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January 1997  
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## Varieties of Cereals and Oilseed Crops for Alberta - 1997

### Explanatory

The information used in this publication is supplied by the University of Alberta, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Canadian Seed Growers Association, cereal and oilseed commodity groups, the Canadian Seed Trade Association and Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development. This publication provides information on individual varieties and indicates cereal and oilseed production areas within the province. Important agronomic characteristics are given in tabular form for varieties of wheat, oats, barley, flax, canola, triticale and rye. The production areas, based primarily upon precipitation and length of growing season, are indicated on the map. With this information, farmers can choose varieties that may be best suited to their own particular farming programs. The varieties are tested under medium management conditions and may change their response if tested under very high or very low management.

### Plant Breeder's Rights

Use of the logo  indicates the variety is protected by law, and pedigreed or common seed of this cultivars cannot be sold without permission and royalty payment.

### Yields

The tables show relative yields for six production areas. Although every effort is made to ensure accuracy, small percentage differences in yield are usually meaningless. In area 1, irrigated yields expressed as a per cent of dryland yields are: C.W. wheat 185, barley 160, oats 180, flax 210, canola 125. In area 2, irrigated yields expressed as a per cent of dryland yields are: C.W. wheat 130, barley 125, oats 120, flax 145, canola 120. For further information on irrigated variety response, see *Irrigated Crop Recommendations for Alberta*, Agdex 100/32-1.

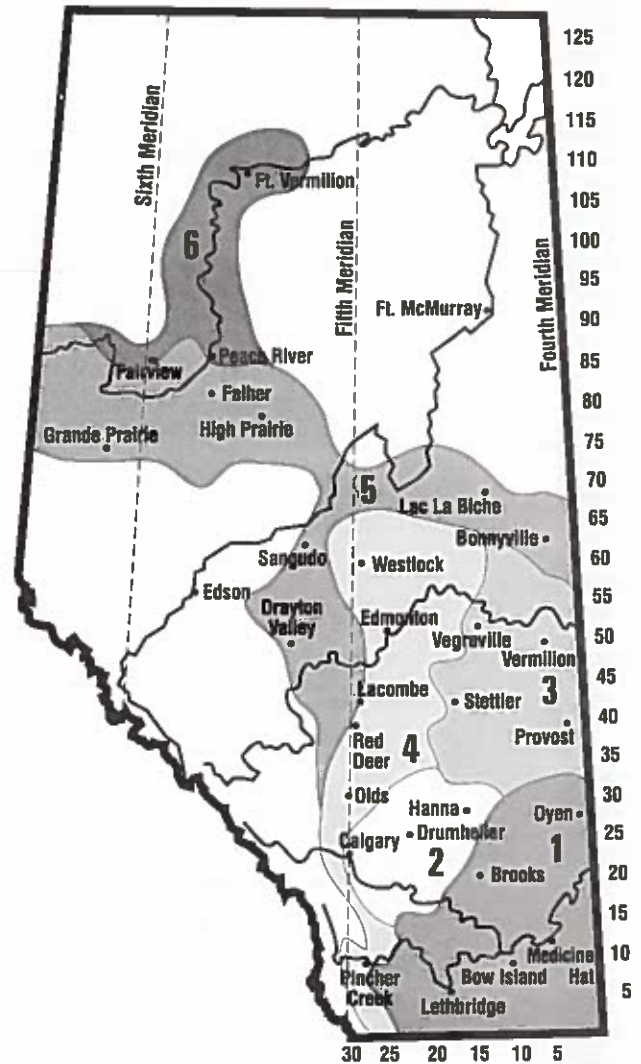
### Maturity

The relative classifications refer specifically to the crop being considered. For example, an early-maturing wheat variety could require more days to reach maturity than a late-maturing variety of barley.

In areas 2, 3, and 5 of Alberta, the following may be used as a guide for estimating maturity in actual days from seeding to harvest when the crops are seeded on fallow land: Neepawa wheat - 120 days, Park - 116, Grizzly oats - 114, Jasper - 106, Leduc barley - 105, Harrington - 106, Jackson - 94, McGregor flax - 130, Flanders - 120, Legend canola - 110, and Tobin - 95 days. **Note: These days to maturity do not match the days to maturity shown in the following charts because they are the average of only 3 of the 6 provincial zones.** In area 6, the longer daylight hours usually reduce the number of days to maturity required. Area 4 has the longest requirement in the province for days to maturity. In southern Alberta, Neepawa can be expected to mature in 100 to 105 days, and other crops are similarly earlier maturing. Comparisons among varieties within crops, however, tend to remain fairly uniform regardless of where the crops are grown.

### Disease and Seed Treatment

- Seed of rye and flax should be treated to control seedling blight and seed of canola to control flea beetles, seedling blight and the seedborne phase of virulent blackleg.



- Cereal smuts can be controlled with systemic seed treatment fungicides. See Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, *Seed Treatment of Cereal and Oilseed Crops*, Agdex 100/632.
- Treated seed must not be fed to livestock or poultry or sold for feed. Refer to label for maximum period for storing treated seed. Storage periods for fungicide-insecticide combination products are fairly short. Small quantities of excess seed can be buried at regional landfills. Do not expose treated seed to wildlife!

# W H E A T

Variety	Irr. 1 & 2	Area (See Map)						Comp Mat	Te. Wt.	Kn. Wt.	Resistance to:		Loose Smut	Bunt	Com. Rt. Rot	Sprout Toler.
		1	2	3	4	5	6				Ldg.	Shat.				
Yield as % of Neepawa																
Eligible for C.W. Red Spring Wheat Grades																
AC Barrie ◊	107	110	104	109	106	95	XX	0	79	37	G	G	R	R	I	T
AC Cora	106	107	103	108	107	106	103	0	76	36	G	G	R	R	I	I
AC Domain	98	100	102	100	98	92	92	-1	76	33	G	G	R	R	I	T
AC Eatonia ◊	96	99	100	97	-	-	-	-1	76	34	F	G	I	R	I	I
AC Majestic ▲	97	100	96	112	108	103	101	+3	77	37	G	G	I	R	I	T
AC Michael	105	104	98	101	103	99	102	-2	76	34	G	G	R	R	I	I
AC Minto †	94	101	101	99	101	99	102	-2	76	36	G	G	R	R	I	I
CDC Makwa	101	104	99	97	101	98	101	-1	75	35	G	G	R	I	I	I
CDC Merlin †	102	101	101	96	104	98	107	0	76	36	G	G	I	R	I	I
CDC Teal	109	107	109	100	106	102	105	-1	76	34	G	G	I	I	I	I
Columbus	93	99	96	98	100	99	100	+2	76	34	G	G	I	R	I	T
Conway	95	97	98	98	99	95	96	-1	76	32	G	G	R	I	I	I
Invader ◊	102	102	101	102	110	97	99	+2	75	38	G	F	I	I	I	I
Katepwa	101	101	102	97	101	96	100	-1	76	32	G	G	R	R	I	I
Lancer	90	96	88	90	-	-	-	+1	76	34	P	G	R	R	I	T
Laura	101	104	103	98	105	100	103	+2	76	32	G	G	I	S	I	I
Leader	89	96	93	92	-	-	-	-2	76	31	G	G	I	R	S	I
Neepawa	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	107	76	32	G	G	R	I	I	I
Park	-	-	101	92	98	92	93	-3	77	32	F	G	R	I	I	I
Pasqua	98	100	96	98	96	95	100	-1	76	34	G	G	S	I	S	T
Roblin	101	94	101	93	99	92	97	-2	75	35	G	G	R	S	I	I

Remarks: AC EATONIA, LANCER and LEADER – adapted to sawfly areas only. COLUMBUS, INVADER and LAURA – late maturing in Areas 3, 4, 5 and 6. NEEPAWA – difficult to thresh. LAURA, PASQUA and ROBLIN – require a systemic fungicide seed treatment. AC CADILLAC and AC ELSA ▲ – insufficient data to describe, seed supply limited in 1997. C.W. Red Spring Wheat grown under irrigation tends to have lower grades.

### Yield as % of Biggar

### ELIBILE FOR CANADA PRAIRIE SPRING WHEAT GRADES

Variety	Irr. 1 & 2	Area (See Map)						Comp Mat	Te. Wt.	Kn. Wt.	Resistance to:		Loose Smut	Bunt	Com. Rt. Rot	Sprout Toler.
		1	2	3	4	5	6				Ldg.	Shat.				
RED SEEDED																
AC Foremost	96	97	97	102	101	100	93	0	75	41	EX	G	R	R	I	I
AC Taber	103	96	104	107	95	99	100	+1	75	37	G	G	S	R	I	I
Biggar	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	109	75	36	G	G	S	S	I	I
Cutler	79	83	92	80	92	85	74	-3	75	36	G	G	S	S	I	I
Oslo	87	81	87	86	93	82	79	-1	73	34	EX	G	S	I	I	I
WHITE SEEDED																
AC Karma ◊	97	93	97	105	97	102	92	0	75	39	G	G	R	R	I	I
Genesis	93	98	98	102	92	95	100	+1	74	35	P	G	I	S	I	S

Remarks: AC TABER, BIGGAR, CUTLER, GENESIS and OSLO – require a systemic fungicide seed treatment. OSLO and CUTLER – less drought tolerant than Biggar. All CPS wheats are semi-dwarfs; however, Genesis is conventional height. GENESIS – is subject to yield and quality reduction due to lodging, late maturity and sprouting susceptibility in high rainfall areas. AC CRYSTAL ▲ and AC VISTA ▲ – insufficient data to describe, no seed available in 1997. BIGGAR – yields about 20% higher than Neepawa.

### Yield as % of Neepawa

### ELIBILE FOR C.W. EXTRA STRONG GRADES

Bluesky	97	103	113	104	112	113	105	0	74	44	F	G	R	I	R	I
Glenlea	109	114	112	110	-	-	-	+5	73	43	G	G	R	I	R	T
Wildcat	93	98	112	98	111	105	90	-1	73	39	F	G	R	S	I	I

Remarks: BLUESKY and WILDCAT – are similar in maturity to Neepawa. GLENLEA – should only be grown in Areas 1, 2 and 3 due to late maturity. WILDCAT – requires a systemic seed treatment. LASER – insufficient data to describe, no seed available in 1997.

### Yield as % of AC Reed

### ELIGIBLE FOR C.W. SOFT WHITE SPRING WHEAT GRADES

AC Phil	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	77	34	EX	G	S	S	S	S
AC Reed	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	77	35	EX	G	S	S	S	S
Fielder	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	+5	76	34	G	F	S	S	S	S

Remarks: AC PHIL, AC REED and FIELDER – semi-dwarf varieties requiring a systemic fungicide seed treatment. AC REED and AC PHIL – are resistant to stripe rust. AC PHIL – has improved resistance to black point, seed supply limited in 1997. AC REED – yields about 20% higher than Neepawa.

### Yield as % of Wakooma

### ELIGIBLE FOR C.W. AMBER DURUM WHEAT GRADES

AC Melita	119	101	91	XX	-	-	-	0	78	47	VG	G	S	R	I	I
Kyle	104	103	101	102	-	-	-	+1	77	43	P	G	S	R	I	I
Medora	107	105	99	101	-	-	-	0	79	43	G	G	I	R	I	I
Plenty	110	113	109	115	-	-	-	-1	78	43	G	G	S	R	I	I
Sceptre	104	104	105	97	-	-	-	0	78	41	G	G	S	R	I	I
Wakooma	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	109	77	41	P	G	I	R	I	I

Remarks: All Durum Wheat varieties should be grown only in Areas 1 and 2 and the southeastern portion of Area 3 because of late maturity. Durum generally matures in 109 days in the traditional Durum growing areas (1, 2 and 3), outside these areas, Durum's maturity may take over 130 days. WAKOOMA – yields about 10% more than Neepawa in areas of adaptation. SCEPTRE – lowest incidence of kernel smudge.

## WINTER WHEAT

Variety	Yield as % of Norstar						Comp Mat	Ts. Wt.	Kn. Wt.	Resistance to:				Com. Rt. Rot	
	Irr. 1 & 2	1	2	3	4	5				6	Ldg.	Shat.	Loose Smut		Bunt
Norstar	100*	100	100	XX	100	XX	XX	0	80	32	P	G	S	S	S
CDC Kestrel	124	118	101	XX	101	XX	XX	-1	78	34	F	G	S	S	S
AC Readymade	103	110	72	XX	72	XX	XX	0	79	34	G	F	S	I	S

Remarks: Varieties listed with the most winter hardy at the top. Winter survival is best in southern Alberta. AC READYMADE – has high protein, resistant to piebald. CDC OSPREY and CDC CLAIR – insufficient data to describe, limited seed available in 1997. Winter wheats are susceptible to Russian wheat aphids. Winter wheat should be treated with systemic fungicide seed treatment.

## BARLEY

Variety	Yield as % of Harrington								No. of Row	Awn Type	Comp Mat	Te. Wt.	Kn. Wt.	Ht. cm	Resistance to:					Net Blt.
	Irr. 1&2	1	2	3	4	5	6	Loose Smut							FL & Cov. Smut	Com. Root Rot	Scald			

### ELIGIBLE FOR GENERAL PURPOSE GRADES ONLY

Abee †	94	102	103	99	111	102	99	2	R	+2	66	43	77	G	G	S	I	I	S	S
Bridge	109	105	106	105	109	101	98	2	R	+2	67	46	76	G	F	S	I	I	S	S
CDC Dolly	106	102	105	118	110	113	97	2	R	+1	65	47	72	G	F	S	R	I	I	S
CDC Guardian	101	102	105	106	103	101	100	2	R	+1	63	44	78	F	F	S	R	I	R	I
Seebe	93	97	100	105	105	104	105	2	R	+4	65	46	84	VG	G	S	R	S	R	S
Winthrop †	104	99	104	104	113	102	101	2	R	0	66	42	79	VG	F	S	R	S	S	S
AC Albright	93	81	100	101	105	93	97	6	R	-6	62	33	83	P	F	S	S	S	S	S
AC Lacombe ◊	118	106	120	120	127	110	114	6	S	0	60	41	83	VG	F	S	R	S	I	I
AC Stacey †	99	87	104	102	106	91	91	6	R	-5	61	34	73	F	F	S	R	S	R	I
Brier	120	107	116	122	118	112	107	6	S	0	60	38	83	F	F	S	R	S	I	I
Bronco	102	83	104	105	108	94	114	6	S	+1	63	40	87	G	F	S	I	I	I	I
Jackson †	101	82	99	97	99	86	95	6	R	-6	63	38	68	G	F	S	S	S	S	S
Leduc	116	103	109	114	111	102	100	6	R	-1	60	41	80	F	G	I	R	I	R	I

### SEMI-DWARF

CDC Earl	116	100	116	114	114	101	108	6	R	+1	60	36	69	EX	G	S	R	I	I	I
Duke	114	96	111	111	111	99	100	6	R	+1	61	38	75	EX	F	S	I	I	R	S
Kasota ◊	111	104	114	115	121	114	103	6	R	-3	62	35	67	EX	G	S	R	I	R	I
Stetson	107	94	99	105	113	83	88	6	S	+2	61	39	55	EX	G	S	R	I	R	I
Tukwa	119	98	103	119	115	106	106	6	S	-1	62	35	72	VG	G	S	R	I	I	S

### HULLESS

CDC Dawn	96	99	100	108	93	99	93	2	R	+1	72	40	77	F	G	S	S	I	R	I
CDC Richard †	88	92	93	92	92	88	87	2	R	+1	74	38	81	P	G	S	I	I	R	S
Condor	88	87	84	85	88	81	84	2	R	0	75	36	75	VG	G	S	S	I	S	S
Phoenix ◊	94	87	87	90	89	85	88	2	R	-1	73	36	81	F	G	S	I	I	S	S
CDC Buck †	101	85	95	86	96	86	92	6	R	-1	71	34	84	G	G	S	S	I	S	S
CDC Silky	103	90	94	103	101	94	88	6	S	+1	68	34	72	VG	G	I	I	I	R	I
Falcon ◊	102	81	101	91	100	90	91	6	S	0	72	34	65	VG	F	S	R	I	R	I

### ELIGIBLE FOR MALTING GRADES

AC Oxbow	100	94	97	97	103	96	98	2	R	0	65	44	81	VG	F	R	I	S	S	I
B1215	102	104	104	105	109	98	95	2	R	+2	65	40	75	VG	F	S	I	S	S	I
Harrington	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	2	R	96	64	42	76	F	F	S	S	I	S	S
Manley	101	102	104	105	112	104	103	2	R	+3	64	43	78	G	G	S	I	I	S	I
Stein	102	102	101	105	107	103	100	2	R	0	65	43	74	F	F	S	I	S	S	S
Argyle †	110	85	104	107	105	98	98	6	S	-1	60	35	94	G	F	S	S	I	S	S
B1602	113	94	103	104	103	94	98	6	R	-1	63	37	84	G	F	S	I	R	S	S
Bonanza †	106	88	106	107	99	96	94	6	S	-2	60	35	94	P	F	S	S	I	S	S
Duel	117	96	111	116	118	101	102	6	S	-1	60	37	90	G	F	S	I	I	S	S
Tankard †	107	91	101	103	104	92	100	6	S	+1	61	37	90	G	F	S	S	I	S	S

Remarks: Only systemic seed treatment will control loose smut. Varieties with excellent straw strength respond to high levels of fertilizer with less lodging than other varieties. AC HARPER ▲, AC HAWKEYE ▲, AC ROSSER and CDC FLEET – insufficient data to describe, no seed available in 1997. CDC DAWN, BRONCO and STANDER ◊ – limited seed available in 1997. Numerical values for yield, maturity, test weight, kernel weight and height are strongly influenced by environmental conditions such as rainfall, soil fertility and temperature. The maturities are stated in mean days plus or minus the difference from Harrington. ROBUST, EXCEL and STANDER ◊ – have interim registration only, insufficient data to describe. Alberta now has pathotypes of the scald pathogen that are capable of attacking several of the previously rated resistant cultivars.

## SPRING TRITICALE

Variety	Yield as % of Wapiti							Comp Mat	Te. Wt.	Kn. Wt.	Resistance to:				
	Irr. 1 & 2	Area (See Map)									Lodging	Shat- tering	Loose Smut	Bunt	Com. Rt. Rot
AC Alta	94	98	104	99	111	-*	-*	+3	66	49	G	G	R	R	S
AC Certa	92	108	84	99	108	-*	-*	0	73	46	G	G	R	R	I
AC Copia	89	96	98	99	99	-*	-*	0	67	45	G	G	R	R	I
Banjo	91	100	90	96	93	-*	-*	+4	66	45	G	G	R	R	S
Pronghorn	102	103	94	112	124	-*	-*	-2	69	47	G	G	R	R	I
Wapiti	100	100	100	100	100	-*	-*	118	65	44	G	G	R	R	I

Remarks: All varieties are late maturing and should not be grown for seed production in Areas 5 and 6. PRONGHORN – is earlier maturing than other Triticale varieties. WAPITI – yields about 25% greater than Neepawa in areas of adaptation. AC CERTA, AC ALTA and PRONGHORN – seed supply limited in 1997.

## OATS

Variety	Yield as % of Cascade							Comp Mat	Te. Wt.	Kn. Wt.	Resistance to:		
	Irr. 1 & 2	Area (See Map)									Ldg.	Shat.	Smuts
AC Juniper ▲	107	90	105	90	94	108	98	-3	50	38	VG	G	MR
AC Mustang ▲	113	115	110	109	110	116	115	+1	50	35	G	G	MR
AC Preakness ◊	99	108	106	89	100	110	99	+4	48	37	F	G	R
Athabasca †	98	94	87	86	77	81	90	-4	50	34	G	F	S
Calibre	99	107	102	98	95	102	98	+3	50	34	F	G	S
Cascade	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	48	33	G	G	S
CDC Boyer	100	97	106	93	100	105	100	-1	48	40	G	G	S
Derby	107	107	104	102	97	105	98	+2	50	36	G	G	S
Foothill	91	97	86	93	89	94	89	+1	48	29	F	G	S
Grizzly	99	94	95	94	94	91	94	+1	49	34	F	G	S
Jasper	107	96	98	97	94	98	93	-3	50	33	F	G	S
Waldern	109	109	110	108	107	114	111	+2	46	41	G	G	S

### HULLLESS

AC Belmont ◊	77	78	69	74	73	76	75	+3	50	27	G	G	R
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Remarks: AC JUNIPER and AC PREAKNESS – seed supply limited in 1997. CALIBRE, CDC BOYER, DERBY and JASPER – thin hull. JASPER – high protein. FOOTHILL – forage variety. AC MUSTANG – dual purpose (silage/grain) oat, high hull content. WALDERN – large kernel, use a higher seeding rate. ELVY – insufficient data to describe. Yield values for hullless varieties are expressed after hull removal. Hull removal reduces weight by 20 to 25%.

## FALL RYE

Variety	Yield as % of Kodiak							Comp Mat	Te. Wt.	Kn. Wt.	Straw Strength
	Irr. 1 & 2	Area (See Map)									
Musketeer	XX	103	105	XX	90	XX	XX	-2	72	34	F
Prima	XX	111	103	XX	92	XX	XX	-1	72	32	F
AC Rifle	XX	130	118	XX	93	XX	XX	+1	71	29	EX
Kodiak	XX	100	100	XX	100	XX	XX	0	69	33	F
Danko	XX	108	109	XX	103	XX	XX	+2	73	36	G

Remarks: Varieties listed with the most winter hardy at the top. DANKO – has winter hardiness between Kodiak and Norstar winter wheat. AC RIFLE – is a semi-dwarf.

## OTHER CEREAL CROPS

**SPRING RYE – GAZELLE** – only available spring variety and has maturity similar to Neepawa wheat.

**WINTER TRITICALE – PIKA and WINTRI** – winter hardiness similar to Norstar winter wheat with 10 to 15 % higher yield. Winter triticale is about three weeks earlier in maturity than spring triticale.

**SPRING SPELTS – CDC BAVARIA** is the only registered variety developed for production in Western Canada.

# CANOLA

Variety	Irr. 1 & 2	Area (See Map)						Comp Mat	Straw Strength	Comp Oil (%) Content	Tolerance to Blackleg
		1	2	3	4	5	6				
Yield as % of Legend											
ARGENTINE TYPE <i>Brassica napus</i>											
46A05 ◊	106	112	XX	112	115	105	121	+3	G	1.7	2
46A65 ◊	119	XX	XX	XX	118	XX	XX	+1	G	1.9	1
AC Excel	103	98	104	97	97	95	122	-1	G	1.3	3
AC-H102	110	98	107	119	112	106	143	+4	G	1.6	2
Allons	81	XX	95	90	84	96	XX	+4	F	0.7	5
Apollo	80	87	95	93	84	93	XX	+1	F	0.7	5
B2416 ◊	99	109	105	94	96	110	108	+3	G	0.0	3
Beacon	XX	XX	XX	XX	106	XX	XX	+3	G	1.1	2
Bullet ◊	107	110	109	107	112	107	118	-2	G	0.3	2
Challenger	XX	XX	XX	XX	113	XX	XX	+3	VG	-0.4	2
Clavet ▲	105	101	XX	116	109	XX	XX	+1	G	0.8	2
Coronet ▲	108	107	XX	111	110	104	126	+1	G	1.3	2
Crusher ◊	105	101	104	90	105	XX	132	+2	EX	1.5	3
Cyclone ◊	120	93	121	110	107	107	125	+2	VG	0.4	2
Defender <sup>†</sup> ◊	97	88	109	104	109	107	107	+2	G	1.1	2
Eagle ▲	XX	XX	XX	XX	109	XX	XX	0	VG	0.5	2
Ebony ◊	107	108	XX	110	115	111	XX	+3	VG	2.0	2
Garrison ◊	113	XX	114	103	113	112	147	+3	EX	-0.2	2
Hudson ▲	XX	XX	XX	XX	105	XX	XX	-1	VG	0.5	2
Hyola 401	116	114	113	112	118	109	129	0	EX	0.7	4
Impact ◊	114	XX	106	98	105	106	113	+2	G	0.1	3
Impulse ▲	120	XX	XX	XX	117	XX	XX	+3	VG	0.2	1
Jewel ◊	111	113	XX	111	115	100	XX	+3	G	1.8	2
Legacy ◊	115	101	105	98	108	109	121	+3	G	0.4	3
Legend <sup>†</sup>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	109	G	43.3	3
LG 3260 ▲	111	92	XX	116	114	XX	XX	-1	VG	2.7	4
LG 3310 ◊	92	XX	XX	100	111	102	XX	+3	VG	1.4	1
Magnum ▲	110	101	XX	118	122	105	XX	+2	G	0.7	2
OAC Springfield <sup>†</sup> ◊	100	XX	XX	114	105	95	108	0	F	-1.5	4
Pearl ◊	104	XX	XX	113	117	107	XX	+3	G	0.0	2
Polo	91	84	101	83	90	93	98	+5	G	4.0	3
Quantum ◊	120	99	XX	119	118	100	116	+2	EX	0.3	1
Settler ◊	106	98	112	108	113	99	117	+2	VG	0.7	3
Seville <sup>†</sup> ◊	106	XX	102	96	114	XX	XX	+5	G	-0.2	3
Sprint ◊	XX	XX	XX	99	98	91	97	-3	VG	0.0	2
Trailblazer ▲	112	101	XX	119	110	XX	XX	-1	G	1.0	2
Trojan <sup>†</sup> ◊	113	XX	106	101	108	106	137	+3	F	-0.2	3
HERBICIDE TOLERANT VARIETIES											
45A71 ◊	101	XX	XX	113	105	XX	128	+0	G	0.6	3
46A72 ▲	108	XX	XX	97	105	XX	118	+1	VG	1.2	3
Independence ▲	95	XX	XX	100	100	99	115	+2	G	0.8	3
Innovator ◊	97	XX	XX	95	95	98	111	0	G	1.0	3
Quest ▲	XX	XX	XX	XX	106	XX	XX	+1	G	1.1	2

**Remarks:** Polish varieties, on average, yield 20% less, are more susceptible to root maggot and root rot, and mature 2 to 3 weeks earlier than Argentine type. Argentine types are resistant to white rust, shatter more readily than Polish when ripe and require early seeding. Argentine canola is risky in all zones if seeded late, especially Areas 5 and 6 due to late maturity. Mixtures of canola and mustard are inseparable and unacceptable. ALLONS and APOLLO are low linolenic acid canola. In blackleg-prone areas, do not grow varieties that are susceptible to the disease. Help prevent the spread of virulent blackleg to your farm, only use certified blackleg-free and treated seed in a minimum 4-year rotation. Maturity information is based on field experience and estimates from data collected during the growing seasons and may vary considerably in years when the growing season is extended. Only use a herbicide that is registered for the herbicide tolerant canola variety in the proper soil zone and applied at the recommended rate.

## CANOLA

Variety	Irr. 1 & 2	Area (See Map)						Comp Mat	Straw Strength	Comp Oil (%) Content	Tolerance to Blackleg	Resistance to White Rust
		1	2	3	4	5	6					
Yield as % of Reward												
POLISH TYPE <i>Brassica rapa</i>												
41P95 ▲	XX	XX	XX	XX	109	XX	XX	+1	F	-1.1	4	VG
AC Sunshine	103	100	100	101	99	95	108	0	F	-0.6	4	R
Cash ▲	113	XX	95	125	108	96	95	-1	F	-0.8	4	R
Chinook † △	98	XX	98	114	102	97	87	+5	F	-0.9	4	R
Eldorado †	102	79	91	102	98	90	97	-3	F	-0.1	4	S
Fairview	XX	XX	XX	111	XX	XX	XX	0	F	0.3	4	G
Goldrush △	98	99	96	100	102	95	105	-1	F	-2.1	4	R
Horizon	102	78	92	103	97	92	97	-3	F	-0.6	4	S
Hysyn 100	101	XX	102	122	104	99	97	-2	F	-0.7	4	R
Hysyn 110	109	XX	104	126	112	106	97	-1	F	-1.6	4	R
Hysyn 111	XX	XX	XX	XX	117	XX	XX	+2	F	-1.2	4	G
Klondike † △	97	XX	100	110	114	102	108	+4	F	-1.7	4	R
Maverick ▲	106	XX	104	121	111	96	100	0	F	0.3	4	R
Reward	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	94	F	43.8	4	R
Tobin †	96	74	90	105	95	90	84	-3	F	-1.9	4	R
Westwin ▲	110	XX	XX	150	106	98	83	+1	F	0.2	4	R

Remarks: See Remarks under Argentine Canola.

## FLAX

Variety	Irr. 1 & 2	Area (See Map)						Comp Mat	Seed Size	Rust Resistance
		1	2	3	4	5	6			
AC Emerson	XX	103	105	XX	XX	95	XX	+1	M-L	R
AC Linora	84	94	96	83	XX	89	XX	0	M	R
AC McDuff △	93	108	109	106	XX	104	XX	+1	M	R
Andro	93	99	94	105	96	105	102	-1	M	R
CDC Normandy	XX	104	XX	XX	XX	102	XX	+2	M	R
CDC Triffid	XX	102	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	-3	M	R
Flanders	92	119	115	113	XX	109	XX	+1	S	R
FP 974 ▲	XX	98	96	XX	XX	XX	XX	-4	M-L	R
Linola 947 △	78	108	107	77	XX	98	XX	+4	S	R
Linola 989 △	XX	107	XX	XX	XX	95	XX	+2	M	R
MacGregor	104	121	108	118	100	111	99	+5	S	R
Norlin	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	115	M	R
Somme	106	112	108	112	101	104	77	+1	M	R
Virny	100	107	102	96	89	103	108	+2	M-L	R

Remarks: LINOLA 947 and LINOLA 989 – are edible oil flax varieties and will be categorized as Sonlin varieties. Flax is daylight sensitive and maturity will vary by the zone it is grown in. CDC TRIFFID – sulfonyleureas soil residue tolerant.

**Symbols used:** † – Denotes variety may not be described in 1997; \* – Denotes variety not generally suited to area;  
 XX – Denotes insufficient test data to describe; △ – Denotes variety protected by plant breeder's rights;  
 ▲ – Denotes protection under plant breeder's rights has been applied for. Shaded yield information denotes limited yield data.  
**Abbreviations used:** Comp Mat = Comparative maturity in plus or minus days from the check variety.  
 Te. Wt.=Test weight (kg/ha). Multiply kg/ha by 0.8 to get pounds per bushel; Kn. Wt.=Kernel weight (grams/1000 kernels);  
 Seed size, S=Small, M=Medium, M-L=Medium Large, L=Large;  
 Ldg.=Lodging; Shat.=Shattering; Ex=Excellent, VG=Very Good, G=Good, F=Fair, P=Poor, VP=Very Poor; Com. Rt. Rot=Common root rot;  
 Fl.&Cov. Smut=False loose & covered smuts; Net Blt.=Net blotch R=Resistant, I=Intermediate, S=Susceptible; Ht.cm=Height in centimetres;  
 Sprout Toler. = Sprouting Tolerance; T=Tolerant, I=Intermediate, S=Susceptible  
 Blackleg tolerance, 1=Tolerant, 2=Moderately Tolerant, 3=Moderately Susceptible, 4=Susceptible, 5= Highly Susceptible.

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