



**B.C. GRAIN  
PRODUCERS  
ASSOCIATION**

# 2007 FIELD CROP VARIETY PERFORMANCE



**B.C. PEACE RIVER  
REGION**



Funded in part by ...



**Investment  
Agriculture  
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*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](http://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.

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## 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 1<sup>st</sup>. 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		2007	2003-2007		2007	2003-2007	
		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		
	2007	2003-2007	
	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. 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

<b>Fort St. John, B.C.</b>		<b>Legal Description: SW19 Tp84 R18 W6</b>						
Crop	Fertilizer Applied			lbs actual/ac Recom. vs. Applied	Enviro-Test Labs			
	kg/ha	Placement			N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	S
<b>Canola</b>	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					
<b>Flax</b>	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					
<b>Wheat &amp; Barley</b>	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					
<b>Oats</b>	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					
<b>Peas</b>	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					

<b>Dawson Creek, B.C.</b>		<b>Legal Description: SW20 Tp78 R14 W6</b>						
Crop	Fertilizer Applied			lbs actual/ac Recom. vs. Applied	Enviro-Test Labs			
	kg/ha	Placement			N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	S
<b>Canola</b>	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					
<b>Flax</b>	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					
<b>Wheat &amp; Barley</b>	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					
<b>Malt Barley &amp; Oats</b>	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					
<b>Oats</b>	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					
<b>Peas</b>	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 11-Jun-07	Sencor (metribuzin) 75%DF MCPA Sodium Poast Ultra (sethoxydim) + Merge	77 g/ac 190 ml/ac 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 13-Jun-07	Sencor (metribuzin) 75%DF MCPA Sodium Poast Ultra (sethoxydim) + Merge	77 g/ac 190 ml/ac 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					
<b>FSJ</b>	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
<b>DC</b>	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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## 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 - AAFDCDC 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

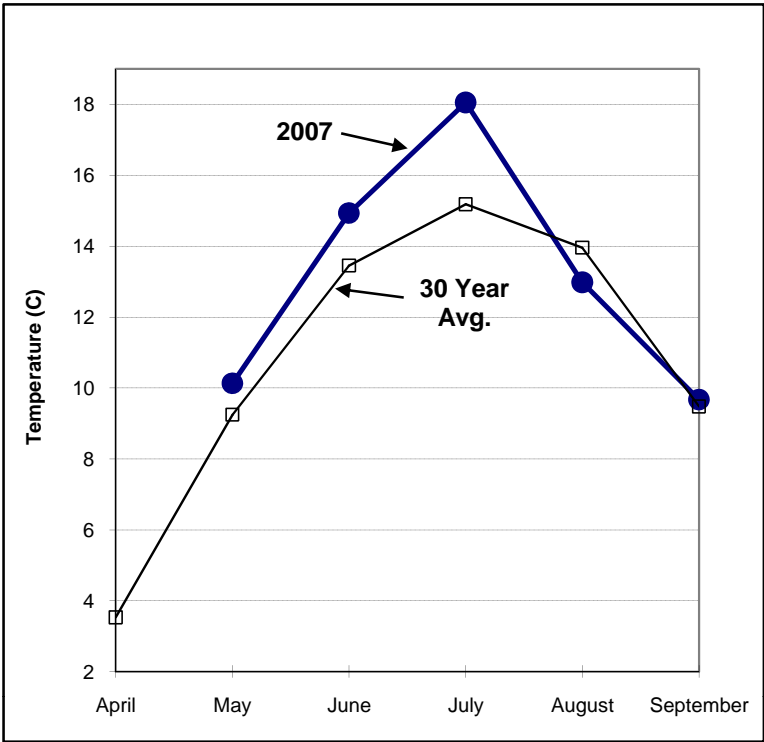
<b>Varietal Development continued ...</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Varieties</b>	<b>Replicates</b>	<b>Plots</b>	<b>Source</b>
Field Pea Co-op "A"	FSJ	28	3	84	Dr. Dengjin Bing - AAFC Lacombe
Field Pea Co-op "B"	FSJ	28	3	84	Dr. Dengjin Bing - AAFC Lacombe
Peace Region Field Pea (PYT28) Trial	FSJ	25	2	50	Dr. Dengjin 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

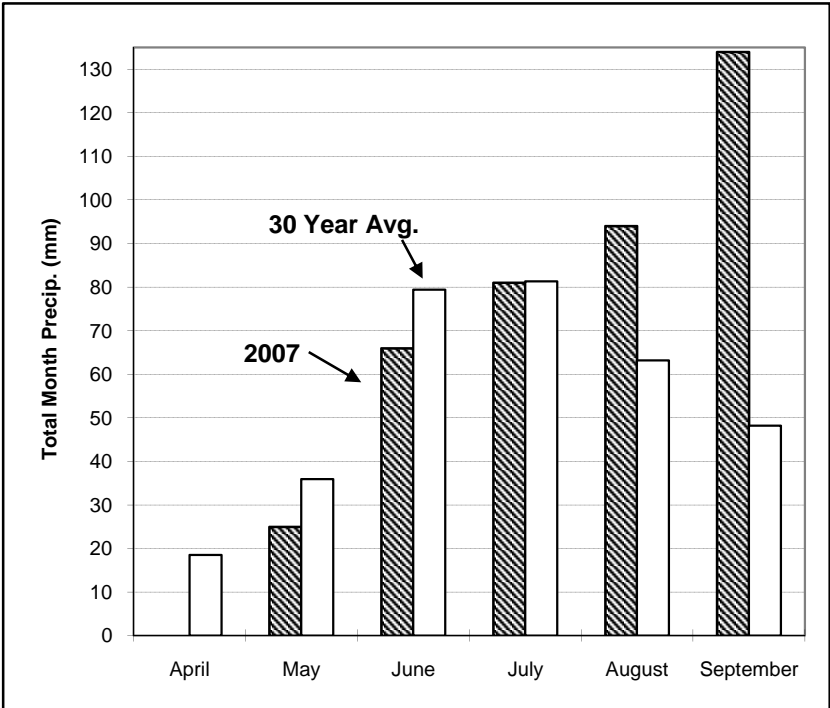
**Accumulated Growing Degree Days:**  
**2007: 1163** (note: April-May 12th data missing)  
 1994-2007 Average: 1183

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

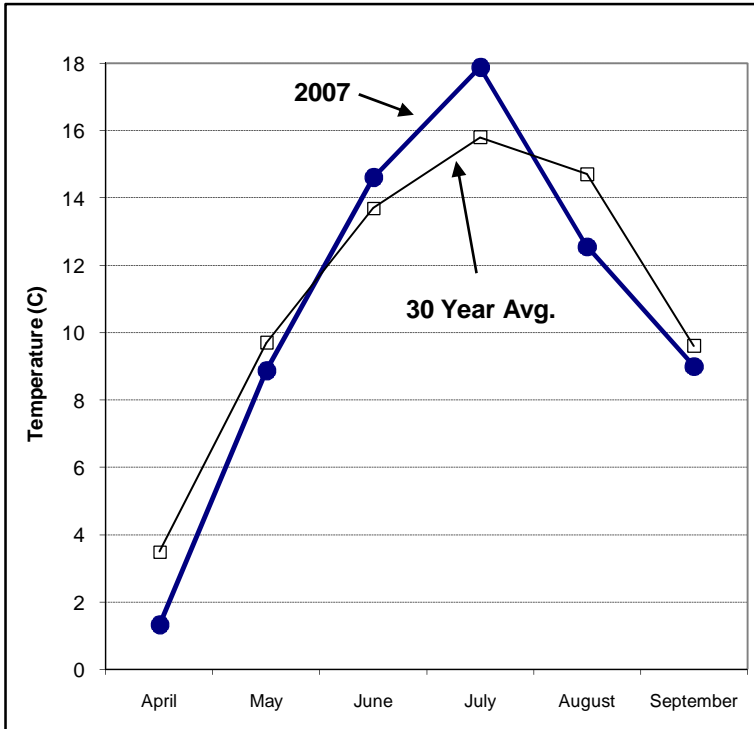
### PRECIPITATION

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.



## 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

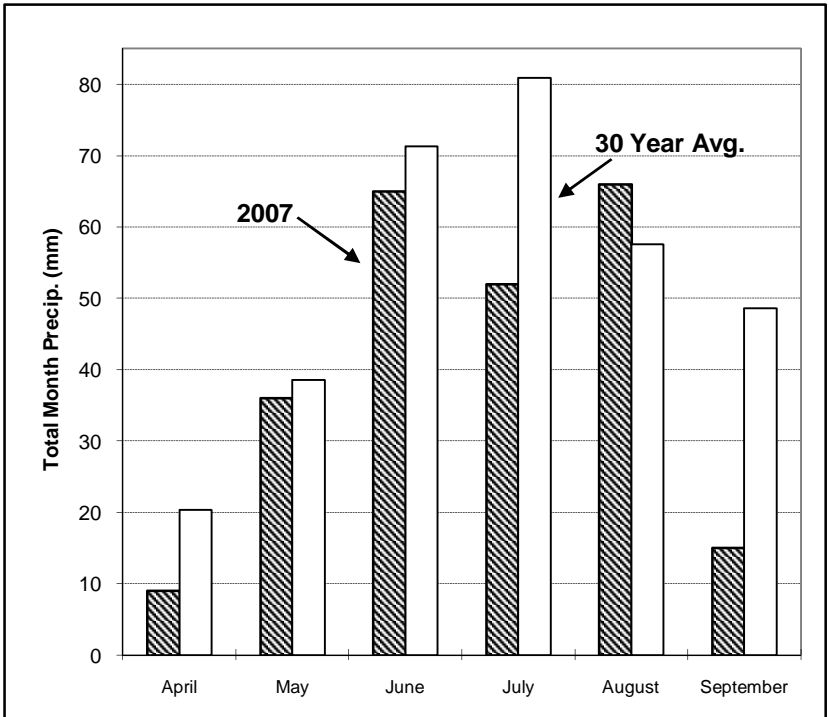
**Killing Frost (-2.2 C) Free Period: 139 days**  
 May 2 - September 18

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

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

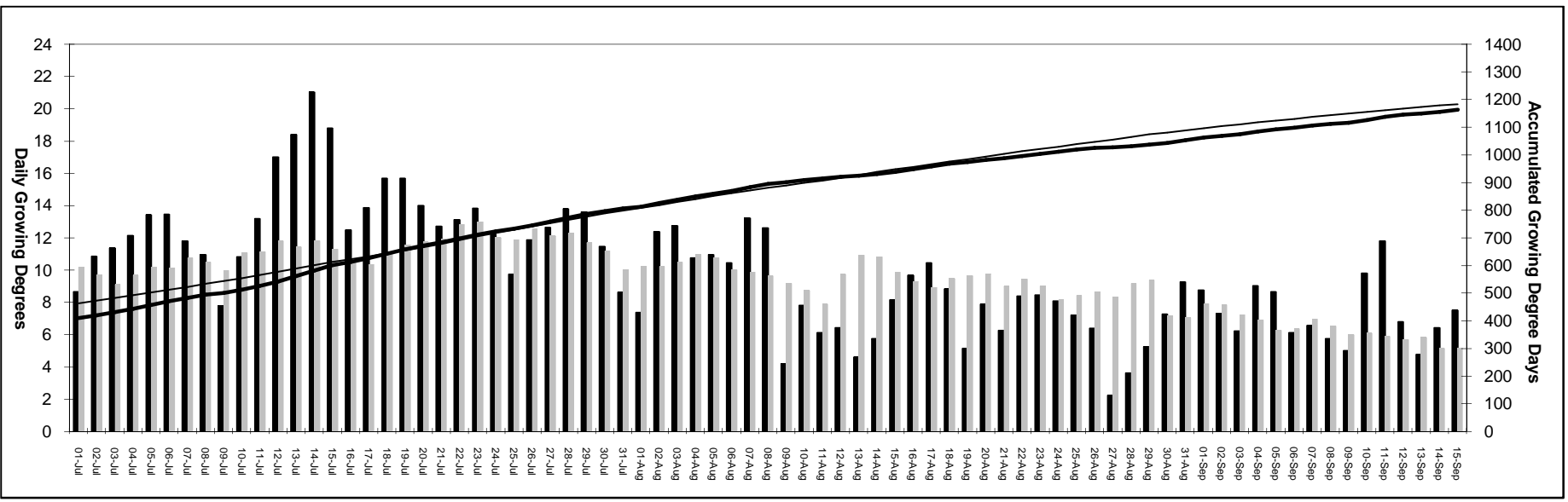
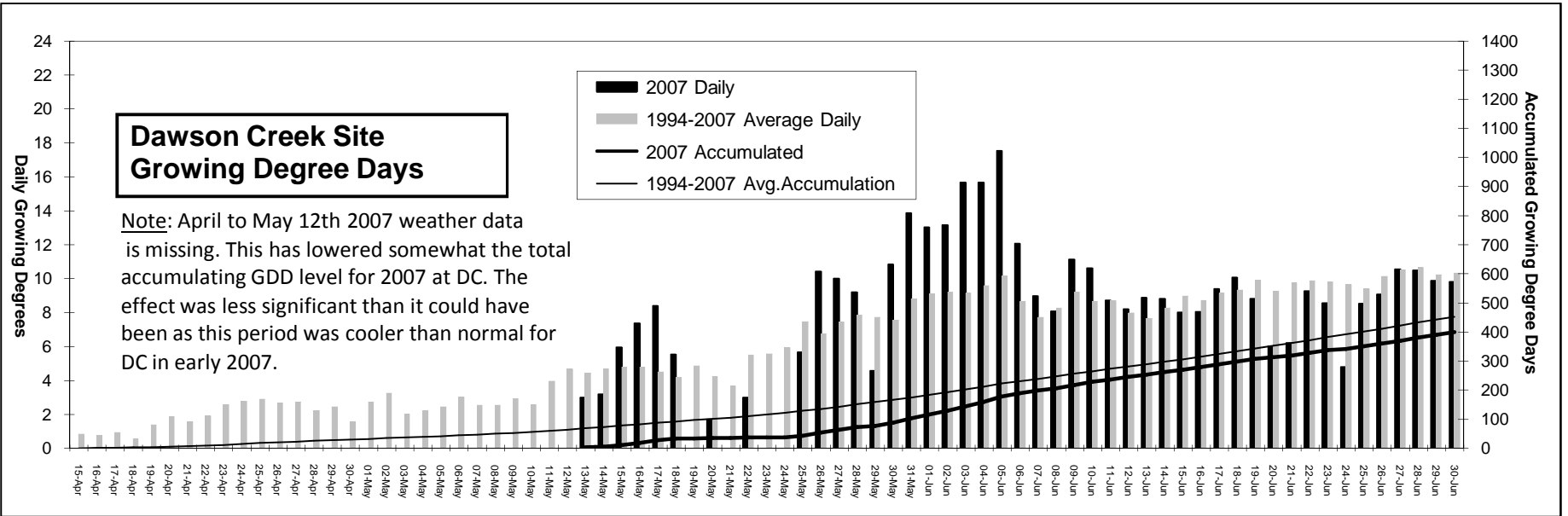
### PRECIPITATION

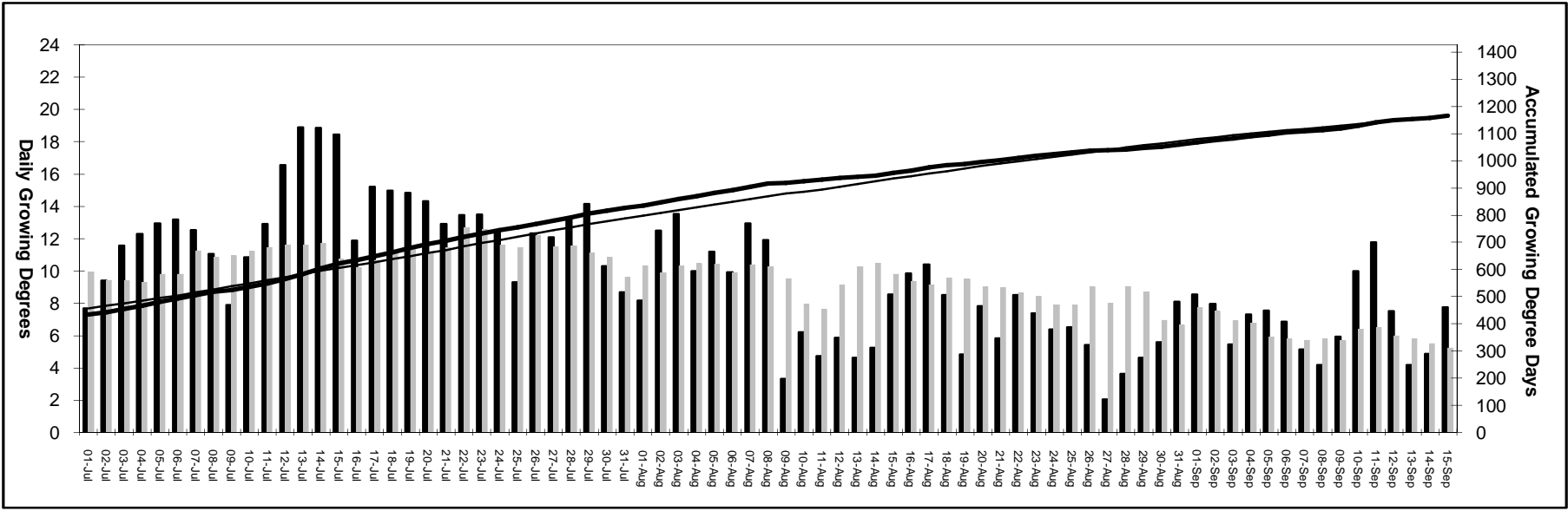
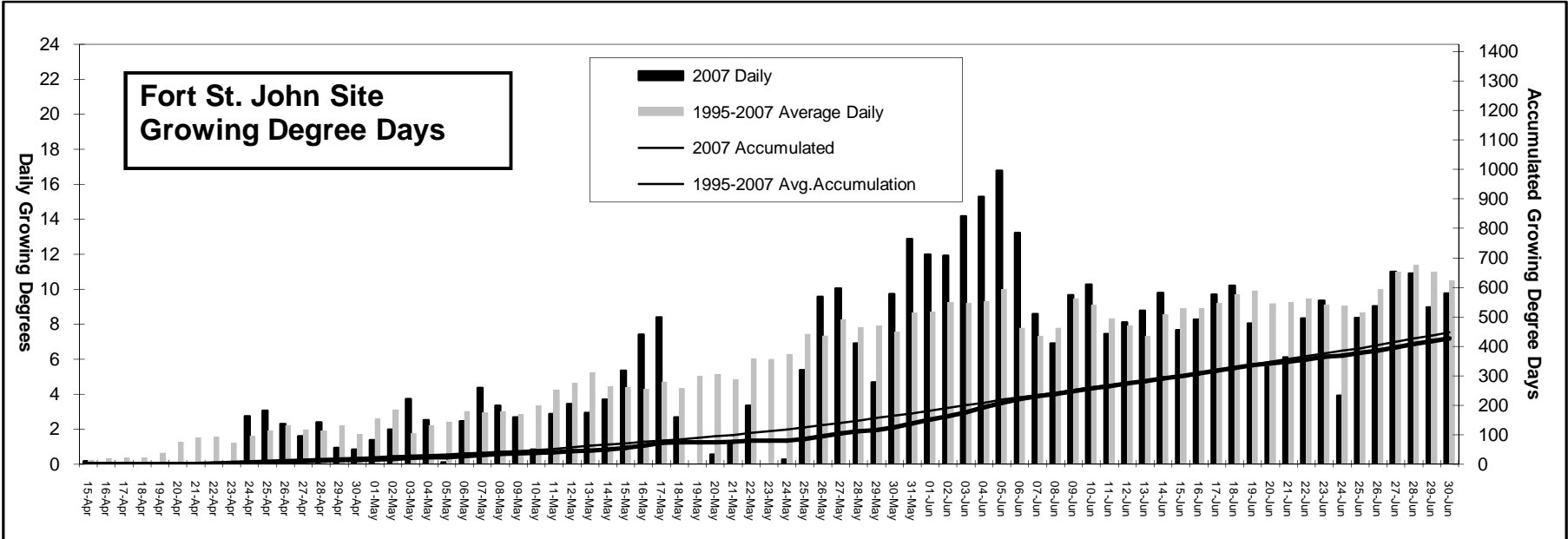
Month	Monthly Precipitation (mm)	Precipitation * 30 year Avg. (mm)
April	9	20
May	36	39
June	65	71
July	52	81
August	66	58
September	15	49



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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://www.canterra.com)

### **Cargill**

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

### **Columbia Seed Company Limited**

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

### **Dekalb Canada Seeds (Monsanto)**

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

### **Progressive Seeds Ltd.**

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

### **SeCan Association**

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

### **Seed-Link Inc.**

Box 217 Lindsay, ON K9V 5Z4  
Tel: (705) 324-0544  
[www.seed-link.ca](http://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](http://www.johnsonseeds.com)

### **St. Denis Seed Farm Inc.**

Tel: (780) 961-3368

### **SW Seed Canada Ltd.**

See **FarmPure Seeds**  
[www.farmpure.com](http://www.farmpure.com)

### **Syngenta**

15910 Medway Rd. RR 1  
Arva, ON N0M 1C0  
Tel: 1-800-665-9250  
[www.syngenta.com](http://www.syngenta.com)

### **University of Alberta**

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

### **Western Growers Seed Corp.**

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