B.C. GRAIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

2004 FIELD CROP VARIETY PERFORMANCE

B.C. PEACE RIVER REGION

Funded in part by …

B.C. PEACE RIVER GRAIN INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

PEACE RIVER AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

Investment Agriculture Foundation of British Columbia

BC Grain Producers Association
2004 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
BC Peace River Grain Industry Development Council
Peace River Agricultural Development Fund

AGRICORE UNITED and ***LOUIS DREYFUS*** should also be recognized for their contribution via kernel protein analysis, ***PEACE TRACTOR*** for their help with our machinery needs, as well as other help offered from the local ***BC Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries***. 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 cooperators who have generously given their support to the variety and agronomic testing program. The cooperators in 2004 were once again ***Dennis Meier*** of ***Dawson Creek***, and ***Cameron Fines*** of ***Fort St. John*** as well a brand new relationship with ***School District 59*** to use the land locally known as the *Hudson School Farm.*

Further thanks goes out to the field and lab team who helped make this another successful year. They are Research Assistant ***Janice Dagasso***, and Field Technicians ***David Stone, Keela Knutson*** and ***Tim Moser***. Final thanks goes once again to ***Colleen Giesbrecht*** for all her help in the preparation of this report.

This document reports all registered materials grown during the 2004-growing season from regional trials placed at both the Dawson Creek and Fort St. John research farms. Historical data is included wherever available. However, where results are derived only from 2004 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. The variety names of such data are displayed in *italics* and are *asterisked* for attention. A variety more often than not changes 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
Tel: (250) 784-2559 or 1-877-772-2200 FAX: (250) 784-2299

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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. 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 years.

Interpreting Yield Results
Crops in this book are managed using the same level of inputs as field sized recommendations would suggest Yields here are the result of *small plot production*, and the same *level* of production is unlikely to be achieved on a large-scale basis. In contrast to research plots where consistency can be better controlled, wet areas and variable soil fertility affect field scale crop production. As well, 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 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*.** Unfortunately statistics, which are vital, cannot be used on "*percent of check variety*". Thus, we elected to show *bushels per acre* wherever possible 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 new 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. Sale of the crop, as seed for planting purposes is not allowed. Many new transgenic herbicide tolerant varieties have additional restrictions through '*technical use agreements*'. 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 as square boxes. 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 other crop and weed seeds when compared to common seed. Certified seed can be purchased in bulk from authorized establishments (see page 41).

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 is a small price to pay for the amount of protection they can 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.

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. *Rhizobium*s 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 was used on all pea trials seen here.

Seeding Rates
While the following *range* of seeding rates has given equal yields for each crop in trials, experience has shown that the top end of the range provides 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 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.

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 size with a crop like peas, seeding rates can vary considerably. A preferred way of dealing with seeding rate is to base it 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

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 grow into healthy plants.

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

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

BC Grain Producers Association - 2004 Growing Conditions -

Spring in 2004 came very early, but quickly reverted back to a cool damp spring by the beginning of May. Planting of the research plots was purposely delayed until early May due to the risk of frost. Both the Fort St. John site and the Dawson Creek site suffered a bit of a drought in May after planting, however rains soon returned to the Fort St. John site in June and continued throughout the summer in a timely matter. The result was very good crops at the northern site, with yields well above normal. However, the south Peace site did not see any significant moisture until the first week of July post-plant, and the results there were as expected, poorer than average yields and grain quality. This is now the second year in a row such a spread in available soil moisture has occurred between the north and south research sites.

The year finished at both sites with a damp fall and three heavy snowfalls, the first as early as about September 5th. Needless to say harvest was impeded and flattened crops were slow to finish and difficult to combine. Despite this hardship, only the flax variety performance trials did not make it off the fields before winter, and all performance tests produced good vital statistics (thus reliable data).

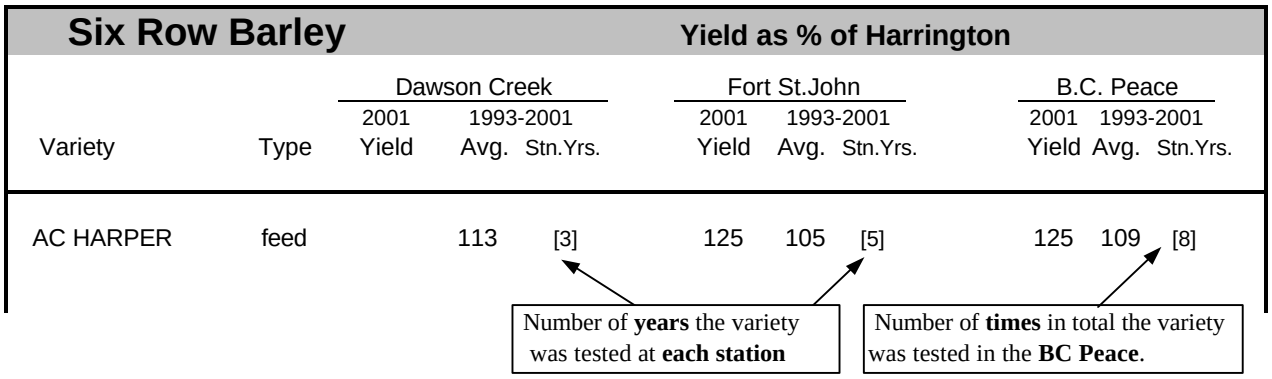
As in 2003, the majority of crops at the South Peace farm still managed to produce decent yields, however early pea varieties took a big hit due the drought in the south since they completed their entire lifecycle while under drought. Wheat yields were lower than average too. Canola at the same site also suffered lower than normal yields, but considering before the first July rains hit their lower leaves (thus biggest and most important at the time) actually had died and the rest of the plant was badly wilted, the canola actually made a major comeback at the southern site by harvest.

To summarize, like 2003 (almost verbatim), 2004 allowed for acceptable crop potentials at the South Peace research farm, and exceptional crop potentials at the North Peace research farm. Although both sites were hard hit by adverse harvest weather, in the end both sites still managed to produce reliable data.

Refer to the back of this report for a total weather report via graphs (pages 36-42).

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.



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:

	Dawson Creek	
	2001	1993-2001
Variety	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 2004

Fort St. John, B.C.	Legal Description: SW19 Tp84 R18 W6							
	Fertilizer			lbs actual/ac	Enviro-Test Labs			
Crop	Applied	kg/ha	Placement	Recom. vs. Applied	N	$P_2 0_5$	K_2O	S
Canola								
	20-0-0-24	58	banded	Recommended* =	0	30	15	20
	6-26-30	55	banded	Actually applied =	17	27	15	12
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Flax								
	20-10-10-5	123	banded	Recommended* =	0	25	15	5
	34-0-0	97.5	banded	Actually applied =	55	25	11	6
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Wheat & Barley								
	20-10-10-5	151	banded	Recommended* =	60	25	15	10
	34-0-0	77.5	banded	Actually applied =	54	27	14	7
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Oats								
	20-10-10-5	151	banded					
	34-0-0	20.5	banded	Actually applied =	40	27	14	7
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Peas								
	20-0-0-24	38	banded	Recommended* =	0	25	15	10
	6-26-30	50	banded	Actually applied =	13	26	13	8
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					

Dawson Creek, B.C.	Legal Description: NE18 Tp78 R14 W6							
	Fertilizer			lbs actual/ac	Enviro-Test Labs			
Crop	Applied	kg/ha	Placement	Recom. vs. Applied	N	$P_2 0_5$	K_2O	S
Canola								
Grown at Hudson School Site	27-0-0-12	214	banded	Recommended* =	80	20	15	20
SW20, Tp78, R14, W6	6-26-30	50	banded	Actually applied =	57	26	13	23
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Flax								
	20-10-10-5	123	banded	Recommended* =	0	25	15	5
	34-0-0	0	banded	Actually applied =	25	25	11	6
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Wheat & Barley								
	20-0-0-24	67.5	banded	Recommended* =	0	20	20	17
	0-0-62	38	banded	Actually applied =	15	14	21	15
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Oats								
	20-0-0-24	38	banded					
	0-0-62	38	banded	Actually applied =	10	14	21	8
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Peas								
	20-0-0-24	38	banded	Recommended* =	0	30	50	10
	6-26-30	100		Actually applied =	15	37	27	8
	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	15-Jun-04	Muster (ethametsulfuron methyl) Poast Ultra (sethoxydim) Lontrel 360 (clopyralid) AgSurf	12 g/ac 190 ml/ac 227 ml/ac 0.2% v/v
Flax	15-Jun-04 24-Jun-04	Poast Ultra (sethoxydim) + Merge Buctril M (bromoxynil + MCPA)	190+400ml/ac 400 ml/ac
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Oats	17-Jun-04	Refine Extra (tribenuron methyl) Curtail M (clopyralid + MCPA ester) AgSurf	8 g/ac 800 ml/ac 0.2% v/v
Peas	3-Jun-04	Sencor (metribuzin) 75%DF MCPA Sodium	77 g/ac 190 ml/ac

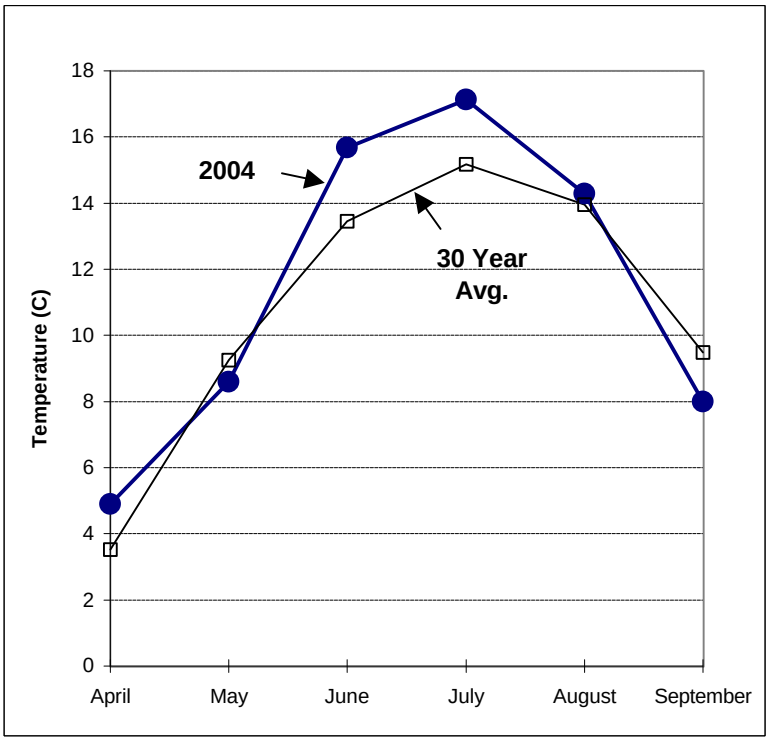
Dawson Creek, B.C. — **Legal Description: NE18 Tp78 R14 W6**

Crop	Date Applied	Product Used	Rate
Canola Grown at Hudson School Site SW20, Tp78, R14, W6	4-Jun-04	Poast Ultra (sethoxydim) Merge Decis (for Flea Beetle control)	200 ml/ac 400 ml/ac 50 ml/ac
	12-Jun-04	Muster (ethametsulfuron methyl) Lontrel 360 (clopyralid) Ag Surf	12 g/ac 227 ml/ac 0.2% v/v
	29-Jun-04	Decis (for Lygus Bug control)	50 ml/ac
Flax		No herbicides needed - hand pulled	
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Oats	16-Jun-04	Refine Extra (tribenuron methyl) Curtail M (clopyralid + MCPA ester) AgSurf	8 g/ac 800 ml/ac 0.2% v/v
Peas		No herbicides needed - hand pulled	

Planting and Harvest Information

Loc.	Crop	Seeding rate lbs/ac	Seeding rate kg/ha	Date Planted	Soil Temp (C^o) @ plant	Seeding Depth	Harvest Date	Harvesting Method
FSJ	**Napus Canola**	8	8.9	10-May-04	8	0.5 inch	8-Oct-04	crop-push/direct
	Rapa Canola	5.8	6.5	10-May-04	8	0.5 inch	16-Sep-04	direct cut
	Flax Linseed	40	45	21-May-04	9	1 inch		
	Flax Solin	45	50	21-May-04	9	1 inch		
	Barley	77	86	14-May-04	8	1.5 inch	27-Sep-04	direct cut
	CWRS Wheat	90	101	14-May-04	8	1.5 inch	1-Oct-04	direct cut
	CPS/CWES	90	101	14-May-04	8	1.5 inch	8-Oct-04	direct cut
	Oats	81	90	13-May-04	6	1.5 inch	14-Oct-04	direct cut
	Triticale	117	131	14-May-04	8	1.5 inch	14-Oct-04	direct cut
	Peas-Green	149	167	6-May-04	5	1 inch	3-Sep-04	direct cut
	Peas-Yellow	149	167	6-May-04	5	1 inch	14-Sep-04	direct cut
DC	**Napus Canola**	8	8.9	12-May-04	8	0.75 inch	6-Oct-04	crop-push/direct
	Rapa Canola	5.8	6.5	12-May-04	8	0.75 inch	15-Sep-04	direct cut
	Flax Linseed	40	45	19-May-04	12	1 inch		
	Flax Solin	45	50	19-May-04	12	1 inch		
	2Row Barley	77	86	7-May-04	10	1 inch	15-Sep-04	direct cut
	6Row Barley	77	86	7-May-04	10	1 inch	15-Sep-04	direct cut
	Hulless Barley	77	86	7-May-04	10	1 inch	15-Sep-04	direct cut
	CWRS Wheat	90	101	7-May-04	10	1 inch	30-Sep-04	direct cut
	CPS/CWES	90	101	7-May-04	10	1 inch	5-Oct-04	direct cut
	SWSW	90	101	7-May-04	10	1 inch	5-Oct-04	direct cut
	Oats	81	90	8-May-04	6	1 inch	5-Oct-04	direct cut
	Triticale	117	131	7-May-04	10	1 inch	13-Oct-04	direct cut
	Peas	149	167	3-May-04	9	0.75 inch	27-Aug-03	direct cut

Dawson Creek Weather Information 2004



TEMPERATURE

Month	Monthly Avg. Temp. (C)	Temp.* 30 year Avg. (C)
April	4.9	3.5
May	8.6	9.2
June	15.7	13.5
July	17.1	15.2
August	14.3	14.0
September	8.0	9.5

Frost Events:

May 12	-6.7	Oct 16	-2.3
May 16	-3.3	Oct 17	-4.0
May 24	**-4.8**		

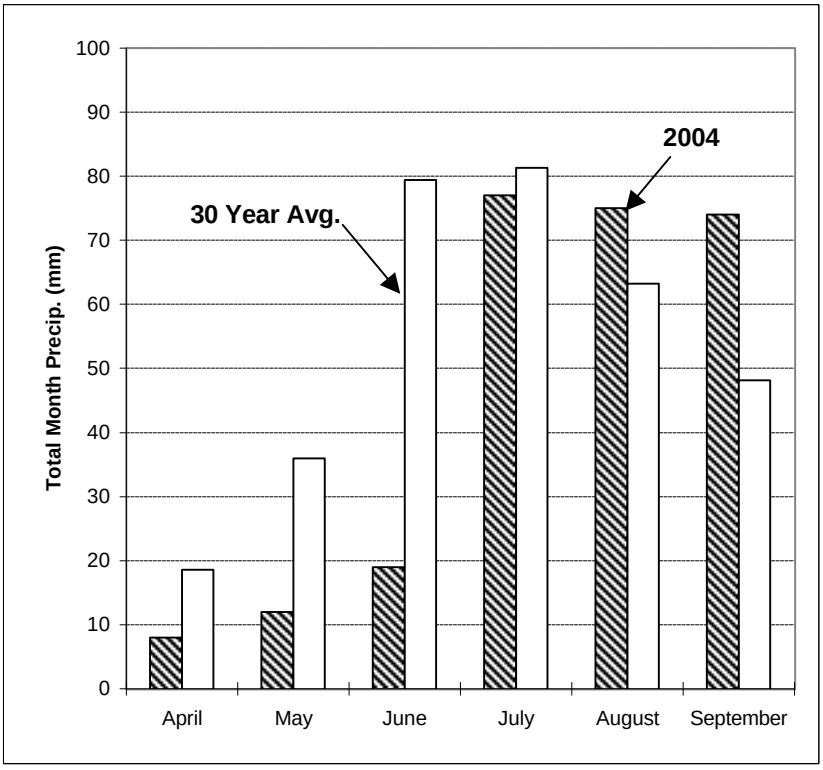
Killing Frost (-2.2 C) Free Period: 144 days
May 24 - October 16

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

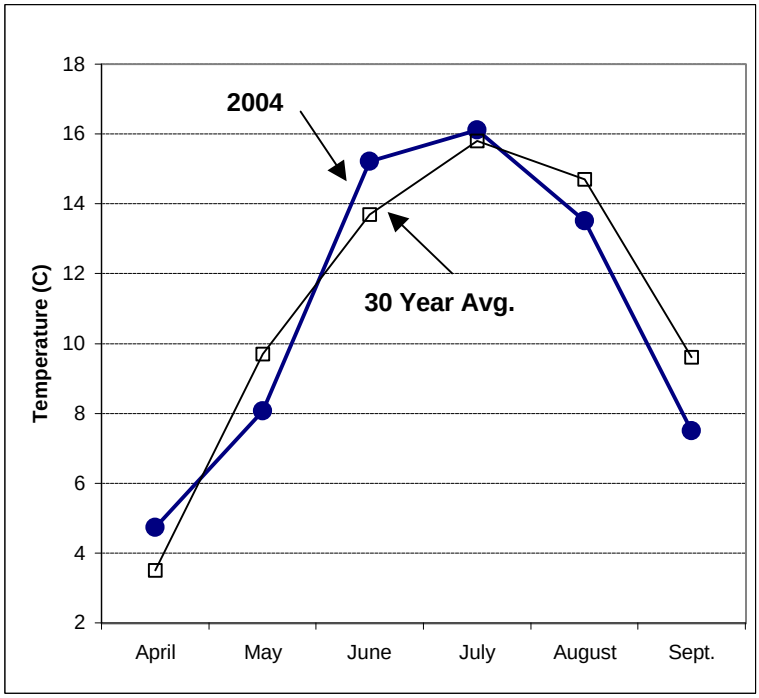
PRECIPITATION

Month	Monthly Precipitation (mm)	Precipitation * 30 year Avg. (mm)
April	8	19
May	12	36
June	19	79
July	77	81
August	75	63
September	74	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 2004



TEMPERATURE

Month	Monthly Avg. Temp. (C)	Temp.* 30 year Avg. (C)
April	4.7	3.5
May	8.1	9.7
June	15.2	13.7
July	16.1	15.8
August	13.5	14.7
Sept.	7.5	9.6

Frost Events:

May 9	-3.3	May 24 -2.1
May 10	-5.3	**Sept 21 -2.2**
May 12	**-5.5**	Oct 13 -3.9

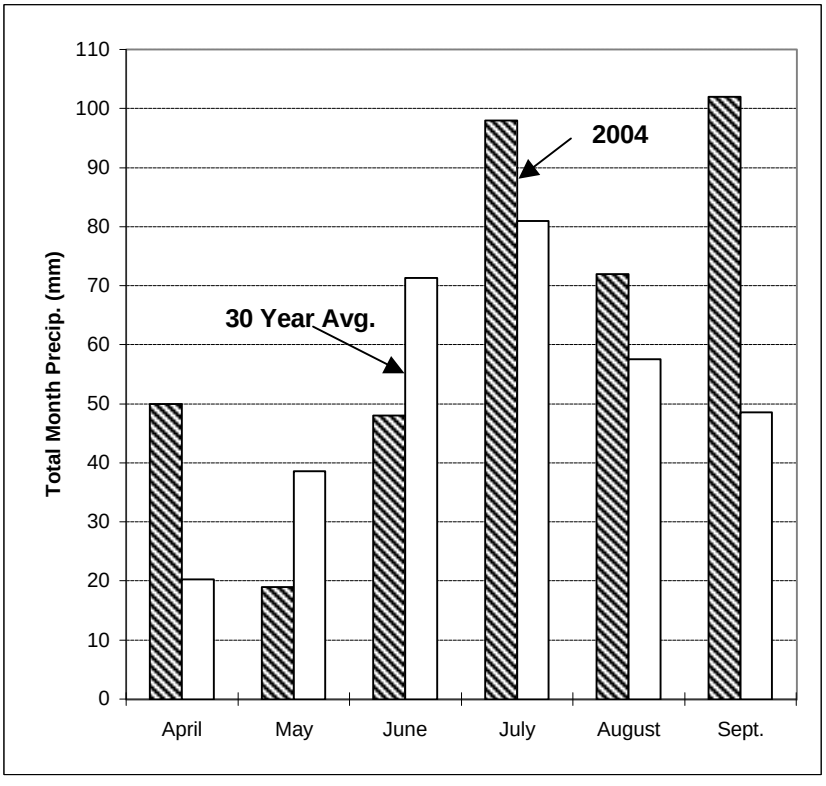
Killing Frost (-2.2 C) Free Period: 131 days
May 12 - September 21

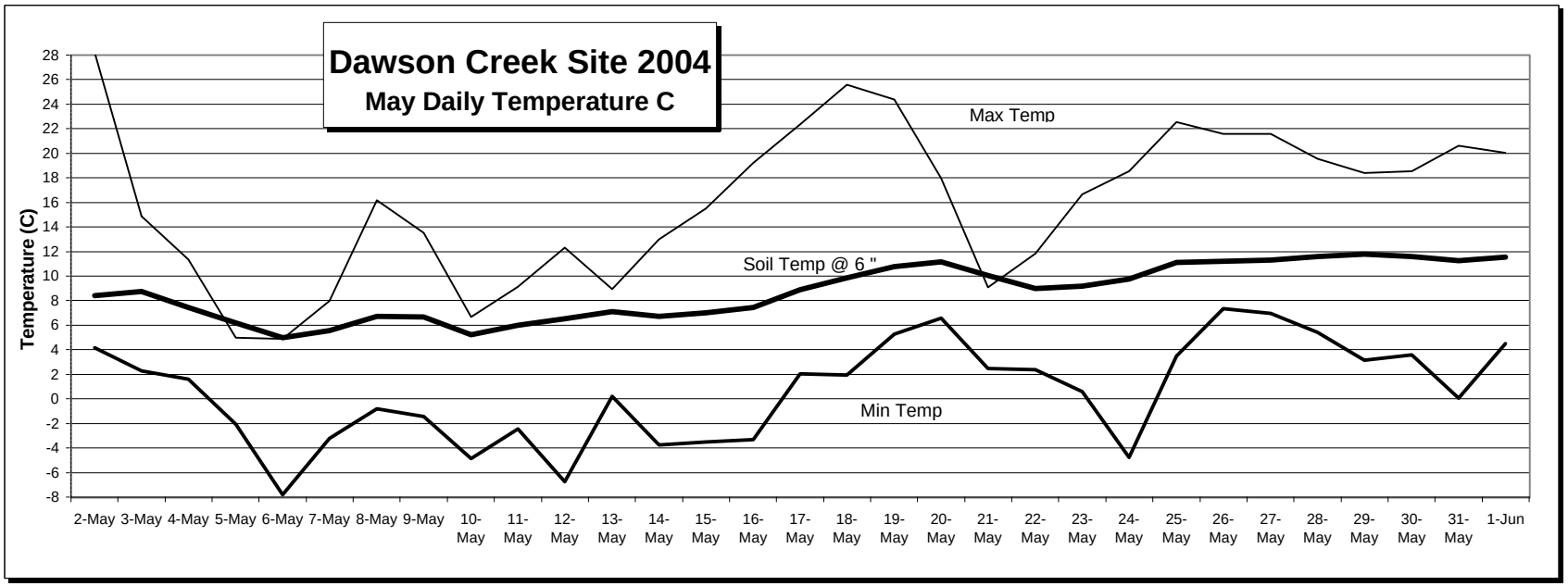
* 30 year average FSJ from 1968-1997
source: Environment CANADA

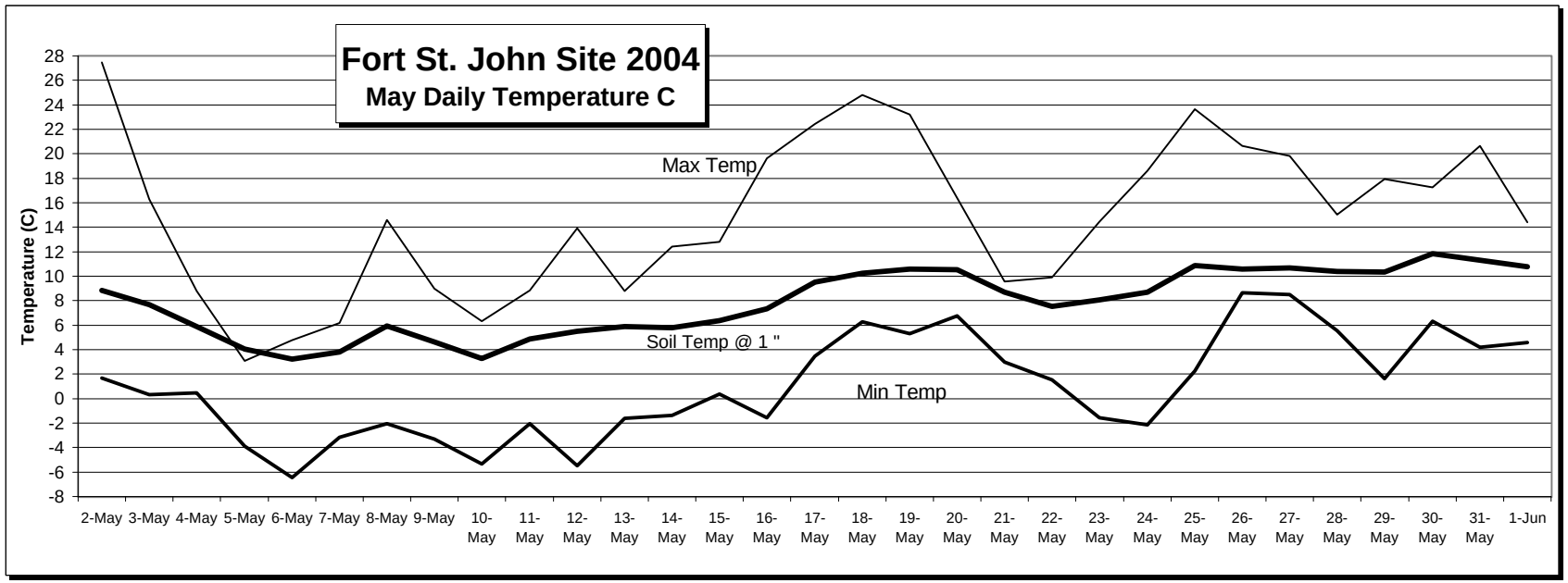
PRECIPITATION

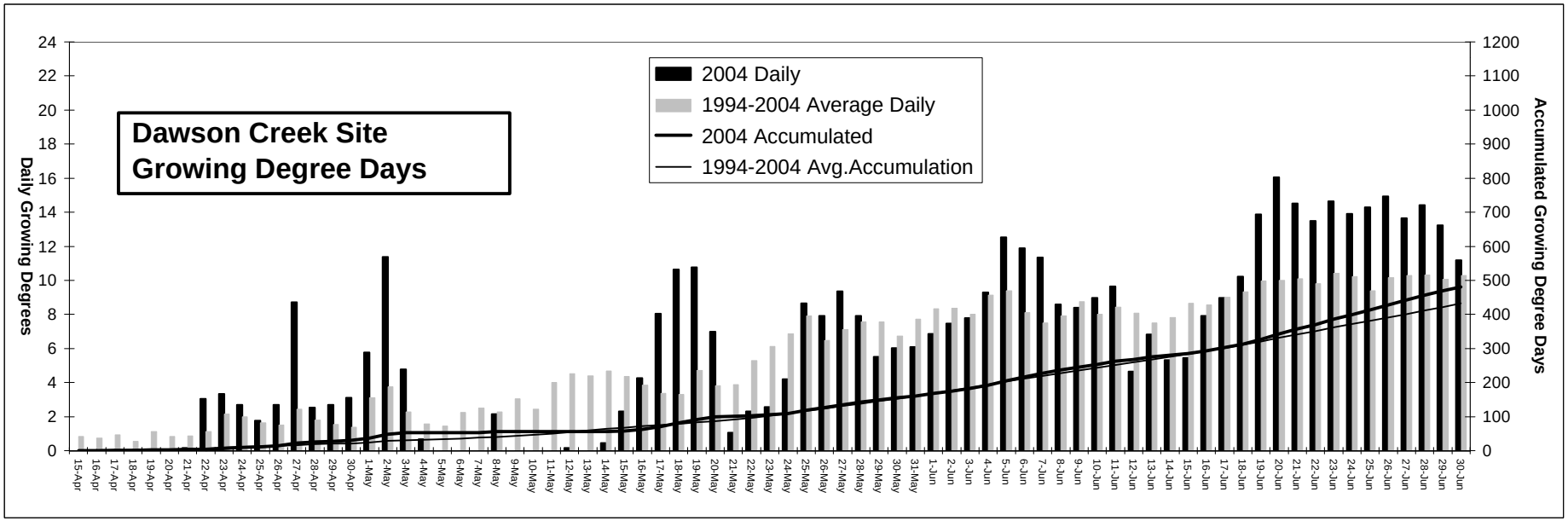
Month	Monthly Precipitation (mm)	Precipitation * 30 year Avg. (mm)
April	50	20
May	19	39
June	48	71
July	98	81
August	72	58
Sept.	102	49

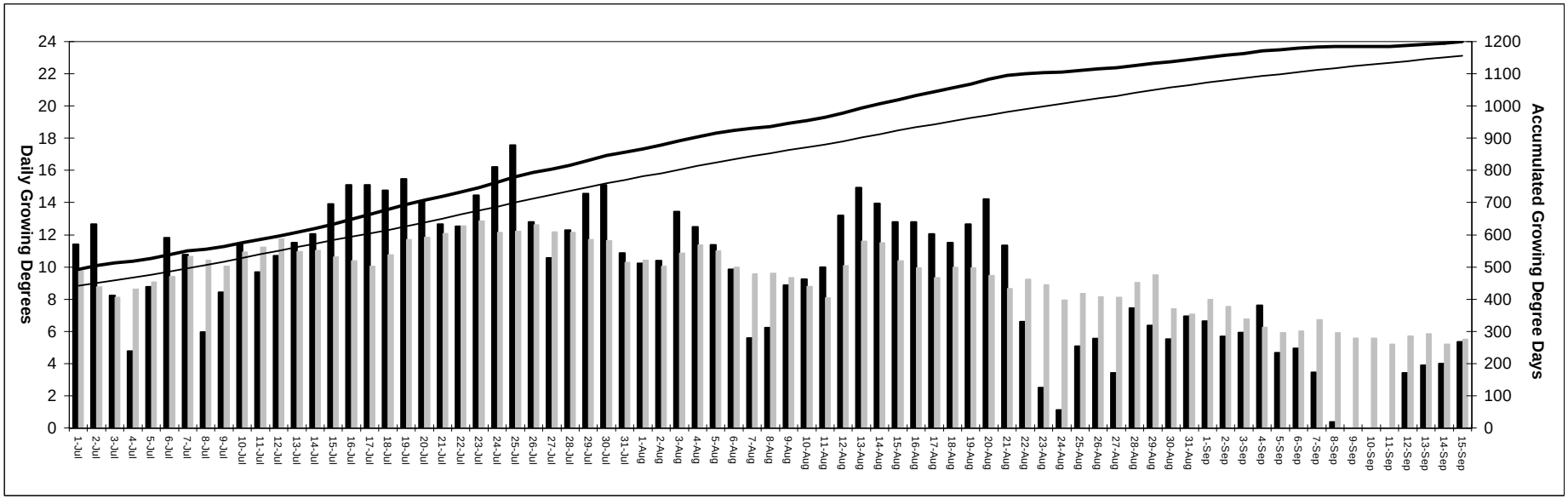
Data is provided by an on site weather station maintained by the Agriculture Risk Management Branch of the BC Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries.

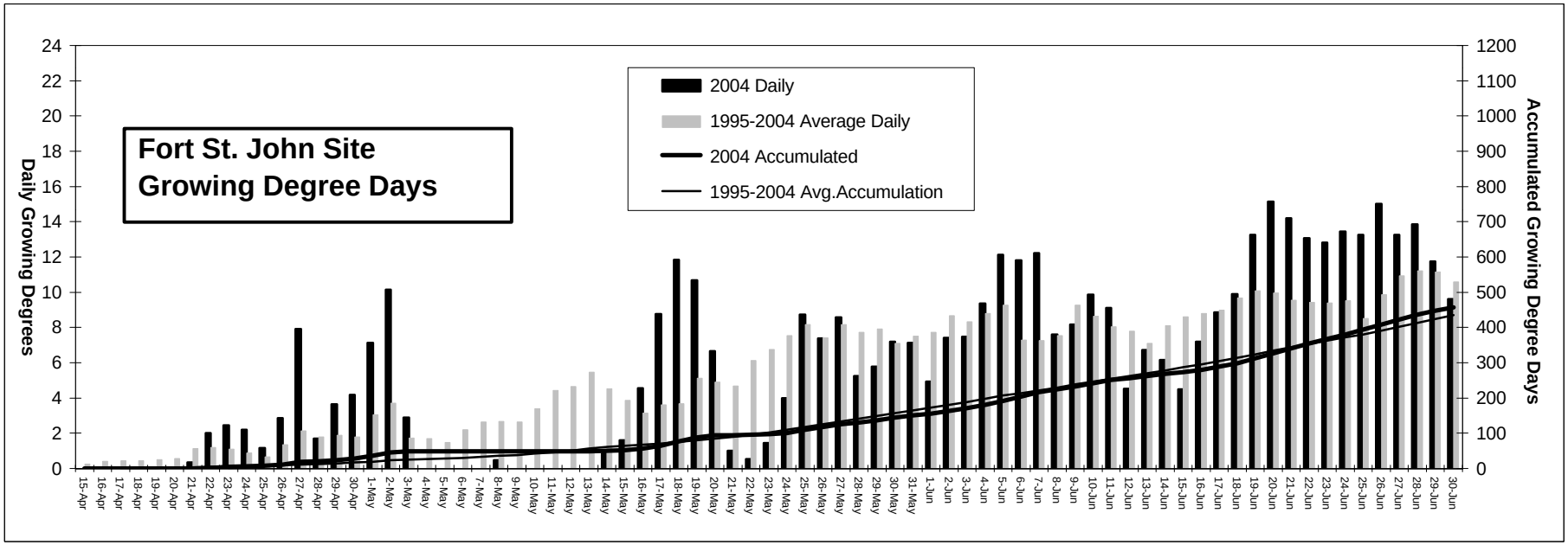


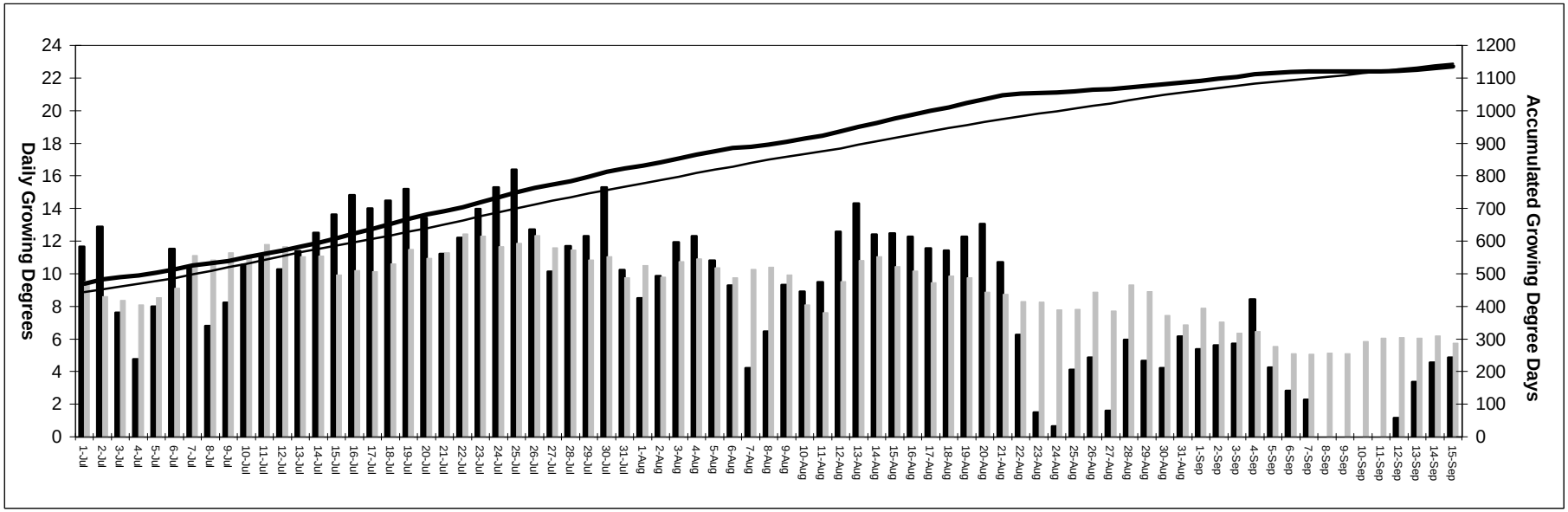

Dawson Creek Site 2004
May Daily Temperature C
Temperature (C)
Max Temp
Soil Temp @ 6 "
Min Temp
28
26
24
22
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
2-May 3-May 4-May 5-May 6-May 7-May 8-May 9-May 10-May 11-May 12-May 13-May 14-May 15-May 16-May 17-May 18-May 19-May 20-May 21-May 22-May 23-May 24-May 25-May 26-May 27-May 28-May 29-May 30-May 31-May 1-Jun


Fort St. John Site 2004
May Daily Temperature C
Temperature (C)
Max Temp
Soil Temp @ 1 "
Min Temp
28
26
24
22
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
2-May 3-May 4-May 5-May 6-May 7-May 8-May 9-May 10-May 11-May 12-May 13-May 14-May 15-May 16-May 17-May 18-May 19-May 20-May 21-May 22-May 23-May 24-May 25-May 26-May 27-May 28-May 29-May 30-May 31-May 1-Jun


Dawson Creek Site
Growing Degree Days
2004 Daily
1994-2004 Average Daily
2004 Accumulated
1994-2004 Avg.Accumulation
Daily Growing Degrees
Accumulated Growing Degree Days


Daily Growing Degrees
Accumulated Growing Degree Days


Fort St. John Site
Growing Degree Days
2004 Daily
1995-2004 Average Daily
2004 Accumulated
1995-2004 Avg.Accumulation
Daily Growing Degrees
Accumulated Growing Degree Days


Daily Growing Degrees
Accumulated Growing Degree Days

List of Certified Seed Distributors

Advanta Canada Inc. (Monsanto)
PO Box 181, Rycroft, AB T0H 3A0
Tel: (780) 518-3963 Nick Sekulic
Tel: (800) 661-9000 (info line)
www.advantacan.com

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
Tel: (877) 247-4746 (USA)
www.agripro.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 Co. Ltd.
Box 657 Grassy Lake, AB T0K 0Z0
Tel: (403) 655-2420
www.klempnauer.ab.ca/cseed.html

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

SW Seed Canada Ltd. (Newfield, ProMark)
Box 100 Nipawin, SK S0E 1E0
Tel: (306) 862-4678
www.newfieldseeds.com

Prairie Seeds Ltd.
1805 - 8 Street, Nisku AB T9E 7S8
Tel: (780) 955-7906 or (800) 222-6443
www.prairieseeds.com

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

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

Quality Assured Seeds
422 McDonald St. Regina SK S4N 6E1
Tel: (877) 791-0500
www.qas-online.com

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

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