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Field Crops
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Varieties of Cereals and Oilseed Crops for Alberta – 1998

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, applied research associations, 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

The use of the logo Ⓐ indicates the variety is protected by law, and pedigreed or common seed of this cultivar 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 on variety response, *see Irrigated Crop Recommendations for Alberta*, Agdex 100/32-1.

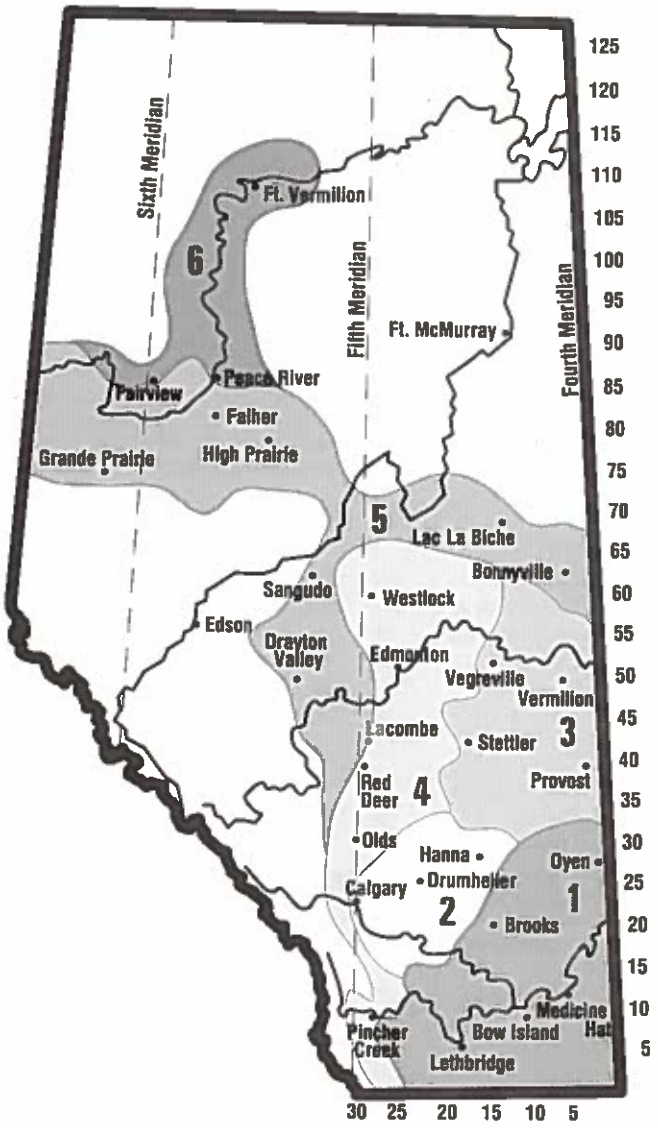
Maturity

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 wheat – 116, Grizzly oat – 114, Jasper oat – 106, Leduc barley – 105, Harrington barley – 106, AC Albright barley – 94, McGregor flax – 130, Flanders flax – 120, Legend canola – 110 and Reward canola – 94 days. **Note: These days to maturity do not match the days to maturity shown in the 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 seedborn phase of virulent blackleg.



- Cereal smuts can be controlled with systemic seed treatment fungicides. See Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development's *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!

Copies of this and related publications may be obtained from the Publishing Branch, Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, 7000 - 113 Street, Edmonton, AB T6H 5T6 or District Offices of the Department.

WHEAT

Variety	Irr. 1&2	Area(See Map) 1	2	3	4	5	6	Comp Mat	Te. Wt.	Kn. Wt.	Resistance to: Ldg.	Shat.	Loose Smut	Bunt	Com. Rt. Rot	Sprout Toler.
	Yield as % of Katepwa							Eligible for C.W. Red Spring Wheat Grades								
Katepwa	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	102	76	33	G	G	R	R	I	F
AC Barrie ♳	102	104	103	113	104	97	115	0	77	36	G	G	R	R	I	G
AC Cadillac ▲	92	101	99	108	104	92	115	+1	78	37	G	G	R	R	I	F
Ac Cora	99	101	100	106	104	103	101	0	77	34	G	G	R	R	I	F
AC Domain	94	97	99	99	97	94	90	-1	77	35	G	G	R	R	I	EX
AC Eatonia ♳	89	94	99	99	– *	– *	– *	-1	76	33	F	G	I	R	I	F
AC Elsa ▲	93	100	103	103	106	104	106	+1	76	33	G	G	R	I	I	F
AC Majestic ▲	91	95	97	103	104	105	96	+3	76	34	G	G	I	R	I	G
AC Michael	99	98	98	103	99	99	102	-2	76	32	G	G	R	R	I	F
AC Splendor ▲	98	97	94	114	104	99	121	-4	76	37	G	G	S	I	I	F
CDC Makwa	100	102	97	100	100	101	101	-1	75	33	G	G	R	I	S	F
CDC Teal	105	105	105	100	104	104	103	-1	76	34	G	G	I	I	I	F
Columbus	95	101	94	103	101	105	102	+2	76	35	G	G	I	R	I	EX
Conway	96	100	96	103	100	100	98	0	76	33	G	G	R	I	I	F
Invader ♳	96	97	98	103	107	97	98	+2	75	36	G	F	I	I	I	F
Lancer	92	98	87	95	– *	– *	– *	+1	76	34	P	G	R	R	I	G
Laura	99	103	101	101	104	104	104	+2	76	33	G	G	I	S	I	F
Leader	90	99	92	96	– *	– *	– *	-2	77	31	G	G	I	R	S	F
Neepawa	99	99	98	103	99	103	100	0	76	33	G	G	R	I	I	F
Park	– *	– *	99	95	99	96	94	-3	76	32	F	G	R	I	I	G
Pasqua	97	99	95	102	95	98	99	-1	76	34	G	G	S	I	S	G
Roblin	100	93	98	97	99	96	98	-2	75	35	G	G	R	S	I	F

Remarks: AC EATONIA ♳, LANCER and LEADER – adapted to sawfly areas only. AC MAJESTICS ▲, COLUMBUS, INVADER ♳ and LAURA – late maturing in areas 3, 4, 5 and 6. NEEPAWA – difficult to thresh. MCKENZIE ▲, AC SPLENDOR ▲, LAURA, PASQUA, and ROBLIN – require a systemic fungicide seed treatment. AC INTREPID ▲ and MCKENZIE ▲ – insufficient data to describe, seed supply limited in 1998.
C.W. Red Spring Wheat grown under irrigation tends to have lower grades.

	Yield as % of Biggar							ELIGIBLE FOR CANADA PRAIRIE SPRING WHEAT GRADES								
								RED SEEDED								
Biggar	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	109	75	39	G	G	S	S	I	F
AC Crystal ▲	101	92	92	96	106	98	102	-1	75	41	G	G	S	R	S	F
AC Foremost	98	93	95	100	102	96	93	0	75	41	EX	G	R	R	I	F
AC Taber	101	96	103	105	96	98	99	+1	76	40	G	G	S	R	I	F
Cutler	81	84	91	82	91	88	79	-6	75	39	G	G	S	S	I	F
Oslo †	87	81	87	86	93	82	79	-1	74	37	EX	G	S	I	I	F
								WHITE SEEDED								
AC Karma ♳	98	93	97	104	101	97	93	0	76	38	G	G	R	R	I	S
AC Vista ▲	89	88	95	90	96	96	94	-1	74	42	G	G	I	R	I	F
Genesis	92	98	97	101	93	95	100	+4	75	38	P	G	I	S	I	S

Remarks: AC CRYSTAL ▲, AC TABER, BIGGAR, CUTLER, GENESIS and OSLO require a systemic fungicide treatment.
OSLO and CUTLER – less drought tolerant than other CPS wheats. Genesis is the only standard height CPS and is subject to loss due to lodging, late maturity and sprouting susceptibility in high rainfall areas. AC VISTA ▲ has superior sprouting resistance to other white seeded CPS wheats. BIGGAR yields 20 % higher than KATEPWA.

	Yield as % of Neepawa (CWRS Wheat)							ELIGIBLE FOR C.W. EXTRA STRONG GRADES								
Bluesky	100	102	113	103	112	115	106	0	75	44	F	G	R	I	R	F
Glenlea	105	110	112	107	– *	– *	– *	+5	75	42	G	G	R	I	R	G
Laser ▲	122	95	111	98	116	112	99	0	75	40	EX	G	R	S	I	G
Wildcat	95	98	112	97	112	106	90	-1	74	40	F	G	R	S	I	F

Remarks: BLUESKY, WILDCAT and LASER ▲ – are comparable in maturity to NEEPAWA. GLENLEA – should only be grown in areas 1, 2 and 3 due to late maturity. LASER ▲ and WILDCAT – require a systemic fungicide seed treatment.

	Yield as % of AC Reed							ELIGIBLE FOR C.W. SOFT WHITE SPRING WHEAT GRADES								
AC Reed	100	– *	– *	– *	– *	– *	– *	105	76	35	EX	G	S	S	S	S
AC Phil	101	– *	– *	– *	– *	– *	– *	0	77	35	EX	G	S	S	S	S
Fielder	92	– *	– *	– *	– *	– *	– *	+5	76	35	G	F	S	S	S	S

Remarks: Current C.W.SWS varieties are semi-dwarf and require a systemic fungicide seed treatment. AC REED and AC PHIL – are resistant to stripe rust. AC PHIL – has improved resistance to black point. AC REED – yields about 20 % higher than KATEPWA under irrigation.

Variety	Irr. 1&2	Area(See Map) 1	2	3	4	5	6	Comp Mat	Te. Wt.	Kn. Wt.	Resistance to: Ldg.	Shat.	Loose Smut	Bunt	Com. Rt. Rot	Sprout Toler.
	Yield as % of Wakooma							ELIGIBLE FOR C.W. AMBER DURUM WHEAT GRADES								
Wakooma	100	100	100	100	–*	–*	–*	109	77	41	P	G	I	R	I	F
AC Melita	111	102	93	XX	–*	–*	–*	0	78	44	VG	S	R	I	I	F
AC Morse ▲	106	101	98	XX	–*	–*	–*	-1	77	43	G	G	I	R	I	F
Kyle	102	105	101	100	–*	–*	–*	+1	77	42	P	G	S	R	I	F
Medora	109	104	99	102	–*	–*	–*	0	79	43	G	G	I	R	I	F
Plenty	110	111	109	116	–*	–*	–*	-1	78	43	G	G	S	R	I	F
Sceptre	106	106	105	101	–*	–*	–*	0	78	41	G	G	S	R	I	F

Remarks: Durum Wheats should only be grown in areas 1 and 2 and the southeastern portion of area 3 due to late maturity. Outside these areas, Durums are extremely late maturing and subject to quality loss. WAKOOMA – yields about 10 % higher than KATEPWA in areas of best adaptation. SCEPTRE – lowest incidence of kernel smudge. AC AVONLEA – insufficient data to describe; seed supply limited in 1998.

WINTER WHEAT

Variety	Irr. 1&2	Area(See Map) 1	2	3	4	5	6	Comp Mat	Te. Wt.	Kn. Wt.	Resistance to: Ldg.	Shat.	Loose Smut	Bunt	Com. Rt. Rot
	Yield as % of Norstar							ELIGIBLE FOR C.W. RED WINTER WHEAT GRADES							
Norstar	100	100	100	XX	100	XX	XX	0	80	32	P	G	S	S	S
AC Readymade	103	110	72	XX	72	XX	XX	0	79	34	G	F	S	I	S
CDC Clair	XX	115	100	XX	100	XX	XX	0	79	34	G	G	S	I	S
CDC Kestrel	124	118	101	XX	101	XX	XX	-1	78	34	F	G	S	S	S
CDC Osprey	XX	115	100	XX	100	XX	XX	0	79	34	G	G	S	I	S

Remarks: NORSTAR – most winter hardy, CDC CLAIR, CDC KESTREL and CDC OSPREY – equal in winter hardiness, AC READYMADE – least winter hardy. Winter survival is best in southern Alberta. AC READYMADE – has high protein; resistant to piebald. CDC OSPREY – limited seed available in 1998. AC TEMPEST – insufficient data to describe; no seed available in 1998. Winter wheats are susceptible to Russian wheat aphids. Winter wheats should be treated with a systemic fungicide seed treatment.

OATS

Variety	Irr. 1&2	Yield as % of Cascade Area (See Map) 1	2	3	4	5	6	Comp Mat	Te. Wt.	Kn. Wt.	Resistance to: Ldg.	Shat.	Smuts
Cascade	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	48	34	G	G	S
AC Assiniboia ▲	XX	97	96	90	91	88	91	+1	46	40	F	G	R
AC Juniper ▲	107	94	106	95	95	104	99	-2	49	35	VG	G	I
AC Mustang	113	115	109	108	110	113	115	+1	50	35	G	G	I
AC Preakness ▲	99	109	106	91	100	105	99	+3	48	36	F	G	R
Athabasca †	98	94	87	86	77	81	90	-4	50	36	G	G	S
Calibre	99	107	102	98	95	102	98	+2	50	35	F	G	S
CDC Boyer	100	97	107	94	100	102	95	-1	47	39	G	G	S
CDC Pacer	XX	114	102	108	103	98	97	+3	49	38	F	G	R
Derby	107	107	104	102	96	102	98	+2	50	37	G	G	S
Foothill	91	97	86	93	89	94	89	+1	48	31	F	G	S
Grizzly	99	94	95	94	94	91	94	+1	49	36	F	G	S
Jasper	107	96	98	97	93	96	94	-3	50	34	F	G	S
Waldern	109	109	110	108	107	114	111	+2	46	43	G	G	S
						HULLESS							
AC Belmont ⌂	77	79	69	70	71	76	77	+4	51	27	G	G	R

Remarks: AC ASSINIBOIA ▲, and CDC PACER – seed supply limited in 1998. AC ASSINIBOIA ▲, AC JUNIPER ▲, AC PREAKNESS ▲, CALIBRE, CDC PACER, CDC BOYER, DERBY, and JASPER – milling varieties. JASPER – high protein. FOOTHILL – forage variety. AC MUSTANG – dual purpose (silage/grain) oat, high hull content. AC MEDALLION ▲, ELVY ▲ and TRIPLE CROWN – insufficient data to describe. Yield for hulless varieties are expressed after hull removal. Hull removal reduces weight by 20 - 25 %. Large seeded varieties should have an increased seeding rate.

OTHER CEREAL CROPS

SPRING RYE – GAZELLE - only available spring variety and has similar maturity to NEEPAWA wheat.

WINTER TRITICALE – PIKA and WINTRI – winter hardiness similar to NORSTAR winter wheat with 10 - 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.

BARLEY

Variety	Yield as % of Harrington: Irr. 1&2	Area (See Map) 1	2	3	4	5	6	No. of Row	Awn Type	Comp Mat	Te. Wt.	Kn. Wt.	Ht. cm	Resistance to: Ldg.	Shat.	Loose Smut	Fl& Cov. Smut	Com. Rt. Rot	Scald	Net Blt.
ELIGIBLE FOR GENERAL PURPOSE GRADES ONLY																				
Bridge	109	105	106	105	109	101	98	2	R	+2	66	46	77	G	F	S	I	I	S	S
CDC Dolly	106	102	104	116	110	113	97	2	R	+1	66	47	74	G	F	S	R	I	I	S
CDC Fleet	93	84	88	96	101	90	102	2	R	-3	66	44	80	G	G	S	S	S	R	I
CDC Guardian	100	101	105	105	104	102	98	2	R	+1	63	43	78	F	F	S	R	I	I	I
Seebe	93	96	100	106	108	107	105	2	R	+4	65	47	86	VG	G	S	R	S	R	S
AC Albright	93	81	100	100	104	92	97	6	R	-6	62	34	84	P	F	S	S	S	S	S
AC Harper ▲	108	104	102	116	128	106	113	6	S	-1	60	39	80	G	F	S	I	I	R	I
AC Lacombe ♳	118	106	119	120	128	109	115	6	S	-1	60	41	84	VG	F	S	R	S	I	I
AC Rosser ▲	109	114	106	116	124	113	122	6	S	+1	61	40	83	F	P	S	R	I	I	I
Brier	118	108	117	122	125	111	110	6	S	0	60	39	84	F	F	S	R	S	I	I
Bronco	103	89	103	107	111	100	115	6	S	0	63	40	90	G	F	S	I	I	I	I
Leduc	113	104	111	113	117	102	104	6	R	-1	60	42	81	F	G	I	R	I	R	I
SEMI-DWARF																				
CDC Earl	115	99	115	112	117	103	108	6	R	0	59	36	70	EX	G	S	R	I	I	I
Duke †	111	97	114	110	116	99	102	6	R	+2	61	38	74	EX	F	S	I	I	R	S
Kasota ♳	110	103	112	113	121	113	105	6	R	-4	62	35	71	EX	G	S	R	I	R	I
Stetson	106	95	99	104	115	93	88	6	S	+1	61	39	58	EX	G	S	R	I	R	I
Tukwa	119	99	103	120	115	106	108	6	S	-2	62	35	75	VG	G	S	R	I	I	S
HULLESS																				
CDC Dawn	97	98	96	101	93	98	93	2	R	+1	71	38	78	F	G	S	S	I	R	I
Condor †	88	87	84	84	88	81	84	2	R	0	76	36	76	VG	G	S	S	I	S	S
Phoenix ♳	94	87	86	89	86	82	89	2	R	-1	73	36	82	F	G	S	I	I	S	S
AC Hawkeye ▲	94	93	97	96	103	94	95	6	S	+2	72	39	96	F	F	S	S	I	I	I
CDC Silky	101	89	93	101	100	94	90	6	S	0	68	33	75	VG	G	I	I	I	R	I
Falcon ♳	100	81	98	89	99	91	91	6	S	-1	72	34	67	EX	F	S	R	I	R	I
ELIGIBLE FOR MALTING GRADES																				
Harrington	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	2	R	96	64	42	78	F	F	S	S	I	S	S
AC Oxbow	100	94	97	97	103	97	98	2	R	0	65	44	82	VG	F	R	I	S	S	I
B1215	102	104	104	105	109	98	95	2	R	+2	65	41	76	VG	F	S	I	S	S	I
Manley	101	102	103	105	112	106	101	2	R	+4	64	43	78	G	G	S	I	I	S	I
Stein †	102	102	101	105	107	103	100	2	R	+1	65	43	75	F	F	S	I	S	S	S
B1602	109	94	104	104	108	95	101	6	R	-1	63	37	86	G	F	S	I	R	S	S
Duel	114	97	114	117	128	102	105	6	S	-1	60	37	91	G	F	S	I	I	S	S

Remarks: Only systemic seed treatment will control loose smut. **Alberta now has pathotypes of the scald pathogen that are capable of attacking several of the varieties previously rated as resistant.** Varieties with excellent straw strength respond to high levels of fertilizer with less lodging than other varieties. Numerial 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 days plus or minus the difference from HARRINGTON. CDC GAINER, EXCEL, FOSTER ▲, TERCEL ▲ and ROBUST – insufficient data to describe. AC METCALFE ▲, CDC STRATUS, EXCEL, FOSTER ▲, ROBUST and STANDER ♳ – have interim registration only. AC HAWKEYE ▲, AC HARPER ▲ and AC ROSSER ▲ – no seed available in 1998.

SPRING TRITICALE

Variety	Yield as % of Wapiti: Irr. 1&2	Area (See Map) 1	2	3	4	5	6	Comp Mat	Te. Wt.	Kn. Wt.	Resistance to: Ldg.	Shat.	Loose Smut	Bunt	Com. Rt. Rot
Wapiti	100	100	100	100	100	– *	– *	118	65	44	G	G	R	R	I
AC Alta	100	97	107	101	108	– *	– *	+3	64	47	G	G	R	R	S
AC Certa	95	101	92	101	105	– *	– *	0	71	40	G	G	R	R	I
AC Copia	90	96	98	99	97	– *	– *	0	68	44	G	G	R	R	I
Banjo	91	99	91	98	93	– *	– *	+4	65	45	G	G	R	R	S
Pronghorn	104	97	97	106	119	– *	– *	-2	67	40	G	G	R	R	I

Remarks: All varieties are late maturing compared to CWRS wheats and should not be grown for seed production in areas 5 and 6. PRONGHORN – is earlier maturing than other Spring Triticale varieties. WAPITI – yields about 25 % greater than KATEPWA in areas of adaptation. Large seeded varieties should have an increased seeding rate.

FALL RYE

Variety	Irr. 1&2	Yield as % of Kodiak Area (See Map) 1	2	3	4	5	6	Comp Mat	Te. Wt.	Kn. Wt.	Straw Strength
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

Remarks: Varieties listed with the most winter hardy at the top. AC RIFLE is a semi-dwarf.

FLAX

Variety	Irr. 1&2	Yield as % of NORLIN Area (See Map) 1	2	3	4	5	6	Comp Mat	Seed Size	Rust Resistance
Norlin	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	115	M	R
AC Emerson	XX	103	105	XX	XX	95	XX	+1	M-L	R
AC Linora	92	97	100	83	98	101	XX	0	M	R
AC Mcduff ⌂	97	108	112	106	101	107	XX	+1	M	R
AC Watson ▲	93	100	XX	XX	XX	122	XX	+1	L	R
Andro	93	99	94	105	96	105	102	-1	M	R
CDC Normandy	106	105	121	XX	102	111	XX	0	M	R
CDC Triffid	103	106	XX	XX	XX	121	XX	-3	M	R
Flanders	95	117	118	113	95	112	XX	+1	S	R
Mcgregor	104	121	108	118	100	111	99	+5	S	R
Somme †	106	112	108	112	101	104	XX	+1	M	R
Vimy	101	108	104	96	88	104	108	+2	M-L	R
SOLIN										
Linola 947 ⌂	89	109	112	77	100	103	XX	+4	S	R
Linola 989 ⌂	96	107	102	XX	105	100	XX	+2	M	R

Remarks: LINOLA 947 and LINOLA 989 are edible oil flax varieties and will be categorized as SOLIN varieties. Flax is daylight sensitive and maturity will vary by the zone it is grown in.
CDC TRIFFID – sulfonylureas soil residue tolerant; no seed available in 1998.

CANOLA

Variety	Irr. 1&2	Area (See Map) 1	2	3	4	5	6	Comp Mat	Straw Strength	Comp Oil(%) Content	Blackleg Tolerance	White Rust Resistance
	Yield as % of Reward								POLISH TYPE Brassica rapa			
Reward	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	94	F	43.8	4	1
41P04	XX	97	XX	XX	110	XX	105	+3	F	0.5	4	1
41P55 ▲	XX	99	XX	XX	105	XX	XX	+3	F	0.4	4	2
AC Boreal	XX	111	XX	XX	97	XX	XX	+4	F	2.1	4	1
AC Sunbeam	XX	98	XX	XX	102	XX	XX	+3	F	0.4	4	1
AC Sunshine	103	100	100	101	99	93	108	+2	F	-0.6	4	1
Cash ▲ †	113	XX	95	112	107	98	117	-2	F	-0.8	4	1
Chinook ⌂ †	98	XX	96	102	100	100	104	+5	F	-0.9	4	1
Eldorado †	100	101	95	97	102	96	112	-3	F	-0.1	4	4
Fairview	101	109	102	114	107	104	114	+3	F	0.3	4	3
Foothills ▲	XX	80	XX	XX	96	XX	XX	4	F	0.1	4	1
Goldrush ⌂ †	98	99	96	100	102	93	105	-2	F	-2.1	4	1
Horizon †	99	102	98	100	99	100	106	-3	F	-0.6	4	4
Hysyn 100	101	XX	102	109	102	95	117	-3	F	-0.7	4	1
Hysyn 110	107	100	105	116	107	104	121	+1	F	-1.6	4	1
Hysyn 111	110	102	107	124	115	105	122	+4	F	-1.2	4	3
Hysyn 120 CS	XX	88	XX	XX	89	XX	XX	+4	F	0.7	4	2
Klondike ⌂ †	97	XX	100	110	114	102	108	+4	F	-1.7	4	1
Maverick ▲	107	100	102	110	106	97	118	+1	F	0.3	4	1
Norwester	XX	103	XX	XX	102	XX	XX	+4	F	-0.5	4	2
Valleyview ▲	XX	100	XX	XX	112	XX	XX	+4	F	0.0	4	2
Westwin ▲	108	95	103	112	107	104	111	+4	F	0.2	4	1

Remarks: See Remarks under Argentine Canola.

CANOLA

Variety	Irr. 1&2	Area (See Map) 1	2	3	4	5	6	Comp Mat	Straw Strength	Comp Oil(%) Content	Blackleg Tolerance
	Yield as % of Legend							ARGENTINE TYPE Brassica napus			
Legend †	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	109	G	43.3	3
Synbrid 220 ▲	95	92	XX	92	113	118	XX	+1	G	1.9	2
500 ▲	101	121	XX	113	112	117	XX	+1	G	1.9	2
44A89	107	111	XX	116	113	114	139	-2	VG	1.1	1
46A05 ♺	103	112	XX	112	115	108	121	+5	G	1.7	2
46A65 ▲	103	112	XX	122	118	113	110	+2	G	1.9	1
AC Excel †	103	98	104	96	96	95	122	+1	G	1.3	3
AC H102 †	105	96	107	119	112	113	143	+6	G	1.6	2
Allons	81	XX	95	90	84	96	XX	+4	F	0.7	5
Apollo	79	87	95	93	84	93	XX	0	F	0.7	5
B2416 †	99	109	105	94	96	108	108	+7	G	0.0	3
Battleford ▲	96	102	XX	117	110	107	127	-1	G	1.1	2
Beacon	100	98	XX	105	104	106	98	+2	G	1.1	2
Bullet ♺ †	107	110	109	107	112	107	118	0	G	0.3	2
Challenger	XX	XX	XX	XX	113	115	XX	+4	VG	-0.4	2
Clavet ▲	103	104	XX	113	110	103	102	0	G	0.8	2
Coronet ▲	105	107	XX	111	110	109	126	+4	G	1.3	2
Crusher †	105	101	104	90	105	XX	132	+4	EX	1.5	3
Cyclone ♺ †	111	92	121	110	106	106	124	-1	VG	0.4	2
Defender ♺ †	94	88	111	104	109	108	109	+1	G	1.1	2
Eagle ▲	105	99	XX	102	106	111	106	+2	VG	0.5	2
Ebony ♺	102	103	113	108	117	117	114	+4	VG	2.0	2
Garrison ♺ †	113	XX	114	103	113	112	147	+4	EX	-0.2	2
HL 99 ▲	104	100	100	105	104	106	93	+2	EX	0.2	3
Hudson ▲	99	98	XX	106	108	106	137	0	VG	0.2	2
Hyola 401	116	114	113	112	118	113	129	+1	EX	0.7	4
Impact ♺	114	XX	106	98	105	106	113	+4	G	0.1	3
Impulse ▲	110	105	XX	113	119	121	XX	+3	VG	0.2	1
Jewel ♺	109	114	103	110	117	113	113	+4	G	1.8	2
Legacy ♺ †	111	105	106	99	111	113	118	0	G	0.4	3
LG 3220	99	113	XX	110	102	106	102	-1	VG	0.7	2
LG 3260 ▲	102	94	XX	108	110	109	XX	+1	VG	2.7	4
LG 3310 ♺	92	XX	XX	100	111	103	XX	+3	VG	1.4	1
Magnum ♺	105	103	124	106	120	109	96	+4	G	0.7	2
OAC Dynamite	103	130	XX	121	115	116	120	0	VG	0.3	1
Pearl ♺ †	101	XX	XX	113	117	110	XX	+5	G	0.0	2
Polo	90	84	101	83	90	93	98	+7	G	4.0	3
Quantum ♺	107	107	116	114	117	111	113	+2	EX	0.3	1
Sentry	94	96	XX	98	96	101	XX	+3	VG	0.1	1
Settler	103	98	112	108	113	103	117	+5	VG	0.7	3
Sprint ♺	93	95	XX	100	100	99	95	-2	VG	0.0	2
Trailblazer ▲	112	103	XX	114	111	111	XX	+2	G	1.0	2
	HERBICIDE TOLERANT VARIETIES										
											Herbicide
45A71 ♺	101	107	XX	114	108	113	121	+2	G	0.6	3	Pursuit/Odyssey
46A72 ▲	102	103	XX	99	105	104	111	+2	VG	1.2	3	Pursuit/Odyssey
Independence ▲	96	XX	XX	100	100	96	115	+2	G	0.8	3	Liberty
Innovator ♺	92	88	85	94	96	100	107	0	G	1.0	3	Liberty
Quest ♺	99	107	XX	113	112	109	XX	0	G	1.1	2	Roundup

Remarks: Polish varieties, on average, yield 20 % less, are more susceptible to root maggot and root rot, and mature 2 - 3 weeks earlier than Argentine types. Argentine types shatter more readily than Polish when ripe and require early seeding. Argentine canola is risky in all zones if seeded late, especially in Areas 5 and 6 due to late maturity. Mixtures of canola and mustard seed 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, use only certified blackleg free and treated seed in a minimum four-year rotation.** Maturity information is based on field experience and estimates from data collected during the growing seasons and may vary considerably from year to year. **Only use a herbicide that is registered for the herbicide tolerant canola variety in the proper soil zone and applied at the recommended rate.**

Symbols used: † – Denotes variety may may not be described in 1999; – * Denotes variety not generally suited for 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 data.

Abbreviations used: Comp Mat=Comparative maturity in (+ or -) days from the check variety.
Te. Wt.=Test Weight (kg/hl). Multiply kg/hl 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; S=Susceptible, F=Fair, G=Good, Ex=Excellent;
Blackleg and White Rust tolerance; 1=Tolerant, 2=Moderately tolerant, 3=Moderately susceptible, 4=Susceptible, 5=Highly Susceptible.

Crop Specialists – Cereal and Oilseeds

OFFICE	PHONE	FAX
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Provost	753-6871	753-2933
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Stony Plain	963-6101	963-4709
Strathmore	934-3355	934-5653
Taber	223-7907	223-3396
Three Hills	443-8525	443-7101
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Vulcan	485-2236	485-2947
Westlock	349-4465	349-5240
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Remarks: For further information, please contact a Cereal and Oilseed Specialist. You can reach any of our specialists toll free. Dial the RITEdirect number 310-0000 followed by the seven digit number for that specialist. Your call will be automatically connected. You can call any Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development office from any location in Alberta through this Alberta Government RITE system.

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