



**B.C. GRAIN
PRODUCERS
ASSOCIATION**

2005 FIELD CROP VARIETY PERFORMANCE



B.C. PEACE RIVER REGION

Funded in part by ...



**PEACE RIVER AGRICULTURE
DEVELOPMENT FUND**



**Investment
Agriculture
Foundation
of British Columbia**

BC Grain Producers Association

2005 Field Crop Variety Performance

BC Peace River Region

Introduction, Acknowledgements, and Cautionary Notes

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

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

AGRICORE UNITED and *LOUIS DREYFUS* should also be recognized for their contribution via kernel protein analysis. *PEACE TRACTOR*, as well as *KENVER FARM EQUIPMENT LTD* in conjunction with *FLEXI-COIL*, are all helping to keep the costs of our machinery needs down. Other help was 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 2005 site cooperators who have generously given their support to the variety and agronomic testing program. They are both *Vic Blanchette* for the Fort St. John site, and *School District 59* for the *Hudson School Farm* near Dawson Creek. Also, *Dennis Meier* of Dawson Creek continues to generously offer us space for field equipment storage.

Further thanks goes out to the field and lab team who helped make this another successful year. They are Summer Field Technicians *Garth Stone* and *Christy Burres*, and Fall Field Technicians *Melanie Pedersen* and *Wesley Greenwood*. Final thanks goes once again to *Colleen Anderson* for all her help in the preparation of this report.

This document reports all registered materials grown during the 2005-growing season from regional trials placed at both the Dawson Creek and Fort St. John research farms. Materials not included in 2005 but which were previously tested, may now be viewed via earlier publications which are available for download at our website bcgrain.com. Multiple-year testing for any one variety is our goal, but where results are derived only from 2005 data, readers of this report **must interpret and use such one-year data with considerable caution**, particularly when viewing the scatter-point graphs on yield and maturity. One-year entries are displayed in *italics* and are *asterisked* for attention. A variety *may* change position on the graph after additional results are obtained simply as the result of variable weather patterns averaged over time. The more station years used to produce an average, the more stable and reliable the result.

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

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* = Not tested in 2005. See note page 17.

BC Grain Producers Association - Reference & Terminology -

Station Years

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

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, but the 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*’, so be aware of these too as often they replace PBR status but amount to the same thing if not even more. 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, but ultimately it is the responsibility of the grower to know which line is PBR.

Certified Seed

The cost of *certified seed* is a small additional expense in relation to total crop production input costs, especially when changing to a different variety. Certified seed assures genetic purity, high germination rates and low percentage of foreign seed when compared to common seed. Certified seed can be purchased in bulk through authorized seed dealer networks, (see “Seed Distributors” on page 36).

Seed Treatment

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

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

Ergot

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

Seed Inoculation

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

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. Our own BCGPA trials (still ongoing) involving seeding rates in barley have drawn similar *preliminary* conclusions. It showed that when increasing seed rates to 2.25 to 2.5 bushels per acre, it decreased maturity from 2 to even 4 days.

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

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

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

Example (using peas):

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

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

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

BC Grain Producers Association - 2005 Growing Conditions -

Good growing conditions were present for both the Fort St. John (FSJ) and Dawson Creek (DC) research sites in 2005, but FSJ was actually overburdened with too much rainfall at times during key moments within the 2005-growing season. Such excessive rainfall when they happened helped produce large yields for FSJ in most crops, but the northern site just did not want to stop growing come harvest time. In the end, crops at the FSJ site were about three weeks behind their counterparts at the DC site regarding maturity. Fog kept a killing frost away in FSJ, which did not help to convince the crops there to stop growing, but on the positive side, it also prevented some of the early frost damage that was witnessed at the DC site, especially notable in the wheat. Despite this delay at FSJ that took combining well into the last half of October, all research plots were harvested at both sites by the end of October.

Weather patterns for Dawson Creek could be simply summarized as "normal", at least as it relates to the thirty-year average, however, after several years in a row of below normal precipitation at the DC site, the good and timely rains of 2005 for DC were welcome events. Fort St. John was below normal for temperatures in the spring of 2005, as was DC for that matter, but combined with excessive rainfall in FSJ, especially in June, crops were stressed for the first half of the season at the FSJ site. Once plants recovered in FSJ, the excessive soil moisture created both good yields in FSJ but also delayed maturity and thus plant ripening at the site. Thus, it was basically a wet year in FSJ and an average year in DC.

Please refer to the back of this report for a total weather report via graphs (pages 31-35).

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 [n] right after the yield. "Station years" are the total number of times a variety has been tested in these trials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

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

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

Fertilizer Rates Used In 2005

Fort St. John, B.C.		Legal Description: SW19 Tp84 R18 W6						
Crop	Fertilizer Applied			lbs actual/ac Recom. vs. Applied	Enviro-Test Labs			
	kg/ha	Placement			N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	S
Canola	27-0-0-12	75	banded	Recommended* =	17	25	15	15
	6-26-30	55	banded	Actually applied =	24	27	15	8
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Flax	27-0-0-12	142	banded	Recommended* =	45	27	15	10
	6-26-30	67.0	banded	Actually applied =	41	30	18	15
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Wheat & Barley	27-0-0-12	131	banded	Recommended* =	35	25	15	10
	6-26-30	55	banded	Actually applied =	38	27	15	14
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Oats & Malt Barley	27-0-0-12	95	banded	Recommended* =	25	25	15	10
	34-0-0	55	banded	Actually applied =	30	27	15	10
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow	Actually applied (oats)	24	27	15	8
Peas	20-0-0-24	58	banded	Recommended* =	20	27	15	10
	6-26-30	50	banded	Actually applied =	16	26	13	12
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					

Dawson Creek, B.C.		Legal Description: SW20 Tp78 R14 W6						
Crop	Fertilizer Applied			lbs actual/ac Recom. vs. Applied	Enviro-Test Labs			
	kg/ha	Placement			N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	S
Canola	27-0-0-12	173	banded	Recommended* =	45	25	20	20
	6-26-30	67	banded	Actually applied =	49	30	18	19
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Flax	27-0-0-12	141.5	banded	Recommended* =	41	15	10	10
	6-26-30	67	banded	Actually applied =	41	30	18	15
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Wheat & Barley	34-0-0-0	118	banded	Recommended* =	40	25	20	0
	6-26-30	67	banded	Actually applied =	43	30	18	0
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow					
Oats & Malt Barley	34-0-0-0	85	banded	Recommended* =	30	25	20	0
	6-26-30	67	banded	Actually applied =	33	30	18	0
	12-52-0	30	in-furrow	Actually applied (oats)	27	30	18	0
Peas	20-0-0-24	38	banded	Recommended* =	15	20	15	0
	6-26-30	67	banded	Actually applied =	14	30	18	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	16-Jun-05	Muster (ethametsulfuron methyl) Lontrel 360 (clopyralid) Poast Ultra (sethoxydim) Merge	12 g/ac 227 ml/ac 190 ml/ac 400 ml/ac
Flax	09-Jun-05	Buctril M (bromoxynil + MCPA) Poast Ultra (sethoxydim) + Merge	400 ml/ac 190+400ml/ac
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Oats	09-Jun-05	Refine Extra (tribenuron methyl) AgSurf	8 g/ac 0.2% v/v
Peas	01-Jun-05	Sencor (metribuzin) 75%DF MCPA Sodium	77 g/ac 190 ml/ac

Dawson Creek, B.C. Legal Description: SW20 Tp78 R14 W6			
Crop	Date Applied	Product Used	Product Rate
Canola	06-Jun-05	Muster (ethametsulfuron methyl) Lontrel 360 (clopyralid) Poast Ultra (sethoxydim) Merge	12 g/ac 227 ml/ac 200 ml/ac 400 ml/ac
Flax	09-Jun-05	Buctril M (bromoxynil + MCPA) Poast Ultra (sethoxydim) Merge	400 ml/ac 190 ml/ac 400 ml/ac
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Oats	02-Jun-05	Buctril M (bromoxynil + MCPA)	400 ml/ac
Peas	01-Jun-05	Sencor (metribuzin) 75%DF MCPA Sodium	77 g/ac 190 ml/ac

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

Planting and Harvest Information

Loc.	Crop	Seeding rate		Date Planted	Soil Temp (C°) @ plant	Seeding Depth	Harvest Date	Harvesting Method
		lbs/ac	kg/ha					
FSJ	Napus Canola	8	8.9	09-May-05	11	0.75 inch	19-Oct-05	crop-push/direct
	Flax Linseed	40	45	13-May-05	11	0.75 inch	25-Oct-05	direct cut
	Flax Solin	45	50	13-May-05	11	0.75 inch	25-Oct-05	direct cut
	Barley	77	86	13-May-05	14	1 inch	19-Sep-05	direct cut
	CWRS Wheat	90	101	13-May-05	14	1 inch	11-Oct-05	direct cut
	CPS/CWES	90	101	13-May-05	14	1 inch	11-Oct-05	direct cut
	Oats	81	90	12-May-05	14	1 inch	30-Sep-05	direct cut
	Triticale	117	131	13-May-05	14	1 inch	14-Oct-05	direct cut
	Peas	149	167	05-May-05	11	1 inch	19-Sep-05	direct cut
DC	Napus Canola	8	8.9	09-May-05	11	0.75 inch	27-Sep-05	crop-push/direct
	Flax Linseed	40	45	16-May-05	12	1 inch	22-Oct-05	direct cut
	Flax Solin	45	50	16-May-05	12	1 inch	22-Oct-05	direct cut
	2Row Barley	77	86	10-May-05	11	1 inch	27-Sep-05	direct cut
	6Row Barley	77	86	10-May-05	11	1 inch	26-Sep-05	direct cut
	CWRS Wheat	90	101	10-May-05	11	1 inch	20-Sep-05	direct cut
	CPS/CWES	90	101	10-May-05	11	1 inch	20-Sep-05	direct cut
	Oats	81	90	11-May-05	11	1 inch	08-Sep-05	direct cut
	Triticale	117	131	10-May-05	11	1 inch	29-Sep-05	direct cut
Peas	149	167	04-May-05	10	1 inch	06-Sep-05	direct cut	

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Post Ultra®, MCPA Sodium 300®, and Merge® are registered trademarks of BASF Canada.

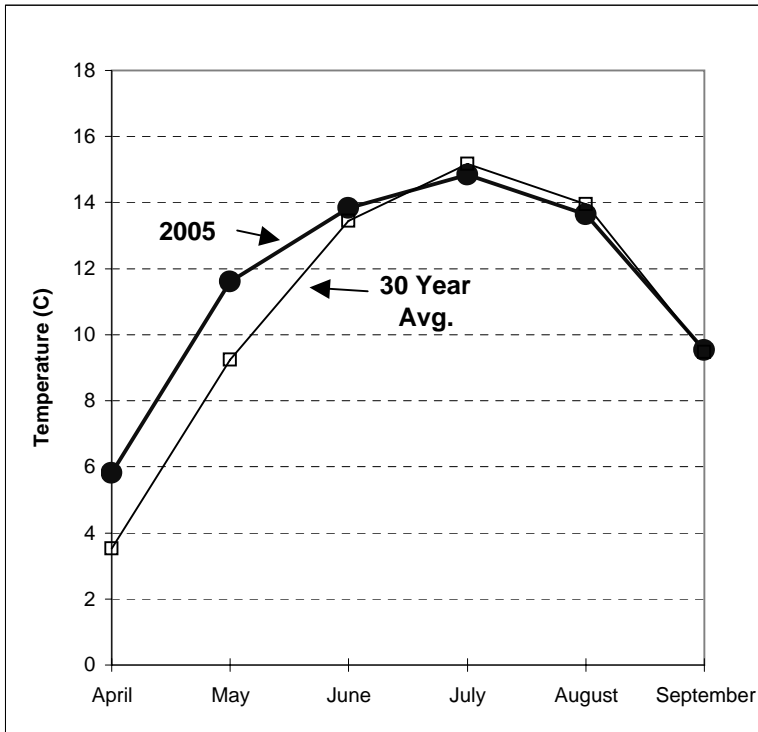
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Buctril M®, Sencor 75 DF®, Decis®, Raxil FL®, and Vitaflo 280® are registered trademarks of Bayer CropScience Canada Inc.

Helix® is a registered trademark of Syngenta Crop Protection Canada Inc.

AgSurf® is a registered trademark of IPCO

Dawson Creek Weather Information 2005



TEMPERATURE

Month	Monthly Avg. Temp. (C)	Temp.* 30 year Avg. (C)
April	5.8	3.5
May	11.6	9.2
June	13.8	13.5
July	14.8	15.2
August	13.6	14.0
September	9.5	9.5

Frost Events: May 3 -7.1 Sept 17 -0.9
May 9 -2.8 Sept 27 -1.1
 Aug 18 -1.3 **Sept 28 -3.4**

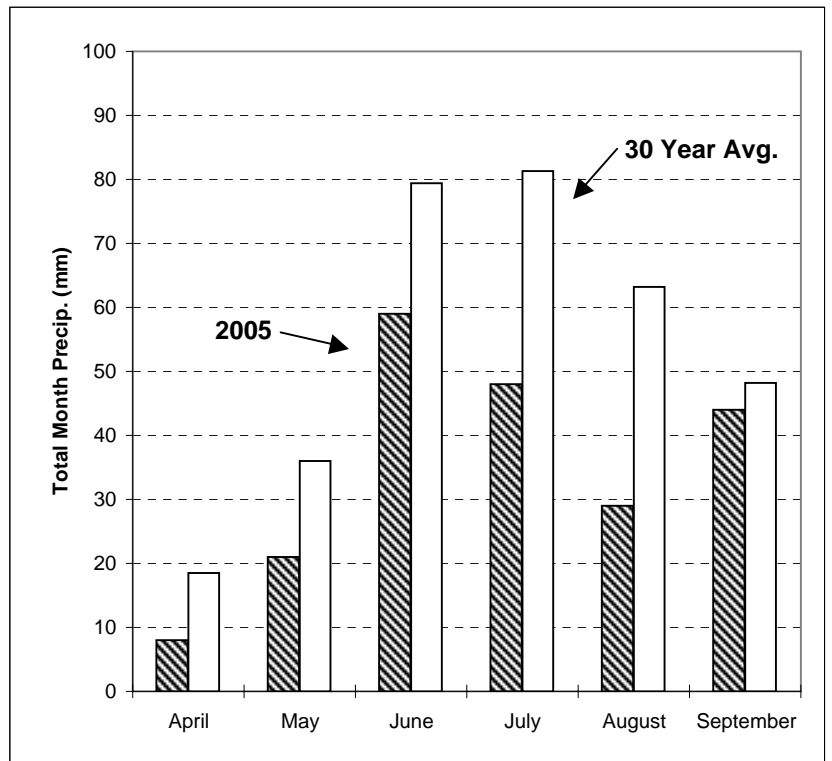
Killing Frost (-2.2 C) Free Period: 142 days
 May 9 - September 28

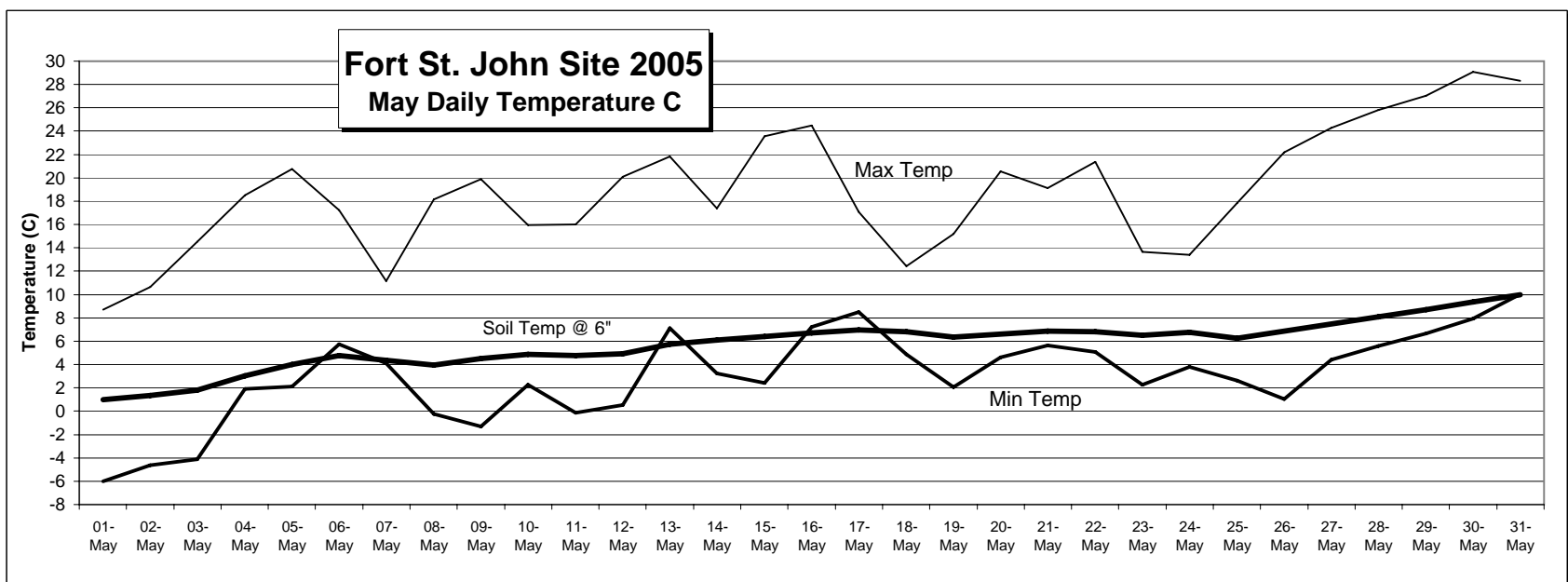
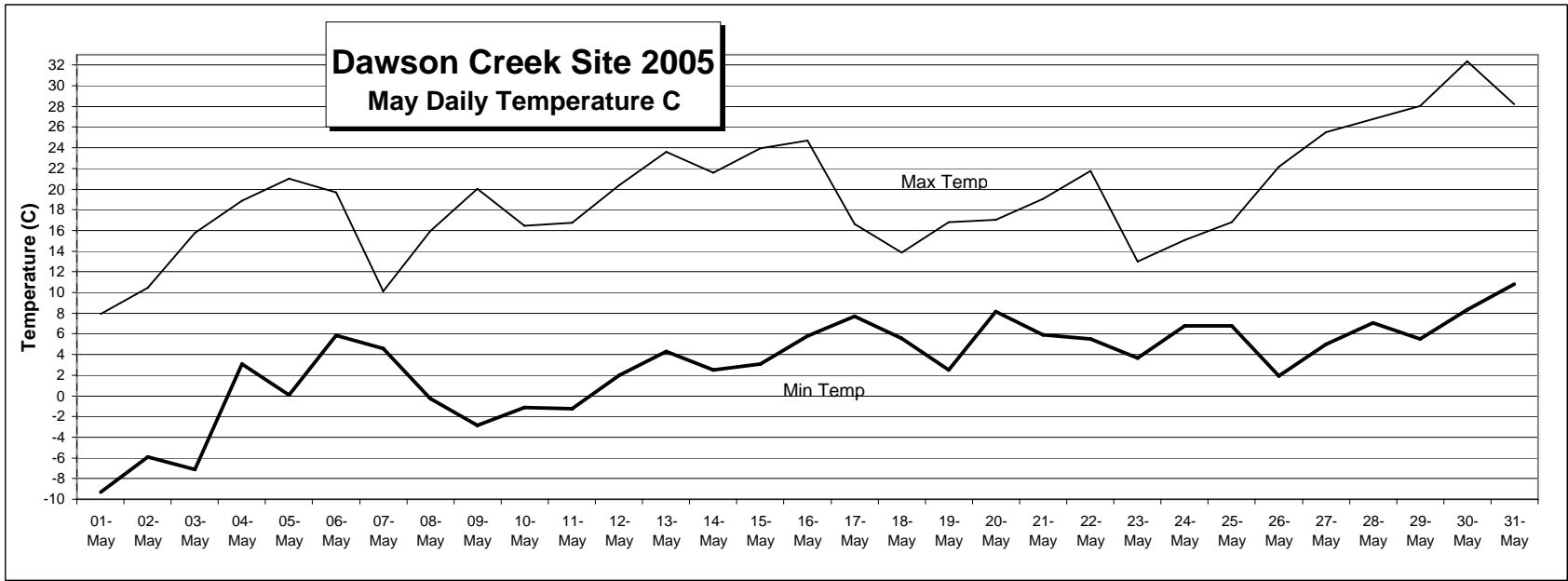
* 30 year average DC from 1968-1997
 Source: Environment CANADA

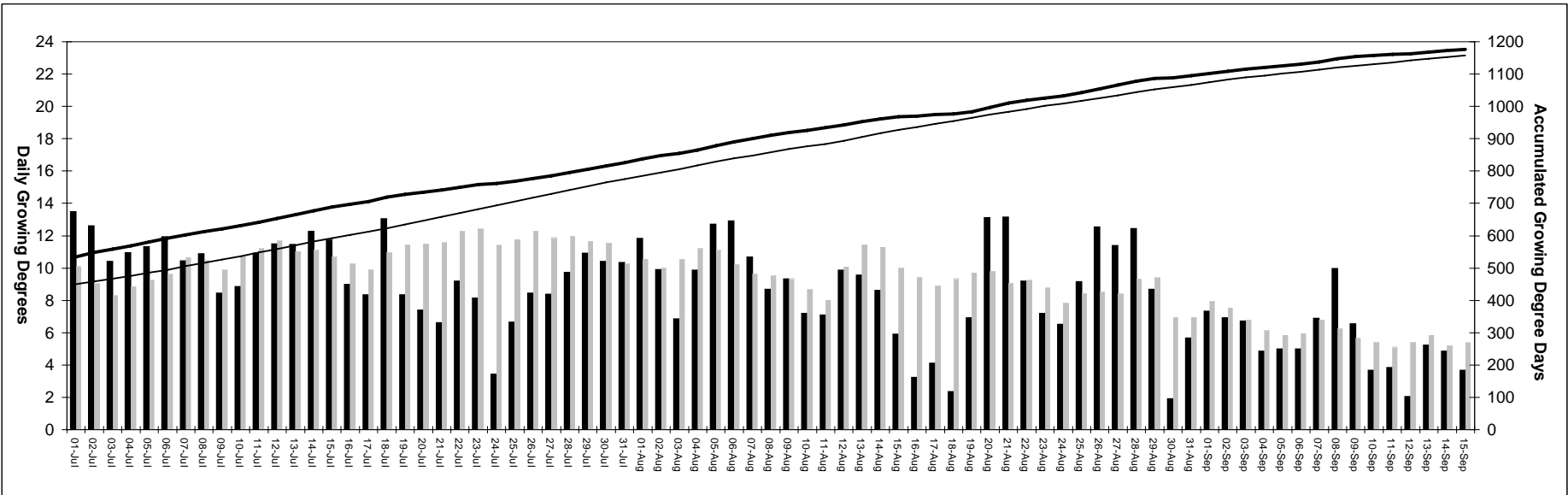
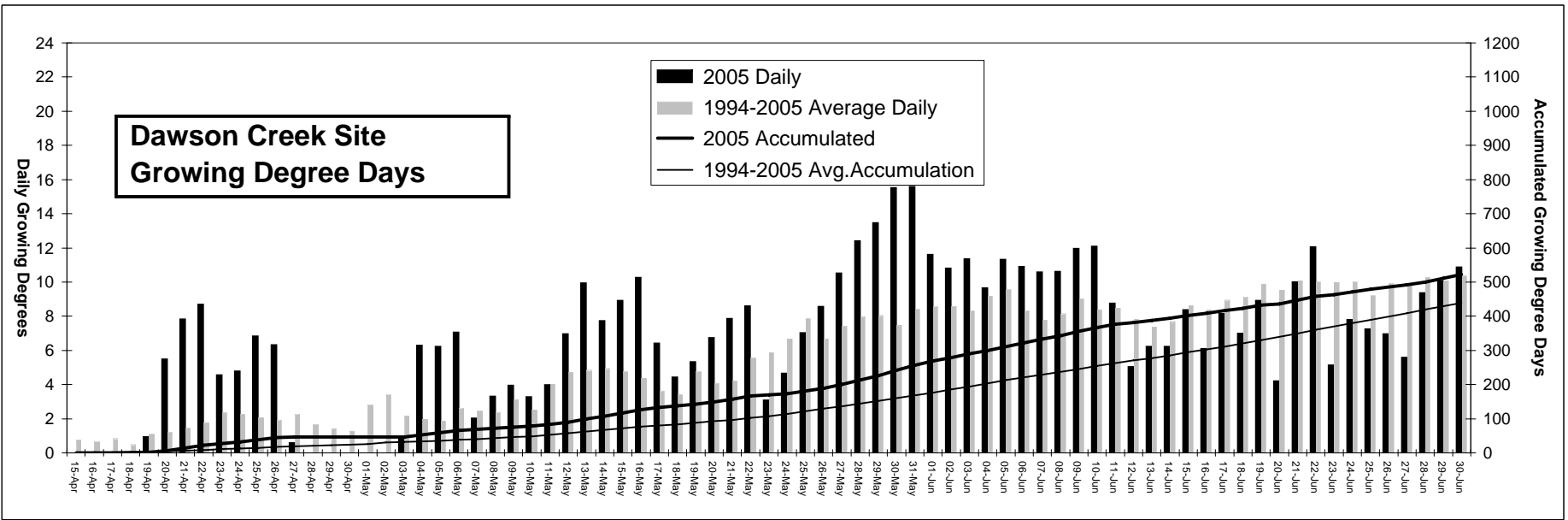
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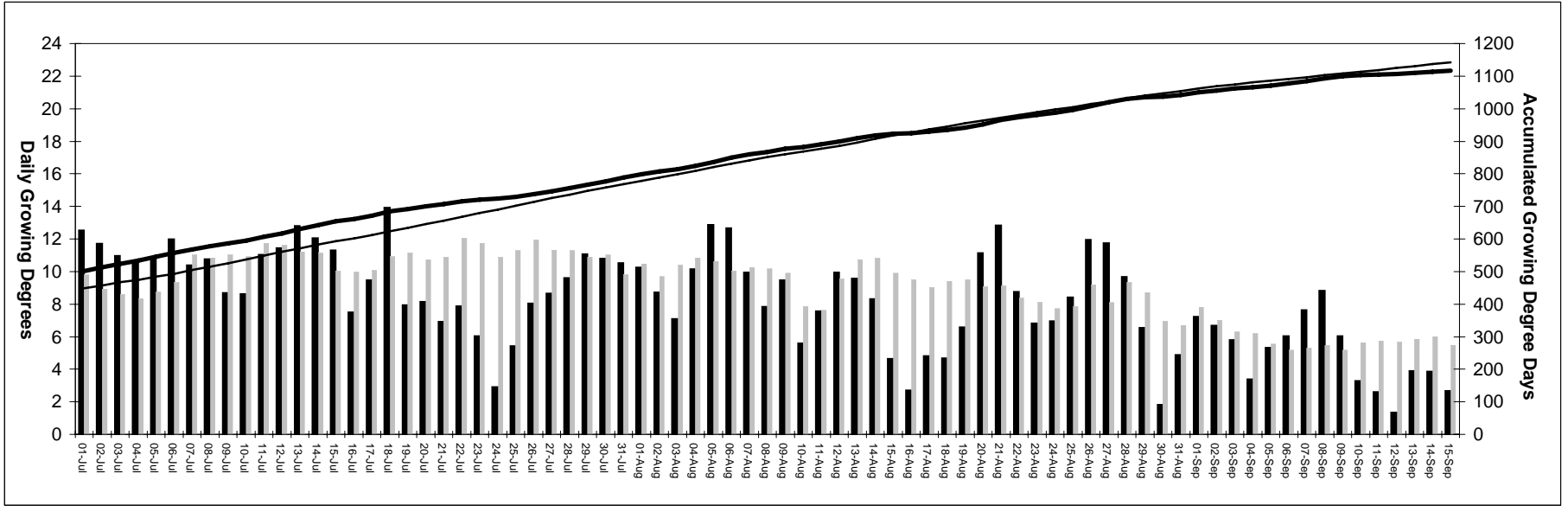
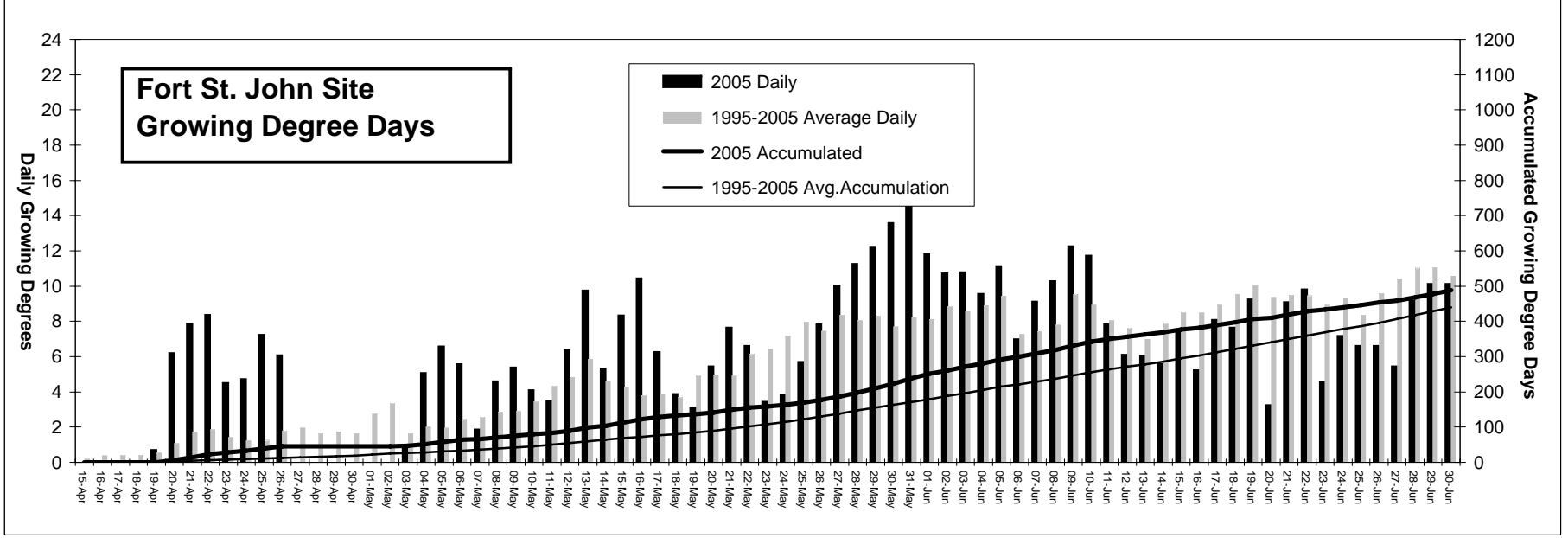
Month	Monthly Precipitation (mm)	Precipitation * 30 year Avg. (mm)
April	8	19
May	21	36
June	59	79
July	48	81
August	29	63
September	44	48

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.









List of Certified Seed Distributors

Agricore United / Proven Seeds

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

AgriPro

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

Agriprogress Inc.

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

Bayer CropScience Canada Co.

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

Bonis & Company Ltd.

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

Brett - Young Seeds Ltd.

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

Canseed Ltd.

Tel: (403) 742-0621

Canterra Seeds Ltd.

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

Cargill

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

Columbia Seed Company Limited

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

Dekalb Canada Seeds (Monsanto)

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

DSV Canada Inc.

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

FarmPure Seeds (previously Q.A.S.)

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

Pioneer Hybrid

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

Prairie Seeds Ltd.

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

Progressive Seeds Ltd.

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

Monsanto Canada

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

SeCan Association

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

Seed-Link Inc.

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

S.S. Johnson Seeds Ltd.

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

St. Denis Seed Farm Inc.

Tel: (780) 961-3368

Svalof Weibull Ltd.

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

SW Seed Canada Ltd. (Newfield, ProMark)

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

Syngenta

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

University of Alberta

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

Western Growers Seed Corp.

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

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