



**B.C. GRAIN
PRODUCERS
ASSOCIATION**

2007 FIELD CROP VARIETY PERFORMANCE



**B.C. PEACE RIVER
REGION**

Funded in part by ...



**Investment
Agriculture
Foundation**
of British Columbia

Canada 

BC Grain Producers Association
2007 Field Crop Variety Performance
BC Peace River Region

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Front cover photo

Crew planting at the Dawson Creek research farm, May 2007

Front cover photo credit: Anna (Willy) Morton

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BC Grain Producers Association

2007 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 British Columbia – IAF
BC Peace River Grain Industry Development Council - BCPRGIDC

LOUIS DREYFUS (Dawson Creek office) and **Viterra** (Calgary office) should also be recognized for their contribution via kernel protein analysis. **ROLLA AGRICULTURAL SERVICES LTD.** similarly recognized for their contribution in providing us brand canola seed so that we can properly rotate our crops in preparation for future research. We thank these organizations for their financial and or “in-kind” support toward making our field-testing and the production of this book possible. Special thanks also extended to the 2007 site cooperators who have generously given their support to the program, **Vic Blanchette** for the Fort St. John site, and **School District 59** for the use of the **Hudson School Farm** near Dawson Creek, BC. A further word of thanks goes out to **Dennis Meier** of Dawson Creek who continuously and generously offers us space on his farm for all our field equipment.

We should also thank our field and lab team whom once again helped to make this yet another successful year. They are spring technician **Anna (Willy) Morton** and full-time technician **Scott Newell**, as well as Research Assistant **Dejun Cui**. Finally, many thanks once again to **Colleen Anderson** for all her help in the preparation of this report.

This document reports all registered materials grown during the 2007 growing season from performance trials placed at both the Dawson Creek and Fort St. John research farms, and as such the **data compiled in this report is derived from “head-to-head” comparisons only**. Materials not included in 2007, but which were previously tested, may now be viewed via earlier publications and are available for download at our website www.bcgrain.com.

Multiple-year testing for any one variety is our goal, but often new materials have only been tested for one year, the current year usually. This can sometimes result in an unfair representation of the new single-year materials against statistically stronger multiple-year materials even though this report cautions readers about this possible effect. To try and resolve this issue we have now displayed the results in two graphs for each crop, one with only the current year’s results, and one with multiple-year results. In the multiple-year graphs, new one-year data is left out. Where one-year results are shown, be it in current-year graphs or in charts, readers still **must interpret and use such one-year data with considerable caution**, as a variety may change position regarding both yield and maturity as additional results are obtained. This is simply the effect of compiling data from variable weather patterns over time. The more station years, (defined as one test site at one location in one year), that can be used to produce an average, the more stable and reliable the result will be, hence the association’s steadfast efforts to procure such data. By providing readers now with a separate “current year graph” for each crop-type, many of the risks with looking at one-year data will still be there but the chances of misrepresenting a new entry against its neighbors in the test should be greatly reduced.

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 - Research Committee Chair
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 and Lands
Dawson Creek, BC FAX: (250) 784-2299
Tel: (250) 784-2559 or 1-877-772-2200

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 have 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 three years.

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 for the current year. 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 to identify it.

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 they often replace PBR status and can have strong consequences if ignored. 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. Ultimately however, 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” at the back of this report).

Seed Treatment

Choosing disease-resistant varieties and using certified seed is good, but treated seed goes a long way in the fight against plant diseases too. 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. The right seed treatment choice is important as some perform better than others for certain crop types. 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* and early season *seedling* diseases.
- ◆ 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. *Rhizobia* are living organisms so check the expiry date on the package and follow inoculant label directions carefully. Generally it is a good idea prior to its use and even during use if possible, to try and reduce the inoculant’s exposure to sunlight, open-air, and warmth. Granular formulations placed with the seed have traditionally offered good results in Peace soils, but new inoculants are constantly entering the market place which may not have been adequately tested in the Peace. High soil nitrogen levels (over 60 kg N/ha) will reduce nodulation in the field regardless of inoculation. 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 these 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 involving seeding rates in barley in the end did not show similar results. Initially our results showed that when increasing seeding rates to 2.25 to 2.5 bushels per acre, it decreased maturity from 2 to even 4 days, which is significant by harvest. However, over the full 5 years of the project, results became less significant.

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	avr. 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...

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

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

BC Grain Producers Association - 2007 Growing Conditions -

A very significant delay to the start of planting occurred at both sites in 2007, as significant snow still remained on the fields as of May 1st. However, because the ground never really froze over the winter period, the moisture went straight into the ground and was put to good use. The Fort St. John (FSJ) site did experience less snowfall and thus less reserve was in the ground. Above normal heat occurred in June and July for both sites, which quickly made up for any late planting dates. The Dawson Creek (DC) research site experienced significant rainfall at all the right times from the time planting was complete, and so even though the months of August and September were well below normal for temperatures, the season created some of the highest yields ever experienced at the South Peace site. The FSJ site was not quite as fortunate, and in fact was actually in a mini-drought state much of the time after June. Yields from FSJ reflect this scenario perfectly.

However, the autumn period at both sites was another story. Constant rains, sometimes only as drizzle and dull overcast days, but combined with lower than normal temperatures and a lack of drying winds, caused havoc with drying down the crops at both sites. Great yields awaited but the trick was to get them off. Drying times once the crops were off were 2X longer than normal and the risk of spoilage in the drier had to be constantly monitored, as it was on any farm in the region this fall.

Growing Degree Days data (GDD) shows that it was indeed a much hotter growing season early on, and then a complete reverse for the grain-filling and harvest period. The overall average however was completely in line with the long-term average for both sites, it is just hard to overlook the final cold and wet harvest period.

One final note, the new *wildlife exclusion fencing* and *geese deterrent device* setup in FSJ worked to their full potential and no ungulate or goose damage was found.

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		
		2007	2003-2007	Stn.Yrs.	2007	2003-2007	Stn.Yrs.	2007	2003-2007	Stn.Yrs.
		Yield	Avg.		Yield	Avg.		Yield	Avg.	
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		
	2007	2003-2007	Stn.Yrs.
	Yield	Avg.	
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. Note that preferably data should have six station years, (usually meaning 3 years at each site), but that for **any varieties with less than three station years of data, you must compare data with caution.**

Fertilizer Rates Used In 2007

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	80	banded	Recommended* =	25	30	15	15	
	6-26-30	55	banded	Actually applied =	25	26.7	14.7	9	
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow						
Flax	30-0-0-8	165	banded	Recommended* =	50	30	15	10	
	6-26-30	55	banded	Actually applied =	50	26.7	14.7	12	
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow						
Wheat & Barley	34.5-0-0-0	245	banded	Recommended* =	89	25	10	8	
	6-26-30	55	banded	Actually applied =	81	26.7	14.7	0	
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow						
Oats	34.5-0-0-0	149	banded	Recommended* =	60	25	10	8	
	6-26-30	55	banded	Actually applied =	57	26.7	14.7	0	
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow						
Peas	20-0-0-24	20	banded	Recommended* =	0	25	15	5	
	6-26-30	50	banded	Actually applied =	10	25.5	13.4	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	30-0-0-8	280	banded	Recommended* =	80	25	15	10	
	6-26-30	55	banded	Actually applied =	80	26.7	14.7	20	
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow						
Flax	30-0-0-8	219	banded	Recommended* =	60	20	10	10	
	6-26-30	55	banded	Actually applied =	64	26.7	14.7	16	
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow						
Wheat & Barley	34.5-0-0-0	200	banded	Recommended* =	60	25	15	5	
	6-26-30	55	banded	Actually applied =	67	26.7	14.7	0	
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow						
Malt Barley & Oats	27-0-0-12	125	banded	Recommended* =	55	20	15	5	
	6-26-30	55	banded	Actually applied =	56	26.7	14.7	0	
	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	50	banded	Recommended* =	15	25	15	10	
	6-26-30	50	banded	Actually applied =	15	25.5	13.4	11	
	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	11-Jun-07	Muster (ethametsulfuron methyl) Lontrel 360 (clopyralid) Poast Ultra (sethoxydim) Merge	12 g/ac 227 ml/ac 200 ml/ac 400 ml/ac
Flax	22-Jun-07	Buctril M (bromoxynil + MCPA) (grass control met by hand pulling the few)	400 ml/ac
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Oats	13-Jun-07	Buctril M (bromoxynil + MCPA)	400 ml/ac
Peas	09-Jun-07	Sencor (metribuzin) 75%DF MCPA Sodium	77 g/ac 190 ml/ac
	11-Jun-07	Poast Ultra (sethoxydim) + Merge	190+400 ml/ac

Dawson Creek, B.C.			
Legal Description:		SW20 Tp78 R14 W6	
Crop	Date Applied	Product Used	Product Rate
Canola	09-Jun-07	Muster (ethametsulfuron methyl) Lontrel 360 (clopyralid) Poast Ultra (sethoxydim) Merge	12 g/ac 227 ml/ac 200 ml/ac 400 ml/ac
Flax	22-Jun-07	Buctril-M (bromoxynil + MCPA ester) (grass control met by hand pulling the few)	400 ml/ac
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Oats	13-Jun-07	Buctril M (bromoxynil + MCPA)	400 ml/ac
Peas	09-Jun-07	Sencor (metribuzin) 75%DF MCPA Sodium	77 g/ac 190 ml/ac
	13-Jun-07	Poast Ultra (sethoxydim) + Merge	190+400 ml/ac

All seed was treated with seed treatment; canola with Helix Xtra®, 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	12-May-07	11	0.75 inch	29-Sep-07	crop-push/direct
	Flax	40	45	30-May-07	16	0.75-1 inch	24-Oct-07	desiccate/direct
	Barley	77	86	23-May-07	6	.75-1.25inch	05-Sep-07	direct cut
	CWRS Wheat	90	101	23-May-07	6	.75-1.25inch	14-Sep-07	direct cut
	CPS/CWES	90	101	23-May-07	6	.75-1.25inch	20-Sep-07	direct cut
	Oats	81	90	23-May-07	6	.75-1.25inch	14-Sep-07	direct cut
	Triticale	117	131	23-May-07	6	.75-1.25inch	03-Oct-07	direct cut
	Peas	149	167	11-May-07	10	.75-1.25inch	28-Aug-07	desiccate/direct
DC	Napus Canola	8	8.9	15-May-07	8.5	0.75-1 inch	02-Oct-07	crop-push/direct
	Flax	40	45	29-May-07	11	0.75-1 inch	15-Oct-07	desiccate/direct
	2Row Barley	77	86	25-May-07	10	0.75-1 inch	06-Sep-07	direct cut
	6Row Barley	77	86	25-May-07	10	0.75-1 inch	06-Sep-07	direct cut
	CWRS Wheat	90	101	25-May-07	10	0.75-1 inch	19-Sep-07	direct cut
	CPS/CWES	90	101	25-May-07	10	0.75-1 inch	25-Sep-07	direct cut
	Oats	81	90	25-May-07	10	0.75-1 inch	15-Sep-07	direct cut
	Triticale	117	131	25-May-07	10	0.75-1 inch	05-Oct-07	direct cut
	Peas	149	167	14-May-07	8	0.75-1 inch	05-Sep-07	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																											
Variety	Dawson Creek					Fort St. John				B.C. Peace																						
	2007 Yield		2003-2007		Station	2007 Yield		2003-2007		Station	2007	2003-2007																				
	bus /	% of	Avg.	acre		% of	Avg.	acre	% of		Avg.	Station																				
	acre	Check	(%)	Years	acre	Check	(%)	Years	(%)	(%)	Years																					
5602HR	90	a	101	82	[4]	68	abc	103	94	[4]	102	88	[8]																			
AC Barrie	88	a	99	97	[5]	69	abc	105	99	[5]	102	98	[10]																			
AC Intrepid	81	a	91	99	[5]	70	abc	107	105	[5]	99	102	[10]																			
AC Splendor	76	a	86	98	[5]	60	bc	91	95	[5]	88	97	[10]																			
Alvena	95	a	107	104	[2]	76	ab	115	107	[2]	111	105	[4]																			
CDC Abound	99	a	112	104	[2]	70	abc	107	109	[2]	109	107	[4]																			
CDC Alsask	92	a	104	106	[4]	75	abc	114	113	[4]	109	110	[8]																			
CDC Go	91	a	103	103	[5]	75	abc	114	103	[5]	108	103	[10]																			
CDC Imagine	79	a	89	99	[5]	71	abc	107	101	[5]	98	100	[10]																			
CDC Osler	82	a	93	103	[5]	76	ab	116	105	[5]	104	104	[10]																			
Goodeve *	85	a	95	95	[1]	76	ab	116	116	[1]	106	106	[2]																			
Harvest	85	a	96	95	[5]	74	abc	113	99	[5]	104	97	[10]																			
Infinity	90	a	102	108	[4]	78	a	119	107	[4]	110	108	[8]																			
Kanata**	76	a	86	83	[4]	58	c	89	84	[4]	87	84	[8]																			
KANE *	79	a	90	90	[1]	64	abc	97	97	[1]	93	93	[2]																			
Katepwa	89	a	100	100	[5]	66	abc	100	100	[5]	100	100	[10]																			
Peace	76	a	86	90	[4]	68	abc	104	98	[4]	95	94	[8]																			
Snowbird**	82	a	92	98	[5]	71	abc	108	103	[5]	100	100	[10]																			
Snowstar (BW315a)**	82	a	92	85	[2]	72	abc	109	104	[2]	100	95	[4]																			
Somerset	89	a	101	99	[2]	74	abc	112	103	[2]	106	101	[4]																			
Superb	94	a	106	116	[5]	77	ab	117	113	[5]	111	114	[10]																			
Waskada *	84	a	95	95	[1]	67	abc	102	102	[1]	98	98	[2]																			
LSD (P=.05) = 18.27					9.28																											
CV value (%) = 12.93					9.28																											
Varieties not tested in 2007 (2003-2006)														Last Year Tested																		
Alikat					102				[4]				95				[4]				(2006)				99				[8]			
Park					98				[3]				92				[3]				(2006)				95				[6]			

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

* first year tested, very limited data available

Katepwa - check variety

**CWHWS Canadian Western Hard White Spring Wheat

CWRS Wheat

Variety Descriptions

B.C. Peace Averages					Alberta Agdex 100/32										
Variety	2003-2007				Resistance to:						Tolerance to:			Distributor	
	Days to	Bushel	Kernel	Protein %	Lodging	Shatter	Loose	Smut	Common	Common	Root Rot	Leaf Spot	Sprouting		FHB
	Maturity	Height	Weight												
	+/- check	cm	lbs/bu	+/- check											
■ 5602HR	2	80	64	1.5 [8]	G	G	R	R	XX	F	F	G			Viterra/Proven
■ AC Barrie	0	76	64	0.8 [10]	G	G	R	R	I	P	G	F			SeCan
■ AC Intrepid	-1	80	63	0.1 [10]	G	G	I	R	I	F	P	P			Canterra / Cargill
■ AC Splendor	-2	77	62	0.9 [10]	F	G	I	I	I	F	F	P			SeCan
■ Alvena	-2	75	64	0.4 [4]	G	XX	G	F	XX	XX	F	P			SeCan
■ CDC Abound	-2	67	65	0.7 [4]	G		F	F		P	G	P			Viterra/Proven
■ CDC Alsask	0	79	63	0.1 [8]	F	G	R	R	I	P	F	P			Viterra/Proven
■ CDC Go	-3	72	64	0.5 [10]	G	G	S	I	XX	P	P	F			CDC / U of S
■ CDC Imagine	-1	75	63	0.2 [10]	G	G	R	R	I	P	F	VP			AgPro / Viterra/Proven
■ CDC Osler	-3	75	64	0.4 [10]	G	G	R	I	XX	XX	F	P			U of S
■ Goodeve *	-2	85	65	0.5 [2]	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			Viterra/Proven
■ Harvest	-2	75	64	0.6 [10]	VG	G	R	S	I	P	EX	VP			FarmPure Seeds
■ Infinity	-1	74	63	0.0 [8]	G	G	R	R	XX	P	G	VP			Canterra
■ Kanata**	-1	69	64	0.9 [8]	G	G	I	S	I	P	G	F			FarmPure Seeds
■ KANE *	-5	79	66	0.8 [2]	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			SeCan
■ Katepwa	0	79	64	0.0 [10]	F	G	R	R	I	P	F	F			SeCan
■ Peace	1	78	63	0.9 [8]	G	G	R	R	XX	XX	P	P			Canterra
■ Snowbird**	0	79	64	0.4 [10]	G	G	R	S	I	P	G	P			FarmPure Seeds
■ Snowstar (BW315a)**	-3	70	65	-0.1 [4]	XX	XX	S	S	XX	F	XX	F			SeCan
■ Somerset	-2	76	63	0.5 [4]	G	XX	G	S	XX	P	F	P			SeCan
■ Superb	0	75	64	-0.2 [10]	G	G	I	R	I	P	G	P			SeCan
■ Waskada *	-3	88	67	0.4 [2]	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			SeCan
Varieties not tested in 2007 (Averages 2002-2006)															
Alikat	0	73	63	0.4 [8]	F	G	R	R	I	P	F	F			Canterra
Park	0	77	63	0.2 [6]	F	G	R	I	I	P	G	VP			Stock Seed Distribution

* 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

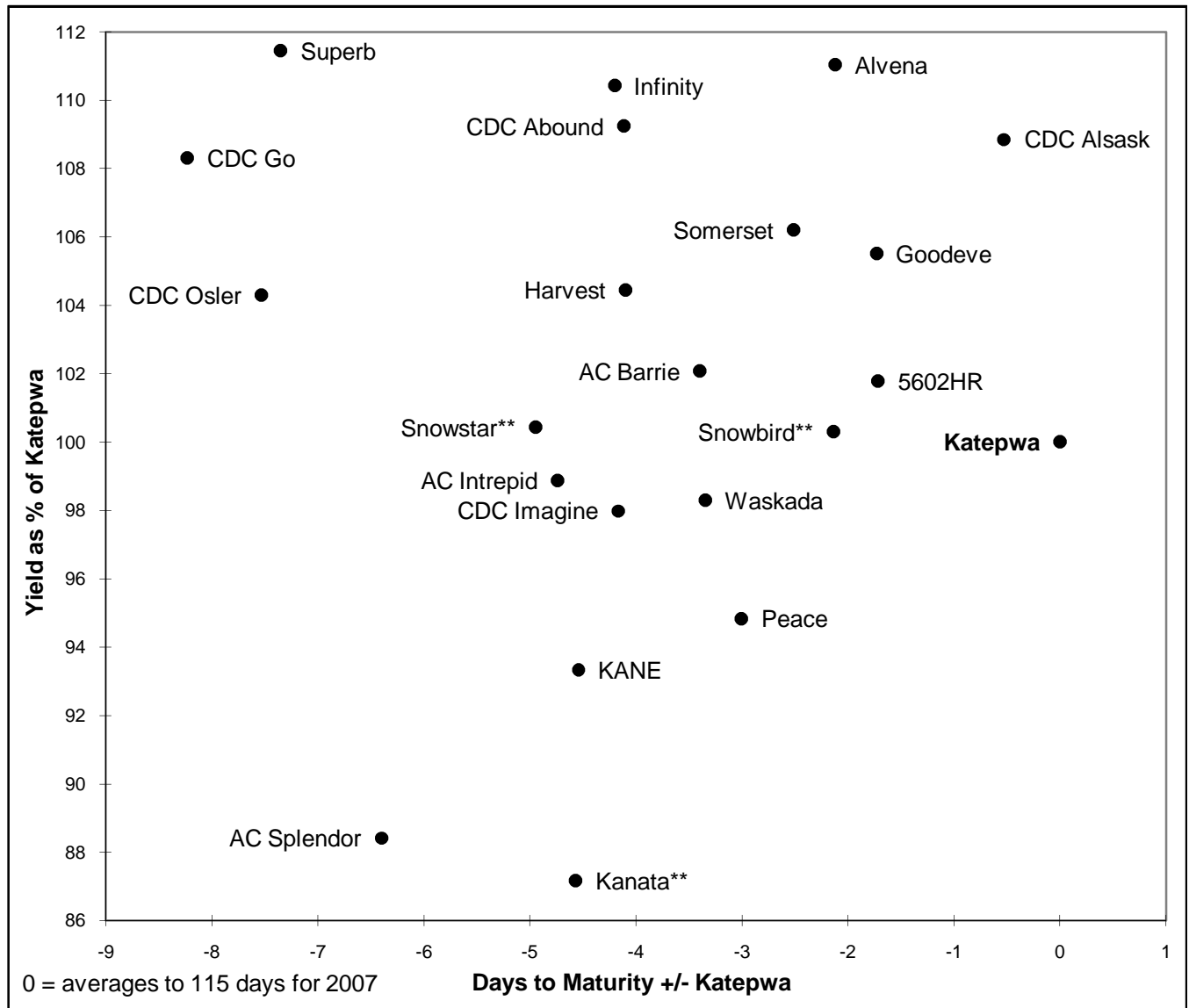
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XX = insufficient data

**CWHWS Canadian Western Hard White Spring Wheat

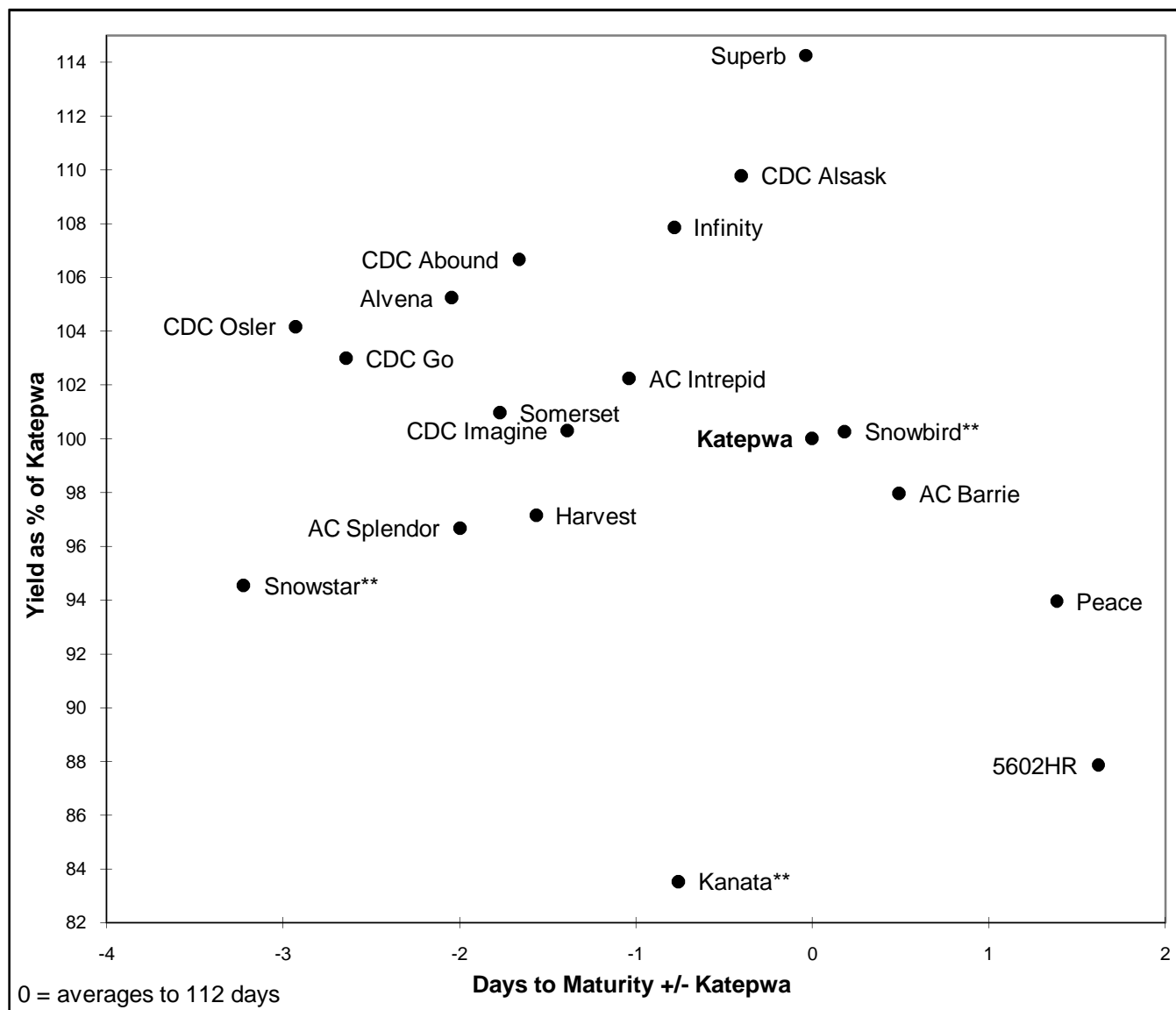
Average maturity for **Katepwa** is 112 days

Average protein for **Katepwa** is 13%



** Canadian Western Hard White Spring Wheat

Note: Data from only 2007 clearly shows us that Katepwa, (the check used in the CWRS wheat trials), had a later than normal maturity period in 2007, averaging 115 days compared to a normal 111-112 days, likely a result of a prolonged period of poor dry-down conditions at harvest. However, it appears many other lines were less affected by these same conditions as their maturities match longer term trends more closely. (See the next graph on the next page for this comparison.)



** Canadian Western Hard White Spring Wheat

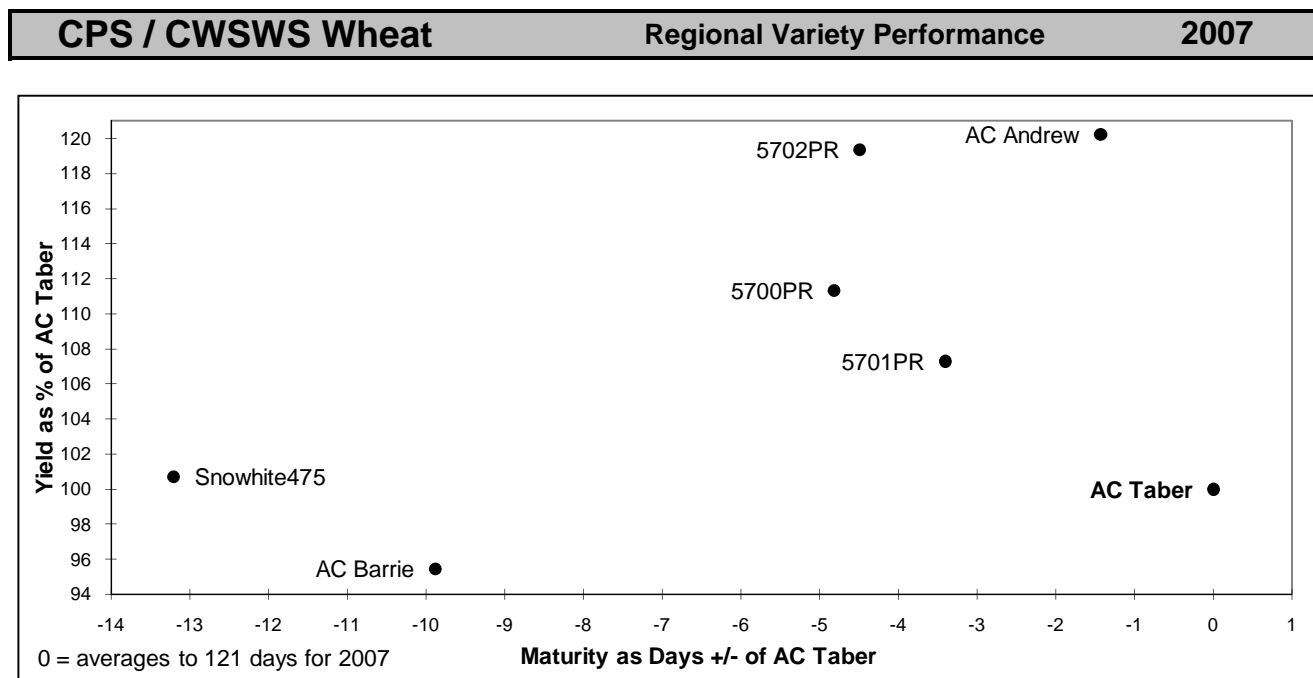
CANADA PRAIRIE SPRING WHEAT

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 / CWSWS / CWES Wheat							Yield as % of AC Taber							
Variety	Type	Dawson Creek				Fort St. John				B.C. Peace				
		2007 Yield		2002-2007		2007 Yield		2003-2007		2007	2002-2007			
		bus / acre	% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	bus / acre	% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	Avg. (%)	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.		
5700PR	CPS red	106	b	107	102	[5]	86	ab	116	107	[5]	111	105	[10]
5701PR	CPS red	98	cd	99	103	[5]	85	ab	115	101	[5]	107	102	[10]
5702PR *	CPS red	110	b	111	111	[1]	94	a	128	128	[1]	119	119	[2]
AC Taber	CPS red	99	cd	100	100	[5]	74	b	100	100	[5]	100	100	[10]
Snowwhite475	CPS white	100	c	101	95	[3]	74	b	100	100	[4]	101	98	[7]
AC Andrew *	CWSWS	115	a	116	116	[1]	91	a	124	124	[1]	120	120	[2]
AC Barrie	CWRS	93	d	94	88	[5]	71	b	97	86	[5]	95	87	[10]
LSD (P=.05) =		4.83				11.03								
CV value (%) =		3.15				9.04								
Varieties not tested in 2007 (2002-2006)												Last Year Tested		
AC Crystal	CPS red			100	[4]				96	[5]	(2006)	98	[9]	
AC Foremost	CPS red			105	[4]				100	[4]	(2005)	102	[8]	
Snowwhite476	CPS white			101	[2]				107	[2]	(2006)	104	[4]	
Amazon	CWES			85	[4]				86	[5]	(2006)	86	[9]	
CDC Rama	CWES			94	[2]				96	[3]	(2006)	95	[5]	



CPS / CWSWS / CWES Wheat							Variety Descriptions										
B.C. Peace Averages 2003-2007							Data from Alberta Agdex 100/32										
Variety	Type	Maturity				Resistance to:						Tolerance to:				Distributor	
		in days	Height	Bushel	Kernel	Lodging	Shatter	Loose	Smut	Common	Bunt	Root Rot	Leaf	Spot	Sprouting		FHB
		+/- check	cm	lbs/bu	Protein %												
■ 5700PR	CPS red	-1	69	64	0 [10]	EX	G	S	R	I	P	P	VP	AgPro / Viterra/Proven			
■ 5701PR	CPS red	-1	70	63	0 [10]	G	G	I	S	I	P	P	VP	AgPro / Viterra/Proven			
■ 5702PR *	CPS red	-4	80	63	-1 [2]	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	Viterra/Proven			
■ AC Taber	CPS red	0	68	63	0 [10]	G	G	S	R	I	F	P	VP	SeCan			
■ Snowwhite475	CPS white	-6	72	63	0 [8]	XX	XX	R	R	XX	P	XX	VP	FarmPure Seeds			
■ AC Andrew *	CWSWS	-1	77	63	-1 [2]	XX	XX	S	I	XX	XX	F	XX	SeCan			
■ AC Barrie	CWRS	-5	78	64	2 [10]	G	G	R	R	I	P	G	F	SeCan			
Varieties not tested in 2006 (Averages 2002-2005)																	
■ AC Crystal	CPS red	0	68	63	0.1 [8]	G	G	I	R	S	F	P	VP	SeCan			
■ AC Foremost	CPS red	-1	66	63	-0.1 [8]	EX	G	R	R	I	P	F	VP	SeCan			
■ Snowwhite476	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			

* first year tested, very limited data available

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

AC Taber - check variety

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

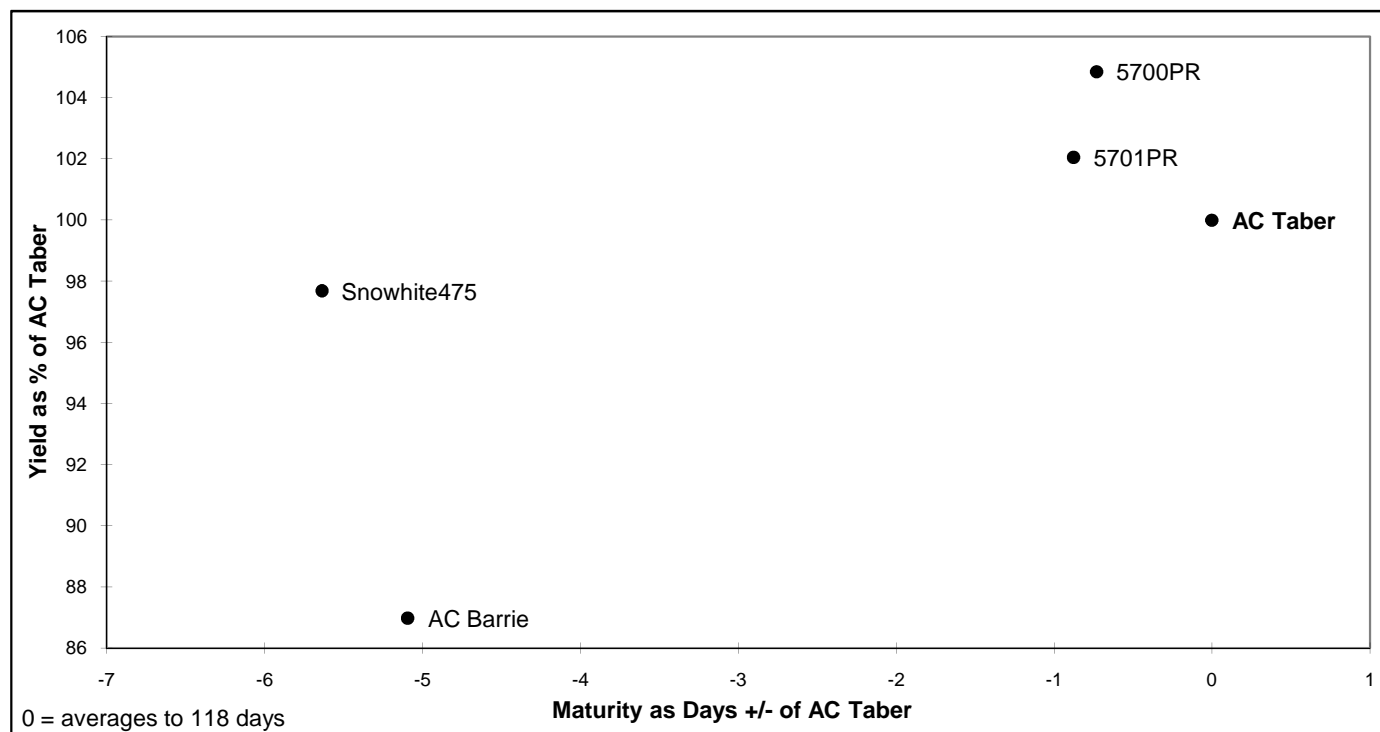
Average protein for **AC Taber** is 12%

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

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

XX = insufficient data

CPS / CWSWS Wheat Regional Variety Performance 2003-2007



Barley

Six Row Barley

Yield as % of AC Metcalfe

Variety	Type	Dawson Creek				Fort St. John				B.C. Peace			
		2007 Yield**		2004-2005		2007 Yield		2004-2007		2007	2004-2007		
		bus / acre	% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	bus / acre	% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	Avg. (%)	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	
AC Albright	feed			90	[2]	74	b	71	88	[4]	71	89	[6]
AC Lacombe	feed			97	[2]	98	ab	94	102	[4]	94	100	[6]
AC Metcalfe¹	2R malt			100	[2]	105	ab	100	100	[4]	100	100	[6]
<i>Alston</i> *	feed					94	ab	90	102	[2]	90	102	[2]
CDC Battleford	malt			104	[2]	95	ab	90	96	[4]	90	99	[6]
CDC Clyde	malt			110	[1]	94	ab	90	98	[3]	90	101	[4]
CDC YORKTON	malt			92	[1]	80	b	76	83	[2]	76	86	[3]
Harrington	2R malt			91	[2]	76	b	72	94	[4]	72	93	[6]
<i>Johnston</i> *	feed					100	ab	96	96	[1]	96	96	[1]
LEGACY	malt			97	[2]	83	b	79	91	[4]	79	93	[6]
<i>Stellar-ND</i> *	malt					75	b	71	78	[2]	71	78	[2]
Sundre	feed(smooth awn)			116	[1]	114	a	109	116	[3]	109	116	[4]
Tradition	malt			92	[2]	102	ab	97	96	[4]	97	95	[6]
Trochu	feed			99	[2]	87	ab	83	102	[4]	83	101	[6]
Vivar	feed (sd)			110	[1]	92	ab	87	99	[3]	87	102	[4]
LSD (P=.05) =						17.87							
CV value (%) =						13.59							
<u>Varieties not tested in 2007 (Averages 2004-2006)</u>												<u>Last Year Tested</u>	
Kasota	feed(sd)			86	[2]				95	3	(2006)	91	[5]
Lacey	malt(white)			88	[1]				100	2	(2006)	96	[3]
Manny	feed			102	[2]				109	3	(2006)	106	[5]
<i>Tyto</i> *	feed (hullless)								58	1	(2006)	58	[1]

Two Row Barley

Yield as % of AC Metcalfe

Variety	Type	Dawson Creek					Fort St. John				B.C. Peace				
		2007 Yield		2003-2007			2007 Yield		2004-2007		2007	2003-2007			
		bus / acre	% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.		bus / acre	% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.		Avg. (%)	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	
AC Metcalfe ¹	malt	120	b	100	100	[4]	101	a	100	100	[4]	100	100	[8]	
CDC Coalition *	feed	122	ab	102	102	[1]	106	a	105	105	[1]	103	103	[2]	
CDC Copeland	malt	116	b	97	96	[4]	99	a	98	95	[4]	97	95	[8]	
CDC Cowboy	forage	124	ab	103	97	[2]	99	a	98	93	[3]	101	95	[5]	
CDC Helgason	feed	123	ab	103	101	[4]	101	a	100	100	[4]	101	100	[8]	
CDC Mindon *	feed	121	ab	101	101	[1]	100	a	99	99	[1]	100	100	[2]	
CDC Trey	feed	127	ab	106	99	[3]	98	a	96	93	[4]	101	96	[7]	
Champion	feed	132	ab	110	110	[1]	107	a	105	106	[2]	108	107	[3]	
CONLON	malt	117	b	97	98	[2]	85	a	84	83	[3]	91	89	[5]	
Formosa	malt	121	ab	101	101	[1]	81	a	80	84	[2]	91	90	[3]	
Harrington	malt	118	b	98	94	[4]	93	a	91	92	[4]	95	93	[8]	
McLeod	feed	123	ab	102	102	[4]	84	a	83	93	[4]	93	97	[8]	
Millhouse	food (hullless)	72	c	75	75	[1]	61	b	75	71	[2]	75	72	[3]	
Newdale	malt	123	ab	102	100	[2]	108	a	107	104	[2]	105	102	[4]	
Ponoka	feed	133	ab	111	114	[4]	109	a	108	109	[4]	109	111	[8]	
Seebe	feed	131	ab	110	105	[4]	97	a	96	99	[4]	103	102	[8]	
XENA	feed	153	a	127	109	[4]	99	a	98	105	[4]	113	107	[8]	
LSD (P=.05) =		18.13					16.30								
CV value (%) =		10.37					11.98								
Varieties not tested in 2007 (Averages 2004-2006)															
Last Year Tested															
Calder	malt	103					[2]		97		[3]		(2006)	100	[5]

¹AC Metcalfe (2R malt) is the new barley check

(sd) semi-dwarf type

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

AC Metcalfe - check variety

* first year tested, very limited data available

**no 6 row yield data available for Dawson Creek

Feed Barley										Variety Descriptions									
Variety	Type	B.C. Peace Averages						Alberta Agdex 100/32 info										Distributor	
		2004-2007				0-9 scale (0=nil)**		Resistance to											
		Days to	Bushel	Kernel	Protein %	Scald	Net	Blotch	Lodging	Loose Smut	False Smut	Root Rot	Scald	FHB	Tolerance				
		Maturity +/- check	Height cm	Weight lbs/bu												+			
Eligible for General Purpose Grades Only																			
AC Albright	6 row	-5	77	51	-1 [5]	1.8	1.5			S	S	S	S			SeCan			
■ AC Lacombe	6 row	-1	70	49	-2 [5]	1.6	1.7	G	S	R	S	I	VP			SeCan			
■ Alston *	6 row	-3	71	50	-2 [3]	XX	XX	G	S	R	I	S	P			Viterra/Proven			
■ CDC Coalition *	2 row	1	74	56	0 [2]	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			Canterra			
■ CDC Helgason	2 row	-1	72	54	0 [7]	2.0	1.5	G	R	R	I	S	P			SeCan			
■ CDC Mindon *	2 row	0	85	56	0 [2]	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			SeCan			
■ CDC Trey	2 row	-1	73	55	0 [5]	3.1	1.4	G	I	R	R	I	F			FarmPure Seeds			
■ Champion	2 row	1	77	55	0 [3]	XX	XX	G	S	R	I	S	G			Viterra/Proven			
■ McLeod	2 row	3	63	54	1 [7]	3.1	1.7	G	S	R	I	S	P			Viterra/Proven			
■ Ponoka	2 row	2	72	55	-1 [7]	1.3	1.0	G	R	R	I	I	F			SeCan			
Seebe	2 row	4	79	55	1 [7]	0.8	1.3	G	S	R	S	R	G			SeCan			
■ Sundre	6 row	2	81	54	-2 [5]	1.5	2.8	G	S	I	S	R	P			Mastin Seeds, AB			
■ Trochu	6 row	-2	67	51	-2 [5]	2.0	1.1	G	S	R	R	I	P			SeCan			
■ XENA	2 row	1	70	54	0 [7]	2.1	1.5	G	S	I	R	S	G			Viterra/Proven			
Semi-dwarf varieties																			
■ Vivar	6 row	-2	65	52	-2 [5]	2.4	1.4	VG	I	R	R	I	VP			SeCan			
Hulless varieties																			
■ Millhouse	2 row (food)	0	82	61	2 [3]	XX	XX	F	S	I	I	S	G			FarmPure Seeds			
Forage varieties																			
■ CDC Cowboy	2 row	2	97	55	0 [5]	2.4	1.3	G	S	R	XX	S	G			SeCan			
Johnston *	6 row	0	86	54	-3 [2]	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			SeCan			
Varieties not tested in 2007 (Averages 2004-2006)																			
■ Kasota	6 row	-1	57	53	-1 [3]	1.6	2.3	EX	S	R	I	R	VP			SeCan			
■ Manny	6 row	0	74	50	-2 [3]	1.0	2.5	G	I	R	S	R	P			SeCan			
■ Tyto *	6 row	0		58	2 [1]	XX	XX	EX	S	R	I	I	P			Progressive Seeds			

Malt Barley										Variety Descriptions										
B.C. Peace Averages										Alberta Agdex 100/32 info										
2004-2007										0-9 scale (0=nil)**		Resistance to								Distributor
Variety	Type	Days to	Bushel	Kernel	Protein %	Scald	Net	Blotch	Lodging	Loose	Smut	False	Smut	Root Rot	Scald	FHB	Tolerance			
		Maturity	Height	Weight														check	cm	
■ AC Metcalfe ¹	2 row	0	70	54	0	[7]	2.0	1.8	F	R	I	I	S	F				SeCan		
■ CDC Battleford	6 row	-2	71	51	-1	[5]	2.4	1.3	G	S	R	R	S	VP				SeCan		
■ CDC Clyde	6 row	-4	70	52	-2	[5]	3.3	1.7	G	S	S	R	S	P				Viterra/Proven		
■ CDC Copeland	2 row	1	76	52	0	[7]	2.5	1.4	F	S	I	I	S	F				SeCan		
■ CDC YORKTON	6 row	-2	67	49	-2	[2]	1.8		G	S	R	R	S	P				Canterra		
■ CONLON	2 row	-3	77	55	1	[5]	3.9	2.8	G	XX	S	R	S	G				Seed Depot Corp.		
Formosa	2 row	-1	80	56	1	[3]	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				FarmPure Seeds		
Harrington	2 row	1	69	53	0	[7]	2.8	2.7	F	S	S	I	S	G				SeCan		
■ LEGACY	6 row	-2	69	51	-1	[7]	2.5	1.6	G	I	R	R	S	P				Busch Ag		
■ Newdale	2 row	-1	72	54	0	[3]	XX	XX	F	S	R	R	S	F				FarmPure Seeds		
■ Stellar-ND *	6 row	-4	78	49	-2	[3]	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				Busch Ag		
■ Tradition	6 row	-3	71	52	-1	[7]	3.0	1.2	G	S	R	R	S	VP				Busch Ag		
Varieties not tested in 2007 (Averages 2004-2006)																				
■ Calder	2 row	0	69	53	0	[3]	2.1	1.6	F	R	R	I	S	G				AAFC Brandon		
■ Lacey	6 row	-2	63	51	-1	[3]	2.4		G	I	R	R	S	VP				FarmPure / Viterra		

(sd) semi-dwarf variety

* first year tested, very limited data available

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

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

F = fair, P = poor, VP = very poor

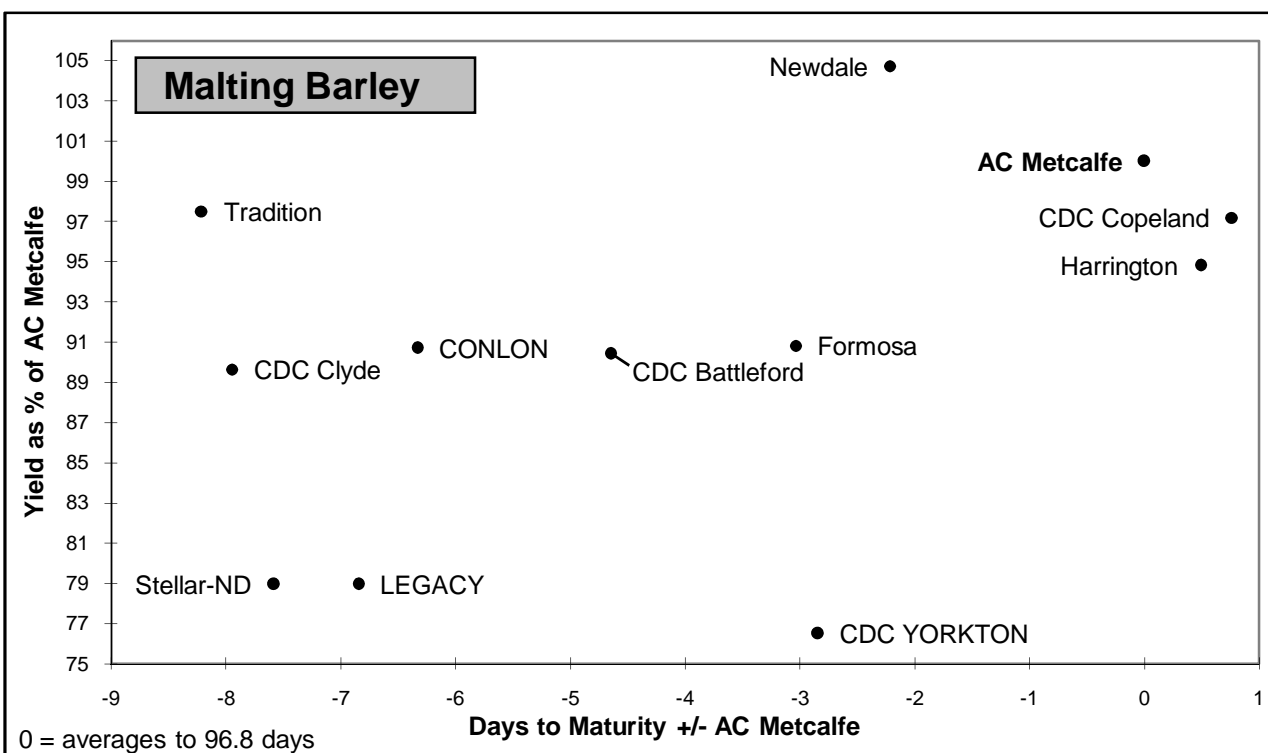
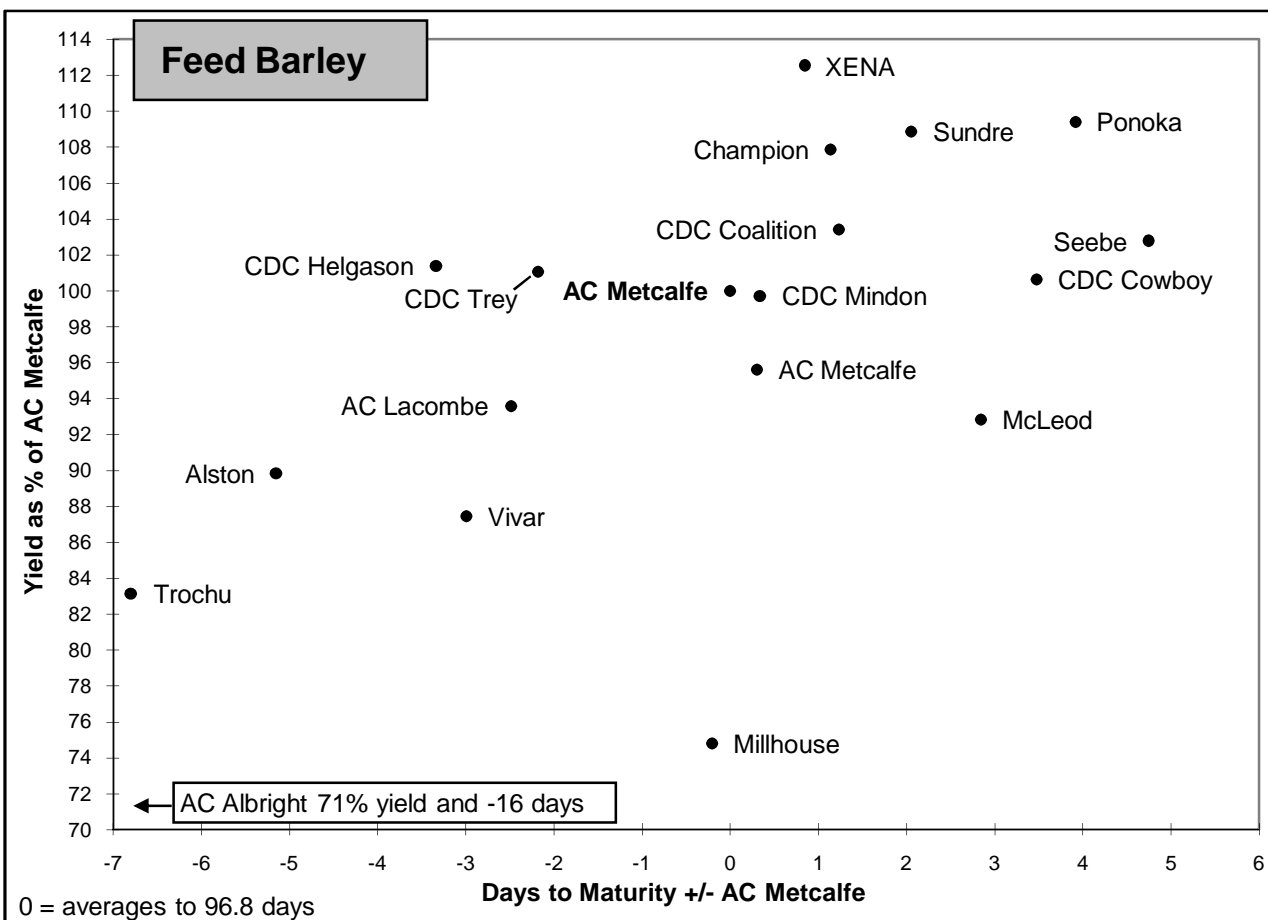
AC Metcalfe - check variety

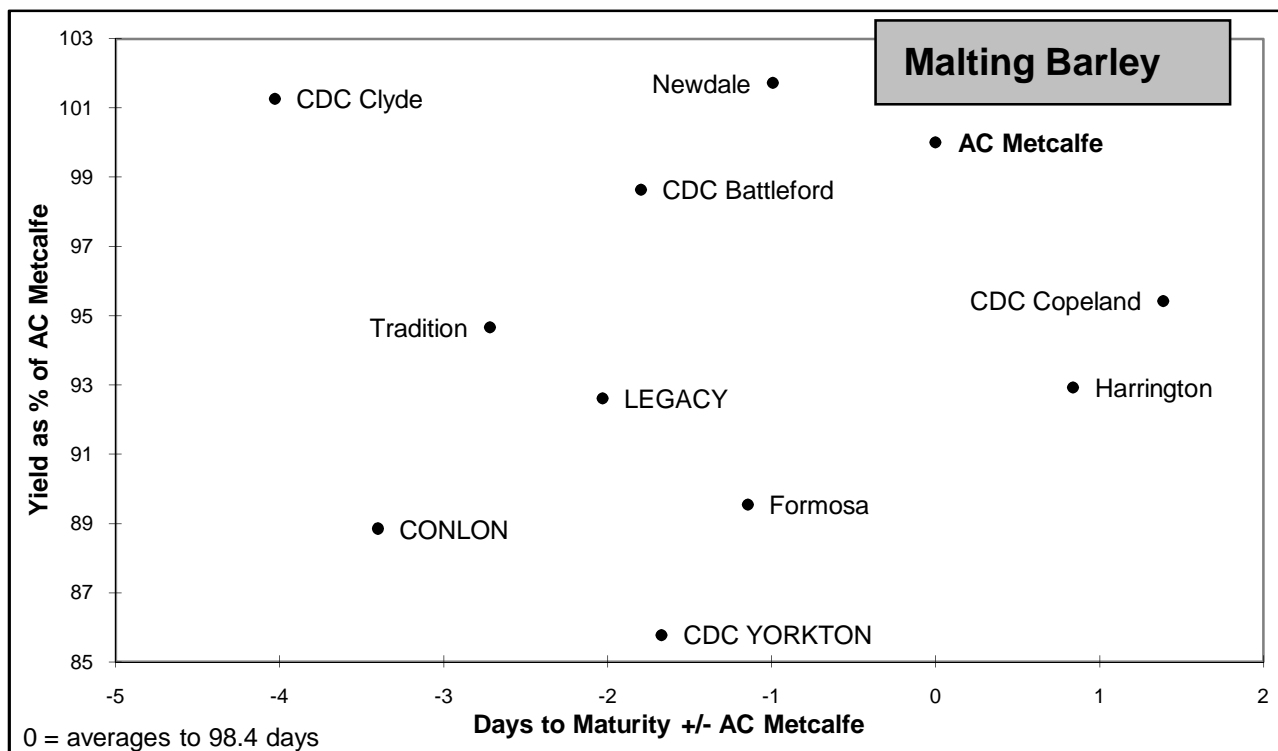
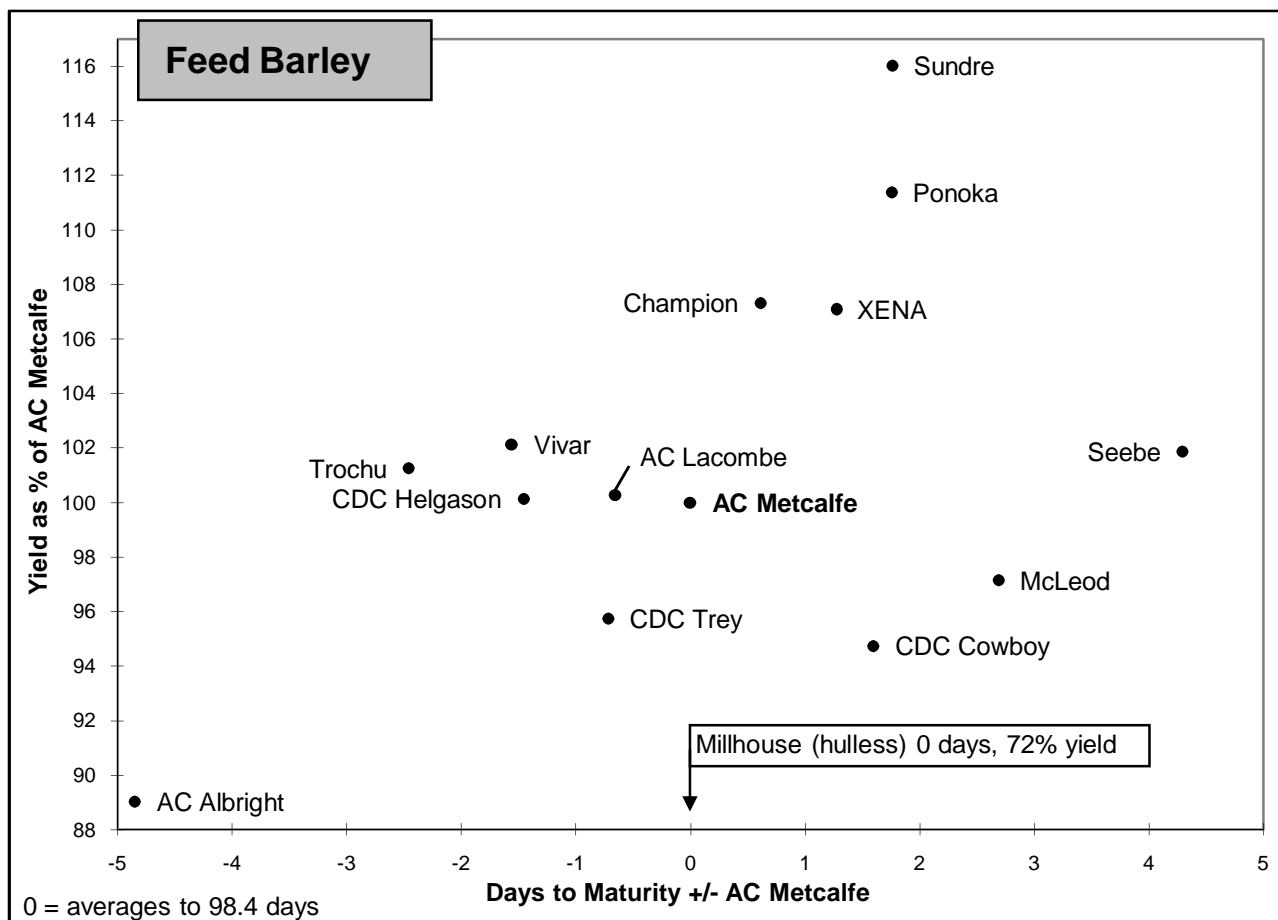
¹AC Metcalfe (2R Malt) is the new barley check.

R = Resistant I = Intermediate S = Susceptible

Average maturity for **AC Metcalfe** is 98.4 days.

Average Protein for **AC Metcalfe** is 13.3%





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		
		2007 Yield		2003-2007		2007 Yield		2003-2007		2007	2003-2007	
		bus / acre	% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	bus / acre	% of check	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.	Avg. (%)	Avg. (%)	Stn. Yrs.
7600M	white	172 ab	93	87	[4]	77 ab	93	95	[4]	93	91	[8]
AC Juniper	white	187 ab	101	91	[5]	88 ab	107	98	[5]	104	95	[10]
AC Morgan	white	198 ab	106	103	[5]	80 ab	97	105	[5]	102	104	[10]
AC Mustang	white	210 a	113	106	[5]	94 ab	114	110	[5]	113	108	[10]
Cascade	yellow	186 ab	100	100	[5]	83 ab	100	100	[5]	100	100	[10]
CDC Baler (forage oat)	white	182 ab	98	91	[5]	95 ab	115	108	[5]	107	99	[10]
<i>CDC Charger *</i>		165 ab	89	89	[1]	86 ab	104	104	[1]	96	96	[2]
CDC Dancer	white	159 ab	85	91	[3]	86 ab	104	98	[3]	95	95	[6]
CDC Orrin	white	207 a	111	106	[5]	98 a	119	109	[5]	115	108	[10]
<i>CDC ProFi *</i>		144 b	78	78	[1]	73 ab	88	88	[1]	83	83	[2]
CDC Weaver	white	173 ab	93	92	[3]	90 ab	109	103	[3]	101	98	[6]
Hi-Fi	white	153 ab	83	81	[2]	68 b	82	82	[2]	82	82	[4]
Jordan (AC Jordon)	white	207 a	111	99	[2]	97 ab	117	115	[2]	114	107	[4]
Leggett	white	183 ab	98	86	[4]	79 ab	95	92	[4]	97	89	[8]
Lu	yellow	197 ab	106	93	[5]	83 ab	101	97	[5]	103	95	[10]
Murphy (forage oat)	white	193 ab	104	92	[4]	87 ab	106	106	[4]	105	99	[8]
<i>OT 2040 *</i>		173 ab	93	93	[1]	78 ab	94	94	[1]	94	94	[2]
SW Betania	white	175 ab	94	92	[3]	81 ab	99	98	[3]	96	95	[6]
<i>Triactor *</i>		211 a	114	114	[1]	88 ab	107	107	[1]	110	110	[2]
LSD (P=.05) =		33.47				16.04						
CV value (%) =		12.89				13.38						
<u>Varieties not tested in 2007 (Averages 2003-2006)</u>												
<i>CANMORE *</i>	white			79	[1]			90	[1]	(2006)	84	[2]
CDC Sol-Fi	white			80	[2]			86	[2]	(2006)	83	[4]
Furlong	tan			84	[3]			95	[3]	(2006)	90	[6]
Ronald	yellow			89	[3]			102	[3]	(2006)	95	[6]

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

Average maturity for **Cascade** is 104 days.

Oats					Variety Descriptions		
Variety	Type	BC Peace Avg. (2003-2007)			Resistance to:		Distributor
		Maturity as days +/- check	Height cm	Bushel Weight lbs/bu	Lodging	Smuts	
■ 7600M	milling	1	81	43	F	R	Viterra/Proven
■ AC Juniper	milling	-1	77	41	VG	I	Viterra/Proven
AC Morgan	milling / feed	3	78	42	VG	R	SeCan
AC Mustang	feed / forage	1	83	43	G	I	Viterra/Proven
Cascade	feed	0	85	42	G	S	SeCan
CDC Baler	forage	6	88	40	XX	S	FarmPure Seeds
CDC Charger *	milling	3	76	43	XX	XX	FarmPure Seeds
■ CDC Dancer	milling	0	65	42	G	R	FarmPure Seeds
■ CDC Orrin	milling	3	80	43	G	R	FarmPure Seeds
CDC ProFi *		2	71	39	XX	XX	FarmPure Seeds / U of S
■ CDC Weaver	milling	5	75	41	F	R	FarmPure Seeds
■ Hi Fi	milling	2	63	41	XX	XX	Seed Depot
■ Jordan (AC Jordon)	milling / feed	5	70	41	G	R	SeCan
■ Leggett	milling	3	73	41	G	R	FarmPure Seeds
Lu	feed	-2	74	41	G	R	SeCan
■ Murphy	forage	3	95	40	XX	S	SeCan
■ OT 2040 *		7	89	40	XX	XX	AAFC, Winnipeg
■ SW Betania	milling	0	71	41	G	R	Agricore United
■ Triactor *	feed	3	76	40	XX	XX	Canterra Seeds
Varieties not tested in 2007 (Averages 2003-2006)							
■ CANMORE *	milling	2	46	41	XX	XX	Semican Atlantic
■ CDC Sol-Fi	milling	0	81	39	F	R	Viterra/Proven
■ Furlong	milling / feed	1	80	40	G	R	Canterra/Cargill
■ Ronald	milling	1	67	43	VG	R	SeCan

Cascade - check variety

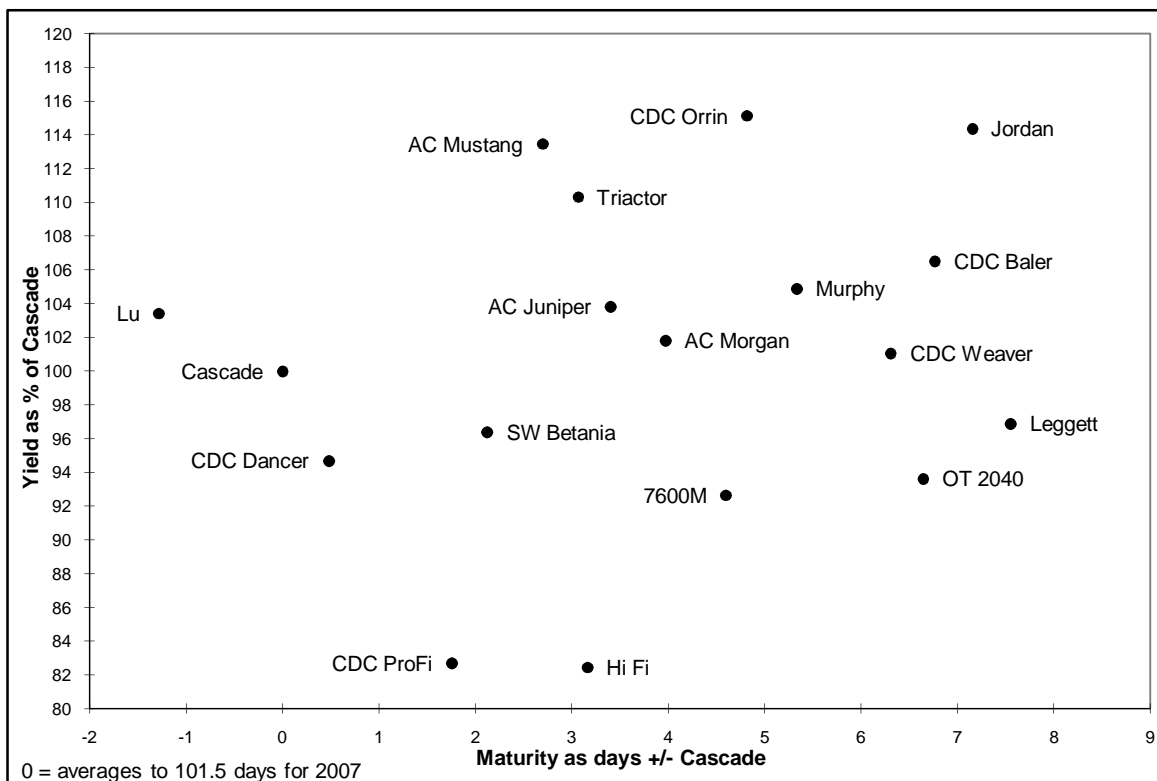
■ Protected by Plant Breeders' Rights
XX = insufficient data

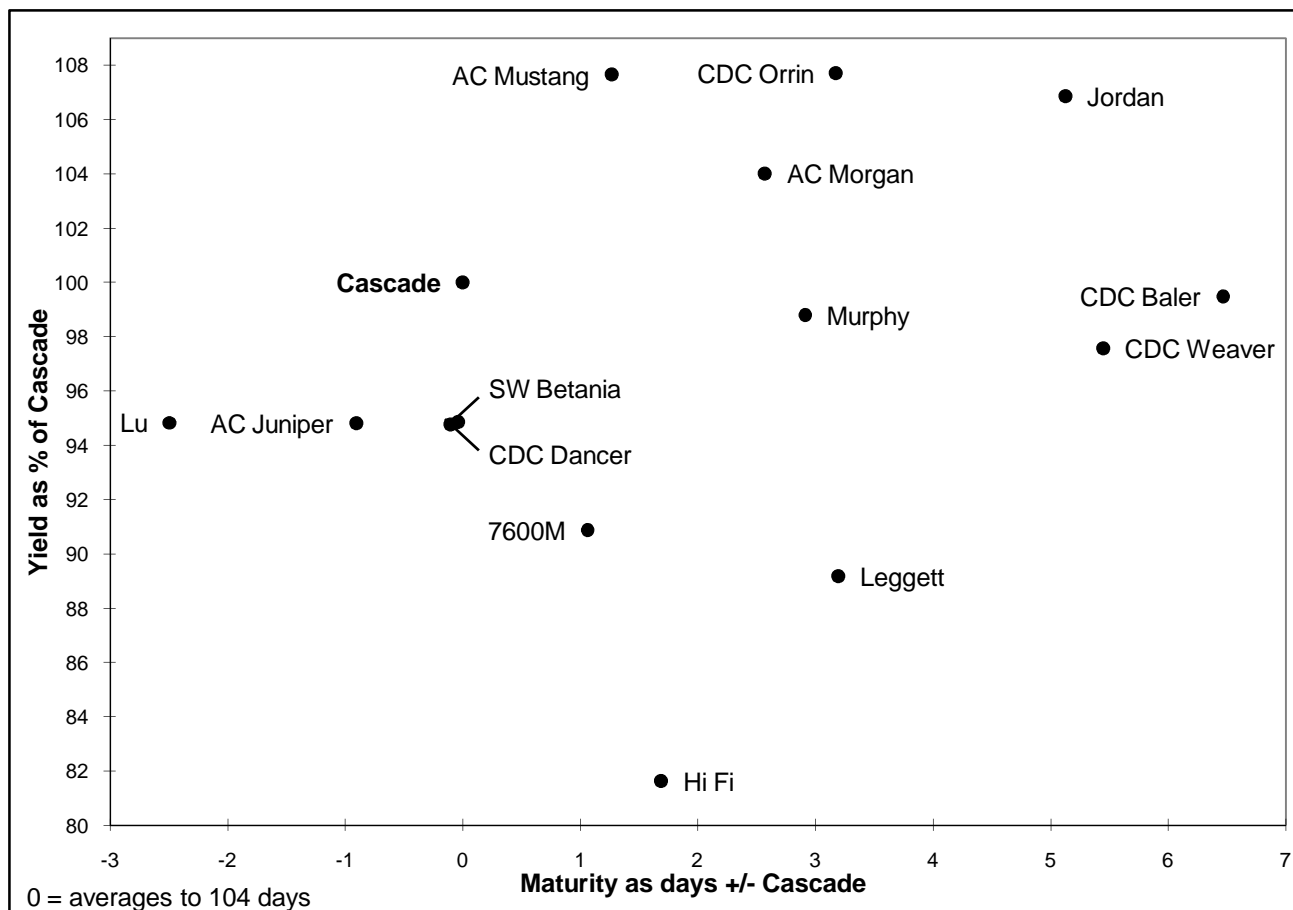
EX = excellent, VG = very good, G = good, F = fair, P = poor (susceptible)

S = Susceptible I = Intermediate R = Resistant

* first year tested, very limited data available

Oats Regional Variety Performance 2007





Oats for Feed

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 cereale*). 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 are 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, especially its potential use as a high volume ethanol feedstock, that data is included in this report.

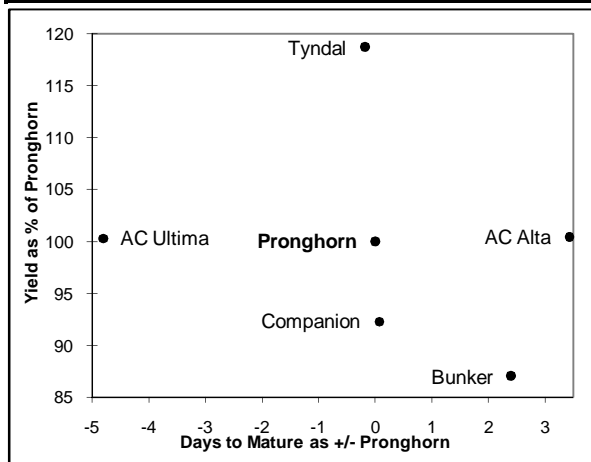
Spring Triticale		Yield as % of Pronghorn									
Variety	Dawson Creek				Fort St. John				B.C. Peace		
	2007 Yield		2003-2007		2007 Yield		2003-2007		2007	2003-2007	
	bus / acre	% of check	Avg. Stn. (%) Yrs.		bus / acre	% of check	Avg. Stn. (%) Yrs.		Avg. Stn. (%) Yrs.		
AC Alta	119 c	85	100 [4]		97 a	110	101 [4]		97	100	[8]
AC Ultima	148 a	106	109 [5]		77 d	88	92 [5]		97	100	[10]
Bunker	138 b	99	87 [2]		80 cd	91	88 [2]		95	87	[4]
Companion (forage type)	124 c	89	94 [4]		84 bcd	95	91 [4]		92	92	[8]
Pronghorn	140 ab	100	100 [5]		88 bc	100	100 [5]		100	100	[10]
Tyndal	145 ab	104	138 [2]		90 ab	103	99 [2]		103	119	[4]
LSD (P=.05) =		6.83			6.85						
CV value (%) =		3.34			5.29						

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

Pronghorn - check variety

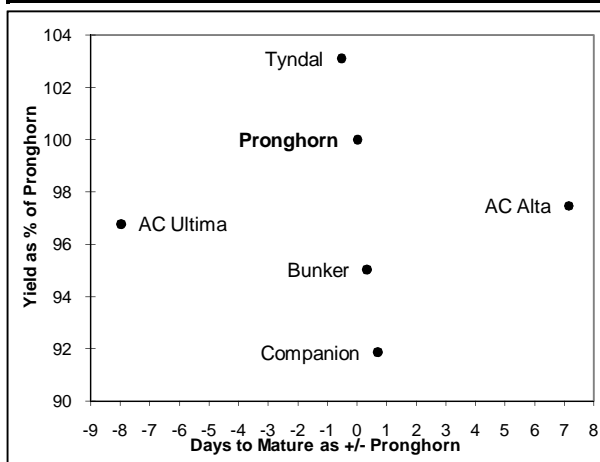
Spring Triticale		Variety Descriptions				
	Maturity as days +/- check	Height (cm)	Bushel Weight (lbs/bus)	TKW (g / 1000)	Distributor	
AC Alta	3	89	53	53	Progressive	
AC Ultima	-5	89	57	45	FarmPure Seeds	
Bunker	2	89	58	51	FarmPure Seeds	
Companion (forage type)	0	107	54	48	FarmPure Seeds	
Pronghorn	0	92	56	43	Progressive	
Tyndal	0	82	58	45	SeCan	

Regional Variety Performance 2003-2007



Average long-term maturity for **Pronghorn** is 124 days.

Regional Variety Performance 2007

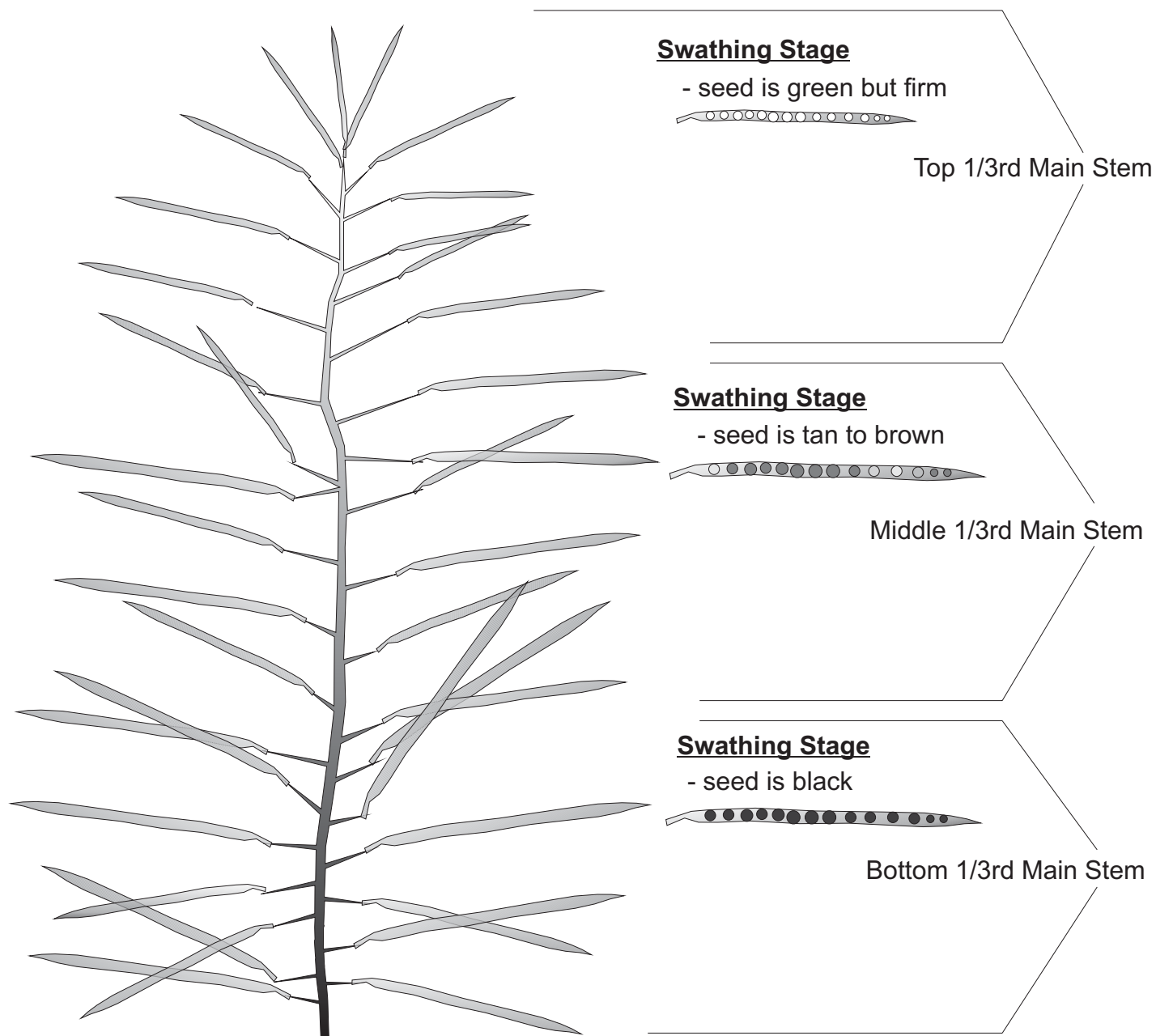


2007 days to maturity for **Pronghorn** is 125 days

Definition of Canola Maturity Used In This Report

Please check with the *Canola Council of Canada* for complete definition of “swathing maturity”. It is this “ready for swathing” time period that is used here to describe “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.



Argentine Canola		Yield as % of 45H21								
Variety	Type	Dawson Creek			Fort St. John			B.C. Peace		
		2007	2004-2007	Stn.	2007	2004-2007	Stn.	2007	2004-2007	Stn.
		% of check	Avg. (%)		% of check	Avg. (%)		Avg. (%)	Avg. (%)	
46A65	conventional	91	96	[7]	92	89	[10]	92	93	[17]
Peace	conventional	78	87	[3]	77	76	[4]	78	81	[7]
1818	Roundup Ready®	114	114	[1]	103	106	[2]	108	110	[3]
1896	Roundup Ready®	89	91	[3]	94	93	[4]	91	92	[7]
9551	Roundup Ready®	106	107	[2]	99	99	[3]	103	103	[5]
1759S	Roundup Ready®	90	90	[1]	94	97	[2]	92	94	[3]
1768S *	Roundup Ready®	94	94	[1]	111	111	[1]	103	103	[2]
1839V	Roundup Ready®	87	90	[2]	85	87	[3]	86	88	[5]
1847V *	Roundup Ready®	105	105	[1]	100	103	[2]	102	104	[3]
1852H	Roundup Ready®	95	95	[1]	92	98	[2]	93	96	[3]
2018 *	Roundup Ready®	99	99	[1]	94	94	[1]	96	96	[2]
32-75	Roundup Ready®	84	102	[2]	95	92	[3]	89	97	[5]
4362 RR *	Roundup Ready®	96	96	[1]	97	97	[1]	96	96	[2]
43A56	Roundup Ready®	75	87	[3]	82	86	[4]	79	86	[7]
43H57 *	Roundup Ready®	79	79	[1]	85	85	[1]	82	82	[2]
4414 RR *	Roundup Ready®	105	105	[1]	100	100	[1]	103	103	[2]
45H21	Roundup Ready®	100	100	[5]	100	100	[8]	100	100	[13]
45H24	Roundup Ready®	106	103	[3]	106	104	[4]	106	103	[7]
45H25	Roundup Ready®	99	99	[2]	101	99	[3]	100	99	[5]
45H26	Roundup Ready®	111	111	[1]	109	110	[2]	110	111	[3]
46P50	Roundup Ready®	127	127	[1]	114	118	[2]	121	122	[3]
71-45 RR	Roundup Ready®	97	107	[2]	119	111	[3]	108	109	[5]
83S01 RR *	Roundup Ready®	99	99	[1]	102	102	[1]	101	101	[2]
93H01 RR *	Roundup Ready®	105	105	[1]	108	108	[1]	107	107	[2]
997 RR	Roundup Ready®	96	96	[1]	98	92	[2]	97	94	[3]
Café	Roundup Ready®	89	89	[1]	95	91	[2]	92	90	[3]
LBD644RR	Roundup Ready®	86	98	[3]	95	91	[4]	90	94	[7]
Prairie 719RR	Roundup Ready®	89	89	[2]	87	87	[2]	88	88	[4]
Rugby *	Roundup Ready®	115	115	[1]	106	106	[1]	110	110	[2]
SP 621 RR	Roundup Ready®	90	90	[1]	102	102	[2]	96	96	[3]
SP Banner	Roundup Ready®	89	99	[3]	95	94	[4]	92	96	[7]
SP Desirable RR	Roundup Ready®	101	106	[2]	100	97	[3]	101	101	[5]
SP Favourable RR	Roundup Ready®	103	103	[1]	106	99	[2]	105	101	[3]
SW 3950	Roundup Ready®	87	91	[2]	97	88	[3]	92	89	[5]
SW 6802	Roundup Ready®	90	91	[3]	103	93	[4]	97	92	[7]
SW 9803	Roundup Ready®	98	109	[2]	95	97	[3]	96	103	[5]
v1035	Roundup Ready®	124	124	[1]	112	116	[2]	118	120	[3]
5020	LibertyLink®	106	113	[3]	105	105	[4]	106	109	[7]
5030	LibertyLink®	137	117	[3]	113	107	[4]	125	112	[7]
5070	LibertyLink®	124	117	[3]	114	111	[4]	119	114	[7]
9590	LibertyLink®	108	108	[1]	119	113	[2]	113	110	[3]
1143 *	LibertyLink®	105	105	[1]	105	105	[1]	105	105	[2]
5440 *	LibertyLink®	120	120	[1]	118	118	[1]	119	119	[2]
8440 *	LibertyLink®	103	103	[1]	110	110	[1]	106	106	[2]
1651 H *	Clearfield®	114	114	[1]	104	104	[1]	109	109	[2]
45H73	Clearfield®	97	97	[1]	96	100	[2]	96	98	[3]
45P70	Clearfield®	110	110	[1]	106	109	[2]	108	109	[3]
5843 CL	Clearfield®	91	91	[1]	94	94	[1]	92	92	[2]
71-20 CL	Clearfield®	88	91	[3]	94	93	[4]	91	92	[7]
71-30 CL *	Clearfield®	111	111	[1]	92	92	[1]	101	101	[2]
SP Force CL	Clearfield®	94	94	[1]	89	84	[2]	91	89	[3]

45H21 - check variety

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

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 LibertyLink® is a registered trademark of Bayer CropScience
 Clearfield® is a registered trademark of BASF

Note: **46A65** previous check
45H21 new check

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 2007 were as follows: DC = 12.12, 13.8, 6.31 FSJ = 11.07, 7.75, 7.37

Argentine Canola					Variety Descriptions		
Variety	Type	Herbicide Tolerance	B.C. Peace Avg.		Alberta Agdex	Canola Council of Canada	Distributor
			Days to Swathing ¹		100/32	Blackleg	
			as +/- check		Straw	Rating	
			2007	2004-2007	Strength		
					+ = better		
■ 46A65	OP	Conventional	2	3	0	R	Pioneer
■ Peace	OP	Conventional	-3	-5	0	MR	Viterra/Proven Seeds
■ 1818	OP	Roundup Ready®	5	4	0	R	Monsanto
1896	HYB	Roundup Ready®	1	1	0	R	Canterra
■ 9551	OP	Roundup Ready®	2	3		MR	Viterra/Proven Seeds
1759S	SYN	Roundup Ready®	1	2	0	MR	Canterra
1768S *	SYN	Roundup Ready®	2	2	0	MR	Canterra
■ 1839V	OP	Roundup Ready®	1	-1	0	MR	Canterra
1847V *	OP	Roundup Ready®	3	3			SW Seed Ltd
1852H	HYB	Roundup Ready®	1	2	0	R	SW Seed Ltd
2018 *	HYB	Roundup Ready®	3	3			Cargill Spec.
■ 32-75	OP	Roundup Ready®	1	1		R	Monsanto
4362 RR *	HYB	Roundup Ready®	0	0	0	MR	Brett-Young
■ 43A56	OP	Roundup Ready®	-2	-5	0	MR	Pioneer
43H57 *	HYB	Roundup Ready®	-2	-2	0	MR	Pioneer
4414 RR *	HYB	Roundup Ready®	3	3	0	R	Brett-Young
45H21	HYB	Roundup Ready®	0	0	0	R	Pioneer
45H24	HYB	Roundup Ready®	2	1	0	R	Pioneer
45H25	HYB	Roundup Ready®	-1	0	0	R	Pioneer
45H26	HYB	Roundup Ready®	-1	-2	0	R	Pioneer
46P50	HYB	Roundup Ready®	4	4	0	R	Viterra/Proven Seeds
71-45 RR	HYB	Roundup Ready®	2	3	0	MR	Monsanto
83S01 RR *	SYN	Roundup Ready®	2	2			FarmPure Seeds
93H01 RR *	HYB	Roundup Ready®	4	4			FarmPure Seeds
997 RR	OP	Roundup Ready®	2	1		R	Brett-Young
■ Café	OP	Roundup Ready®	-2	-4	0	R	SW Seed Ltd
LBD644RR	OP	Roundup Ready®	-2	0			Brett-Young
Prairie 719RR	OP	Roundup Ready®	3	1			Prairie Seeds Inc
■ Rugby *	OP	Roundup Ready®	3	3	0		SeCan
SP 621 RR	HYB	Roundup Ready®	-1	-1	0	MR	Viterra/Proven Seeds
■ SP Banner	OP	Roundup Ready®	-1	1	0	R	Viterra/Proven Seeds
SP Desirable RR	SYN	Roundup Ready®	-1	2	0	R	Viterra/Proven Seeds
SP Favourable RR	SYN	Roundup Ready®	2	2	0	MR	Viterra/Proven Seeds
SW 3950	HYB	Roundup Ready®	1	2	0	MR	SW Seed Ltd
SW 6802	SYN	Roundup Ready®	1	1	0	MR	SW Seed Ltd
SW 9803	HYB	Roundup Ready®	3	1			SW Seed Ltd
v1035	HYB	Roundup Ready®	2	2		R	Cargill Spec.
5020	HYB	LibertyLink®	0	0	0	R	Bayer
5030	HYB	LibertyLink®	2	2	1	R	Bayer
5070	HYB	LibertyLink®	1	3	0	R	Bayer
9590	HYB	LibertyLink®	1	1	0	R	Bayer
1143 *	HYB	LibertyLink®	1	1			Bayer
5440 *	HYB	LibertyLink®	3	3			Bayer
8440 *	HYB	LibertyLink®	1	1			Bayer
1651 H *	HYB	Clearfield®	3	3			Canterra
45H73	HYB	Clearfield®	-1	-1	0	R	Pioneer
45P70	HYB	Clearfield®	2	2	0	R	Viterra/Proven Seeds
5843 CL *	OP	Clearfield®	2	2			Brett-Young
71-20 CL	HYB	Clearfield®	-1	-1	0	R	Monsanto
71-30 CL *	HYB	Clearfield®	2	2			Monsanto
■ SP Force CL	OP	Clearfield®	4	2	0	R	Viterra/Proven Seeds

■ Protection by Plant Breeders' Rights

R = Resistant, MR = Moderately Resistant, MS = Moderately Susceptible

* caution, first year tested and/or very limited data.

OP = open pollinated, SYN = synthetic, HYB = hybrid

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LibertyLink® is a registered trademark of Bayer CropScience

Clearfield® is a registered trademark of BASF

¹Note that the "Days to swathing" data is a date as defined by the Canola Council of Canada's definition for swathing. (Complete maturity descriptions on page 21).

Average number of days to swathing¹ for **45H21** is 107.5 days.

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	
		2003-2006		2003-2006		2003-2006	
		Avg.	Stn.	Avg.	Stn.	Avg.	Stn.
		(%)	Yrs.	(%)	Yrs.	(%)	Yrs.
Varieties not tested in 2007 (Averages 2003-2006)						Last Year Tested	
5108	LibertyLink®	87	[2]	106	[3]	(2006)	97 [5]
225RR	Roundup Ready®	100	[3]	100	[4]	(2006)	100 [7]
292CL	Clearfield®	98	[1]	110	[2]	(2006)	104 [3]
45H72 *	Clearfield®		[2]	107	[3]	(2006)	106 [5]
74P00 LL *	LibertyLink®			116	[1]	(2006)	116 [1]
FortuneRR	Roundup Ready®	95	[3]	97	[4]	(2006)	96 [7]
LBD449RR	Roundup Ready®	90	[3]	90	[4]	(2006)	90 [7]
LBD612RR	Roundup Ready®	101	[2]	104	[3]	(2006)	102 [5]
Manor	Clearfield®	101	[1]	103	[2]	(2006)	102 [3]
Reaper	Roundup Ready®	102	[1]	89	[2]	(2006)	96 [3]
v1030	Roundup Ready®	112	[1]	110	[2]	(2006)	111 [3]
v1031	Roundup Ready®	111	[1]	108	[2]	(2006)	109 [3]

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

Argentine Canola			Variety Descriptions			
Variety	Type	Herbicide Tolerance	B.C.Peace Avg.	Data from Alberta		
			2003-2005	Agdex 100/32 **		
			Days to	Straw	Blackleg	Distributor
			Swathing +/- 45A65			
Varieties not tested in 2007 (Averages 2003-2006)						
5108	HYB	LibertyLink®	-5			Bayer
■ 225RR	OP	Roundup Ready®	1	1	MR	Monsanto
■ 292CL	OP	Clearfield®	3	0	R	Viterra/Proven Seeds
45H72	HYB	Clearfield®	0	0	R	Pioneer
■ 74P00 LL *	OP	LibertyLink®	5		MS	Bonis & Co Ltd.
FortuneRR	OP	Roundup Ready®	1	0	R	SeCan
LBD449RR	OP	Roundup Ready®	0	1	R	Brett-Young
LBD612RR	OP	Roundup Ready®	-1			Brett-Young
■ Manor	OP	Clearfield®	4	-1	MS	FarmPure Seeds
■ Reaper	OP	Roundup Ready®	0	0	R	FarmPure Seeds
v1030	HYB	Roundup Ready®	1	0	MR	Cargill Spec.
v1031	HYB	Roundup Ready®	0	0	MR	Cargill Spec.

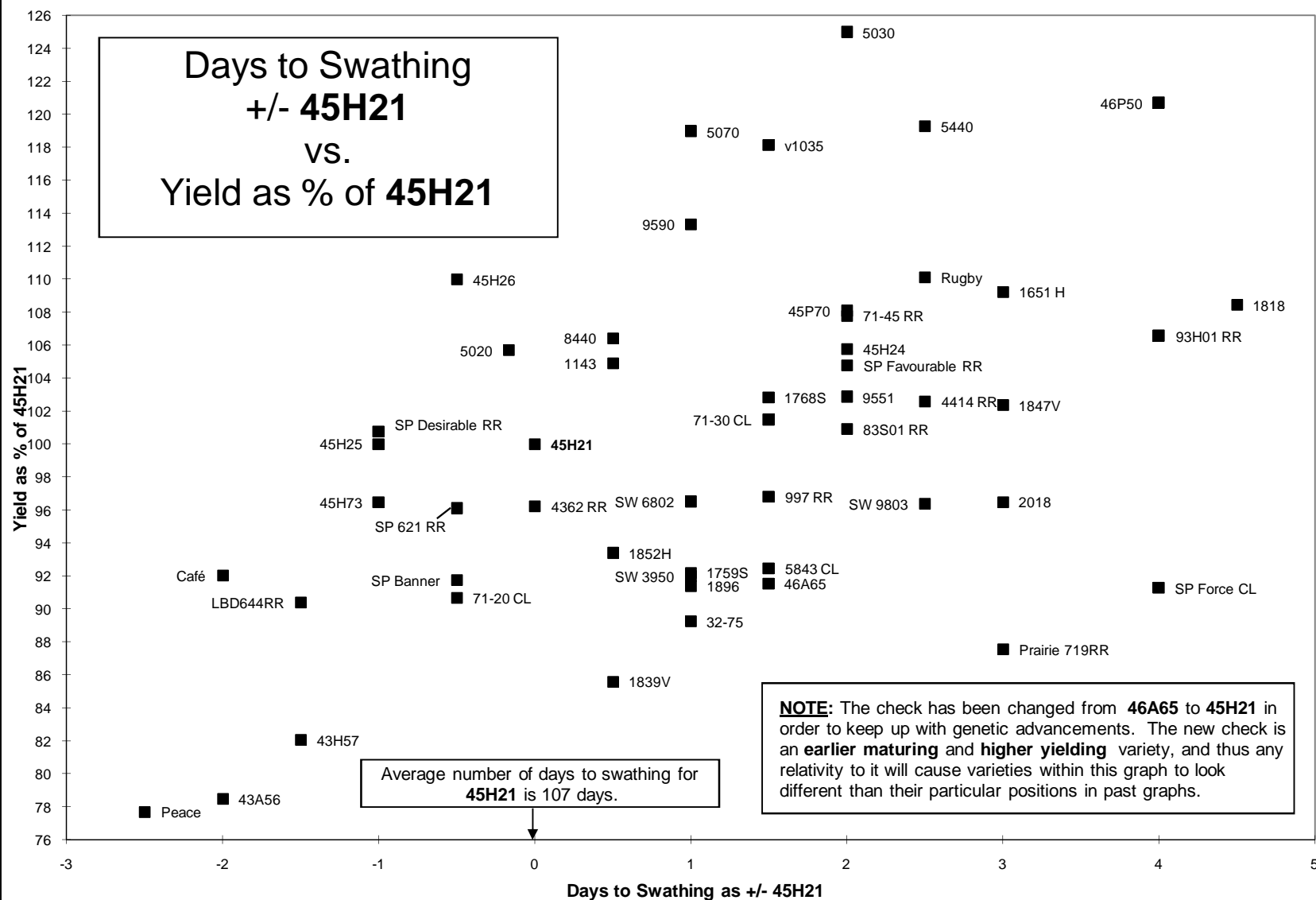
OP = open pollinated, SYN = synthetic, HYB = hybrid
 R = Resistant, MR = Moderately Resistant, MS = Moderately Susceptible

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**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

Argentine Canola Variety Performance 2007



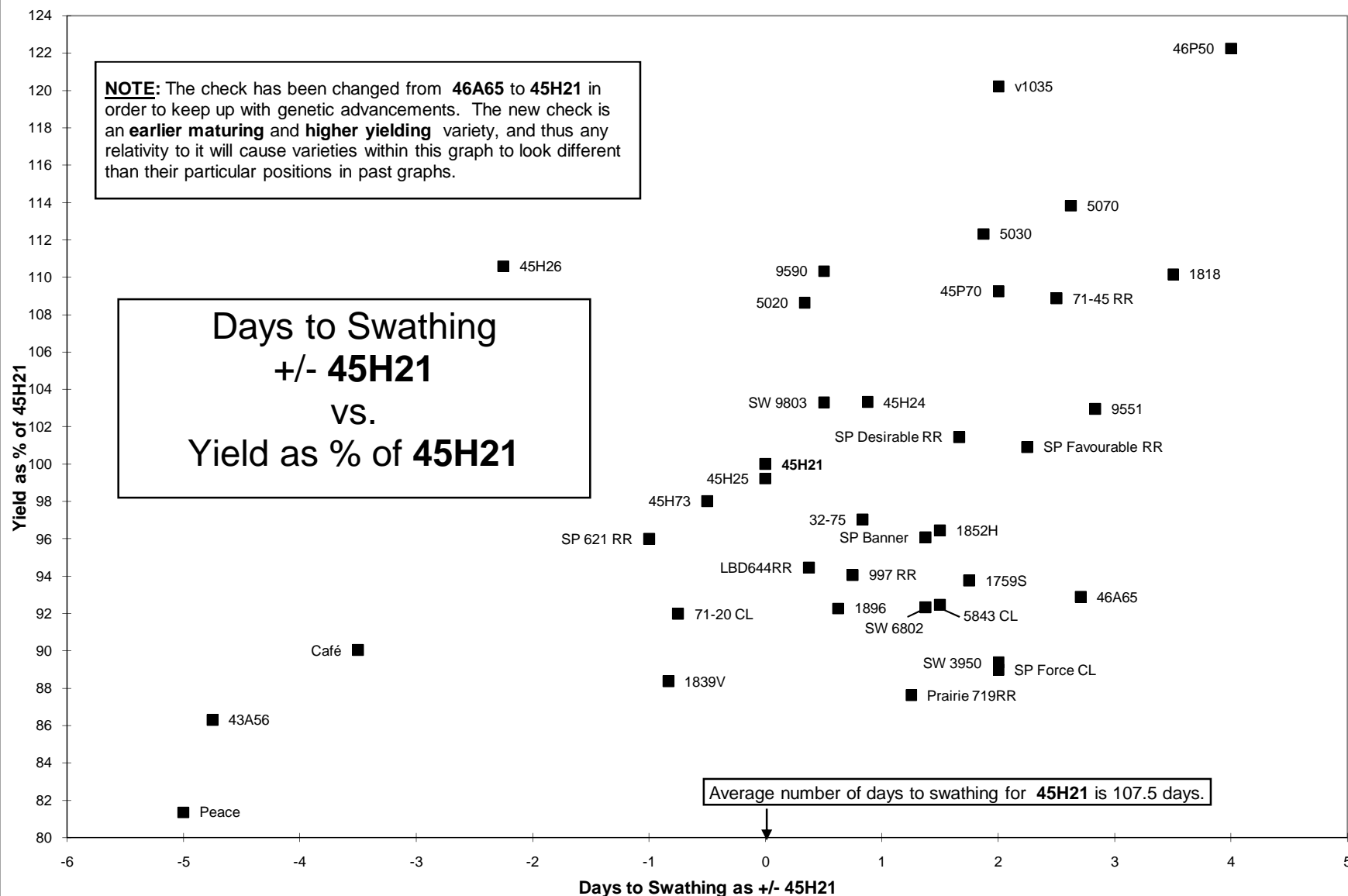
Argentine Canola

Variety Performance

2004-2007

NOTE: The check has been changed from **46A65** to **45H21** in order to keep up with genetic advancements. The new check is an **earlier maturing** and **higher yielding** variety, and thus any relativity to it will cause varieties within this graph to look different than their particular positions in past graphs.

Days to Swathing
+/- 45H21
vs.
Yield as % of 45H21



FIELD PEAS

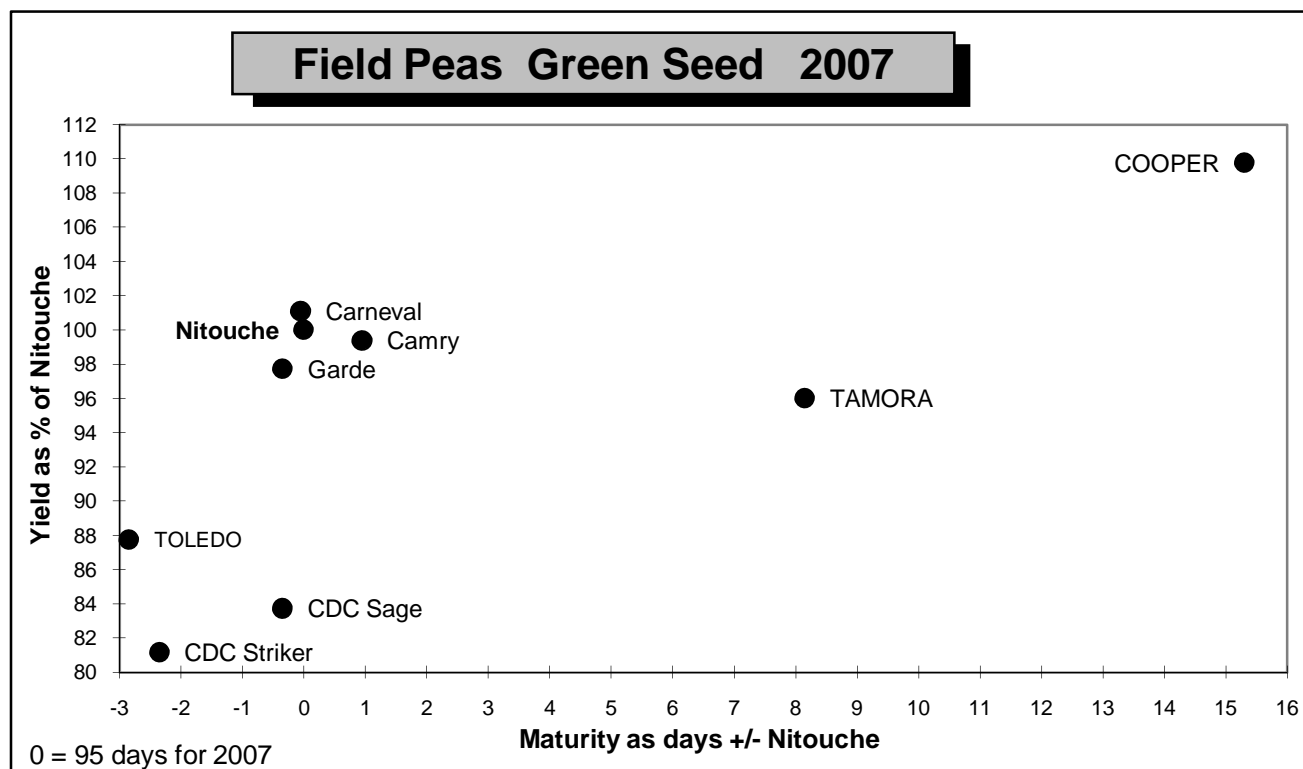
Field Pea (Green Seed)							Yield as % of Nitouche							
Variety	**Designated	Dawson Creek					Fort St. John				B.C. Peace			
	Powdery	2007 Yield		2002-2007			2007 Yield		2002-2007		2007		2002-2007	
	Mildew	bus /	% of	Avg.	Stn.	bus /	% of	Avg.	Stn.	Avg.	Avg.	Stn.		
	Resistant	acre	check	(%)	Yrs.	acre	check	(%)	Yrs.	(%)	(%)	Yrs.		
Camry	VG	85	a	103	106	[3]	53	ab	96	103	[3]	99	104	[6]
Carneval (yellow pea)	F	85	a	103	109	[5]	55	ab	99	109	[5]	101	109	[10]
CDC Sage	VG	64	c	78	80	[2]	49	ab	89	91	[2]	84	85	[4]
CDC Striker	P	68	bc	82	94	[4]	44	b	80	91	[4]	81	93	[8]
COOPER	VG	88	a	106	112	[3]	62	a	113	108	[3]	110	110	[6]
Garde (Fabia)		83	a	100	100	[2]	53	ab	95	101	[2]	98	101	[4]
Nitouche	P	83	a	100	100	[5]	55	ab	100	100	[5]	100	100	[10]
TAMORA *	VG	78	ab	95	95	[1]	54	ab	97	97	[1]	96	96	[2]
TOLEDO	P	76	ab	92	90	[5]	46	b	84	95	[5]	88	93	[10]
LSD (P=.05) =		9.10					8.99							
CV value (%) =		7.91					11.77							
Most recent varieties not tested in 2007 (Averages 2002-2005)													Last Year Tested	
Stratus	VG	121 [4]					94 [4] (2005)					108 [8]		

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 2007)

Nitouche - check variety



Field Pea (Yellow Seed)										Yield as % of Cutlass ***					
Variety	**Designated	Dawson Creek					Fort St. John				B.C. Peace				
	Powdery	2007 Yield			2003-2007		2007 Yield		2003-2007		2007	2003-2007			
	Mildew	bus /	% of	Avg.	Stn.	bus /	% of	Avg.	Stn.	Avg.	Avg.	Stn.			
	Resistant	acre	check	(%)	Yrs.	acre	check	(%)	Yrs.	(%)	(%)	Yrs.			
Agassiz *	VG	94	ab	111	111	[1]	57	a	85	85	[1]	98	98	[2]	
Canstar *	VG	75	c	89	89	[1]	57	a	85	85	[1]	87	87	[2]	
Carneval	F	83	abc	99	98	[4]	62	a	92	96	[4]	96	97	[8]	
CDC Bronco	VG	92	abc	109	107	[4]	62	a	92	94	[4]	101	101	[8]	
CDC Centennial *	VG	88	abc	105	105	[1]	63	a	93	93	[1]	99	99	[2]	
CDC Golden	VG	77	bc	91	92	[4]	55	a	81	92	[4]	86	92	[8]	
CDC Meadow	VG	87	abc	103	99	[2]	61	a	91	95	[2]	97	97	[4]	
Cutlass	VG	84	abc	100	100	[4]	67	a	100	100	[4]	100	100	[8]	
Eclipse	VG	88	abc	104	101	[4]	59	a	87	98	[4]	95	99	[8]	
Noble *	VG	78	bc	93	93	[1]	68	a	100	100	[1]	97	97	[2]	
Polstead *	VG	98	a	117	117	[1]	66	a	98	98	[1]	108	108	[2]	
Reward *	VG	90	abc	107	107	[1]	60	a	90	90	[1]	98	98	[2]	
SW Carousel	VG	82	bc	97	99	[3]	63	a	94	98	[3]	95	99	[6]	
SW CIRCUS	P	76	c	90	87	[4]	56	a	83	91	[4]	86	89	[8]	
SW Marquee	VG	78	bc	93	86	[2]	58	a	86	89	[2]	89	88	[4]	
SW MIDAS	VG	81	bc	96	96	[3]	61	a	90	95	[3]	93	96	[6]	
Thunderbird *	VG	92	abc	109	109	[1]	64	a	95	95	[1]	102	102	[2]	
Tudor	VG	80	bc	95	93	[3]	52	a	78	87	[3]	86	90	[6]	
LSD (P=.05) =		9.97						10.55							
CV value (%) =		8.36						12.2							
Varieties not tested in 2007 (Averages 2003-2005)										Last Year Tested					
Carrera	P				86			105			(2005) 95				
CDC Handel	VG				84			88			(2005) 86				
CDC Mozart	VG				92			100			(2005) 96				
DS-Admiral	VG				93			101			(2005) 97				
Miser	VG				93			99			(2005) 96				

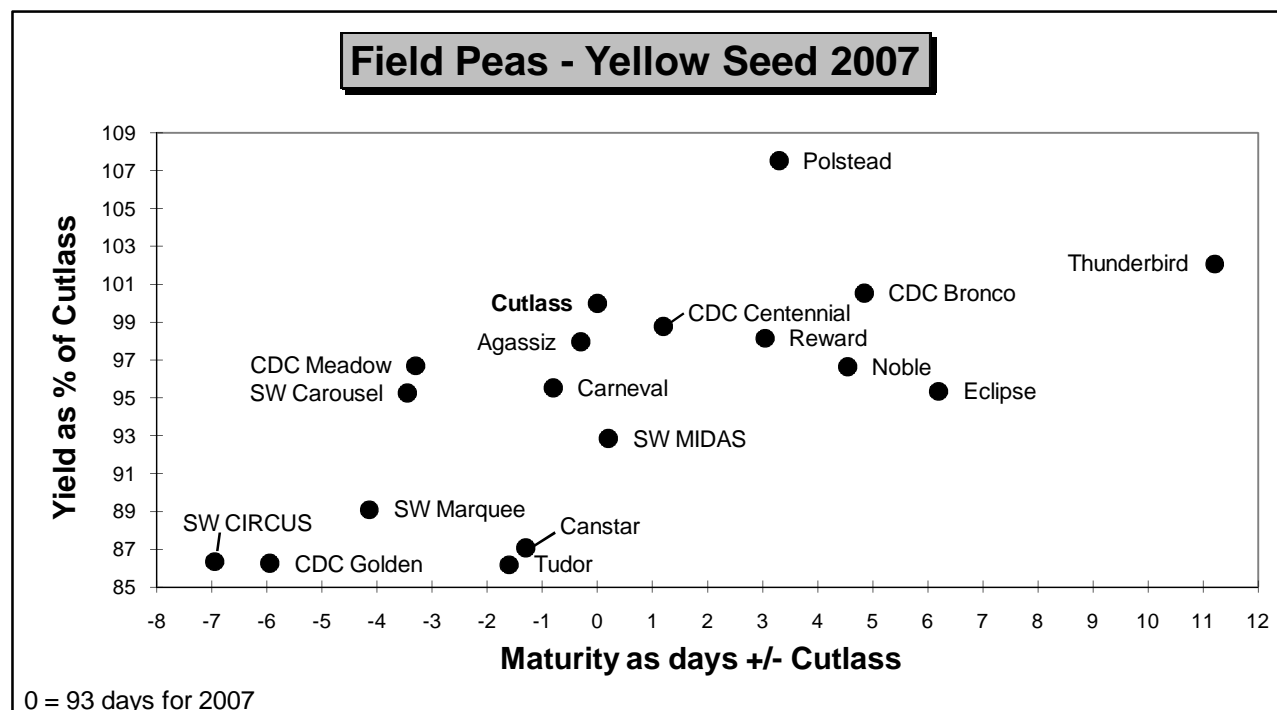
Means followed by the same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, LSD)

* first year tested, very limited data available.

**Powdery Mildew resistance: VG=Very Good, F=Fair, P=Poor (data: SEED MANITOBA 2007)

*** Cutlass is the new yellow pea check as of 2007

Cutlass - check variety



Field Peas

BC Peace Averages 2002-2007						
Variety	Maturity as days +/- check	Vine Length cm	Lodging 0-9**	1000 k grams	Powdery Mildew 0-9 scale**	Distributor
Yellow Seed						
■ Agassiz *	0	71	3	244		Canterra
■ Canstar *	-1	74	4	249		Can Seed Canada
■ Carneval	-2	76	2	240	3	FarmPure Seeds
CDC Bronco	3	70	3	246	0	Sask Pulse Growers
CDC Centennial *	1	58	7	274		Sask Pulse Growers
CDC Golden	-4	74	3	242	0	Sask Pulse Growers
CDC Meadow	-4	78	1	221		Sask Pulse Growers
Cutlass	0	75	4	256	0	Sask Pulse Growers
Eclipse	1	68	2	275	0	FarmPure Seeds
■ Noble *	5	76	3	251		FarmPure Seeds
■ Polstead *	3	60	4	280		FarmPure Seeds
■ Reward *	3	76	2	258		SeCan
■ SW Carousel	-3	73	3	273	2	FarmPure Seeds
■ SW CIRCUS	-9	70	2	254	5	SeCan
■ SW Marquee	-2	75	1	213	0	Viterra/Proven
■ SW MIDAS	-4	67	2	231	0	FarmPure Seeds
■ Thunderbird *	11	74	1	246		Canterra
■ Tudor	-1	73	2	295	0	FarmPure Seeds
Green Seed						
■ Camry	3	60	2	274	0	FarmPure Seeds
■ Carneval (y)	-1	79	1	240	3	FarmPure Seeds
CDC Sage	0	73	3	211	1	Canterra
CDC Striker	-1	76	2	247	6	Sask Pulse Growers
■ COOPER	10	79	1	319	0	Canterra
■ Garde (Fabia)	0	70	1	234	8	Bob Park, Lacombe
■ Nitouche	0	78	3	286	6	FarmPure Seeds
■ TAMORA *	8	73	3	278	2	FarmPure Seeds
■ TOLEDO	-2	72	2	293	4	Canterra
Varieties not tested in 2007 (Averages 2002-2005)						
■ Carrera	-6	55	2	289	6	Canseed
CDC Handel	-1		6	215	0	Sask Pulse Growers
CDC Mozart	-3		5	275	0	Sask Pulse Growers
■ DS-Admiral	-3	77	2	270	0	Agriprogress
■ Miser	-1		4	218	0	FarmPure Seeds
■ Stratus (g)	5	61	2	302	0	Canterra

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.

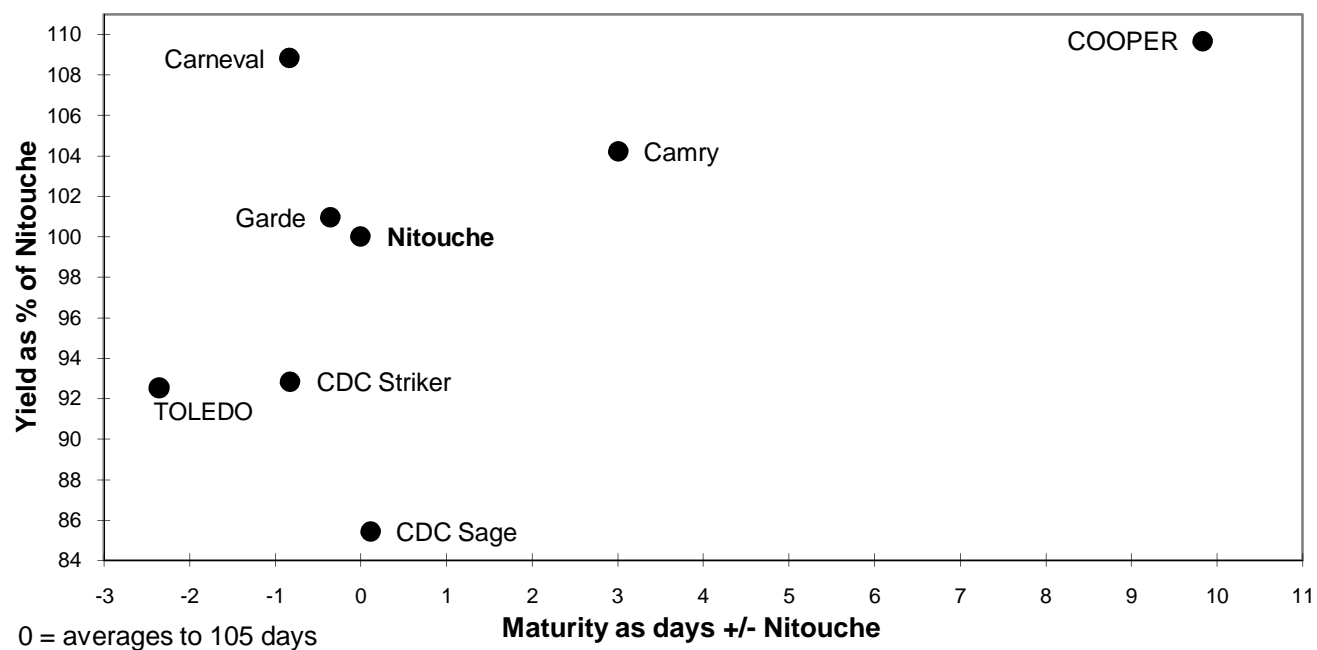
Average maturity for **Cutlass** is 105 days, & 105 days for **Nitouche**. (g) = green pea; (y) = yellow pea

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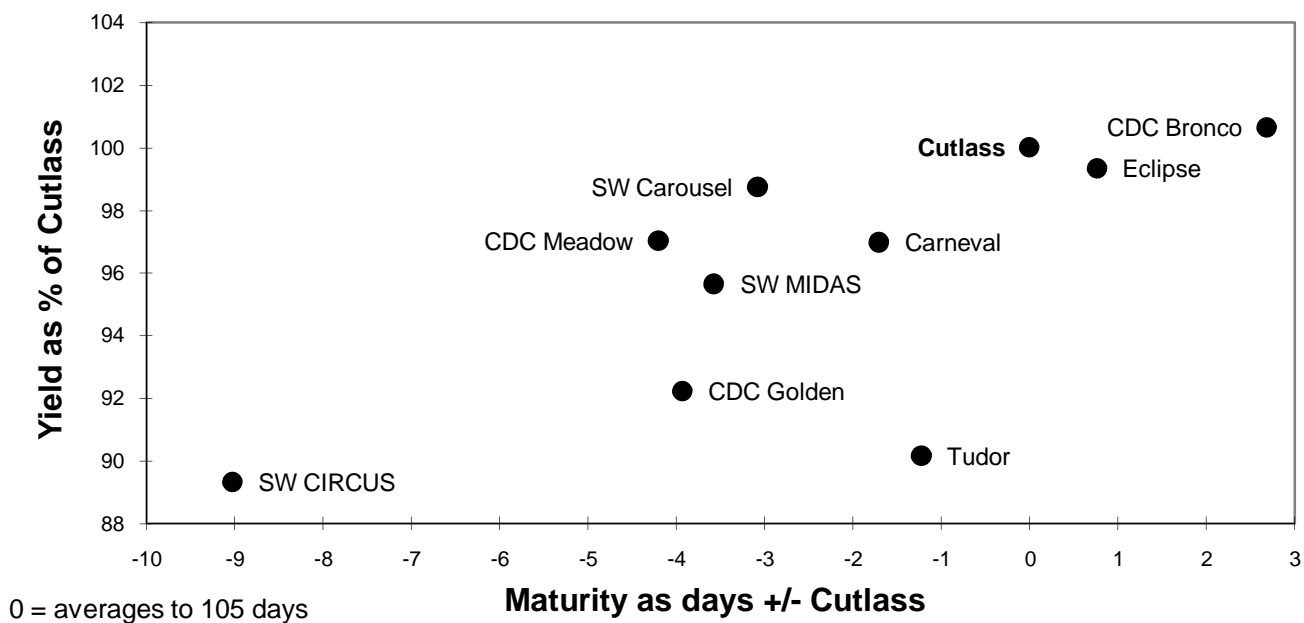
* first year tested, very limited data available

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

Field Peas Green Seed 2003-2007



Field Peas Yellow Seed 2003-2007



FLAX

Fields of flax have been successfully grown in our region for many years, however growing flax in the B.C. Peace River region is 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 maturing varieties as well as frost-tolerant lines that can be planted earlier than traditionally. For this reason this information is being provided here.

Flax		Yield as % of NorLin															
Variety		Dawson Creek				Fort St. John				B.C. Peace			Variety Descriptions				
		2007 Yield		2002-2007		2007 Yield		2002-2007		2007	2002-2007		Maturity Height				
		bus / acre	% of Check	Avg. stn (%) yrs		bus / acre	% of Check	Avg. stn (%) yrs		Avg. (%)	Avg. (%)	stn yrs	days +/- check	(cm)	Distributor		
■ CDC Bethune		36	ab	100	111 [4]	15 c	68	86 [4]		84	99	[8]	7	61	SeCan		
■ CDC Normandy		37	ab	103	102 [4]	22 a	98	105 [4]		101	104	[8]	0	60	SeCan		
■ CDC Sorrel		36	ab	99	104 [2]	17 bc	73	83 [2]		86	94	[4]	9	67	SeCan		
■ Flanders		37	ab	102	104 [2]	18 abc	81	92 [2]		91	98	[4]	9	59	SeCan		
■ Hanley		32	b	89	101 [3]	13 c	59	82 [3]		74	91	[6]	5	58	SeCan		
■ NorLin		36	ab	100	100 [4]	23 a	100	100 [4]		100	100	[8]	0	58	SeCan		
■ Prairie Grande *		41	a	115	115 [1]	21 ab	92	92 [1]		103	103	[2]	1	49	SeCan		
■ Prairie Thunder *		43	a	120	120 [1]	24 a	105	105 [1]		112	112	[2]	0	55	Canterra		
LSD (P=.05) =		5.85				3.90											
CV value (%) =		10.68				13.76								Average maturity for NorLin is 125 days.			
		Varieties not tested in 2007 (2002-2005)						Last Year Tested									
■ 1084						103					90	(2005)	97	[4]	12	66	Viterra
■ 2047						86					74	(2005)	80	[6]	10	63	Viterra
■ 2090						93					83	(2005)	88	[4]	7	63	Viterra
■ 2149 *						101					89	(2005)	95	[2]	9	70	Viterra
■ Macbeth						96					93	(2005)	94	[6]	7	61	Viterra
■ Taurus						101					88	(2003)	95	[4]	8	62	Performance

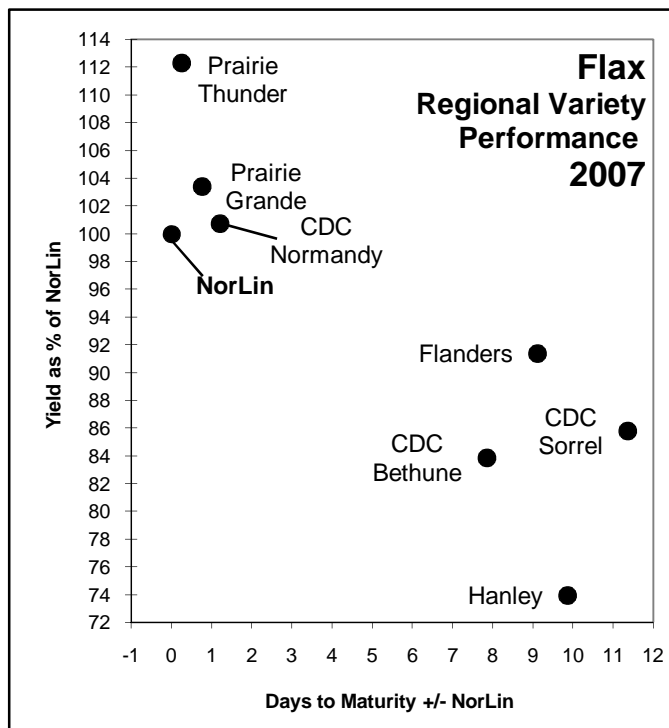
Means followed by the same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, LSD)

NorLin - check variety

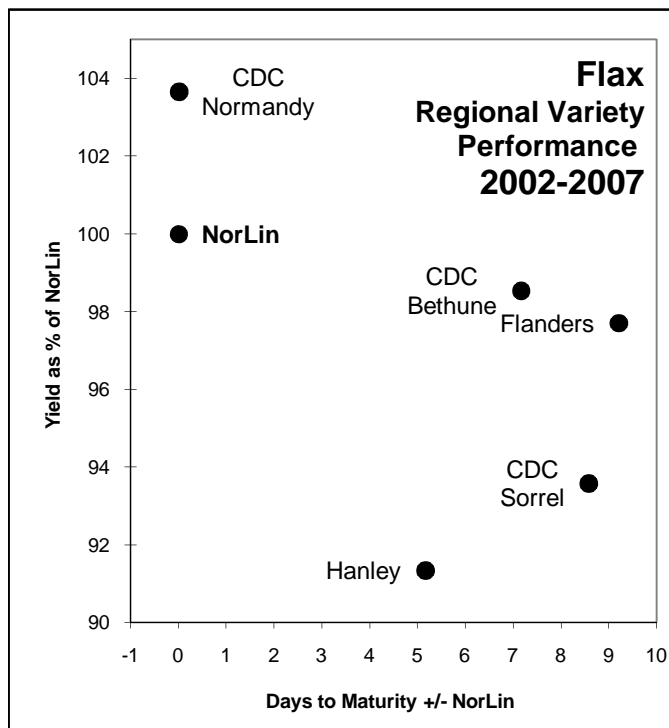
Note: No data included from 2004 & 2006 due to adverse harvest, drought, geese & deer damage.

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* first year tested, very limited data available



2007 maturity for **NorLin** is 121 days.



Average maturity for **NorLin** is 125 days.

Summary of 2007 Trials

(Data used directly for the production of this report)

Regional Variety Trials	Site	Varieties	Replicates	Plots	Source
Regional 2 Row Barley	DC	19	4	76	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional 6 Row Barley	DC	15	4	60	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional Oats	DC	20	4	80	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional CWRS Wheat (HRSW)	DC	22	4	88	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 Napus Canola #1	DC	22	4	88	Raymond Gadoua - Canola Council of Can.
Prairie-Wide Napus Canola #2	DC	22	4	88	Raymond Gadoua - Canola Council of Can.
BCGPA Napus Comparison	DC	14	4	56	BCGPA Research Department **
Regional Flax	DC	8	4	32	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional Green Field Pea	DC	9	4	36	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional Yellow Field Pea	DC	19	4	76	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional 2 Row Barley	FSJ	19	4	76	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional 6 Row Barley	FSJ	15	4	60	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional Oats	FSJ	20	4	80	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional CWRS Wheat (HRSW)	FSJ	22	4	88	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 Napus Canola #1	FSJ	22	4	88	Raymond Gadoua - Canola Council of Can.
Prairie-Wide Napus Canola #2	FSJ	22	4	88	Raymond Gadoua - Canola Council of Can.
BCGPA Napus Comparison	FSJ	14	4	56	BCGPA Research Department **
Regional Flax	FSJ	8	4	32	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional Green Field Pea	FSJ	9	4	36	Gayah Sieusahai - ARECA - Edmonton, AB *
Regional Yellow Field Pea	FSJ	19	4	76	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	Dr. Jim Helms - AAFCDL Lacombe
2-Row Western Co-op Barley	DC	36	3	108	Dr. Tom Zatorski - U of S Malt Barley Program
6-row Western Co-op Barley	DC	22	3	66	Dr. Mario Therrien - AAFC Brandon
Canola Council of Canada Napus NS1 Co-op	DC	21	4	84	Raymond Gadoua - Canola Council of Can.
Canola Council of Canada Napus NS2 Co-op	DC	22	4	88	Raymond Gadoua - Canola Council of Can.
Viterra Napus Herbicide Systems Trial	DC	15	4	60	Tim Ferguson - Viterra/Proven (Calgary)
AgCan Rapa Private Co-op	DC	11	4	44	Dr. Kevin Falk - AAFC - Saskatoon
AgCan Rapa Private Co-op	FSJ	11	4	44	Dr. Kevin Falk - AAFC - Saskatoon
AgCan Rapa Prelim Trial	DC	25	4	100	Dr. Kevin Falk - AAFC - Saskatoon
Early Wheat CBW-A2 (3m plots)	FSJ	42	2	84	Dr. Gavin Humphreys - AAFC Winnipeg
Parkland 'A' Co-op (3m plots)	FSJ	36	2	72	Dr. Gavin Humphreys - AAFC Winnipeg
Early Wheat PRF8 (3m plots)	FSJ	150	1	150	Dr. Gavin Humphreys - AAFC Winnipeg
Early Wheat PRDHME4 (3m plots)	FSJ	108	1	108	Dr. Gavin Humphreys - AAFC Winnipeg
Early Wheat PRF8M (3m plots)	FSJ	132	1	132	Dr. Gavin Humphreys - AAFC Winnipeg
Hard White Spring Wheat Co-op	DC	25	3	75	Dr. Ron DePauw - AAFC Saskatoon
Oat - Lacombe Project - Prelim C	DC	72	1	72	Dr. Jennifer Mitchell-Fetch - AAFC Winnipeg
Oat - Regional Advanced Oat Co-op (RAT)	DC	36	3	108	Dr. Jennifer Mitchell-Fetch - AAFC Winnipeg
Oat - Western Prairie Advanced Oat (WPAT)	DC	36	3	108	Dr. Jennifer Mitchell-Fetch - AAFC Winnipeg
FRONTIER SEEDS	DC	4	3	12	Dr. Conrad Wehrhahn - Vancouver, BC
Triticale T-Y51 Co-op	DC	30	3	90	Dr. Don Salmon - AAF Lacombe, AB
Triticale T-Y52 Co-op	FSJ	30	3	90	Dr. Don Salmon - AAF Lacombe, AB
Triticale T-S51 Co-op	DC	30	3	90	Dr. Don Salmon - AAF Lacombe, AB

...Varietal Development table continued next page

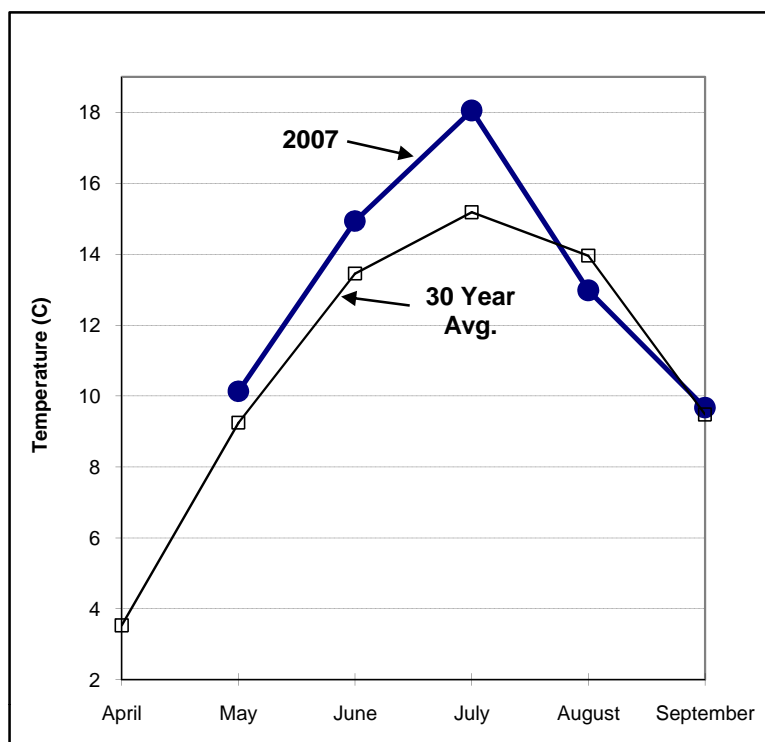
Varietal Development continued ...	Site	Varieties	Replicates	Plots	Source
Field Pea Co-op "A"	FSJ	28	3	84	Dr. Dengjin Bing - AAFC Lacombe
Field Pea Co-op "B"	FSJ	28	3	84	Dr. Dengjin Bing - AAFC Lacombe
Peace Region Field Pea (PYT28) Trial	FSJ	25	2	50	Dr. Dengjin Bing - AAFC Lacombe
Peace Region Field Pea (PYT29) Trial	FSJ	25	2	50	Dr. Dengjin Bing - AAFC Lacombe
Early Flax CFET A	DC	36	3	108	Dr. Scott Duguid - MRC Morden
Early Flax Prelim A	DC	36	3	108	Dr. Scott Duguid - MRC Morden
Peace Region Flax Project - LO70R-1	DC	163	2	326	Dr. Paul Dribnenki / Trevor Kloeck - AAF
Peace Region Flax Project - LO70R-2	DC	84	1	84	Dr. Paul Dribnenki / Trevor Kloeck - AAF
Peace Region Flax Project - LO70R-1	FSJ	163	2	326	Dr. Paul Dribnenki / Trevor Kloeck - AAF
Peace Region Flax Project - LO70R-2	FSJ	84	1	84	Dr. Paul Dribnenki / Trevor Kloeck - AAF
Parkland 'C' Wheat Co-op	DC	30	3	90	Alanna Olson - AAFC Beaverlodge
Parkland 'C' Wheat Co-op	FSJ	30	3	90	Alanna Olson - AAFC Beaverlodge
VITERRA/PROVEN Wheat Marketing	DC	21	3	63	Tim Ferguson - Viterra/Proven (Calgary)
VITERRA/PROVEN Oat Performance	DC	12	3	36	Jim Anderson - Viterra/Proven (Calgary)

Many other studies in agronomy and privately contracted work are undertaken each year which are not included in this list.

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

Sources: AAF = Alberta Agriculture & Food
AAFC = Agriculture & Agrifood Canada
AAFCDC = 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 2007



TEMPERATURE

Month	Monthly Avg. Temp. (C)	Temp.* 30 year Avg. (C)
April		3.5
May	10.1	9.2
June	14.9	13.5
July	18.0	15.2
August	13.0	14.0
September	9.7	9.5

Frost Events: - 2.2 May 14 -5.4 September 20
 - 2.0 September 19

Killing Frost (-2.2 C) Free Period: 128 days
 May 14 - September 20

Accumulated Growing Degree Days:
2007: 1163 (note: April-May 12th data missing)
 1994-2007 Average: 1183

* 30 year average DC from 1968-1997

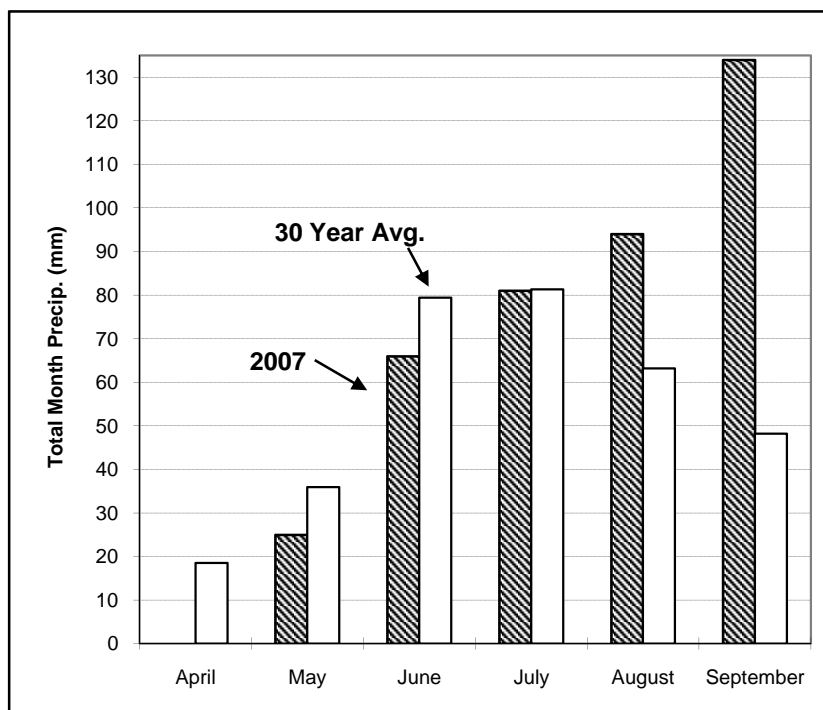
Source: Environment CANADA

PRECIPITATION

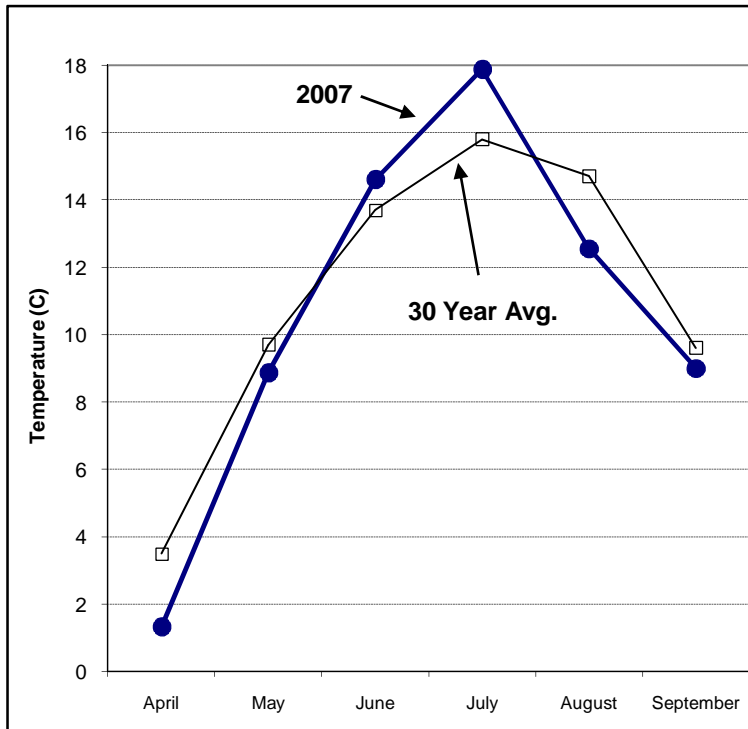
Month	Monthly Precipitation (mm)	Precipitation * 30 year Avg. (mm)
April		19
May	25	36
June	66	79
July	81	81
August	94	63
September	134	48

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

Production
INSURANCE
for British Columbia



Fort St. John Weather Information 2007



TEMPERATURE

Month	Monthly Avg. Temp. (C)	Temp.* 30 year Avg. (C)
April	1.3	3.5
May	8.9	9.7
June	14.6	13.7
July	17.9	15.8
August	12.6	14.7
September	9.0	9.6

Frost Events: - 2.2 May 2 - 2.79 September 18
 - 2.13 May 25 - 4.8 September 19

Killing Frost (-2.2 C) Free Period: 139 days
 May 2 - September 18

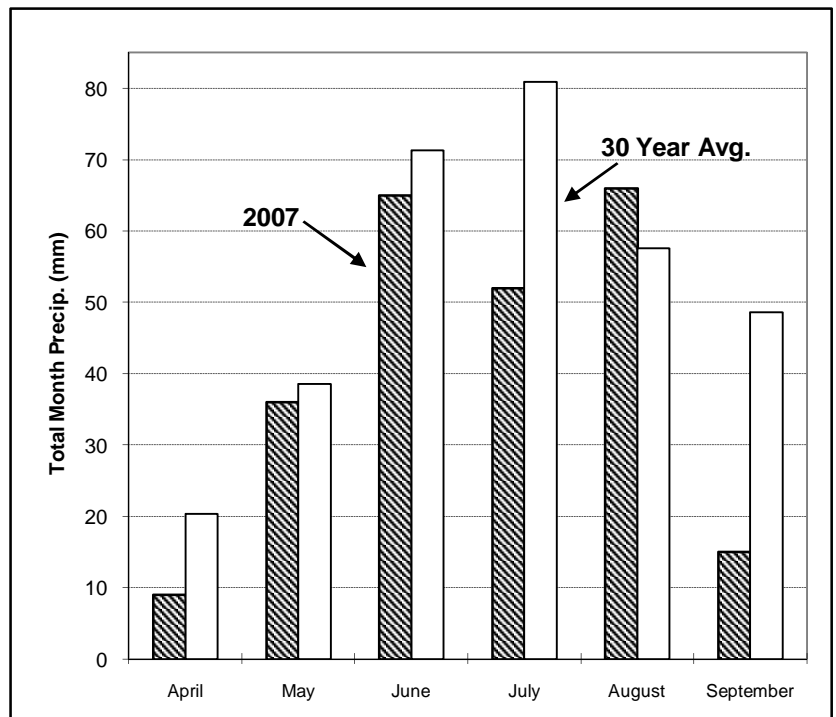
Accumulated Growing Degree Days:
2007: 1165
 1994-2007 Average: 1164

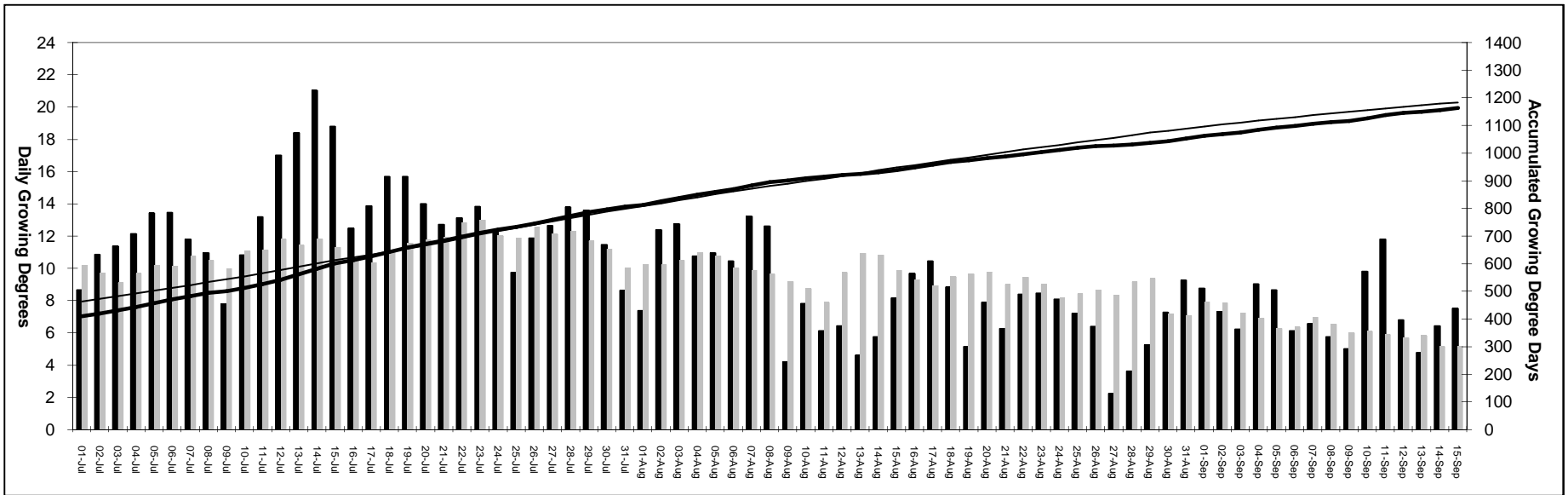
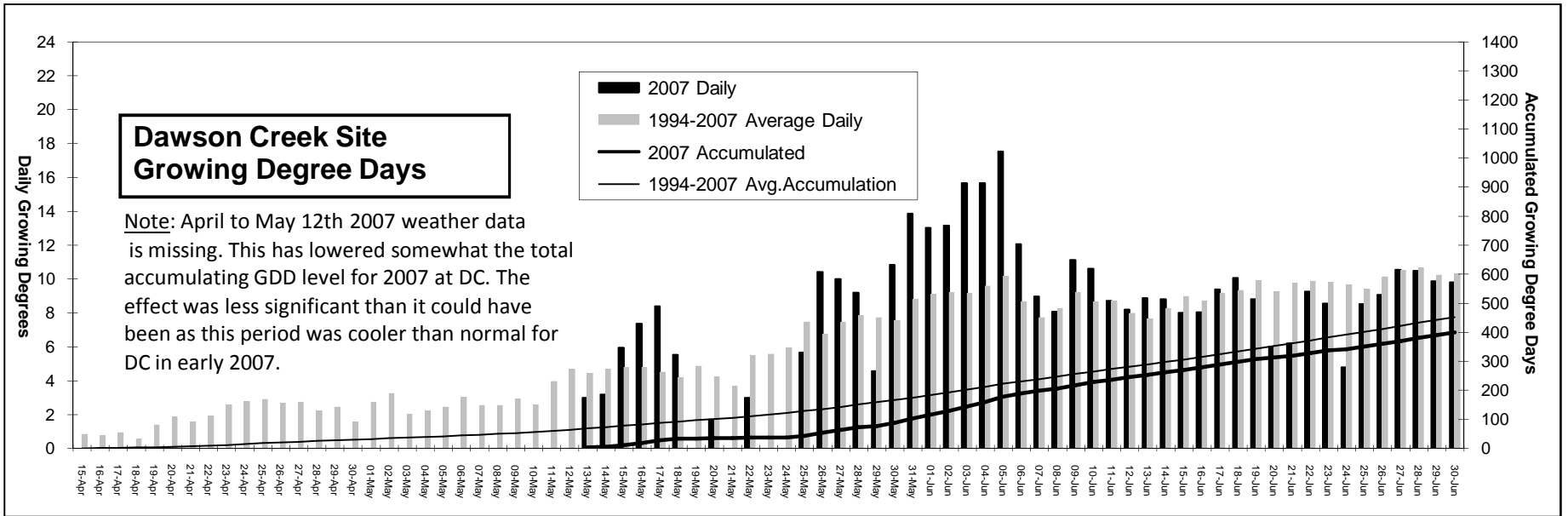
* 30 year average FSJ from 1968-1997
 source: Environment CANADA

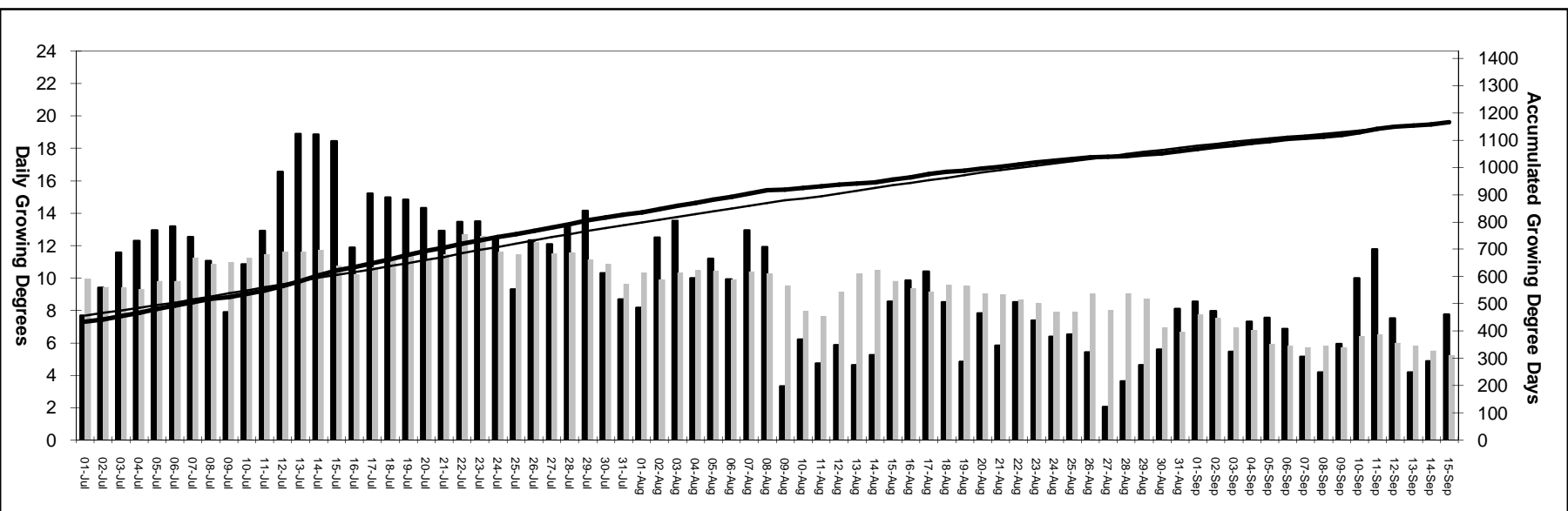
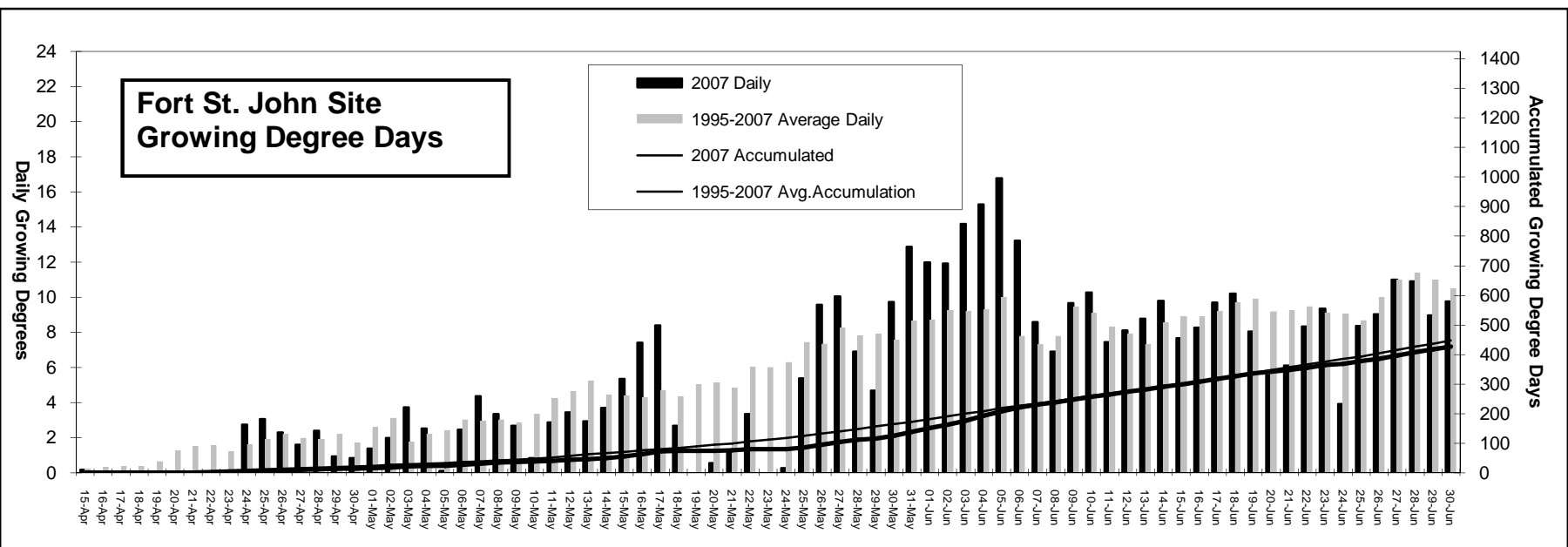
PRECIPITATION

Month	Monthly Precipitation (mm)	Precipitation * 30 year Avg. (mm)
April	9	20
May	36	39
June	65	71
July	52	81
August	66	58
September	15	49

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







List of Certified Seed Distributors

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

Monsanto Canada

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

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.prairiebrandseed.com

Progressive Seeds Ltd.

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

SW Seed Canada Ltd.

See FarmPure Seeds
www.farmpure.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

Viterra / Proven Seeds

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

Western Growers Seed Corp.

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