.4 [5]	3.0	1.2	G	S	R	R	S	VP		Busch Ag		
Varieties not tested in 2006 (Averages 2002-2005) - protein as actual % below																	
B1602	6 row	-3	67	52	11.5 [4]	2.2	1.4	G	S	I	R	S	VP		Agricore United		
CDC Kendall	2 row	0	61	51	13.8 [4]	1.8	2.0	F	S	S	I	S	F		Agricore United		
CDC Select	2 row	3	63	52	13.0 [4]	2.2	1.2	F	R	I	I	S	VP		Agricore United		
CDC Sisler	6 row	0	77	50	12.0 [4]			P	S	S	I	S	F		Agricore United		
CDC Springside	6 row	-2	72	50	11.5 [4]	2.4	1.3	G	R	R	I		VP		Agricore United		
CDC Tisdale	6 row	-1	73	49	11.6 [4]	2.2	0.8	G	S	R	I	S	P		FarmPure Seeds		
CDC YORKTON	6 row	-3	59	45		1.8		G	S	R	R	S	P		Agricore United		
Merit	2 row	5	66	52	12.4 [6]	2.3	1.5	F	S	R	I	S	F		Agricore United		

(sd) semi-dwarf variety * first year tested, very limited data available EX = excellent, VG = very good, G = good
 ■ Protected by Plant Breeders' Rights ** 0 - 9 scale; 0 = none, 9 = 100% affected F = fair, P = poor, VP = very poor
Harrington - check variety ¹AC Metcalfe (2R Malt) will be the future barley check. R = Resistant I = Intermediate S = Susceptible
 Average maturity for **Harrington** is 99.5 days. *** No maturity or protein data is available from the Dawson Creek Site in 2006 due to drought
 Average Protein for **Harrington** is 13%

Barley*

Regional Variety Performance 2002-2006



* No data is available from Dawson Creek due to drought, thus no first year materials are on the graphs.

OATS

Oats are usually a feed crop but some varieties are also suitable for higher value feed and food markets. The milling industry prefers higher protein varieties with plump kernels and lower hull content, while the horse industry prefers white hulled varieties. Hulless oat varieties have excellent feed and food value but need to be stored drier than normal varieties (<12% moisture) and do not flow as well in the bin due to their pubescence (hairs), which seem to "lock together". Yield values for hulless oat varieties are expressed after hull removal, which reduces the seed weight by 20-25% compared to the normal varieties. Keep in mind while comparing hulless to hulled. No hulless lines are currently being tested (see earlier reports).

Oats		Yield as % of Cascade										
Variety	Colour	Dawson Creek				Fort St. John				B.C. Peace		
		2006 Yield		2003-2006		2006 Yield		2003-2006		2006	2003-2006	
		bus / acre	% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	bus / acre	% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	Avg. (%)	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.
7600M (OT 566)	white	26 bcd	76	85	[3]	73 a-e	96	96	[3]	86	90	[6]
<i>AC Jordan</i> *		29 a-d	86	86	[1]	86 ab	113	113	[1]	99	99	[2]
AC Juniper	white	28 a-d	82	89	[4]	63 de	83	96	[4]	82	93	[8]
AC Morgan	white	36 ab	105	102	[4]	85 ab	112	107	[4]	109	105	[8]
AC Mustang	white	33 abc	98	104	[4]	87 a	115	109	[4]	106	106	[8]
<i>CANMORE</i> *	white	27 bcd	79	79	[1]	68 cde	90	90	[1]	84	84	[2]
Cascade	yellow	34 abc	100	100	[4]	76 a-e	100	100	[4]	100	100	[8]
CDC Baler (forage oat)	white	22 d	64	90	[4]	74 a-e	98	106	[4]	81	98	[8]
CDC Dancer	white	30 a-d	89	94	[2]	67 cde	89	95	[2]	89	95	[4]
CDC Orrin	white	38 a	111	105	[4]	77 a-e	101	107	[4]	106	106	[8]
CDC Sol-Fi	white	28 a-d	82	80	[2]	67 cde	88	86	[2]	85	83	[4]
CDC Weaver	white	31 a-d	90	91	[2]	81 abc	107	100	[2]	99	96	[4]
Furlong	tan	28 a-d	82	84	[3]	70 b-e	92	95	[3]	87	90	[6]
<i>Hi-Fi</i> *	white	27 bcd	80	80	[1]	62 de	81	81	[1]	81	81	[2]
Leggett (OT 2021)	white	24 cd	72	82	[3]	68 cde	89	91	[3]	81	87	[6]
Lu	yellow	28 a-d	83	89	[4]	61 e	80	96	[4]	81	93	[8]
Murphy (forage oat)	white	26 bcd	76	88	[3]	78 a-d	102	106	[3]	89	97	[6]
Ronald	yellow	28 bcd	81	89	[3]	71 a-e	94	102	[3]	87	95	[6]
SW Betania		32 abc	94	91	[2]	76 a-e	101	97	[2]	97	94	[4]
	LSD (P=.05) =	5.75				9.41						
	CV value (%) =	13.91				9.04						

Means followed by the same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, LSD)

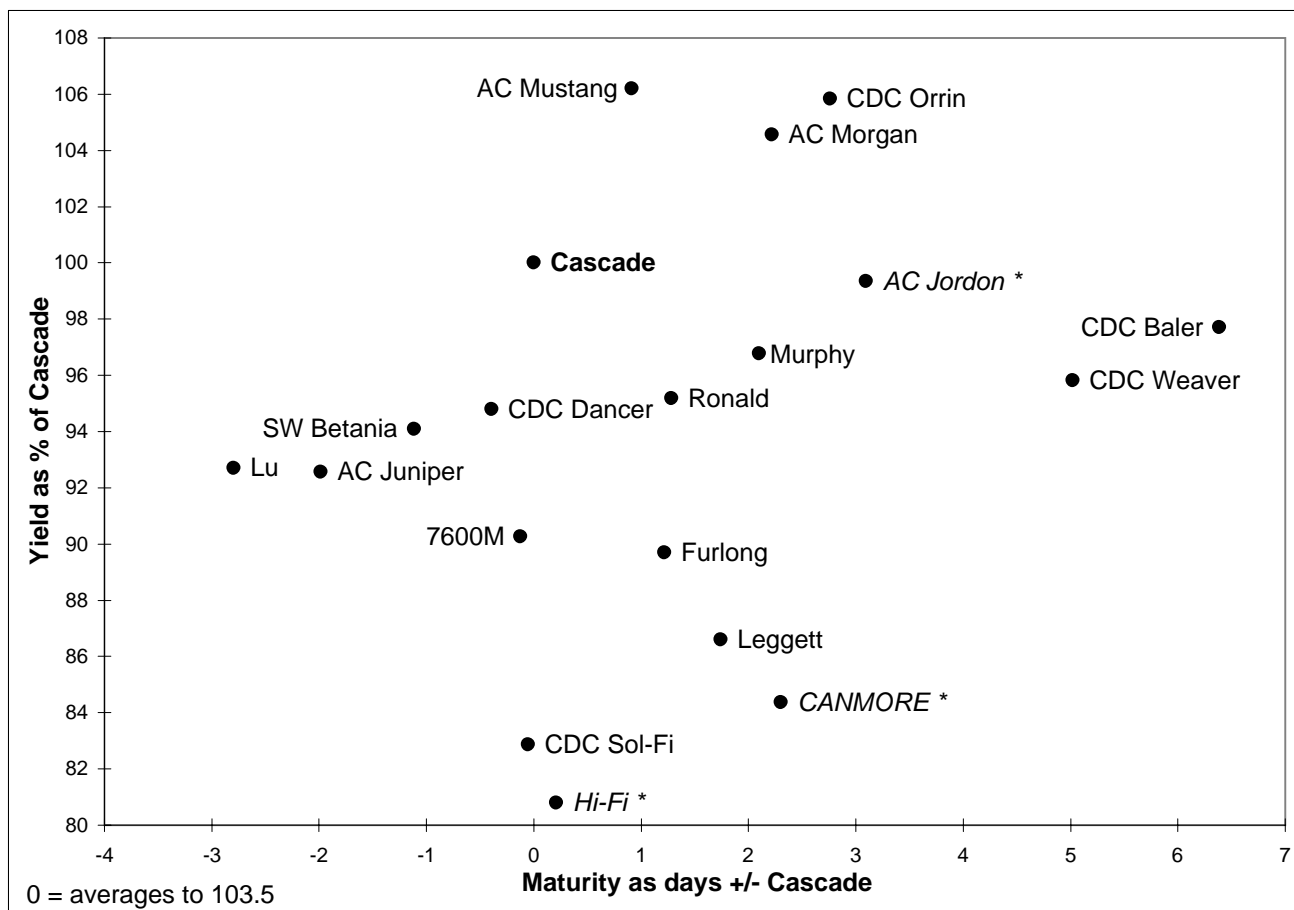
Average maturity for **Cascade** is 103.5 days.

Oats		Variety Descriptions						
Variety	Type	BC Peace Avg. (2003-2006)			Resistance to:		Distributor	
		Maturity as days +/- check	Height cm	Bushel Weight lbs/bu	Lodging	Smuts		
■ 7600M (OT 566)	milling	0	79	42	G	R	Agricore United	
<i>AC Jordan</i> *	milling / feed	3	58	42	XX	XX	SeCan	
■ AC Juniper	milling	-2	76	41	VG	I	Agricore United	
AC Morgan	milling	2	77	42	VG	R	SeCan	
■ AC Mustang	feed / forage	1	82	42	G	I	Agricore United	
■ <i>CANMORE</i> *	milling	2	46	41	XX	XX	Semican Atlantic	
Cascade	feed	0	85	42	G	S	SeCan	
CDC Baler	forage	6	87	40	XX	S	FarmPure Seeds	
■ CDC Dancer	milling	0	49	41	G	R	FarmPure Seeds	
■ CDC Orrin	milling	3	78	42	G	R	FarmPure/Cargill	
■ CDC Sol-Fi	milling	0	81	39	F	R	Agricore United	
■ CDC Weaver	milling	5	74	40	F	R	FarmPure Seeds	
■ Furlong	milling / feed	1	80	40	G	R	Canterra/Cargill	
■ <i>Hi Fi</i> *	milling	0	44	41	XX	XX	Seed Depot	
■ Leggett	milling	2	71	41	G	R	FarmPure Seeds	
Lu	feed	-3	73	41	G	R	SeCan	
■ Murphy	forage	2	92	40	XX	S	SeCan	
■ Ronald	milling	1	67	43	VG	R	SeCan	
■ SW Betania	milling	-1	69	41	G	R	Agricore United	

Cascade - check variety

■ Protected by Plant Breeders' Rights
XX = insufficient data

EX = excellent, VG = very good, G = good, F = fair, P = poor (susceptible)
S = Susceptible I = Intermediate R = Resistant
* first year tested, very limited data available



Oats for Feed

*first year tested, very limited data available.

Oats are often sown to provide fodder in the form of silage or greenfeed. Oats will yield more silage or greenfeed per unit area than any other cereal crop. If managed properly, it can provide 3-4.5 tons of dry matter per acre, or more, of high quality feed containing up to 10 percent protein¹. Many years of comparing yields of oats with barley have shown oats to be superior in the Black and Grey Wooded soil zones¹. Although the percent protein level in barley is higher than in oats, the total amount of protein produced on a given area is higher with oats than with barley¹. Oats have about 22-26 percent hull whereas barley averages about 12-14 per cent hull on a weight basis¹. When choosing a variety, the seed yield as well as the forage yield should be considered, thereby keeping one's options open to harvest as forage or grain¹. We do not currently evaluate oat varieties for forage yield in these tests.

Forage Oats

It is believed by some farmers that one variety might be better than another because it appears "leafier"; however, tests on a number of varieties have shown very little variation in leafiness². Having said that however, such work has not likely included the newer lines of forage oats that are entering the market place now. These new "forage only" lines, such as *CDC Baler* and *Murphy*, have usually been much larger plants in our tests than their traditional counterparts developed for seed quality, which should translate to more biomass to be available for forage production. Note however, that traditionally our oat tests do not lodge and so it is unclear as to whether larger plants are going to be a concern for early lodging in a large-scale forage production practice in our area. Lodging data here is from Alberta Agdex 100/32.

Other Comments

On heavier soils and in the more moist areas, lodging resistance should be considered, but again, traditionally lodging has not been a concern in our BC Peace oat trials, and as mentioned above, lodging data provided here is from Alberta Agdex 100/32. The variation in straw feed quality between oat varieties is insignificant and should not be used as a variety selection criterion³. The average feed values are: protein 4%, fibre 49%, calcium 0.27%, and phosphorus 0.08%³.

Source^{1,2,3}: Alberta Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development website www.agric.gov.ab.ca

SPRING TRITICALE

Triticale is a genetic cross (not a hybrid) developed by crossing wheat (*Triticum turgidum* or *Triticum aestivum*) with rye (*Secale cereal*). Most varieties of spring triticale currently available are approximately 10 days or more later maturing than CWRS wheats, and as such they should not be grown in the B.C. Peace River region for grain production. However, a few varieties proving to be earlier than traditional spring triticale varieties, and perhaps as breeding continues earlier lines may come along that can be grown here for grain. Their high grain yields are "attention grabbers", and so it is worth watching their development, especially as triticale seems to hold a lot of potential for ethanol production in the Peace region if breeding efforts could produce earlier maturing lines. Drought tolerance is the primary advantage that spring triticales have over other spring cereal crops. Spring triticales are also a valuable alternative or compliment to barley & oats as forage feed. It is for these reasons that data is included.

Spring Triticale			Yield as % of Pronghorn								
Variety	Dawson Creek			Fort St. John				B.C. Peace			
	2006 Yield		2003-2006	2006 Yield		2003-2006	2006	2003-2006			
	bus / acre	% of check	Avg. Stn. (%) Yrs.	bus / acre	% of check	Avg. Stn. (%) Yrs.	Avg. (%)	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.		
AC Ultima	22 b	145	110 [4]	68 a	94	92 [4]	120	101	[8]		
Bunker *	11 d	74	74 [1]	61 b	84	84 [1]	79	79	[2]		
Companion (forage type)	17 c	109	95 [3]	66 a	92	90 [3]	100	92	[6]		
Pronghorn	15 c	100	100 [4]	72 a	100	100 [4]	100	100	[8]		
Tyndal *	26 a	172	172 [1]	69 a	96	96 [1]	134	134	[2]		
LSD (P=.05) =		1.68		5.19							
CV value (%) =		5.94		5.01							
Varieties not tested in 2006 (Averages 2002-2005)							Last Year Tested				
AC Alta			104 [4]			102 [4]	(2005)	103	[8]		

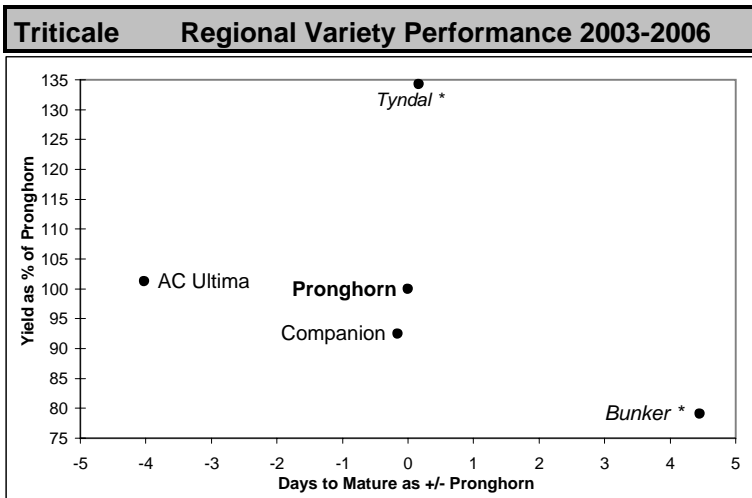
Means followed by the same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, LSD)

Pronghorn - check variety

* first year tested, very limited data available

Spring Triticale			Variety Descriptions			
	Maturity	Height (cm)	Bushel	TKW	Distributor	
	as days		Weight	(g /		
	+/- check		(lbs/bus)	1000)		
AC Ultima	-4	87	57	43	FarmPure Seeds	
Bunker *	4	68	58	45	FarmPure Seeds	
Companion (forage type)	0	104	53	45	SW Seed Canada Ltd	
Pronghorn	0	90	56	42	Progressive	
Tyndal *	0	68	59	40	SeCan	
Varieties not tested in 2006 (Averages 2002-2005)						
AC Alta	3	87	53	53	Progressive	

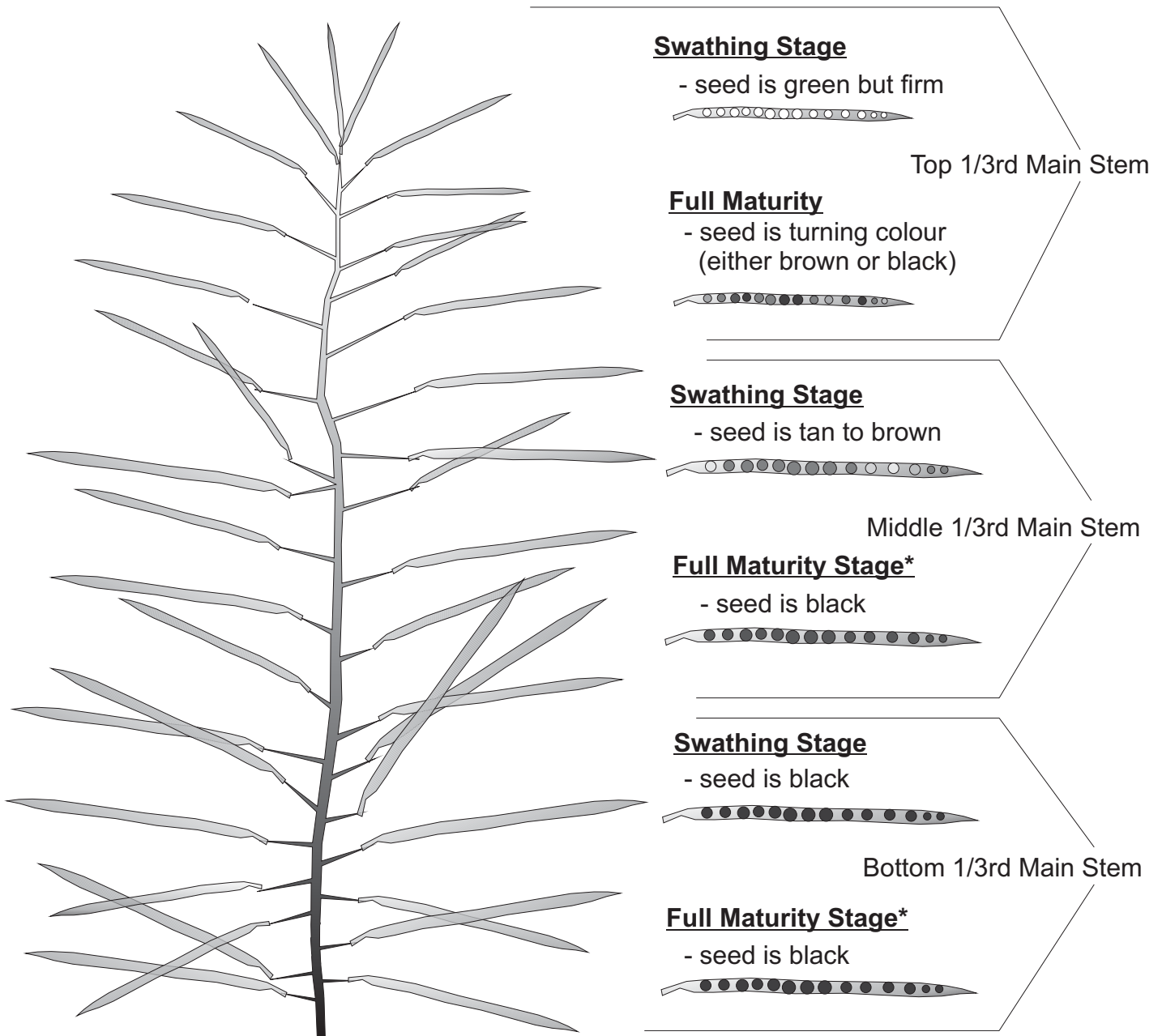
Average maturity for **Pronghorn** is 124 days.



Definitions of Canola Maturity Used In This Report

Please check with the *Canola Council of Canada* for complete definition of “swathing maturity”.

It is very important to split pods and check the seed inside as outer pod colour does not reflect the true maturity of the plant. Often the outer pod colour can still be green while seed inside has turned to black. Other times the pod colour could be pale yellow while green seed is within. One field inspection is not enough, one must visit a particular field several times to catch a progression in maturity so as not to miss the safe swathing period. Cool wet weather periods can slow or even temporarily halt the progression of maturity, especially prior to swathing. Several portions of the same field per variety must be checked as well because often minor field variations can change maturity across a given field.



*Full Maturity Stage: as defined in this report on page 21 under column “days to mature”.

Five Insect Pests in Peace River Region Canola

Kerry Clark, P.Ag., Crop Protection Specialist
B.C. Ministry of Agriculture and Lands
(250) 784-2559

The BC Peace region is not an especially bad place for insect damage to canola crops, but since insecticide treatments can make the difference between a positive and a negative financial margin, and untreated insect pests in a particular year can be even more costly, it is worth knowing the players and the risks. Further information is available from agriculture service suppliers (id. booklets), on websites such as Canola Council http://www.canola-council.org/growing_watchreports.html, and at other websites mentioned below.

Here are brief discussions of five insect pests that have caused significant damage in the past: flea beetles, cut worms, lygus bugs, Bertha armyworm and diamondback moth.

Flea beetles: at the emergence to cotyledon crop stage, high beetle populations can move from last year's fields and gradually add damage to a slower emerging crop when the weather is dry or cool and seed treatments have worn off from early seeding, or a switch to warm weather can make the beetles active and destroy a crop in a day or two. While there is always some flea beetle damage, plants in good growing conditions can quickly outgrow damage that is below the economic threshold <http://www.canola-council.org/fleabeetlemonitoring.aspx>. Canola seedlings can withstand 50 % leaf loss, but a decision to treat should be made when damage approaches 25 % of the leaf surface. Checking the intensity of beetles on early weeds or volunteer canola more developed than the crop can give a warning of crop damage to come.

Cut worms: are less common than flea beetles and cause damage only in fields where they were last fall. Each plant fed on is killed, so plants up to a few leaves can disappear in patches.

Lygus bugs: do their greatest damage to buds or developing pods. Healthy plants with moisture can compensate for damage, but high populations damaging plants before bolting may be worth treatment. A sweep net and threshold numbers (see Crop Watch reports http://www.canola-council.org/growing_watchreports.html) could make a treatment decision more financially valid.

Bertha armyworm and diamond back moth caterpillars feed on canola leaves and in certain years can destroy crops. Bertha populations result from last year's population in the same area, so it could be valuable to be aware of monitoring from the previous summer, if it indicates some developing possible "hot spots" in the Peace. Diamondback moths arrive on the wind in Canada each spring, so are not related to last year's population. Risk maps (search Bertha diamondback map) for both these species are available at the website: <http://www.agf.gov.bc.ca/cropprot/forecastmaps.htm>

Contact the BC Agriculture office if you would like to be involved in monitoring for these pests. Kerry.clark@gov.bc.ca

CANOLA

Argentine Canola		Yield as % of 46A65								
Variety	Type	Dawson Creek**			Fort St. John			B.C. Peace		
		2006	2003-2005		2006	2003-2006		2006	2003-2006	
		% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	Avg. (%)	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.
46A65	conventional	100	[10]	100	100	[10]	100	100	[20]	
Peace	conventional	85	[3]	70	87	[4]	70	86	[7]	
1818 *	Roundup Ready®			126	126	[1]	126	126	[1]	
1896	Roundup Ready®	97	[2]	114	104	[3]	114	100	[5]	
9551	Roundup Ready®	107	[1]	131	116	[2]	131	112	[3]	
1759 S *	Roundup Ready®			123	123	[1]	123	123	[1]	
1839 V	Roundup Ready®	99	[1]	106	102	[2]	106	100	[3]	
1852 H *	Roundup Ready®			127	127	[1]	127	127	[1]	
225RR	Roundup Ready®	100	[3]	108	100	[4]	108	100	[7]	
32-75	Roundup Ready®	105	[1]	117	109	[2]	117	107	[3]	
43A56	Roundup Ready®	98	[3]	107	98	[4]	107	98	[7]	
45H21	Roundup Ready®	109	[3]	119	108	[6]	119	109	[9]	
45H24	Roundup Ready®	106	[2]	131	119	[3]	131	113	[5]	
45H25	Roundup Ready®	106	[1]	121	114	[2]	121	110	[3]	
45H26 *	Roundup Ready®			128	128	[1]	128	128	[1]	
46P50 *	Roundup Ready®			139	139	[1]	139	139	[1]	
71-45 RR	Roundup Ready®	117	[1]	147	126	[2]	147	121	[3]	
997 RR *	Roundup Ready®			106	106	[1]	106	106	[1]	
Café *	Roundup Ready®			107	107	[1]	107	107	[1]	
FortuneRR	Roundup Ready®	95	[3]	100	97	[4]	100	96	[7]	
LBD449RR	Roundup Ready®	90	[3]	86	90	[4]	86	90	[7]	
LBD612RR	Roundup Ready®	101	[2]	114	104	[3]	114	102	[5]	
LBD644RR	Roundup Ready®	105	[3]	99	103	[4]	99	104	[7]	
Prairie 719RR	Roundup Ready®	104	[1]	103	103	[2]	103	103	[3]	
Reaper	Roundup Ready®	102	[1]	89	89	[2]	89	96	[3]	
SP 621 RR *	Roundup Ready®			125	125	[1]	125	125	[1]	
SP Banner	Roundup Ready®	104	[3]	117	101	[4]	117	102	[7]	
SP Desirable RR	Roundup Ready®	110	[1]	109	112	[2]	109	111	[3]	
SP Favourable RR *	Roundup Ready®			104	104	[1]	104	104	[1]	
SW 3950	Roundup Ready®	100	[1]	88	95	[2]	88	98	[3]	
SW 6802	Roundup Ready®	96	[2]	99	99	[3]	99	98	[5]	
SW 9803	Roundup Ready®	105	[1]	120	116	[2]	120	111	[3]	
v1030	Roundup Ready®	112	[1]	117	110	[2]	117	111	[3]	
v1031	Roundup Ready®	111	[1]	110	108	[2]	110	109	[3]	
v1035 *	Roundup Ready®			138	138	[1]	138	138	[1]	
5020	LibertyLink®	129	[3]	120	117	[4]	120	123	[7]	
5030	LibertyLink®	112	[3]	138	121	[4]	138	116	[7]	
5070	LibertyLink®	119	[3]	143	127	[3]	143	123	[6]	
5108	LibertyLink®	87	[2]	91	106	[3]	91	97	[5]	
9590 *	LibertyLink®			131	131	[1]	131	131	[1]	
74P00 LL *	LibertyLink®			116	116	[1]	116	116	[1]	
292CL	Clearfield®	98	[1]	119	110	[2]	119	104	[3]	
45H72	Clearfield®	105	[2]	118	107	[3]	118	106	[5]	
45H73 *	Clearfield®			126	126	[1]	126	126	[1]	
45P70 *	Clearfield®			128	128	[1]	128	128	[1]	
71-20 CL	Clearfield®	97	[2]	111	103	[3]	111	100	[5]	
Manor	Clearfield®	101	[1]	118	103	[2]	118	102	[3]	
SP Force CL *	Clearfield®			92	92	[1]	92	92	[1]	

46A65 - check variety

* caution, first year tested and or very limited data available

Roundup Ready® is a registered trademark of Monsanto Canada Inc.

LibertyLink® is a registered trademark of Bayer CropScience

Clearfield® is a registered trademark of BASF

** No yield data available from Dawson Creek site in 2006 due to severe drought conditions.

Note: "System Varieties" (Clearfield®, Roundup Ready®, or LibertyLink®) are grown together in with "conventional" Argentine varieties (actually as three napus trials with a common check) and thus, conventional herbicides are used for weed control. (See page 6 for herbicides used). However, combining the three trials to produce the chart above means statistical analysis cannot be shown for the entire group. Coefficient of Variance (CV) values of the three individual napus trials per site for 2006 were as follows: DC = unacceptable (thus not used) FSJ = 9.26, 8.75, 9.82

Argentine Canola				Variety Descriptions			
Variety	Type	Herbicide Tolerance	B.C. Peace Avg. 2003-2006**		Alberta Agdex 100/32	Canola Council of Canada	Distributor
			Days to Swathing ¹ as +/- check	Days to Mature ¹ as +/- check	Straw Strength + = better	Blackleg Rating	
1818 *	OP	Roundup Ready®	1	3		R	Monsanto
1896	HYB	Roundup Ready®	-3	-1	0	R	Canterra
5020	HYB	LibertyLink®	-2	-3	0	R	Bayer
5030	HYB	LibertyLink®	0	1	1	R	Bayer
5070	HYB	LibertyLink®	0	1	0	R	Bayer
5108	HYB	LibertyLink®	-5	-4			Bayer
■ 9551	OP	Roundup Ready®	0	2		MR	SW Seed Ltd
9590 *	HYB	LibertyLink®	-7	-3		R	Bayer
1759 S *	SYN	Roundup Ready®	0	-1		MR	Canterra
■ 1839 V	OP	Roundup Ready®	-3	-3		MR	Canterra
1852 H *	HYB	Roundup Ready®	-1	-3		R	SW Seed Ltd
■ 225RR	OP	Roundup Ready®	1	1	1	MR	Monsanto
■ 292CL	OP	Clearfield®	3	4	0	R	Monsanto
32-75	OP	Roundup Ready®	-1	-2		R	Monsanto
■ 43A56	OP	Roundup Ready®	-8	-8	0	MR	Pioneer
45H21	HYB	Roundup Ready®	-2	-2	1	R	Pioneer
45H24	HYB	Roundup Ready®	-3	-4	0	R	Pioneer
45H25	HYB	Roundup Ready®	-3	-4	0	R	Pioneer
45H26 *	HYB	Roundup Ready®	-7	-9		R	Pioneer
45H72	HYB	Clearfield®	0	1	0	R	Pioneer
45H73 *	HYB	Clearfield®	-5	-4		R	Pioneer
45P70 *	HYB	Clearfield®	-1	-3		R	Pioneer
■ 46A65	OP	Conventional	0	0	0	R	Pioneer
46P50 *	HYB	Roundup Ready®	4	2		R	Pioneer
71-20 CL	HYB	Clearfield®	-5	-4	0	R	Monsanto
71-45 RR	HYB	Roundup Ready®	0	0	0	MR	Monsanto
74P00 LL *	OP	LibertyLink®	5	3		MS	Bonis & Co Ltd.
997 RR *	OP	Roundup Ready®	-3	-2		R	Brett-Young
Café *	OP	Roundup Ready®	-8	-6		R	SW Seed Ltd
FortuneRR	OP	Roundup Ready®	1	1	0	R	SeCan
LBD449RR	OP	Roundup Ready®	0	0	1	R	Brett-Young
LBD612RR	OP	Roundup Ready®	-1	1			Brett-Young
LBD644RR	OP	Roundup Ready®	-1	0			Brett-Young
■ Manor	OP	Clearfield®	4	5	-1	MS	FarmPure Seeds
■ Peace	OP	Conventional	-9	-9	0	MR	Sask W P
Prairie 719RR	OP	Roundup Ready®	0	-1			Prairie Seeds Inc
■ Reaper	OP	Roundup Ready®	3	5	0	R	FarmPure Seeds
SP 621 RR *	HYB	Roundup Ready®	-3	-3		MR	Sask W P
■ SP Banner	OP	Roundup Ready®	1	-1	0	R	Sask W P
SP Desirable RR	SYN	Roundup Ready®	-2	-1	0	R	Sask W P
SP Favourable RR *	SYN	Roundup Ready®	0	-1		MR	Sask W P
SP Force CL *	OP	Clearfield®	-2	0		R	Sask W P
SW 3950	HYB	Roundup Ready®	0	1	0	MR	SW Seed Ltd
SW 6802	SYN	Roundup Ready®	-1	-1	0	MR	FarmPure Seeds
SW 9803	-	Clearfield®	-2	-2			SW Seed Ltd
v1030	HYB	Roundup Ready®	1	-2	0	MR	Cargill Spec.
v1031	HYB	Roundup Ready®	0	0	0	MR	Cargill Spec.
v1035 *	HYB	Roundup Ready®	-1	-3		R	Cargill Spec.

■ Protection by Plant Breeders' Rights R = Resistant, MR = Moderately Resistant, MS = Moderately Susceptible
 * caution, first year tested and/or very limited OP = open pollinated, SYN = synthetic, HYB = hybrid
 ** FSJ data only for 2006

Roundup Ready® is a registered trademark of Monsanto Canada Inc.
 LibertyLink® is a registered trademark of Bayer CropScience
 Clearfield® is a registered trademark of BASF

Average number of days to swathing¹ for 46A65 is 112 days.
 Average number of days to maturity¹ for 46A65 is 124 days.

¹Note that the "days to mature" describes a date when seed at the top of the plant has changed colour. "Days to swathing" data is a date as defined by the Canola Council of Canada's definition for swathing. (Complete maturity descriptions on page 18).

ARGENTINE CANOLA - HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Note: For further historical information, please refer to previous reports, all of which can be viewed at www.bcgrain.com.

Argentine Canola		Yield as % of 46A65					
Variety	Type	Dawson Creek		Fort St. John		B.C. Peace	
		2003-2005		2003-2005		2003-2005	
		Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.
		<u>Varieties not tested in 2006 (Averages 2003-2005)</u>			<u>Last Year Tested</u>		
9451	Roundup Ready®	100	[2]	108	[2]	(2005)	104 [4]
9550	Roundup Ready®	102	[2]	98	[2]	(2005)	100 [4]
289 CL (AV 9289)	Clearfield®	98	[2]	95	[2]	(2005)	96 [4]
34-55	Roundup Ready®	98	[3]	103	[3]	(2005)	100 [6]
46H02	Conventional	108	[2]	107	[2]	(2004)	108 [4]
46H23	Roundup Ready®	112	[3]	100	[3]	(2005)	106 [6]
46H70	Clearfield®	93	[2]	101	[2]	(2005)	97 [4]
624RR *	Roundup Ready®	94	[1]	98	[1]	(2005)	96 [2]
71-25 RR (AV 9525)	Roundup Ready®	104	[2]	101	[2]	(2005)	103 [4]
821RR (SW G5251 RR) *	Roundup Ready®	107	[1]	109	[1]	(2005)	108 [2]
829RR *	Roundup Ready®	94	[1]	98	[1]	(2005)	96 [2]
InVigor® 2733	LibertyLink®	98	[3]	114	[3]	(2005)	106 [6]
NEX 822 CL *	Clearfield®	92	[1]	78	[1]	(2005)	85 [2]
NEX 828 CL *	Clearfield®	89	[1]	75	[1]	(2005)	82 [2]
SP Deliver CL	Clearfield®	94	[2]	88	[2]	(2005)	91 [4]
SW GladiatoRR	Roundup Ready®	89	[2]	96	[2]	(2005)	92 [4]

46A65 - check variety

* caution, first year tested and very limited data available

Clearfield® is a registered trademark of BASF
 Roundup Ready® is a registered trademark of Monsanto Canada Inc.
 LibertyLink® is a registered trademark of Bayer CropScience
 InVigor® is a registered trademark of Bayer CropScience

Argentine Canola		Variety Descriptions					
Variety	Type	Herbicide Tolerance	B.C.Peace Avg. 2003-2005		Data from Alberta Agdex 100/32 **		Distributor
			Days to Swathing +/- check	Days to Mature +/- check	Straw Strength	Blackleg Tolerance	
					<u>Varieties not tested in 2006 (Averages 2003-2005)</u>		
9451	SYN	Roundup Ready®	0	1	0	MR	Proven
9550	OP	Roundup Ready®	-2	-2	0	R	Proven
■ 289CL (AV 9289)	HYB	Clearfield®	0	0			Monsanto
■ 34-55	OP	Roundup Ready®	5	4	0	MR	Monsanto
46H02	HYB	Conventional	4	2		R	Proven
46H23	HYB	Roundup Ready®	3	3	0	R	Pioneer
46H70	HYB	Clearfield®	2	5	0	R	Pioneer
624RR *	HYB	Roundup Ready®	1	5	1	R	Brett-Young
71-25 RR (AV 9525)	HYB	Roundup Ready®	-3	-3	0	R	Monsanto
821RR (SW G5251 RR) *	HYB	Roundup Ready®	1	4	0	MR	SW Seed Ltd.
829RR *	OP	Roundup Ready®	2	7		R	Brett-Young
InVigor® 2733	HYB	LibertyLink®	-3	-5	0	MR	Bayer
NEX 822 CL *	OP	Clearfield®	7	3			Dow
NEX 828 CL *	OP	Clearfield®	6	6	1	R	Dow
■ SP Deliver CL	OP	Clearfield®	1	1	0	MR	Sask Wheat Pool
SW GladiatoRR	SYN	Roundup Ready®	-3	-3	0	MR	FarmPure Seeds

OP = open pollinated, SYN = synthetic, HYB = hybrid
 R = Resistant, MR = Moderately Resistant, MS = Moderately Susceptible

**Note for Blackleg: 1 = tolerant, 2 = moderately tolerant, 3 = moderately susceptible, 4 = susceptible, 5 = highly susceptible

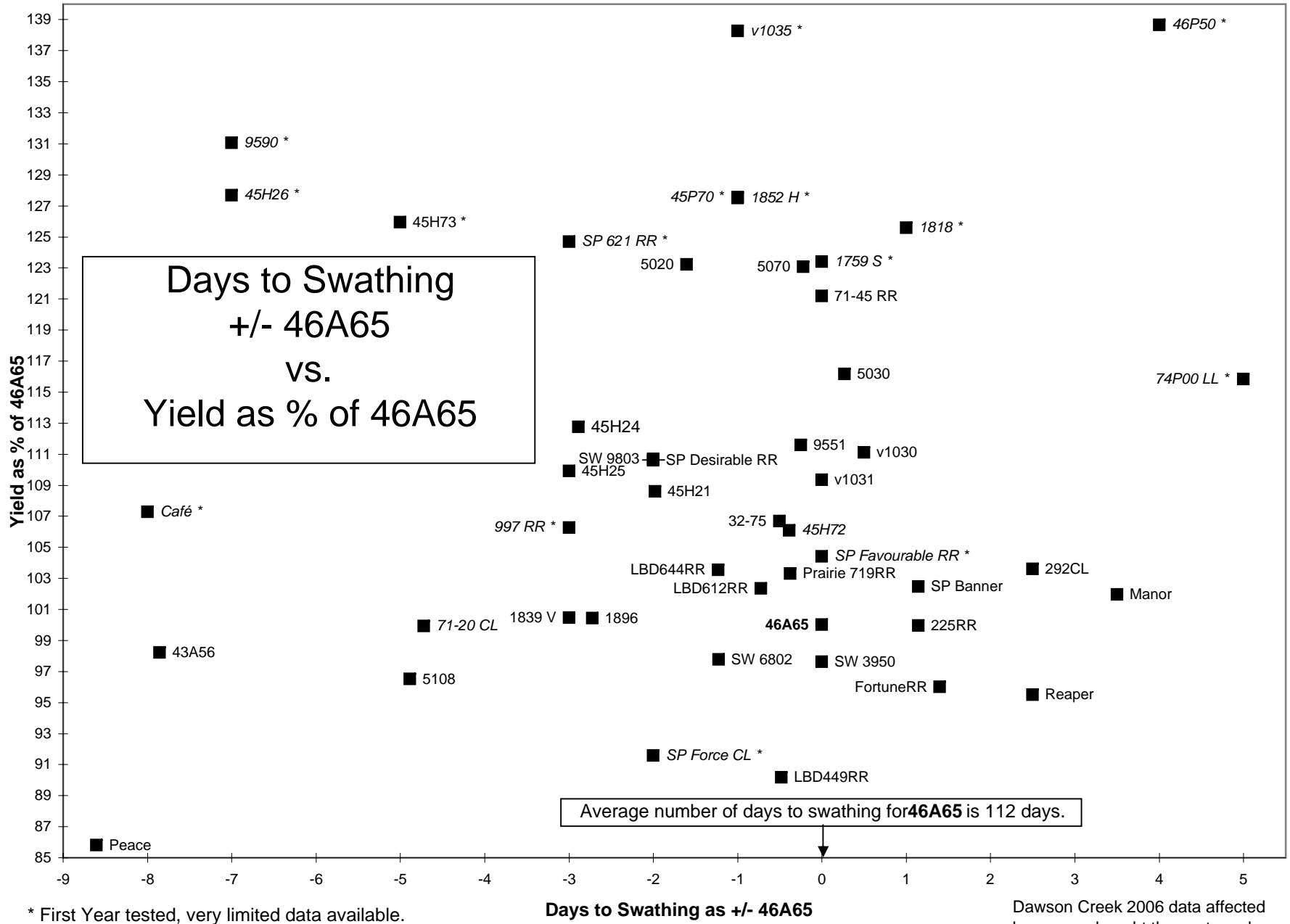
**Note for Straw Strength: 0 = normal, 1 = above normal

■ Protected by Plant Breeders' Rights

Argentine Canola

B.C. Peace River - Variety Performance 2003-2006

Page 23



Field Pea (Yellow Seed)***

Yield as % of Carrera

Variety	**Designated Powdery Mildew Resistant	Dawson Creek				Fort St. John				B.C. Peace			
		2005 Yield		2002-2005		2005 Yield		2002-2005		2005	2002-2005		
		bus / acre	% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	bus / acre	% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	Avg. (%)	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	
Carneval	F	108 cd	112	113 [4]	105 ab	92	93 [4]	102	103 [8]				
Carrera	P	97 ef	100	100 [4]	114 a	100	100 [4]	100	100 [8]				
CDC Bronco	VG	125 a	129	127 [3]	110 a	96	91 [3]	113	109 [6]				
CDC Golden	VG	109 cd	113	110 [3]	103 ab	91	92 [3]	102	101 [6]				
CDC Handel	VG	91 f	94	108 [2]	78 c	69	85 [2]	81	96 [2]				
CDC Mozart	VG	117 abc	121	118 [2]	112 a	99	97 [2]	110	107 [2]				
Cutlass	VG	122 ab	126	118 [3]	118 a	104	96 [3]	115	107 [6]				
DS-Admiral	VG	110 bcd	114	105 [4]	110 a	96	96 [4]	105	101 [8]				
Eclipse	VG	112 bcd	116	117 [4]	117 a	102	99 [4]	109	108 [8]				
Miser	VG	111 bcd	114	120 [2]	103 ab	90	96 [2]	102	108 [4]				
SW Carousel	VG	114 abc	118	129 [2]	118 a	104	98 [2]	111	113 [4]				
SW CIRCUS	P	95 ef	98	99 [4]	107 a	94	92 [4]	96	96 [8]				
SW Marquee *		98 ef	101	101 [1]	110 a	97	97 [1]	99	99 [2]				
SW MIDAS	VG	100 def	104	123 [2]	109 a	96	95 [2]	100	109 [4]				
Tudor	VG	104 cde	107	119 [2]	93 b	82	89 [2]	95	104 [4]				
LSD (P=.05) =		8.01				8.89							
CV value (%) =		5.19				5.77							
<u>Varieties not tested in 2005 (Averages 2002-2005)</u>												<u>Last Year Tested</u>	
CDC Minuet	VG			121				94	(2004)	107			
DELTA	P			107				93	(2004)	100			
SW Cabot *	P			120				97	(2004)	109			
Swing	P			98				101	(2004)	99			
Topeka	VG			101				89	(2004)	95			

Means followed by the same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, LSD)

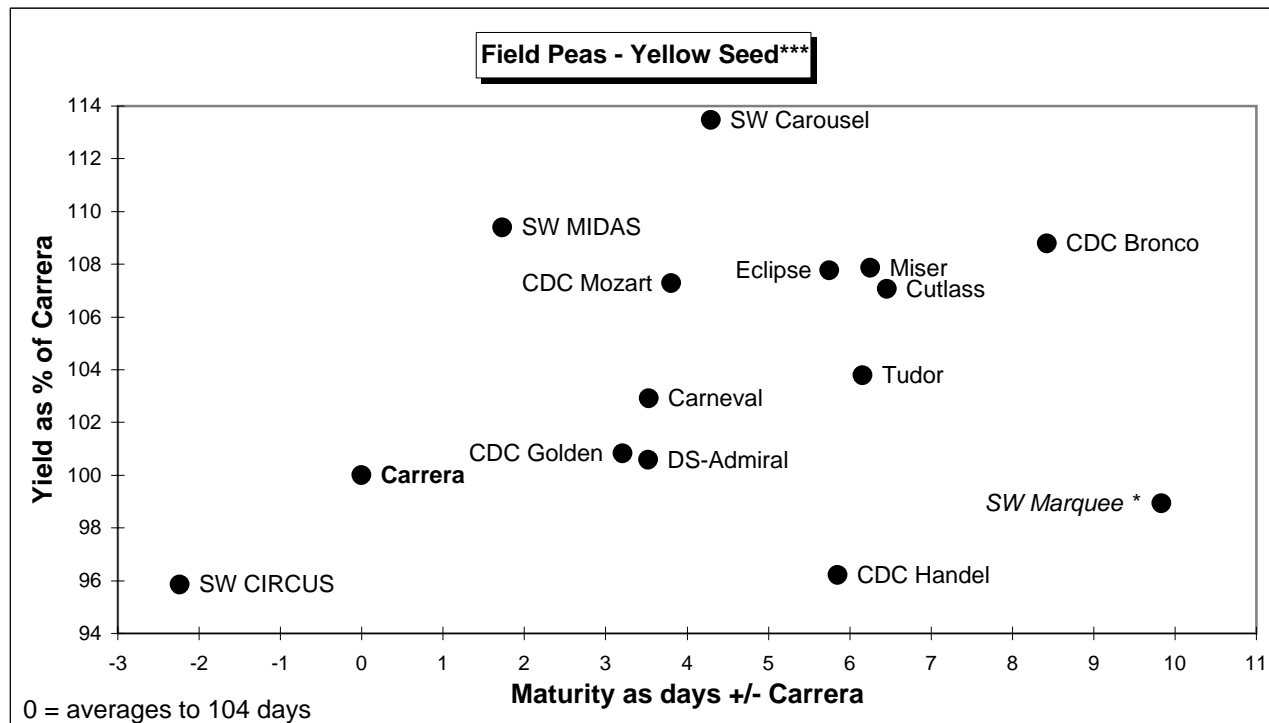
* first year tested, very limited data available.

Powdery Mildew resistance: **VG=Very Good, **F**=Fair, **P**=Poor (data: SEED MANITOBA)

***Due to drought and geese damage, there is no new data available for 2006.

Results presented are the same as that presented in 2005.

Carrera - check variety



Field Pea (Green Seed)***					Yield as % of Nitouche							
Variety	**Designated Powdery Mildew Resistant	Dawson Creek			Fort St. John				B.C. Peace			
		2005 Yield		2002-2005	2005 Yield		2002-2005	2005	2002-2004			
		bus / acre	% of check	Avg. Stn. (%) Yrs.	bus / acre	% of check	Avg. Stn. (%) Yrs.	Avg. (%)	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.		
Camry	VG	112 c	103	107 [2]	96 a	101	106 [2]	102	107	[4]		
Carneval (yellow pea)	F	110 c	101	110 [4]	104 a	109	112 [4]	105	111	[8]		
CDC Sage *		89 d	82	82 [1]	88 a	93	93 [1]	87	87	[2]		
CDC Striker	P	104 c	95	98 [3]	93 a	98	95 [3]	96	97	[6]		
COOPER	VG	131 a	120	115 [2]	100 a	105	105 [2]	112	110	[4]		
Nitouche	P	109 c	100	100 [4]	95 a	100	100 [4]	100	100	[8]		
Stratus	VG	119 b	109	121 [4]	93 a	98	94 [4]	104	108	[8]		
TOLEDO	P	95 d	87	89 [4]	88 a	92	98 [4]	90	94	[8]		
LSD (P=.05) =		6.72			12.87							
CV value (%) =		4.21			9.27							
Most recent varieties not tested in 2005 (Averages 2002-2004)								Last Year Tested				
Nessie	P			105 [2]			105 [2] (2004)	105	[4]			
Vortex *	P			96 [1]			95 [1] (2004)	96	[2]			

Means followed by the same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, LSD)

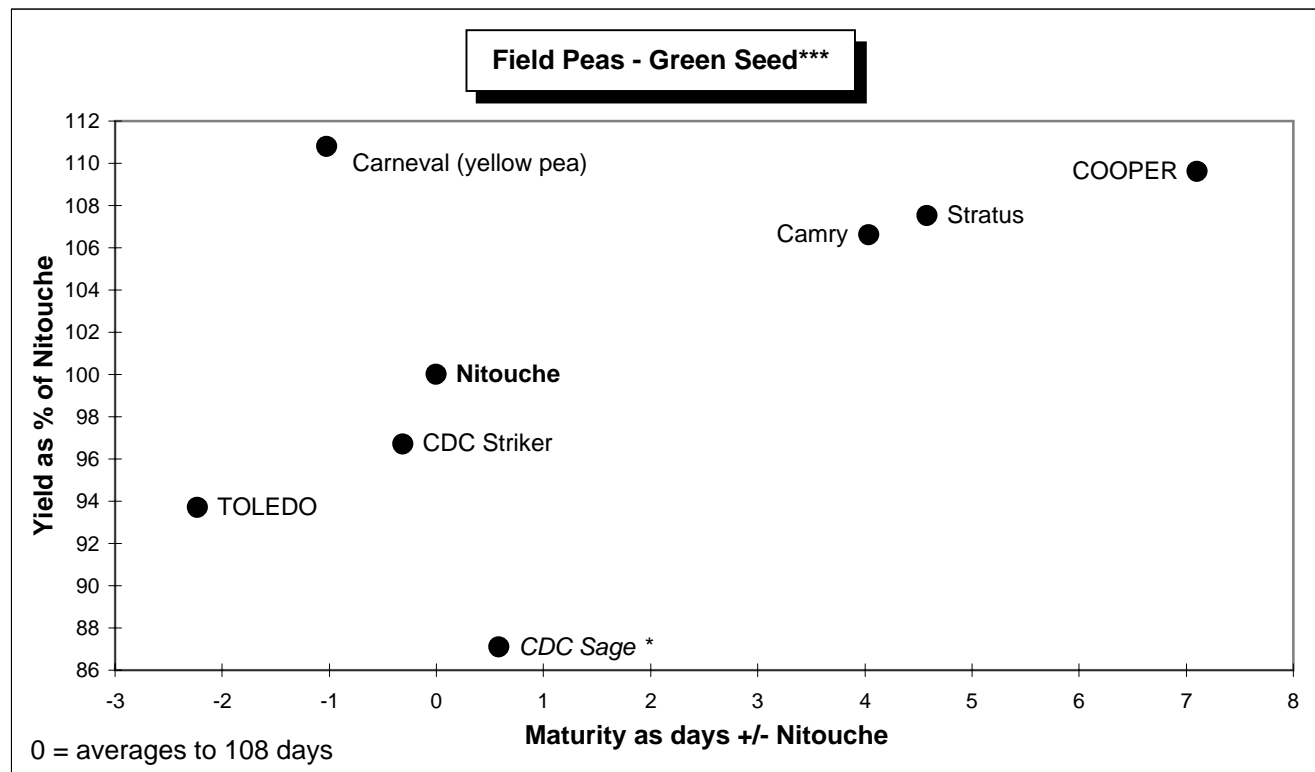
* first year tested, very limited data available

Powdery Mildew resistance **VG=Very Good, **F**=Fair, **P**=Poor (data: SEED MANITOBA 2005)

***Due to drought and geese damage, there is no new data available from 2006.

Results presented are the same as that presented in 2005.

Nitouche - check variety



Field Peas***

BC Peace Averages 2002-2005

Variety	Maturity	Height cm	Lodging 0-9**	1000 k grams	Powdery	Distributor
	as days +/- check				Mildew 0-9 scale**	
Yellow Seed						
■ Carneval	4	78	2	242	3	Bonis & Co
■ Carrera	0	55	2	289	6	Canseed
CDC Bronco	8	74	3	250	0	Sask Pulse Growers
CDC Golden	3	78	3	247	0	Sask Pulse Growers
CDC Handel	6		6	215	0	U of S
CDC Mozart	4		5	275	0	U of S
Cutlass	6	77	3	263	0	AAFRD
■ DS-Admiral	4	77	2	270	0	Agriprogress
■ Eclipse	6	70	2	282	0	FarmPure Seeds
■ Miser	6		4	218	0	Morden Res. Centre
■ SW Carousel	4		3	277	2	SW Seed Ltd
■ SW CIRCUS	-2	70	2	258	5	Bonis & Co
■ SW <i>Marquee</i> *	10		2	212	0	
■ SW MIDAS	2		2	238	0	Bonis & Co
■ Tudor	6		3	296	0	FarmPure Seeds
Green Seed						
■ Camry	4	68	2	294	1	FarmPure Seeds
■ Carneval (y)	-1	79	1	245	3	Bonis & Co
CDC <i>Sage</i> *	1		2	231	1	
CDC Striker	0	78	1	251	6	Sask Pulse Growers
■ COOPER	7	85	1	337	0	Canterra
■ Nitouche	0	81	2	290	5	Canseed
■ Stratus	5	61	2	302	0	Canterra
■ TOLEDO	-2	74	2	300	5	Canterra
Varieties not tested in 2005 (Averages 2002-2004)						
CDC Minuet	3	74	4	235	0.0	Sask Pulse Growers
■ DELTA	0	62	2	271	2.6	FarmPure Seeds
■ Nessie (g)	-2	73	3	270	5.8	Bonis & Co
■ SW <i>CABOT</i> *	3		3	276	7.8	SW Seed Ltd
■ Swing	-2	68	4	272	5.2	Canseed
■ Topeka	2	60	5	298	0.0	Canterra
<i>Vortex</i> * (g)	-6	81	5	169	5.3	Terramax

Some varieties may not be suitable for the human consumption market. Producers should contact their intended buyer/processor before seeding to ensure the marketability of specific varieties. Many green seeded varieties will bleach if exposed to periods of wetting and drying in the field near harvest. Uncleaned, damaged seed is considered to be low quality and is only suitable for the feed market. The amount of seed coat damage suffered during harvest varies with variety. Splitting may be reduced if peas are harvested tough (20% moisture) & dried slowly in an aeration bin.

Lodging data is becoming a very important tool when selecting peas for our area as peas still standing at harvest stand a better chance of escaping ecretia contamination from large wildlife if direct-cut is the harvest method.

Average maturity for **Carrera** is 104 days, & 108 days for **Nitouche**. (g) = green pea; (y) = yellow pea

■ Protected by Plant Breeders' Rights

* first year tested, very limited data available

** 0 - 9 scale; 0 = none, 9 = 100% affected

***Due to drought and geese damage, there is no new data available from 2006. Results presented are the same as that which was presented in 2005

FLAX

Fields of flax have been successfully grown in our region for many years, however growing flax in the B.C. Peace River region still at present a risky venture. Large acreage should be discouraged until further breeding programs have resulted in earlier maturing varieties. The B.C. Grain Producers Association is looking into the development of earlier varieties and therefore this information is being provided here. Further information on growing flax can be found on page 28 of our 2004 and 2005 Field Crop Variety Performance publications. Visit www.bcgrain.com to view or download.

Flax**		Yield as % of NORLIN												Variety Descriptions	
		Dawson Creek			Fort St. John			B.C. Peace			Maturity Height				
Variety	2005 Yield		2002-2005		2005 Yield		2002-2005		2005		2002-2005		days +/-		Distributor
	bus / acre	% of Check	Avg. (%)	stn yrs	bus / acre	% of Check	Avg. (%)	stn yrs	Avg. (%)	Avg. (%)	stn yrs	check	(cm)		
■ ^1084	40 a	102	103	[2]	41 cde	88	90	[2]	95	97	[4]	12	66	Agricore United	
■ ^2047	31 c	79	86	[3]	36 e	79	74	[3]	79	80	[6]	10	63	Agricore United	
■ ^2090	35 b	90	93	[2]	41 cde	89	83	[2]	89	88	[4]	7	63	Agricore United	
■ ^2149 *	40 ab	101	101	[1]	41 cde	89	89	[1]	95	95	[2]	9	70	Agricore United	
■ CDC Bethune	41 a	104	114	[3]	45 a-d	97	93	[3]	100	103	[6]	7	63	U of S	
■ CDC Normandy	38 ab	97	102	[3]	49 a	106	107	[3]	101	105	[6]	0	62	U of S	
■ CDC Sorrel *	43 a	109	109	[1]	43 bcd	94	94	[1]	101	101	[2]	6	72	SeCan	
■ Flanders *	41 a	106	106	[1]	47 ab	102	102	[1]	104	104	[2]	9	65	U of S	
■ Hanley	39 ab	101	106	[2]	42 cde	90	94	[2]	95	100	[4]	3	59	SeCan	
■ Macbeth	41 a	104	96	[3]	40 de	86	93	[3]	95	94	[6]	7	61	Agricore United	
NorLin	39 ab	100	100	[3]	46 abc	100	100	[3]	100	100	[6]	0	60	SeCan	
LSD (P=.05) =		3.32		3.71											
CV value (%) =		5.93		6.00		Average maturity for NorLin is 127 days.									
		Varieties not tested in 2005 (2002-2003)						Last Year Tested							
■ Taurus	101						88 (2003) 95						8	62	Performance

Means followed by the same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, LSD)

NorLin - check variety

* first year tested, very limited data available

** Data from 2004 is not included due to adverse weather at harvest.

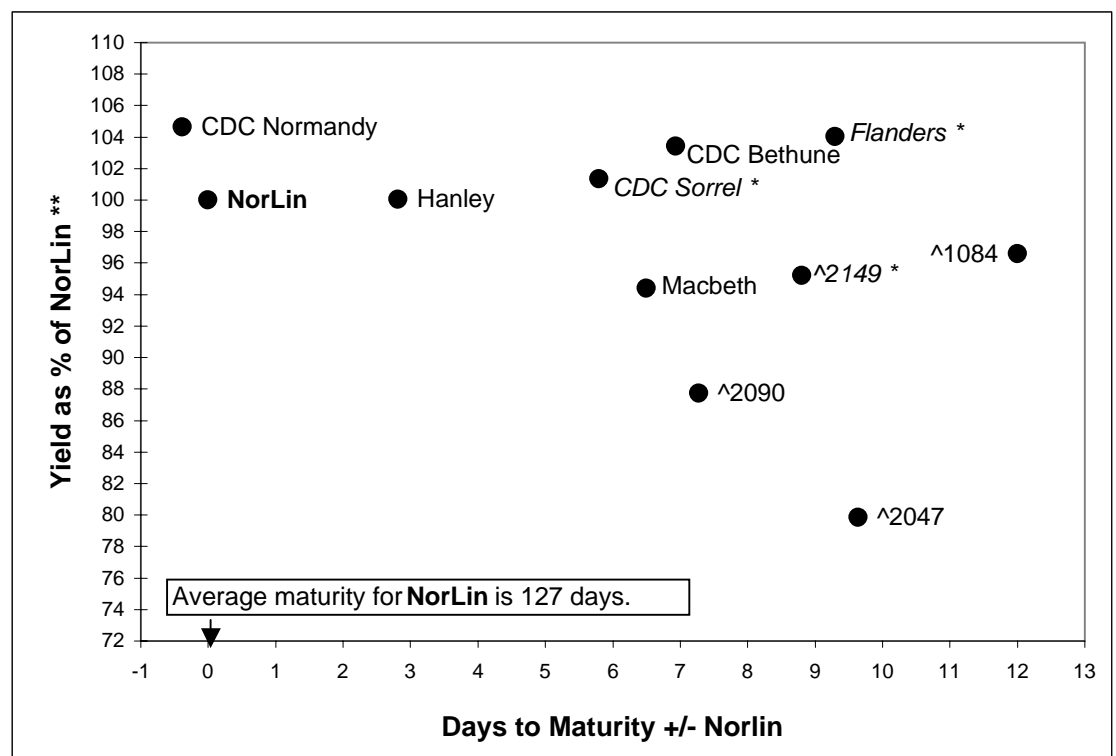
■ Protected by Plant Breeders' Rights

**Data from 2006 is not included due to severe drought and deer damage.

^ Solin type

Results presented are the same as that presented in 2005.

- FLAX
- Regional Variety
- Performance
- B.C. Peace Avr.
- 2002-2005



Summary of 2006 Trials

(Data used directly for the production of this report)

Regional Variety Trials	Site	Varieties	Replicates	Plots	Source
Regional 2 Row Barley	DC	16	4	64	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional 6 Row Barley	DC	15	4	60	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional Oats	DC	18	4	72	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional CWRS Wheat (HRSW)	DC	20	4	80	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional CPS / CWES Wheat	DC	7	4	28	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional Triticale	DC	6	4	24	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Prairie-Wide Rapa Canola	DC	-	-	-	
Prairie-Wide Napus Canola #1	DC	20	4	80	Raymond Gadoua - Canola Council of Can.
Prairie-Wide Napus Canola #2	DC	25	4	100	Raymond Gadoua - Canola Council of Can.
BCGPA Napus Comparison	DC	12	4	48	BCGPA Research Department **
Regional Flax	DC	10	4	40	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional Green Field Pea	DC	5	4	20	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional Yellow Field Pea	DC	12	4	48	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional 2 Row Barley	FSJ	16	4	64	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional 6 Row Barley	FSJ	15	4	60	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional Oats	FSJ	18	4	72	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional CWRS Wheat (HRSW)	FSJ	20	4	80	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional CPS / CWES Wheat	FSJ	7	4	28	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional Triticale	FSJ	6	4	24	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Prairie-Wide Rapa Canola	FSJ	-	-	-	
Prairie-Wide Napus Canola #1	FSJ	20	4	80	Raymond Gadoua - Canola Council of Can.
Prairie-Wide Napus Canola #2	FSJ	25	4	100	Raymond Gadoua - Canola Council of Can.
BCGPA Napus Comparison	FSJ	12	4	48	BCGPA Research Department **
Regional Flax	FSJ	10	4	40	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional Green Field Pea	FSJ	5	4	20	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional Yellow Field Pea	FSJ	12	4	48	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *

* some entries sourced by BCGPA directly

** all entries sourced by BCGPA directly or their inclusion requested by local agri-business

(Data used for *plant breeding and variety registration* support, thus support for future new materials for future reports)

Varietal Development	Site	Varieties	Replicates	Plots	Source
B-y5 Barley Pre-Co-op (Jim Helm)	DC	25	3	75	Donna Westling - AAFCDC Lacombe
2-Row Western Co-op Barley	DC	42	3	126	Bryan Harvey - U of S Malt Barley Program
6-row Western Co-op Barley	DC	24	3	72	Mario Therrien - AAFC Brandon
Canola Council of Canada Napus NS1 Co-op	DC	30	4	120	Raymond Gadoua - Canola Council of Can.
Canola Council of Canada Napus NS2 Co-op	DC	25	4	100	Raymond Gadoua - Canola Council of Can.
AgCan Rapa Co-op	DC	25	4	100	Clinton Jurke - ADVANTA - Winnipeg
Early Wheat CBW-A2 (3m plots)	FSJ	42	2	84	Steve Fox - AAFC Winnipeg
Parkland 'A' Co-op (3m plots)	FSJ	64	2	128	Gavin Humphreys - AAFC Winnipeg
Early Wheat PRF8 (3m plots)	FSJ	180	1	180	Gavin Humphreys - AAFC Winnipeg
Early Wheat PRFMTL (3m plots)	FSJ	72	1	72	Gavin Humphreys - AAFC Winnipeg
Hard White Spring Wheat Co-op	DC	36	3	108	Dr. Ron DePauw - AAFC Saskatoon
Early Oat Lacombe Project	DC	36	3	108	Jennifer Mitchell-Fetch - AAFC Winnipeg
Regional Advanced Oat Co-op (RAT)	DC	36	3	108	Jennifer Mitchell-Fetch - AAFC Winnipeg
Western Prairie Advanced Oat (WPAT)	DC	36	3	108	Jennifer Mitchell-Fetch - AAFC Winnipeg

...Varietal Development table continued next page

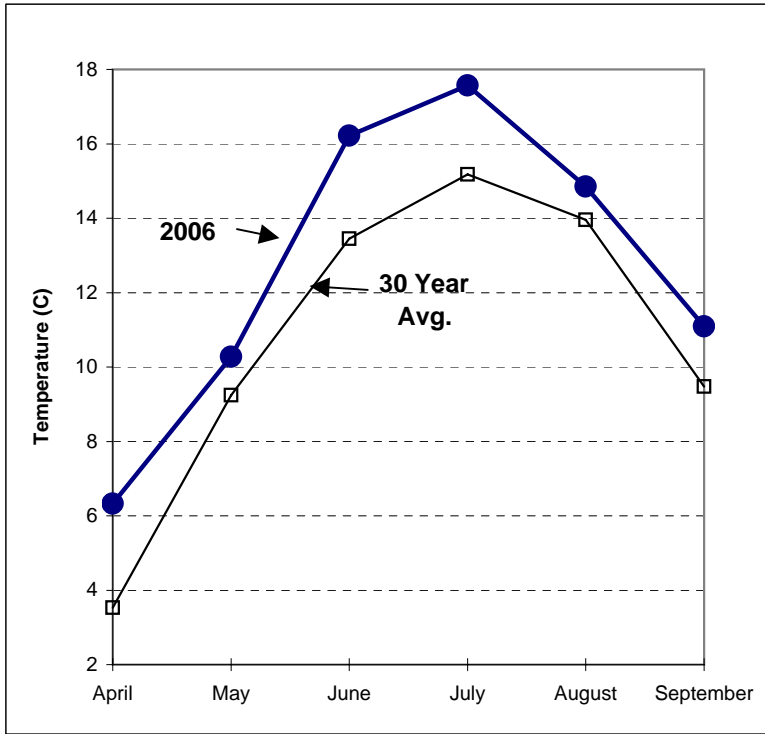
Varietal Development continued ...	Site	Varieties	Replicates	Plots	Source
Field Pea Co-op "A"	FSJ	30	3	90	Dr. Dengjin Bing - AAFC Lacombe
Field Pea Co-op "B"	FSJ	26	3	78	Dr. Dengjin Bing - AAFC Lacombe
Preliminary Peace Region Field Pea (PYT) Trial	FSJ	36	2	72	Dr. Dengjin Bing - AAFC Lacombe
Early Flax CFET A	DC	36	3	108	Dr. Scott Duguid - MRC Morden
Early Flax CFET A	FSJ	36	3	108	Dr. Scott Duguid - MRC Morden
Early Flax Prelim A	DC	36	3	108	Dr. Scott Duguid - MRC Morden
Early Flax Prelim A	FSJ	36	3	108	Dr. Scott Duguid - MRC Morden
Parkland 'C' Wheat Co-op	DC	25	3	75	Alanna Olson - AAFC Beaverlodge
Parkland 'C' Wheat Co-op	FSJ	25	3	75	Alanna Olson - AAFC Beaverlodge
AGRICORE UNITED/PROVEN Wheat Marketing	DC	21	3	63	Kevin McCallum-Agricore United (Calgary)
AGRICORE UNITED Oat Performance	DC	12	3	36	Jim Anderson - Agricore United (Calgary)
Soybean Performance	DC	15	4	60	BCGPA
Soybean Performance	FSJ	15	4	60	BCGPA
Soybeans - Inoculant Trial	DC	5	4	20	BCGPA
Soybeans - Inoculant Trial	FSJ	5	4	20	BCGPA

Many other studies in agronomy and privately contracted work are undertaken each year which are not included in this list. They are not directly related to either variety performance or variety pre-registration testing.

Site: FSJ = Vic Blanchette, Fort St. John, BC
DC = School District #59, (Hudson School Farm property), Dawson Creek, BC

Sources: AAFC = Agriculture & Agrifood Canada
AAFDC = Agriculture & Agrifood Crop Development Centre
ARECA = Agricultural Research and Extension Council of Alberta
MRC = Morden Research Centre, Agriculture & Agrifood Canada, Morden, Manitoba
UofS = University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
BCGPA = British Columbia Grain Producers Association

Dawson Creek Weather Information 2006



TEMPERATURE

Month	Monthly Avg. Temp. (C)	Temp.* 30 year Avg. (C)
April	6.3	3.5
May	10.3	9.2
June	16.2	13.5
July	17.6	15.2
August	14.9	14.0
September	11.1	9.5

Frost Events: -2.9 May 3 -1.9 August 7
-6 May 23 -1.2 August 8
 -1.4 August 5 **-2.6 September 21**

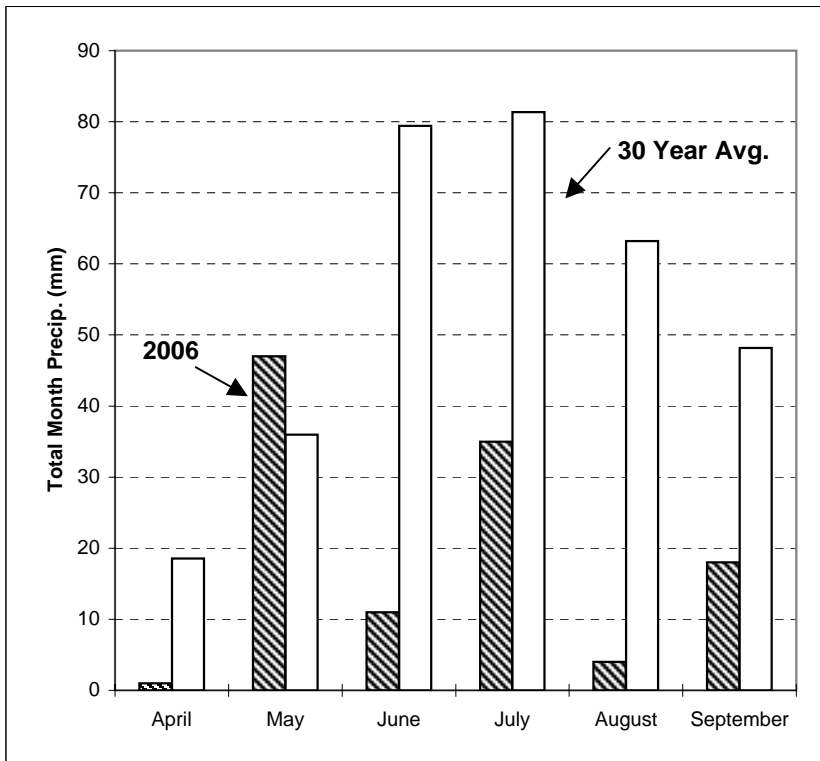
Killing Frost (-2.2 C) Free Period: 121 days
 May 23 - September 21

* 30 year average DC from 1968-1997
 Source: Environment CANADA

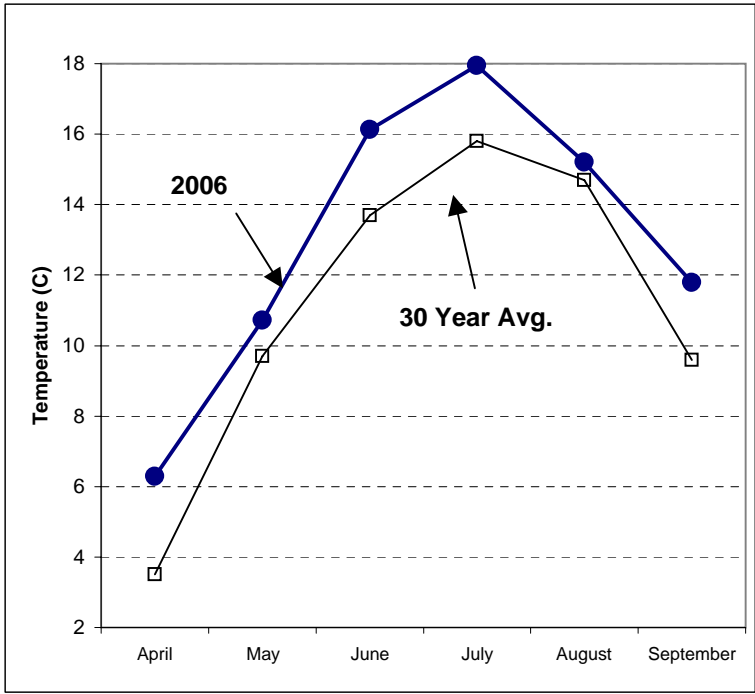
PRECIPITATION

Month	Monthly Precipitation (mm)	Precipitation * 30 year Avg. (mm)
April	1	19
May	47	36
June	11	79
July	35	81
August	4	63
September	18	48

Data is provided by an on site weather station maintained by the Agriculture Risk Management Branch of the BC Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries.



Fort St. John Weather Information 2006



TEMPERATURE

Month	Monthly Avg. Temp. (C)	Temp.* 30 year Avg. (C)
April	6.3	3.5
May	10.7	9.7
June	16.1	13.7
July	17.9	15.8
August	15.2	14.7
September	11.8	9.6

Frost Events: -3.1 May 2 -1.2 May 16
 -3.8 May 4 -0.6 Sept 15
 -1.1 May 12 -0.7 Sept 17

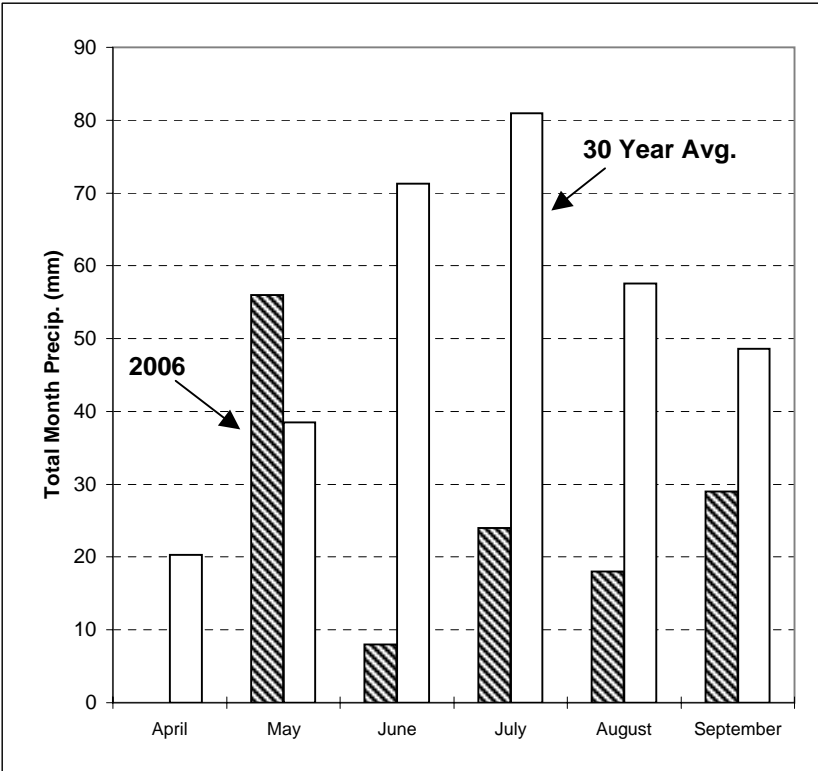
Killing Frost (-2.2 C) Free Period: 145 days
 May 4 - September 26

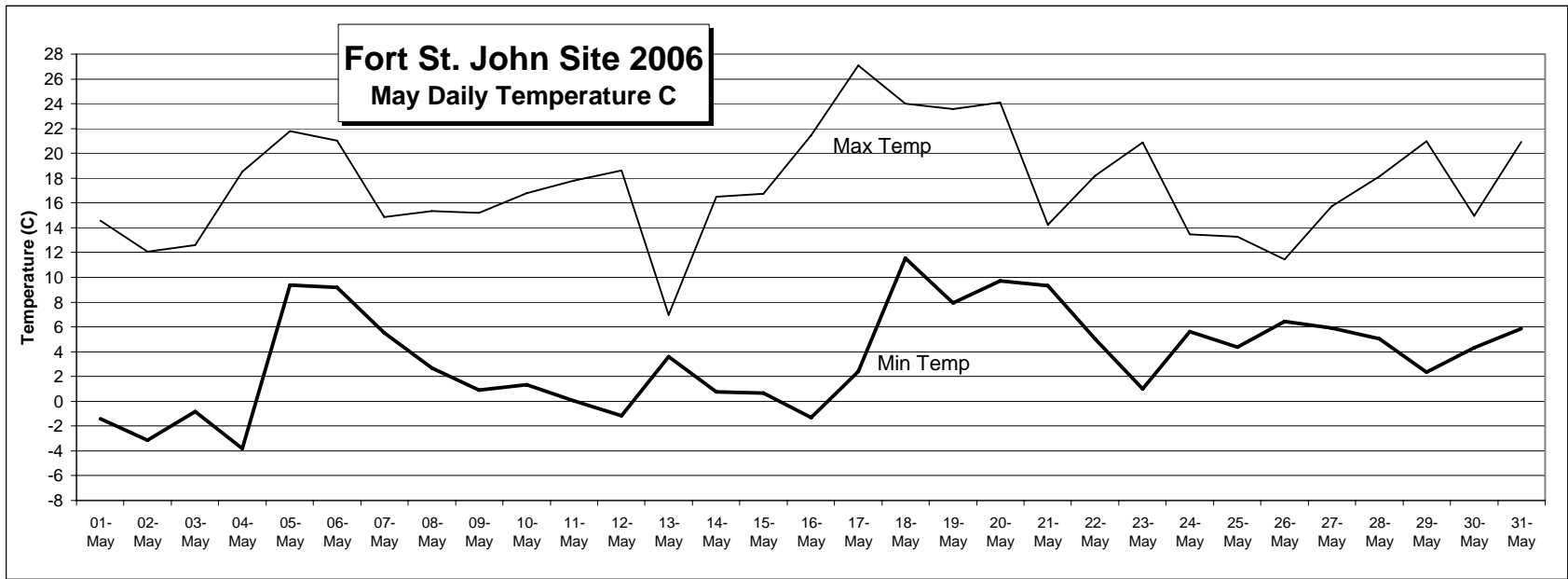
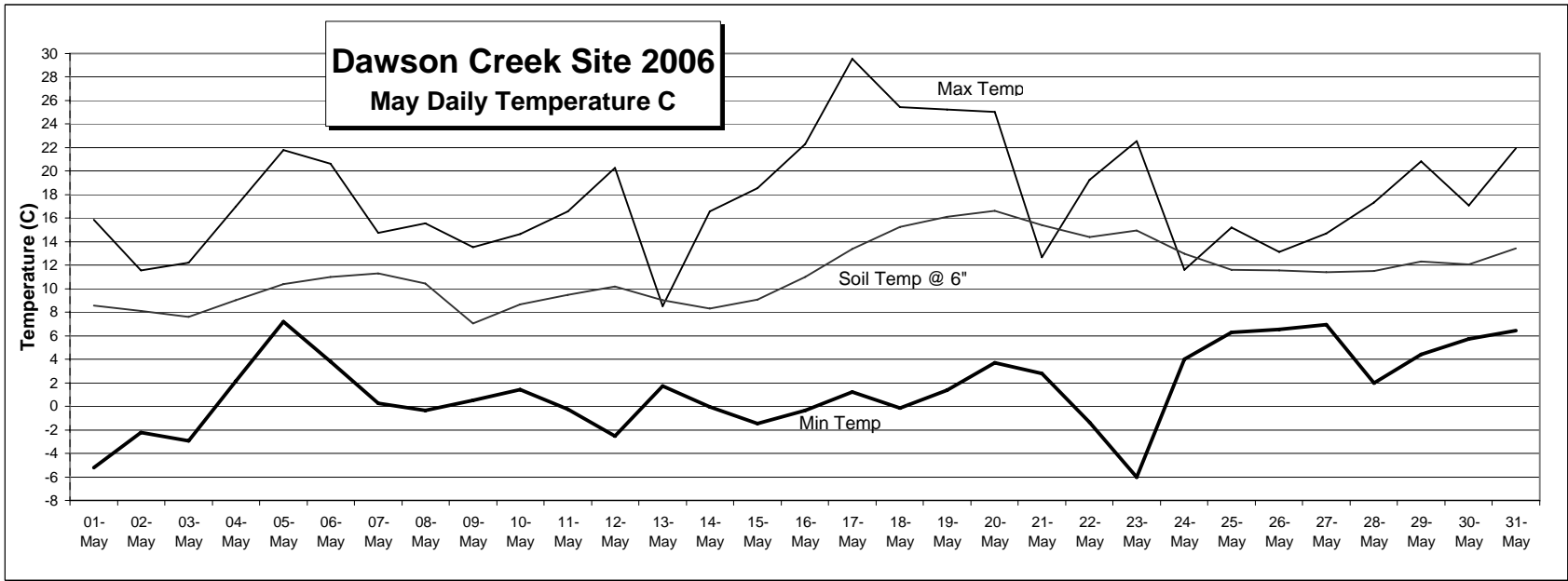
* 30 year average FSJ from 1968-1997
 source: Environment CANADA

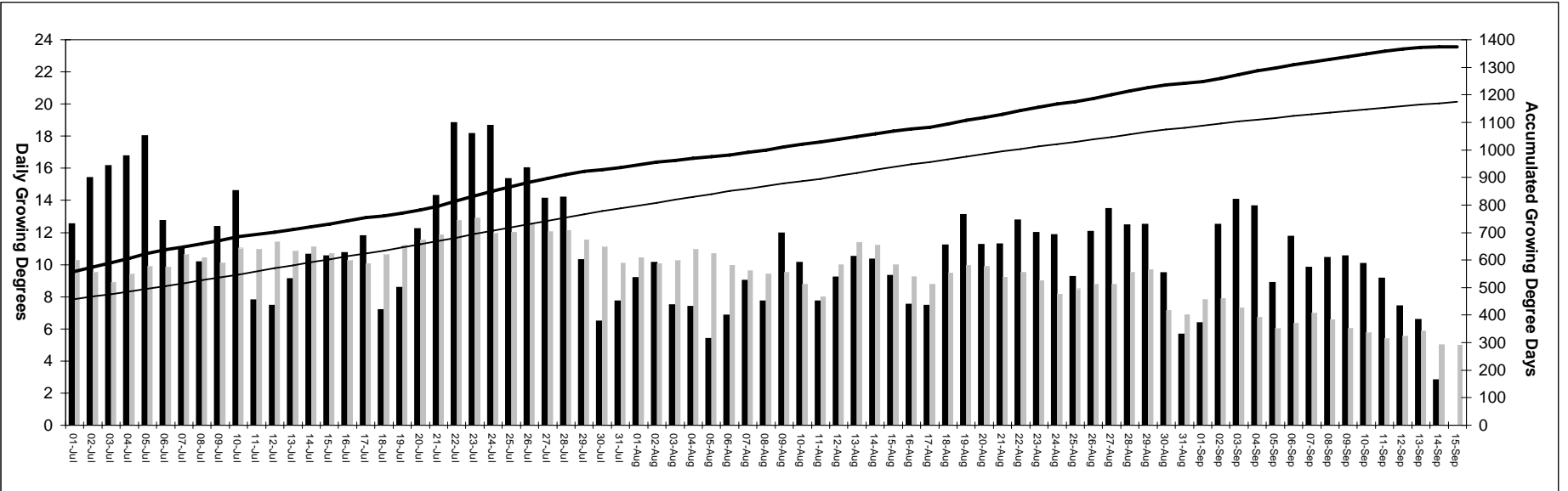
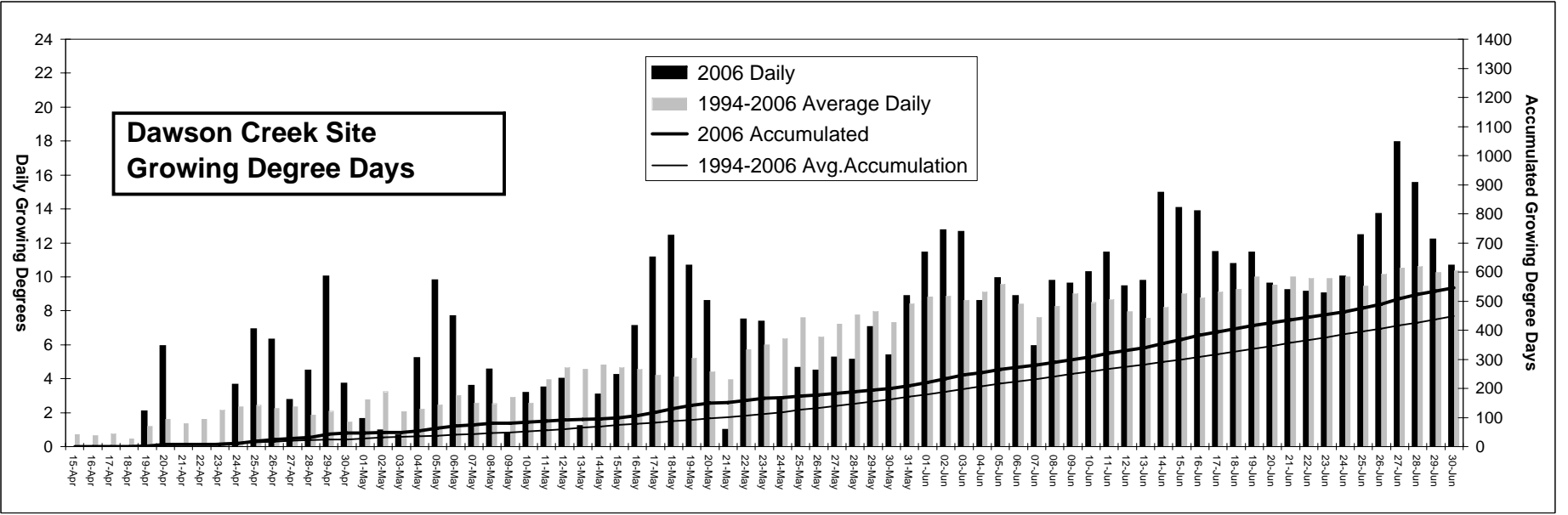
PRECIPITATION

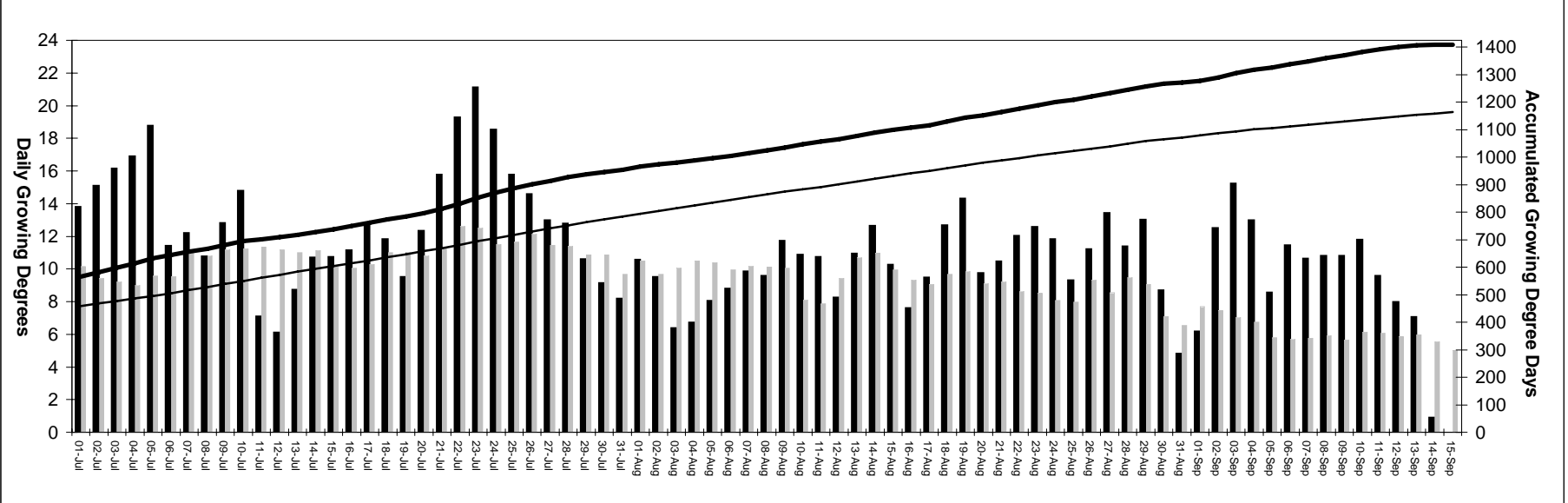
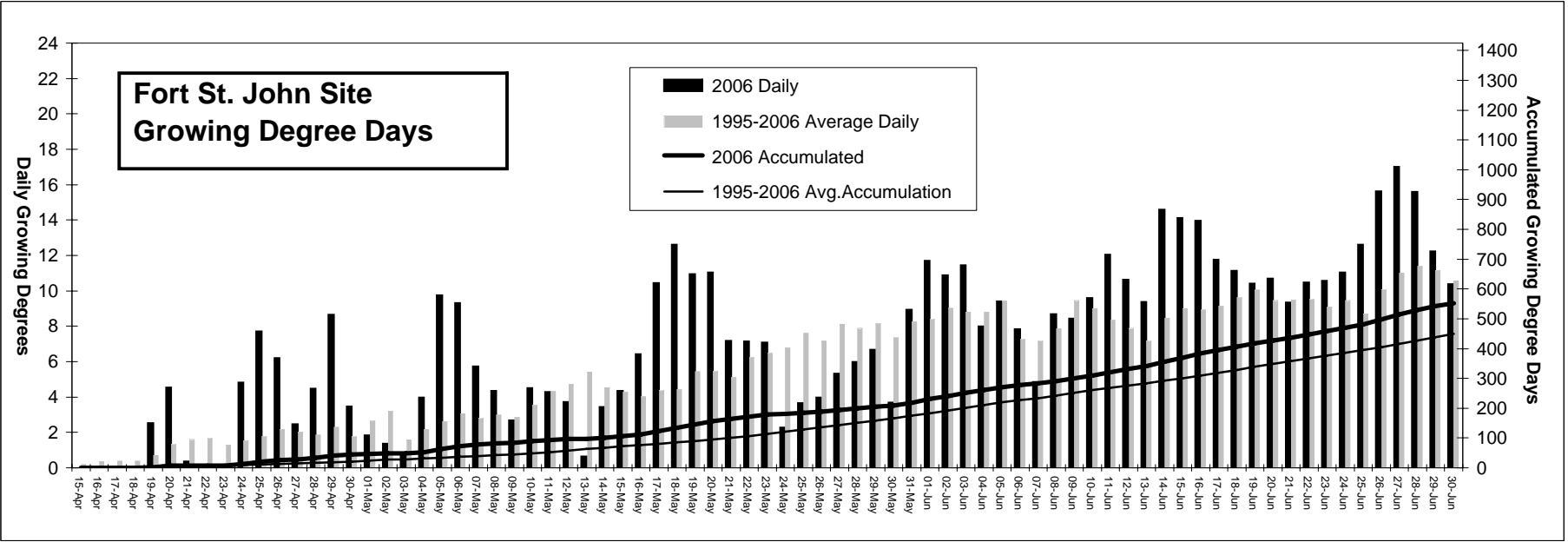
Month	Monthly Precipitation (mm)	Precipitation * 30 year Avg. (mm)
April	0	20
May	56	39
June	8	71
July	24	81
August	18	58
September	29	49

Data is provided by an on site weather station maintained by the Agriculture Risk Management Branch of the BC Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries.









List of Certified Seed Distributors

Agricore United / Proven Seeds

Dawson Creek Tel: (250) 782-9264
Fort St. John Tel: (250) 785-3445
Proven Seeds Tel: (800) 565-7333
www.provenseed.com
www.agricoreunited.com

AgriPro

Syngenta Seeds Canada
1001 Thornbill St., Box 5105, R6M 1Y9
Morden, Manitoba
Tel: (204) 822-5412
www.agriprowheat.com

Agriprogress Inc.

Box 2499 Morden, MB R6M 1C2
Tel: (204) 822-4956

Bayer CropScience Canada Co.

#100, 3131-114 Ave. SE Calgary AB T2Z3X2
Tel: (888) 283-6847 (toll-free help desk)
www.bayercropscience.ca

Bonis & Company Ltd.

P.O. Box 217 Lindsay, ON K9V 5Z4
Tel: (705) 324-0544

Brett - Young Seeds Ltd.

Box 99, St. Norbert Postal Station,
Winnipeg, MB R3V 1L5
Tel: 1-800-665-5015
www.byseeds.com

Canseed Ltd.

Tel: (403) 742-0621

Canterra Seeds Ltd.

201-1475 Chevier Blvd.
Winnipeg, MB R3T 1Y7
Tel: (204) 992-2727
1-877-439-7333 (toll-free)
www.canterra.com

Cargill

6711-93 Ave., Fort St. John, BC V1J 6K8
Tel: (250) 787-0638
www.cargill.com

Columbia Seed Company Limited

Box 808 Grassy Lake, AB T0K 0Z0
Tel: (403) 654-2158
www.klempnauer.ab.ca

Dekalb Canada Seeds (Monsanto)

67 Scurfield Blvd. Winnipeg, MB R3Y 1G4
Tel: (800) 667-4944
www.dekalb.com

DSV Canada Inc.

Box 99 St. Norbert Postal Station
Winnipeg, MB R3V 1L5
Tel: (204) 261-7932

FarmPure Seeds

422 McDonald St. Regina SK S4N 6E1
Tel: (877) 791-0500
www.farmpure.com

Pioneer Hybrid

Box 730 Country Rd 264
Chatham, ON N7M 5L1
Tel: (250) 782-4800 or (800) 265-9435
www.pioneer.com/canada

Prairie Seeds Ltd.

RR#4, Corner of Hwy 60 & Hwy 39
Calmar, AB T0C 0V0
Tel: (780) 985-7305 or (800) 369-5503
www.prairienseeds.com

Progressive Seeds Ltd.

4819C-48 Ave Red Deer, AB T4N 3T2
Tel: (403) 347-4925
www.progressiveseeds.ca

Monsanto Canada

PO Box 181, Rycroft, AB T0H 3A0
Tel: (780) 518-3963 Nick Sekulic
Tel: (800) 667-4944 (info line)
www.monsanto.ca

SeCan Association

201-52 Antares Dr. Ottawa ON K2E 7Z1
Tel: (613) 225-6891 or (800) 764-5487
www.secan.com

Seed-Link Inc.

Box 217 Lindsay, ON K9V 5Z4
Tel: (705) 324-0544
www.seed-link.ca

S.S. Johnson Seeds Ltd.

Box 3000 Arborg, MB R0C 0A0
Tel: (204) 376-5228
Toll-free: 1-800-363-9442
www.johnsonseeds.com

St. Denis Seed Farm Inc.

Tel: (780) 961-3368

Svalof Weibull Ltd.

2-411 Downey Rd., Saskatoon SK
S7N 4L8 Tel: (306) 477-5230
www.swseed.ca

SW Seed Canada Ltd. (Newfield, ProMark)

Box 100 Nipawin, SK S0E 1E0
Tel: (306) 862-4678
www.swseedcanada.com

Syngenta

15910 Medway Rd. RR 1
Arva, ON N0M 1C0
Tel: 1-800-665-9250
www.syngenta.com

University of Alberta

114 St 89 Ave. Edmonton, AB T6G 2M7
Tel: (403) 492-3239
www.afns.ualberta.ca

Western Growers Seed Corp.

144 Jessup Ave.
Saskatoon, SK S7N 1Y4
Tel: (306) 373-2400