

yield 2013

MANITOBA

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MULTIPLE MODES OF ACTION TAKE GLYPHOSATE TO THE NEXT LEVEL

Managing resistance before resistance manages you.

Western Canadian farmers continue to benefit from tools such as glyphosate for non-crop weed control practices including pre-seed, chemfallow and post-harvest herbicide applications. Those applications are an important tool in reducing weed competition for moisture and nutrients, and – particularly for pre-seed applications – can help guarantee the best start for a new crop.

But in recent years, growers have seen an increase in the number of documented cases of weed resistance in Western Canada, proving glyphosate alone can no longer do the job. Now, researchers suggest that mixing herbicides with multiple modes of action and using them in the same spray will go a long way in helping to control glyphosate-resistant weeds, and preventing new herbicide-resistant weeds from developing.

UNDERSTANDING RESISTANCE

Weeds become resistant when they've had too much of a good thing. Practices and crops that work well one year are less effective in consecutive years, if there's no break in routine. That's why healthy rotation – of crop types, practices and herbicides – is essential.

It's becoming increasingly clear that using glyphosate alone will not control glyphosate-resistant kochia and may increase the risk of glyphosate-resistance occurring in other weed species in the future. With the emergence of Roundup Ready® volunteers, as well as hard-to-kill weeds that are not controlled by glyphosate alone, growers have found that including an add-in like DuPont™ Express® brand herbicide helps to control these weeds and manage resistance.

MANAGING RESISTANCE

Crop rotation

Ideally, any healthy field will have a rotation of at least three crop types. Research suggests it is equally important to incorporate a host of other natural methods of weed control such as higher seeding rates, the use of clean seed, mowing out suspected resistant weed patches before they go to seed and using herbicides according to label directions.

Utilizing multiple modes of action

Herbicides are categorized into 17 different groups according to how they target a weed. For example, Sulfonylurea (member of Group 2) herbicides control weeds by inhibiting the enzyme acetolactate synthase, which is essential to their growth.

"If at all possible, producers should use mixtures of herbicides that use multiple modes of action in the seeding year," says Ken Sapsford, University of Saskatchewan. "It's one further step to help stop resistance from developing."

Group 2 herbicides are a highly effective way to control weeds – but like other herbicide groups they need to be used appropriately, and utilized with herbicides from other groups in the same spray to help manage resistance.

EFFECTIVE NON-CROP USE OF GROUP 2 HERBICIDES

Pre-seed weed control is a practice that began in cereal crops, and is increasingly popular as an increasing number of Western Canadian farmers adopt minimum tillage practices.



In spring, particularly if the crop rotation included a crop such as RR canola, DuPont scientists recommend a pre-plant/burndown herbicide treatment such as Express® brands (Group 2) or PrecisionPac® NC-00439 or NC-0050 (Group 2) as an add-in with glyphosate to take advantage of multiple modes of action. Because both Group 2 and Group 9 herbicides have activity on many of the same weeds, growers automatically get multiple modes of action where they need it most. In certain areas, adding a third mode of action such as dicamba, 2,4-D or MCPA (Group 4) is advisable, and can be recommended by an agronomist.

"We know that if we control those weeds early with a burn-off and then come in and seed, controlling those weeds and conserving moisture is the best option," says Ken Sapsford, University of Saskatchewan.

The Express® brands significantly improve control of tough weeds such as dandelion and narrow-leaved hawk's beard in a pre-seed burn-off or post-harvest burndown. Not only will growers improve their weed control but they will also be hitting weeds with actives from two different groups to help manage weed resistance.

THE RACE IS ON

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It's often said "rain makes grain" but last season's dry, hot weather produced a bountiful Manitoba harvest of heat-loving crops

Record corn and sunflower yields harvested in 2012

by Allan Dawson, *Manitoba Co-operator* staff

2012 will be remembered as a hot, dry year, but it still resulted in a bumper harvest of heat-loving crops and above-average yields for most.

Grain corn and non-oil sunflowers set new yield records based on crop insurance yield data collected by Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation. (MASC)

Soybeans tied the record and white pea beans fell just short, based on newly compiled data.

2012 red spring, winter and feed wheat yields were higher than in 2011 and above the 10-year average.

Canola was the notable exception. For the second year in a row, it was a major disappointment, averaging just 28 bushels an acre. That's down from 2011's 28.9 and below the 10-year average of 33. The record is 43 bushels an acre set in 2009.

In 2012, non-oil sunflowers averaged 2,370 pounds an acre, shattering the previous record of 1,927 pounds set in 2006 by 23 per cent.

Non-oil sunflower yields were well above those of 2011 and almost double the 10-year average.

Corn yields averaged 120 bushels an acre, beating the previous record set in 2007 by two bushels. 2012 corn yields were 27 per cent higher than the year previous and a third higher than the 10-year average of 88.

Soybeans averaged 37 bushels an acre, tying the record set in 2007.

And white pea beans averaged 1,844 pounds an acre — just nine pounds short of the record set in 2011.

Red spring (milling) wheat averaged 48 bushels an acre, well above both the 10-year average of 43 bushels an acre and the 29 bushels an acre reaped in 2011. The record is 51 bushels an acre set in 2009.

Warm-season crops

Corn, sunflowers and soybeans require warm weather to yield well. The 2012 growing season started and ended warmer than normal, weather data collected by Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives (MAFRI) shows.

Almost every station in MAFRI's first weekly weather summary April 16 to 22 reported above normal corn heat units.

Seeding started in April, but it didn't help the canola. Many farmers said their later-seeded canola yielded better.

Precipitation was more variable in the spring. Winnipeg reported 179 per cent of normal rainfall April 16 to 22, while Hamiota had almost three times as much precipitation as normal. Ethelbert received 138 per cent or normal precipitation early in the growing season while nearby Dauphin was just 44 per cent of normal.

By Oct. 8 Dauphin had received 93 per cent of its normal rainfall for the growing season, while Ethelbert, which received 524 mm (almost 21 inches) of rain, was at 179 per cent of normal.

Continued on page 6

Table 1: 2012 MANITOBA YIELDS

Crop	2012 Yield bushels/acre	2011 yield	% change	10- year average	% change	New Record in 2012?	Old Record Yield	Year
Red Spring wheat	48	39	+23	43.3	+11	No	51	2009
Winter Wheat	66	55.6	+19	63.1	+5	No	71	2008
Feed Wheat	56	40	+40	48	+17	No	58	2003
Argentine Canola	28	28.9	-3	33	-15	No	43	2009
Oats	80	70	+14	83.8	-5	No	101	2008
Flax	17	15	+13	20.2	-16	No	28	2009
Grain Corn	120	94.7	+27	88.3	+36	Yes	118	2007
Soybeans	37	25.8	+43	28.3	+31	Tie	37	2007
White Pea Beans lbs/a	1,844	1,853	-0.5	1,349	+37	No	1,853	2011
Non-oil sunflowers lbs/a	2,370	1,495	+59	1,282	+85	Yes	1,927	2006

Source: Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation's Management Plus and necessary calculations

TABLE 2: SUMMARY, BEST AND WORST 2012 YIELDS FOR SELECTED MANITOBA CROPS

Crop	Yield 2012 bushels per acre	Rural Municipality	2012 Manitoba average yield	2012 Manitoba acres	2011 Manitoba acres	10-year average acres	Variety	Acres
RED SPRING WHEAT								
Highest yield by RM	62	Roland	48	2.1 million	1.7 million	2.2 million		
Lowest yield by RM	22	Mountain South						
Highest average yield by variety in an RM	68	Dufferin					WR859 CL	1,378
Highest average yield by variety province wide	57						Pasqua	707
WINTER WHEAT								
Highest yield by RM	91	Grey	66	548,535	175,379	260,917		
Lowest yield by RM	37	Grandview, Rossburn						
Highest average yield by variety in an RM	91	Grey					CDC Falcon	4,421
Highest average yield by variety province wide	70						CDC Falcon	373,268
FEED WHEAT								
Highest yield by RM	77	Macdonald	56	45,791	26,614	37,275		
Lowest yield by RM	22	Rossburn						
Highest average yield by variety in an RM	77	Macdonald					Pasteur	1,081
Highest average yield by variety province wide	73						Jenna	1,610
CANOLA								
Highest yield by RM	35	Elton, Montcalm	28	3.47 million	2.6 million	2.5 million		
Lowest yield by RM	12	Mountain South						
Highest average yield by variety in an RM	40	Elton, Montcalm					1014RR	908
Highest average yield by variety province wide	34						9557S (RT)	3,154
OATS								
Highest yield by RM	115	Montcalm	80	426,448	395,958	635,000		
Lowest yield by RM	14	Mountain South						
Highest average yield by variety in an RM	130	Montcalm					Souris	985
Highest average yield by variety province wide	93						Riel	3,627
FLAX								
Highest yield by RM	28	Whitewater	17	112,911	82,504	270,000		
Lowest yield by RM	1	Birtle						
Highest average yield by variety in an RM	28	Whitewater					Not Specified	987
Highest average yield by variety province wide	22						Prairie Thunder; Nulin 50	4,207 4,119
CORN								
Highest yield by RM	139	Cartier	120	258,053	169,565	155,000		
Lowest yield by RM	73	Langford						
Highest average yield by variety in an RM	153	Rhineland					Pioneer 39V05 (RT)	2,675
Highest average yield by variety province wide	142						Dekalb DKC 30-23	2,145
SOYBEANS								
Highest yield by RM	45	Whitemouth	37	835,940	551,006	290,000		
Lowest yield by RM	21	Stuartburn						
Highest average yield by variety in an RM	51	St. Clements					Dekalb 24 - 10	760
Highest yield by variety province wide	44						25 - 04 R (RT); Thunder 27003 RR (RT)	831 712
WHITE PEA BEANS								
Highest yield by RM	2,198	South Norfolk	1,844	51,829	17,159	71,993		
Lowest yield by RM	1,558	North Cypress						
Highest average yield by variety in an RM	2,267	Dufferin					T9905	805
Highest yield by variety province wide	2,044						T9905	9,084
NON-OIL SUNFLOWERS								
Highest yield by RM	2,910	Woodlands	2,370	38,820	19,821	119		
Lowest yield by RM	1,670	Edward						
Highest average yield by variety in an RM	2,910	Woodlands					Seeds2000 Panther	807
Highest average yield by variety province wide	2,733						Dahlgren D-9530	775

Source: Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation's Management Plus and necessary calculations

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N = 13



N = 16

2 YEAR YIELD COMPARISONS (BU/A)**



N = 15



N = 24

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*Source: 2012 Monsanto Field Scale Trials in Manitoba. DEKALB represented by 73-75 RR; InVigor by L150 and L130. **2011-2012 Monsanto Field Scale Trials in Manitoba. DEKALB represented by 73-75 RR; InVigor by L150 and L130. Individual results may vary, and performance may vary from location to location and from year to year. This result may not be an indicator of results you may obtain as local growing, soil and weather conditions may vary. Growers should evaluate data from multiple locations and years whenever possible. Always follow grain marketing and all other stewardship practices and pesticide label directions. Details of these requirements can be found in the Trait Stewardship Responsibilities Notice to Farmers printed in this publication. DEKALB® and Design and DEKALB® are registered trademarks of Monsanto Technology LLC. Monsanto Canada Inc. licensee. InVigor® is a registered trademark of Bayer. ©2013 Monsanto Company.



“If you get over 28 C for a daytime high the (canola) pollen starts drying up and you get pollen abortions.”

— Anastasia Kubinec

Continued from page 6

Excessive moisture is blamed for poor yields in the RM of Mountain (South). That municipality had the lowest average wheat and canola yield in the province at 22 and 12 bushels an acre.

But with the exception of the northwest region, most other parts of Manitoba were drier than normal. Morden, one of the driest, had just 217 mm (8.5 inches) of rain between April 16 and Oct. 7, which is 57 per cent of normal.

Canola disappointing

Manitoba farmers insured a record 3.47 million acres of canola in 2012, up from the previous record of 3.2 million set in 2010 and more than 800,000 acres above 2011. But dry, hot weather hurt yields, said Anastasia Kubinec, MAFRI's oilseed specialist.

“Heat definitely was the number one factor,” she said.

“If you get over 28 C for a daytime high the (canola) pollen starts drying up and you get pollen abortions,” Kubinec said.

Disease took its toll too — aster yellows, as well as sclerotinia (mainly in the west) and blackleg (mostly in the east).

The RM of Elton, just north of Brandon, had the highest average canola yield in 2012 at 35 bushels an acre, just above the provincial 10-year average of 33.

Manitoba sunflowers took advantage of the heat. Dry weather resulted in less disease, while their taproots were able to go deep in search of moisture, Kubinec said.

Two consecutive years of good sunflower yields could see Manitoba plantings increase this spring, she added, especially among some disappointed canola growers.

The same is expected for soybeans, said Dennis Lange, MAFRI's Altona-based farm production adviser special-

izing in pulse crops. “A million acres is doable if spring conditions are right,” he said.

Manitoba farmers insured a record 836,000 acres of soybeans in 2012, now Manitoba's third-largest acreage crop behind canola and wheat.

Lange was surprised soybeans yielded so well given the dry weather. The provincial average of 37 bushels an acre is up 43 per cent from 2011 and well above the 10-year average of 28.3.

Soybean surprise

The highest average soybean yield by municipality in 2012 was 45 bushels an acre in the RM of Whitemouth; the lowest was 21 in the RM of Stuartburn.

Selecting the right maturity is the main consideration for new soybean growers, Lange stressed. Later varieties can potentially yield more, but not if they freeze before maturing.

Maturity is important when selecting grain corn too, said Theresa Bergsma, secretary-manager of the Manitoba Corn Growers Association.

“This year we got the acres and yield and price,” she said. “It's been a pretty awesome year for corn growers, I think overall.”

Most Manitoba corn fields had good moisture to start. And like sunflowers, corn stretches deep for moisture.

The highest average corn yield among municipalities was 139 bushels in the RM of Cartier on just less than 1,900 acres. Agronomists warn results from small acreages are suspect.

However, the RM of Dufferin grew more than 28,000 acres of corn at an average yield of 134. Almost 2,000 of those acres averaged 149 bushels.

“We saw almost Iowa-type yields in parts of fields with grain monitors showing over 200 bushels an acre,” Bergsma said.

One corn hybrid in the RM of Rhineland averaged 153 bushels on 2,145 acres.

Last year a record 258,053 acres of corn were insured in Manitoba, breaking the previous record of 225,000 in 1981.

If corn prices remain strong and spring seeding isn't delayed, corn plantings will increase again in 2013, Bergsma said.

"I think seed could be a limiting factor because most companies are sold out already," she said. "If the spring is good, every bag of seed they can get their hands on will go in I'm sure."

While Manitoba wheat yields weren't record-breaking, feed wheat came close, averaging 56 bushels an acre. The record is 58 bushels set in 2003.

MASC's "feed wheat" definition includes wheats in the Canada Western General Purpose (CWGP) class and unregistered American varieties.

In the RM Macdonald, 1,000 acres of Pasteur, a CWGP wheat, averaged 77 bushels. Across the province, Pasteur, a registered variety, averaged 58 bushels on 13,380 acres.

However, the highest-yielding feed wheat province-wide was the unregistered American variety Jenna at

73 bushels an acre, but that was just on 1,610 acres. Another American wheat, Faller, averaged 65 bushels on almost 13,000 acres.

Red spring wheat (milling) averaged 48 bushels an acre in 2012, up from 39 in 2011 and the 10-year average of 43.

The RM of Roland had the highest municipal average at 62 bushels an acre.

Pasqua was the highest-yielding red spring variety province-wide at 57 bushels but on just 707 acres.

CDC GO, which was grown on more than 55,000 acres, averaged 56. And Carberry, which was seeded on more than 265,000 acres, averaged 53.

Glenn, which accounted for the most insured red spring wheat with 388,419 acres, averaged 51. Harvest was second at 384,839 acres averaging 46, followed by Kane at 304,732 acres, averaging 48.

Carberry was fourth in acreage.

Two old, but popular varieties — AC Domain and AC Barrie — had the fifth and sixth most acres at 151,935 and 118,998. AC Domain averaged 42 bushels an acre, while AC Barrie averaged 45.



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Big game compensation experience in Manitoba

by Doug Wilcox, *MASC*

Provided producers have taken reasonable steps to mitigate damage, the Manitoba Wildlife Damage Compensation Program reduces the financial loss suffered from damage to crops and other agricultural products caused by migratory waterfowl and big game, and for agricultural livestock killed or injured by natural predators. All agricultural producers in Manitoba are eligible, and no premium or advance enrolment is required. Compensation is currently set at 90 per cent of appraised damages.

The program is administered by the Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation (MASC). Program conditions are governed by the Wildlife Damage Compensation Regulation under the Wildlife Act, a statutory responsibility of the Manitoba minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives (MAFRI). MAFRI provides policy input. Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship deliver the wildlife-damage prevention programs.

Protection of farm income is not the primary purpose of wildlife damage compensation. AgriInsurance, AgriStability and other programs are available to assist producers with significant losses.

Where big game fits in

The Wildlife Damage Compensation Program consists of three components: big game, waterfowl and predation. The big game component reduces the financial loss incurred by agricultural producers from damage to crops, honey products and leafcutter bee products, the waterfowl component addresses losses caused by migratory waterfowl, and the predation component reimburses producers for losses to domestic livestock due to predation.

In the last five years an annual average of \$2.4 million was paid out in compensation by government to producers in wildlife damage compensation for all three components. Roughly \$1 million or 44 per cent of those payments were for damage caused by big game such as deer, elk, moose, bear and wood bison.

It is important to note that these costs represent only the cost to government and do not represent the actual cost of wildlife damage or the hidden costs of lost revenue stemming from income losses at the farm gate. Big game compensation has been in place in Manitoba since 1972.



Big game differs from other agricultural pests in that they are a publically owned resource entrusted to the federal and provincial government to manage for the common benefit of society. However, government views this relationship as a shared responsibility.

Government provides its share (e.g. compensation, regulation and prevention) and producers are expected to provide their share (e.g. tolerating some losses as a natural consequence of farming and attempting to reduce wildlife damage by legally available means).

The balance of this shared responsibility fluctuates from time to time and has been a source of on-going animosity between producers and governments for many years.

Finding an appropriate balance to this shared responsibility is important because a large proportion of wildlife habitat occurs on or near privately controlled agricultural

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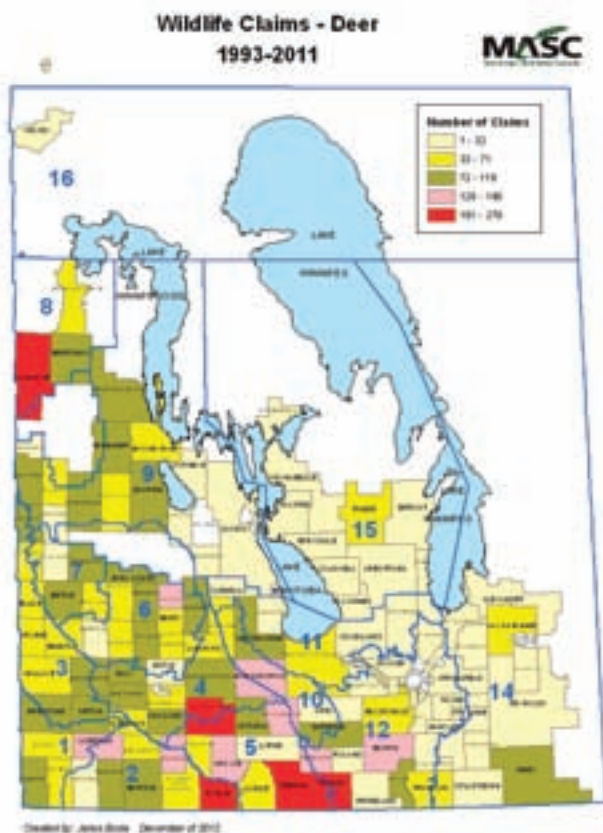
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Figure 1



Continued from page 10

land. Retaining Manitoba's big game on and near agricultural land is not only aesthetically important, but is financially important to the province. It is estimated that over \$500 million is generated annually from wildlife related activities in Manitoba.

Elk punch above their weight

Recent big game survey information for agro-Manitoba is not readily available but using various sources my rough "guesstimate" of the current distribution of big game animals in agro-Manitoba, based on relative numbers, would be as follows: deer (70 per cent), elk (five per cent), moose (10 per cent), and bear (15 per cent).

All things being equal it would be expected that big game compensation claim proportions would follow roughly the same percentage proportions. But that isn't the case.

Over the period 1993 to 2011 the percentage of big game compensation claims by wildlife type averaged the following: deer (44 per cent), elk (35 per cent), moose (under 1 per cent), and bear (21 per cent). Deer are resulting in fewer claims than would be expected based their big game population percentage (44 per cent vs 75 per cent).

This may in part be due to elk claims being disproportionately higher (seven times) than would be expected based on their big game population percentage (35 per cent versus five per cent). The comparison also indicates

Figure 2

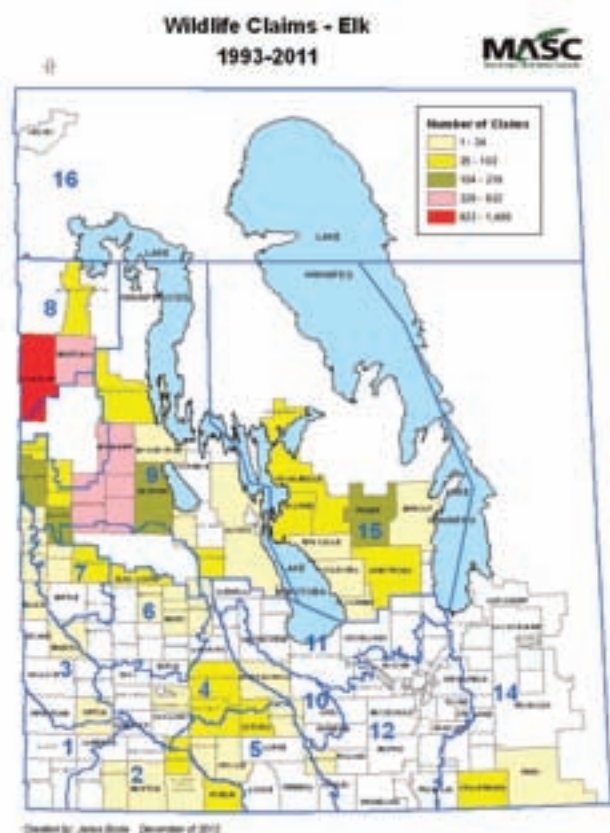
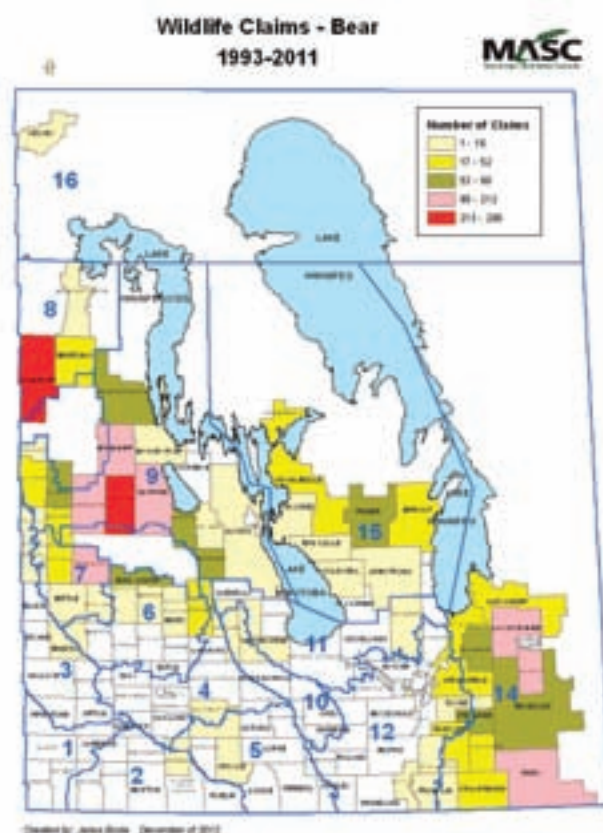


Figure 3



that moose claims are less numerous than their population levels might suggest and bears are responsible for claims roughly proportional to their population percentage (15 per cent vs 20 per cent).

Where should we go hunting?

At over 110,000 animals provincially, deer are the most abundant and readily seen big game animal in Manitoba. This is reflected in Figure 1, a map showing the ubiquitous distribution of 7,499 deer claims in agro-Manitoba over the period 1993 to 2011. The most deer claims occur in the Risk Area 5 Region of Manitoba (Pembina/Tiger Hills/Turtle Mountain regions) and the RM of Swan River. The least amount of deer claims occur in the Manitoba Lowlands region of the Interlake and Red River Valley. This may give you a few ideas for next hunting season.

Although the data isn't shown here, it is interesting (but not too surprising) that if you plot annual predator loss claims against annual deer loss claims over the period 2000 to 2011 there is a negative correlation between the two. This means that when MASC had a lot of deer claims there were generally less-than-usual predator claims, and vice versa. These findings suggest that even in agro-Manitoba, predators, such as coyotes, are important in controlling deer populations.

Elk were abundant in Manitoba prior to extensive settlement, but were largely extirpated in much of agro-Manitoba by the end of the 1800s. However elk populations have been reintroduced, and increased in isolated

pockets over time. Figure 2 illustrates that based on 5,274 elk claims from agro-Manitoba data over the period 1993 to 2011, the main regions for elk claims are the regions north of Duck Mountain Provincial Park and the region between it and Riding Mountain National Park.

A significant pocket of elk claims also occur in the north Interlake RM of Fisher and it's surrounding RMs. Additionally there are a couple of small elk claim pockets in southern agro-Manitoba. One pocket is in RA 4 where the Shilo forest provides a spill-over of elk claims and the other pocket is in the very SE corner of agro-Manitoba.

Figure 3 is based on 2,977 bear claims over the period 1993 to 2011 and illustrates how the bear claims generally follow a band through the top third of agro-Manitoba, following the southern boreal region extending from the RM of Swan River to the SE corner at the RM of Piney.

Similar to elk, the main region for bear claims are the region north of Duck Mountain Provincial Park and the region between it and Riding Mountain National Park. Based on this MASC bear claim history bears are only occasional visitors of the southwestern half of agro-Manitoba.

Bears need oat fibre too

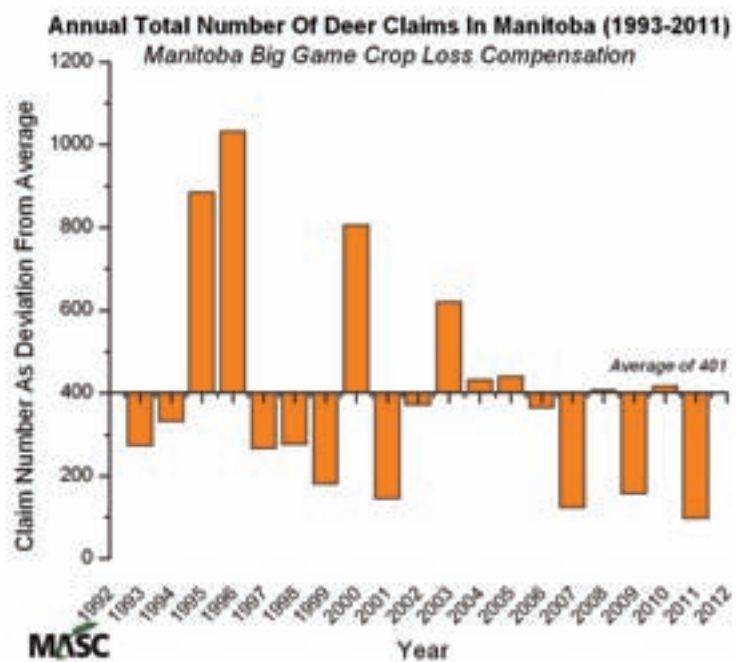
Using MASC big game compensation data for each big game type over the period 1987 to 2011 Figure 4 illustrates the major crops preferred for depredation. Deer

Continued on page 14

Are deer becoming more of a nuisance?

Over the 19-year period from 1993 to 2011 the number of deer claims in Manitoba has varied annually, averaging 401 claims a year, with a peak of 1,032 claims in 1996. In the first 10 years of this period the number of claims averaged nearly 460 per year whereas in the most recent nine years of this period the number of annual claims averaged 340.

This decline in average number of deer crop compensation claims indicates that from a crop loss perspective, deer in Manitoba are becoming less of a nuisance. However it is important to note that this decline is on an all-province basis. For some regions and some individuals, this may not be the case.



are mainly a problem on hay bales (47 per cent of deer claims). They also like wheat (15 per cent) and sunflowers (eight per cent).

Bears seem to be a problem mainly in oats (36 per cent of bear claims), wheat (28 per cent), corn (17 per cent), and canola (10 per cent). Elk are mainly a problem in wheat (34 per cent of elk claims) and also in hay bales (20 per cent), canola (19 per cent), and oat (11 per cent). The lower bale feeding percentages by elk compared to deer (20 per cent vs 47 per cent) may be reflection of the carryover effect of past government prevention initiatives. Government has provided free game wire barrier fences for baled hay storage areas in the Riding Mountain area to reduce potential disease transmission to livestock from wild elk infected with bovine tuberculosis that come onto farms to feed.

As would be expected, the major time of year deer and elk feed on hay bales is over the winter (when hay bales are available in the field and hay yards). Figure 5 illustrates the relative distribution of big game claims by month, for bales only, over the period 1987 to 2011 for deer and elk. Deer and elk have similar bale-feeding patterns. Feeding on bales, for both, starts in November and ends in May. The peak month for feeding on bales is January, when 30 per cent of deer claims occur and 27 per cent of elk claims occur.

As for feeding on field crops, the majority of big game feeding is during August to November. Figure 6 illustrates the relative distribution of big game claims by month, in field crops, over the period 1987 to 2011.

Bears only feed in the summer and fall (hibernate over winter). Although deer and elk are shown to have small percentages of winter/early spring claims this is mainly related to occasionally occurring unharvested overwintering crop losses.

September is the month when crops are most aggressively damaged by bears (52 per cent of bear claims) and elk (45 per cent of all elk claims). For deer, the month when crops are most aggressively damaged is October (22 per cent).

Over the years societal demands have contributed to policies that promote natural habitat and increased wildlife populations, and regulations that limit the ability to control wildlife.

As the map figures in this article illustrate, there are considerable numbers of protected big game species on lands outside of protected areas that are largely under the control of producers and producer co-operation is essential to achieve sustainable wildlife management.

Big game compensation is one economic mechanism that government and society, which benefits in the form of ecological services, use to correct for the market failure associated with producers providing this public good.

The bonus is that big game compensation not only reduces the financial losses suffered by producers but aids in generating a more positive attitude by producers, and the general public, towards wildlife, their habitat, and hunters. However, in some regions and situations it may be more economical and effective public policy over the long term to emphasize prevention systems, particularly in situations where big game damages are intensive and recurring.

Figure 4

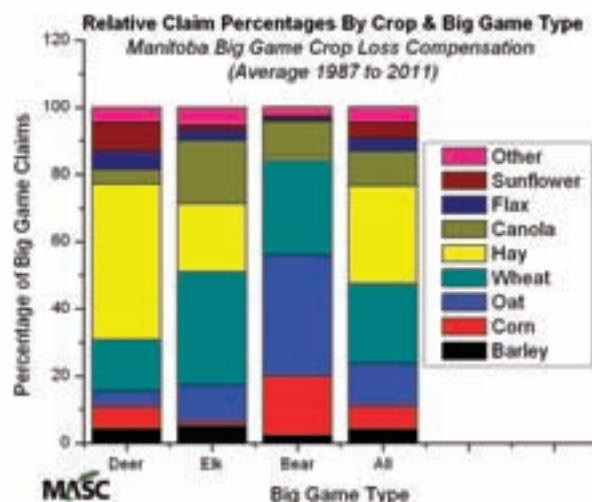


Figure 5

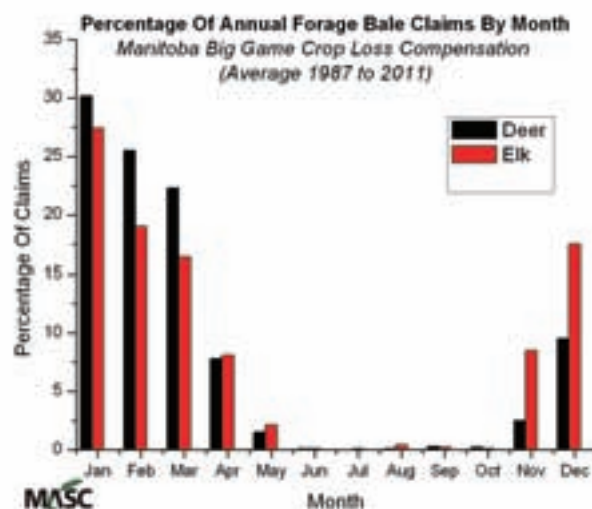
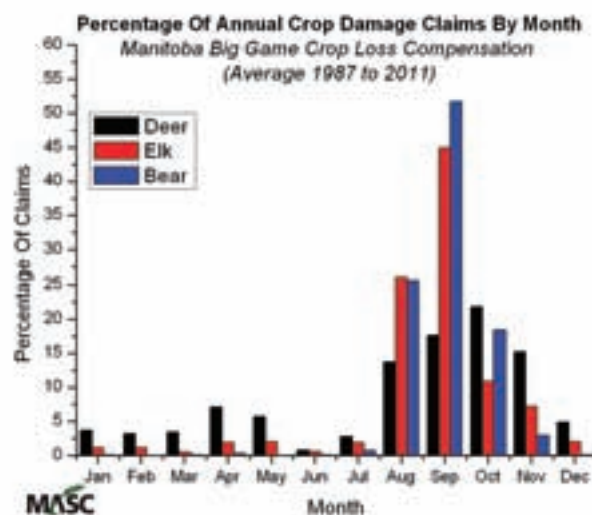


Figure 6



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How do your fertilizer rates compare to your neighbours?

by John Heard, crop nutrition specialist, *MAFRI*

Some very interesting crop production information is summarized in the fertilizer browser portion of the MASC Management Plus program. This information may be useful to individual farmers in comparing their practices to the average, and of specific interest to fertilizer retail dealers looking to service particular growing areas.

The information can be accessed at http://www.mmpp.com/mmpp.nsf/mmpp_browser_fertilizer.html.

The data summarizes the average nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and sulphur fertilizer application rates for a number of crops. I prefer to view the fertility practices by RM (rural municipality) since yields and practices vary substantially across Manitoba. Maps of 10-year-average wheat and canola yield are shown in Figures 1 and 5 and application rates of fertilizers are shown in Figures 2-4 and 6-8.

Fertilizer dealers of course would value such information to develop marketing and service strategies for their area. And growers may wish to know what their neighbours are doing. But I would hope that fertilizer settlements on seed drills are not rusted into place on these rates.

In fact, on individual fields there are many reasons why rates should deviate from these averages.

Nitrogen

The major reason why nitrogen rates deviate from RM to RM is yield potential. Those areas with greater yield potential are likely to be supplied with more nitrogen.

But other factors will cause rates to deviate from the average: soil test N, previous crop or manure credits and current crop and fertilizer prices. With current high crop price projections and moderately priced fertilizer, our economically based nitrogen rate calculator projects higher rates than seen in Figures 1 and 5.

Manitoba's nitrogen rate calculator is based on yield potential (as affected by moisture supply), soil N levels, crop (wheat, barley, canola), crop price and fertilizer cost. Growers wishing to exercise some "risk averseness" with high input costs can use the Marginal Return function to see the impact of reducing nitrogen below optimum rates.

This calculator is posted at: <https://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/financial/farm/nitrogencalc.html>

Phosphorus

Average phosphorus rates tend to follow yield levels across the province.

Again there are several factors that would cause grower's application rates to deviate from the RM averages, including

soil test P level, land tenure, seed/fertilizer placement options, access to manure and economics.

It is interesting to note the relationship between phosphorus fertilizer rate and yield. Canola removes about 1 lb. P₂O₅/bu. and wheat about 0.6 lb. P₂O₅/bu. These tend to show that many RMs are generally in balance with input and removal of nutrients. Over time, soils will become depleted when more phosphorus is being removed than applied.

Fields that may warrant more phosphorus than the RM average are those with higher yield potential, low soil test P, owned farmland and where rotational fertilization is being used. Phosphorus rates may be less than average when soil test levels are high, on short-term rented land and where seed safety is compromised with removal rates.

Rotational fertilization is one way around the dilemma of having high phosphorus removal crops that have limited safe rates that can be seed-placed (like canola).

Wheat has a lower removal rate of phosphorus, yet can tolerate more seed-placed P. So applying more phosphorus to the preceding cereal crop is one way to meet the high removal amounts for canola.

Crop and fertilizer costs should also be considered. Short-term reductions in phosphorus rates can be considered when phosphorus price is high relative to crop prices, providing the balance is made up later.

Conversely, when weather-related crop losses occur, phosphorus applications may exceed removal, which may allow lower rates in subsequent years. Follow the soil test as your guide.

It is also noteworthy that those RMs with greater access to manure (Hanover, LaBroquerie, Ste Anne) have lower levels of applied phosphorus (and nitrogen) fertilizer than surrounding RMs.

Potassium and sulphur

Potassium and sulphur application rates tend to reflect general soil characteristics. Potassium rates are greatest on the sandy soils in SE Manitoba and the sandy soils to the west of Lake Manitoba (Figure 9). Sulphur rates tend to be greatest on soils of rolling topography where deficiencies are landscape related.

Summary

The fertilizer portion of the Management Plus program provides some good base data for making comparisons of fertilizer rates. For the individual farmer and fields, soil testing is still the best guide. Obviously this has been recognized by farmers as number of soil samples has increased some three-fold in the past 10 years.

Figure 1

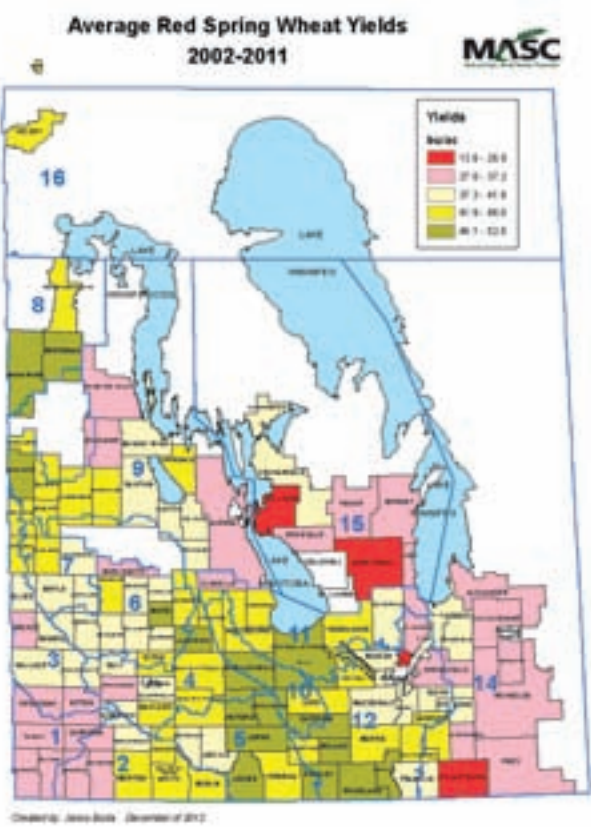


Figure 2

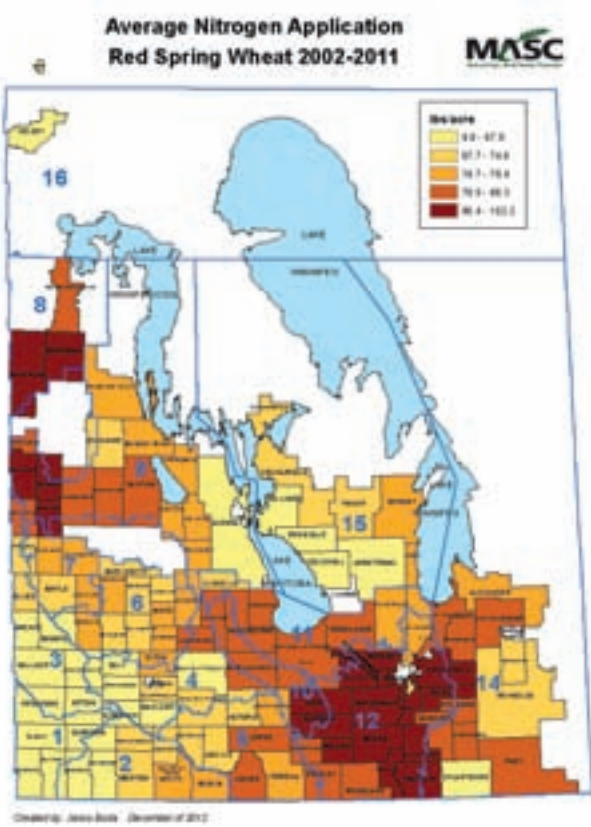


Figure 3

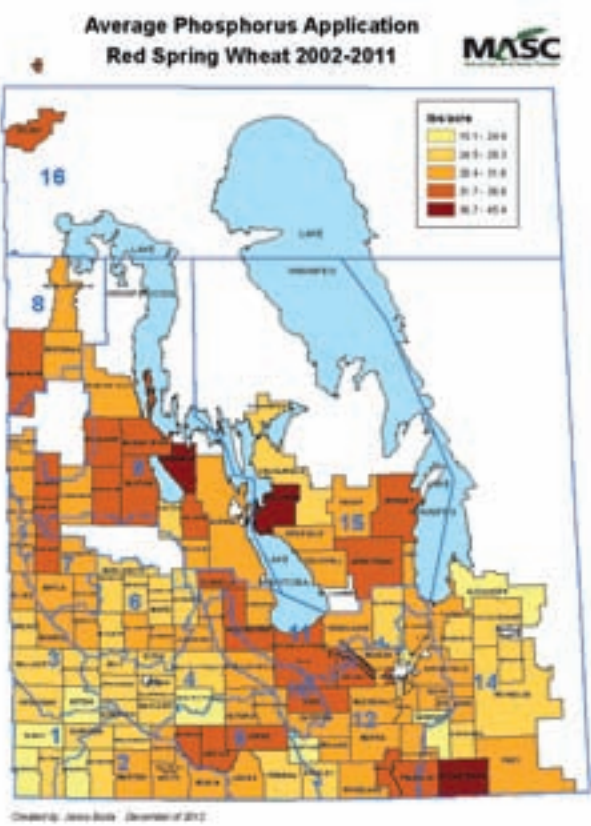
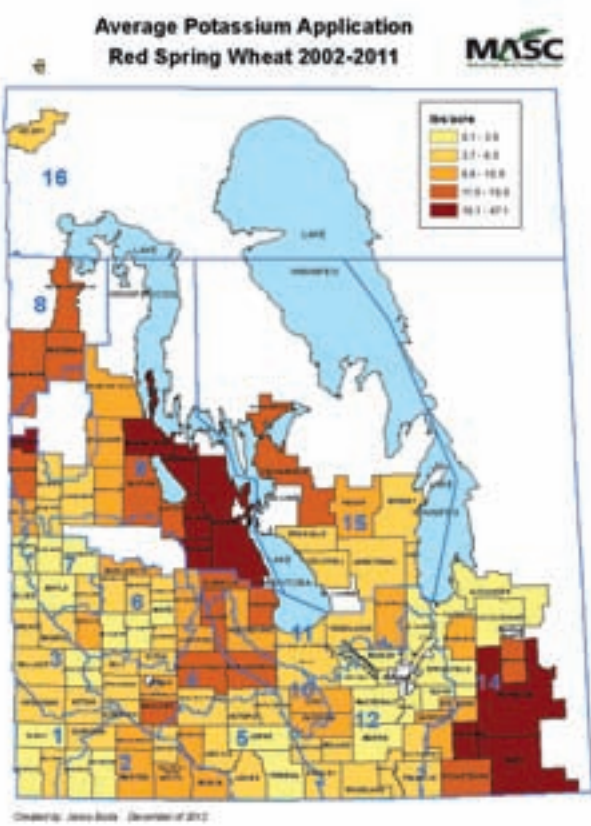


Figure 4



Continued on next page

Figure 5

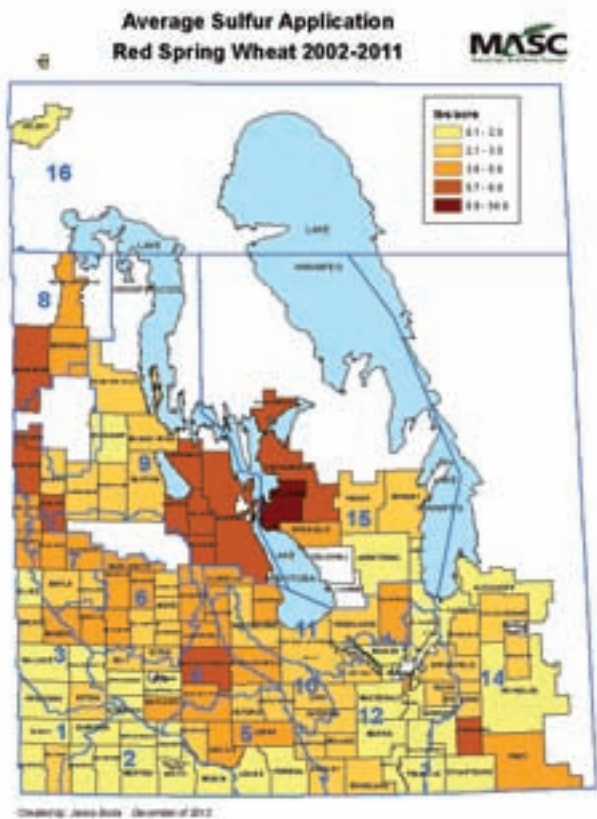


Figure 6

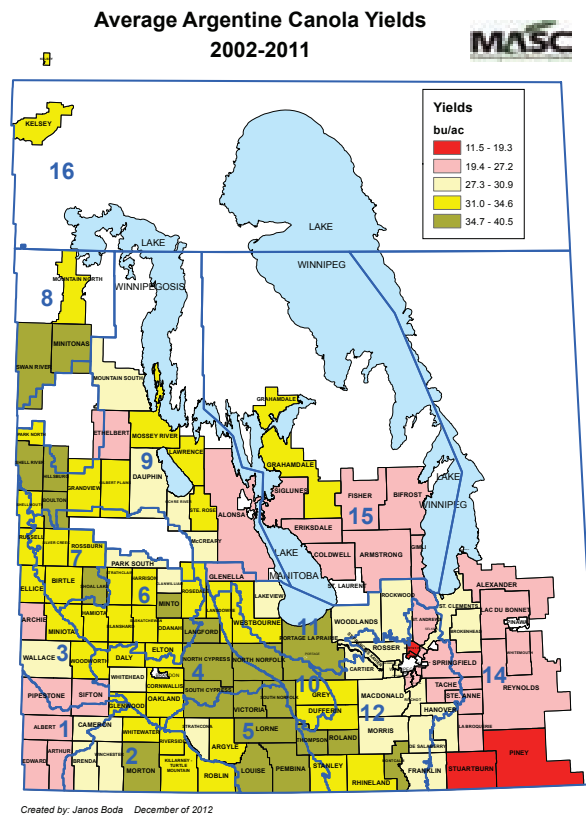


Figure 7

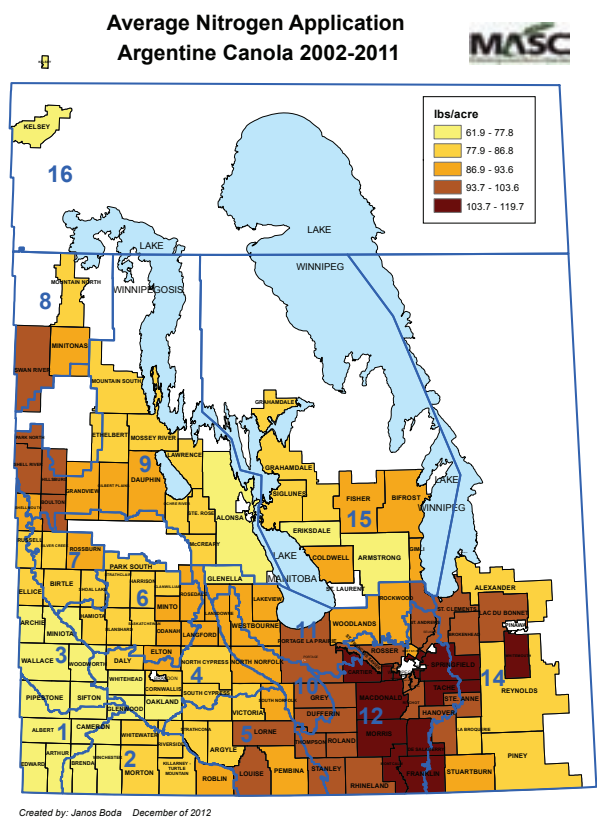


Figure 8

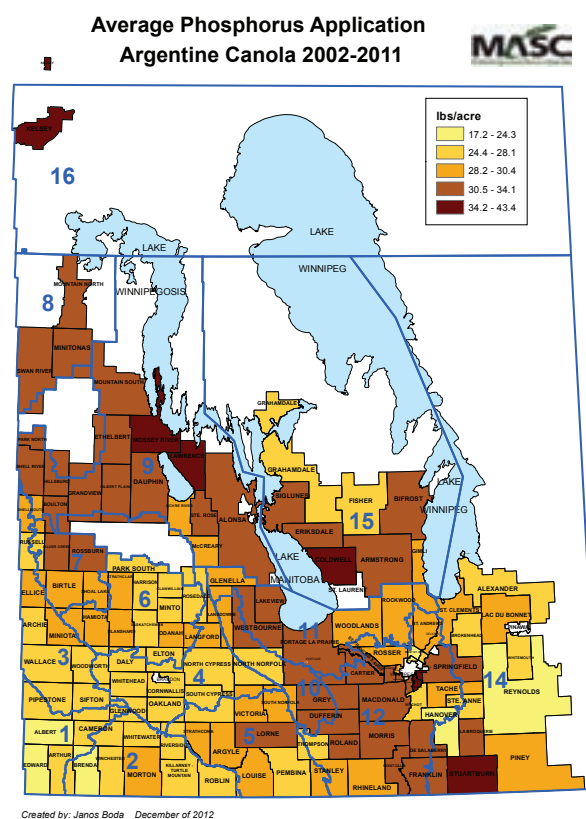
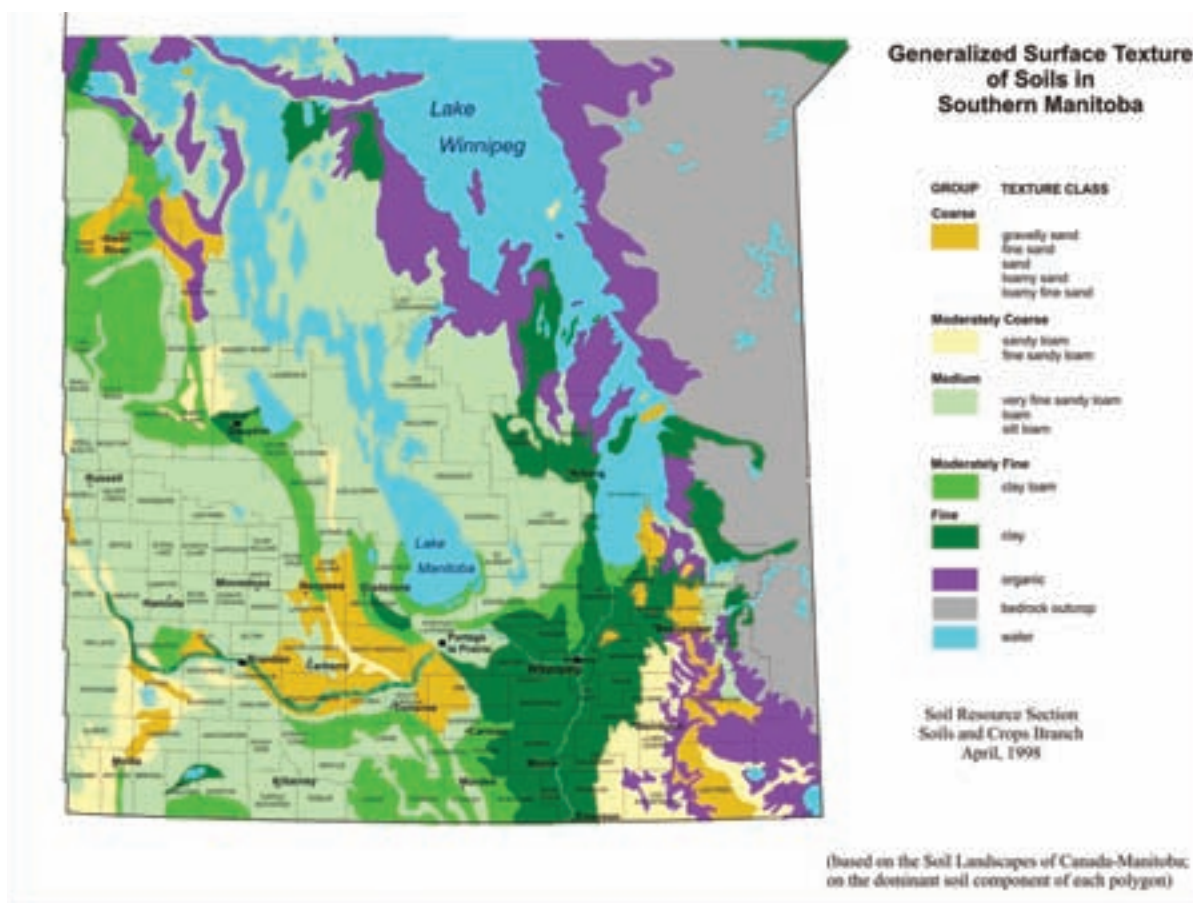


Figure 9



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Soil salinity is not a soil problem it's a water problem

by Angela Lovell, *Co-operator* contributor

Saline soils are one of those agronomic problems for which there is no quick fix, says a former soil scientist with the University of Saskatchewan.

"There is no spray or spread solution to soil salinity," says Les Henry, professor emeritus, soil science at the University of Saskatchewan.

After studying salinity issues on the Prairies for decades, he's concluded it is as much a water issue as it is about the soil — and that is often poorly understood.

Soil salinity occurs when there is a high water table and evaporation is greater than precipitation. What many people don't understand is that the water table is determined by groundwater movement and it changes over time and space.

"To understand soil salinity you must understand groundwater movement," Henry said in his presentation to

Continued on page 22



There is no quick fix for yield losses caused by salinity. PHOTO: THINKSTOCK.COM



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the Manitoba Agronomists Conference held in Winnipeg in December.

Even in dry years the water table can be high, says Henry, because of the movement of groundwater, which is most commonly by artesian discharge. In an artesian system excess water comes in usually through sloughs in upland areas and moves through a permeable layer of soil that carries the water over great distances and for long periods. When the water reaches the surface there is a potential for soil salinity.

“Artesian discharge can be very slow and steady and over a very long time,” says Henry. “If the water moves just one cm a year over 10,000 years, that is 100 metres of water and that can move a lot of soluble material.”

Most of the salts contained in western Canadian soils are magnesium sulphate. Human activities that change local water-movement patterns can contribute to salinity in some areas.

“If you think about soils you have to think in four dimensions: how wide, how broad, how deep and how long.”

— Les Henry

Weather patterns

Soil salinity can be misleading because it can change depending on weather patterns, which dictate the movement of water through the soil profile. Water movement can both bring salts to the surface and wash them down again, especially during periods of high rainfall. If you measured the salt content in the top centimetre of soil after a dry spell it would be higher than the soil underneath.

“In other words it’s doing exactly what it’s supposed to do,” says Henry. “The salts are evaporating at the soil surface and it’s concentrating salts. It’s hard to measure but it’s there.”

After the following spring snowmelt, the soil close to the surface will not be as saline as the precipitation leaches it further into the soil profile again, a process that happens over and over again. “Soil salinity is the net water movement at the soil surface over 10,000 years,” says Henry. “If you think about soils you have to think in four dimensions: how wide, how broad, how deep and how long.”

Groundwater movement is measured using piezometers, instruments that require professional installation and interpretation, which are inserted to different depths with openings that are used to measure the pressure at different points. Once you measure the difference between the pressure at various points it’s possible to determine whether the water table is going up or down.

An aquifer’s piezometric level is the level of water pressure in the aquifer and whenever the piezometric level intersects the soil surface that’s where salinity occurs.

Long-term studies using piezometers installed at the University of Saskatchewan’s Goodale Farm showed in 1986 that the pressure surface of the aquifer was sufficient to push water 11 feet into the air. During the drought of 2002 the pressure had reduced to the point where it could only push water to eight feet and in 2010 it was back to a level that could push water 14 feet into the air. This is a perfect illustration of how groundwater moves over time.

“We need to know not only where the water table is but what drummer it’s dancing to,” says Henry. “If you don’t know where the water table is – measure it.” It is possible to measure the water table on your farm using simple, homemade equipment (see sidebar).

Curing soil salinity

In extreme cases, the only option is to sow a salt-tolerant grass such as AC Saltlander. However, farmers need to remember that the salts will still be there for some time, they just won’t be so apparent.

Most of the salts in western Canadian soils are calcium and magnesium, which can generally be reclaimed via drainage and leaching, usually in combination with each other.

In low-rainfall areas the leaching invariably has to come from irrigation, as is the case in most of southern Saskatchewan. In high-

rainfall areas, once tile drainage is installed, Mother Nature may do the rest.

But an individual growing season and the weather conditions it brings can have a huge impact on soil salinity.

Significant volumes of water, whether it’s rainfall or irrigation, are needed to move the salts down through the soil profile, but in a wet year, when a field is already at soil moisture capacity, excess moisture can have a huge effect on the water table and salinity.

“When a soil is at field capacity moisture and we add one additional inch of rain, in a loamy sand soil it will bring the water table up by six inches,” says Henry. “In a clay soil it will bring it up by a foot. So you take 10 inches of water excess over what the crop is using when the soils are already full and it can make huge changes in the water table.”

Tile Drainage

John Lee of Agvise Laboratories has conducted a long-term study of the effect of tile drainage on soil salinity at a test site 25 miles west of Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Tile drainage was installed in a field with sandy loam soils in 2002 and there is now 10 years of data, which has revealed that although tile drainage can definitely have positive effects over the long term, large amounts of water are still critical to drive salts down through the soil profile.

Over the 10 years of the study Lee found that during dry years the salt levels didn’t change much and at some points increased a bit, because there wasn’t enough water to move the salts out so they just stayed more or less at the same level in the soil.

"We still had greater production because the salts through many of the moist years had been moved down lower into the profile," says Lee. "That's the result of the tile drainage over time. But it's still a long time — 10 years."

The site definitely had better production in the wetter years when salts were moved down into the soil profile, even though the salt levels in the subsoil were still fairly high.

"That tells me that the critical factor initially is to move the salts out of the topsoil so that the plants can get established early," says Lee. "Subsoil salinity is not nearly as detrimental as topsoil salinity in the whole scheme of things. That has been a surprise. Also I thought that we would be able to move some of the subsoil salts out faster. But it obviously takes a long time and requires extra water and in those years you don't have extra water you don't move it out."

Other tools

Many producers ask whether adding elemental sulphur or gypsum can decrease salinity. Lee's trials have also shown that neither of these soil amendments had an effect.

Crop rotation is important when dealing with salinity. Avoid summerfallow and grow crops that are more salt tolerant such as barley and canola, and avoid less salt tolerant crops such as peas and beans.

Precision farming can offer another tool to deal with saline soils, which tend to be very fertile and have a high soil test nitrate level. Map the saline soils and don't fertilize in those areas, says Henry.

"Put tall wheatgrass and slender wheatgrass on them and forget about them," he says.

How to make a homemade shallow observation well

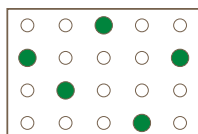
You don't need fancy equipment to measure the water table on your farm. All you need, says Les Henry, an expert in soil salinity, is a Dutch auger with two extensions and 10 feet of thin PVC pipe used for Central Vac systems from the local hardware store. Plug the bottom of the pipe and use a hacksaw to make some slots in the pipe at intervals, then insert it into the ground using the auger. You will be able to measure the water level inside the pipe which gives you an idea of where the water table is.



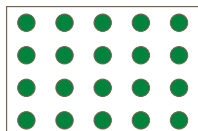
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Choosing the right genetics is key but it is equally important to combine that with good agronomic practices

Finding the right fit for soybeans in your rotation

by Angela Lovell, *Co-operator* contributor

Some are calling soybeans Manitoba's new Cinderella crop. The southern import has surprised farmers and extension agronomists alike with its apparent ability to overcome summer-time growing conditions that are too wet, too dry, too hot, too cold in varying combinations and still come up with respectable yields. It seems the only thing they're fussy about is seeding dates — they can't be sown too early or too late.

As a result, acres in the province are soaring, with some industry observers predicting soybeans could cross over the one-million mark in 2013.

It's largely due to improved genetics. Seed companies have come up with varieties that are better suited to Prairie growing conditions. But getting the most out of those genetics requires a commitment to agronomic practices that don't result in problems such as volunteers, disease and weed resistance. Given their similar pest control systems, it can be particularly problematic fitting soybeans into a rotation that also includes canola.

Here are some factors to keep in mind when adding soybeans to your farm's rotation strategy.

Variety selection

"Pick varieties that are suitable for your growing region, based on maturity," says Dennis Lange, a farm production adviser with MAFRI. "It's important to look at the maturity first and then see if the yield follows that."

Getting independent information about the maturity of different varieties under local growing conditions is important because heat-unit ratings that have been developed in more traditional soybean growing areas may not apply to Manitoba. Information from local variety trials can be found online — see resources.

The other factor is weather, and both new and existing soybean growers shouldn't be lulled by a false sense of security through success with soybeans over the last few, abnormally warm summers.

"The southern Red River valley has had success with soybeans for some time," says Harold Brown, market development specialist at Bayer Crop Science. "The rest of Manitoba however is on the fringe of the bean-growing area and they should be cautious. Some of the

Fusarium rolls across the land. Ugly and unstoppable.



newer varieties have done well in the last several years in these areas because it has been warmer than normal through the summer and soybeans thrive on that.”

Rotation

Agronomists do not recommend growing soybeans on soybeans, because of the increased potential for disease. Fungal diseases such as white mould can be a problem, so producers should look for tolerant varieties and consider a seed treatment to guard against these and other seed-borne diseases. Canola that follows soybeans in a rotation is also risky because of the potential for sclerotinia, a related fungal disease, to develop and to which canola is highly susceptible.

Iron Deficiency Chlorosis (IDC) is a syndrome that is brought on by high salinity and carbonates in the soil, and usually occurs under wet conditions. IDC hinders the plant's ability to take up iron from the soil in the form that it needs and causes yellowing of the leaves.

Agronomists recommend choosing IDC-tolerant soybean varieties and planting them on well-drained soils. Some laboratories, such as Agvise, can soil test to assess the risk for IDC.

Canola volunteers can be an issue for several years in rotations that include soybeans and canola, especially if they are both tolerant to the same herbicide. A longer rotation that includes at least a year and preferably two of cereals — which have plenty of control options for volunteers — between the two crops is recommended to avoid most of the volunteer problems.

“The average harvest loss of canola is six per cent, which is 3,000 seeds per square metre, so that's a lot of weed pressure,” says Robert Hornford, a technical development specialist at BASF. Making sure the combine is set properly can help reduce harvest losses and prevent problems later.

Another option is to use different chemistries. Liberty, for example, contains the active ingredient glufosinate-ammonium, a Group 10 herbicide that has

a different mode of action to glyphosate (the Group 9 active ingredient in Roundup) and Imazamox, a Group 2 herbicide used in the Clearfield production system. Combining a Clearfield or LibertyLink canola and a Roundup Ready soybean in the same rotation means no additional tank mix is needed for control of the canola volunteers in the soybean crop.

Around 95 per cent of the soybeans grown in Manitoba are Roundup Ready varieties and five per cent are conventional soybeans. Producers who rely too heavily on the same system for both soybeans and canola could find themselves having to turn to other herbicides that may have consequences for subsequent crops.

“There are very few things registered for soybeans and some products that get used on them, for example Pursuit, can have residual characteristics that can affect other crops,” says Brown. It's important for farmers to plan rotations to avoid these problems. When taking on rented land, it's important to find out its cropping and pest control history.

“The advantage of diversifying your herbicide rotation is that it helps prevent resistance and also a shift in weeds,” says Hornford. “If you use the same herbicide all the time, the weeds in the field will shift to those weeds that survive, and it's not that they are resistant, it's just that they are not well controlled by that herbicide.”

Shorter rotations mean that producers will likely need to tank mix or spray a different herbicide product, adding more cost. There are plenty of products that offer good pre-seed control of canola volunteers and some, like BASF's new product Ares for use with its Clearfield canola system, that the company says also provides some residual control for second flushes on LibertyLink, InVigor and Roundup Ready canola volunteers.

Continued on next page

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Timing is the other key component in managing volunteers effectively. "People shouldn't think of crop rotation in terms of just rotating their herbicides and crops, but also in the order they do things," says Hornford. "If you know you have a field that could have a volunteer problem, don't seed that field first because you need to leave some time to get the burn-off done."

Producers growing edible beans and soybeans in a rotation should also be aware that soybean volunteers may pop up in an edible bean crop even a couple of years later. If a sample of edible beans contains just 0.5 per cent soybeans it will probably be rejected by the buyer because soybeans are considered a food allergen by edible bean users.

Inoculation

Inoculation with the correct strain of bacteria is vital in soybeans. Lange suggests a double inoculation using a combination of a liquid and a granular formulation or, for producers without the capability to apply a granular form, a higher rate of liquid combined with some peat.

Seeding

Eighty percent of producers in Manitoba use air seeders to solid-seed soybeans, versus planting in rows with planters. Air seeders should be set properly to avoid seed damage.

"The soybean seed that has been produced over the last couple of years has been very dry," says Monsanto agronomist Bruce Murray. "With drier seed, growers need to slow the wind as much as possible to reduce the damage that occurs to the seed while it travels along the hoses or tube to the ground."

The main advantage of row planting appears to be in reduced seed costs because of more precise seed placement, but studies have shown there is little yield difference between the two systems. Producers should aim for plant populations of 200,000 to 210,000 plants per acre in solid-seed systems and 180,000 plants per acre in rows.

Soybeans are sensitive to seeding too early or too late. Lange recommends planting to be done somewhere around the range of May 10 to 20 in the Red River Valley and May 15 to 25 in western Manitoba, but only once the soil has reached a temperature of 10 degrees C.

Land Preparation

Preparing the land is another important consideration, says Murray. "Soybean pods are fairly low so you need to make sure you don't have a lot of stones or you have to be prepared to roll the ground," he says. Rolling should preferably be done just after seeding, but not if conditions are too wet, which can cause compaction and affect root development. If producers have to wait for the soil to dry out then it's best to roll after the trifoliate stage and during the warmest part of the day when plants are more pliable. Murray recommends producers choose a variety that has more pod height to allow harvesting equipment to get under it.

Reduced tillage, which is prevalent across many of the newer Manitoba soybean acres, also provides an effective tool against canola volunteers. "You are not working the seed in deep, which really causes the problem to last longer," says Murray. "Leaving that seed on the surface as long as possible lets it germinate in the fall and then the cold temperatures have a huge impact."

Fertility

Rotations that include soybeans and canola also have a significant impact upon soil fertility, especially phosphorus (P) levels. Both crops take up and remove a lot of P from the soil, much more than cereal crops. Unique to soybeans is its very high removal of potassium (K) at about 1.2 lb K₂O/bu.

"These crops take up and need P and they will remove P from the soil and it's difficult to meet those P needs with seed-placed rates," says John Heard, soil fertility extension specialist with MAFRI.

Stand damage of expensive soybean seed with seed-placed fertilizer is a risk. "Using very low rates of P may reduce stand and in the short term farmers can still grow satisfactory yields, but what it means is that that crop is forced to draw down and deplete soil P levels for the long term," says Heard.

Minnesota research shows that high soybean yields are achieved with high soil P fertility.

Heard and other agronomists are urging producers, especially those growing high-demand crops such as canola and soybeans, to take a longer-term approach and consider the fertility needs of the whole rotation cycle, not just crop needs in any given year.

"Producers are shorting their overall rotation and we need to focus on that," says Heard. "In the longer term they need to think about matching inputs and removal rates of nutrients over the course of the rotation."

Hornford says planning ahead is crucial for farmers to achieve three things with rotations that include soybeans and canola. "One, they are going to get a chance to get the most yield; two, they are going to reduce their risk and three, if they plan their rotation well it's going to be as convenient to farm each field as possible."

Resources

SEED MANITOBA

<http://www.seedmb.ca/>

MANITOBA PULSE GROWERS 2011 PULSE VARIETY VALUATION

http://www.manitobapulse.ca/wp-content/uploads/Pulse-Variety-Evaluation-2011_update_2_23_12_WR-1.pdf

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Action

Most farmers pulled in a crop but 2012 was dry

by Mike Wroblewski, weather specialist, MAFRI Crops Knowledge Center

The weather conditions for the last growing season in southern Manitoba had many similarities with the 2011 growing season, most of all, the lack of later-season precipitation.

The 2012 growing season began with contrasting conditions on the ground, varying by region, with some in the northwest and Interlake experiencing high moisture levels, others in the central and southeast began with very dry conditions. Once again, provincial summary maps spanning the growing season do not paint a complete enough picture to log into our memory.

A breakdown of the weather for the past season is required to understand the scope of the effects from previous years' events and those indicators resulting from climatic conditions outside of Manitoba.

Southern Manitoba ushered in the 2012 new year with temperatures hovering near the freezing point and, with the exception of the northwest region, an insufficient snow cover. Since July 2011, most southern regions were below normal in precipitation, with the central and southeastern areas well below normal.

In previous years, the early-winter snow received in November and early December supplied the snow cover until the late-winter transition into spring. The snow cover not only provides moisture in the spring (good or bad), but, perhaps more importantly, insulates the soil from extreme low temperatures and soil moisture loss.

By mid-January, after a slight dusting of snow, most of southern Manitoba received its first taste of cold temperatures for the winter season, as minimums finally approached the - 30 C range. The cold air mass associated with the low temperatures never really anchored into southern Manitoba for very long, as temperatures rebounded during every cold event through January and February and in many regions, a couple of degrees above freezing.

After the first week of March, southern regions began warming up as daily temperature maximums began to creep well above freezing and, by the March 11, many stations were reporting double digits. This warm spell continued for nearly two weeks with temperatures reach-

ing near 25 C. By March 19, only the northwest region had snow left on the ground.

March concluded as the fourth-warmest on record and for most of south-central and eastern Manitoba, a winter that wasn't. The one exception to note is that some of the southwest and northwest areas were still feeling the impacts of the previous year's flooding and extreme moisture. The below-normal winter precipitation in the southwest was a welcomed relief as it enabled some producers to get on the fields which, a year before, were under water.

On a larger scale, the weak La Nina that aided in the continued dry conditions in the Gulf of Mexico through the winter, dissipated earlier than expected.

With warm spring temperatures the convection engine in the southern U.S. fired up earlier than normal, as the

A third year in a row without significant summer moisture could take a toll on some of the more susceptible regions in southern Manitoba.

U.S. had the most tornadoes reported for April in 65 years (206). Unfortunately, most of the precipitation fell mostly in the southeast U.S., rather than the Midwest, where it was needed most.

For us here in Manitoba, a lot of the moisture we receive from summer thunderstorms is transported from the Gulf of Mexico, so the drier the path that the moisture takes northward, less moisture is available to us here in southern Manitoba.

The north and western portions of southern Manitoba received two to four inches in April, resulting in the Virden-Birtle-Hamiota area, receiving in excess of 200 per cent of normal. Central and eastern areas received a much-needed one to two inches as most areas wrapped up seeding.

As the rest of southern Manitoba continued to receive below- to near-normal amounts of precipitation through

May and June, the north Parkland and northwest had quite a few events of extreme weather as severe thunderstorms whipped through. This resulted in those areas ending June with 125-150 per cent of normal precipitation since April. Although May and June thunderstorms were more numerous than the previous year in the central and eastern regions, the southern portions of those regions were still below normal.

For the second year in a row, by the middle of July, precipitation events became less frequent and diminished in intensity as the weather seemed to stay to the north of us for the remainder of the summer. In the period from July through September of 2012, only the northwest was close to 100 per cent of normal precipitation. The Red River Valley saw the least amount of precipitation during this period, with a few areas in the 35 to 50 per cent of normal range.

Once again, a summer of extremely hot and dry conditions from the U.S. Gulf of Mexico persisted north through the Northern Plains, including the southern Red River Valley and some south-central regions in Manitoba.

2012 was the warmest summer on record in the U.S. and the dry conditions throughout resulted in huge crop losses. For us here in Manitoba, the late-spring precipitation and normal, early-summer growing conditions, allowed most producers to get a crop off the land.

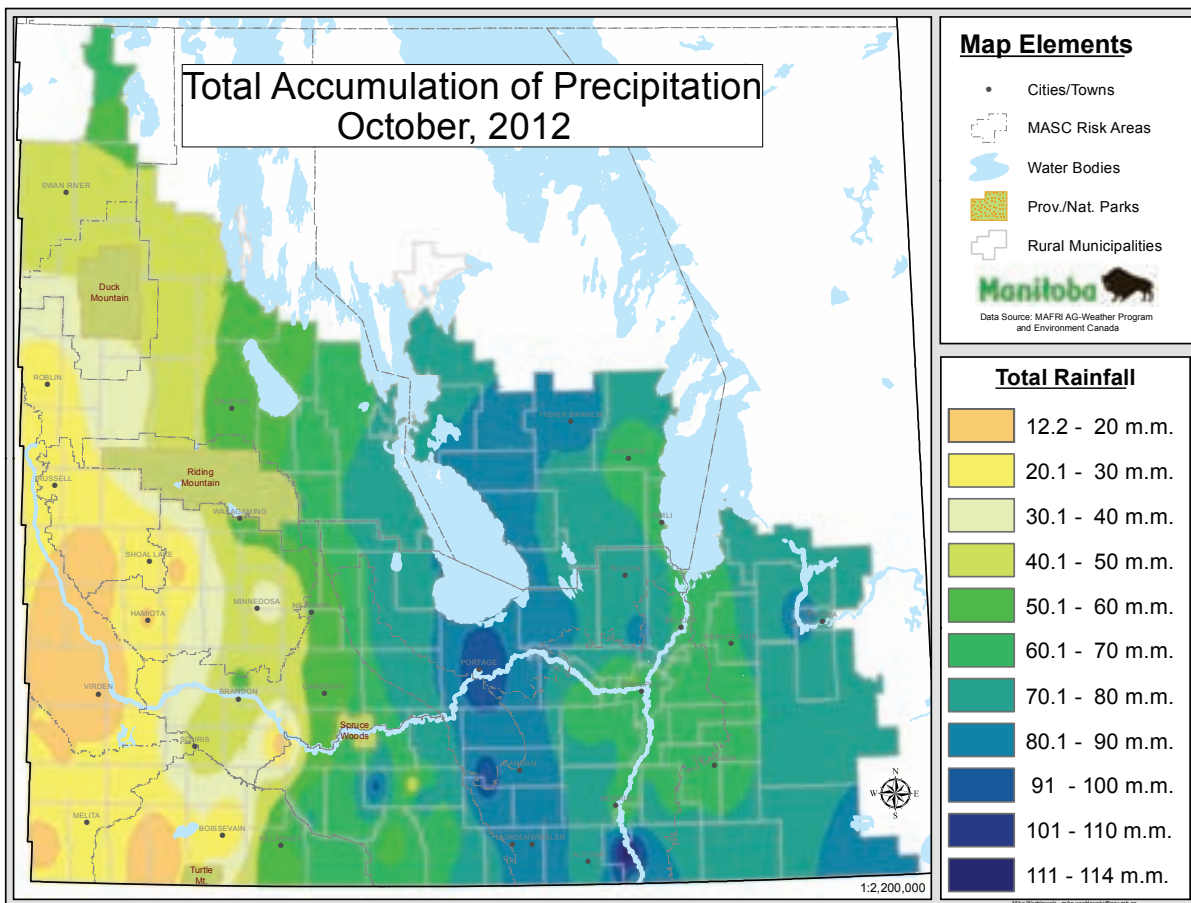
In the third week of September most regions received a significant frost which abruptly ended the growing season. As another dry month came to a close in the central and the southeast regions, the moisture deficit continued to be a concern going into the winter but as October began, so did the return of precipitation for most of the central regions and specifically the Red River Valley and eastern areas. Up to four inches of precipitation fell in some parts of the Red River Valley with the southeastern region receiving its first snow, followed by rain.

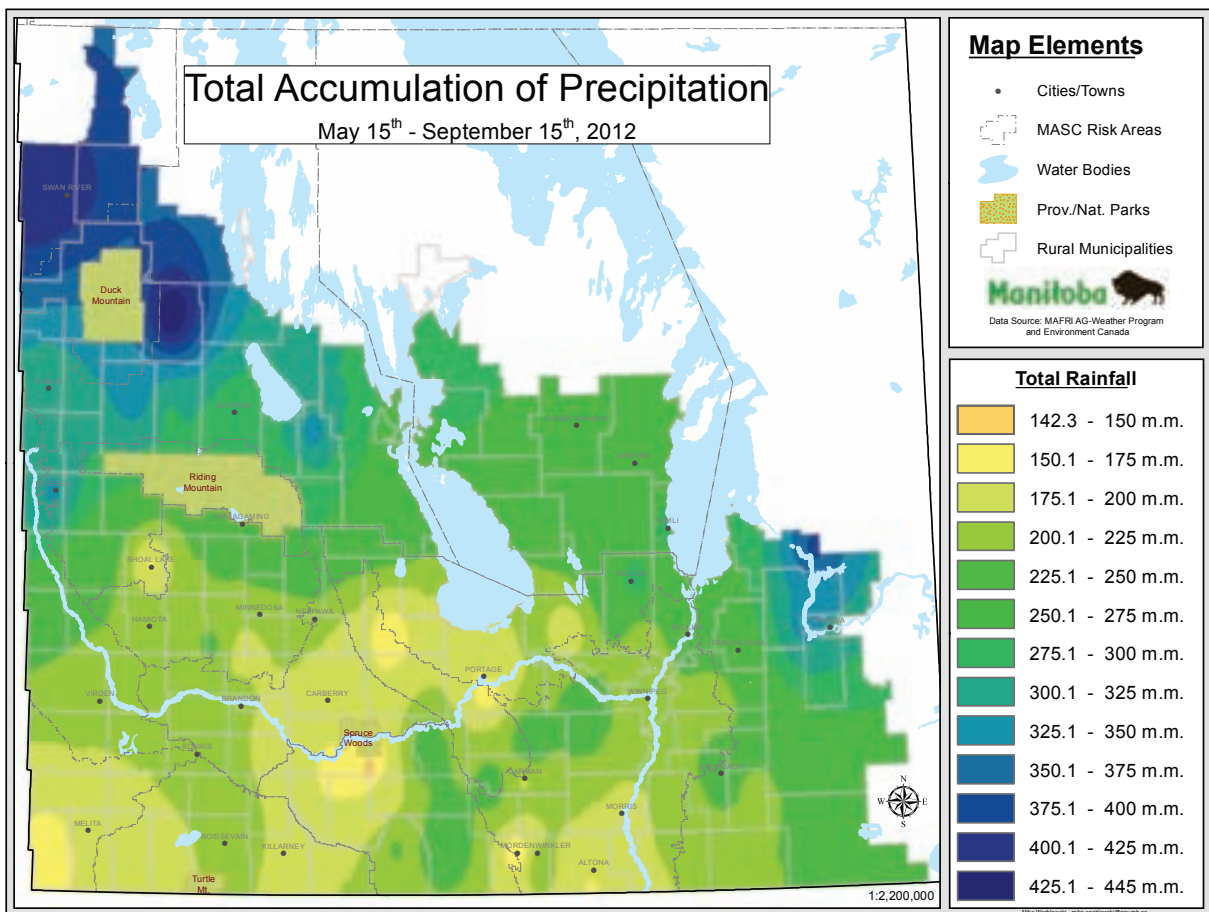
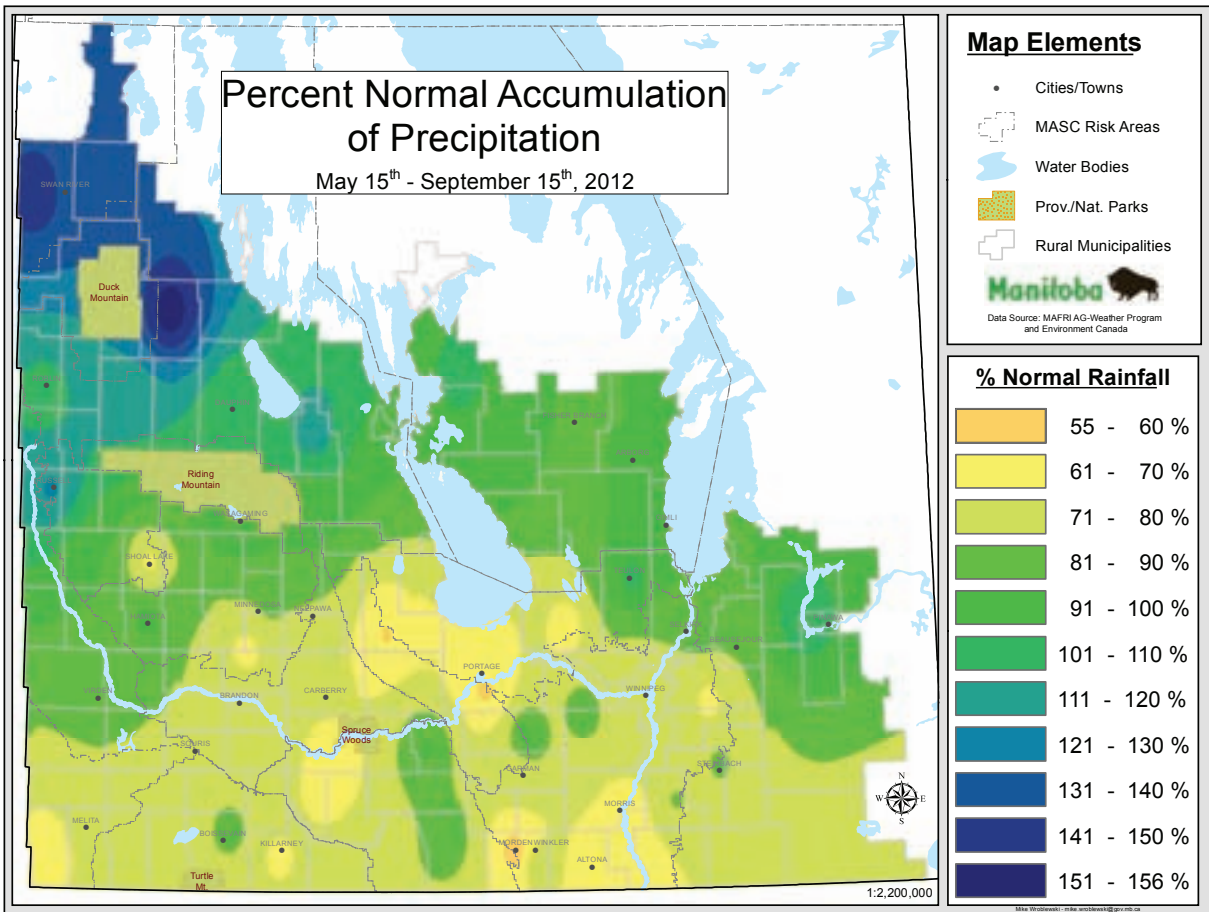
Another event which aided the regions affected by the lack of moisture was that by the middle of November, the soil moisture, replenished by the October precipitation, was locked in by a decent snow-ice cover on the ground.

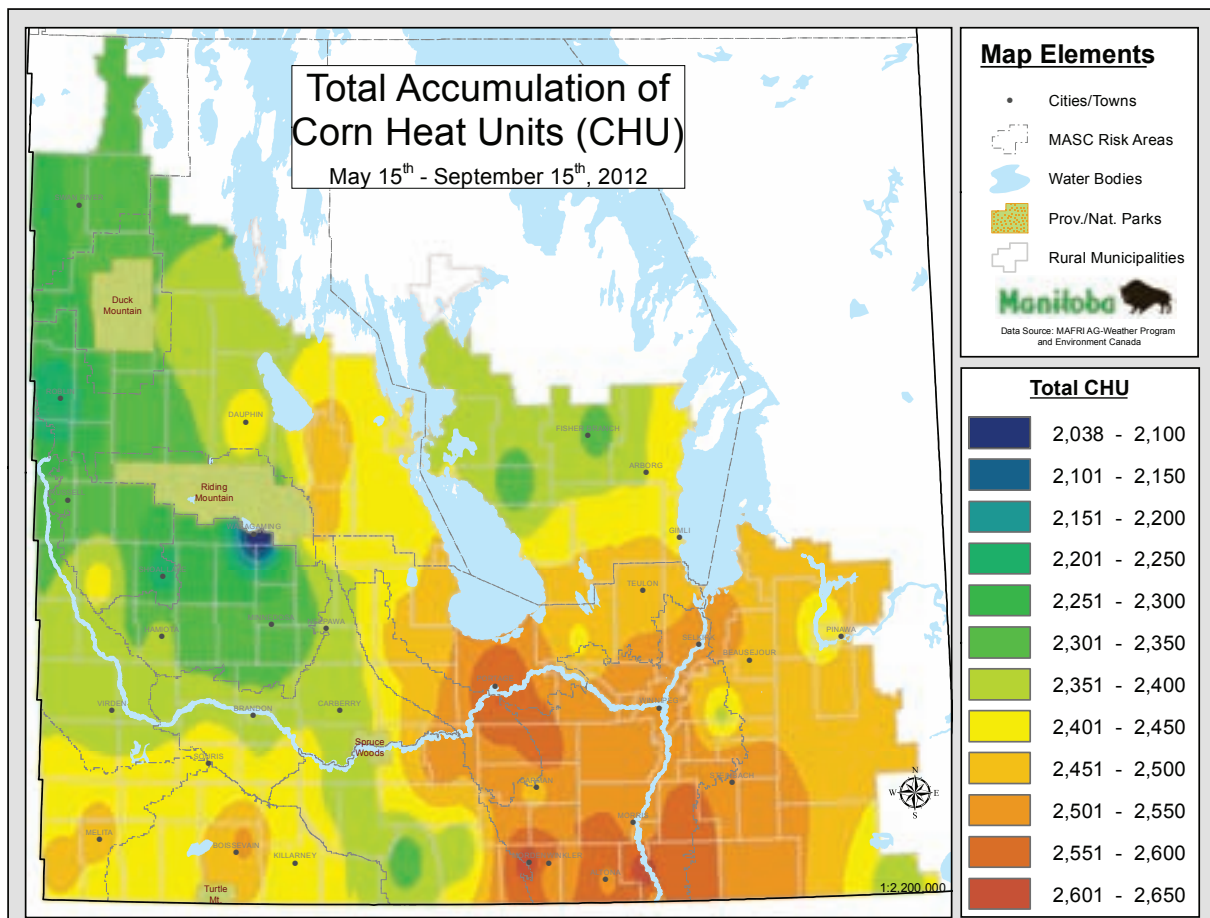
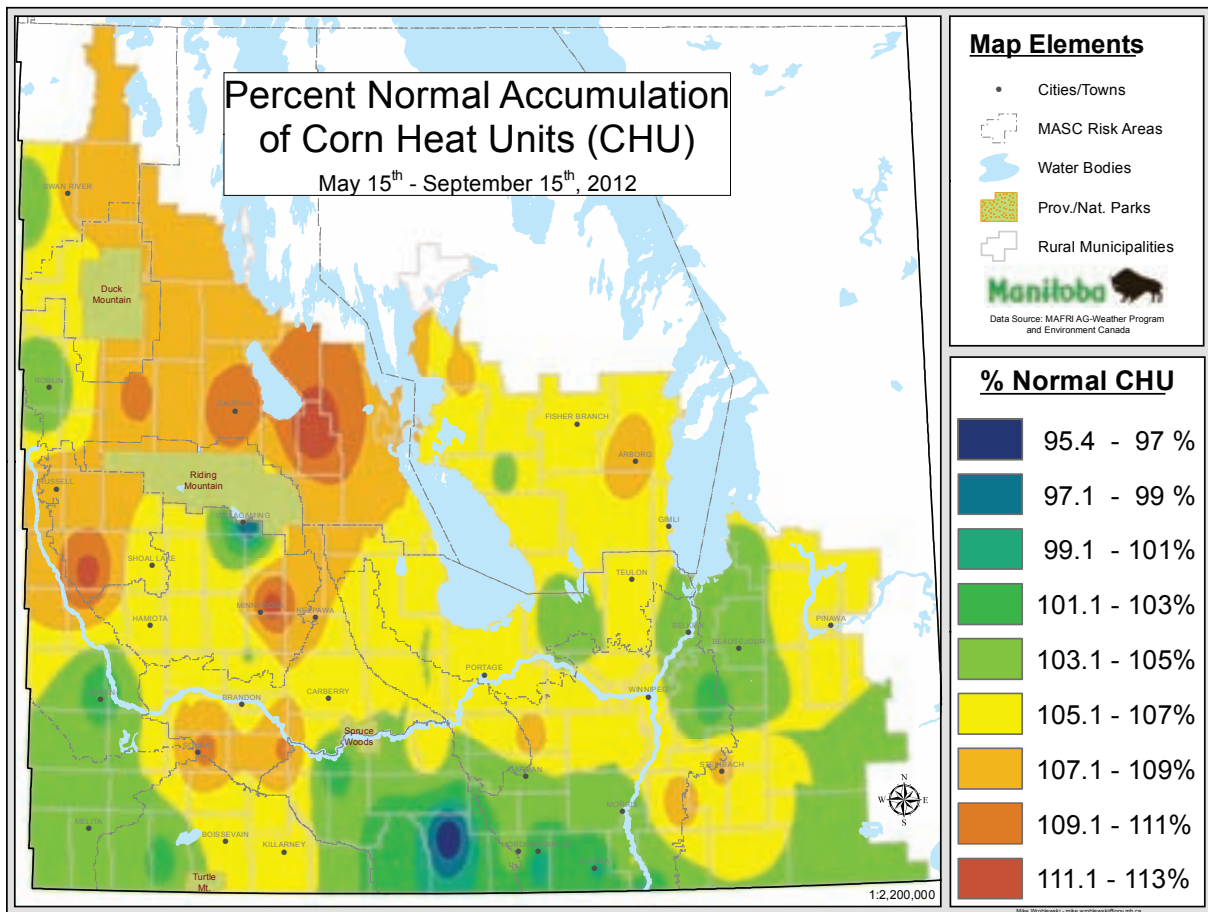
As the middle of January rolled around, most regions had a satisfactory snow cover and according to long-range forecasts, all indicators point to a "normal" winter.

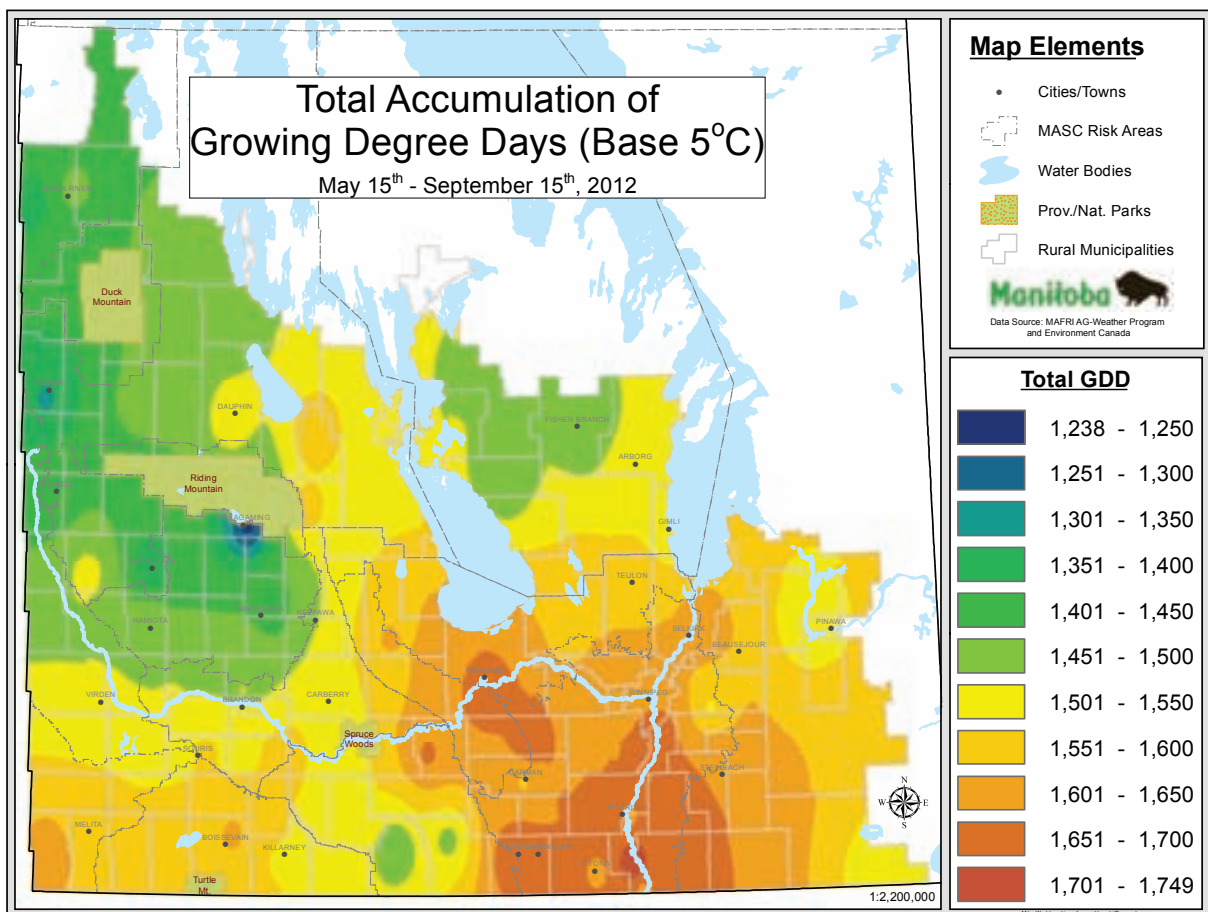
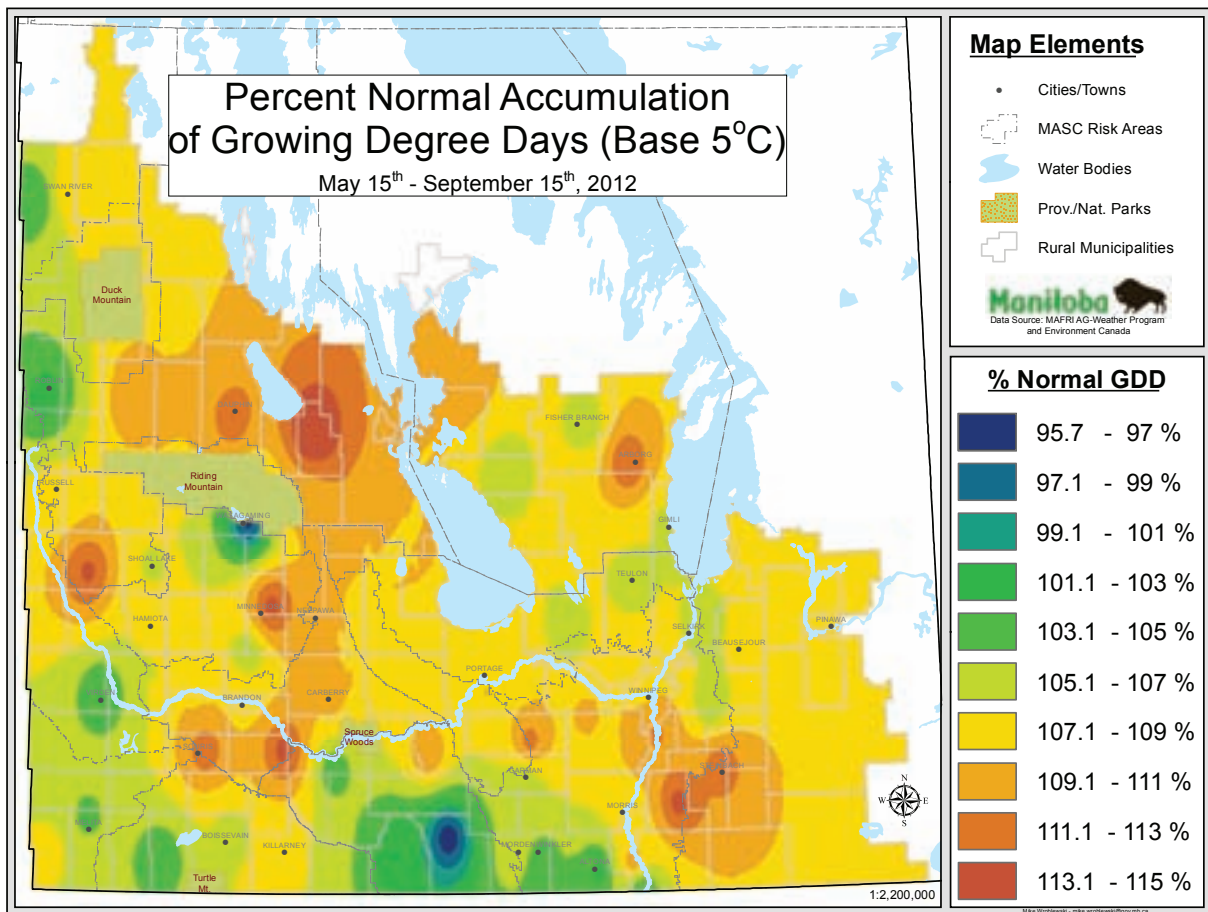
One positive indicator so far this season is that the dry conditions to the south of us, in the High Plains, are forecasted to make a marked improvement through to the end of April, including some of the central and eastern Gulf States. Relief from the dry conditions in those regions will be something to watch this winter and into spring as we close in on the 2013 growing season.

A third year in a row without significant summer moisture could take a toll on some of the more susceptible regions in southern Manitoba.









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121.7 bu/ac

P7443R VS Dekalb 26-25 (RR2)

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64% WINS

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High yielding corn hybrid that maintains yield across all environments.

130.3 bu/ac

122.6 bu/ac

39D97 VS Dekalb 27-54 (RR2)

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136.4 bu/ac

127.2 bu/ac

39V05 VS Dekalb 26-25 (RR2)

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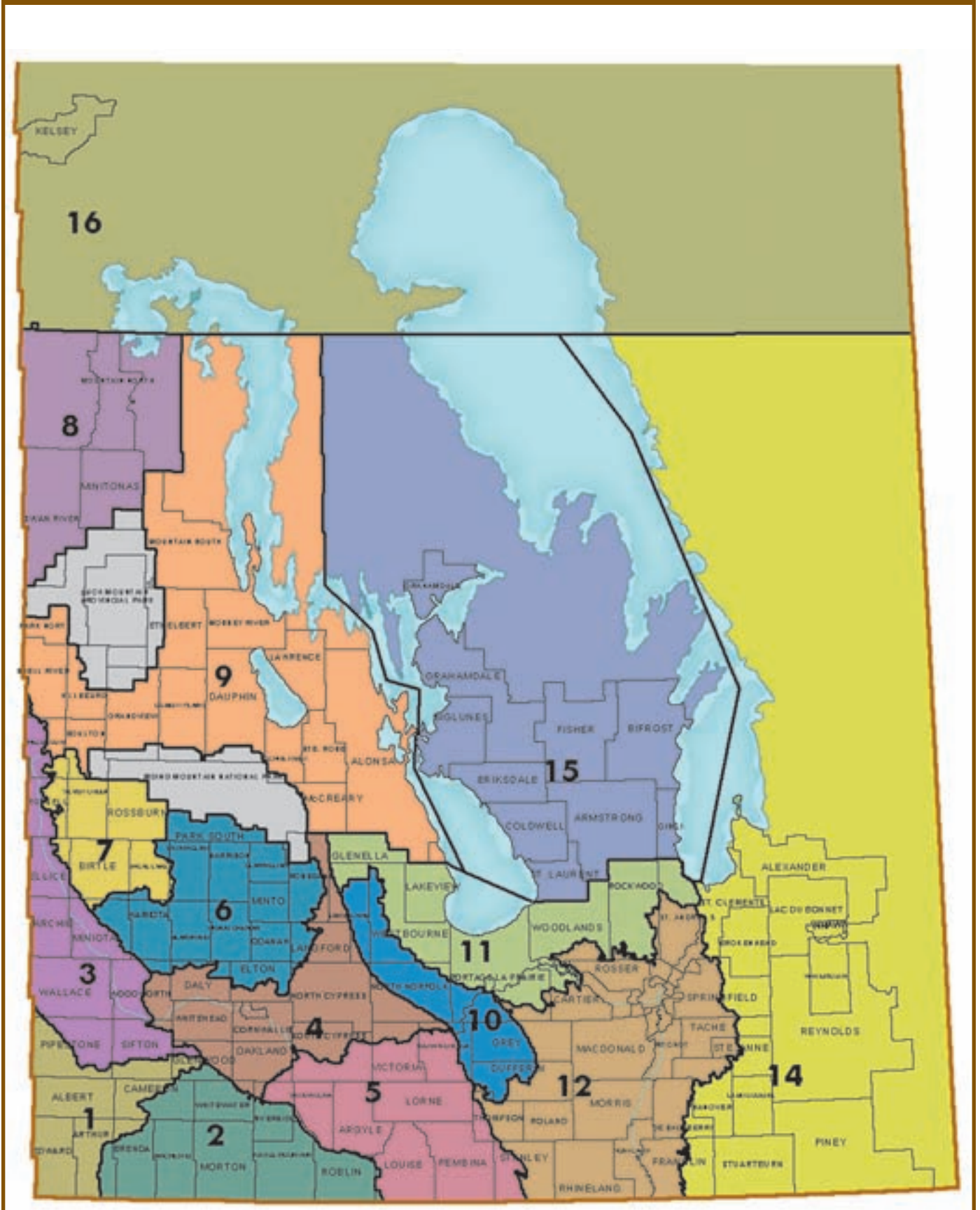
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Corn yield data summary averaged across 3 years (2010-2012). Yield data collected from large-scale, grower managed Proving Ground trials across Western Canada as of December 17th, 2012. Product responses are variable and subject to any number of environmental, disease and pest pressures. Individual results may vary. Multi-year and multi-location data is a better predictor of future performance. Refer to www.pioneer.com/yield or contact a Pioneer Hi-Bred sales representative for the latest and complete listing of traits and scores for each Pioneer[®] brand product.

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RISK AREAS



MANITOBA

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†								MANITOBA	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres		
INVIGOR L150 (LT)	—	—	—	32	317,629	27	862,108		
5440 (LT)	45	46	34	30	883,351	27	592,993		
INVIGOR L130 (LT)	—	—	—	30	144,119	28	414,967		
1012RR (RT)	—	—	—	30	16,939	30	240,630		
73-75 RR (RT)	—	—	—	30	3,177	29	122,182		
2012CL (ST)	—	—	—	24	30,673	26	120,788		
45H29 (RT)	—	—	34	28	100,670	29	103,361		
VT500 (RT)	—	—	—	26	24,196	25	91,247		
5770 (LT)	—	—	36	29	210,628	27	86,091		
73-45RR (RT)	—	—	34	28	62,791	26	75,640		
1145 (LT)	—	—	33	30	24,386	28	62,549		
5030 (LT)	44	45	32	27	72,892	27	42,711		
INVIGOR L120 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	26	39,148		
INVIGOR L154 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	37,988		
6060RR (RT)	—	—	—	28	17,052	27	36,441		
1014RR (RT)	—	—	—	26	10,119	29	33,697		
72-65 (RT)	—	41	32	25	61,863	24	29,001		
CANTERRA 1970 (RT)	—	—	—	27	9,182	28	27,698		
VR 9560 CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	28	26,810		
V2035 (RT)	—	—	—	22	8,920	25	25,398		
VICTORY V1040 (RT)	—	—	34	23	4,608	19	25,125		
PIONEER 45S52 (RT)	—	—	—	26	17,851	25	24,119		
45H31 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	27	23,929		
46H75 (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	31	19,609		
INVIGOR L159 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	25	18,961		
8440 (LT)	44	45	37	31	84,807	30	18,021		
D3153 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	27	13,464		
VICTORY V1037 (RT)	39	41	23	23	9,748	14	12,653		
CANTERRA 1990 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	27	12,032		
73-65RR (RT)	—	—	33	31	40,383	21	11,316		
73-55RR (RT)	—	—	33	27	27,614	29	11,296		
9559 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	26	9,657		
45H73 (ST)	39	42	31	28	12,182	29	7,874		
NX4 105 RR	42	44	33	25	41,167	26	7,801		
1818 (RT)	35	38	27	19	9,834	25	7,488		
5525 CL (ST)	—	—	28	24	7,261	29	7,342		
PIONEER 46S53 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	26	6,687		
2014CL (ST)	—	—	—	18	2,619	28	6,678		
9553 (RT)	28	40	32	24	35,924	27	6,582		
2016 CL	—	—	—	—	—	32	5,972		
VICTORY V12-1 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	25	5,954		
CANTERRA 1918 (RT)	—	—	—	22	2,324	22	5,615		
NX4 107RR (RT)	—	—	—	25	4,182	26	5,411		
94H04 (RT)	—	—	—	30	1,419	21	5,057		
34-65 (RT)	34	39	29	24	5,703	19	4,534		
6040RR (RT)	—	—	34	31	5,138	25	4,451		
PIONEER 45S51 (RT)	—	38	32	30	14,795	26	4,232		
NEXERA NX4-106RR (RT)	—	35	32	28	20,793	24	4,083		
PIONEER 45S53 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	22	4,069		
9590 (LT)	41	41	30	26	26,814	30	3,998		
46A76 (ST)	31	31	15	16	1,560	18	3,904		
997RR (RT)	29	38	23	19	4,585	13	3,531		
CANTERRA 1956 (RT)	—	—	32	21	961	21	3,506		
DEKALB 75-45	—	—	—	—	—	23	3,369		
D3151 (RT)	—	40	27	22	13,669	27	3,338		
5535CL (ST)	—	—	—	19	1,920	28	3,277		
45H28 (RT)	42	43	32	23	9,333	25	3,227		
9557S (RT)	—	—	33	26	5,942	34	3,154		
45H76 (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	29	2,953		
5020 (LT)	41	40	30	28	26,180	19	2,818		
VT BARRIER (RT)	—	36	25	21	2,066	16	2,735		
VT REMARKABLE (RT)	—	—	30	19	5,177	26	2,580		
CANTERRA 1950 (RT)	—	—	28	22	10,775	25	2,503		
VICTORY V1050 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	2,471		
1841 (RT)	37	38	25	24	1,960	23	2,344		
CANTERRA 1818RR (RT)	—	—	—	17	3,761	19	2,279		
45H26 (RT)	40	41	34	28	4,720	26	1,922		
CANTERRA 1841RR (RT)	—	—	—	13	1,727	27	1,763		
74-44BL	—	—	—	—	—	26	1,750		
1016 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	1,668		
NX4 106 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	22	1,545		
AC 107	—	—	—	—	—	25	1,523		
NX4 101 RR	—	42	42	25	1,024	27	1,516		
NX4 102 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	26	1,493		
1896 (RT)	—	—	—	16	5,110	18	1,431		

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†								MANITOBA	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres		
1141 (LT)	37	41	25	27	5,322	19	1,326		
VICTORY 1010RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	19	1,326		
6130RR (RT)	—	—	19	—	—	16	1,251		
NEX 500	—	—	—	—	—	28	1,237		
72-55RR (RT)	44	43	28	22	13,461	27	1,189		
SW WIZZARD	36	39	9	2	6,499	30	1,138		
VICTORY V2030 (RT)	—	36	24	26	2,896	18	1,091		
46P50 (RT)	38	42	29	29	6,934	23	1,056		
VICTORY V1035 (RT)	38	40	24	—	—	27	1,023		
5070 (LT)	43	41	33	33	7,358	26	934		
1140 (LT)	42	—	—	—	—	26	864		
PIONEER 45S54 RR	—	—	—	—	—	26	832		
72-35RR (RT)	—	26	33	19	1,266	17	806		
34-55 (RT)	34	41	—	25	954	27	782		
VICTORY V2045	—	—	—	—	—	27	767		
D3154S (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	33	691		
45H74 (ST)	—	—	—	28	19,378	31	688		
3235 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	681		
93H01RR (RT)	35	40	31	—	—	17	651		
83S01 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	13	650		
6020RR (RT)	—	—	28	—	—	18	644		
4414 (RT)	35	37	22	22	964	14	564		
73-35RR (RT)	—	—	—	22	1,174	26	541		
45H21 (RT)	35	39	32	—	—	26	520		
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§								27.2	3,485,743

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						MANITOBA	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
GLENN (RS)	—	55	41	39	330,414	52	396,418
HARVEST (RS)	57	57	47	44	349,295	46	390,628
CDC FALCON (W)	74	64	65	60	128,717	70	383,986
KANE (RS)	61	53	41	37	388,559	48	309,197
CARBERRY (RS)	—	—	43	42	32,619	53	292,651
AC DOMAIN (RS)	51	49	39	38	152,949	42	152,901
AC BARRIE (RS)	50	50	37	35	118,402	45	121,804
CDC BUTEO (W)	60	54	58	45	33,347	56	103,084
WR 859 CL (RS)	—	52	43	38	56,657	53	90,166
5603 HR (RS)	—	—	45	39	49,635	43	68,978
CDC GO (RS)	57	60	48	42	49,618	56	56,164
5602HR (RS)	47	49	37	39	31,562	42	53,943
UNITY VB (RS)	—	58	45	41	23,048	46	37,644
CDC UTMOST (RS)	—	—	—	48	2,147	47	30,612
MCKENZIE (RS)	43	50	39	28	13,651	41	30,358
AC WASKADA (RS)	—	56	39	31	21,256	40	28,613
CDC PTARMIGAN (W)	—	64	77	69	5,994	69	22,013
MCCLINTOCK (W)	60	56	52	43	6,450	58	17,560
SNOWSTAR (HWS)	60	58	48	38	14,520	52	17,259
SNOWBIRD (HWS)	51	47	38	—	—	49	14,527
AC INTREPID (RS)	51	50	39	38	15,444	41	13,757
PASTUER (F)	—	—	—	52	687	58	13,380
FALLER (F)	—	—	39	42	11,234	66	12,901
GOODEVE (RS)	—	57	42	42	16,038	45	12,753
MUCHMORE (RS)	—	—	42	49	1,366	50	12,606
5604HR CL (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	43	11,715
CDC STANLEY (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	49	9,470
PEREGRINE (W)	—	—	—	33	2,002	61	8,546
ACCIPIER (W)	—	—	—	47	864	55	7,500
SUPERB (RS)	51	51	37	33	10,444	39	7,195
CDC TEAL (RS)	50	45	45	37	5,980	35	6,397
AC SPLENDOR (RS)	55	52	39	46	11,406	39	6,391
INFINITY (RS)	52	52	45	44	10,486	41	6,097
AC CADILLAC (RS)	39	42	30	38	2,271	29	6,074
SUNRISE (W)	—	—	—	—	—	64	6,040
CDC ABOUND (RS)	—	56	38	39	2,674	43	4,895
5601HR (RS)	43	46	34	35	5,990	46	4,829
AC CORA (RS)	42	48	38	26	4,154	38	4,666
CDC IMAGINE (RS)	46	48	39	34	5,021	42	4,588
CDC HARRIER (W)	66	52	51	—	—	53	4,084
AC ANDREW (F)	61	60	42	44	4,050	45	3,818
FIELDSTAR VB (RS)	—	—	49	39	1,883	49	3,680
WFT 409 (F)	—	—	39	38	2,210	43	3,658
ALVENA (RS)	—	53	40	40	4,003	46	2,934
CDC ALSASK (RS)	55	50	34	39	4,648	52	2,878
BROADVIEW (W)	—	—	—	—	—	62	2,603
SADASH (F)	—	—	44	—	—	63	2,365
CDC KESTREL (W)	65	—	67	46	1,074	50	1,923
AC VESPER VB (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	50	1,787

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							MANITOBA	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
SOMERSET (RS)	49	49	43	29	3,576	35	1,685	
JENNA (F)	—	—	—	—	—	74	1,610	
CDC RAPTOR (W)	56	55	56	47	695	64	1,610	
BRIGGS (F)	54	63	41	39	2,023	45	1,312	
AC VISTA (PS)	62	43	27	37	1,199	52	1,288	
RUSS (F)	36	40	38	42	703	38	1,253	
STRONGFIELD (D)	35	—	—	—	—	42	1,239	
ALSEN (F)	56	51	41	—	—	54	1,198	
AC TABER (PS)	51	44	37	39	509	37	1,196	
PASQUA (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	53	947	
FLOURISH (W)	—	—	—	—	—	75	780	
CARDALE (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	69	585	
ROBLIN (RS)	38	44	41	—	—	28	575	
CDC BOUNTY (RS)	41	43	27	—	—	35	545	
LOVITT (RS)	42	50	37	19	844	35	520	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES							51.5	2,843,480

SOYBEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							MANITOBA	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
25-10RY (RT)	—	—	—	31	10,572	38	128,885	
900Y61 (RT)	—	—	—	26	4,565	35	69,732	
900Y71 (RT)	—	—	33	25	30,120	35	56,080	
NSC ELIE RR2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	37	51,243	
NSC LIBAU RR2Y	—	—	—	—	—	36	50,479	
PEKKO R2 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	36	44,033	
LS004R21 (RT)	—	—	—	30	739	36	39,565	
DEKALB 24-10 (RT)	—	—	—	39	1,507	37	39,485	
NSC RICHER RR2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	38	30,966	
OAC PRUDENCE	31	29	30	21	25,071	29	27,150	
LS005R22 (RT)	—	—	—	32	839	36	25,386	
LS006R21 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	39	23,931	
23-10 (RT)	—	—	—	38	1,453	37	22,672	
THUNDER 32004R2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	38	19,571	
90M01 (RT)	32	32	33	24	31,285	35	16,598	
NSC BALMORAL RR2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	35	15,264	
LS003R22 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	37	15,139	
CHADBURN R2 (RT)	—	—	—	28	1,926	37	12,205	
S00-W3 (RT)	—	—	31	22	6,177	29	11,764	
THUNDER 27005RR (RT)	33	25	24	25	8,547	37	11,472	
NSC ANOLA RR2Y	—	—	—	—	—	36	9,476	
LS 005R21 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	36	9,229	
PS 0027RR (RT)	—	—	34	30	2,102	39	8,503	
NSC OSBORNE RR2Y (RT)	—	—	37	28	6,198	35	8,170	
DEKALB 23-10RY (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	37	7,163	
HS 006RYS24 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	40	5,795	
900Y81 (RT)	—	—	—	26	1,055	37	5,764	
RR ROSCO (RT)	33	26	20	28	5,862	37	5,117	
LS 0065RR (RT)	34	37	36	28	51,542	36	4,786	
SAMPSA R2	—	—	—	—	—	41	4,661	
LS 006R22 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	35	3,610	
90A07	34	32	32	30	3,357	36	2,918	
LS 0036RR (RT)	33	26	29	28	30,350	36	1,993	
AC COLIBRI	—	—	—	17	1,370	27	1,984	
GENTLEMAN	31	26	30	23	4,597	41	1,931	
LS 008R21 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	40	1,581	
THUNDER 33003R2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	39	1,433	
PRO 2525R2R	—	—	—	—	—	36	1,400	
THUNDER 29002RR (RT)	—	—	—	22	1,030	35	1,378	
NSC WARREN RR (RT)	31	26	27	21	68,860	37	1,367	
TUNDRA	—	—	29	—	—	13	1,258	
CR00904N	—	—	—	—	—	36	1,150	
2005 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	33	1,137	
LS 0045RR (RT)	29	39	41	—	—	40	1,037	
PS 0083 R2 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	40	1,028	
ISISRR (RT)	—	36	34	26	64,538	34	930	
90A06 (RT)	33	26	27	21	14,128	32	912	
25-04R (RT)	35	33	36	28	80,976	44	831	
ASTRO R2 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	33	827	
NSC G8 RRCY (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	38	782	
THUNDER 27003RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	44	712	
NSC PORTAGE RR (RT)	36	30	32	24	28,638	39	681	
24-61 RY(RT)	—	—	—	—	—	41	677	
LS 0028RR (RT)	—	28	31	27	14,140	30	625	
THUNDER 2505RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	30	595	
OAC ERIN	39	42	35	36	910	38	548	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES							36.3	827,973

BARLEY* YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							MANITOBA	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
CONLON	75	76	56	42	79,448	62	112,628	
NEWDAL	72	78	57	36	34,933	55	55,412	
CHAMPION	—	90	60	46	11,924	59	40,225	
CELEBRATION	—	—	64	51	9,319	71	38,747	
AC METCALFE	65	70	50	32	14,727	42	37,013	
TRADITION	76	74	47	35	14,759	54	36,409	
CDC COPELAND	70	74	45	23	6,441	46	21,710	
STELLAR-ND	—	68	51	38	10,149	56	20,667	
LEGACY	77	77	56	33	7,327	53	13,777	
CDC COWBOY	57	68	46	34	5,906	28	11,085	
CDC AUSTENSON	—	—	—	50	658	63	10,837	
CDC MEREDITH	—	—	—	—	—	50	9,773	
ROBUST	59	66	49	44	5,511	42	8,495	
LACEY	71	72	54	42	7,244	51	8,041	
CDC TREY	68	65	51	36	4,552	45	6,897	
BENTLEY	—	—	55	53	2,629	44	6,784	
CDC MINDON	—	79	37	38	5,636	49	5,854	
AC RANGER	63	63	65	52	1,544	50	4,103	
CDC COALITION	—	104	74	47	5,806	56	3,402	
CDC YORKTON	71	67	50	47	1,689	34	2,857	
CDC STRATUS	67	66	33	15	1,500	31	2,246	
DESPERADO	—	—	21	—	—	56	1,726	
SUNDRE	63	78	39	26	543	37	1,622	
CERVEZA	—	—	—	—	—	55	1,429	
XENA	69	71	37	—	—	68	1,278	
EXCEL	66	67	32	—	—	46	735	
CDC BATTLEFORD	56	66	25	—	—	40	679	
CDC HELGASON	74	79	33	—	—	41	596	
MAJOR	—	—	—	—	—	46	568	
BEDFORD	59	57	36	—	—	36	545	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES							54.8	479,845

OATS YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							MANITOBA	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
SOURIS	139	120	93	74	106,662	93	121,435	
FURLONG	110	103	79	66	62,834	84	63,556	
TRIACTOR	—	124	108	84	46,173	92	46,972	
SUMMIT	—	—	97	61	32,770	96	45,723	
PINNACLE	87	99	80	66	26,393	71	44,723	
LEGGETT	102	103	71	67	46,499	71	38,446	
RONALD	110	101	80	76	37,935	88	28,021	
AC ASSINIBOIA	90	90	55	64	7,665	62	8,928	
CDC DANCER	113	106	83	58	8,547	73	7,626	
TRIPLE CROWN	95	90	77	75	6,141	64	6,623	
JORDAN	123	108	63	50	3,715	70	3,817	
RIEL	106	97	47	46	3,529	96	3,627	
AC MORGAN	117	—	89	85	1,417	83	3,254	
HIFI	110	106	77	92	856	82	2,037	
ROBERT	83	70	28	29	559	55	1,796	
DUMONT	65	54	48	33	510	51	1,636	
GEHL (HULLESS)	—	61	62	30	2,510	53	923	
CDC SO-I	—	—	—	—	—	52	862	
DERBY	84	81	68	74	628	57	719	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES							84.1	442,202

CORN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							MANITOBA	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
PIONEER 39D95 (RT)	117	37	107	96	36,864	124	61,822	
PIONEER 39D97 (BT)(LT)(RT)	130	37	120	100	34,051	130	42,196	
P7443R (RT)	—	—	—	91	14,394	122	39,256	
DEKALB DKC26-79(RT)	109	59	104	100	12,444	115	20,723	
PIONEER P7213R (RT)	—	47	93	83	20,413	105	14,653	
PIONEER 39V05 (RT)	—	—	—	122	3,601	138	11,780	
PIONEER 39Z69 (RT)	95	57	124	101	4,696	127	7,338	
DEKALB DKC 27-54 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	122	7,297	
PIONEER 39B94 (BT)(LT)(RT)	127	52	118	96	7,974	121	6,428	
PIONEER 39B90 (RT)	118	54	104	79	2,157	102	4,464	
DEKALB DKC26-78 (RT)	111	54	93	82	3,383	109	4,159	
DEKALB DKC30-20 (RT)(BT)	—	—	—	103	3,270	132	3,458	
A4240RR (RT)	—	—	—	72	784	106	3,424	
LEGEND LR9975R (RT)	—	—	127	87	2,072	120	3,099	
PIONEER 39M26 (RT)	93	78	76	75	1,474	105	2,191	
DEKALB DKC 30-23 (RT)	—	—	—	113	1,242	142	2,145	
PRIDE A4176 (BT)(RT)	—	40	103	76	4,197	109	2,012	
DEKALB DKC26-25 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	119	1,816	

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.

‡ On system as of January 4, 2013;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.

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CORN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							MANITOBA	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
DEKALB DKC27-32 (RT)	91	19	—	—	—	124	1,547	
MAIZEX MZ 1261BR (BT)(RT)	—	—	—	—	—	108	1,461	
HYLAND HL 3085 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	108	1,419	
PIONEER 3995	—	—	85	—	—	121	1,404	
PIONEER 39B93	112	48	81	—	—	104	1,061	
HYLAND HL B16R (RT)(BT)	—	—	—	—	—	121	983	
PIONEER 39V07 (BT)(LT)(RT)	—	—	—	120	667	133	823	
DEKALB DKC27-45(RT)(BT)	125	—	—	110	599	102	800	
HYLAND HL B18R (BT)(RT)	—	—	—	114	547	110	737	
PRIDE A4023 (BT)(RT)	—	—	—	—	—	125	702	
HYLAND HL R208 (RT)	105	59	108	96	1,361	108	547	
PIONEER P7535HR (LT)(RT)(BT)	—	18	103	94	3,635	116	526	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						121.9	258,579	

DRY BEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							MANITOBA	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
WINDBREAKER (PINTO)	2,176	1,819	1,653	2,068	9,243	1,980	41,361	
ENVOY (WHITE PEA)	1,468	1,486	1,327	2,057	7,942	1,770	16,766	
ECLIPSE (BLACK)	1,911	1,647	1,541	1,859	6,895	1,883	11,406	
T9903 (WHITE PEA)	1,616	1,770	1,563	1,706	2,775	1,773	9,634	
T9905 (WHITE PEA)	—	—	2,046	2,194	3,749	2,022	9,084	
PINK PANTHER (KIDNEY)	1,515	1,854	1,424	1,592	2,810	1,482	6,136	
CARGO (WHITE PEA)	1,548	1,459	1,362	1,532	2,069	1,764	6,042	
ENSIGN (WHITE PEA)	—	—	—	1,605	840	1,907	4,407	
LIGHTNING (WHITE PEA)	—	—	1,526	1,497	1,501	1,448	3,900	
MAVERICK (PINTO)	2,037	1,528	1,343	1,737	1,373	1,964	2,763	
FLOYD (OTHER)	1,960	1,693	1,944	1,806	928	1,898	2,085	
NO VAR (OTHER)	—	—	—	—	—	2,048	1,925	
CDC JET (BLACK)	1,482	1,565	1,442	1,755	2,032	1,338	1,711	
AC OLE (PINTO)	2,251	1,925	2,057	1,914	892	1,775	1,175	
SEQUOIA (PINTO)	—	—	—	—	—	1,731	1,074	
ROG 802 (KIDNEY)	1,444	1,307	1,448	—	—	1,501	994	
STAMPEDE (PINTO)	—	—	966	—	—	1,605	894	
MONTGALM (KIDNEY)	—	1,722	—	—	—	1,579	749	
ETNA (CRANBERRY)	1,486	—	1,032	1,739	623	1,475	731	
LA PAZ (PINTO)	—	1,616	1,552	—	—	2,319	541	
CRIMSON (CRANBERRY)	—	—	—	—	—	1,700	520	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						1843.6	132,083	

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							MANITOBA	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
CDC BETHUNE	26	27	18	14	26,009	17	39,274	
CDC SORREL	25	27	18	15	17,844	15	33,524	
HANLEY	23	25	17	14	19,058	15	12,430	
LIGHTNING	27	30	22	21	8,404	16	11,608	
TAURUS	24	27	17	16	2,177	19	4,956	
PRAIRIE THUNDER	—	28	19	11	1,111	21	4,351	
NULIN 50	—	—	21	13	1,028	21	4,119	
OMEGA	29	26	24	20	1,754	20	2,070	
PRAIRIE BLUE	23	25	13	15	2,082	12	1,785	
NORLIN	15	23	15	12	746	12	1,303	
AC EMERSON	22	29	15	14	1,700	8	925	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						16.2	119,260	

SUNFLOWER YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							MANITOBA	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
PIONEER 63N82 (O)	—	—	1,347	1,254	7,901	1,967	11,032	
SEEDS2000 6946 (C)	1,627	1,526	1,151	1,552	9,337	2,224	10,327	
SEEDS2000 JAGUAR (ST) (C)	1,495	1,464	1,091	1,653	3,254	2,238	7,987	
SEEDS2000 6946 DMR (C)	—	—	1,184	1,321	2,335	2,295	6,585	
8N270CLDM (O)	—	—	—	1,693	1,812	1,993	6,064	
CHS RH 400CL (CL) (C)	—	—	948	1,224	1,712	2,097	5,860	
SEEDS2000 PANTHER (C)	1,179	1,184	1,076	—	—	2,423	4,149	
SEEDS2000 DEFENDER PLUS (O)	1,402	1,299	1,270	961	1,407	1,704	3,864	
COBRA NS (O)	—	—	—	1,210	2,232	2,070	3,858	
SEEDS2000 FALCON (O)	—	—	—	—	—	1,700	2,939	
MYCOGEN 8N270 (MO) (O)	1,490	1,841	1,193	1,565	690	2,013	2,470	
SEEDS2000 PANTHER DMR (C)	1,631	1,543	963	1,640	602	2,626	2,307	
MYCOGEN SF270 (O)	1,433	1,102	1,735	—	—	2,293	1,780	
3495 NS/CL/DM (O)	—	—	—	—	—	2,504	1,697	
DAHLGREN D4370 (O)	1,138	—	—	—	—	2,008	1,073	
SEEDS2000 6950 (C)	—	—	—	1,702	673	2,017	1,048	
PIONEER 63M80 (MO) (O)	1,700	1,367	1,118	—	—	2,134	1,007	
DAHLGREN D-9530 (C)	1,272	—	1,087	—	—	2,579	775	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						2120.5	76,925	

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							MANITOBA	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
CDC MEADOW	54	52	34	28	5,015	40	21,834	
AGASSIZ	—	48	38	35	3,925	44	8,936	
CDC STRIKER	41	50	31	20	1,845	38	3,042	
CDC GOLDEN	40	49	31	24	700	38	2,621	
ECLIPSE	41	53	35	30	1,103	38	2,292	
4010	36	37	22	21	1,174	20	2,095	
LIVIOLETTA	36	44	24	27	882	36	1,662	
CDC PATRICK	—	—	—	—	—	38	1,344	
NO VAR	35	45	18	—	—	29	1,339	
CROMA	46	67	51	—	—	48	880	
COOPER	43	50	37	—	—	42	711	
ESPACE	—	—	—	—	—	37	582	
MIDAS	37	35	25	—	—	27	575	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						39.2	50,707	

RISK AREA 1

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 1	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
INVIGOR L150 (LT)	—	—	—	15	2,553	24	31,239	
5440 (LT)	35	41	29	16	6,746	27	14,870	
INVIGOR L130 (LT)	—	—	—	16	633	27	12,857	
1012RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	7,693	
1145 (LT)	—	—	26	—	—	27	6,144	
73-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	24	5,859	
2012CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	25	5,159	
5770 (LT)	—	—	29	15	1,174	21	4,478	
45H29 (RT)	—	—	34	14	1,044	27	4,190	
5030 (LT)	33	39	28	—	—	34	4,123	
73-75 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	26	3,893	
VICTORY V1040 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	23	3,778	
6060RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	25	3,096	
VT500 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	3,033	
VR 9560 CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	23	1,900	
NX4 107RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	24	1,590	
6040RR (RT)	—	—	24	—	—	23	1,525	
D3153 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	26	1,444	
72-65 (RT)	—	—	23	—	—	25	1,402	
VICTORY V1050 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	23	1,400	
VICTORY V1037 (RT)	—	38	17	—	—	24	1,292	
1014RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	1,130	
73-55RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	25	1,045	
2014CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	23	1,042	
9590 (LT)	37	39	30	—	—	29	687	
INVIGOR L154 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	25	530	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						25.4	138,612	

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 1	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
GLENN (RS)	—	51	31	19	3,875	42	21,251	
CDC BUTEO (W)	47	48	53	34	3,736	59	14,134	
KANE (RS)	—	46	33	20	1,846	36	12,138	
CDC FALCON (W)	56	46	51	28	3,201	55	11,987	
5602HR (RS)	41	49	37	—	—	36	11,461	
MCKENZIE (RS)	39	46	33	19	1,541	35	7,461	
PEREGRINE (W)	—	—	—	42	1,375	58	6,047	
5603 HR (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	36	5,598	
MCCLINTOCK (W)	51	50	51	38	2,787	54	5,381	
CARBERRY (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	37	5,343	
AC BARRIE (RS)	39	43	39	—	—	35	4,340	
CDC GO (RS)	36	54	33	17	2,384	44	4,287	
AC WASKADA (RS)	—	—	25	25	949	37	3,711	
AC CADILLAC (RS)	36	40	33	—	—	32	3,470	
CDC ABOUND (RS)	—	51	33	—	—	45	2,590	
CDC PTARMIGAN (W)	—	—	—	—	—	67	2,360	
WR 859 CL (RS)	—	—	23	—	—	37	2,090	
HARVEST (RS)	—	52	32	—	—	36	1,771	
SUNRISE (W)	—	—	—	—	—	57	933	
AC CORA (RS)	36	47	38	—	—	33	712	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						43.9	135,360	

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
‡ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.

‡ On system as of January 4, 2013;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.



SOYBEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 1
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
PEKKO R2 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	2,024
NSC LIBAU RR2Y	—	—	—	—	—	28	803
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						30.3	3,870

BARLEY* YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 1
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
CDC COPELAND	62	76	39	16	1,501	41	5,116
TRADITION	66	64	33	—	—	46	3,925
CELEBRATION	—	—	—	—	—	56	2,671
CHAMPION	—	—	41	—	—	45	2,329
AC METCALFE	52	67	38	—	—	43	1,488
NEWDALE	48	70	—	—	—	50	1,176
STELLAR-ND	—	—	40	—	—	44	814
CONLON	49	55	36	—	—	36	724
CDC COWBOY	—	66	38	—	—	35	635
BENTLEY	—	—	—	—	—	41	557
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						44.1	22,347

OATS YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 1
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
PINNACLE	71	89	71	42	1,881	76	7,679
LEGGETT	69	89	74	77	728	60	5,158
TRIACOR	—	—	—	—	—	56	2,782
FURLONG	70	78	73	—	—	45	1,039
SOURIS	—	—	—	—	—	96	1,008
JORDAN	—	—	84	—	—	76	596
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						65.9	20,307

CORN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 1
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
PIONEER P7213R (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	92	743
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						85.9	1,721

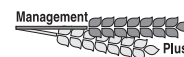
FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 1
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
CDC BETHUNE	21	26	12	—	—	12	5,144
PRAIRIE THUNDER	—	26	11	—	—	21	1,494
NULIN 50	—	—	18	—	—	23	1,149
CDC SORREL	—	24	15	—	—	12	521
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						15.1	10,126

SUNFLOWER YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 1
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
SEEDS2000 JAGUAR (ST) (C)	1,424	1,660	1,193	—	—	1,978	1,910
SEEDS2000 DEFENDER PLUS (O)	988	1,349	—	—	—	1,817	1,874
SEEDS2000 6946 (C)	1,290	1,653	1,182	—	—	1,940	1,219
SEEDS2000 6946 DMR (C)	—	—	—	—	—	2,260	770
SEEDS2000 FALCON (O)	—	—	—	—	—	1,673	717
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						1909.8	8,924

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 1
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
CDC MEADOW	—	—	33	—	—	43	1,473
CDC GOLDEN	36	45	15	—	—	41	1,160
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						37.2	3,630

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.

‡ On system as of January 4, 2013;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.



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RISK AREA 2

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†								RISK AREA 2
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
INVIGOR L150 (LT)	—	—	—	27	21,665	28	107,913	
5440 (LT)	47	48	39	22	56,631	31	71,995	
INVIGOR L130 (LT)	—	—	—	26	7,251	31	51,885	
73-75 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	30	22,332	
1012RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	18,510	
VT500 (RT)	—	—	—	21	1,581	28	15,681	
2012CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	27	15,636	
1145 (LT)	—	—	37	—	—	24	9,504	
73-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	19	4,740	28	7,961	
5770 (LT)	—	—	40	25	18,569	28	7,752	
INVIGOR L154 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	34	5,815	
45H29 (RT)	—	—	37	23	4,144	32	5,623	
VR 9560 CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	28	5,549	
PIONEER 45S52 (RT)	—	—	—	13	2,031	29	3,285	
5030 (LT)	44	48	38	26	10,496	29	3,087	
8440 (LT)	43	46	41	26	6,872	27	2,144	
72-65 (RT)	—	—	36	18	7,061	27	2,066	
1014RR (RT)	—	—	—	26	1,366	28	2,063	
6060RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	1,988	
V2035 (RT)	—	—	—	15	836	25	1,818	
45H28 (RT)	39	44	31	12	1,401	25	1,724	
NX4 105 RR	—	45	33	23	4,962	24	1,575	
1818 (RT)	33	41	34	12	2,425	25	1,438	
45H31 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	35	1,294	
PIONEER 46S53 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	1,172	
9559 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	22	1,093	
INVIGOR L120 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	1,077	
INVIGOR L159 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	30	1,068	
CANTERRA 1970 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	991	
9553 (RT)	—	43	36	23	3,584	27	734	
2016 CL	—	—	—	—	—	28	665	
CANTERRA 1990 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	29	609	
6040RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	26	528	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						29.2	385,905	

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†								RISK AREA 2
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
HARVEST (RS)	55	61	48	31	38,648	49	68,658	
CARBERRY (RS)	—	—	—	33	8,090	51	35,180	
GLENN (RS)	—	62	43	30	20,219	52	33,074	
CDC FALCON (W)	68	71	66	54	5,576	65	30,236	
KANE (RS)	53	57	44	27	16,782	43	24,767	
CDC GO (RS)	52	60	49	35	15,939	54	22,589	
AC BARRIE (RS)	51	59	47	30	9,329	46	14,269	
MCKENZIE (RS)	42	54	44	30	7,260	43	13,045	
5603 HR (RS)	—	—	50	31	3,883	43	11,771	
CDC BUTEO (W)	60	56	65	41	6,294	59	11,542	
WR 859 CL (RS)	—	—	57	32	4,675	49	10,129	
5602HR (RS)	47	54	42	30	1,519	42	9,355	
CDC PTARMIGAN (W)	—	—	84	70	3,102	72	8,988	
UNITY VB (RS)	—	—	48	37	2,034	48	6,162	
SUNRISE (W)	—	—	—	—	—	65	4,726	
SNOWSTAR (HWS)	57	60	53	28	1,964	53	4,576	
PASTUR (F)	—	—	—	—	—	52	4,130	
AC WASKADA (RS)	—	59	42	23	2,506	40	4,069	
MCCLINTOCK (W)	63	65	60	51	680	55	2,551	
5604HR CL (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	38	2,230	
MUCHMORE (RS)	—	—	—	40	629	54	2,012	
ACCIPITER (W)	—	—	—	—	—	45	1,765	
AC CORA (RS)	40	48	32	21	1,421	29	1,513	
CDC RAPTOR (W)	55	62	—	—	—	66	1,320	
INFINITY (RS)	46	59	46	31	2,172	40	1,256	
CDC STANLEY (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	41	1,168	
AC VESPER VB (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	45	715	
CDC UTMOST (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	39	664	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						51.0	337,864	

SOYBEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†								RISK AREA 2
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
PEKKO R2 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	37	2,387	
900Y61 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	2,368	
NSC ANOLA RR2Y	—	—	—	—	—	41	1,583	

SOYBEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†								RISK AREA 2
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
LS004R21 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	1,295	
NSC LIBAU RR2Y	—	—	—	—	—	38	1,262	
THUNDER 32004R2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	42	1,126	
900Y71 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	548	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						34.4	13,213	

BARLEY* YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†								RISK AREA 2
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
NEWDAL	79	90	67	29	5,299	49	9,939	
TRADITION	67	82	57	29	2,311	57	7,052	
CONLON	70	80	78	60	1,795	71	6,525	
CHAMPION	—	—	75	40	3,049	73	4,907	
CELEBRATION	—	—	—	40	1,461	71	4,877	
STELLAR-ND	—	—	54	29	1,696	64	4,262	
LEGACY	74	94	57	—	—	64	1,795	
AC METCALFE	58	71	62	19	871	40	1,500	
CDC MEREDITH	—	—	—	—	—	49	1,470	
AC RANGER	69	86	85	—	—	66	1,291	
CDC COPELAND	74	88	58	23	645	48	1,200	
CDC COWBOY	30	75	55	—	—	35	887	
CDC AUSTENSON	—	—	—	—	—	69	842	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						60.1	48,520	

OATS YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†								RISK AREA 2
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
PINNACLE	98	128	105	73	8,690	76	13,811	
SOURIS	—	135	116	80	773	99	3,482	
LEGGETT	96	101	99	90	1,499	70	3,105	
FURLONG	118	130	97	—	—	89	2,897	
JORDAN	98	97	94	70	705	73	1,218	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						80.1	25,795	

CORN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†								RISK AREA 2
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
P7443R (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	132	1,594	
DEKALB DKC26-79(RT)	—	—	—	—	—	122	1,464	
PIONEER P7213R (RT)	—	—	97	—	—	119	1,222	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						121.7	5,165	

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†								RISK AREA 2
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
CDC BETHUNE	26	31	21	11	2,680	20	6,498	
CDC SORREL	24	27	18	11	2,011	17	4,431	
HANLEY	23	26	25	24	1,162	15	1,081	
NULIN 50	—	—	20	—	—	21	597	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						18.9	14,298	

SUNFLOWER YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†								RISK AREA 2
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
SEEDS2000 6946 (C)	1,629	1,922	1,281	1,420	1,786	2,220	4,397	
SEEDS2000 6946 DMR (C)	—	—	—	—	—	2,141	1,841	
COBRA NS (O)	—	—	—	—	—	1,944	1,004	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						2122.4	11,334	

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†								RISK AREA 2
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
CDC MEADOW	—	58	36	—	—	41	4,327	
CROMA	46	67	50	—	—	48	880	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						44.1	7,717	

RISK AREA 3

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†								RISK AREA 3
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
INVIGOR L150 (LT)	—	—	—	22	8,467	24	37,889	
5440 (LT)	42	44	34	23	11,020	23	18,743	
1012RR (RT)	—	—	—	23	714	27	16,271	

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
\$ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.

‡ On system as of January 4, 2013;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.



CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008-2012†							RISK AREA 3	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
45H29 (RT)	—	—	35	23	5,068	24	9,397	
INVIGOR L130 (LT)	—	—	—	20	4,629	26	9,319	
2012CL (ST)	—	—	—	11	603	22	8,773	
73-75 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	24	6,350	
6060RR (RT)	—	—	—	28	923	24	4,028	
73-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	20	739	25	2,961	
VT500 (RT)	—	—	—	21	1,501	26	2,875	
INVIGOR L159 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	24	2,739	
INVIGOR L120 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	24	2,315	
PIONEER 45S52 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	18	2,218	
5770 (LT)	—	—	37	23	4,689	22	2,082	
9559 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	1,702	
1014RR (RT)	—	—	—	15	799	27	1,405	
VT REMARKABLE (RT)	—	—	27	—	—	25	1,345	
45H31 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	1,314	
V2035 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	23	1,291	
CANTERRA 1990 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	27	1,135	
CANTERRA 1970 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	22	1,080	
VICTORY V1040 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	19	1,079	
46H75 (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	24	1,077	
VR 9560 CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	28	974	
5030 (LT)	42	41	31	24	1,151	23	951	
72-65 (RT)	—	—	35	29	1,665	23	908	
VICTORY V1037 (RT)	—	41	16	—	—	11	688	
INVIGOR L154 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	25	682	
5020 (LT)	39	42	32	—	—	20	539	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$							24.0	154,931

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008-2012†							RISK AREA 3	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
GLENN (RS)	—	55	38	27	6,640	39	16,475	
KANE (RS)	52	51	37	31	10,295	43	13,105	
CDC BUTEO (W)	64	50	62	30	1,232	56	11,808	

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008-2012†							RISK AREA 3	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
UNITY VB (RS)	—	—	43	35	3,267	41	10,605	
AC BARRIE (RS)	42	47	38	36	5,258	41	8,549	
HARVEST (RS)	54	44	36	27	3,662	42	8,128	
CDC FALCON (W)	58	50	55	30	3,468	67	7,688	
5603 HR (RS)	—	—	—	36	3,207	44	6,095	
CARBERRY (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	48	6,069	
5602HR (RS)	44	47	40	—	—	37	6,033	
ACCIPITER (W)	—	—	—	47	744	58	3,450	
MCKENZIE (RS)	44	53	34	18	913	37	3,388	
AC WASKADA (RS)	—	—	40	28	1,010	30	2,526	
PEREGRINE (W)	—	—	—	—	—	68	2,499	
WR 859 CL (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	52	2,317	
5604HR CL (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	47	1,753	
MCCLINTOCK (W)	59	42	59	—	—	55	1,493	
AC DOMAIN (RS)	41	38	31	27	633	28	1,393	
CDC UTMOST (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	46	1,207	
AC CADILLAC (RS)	42	39	32	—	—	20	823	
GOODEVE (RS)	—	—	—	28	705	42	731	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$							45.4	125,290

SOYBEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008-2012†							RISK AREA 3	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
THUNDER 32004R2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	33	895	
LS004R21 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	37	720	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$							32.9	2,797

BARLEY* YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008-2012†							RISK AREA 3	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
AC METCALFE	65	66	47	22	750	38	5,274	
CHAMPION	—	—	68	—	—	46	4,123	
CDC COPELAND	66	68	47	22	899	43	3,319	

‡ On system as of January 4, 2013;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.



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Bergen Seed Farm	Sanford, MB	736-2278
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Clearview Acres*	Virden, MB	748-2666
Court Seeds*	Plumas, MB	386-2354
Darcey Miller*	Oakville, MB	267-2363
Durand Seeds Inc*	Notre Dame, MB	248-2268
Ellis Seeds*	Wawanesa, MB	824-2290
ENS Farm Ltd.*	Winkler, MB	325-4658
Fisher Seeds	Dauphin, MB	622-8800
Friesen Seeds Ltd.*	Morris, MB	746-8325
Froese Seed	Altona, MB	324-5037
Gagnon Seed Service*	Ste. Rose Dulac, MB	447-2118
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Hulme Agri Products Inc.*	MacGregor, MB	685-2627
James Farms Ltd	Winnipeg, MB	222-8785
Jeffries Seeds*	Glenboro, MB	827-2102
Manness Seeds*	Domain, MB	736-2622
MB Seeds*	Low Farm, MB	746-2187
Nadeau Reliable Seed Service*	Fannystelle, MB	436-2469
Nickel Bros.	Solsgirth, MB	842-3786
Pitura Seed Service*	Domain, MB	736-2849
Pugh Seeds Ltd.*	Portage, MB	274-2179
Redsper Ent.	Rivers, MB	328-5346
Riddel Seed Co	Warren, MB	227-5679
R-Way Ag. Ltd.*	St. Claude, MB	379-2582
Rutherford Farms *	Grosse Isle, MB	467-5613
Sask-Can Parent	St Joseph	737-3004
Seine River Seeds*	St. Anne, MB	355-4495
Shanawan Farms Ltd.	Domain, MB	736-2951
Smith Seeds*	Crystal City, MB	873-2248
Southern Seeds Ltd	Minto	776-2333
Swan Valley Seeds*	Swan River, MB	734-2526
Timchishen Seeds	Arborg, MB	376-5116
Triple "S" Seeds*	Grandview, MB	546-2590
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- ✓ **Heaviest** test weight
with smaller seed
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than Summit or Leggett
- ✓ **Best Crown Rust Resistance**
- resistant to stem rust
- resistant to loose and
covered smut
- ✓ **Accepted** by all major mills



BARLEY* YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 3	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
CDC TREY	60	63	56	39	1,020	49	3,082
CDC COWBOY	—	62	38	21	974	28	2,356
CONLON	61	64	38	32	596	43	2,070
NEWDALÉ	69	64	52	25	826	50	1,732
LACEY	60	68	51	—	—	46	1,683
TRADITION	76	74	47	—	—	52	1,547
CDC MEREDITH	—	—	—	—	—	49	1,210
SUNDRE	61	73	35	—	—	34	1,126
CELEBRATION	—	—	—	—	—	58	835
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						43.4	31,113

OATS YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 3	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
PINNACLE	79	64	72	—	—	45	3,319
SOURIS	—	95	99	49	631	66	2,728
TRIACTOR	—	—	—	72	957	49	1,856
LEGGETT	97	86	86	26	1,138	50	1,083
AC MORGAN	—	—	—	—	—	75	864
CDC DANCER	89	52	61	44	674	42	859

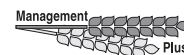
OATS YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 3	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
RONALD	63	47	—	—	—	42	682
DUMONT	68	—	—	—	—	58	657
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						52.9	15,163

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 3	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
CDC BETHUNE	25	28	16	15	932	13	2,027
CDC SORREL	23	22	15	—	—	11	1,567
PRAIRIE THUNDER	—	32	21	—	—	18	1,395
NULIN 50	—	—	22	—	—	21	735
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						15.0	6,111

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 3	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
CDC MEADOW	—	48	30	25	958	32	1,381
AGASSIZ	—	—	40	19	560	40	887
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						35.2	4,065

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.

‡ On system as of January 4, 2013;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.



RISK AREA 4

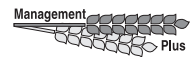
CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 4	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
INVIGOR L150 (LT)	—	—	—	30	13,056	29	55,354
5440 (LT)	45	48	40	30	49,880	30	48,281
INVIGOR L130 (LT)	—	—	—	30	4,192	31	22,280
1012RR (RT)	—	—	—	23	1,713	30	18,894
VT500 (RT)	—	—	—	19	831	26	7,380
73-75 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	7,239
45H29 (RT)	—	—	33	22	8,429	33	5,425
1145 (LT)	—	—	43	23	1,171	31	5,135
2012CL (ST)	—	—	—	30	1,157	32	4,900
73-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	24	5,893	29	4,486
V2035 (RT)	—	—	—	18	2,325	26	3,657
5770 (LT)	—	—	43	33	8,166	27	3,037
CANTERRA 1970 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	29	2,095
1014RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	2,075
PIONEER 45S52 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	26	1,775
45H31 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	29	1,584
72-65 (RT)	—	49	33	29	3,015	26	1,576

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 4	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
6060RR (RT)	—	—	—	24	1,107	31	1,361
INVIGOR L120 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	30	1,115
VR 9560 CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	32	1,112
45H73 (ST)	42	44	35	—	—	33	1,022
INVIGOR L154 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	27	942
1818 (RT)	35	39	—	10	1,048	32	673
73-65RR (RT)	—	—	—	26	830	28	660
INVIGOR L159 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	30	612
PIONEER 46S53 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	531
5525 CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	30	523
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES						29.7	213,094

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 4	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
GLENN (RS)	—	56	46	40	24,069	49	28,321
KANE (RS)	—	52	42	38	30,660	39	21,782
CARBERRY (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	49	20,927
HARVEST (RS)	51	56	51	41	18,361	45	20,446
CDC FALCON (W)	65	68	70	60	12,184	63	17,832

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.

‡ On system as of January 4, 2013;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.



The smile says everything.

InVigor® growers are just like any other grower. They believe in community, they love their families, and they work hard to ensure there's food on everyone's table.

The big difference is how InVigor growers feel about their crop. But since they have trouble putting it into words, you'll have to take it at face value.

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WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 4	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
AC BARRIE (RS)	48	49	41	41	11,314	36	10,717
5603 HR (RS)	—	—	—	45	3,905	39	10,065
CDC BUTEO (W)	57	50	52	51	5,791	54	8,524
AC DOMAIN (RS)	48	52	49	41	9,494	39	7,764
CDC GO (RS)	54	57	48	42	3,440	56	5,977
UNITY VB (RS)	—	60	38	42	2,534	52	5,311
WR 859 CL (RS)	—	—	34	37	3,766	47	4,503
AC WASKADA (RS)	—	—	45	34	4,657	43	4,443
SNOWSTAR (HWS)	—	58	47	38	3,361	52	4,031
CDC PTARMIGAN (W)	—	—	—	—	—	69	3,747
MCKENZIE (RS)	47	52	34	—	—	47	2,353
MCCLINTOCK (W)	63	63	—	—	—	66	2,168
5602HR (RS)	46	47	36	36	1,038	38	1,607
PASTUER (F)	—	—	—	—	—	60	1,455
SUPERB (RS)	51	53	42	38	888	43	985
CDC UTMOST (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	39	929
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§						47.8	190,642

SOYBEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 4	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
LS004R21 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	36	2,431
THUNDER 32004R2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	41	1,815
NSC LIBAU RR2Y	—	—	—	—	—	34	1,683
900Y71 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	26	1,279
S00-W3 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	26	992
NSC ANOLA RR2Y	—	—	—	—	—	35	737
THUNDER 27005RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	34	661
900Y61 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	11	633
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§						33.3	12,794

BARLEY* YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 4	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
CONLON	75	73	68	53	10,432	58	10,860
NEWDALE	70	80	50	32	4,421	53	10,630
AC METCALFE	63	77	59	47	1,008	42	4,064
CDC MEREDITH	—	—	—	—	—	50	2,835
CHAMPION	—	—	—	—	—	49	2,741
STELLAR-ND	—	—	—	58	593	52	2,442

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.

‡ On system as of January 4, 2013;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.



BARLEY* YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 4	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
CDC COPELAND	—	64	51	—	—	49	1,974
LACEY	71	72	53	55	2,433	49	1,724
LEGACY	74	73	61	—	—	59	1,629
TRADITION	65	72	47	48	1,053	34	1,226
CDC AUSTENSON	—	—	—	—	—	66	1,196
CDC COWBOY	—	53	56	50	848	21	1,150
CDC STRATUS	72	72	—	—	—	41	934
BENTLEY	—	—	—	—	—	46	785
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§						50.5	47,604

OATS YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 4	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
SOURIS	—	106	109	64	2,059	62	4,709
LEGGETT	87	89	70	66	1,386	36	1,843
PINNACLE	90	66	73	75	856	53	1,829
FURLONG	97	75	82	69	2,338	42	1,806
TRIACTOR	—	—	—	—	—	67	849
SUMMIT	—	—	—	—	—	64	546
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§						52.2	13,371

CORN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 4	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
DEKALB DKC26-79(RT)	84	90	97	100	1,721	107	4,040
PIONEER P7213R (RT)	—	—	85	88	2,421	97	2,796
P7443R (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	106	2,596
DEKALB DKC26-78 (RT)	105	—	—	78	2,035	110	1,443
PIONEER 39D95 (RT)	130	—	89	89	600	106	1,008
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§						101.7	13,257

DRY BEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 4	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
LIGHTNING (WHITE PEA)	—	—	1,817	1,552	840	1,594	999
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§						1624.8	1,674

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 4	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
CDC BETHUNE	25	29	20	23	2,772	19	5,959
CDC SORREL	26	27	19	15	1,116	18	2,070
LIGHTNING	24	29	26	23	1,047	17	1,445

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.

‡ On system as of January 4, 2013;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.



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FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 4	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
NULIN 50	—	—	—	—	—	19	1,396	
PRAIRIE THUNDER	—	—	29	—	—	25	833	
TAURUS	—	—	—	—	—	19	650	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						19.2	12,433	

SUNFLOWER YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 4	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
8N270CLDM (O)	—	—	—	—	—	1,607	1,190	
PIONEER 63N82 (O)	—	—	—	—	—	1,230	1,075	
CHS RH 400CL (CL) (C)	—	—	—	—	—	1,795	1,072	
SEEDS2000 6946 (C)	1,475	1,750	1,204	1,470	2,214	2,447	990	
SEEDS2000 6946 DMR (C)	—	—	—	—	—	2,101	860	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						1892.3	7,266	

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 4	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
CDC MEADOW	—	48	31	28	1,329	39	3,809	
AGASSIZ	—	—	53	—	—	33	540	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						35.9	4,709	

RISK AREA 5

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 5	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
INVIGOR L150 (LT)	—	—	—	37	44,510	31	62,756	
5440 (LT)	49	50	46	36	73,546	31	51,305	
INVIGOR L130 (LT)	—	—	—	35	20,193	33	48,003	
1012RR (RT)	—	—	—	32	6,214	32	33,855	
45H29 (RT)	—	—	48	36	17,287	33	20,234	
5770 (LT)	—	—	47	33	28,466	32	17,861	
73-75 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	17,738	
VT500 (RT)	—	—	—	27	4,103	31	15,861	
73-45RR (RT)	—	—	30	35	10,506	29	11,717	
2012CL (ST)	—	—	—	27	4,901	27	8,951	
8440 (LT)	53	52	49	36	21,162	34	6,666	
6060RR (RT)	—	—	—	38	2,944	29	5,639	
INVIGOR L154 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	35	5,594	
72-65 (RT)	—	47	41	33	9,981	26	5,550	
PIONEER 45S52 (RT)	—	—	—	31	2,826	25	5,516	
INVIGOR L120 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	5,209	
1014RR (RT)	—	—	—	35	1,421	31	4,201	
CANTERRA 1970 (RT)	—	—	—	37	683	32	3,138	
2016 CL	—	—	—	—	—	34	3,031	
5030 (LT)	50	49	45	31	8,393	30	3,029	
45H31 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	2,998	
V2035 (RT)	—	—	—	29	706	27	2,913	
73-55RR (RT)	—	—	43	32	5,564	31	2,788	
9559 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	30	2,702	
73-65RR (RT)	—	—	—	35	8,777	27	2,473	
INVIGOR L159 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	29	2,352	
CANTERRA 1990 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	30	2,062	
VR 9560 CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	29	1,779	
NX4 105 RR	—	44	40	30	10,826	26	1,756	
PIONEER 45S51 (RT)	—	48	43	32	3,042	34	1,491	
9553 (RT)	—	41	37	25	5,435	33	1,336	
NX4 101 RR	—	46	—	24	817	27	1,276	
D3153 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	29	1,207	
1818 (RT)	44	46	43	31	831	27	1,077	
PIONEER 46S53 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	30	973	
34-65 (RT)	40	42	35	27	1,883	24	827	
1145 (LT)	—	—	48	—	—	30	823	
45H73 (ST)	47	47	41	28	2,705	34	809	
9590 (LT)	45	47	44	30	5,382	34	751	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						31.1	375,399	

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 5	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
HARVEST (RS)	60	66	59	45	100,170	50	111,263	
CARBERRY (RS)	—	—	—	46	4,120	50	40,052	
KANE (RS)	66	61	50	39	55,744	45	38,767	
CDC FALCON (W)	75	73	72	65	18,021	63	38,080	

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 5	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
AC DOMAIN (RS)	55	59	50	37	29,313	44	31,321	
GLENN (RS)	—	64	50	42	24,359	51	23,089	
5603 HR (RS)	—	—	57	35	10,206	43	6,820	
WR 859 CL (RS)	—	—	—	39	3,040	53	5,110	
AC BARRIE (RS)	55	58	45	34	4,565	43	3,999	
5602HR (RS)	53	57	47	43	3,335	45	3,173	
5604HR CL (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	52	2,525	
CDC BUTEO (W)	72	67	73	68	2,591	57	2,386	
SNOWSTAR (HWS)	—	60	55	60	1,345	58	2,160	
MCKENZIE (RS)	48	49	41	25	1,254	51	2,159	
MCCLINTOCK (W)	71	70	82	61	1,026	53	2,106	
MUCHMORE (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	42	1,582	
CDC UTMOST (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	56	1,480	
CDC STANLEY (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	52	1,450	
CDC ABOUT (RS)	—	61	52	39	1,140	51	1,175	
CDC GO (RS)	67	72	63	51	808	58	988	
SNOWBIRD (HWS)	50	57	—	—	—	39	758	
AC WASKADA (RS)	—	—	42	31	2,756	37	524	
PASTUER (F)	—	—	—	—	—	59	516	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						50.3	326,938	

SOYBEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 5	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
900Y61 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	3,457	
S00-W3 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	30	3,057	
LS006R21 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	38	2,968	
900Y71 (RT)	—	—	—	28	577	34	2,343	
LS004R21 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	35	1,653	
PEKKO R2 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	35	1,476	
90M01 (RT)	34	—	32	28	930	31	1,430	
THUNDER 27005RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	1,290	
NSC LIBAU RR2Y	—	—	—	—	—	29	1,117	
LS003R22 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	30	730	
23-10 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	38	544	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						33.0	23,765	

BARLEY* YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 5	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
CONLON	82	85	77	50	17,896	64	23,774	
NEWDAL	82	91	76	51	7,739	62	7,196	
TRADITION	78	84	67	54	1,958	61	3,291	
ROBUST	76	84	75	49	3,193	46	2,848	
CDC MEREDITH	—	—	—	—	—	55	2,456	
CHAMPION	—	—	83	47	1,015	58	2,125	
BENTLEY	—	—	—	60	1,615	49	2,032	
STELLAR-ND	—	—	74	39	1,707	62	1,841	
AC METCALFE	74	80	69	—	—	57	1,419	
CELEBRATION	—	—	—	—	—	67	1,386	
CDC COWBOY	—	83	68	52	980	33	558	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						60.4	50,396	

OATS YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 5	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
FURLONG	106	108	106	85	7,166	77	7,608	
SOURIS	—	117	110	96	4,468	89	5,869	
TRIACTOR	—	—	—	—	—	81	1,464	
LEGGETT	110	120	92	89	1,437	72	770	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						80.7	18,202	

CORN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 5	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
PIONEER 39D95 (RT)	77	47	117	108	1,527	113	2,324	
P7443R (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	119	1,685	
DEKALB DKC26-79(RT)	70	71	136	108	1,488	89	1,642	
PIONEER 39D97 (BT)(LT)(RT)	112	117	111	94	546	119	1,075	
PIONEER P7213R (RT)	—	—	—	78	581	89	899	
DEKALB DKC26-78 (RT)	—	85	78	—	—	96	560	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						105.8	11,074	

DRY BEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 5	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
T9905 (WHITE PEA)	—	—	2,233	2,216	1,510	1,993	3,424	
T9903 (WHITE PEA)	1,801	2,357	2,070	—	—	1,845	682	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						1969.5	5,745	

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
\$ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.

‡ On system as of January 4, 2013;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.

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FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 5	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
LIGHTNING	27	33	26	24	4,023	17	3,360
CDC SORREL	26	26	19	22	1,610	17	2,464
CDC BETHUNE	26	28	22	19	2,217	22	1,851
HANLEY	26	29	23	21	1,278	19	1,417
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						18.1	9,380

SUNFLOWER YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 5	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
PIONEER 63N82 (O)	—	—	1,486	1,257	2,123	1,806	2,766
COBRA NS (O)	—	—	—	—	—	1,967	1,419
SEEDS2000 PANTHER (C)	—	1,572	—	—	—	2,046	1,233
SEEDS2000 6946 (C)	1,779	1,418	1,396	1,843	1,386	2,077	635
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						1898.1	8,421

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 5	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
CDC MEADOW	—	—	46	42	577	44	1,476
AGASSIZ	—	—	42	53	845	57	752
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						47.3	2,928

RISK AREA 6

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 6	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
INVIGOR L150 (LT)	—	—	—	30	24,466	32	78,443
INVIGOR L130 (LT)	—	—	—	28	13,792	33	35,718
5440 (LT)	46	50	38	27	50,903	33	31,582
1012RR (RT)	—	—	—	27	3,446	36	30,694
45H29 (RT)	—	—	37	25	15,116	33	18,028
73-75 RR (RT)	—	—	—	28	623	32	15,052
73-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	26	6,812	30	13,179
VT500 (RT)	—	—	—	27	2,324	31	10,161
2012CL (ST)	—	—	—	18	3,370	29	8,590
6060RR (RT)	—	—	—	25	3,442	34	6,336
INVIGOR L120 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	5,581
46H75 (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	34	5,394
45H31 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	4,796
VR 9560 CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	30	4,472
CANTERRA 1970 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	29	3,961
VICTORY V1040 (RT)	—	—	41	18	1,135	23	3,595
1014RR (RT)	—	—	—	24	2,389	37	3,472
72-65 (RT)	—	42	35	26	5,876	26	3,330
5770 (LT)	—	—	39	26	12,081	29	3,138
5030 (LT)	45	47	36	27	6,031	27	2,913
VICTORY V12-1 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	2,856
PIONEER 45S52 (RT)	—	—	—	21	1,983	33	2,720
D3153 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	29	2,677
73-55RR (RT)	—	—	—	20	711	34	2,374
9557S (RT)	—	—	35	27	3,502	33	2,243
94H04 (RT)	—	—	—	28	669	30	2,173
D3151 (RT)	—	52	33	25	5,116	28	2,070
9553 (RT)	—	44	31	23	6,023	29	1,980
1145 (LT)	—	—	35	22	1,610	31	1,872
INVIGOR L154 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	35	1,699
997RR (RT)	37	41	24	13	818	12	1,666
46A76 (ST)	33	26	19	12	626	16	1,418
CANTERRA 1990 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	1,282
VICTORY V1037 (RT)	—	44	27	23	1,257	22	1,281
8440 (LT)	44	47	38	27	4,862	30	1,179
1818 (RT)	37	35	22	11	789	22	1,065
45H76 (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	33	1,000
5525 CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	29	991
9590 (LT)	42	44	37	—	—	34	871
9559 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	853
V2035 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	30	799
PIONEER 46S53 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	745
NX4 105 RR	—	43	36	19	4,720	37	704
45H73 (ST)	41	48	34	20	1,455	27	638
6040RR (RT)	—	—	32	30	1,226	26	630
PIONEER 45S51 (RT)	—	45	32	12	2,047	30	557
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						31.8	338,929

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 6	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
GLENN (RS)	—	52	44	41	49,145	52	61,968
KANE (RS)	53	53	41	37	35,494	47	29,293
HARVEST (RS)	52	56	41	41	23,995	52	27,139

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 6	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
CARBERRY (RS)	—	—	—	44	2,234	56	26,516
CDC FALCON (W)	62	58	70	63	4,720	58	16,077
CDC BUTEO (W)	58	55	57	51	2,701	55	13,493
WR 859 CL (RS)	—	—	48	40	10,009	53	12,674
AC DOMAIN (RS)	47	48	39	35	13,801	45	12,338
CDC GO (RS)	50	57	47	45	8,495	59	11,433
5602HR (RS)	47	52	41	42	13,700	47	9,691
CDC UTMOST (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	57	6,747
UNITY VB (RS)	—	—	36	37	5,535	49	6,052
CDC PTARMIGAN (W)	—	—	80	67	1,625	69	5,996
AC INTREPID (RS)	54	56	42	38	7,362	49	5,203
5603 HR (RS)	—	—	42	48	8,145	48	4,604
SNOWSTAR (HWS)	—	58	43	38	5,121	52	4,050
AC BARRIE (RS)	47	49	39	41	4,428	41	2,999
CDC HARRIER (W)	69	52	—	—	—	56	2,640
GOODEVE (RS)	—	—	40	34	3,682	45	2,264
WTF 409 (F)	—	—	41	34	930	55	2,128
SADASH (F)	—	—	—	—	—	66	2,084
AC WASKADA (RS)	—	53	36	29	3,032	44	1,897
CDC TEAL (RS)	45	49	33	30	1,418	24	1,738
AC ANDREW (F)	60	58	41	50	1,518	49	1,718
PASTUER (F)	—	—	—	—	—	59	1,486
RUSS (F)	39	43	38	42	703	38	1,253
SUPERB (RS)	50	54	45	37	1,963	34	1,085
MCKENZIE (RS)	49	51	43	34	1,545	41	1,050
5604HR CL (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	45	998
CDC STANLEY (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	51	932
BRIGGS (F)	75	75	52	39	1,607	47	905
CDC ALSASK (RS)	54	52	40	40	812	49	790
AC SPLENDOR (RS)	48	33	31	27	712	31	771
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						51.9	287,141

BARLEY* YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 6	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
AC METCALFE	66	71	50	38	6,118	47	11,551
NEWDAL	67	74	50	29	8,830	53	10,983
CHAMPION	—	—	77	—	—	71	6,299
CONLON	73	85	45	47	1,984	55	4,791
STELLAR-ND	—	—	—	43	1,311	59	3,050
CDC TREY	74	67	48	35	2,226	43	2,503
LEGACY	80	81	55	32	2,747	56	2,414
CDC COPELAND	68	77	54	—	—	50	2,111
CDC COWBOY	71	77	36	31	588	36	1,143
TRADITION	80	75	50	—	—	54	1,028
CDC AUSTENSON	—	—	—	—	—	63	979
CDC MEREDITH	—	—	—	—	—	41	775
CELEBRATION	—	—	—	—	—	68	740
BENTLEY	—	—	—	—	—	45	699
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						52.9	52,330

OATS YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 6	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
SOURIS	—	—	79	71	3,072	89	5,516
SUMMIT	—	—	—	—	—	93	3,234
LEGGETT	106	102	87	65	6,347	70	3,028
CDC DANCER	120	118	105	68	2,571	81	2,735
TRIACTOR	—	—	—	—	—	85	2,645
PINNACLE	106	112	105	77	2,121	68	2,122
TRIPLE CROWN	118	108	107	96	2,707	98	1,662
FURLONG	111	97	83	—	—	56	765
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						81.1	23,115

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 6	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
CDC BETHUNE	26	28	20	20	2,285	22	5,324
CDC SORREL	26	29	21	19	2,068	20	5,058
TAURUS	25	30	—	18	1,216	20	3,249
LIGHTNING	33	29	—	—	—	22	1,671
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						20.6	16,717

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 6	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
CDC MEADOW	—	55	36	23	1,150	44	3,866
ECLIPSE	38	54	40	29	626	38	960
AGASSIZ	—	—	40	—	—	44	739
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						40.5	7,990

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
‡ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.

‡ On system as of January 4, 2013;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.

RISK AREA 7

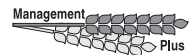
CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 7	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
INVIGOR L150 (LT)	—	—	—	29	12,635	29	41,166
1012RR (RT)	—	—	—	35	1,643	32	26,942
INVIGOR L130 (LT)	—	—	—	27	7,444	31	22,135
5440 (LT)	47	49	41	29	25,782	30	18,022
45H29 (RT)	—	—	39	33	9,828	28	9,350
73-75 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	30	6,923
73-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	30	7,935	25	5,645
6060RR (RT)	—	—	—	27	3,455	29	5,167
2012CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	31	4,365
1014RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	4,163
72-65 (RT)	—	45	38	28	2,988	24	3,618
D3153 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	3,396
VT500 (RT)	—	—	—	22	612	25	2,874
8440 (LT)	48	50	42	32	7,026	32	2,578
INVIGOR L154 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	2,377
73-65RR (RT)	—	—	—	27	2,451	25	2,053
PIONEER 45S52 (RT)	—	—	—	32	530	32	1,896
INVIGOR L120 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	25	1,619
CANTERRA 1970 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	34	1,479
NEXERA NX4-106RR (RT)	—	—	43	28	4,261	28	1,449
46H75 (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	35	1,270
VICTORY V12-1 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	27	1,223
VT BARRIER (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	19	1,193
1016 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	27	739
1145 (LT)	—	—	42	34	958	27	715
D3151 (RT)	—	39	39	33	1,593	25	654
CANTERRA 1990 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	21	627
73-55RR (RT)	—	—	33	29	1,793	22	549
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§						29.3	186,703

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 7	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
GLENN (RS)	—	55	43	41	12,675	50	21,980
HARVEST (RS)	56	52	42	39	24,795	44	21,957
CARBERRY (RS)	—	—	—	49	3,761	54	11,832
KANE (RS)	63	50	44	39	16,021	46	9,248
AC BARRIE (RS)	47	48	43	41	9,227	48	8,586
GOODEVE (RS)	—	—	49	39	5,590	45	7,198
CDC UTMOST (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	54	7,157
CDC BUTEO (W)	65	65	62	57	1,059	60	6,952
UNITY VB (RS)	—	50	48	42	6,047	46	6,867
WR 859 CL (RS)	—	—	48	42	5,536	52	6,553
AC DOMAIN (RS)	45	45	37	33	5,021	44	5,224
CDC FALCON (W)	67	52	—	—	—	56	4,189
FIELDSTAR VB (RS)	—	—	45	41	1,172	52	2,938
AC WASKADA (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	40	1,848
INFINITY (RS)	55	54	45	44	3,079	45	1,548
CDC TEAL (RS)	51	52	51	46	1,718	49	1,538
5602HR (RS)	50	48	42	40	2,594	52	1,472
CDC HARRIER (W)	—	—	—	—	—	49	1,399
AC INTREPID (RS)	50	51	37	37	1,721	43	1,339
PASTUER (F)	—	—	—	—	—	57	830
SNOWSTAR (HWS)	—	55	52	38	1,319	38	780
ALVENA (RS)	—	—	—	40	874	58	758
AC ANDREW (F)	—	58	56	62	956	62	704
5603 HR (RS)	—	—	—	48	1,112	47	643
AC TABER (PS)	48	46	38	—	—	36	616
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§						49.0	137,170

BARLEY* YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 7	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
AC METCALFE	69	71	56	27	3,324	43	5,876
CDC COPELAND	72	73	63	27	1,988	47	3,488

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.

‡ On system as of January 4, 2013;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.



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BARLEY* YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 7	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
LEGACY	84	76	68	35	1,710	56	3,364	
NEWDALE	94	—	78	38	1,650	54	3,352	
CDC COWBOY	70	66	54	12	1,147	35	2,262	
STELLAR-ND	—	—	—	47	1,364	66	1,376	
CHAMPION	—	—	—	—	—	46	968	
CDC TREY	71	75	61	33	652	43	600	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						47.2	24,548	

OATS YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 7	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
FURLONG	126	91	120	89	2,222	103	3,502	
PINNACLE	110	97	101	79	3,432	82	2,616	
TRIATOR	—	—	—	91	1,139	82	2,568	
SOURIS	—	—	99	80	1,299	91	1,954	
TRIPLE CROWN	90	77	98	—	—	42	1,398	
CDC DANCER	137	111	102	52	1,248	74	1,051	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						82.0	15,365	

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 7	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
CDC SORREL	29	31	24	15	608	20	2,173	
CDC BETHUNE	28	30	23	—	—	21	1,441	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						20.5	5,596	

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 7	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
CDC MEADOW	—	46	44	22	731	41	2,849	
AGASSIZ	—	46	27	—	—	43	712	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						36.5	6,144	

RISK AREA 8

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 8	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
5440 (LT)	50	51	36	42	108,166	17	83,675	
INVIGOR L130 (LT)	—	—	—	44	9,512	16	48,388	
INVIGOR L150 (LT)	—	—	—	45	25,224	16	16,130	
1012RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	16	15,338	
73-75 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	16	9,741	
5770 (LT)	—	—	41	45	8,251	15	9,337	
VICTORY V1037 (RT)	—	44	23	30	2,705	12	8,668	
VT500 (RT)	—	—	—	32	3,972	12	7,795	
5030 (LT)	47	47	27	43	6,502	18	7,487	
45H31 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	16	4,982	
73-65RR (RT)	—	—	—	42	10,818	12	4,035	
73-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	35	633	16	3,231	
2012CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	17	3,219	
72-65 (RT)	—	—	32	37	7,261	12	2,673	
6060RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	14	2,197	
INVIGOR L159 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	14	2,124	
1014RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	20	1,966	
INVIGOR L120 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	15	1,650	
9559 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	17	1,271	

Trait Stewardship Responsibilities Notice to Farmers

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Before opening a bag of seed, be sure to read, understand and accept the stewardship requirements, including applicable refuge requirements for insect resistance management, for the biotechnology traits expressed in the seed as set forth in the Monsanto Technology Stewardship Agreement that you sign. By opening and using a bag of seed, you are reaffirming your obligation to comply with the most recent stewardship requirements.

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 8	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
45H29 (RT)	—	—	37	44	1,098	17	1,083	
VICTORY V1040 (RT)	—	—	—	30	1,115	13	1,045	
1145 (LT)	—	—	35	39	2,275	16	871	
VICTORY V12-1 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	13	644	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						16.0	244,412	

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 8	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
HARVEST (RS)	60	57	47	52	70,174	41	55,723	
AC DOMAIN (RS)	52	49	36	42	25,728	32	21,421	
CARBERRY (RS)	—	—	—	48	586	40	9,056	
CDC UTMOST (RS)	—	—	—	51	629	36	8,505	
AC SPLENDOR (RS)	56	56	43	49	10,334	40	5,540	
MUCHMORE (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	50	5,532	
GLENN (RS)	—	—	—	61	2,188	49	4,334	
5603 HR (RS)	—	—	—	49	3,037	42	3,788	
AC INTREPID (RS)	46	45	31	35	4,780	36	3,186	
CDC GO (RS)	66	62	48	58	5,757	54	2,772	
CDC STANLEY (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	47	2,568	
KANE (RS)	55	56	45	46	12,232	37	2,552	
GOODEVE (RS)	—	—	37	54	5,059	46	2,106	
5604HR CL (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	30	1,482	
ALVENA (RS)	—	54	39	38	2,062	34	1,385	
CDC IMAGINE (RS)	56	52	34	38	2,767	43	1,211	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						39.7	133,182	

BARLEY* YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 8	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
ROBUST	54	67	—	—	—	38	685	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						31.3	1,976	

OATS YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 8	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
RONALD	98	84	73	63	647	48	1,089	
TRIPLE CROWN	68	84	54	34	922	36	677	
SOURIS	—	88	99	110	1,938	36	668	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						47.5	3,848	

RISK AREA 9

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 9	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
INVIGOR L150 (LT)	—	—	—	34	33,118	20	125,755	
5440 (LT)	46	45	25	31	103,089	23	66,048	
INVIGOR L130 (LT)	—	—	—	33	16,617	22	36,214	
1012RR (RT)	—	—	—	35	1,737	26	29,067	
45H29 (RT)	—	—	45	32	9,607	23	14,464	
VICTORY V1040 (RT)	—	—	13	24	1,727	16	13,233	
73-75 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	24	11,906	
2012CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	20	10,332	
1145 (LT)	—	—	19	26	3,316	21	8,694	
73-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	33	15,918	18	8,447	
VT500 (RT)	—	—	—	33	1,964	20	7,467	
INVIGOR L120 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	20	7,083	
5770 (LT)	—	—	23	31	17,422	19	6,711	
1014RR (RT)	—	—	—	28	1,453	23	6,637	
5030 (LT)	44	43	25	28	4,641	22	4,819	
72-65 (RT)	—	44	31	23	5,711	20	4,230	
PIONEER 45S52 (RT)	—	—	—	28	2,550	16	3,471	
6060RR (RT)	—	—	—	25	1,864	21	3,417	
INVIGOR L159 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	17	3,335	
CANTERRA 1918 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	20	3,055	
2014CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	24	2,841	
VR 9560 CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	22	2,827	
5535CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	30	2,273	
CANTERRA 1970 (RT)	—	—	—	22	1,797	22	2,122	
46H75 (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	19	1,877	
94H04 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	13	1,786	
D3153 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	23	1,713	
34-65 (RT)	34	42	31	28	1,875	15	1,606	
1841 (RT)	36	37	13	—	—	19	1,474	
CANTERRA 1956 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	20	1,458	
CANTERRA 1950 (RT)	—	—	28	24	1,363	22	1,333	
NX4 106 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	23	1,150	
73-65RR (RT)	—	—	—	27	4,475	16	1,127	
5020 (LT)	41	44	33	27	5,087	12	1,058	
INVIGOR L154 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	27	1,055	

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
\$ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.

‡ On system as of January 4, 2013;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.



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CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 9	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
V2035 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	26	1,043
NX4 105 RR	—	44	24	26	4,190	21	1,017
PIONEER 45S51 (RT)	—	43	29	35	4,620	15	933
CANTERRA 1841RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	23	903
PIONEER 45S53 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	24	795
45H31 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	26	773
VICTORY V1037 (RT)	42	39	18	28	3,197	11	724
5525 CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	16	702
73-55RR (RT)	—	—	38	30	2,143	24	677
83S01 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	13	650
1818 (RT)	26	32	—	—	—	19	631
CANTERRA 1990 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	23	601
6130RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	12	596
997RR (RT)	21	—	—	—	—	13	556
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						21.1	428,222

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 9	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
HARVEST (RS)	55	48	37	46	54,164	39	61,326
AC DOMAIN (RS)	49	42	28	32	31,898	37	44,003
GLENN (RS)	—	48	31	42	14,723	46	34,489
CDC BUTEO (W)	63	46	45	41	7,702	53	26,309
KANE (RS)	59	46	30	34	24,090	41	25,181
AC BARRIE (RS)	46	44	25	29	8,557	44	17,691
CARBERRY (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	47	13,088
AC WASKADA (RS)	—	54	32	36	3,348	44	8,280
WR 859 CL (RS)	—	—	35	38	2,660	41	4,240
SUPERB (RS)	50	47	32	31	4,687	38	4,017
5603 HR (RS)	—	—	39	36	2,219	42	3,710
CDC FALCON (W)	57	—	27	—	—	57	3,108
AC INTREPID (RS)	54	43	44	45	1,431	33	2,924
CDC UTMOST (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	44	2,096
CDC TEAL (RS)	53	42	47	37	2,155	38	2,011
CDC STANLEY (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	53	1,937
MCCLINTOCK (W)	64	—	43	—	—	57	1,817



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WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 9	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
INFINITY (RS)	60	42	38	53	4,093	40	1,785
MUCHMORE (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	54	1,620
UNITY VB (RS)	—	—	59	51	3,483	42	1,386
AC VISTA (PS)	75	53	26	37	1,199	52	1,288
CDC KESTREL (W)	—	—	—	—	—	41	1,064
5602HR (RS)	44	45	32	—	—	39	816
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						42.6	269,264

SOYBEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 9	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
THUNDER 27005RR (RT)	—	—	—	31	792	38	3,359
900Y71 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	1,732
PEKKO R2 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	39	1,655
THUNDER 29002RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	35	1,212
900Y61 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	881
LS003R22 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	36	770
S00-W3 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	33	708
DEKALB 23-10RY (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	35	570
THUNDER 32004R2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	35	547
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						34.7	14,223

BARLEY* YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 9	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
AC METCALFE	72	68	29	32	1,618	32	4,520
CONLON	58	61	31	40	1,707	39	3,836
NEWDAL	—	—	—	41	902	45	2,889
TRADITION	74	78	52	31	725	36	2,651
CDC YORKTON	82	77	56	47	1,501	32	2,365
LEGACY	76	70	42	34	729	34	2,309
BENTLEY	—	—	—	45	788	33	2,000
CELEBRATION	—	—	—	—	—	51	1,508
CDC COWBOY	—	65	34	50	778	15	1,426
STELLAR-ND	—	—	—	35	666	26	1,309
LACEY	66	64	37	29	607	47	1,031
CDC STRATUS	94	80	39	13	1,269	13	937
ROBUST	53	66	—	—	—	28	706
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						33.8	31,607

OATS YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 9	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
SOURIS	—	89	77	71	2,227	70	8,923
LEGGETT	100	94	54	47	1,393	56	3,357
RONALD	91	83	76	68	1,910	65	2,842
AC MORGAN	—	—	—	97	787	92	2,016
FURLONG	94	75	64	34	527	46	1,542
TRIPLE CROWN	75	71	58	69	1,060	54	1,499
TRIACOR	—	—	66	78	875	69	1,085
PINNACLE	94	89	—	—	—	40	685
DERBY	74	71	—	—	—	36	527
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						60.4	26,250

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 9	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
CDC SORREL	24	26	6	—	—	8	1,246
CDC BETHUNE	22	24	12	16	567	9	1,175
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						7.8	3,368

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 9	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
CDC MEADOW	—	—	—	—	—	38	1,713
LIVIOLETTA	36	42	12	27	882	29	992
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$						32.8	3,502

RISK AREA 10

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 10	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
INVIGOR L150 (LT)	—	—	—	34	10,603	26	25,209
5440 (LT)	39	49	31	35	39,146	28	20,637
INVIGOR L130 (LT)	—	—	—	35	4,628	26	11,626
1012RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	29	4,471
73-75 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	27	4,201
V2035 (RT)	—	—	—	34	881	22	2,770
5770 (LT)	—	—	38	35	4,801	23	2,620

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
\$ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.

‡ On system as of January 4, 2013;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.



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CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 10	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
1145 (LT)	—	—	28	34	2,828	27	1,771
INVIGOR L154 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	25	1,495
45H29 (RT)	—	—	46	34	3,325	30	1,341
1014RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	29	1,327
73-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	27	1,254	26	1,247
45H31 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	21	1,134
46H75 (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	27	1,078
INVIGOR L120 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	29	1,039
CANTERRA 1970 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	18	814
2012CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	24	593
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						26.3	90,137

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 10	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
CDC FALCON (W)	71	70	67	54	18,681	54	19,101
GLENN (RS)	—	67	46	40	8,909	44	15,849
KANE (RS)	—	59	43	27	4,318	42	5,803
WR 859 CL (RS)	—	—	—	42	861	45	4,429
AC BARRIE (RS)	51	55	42	31	7,130	42	4,319
CARBERRY (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	38	3,312
CDC BUTEO (W)	62	76	—	31	1,947	46	3,204
HARVEST (RS)	—	—	49	—	—	46	2,017
BROADVIEW (W)	—	—	—	—	—	55	1,037
AC DOMAIN (RS)	49	53	37	—	—	53	687
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						46.9	62,833

SOYBEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 10	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
900Y61 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	36	7,594
900Y71 (RT)	—	—	—	30	730	31	5,476
LS006R21 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	36	3,755
25-10RY (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	37	3,146
LS004R21 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	3,070

SOYBEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 10	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
90M01 (RT)	30	29	31	29	675	35	2,760
LS005R22 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	29	2,313
NSC ELIE RR2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	39	2,245
DEKALB 24-10 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	37	1,896
PEKKO R2 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	1,678
NSC LIBAU RR2Y	—	—	—	—	—	30	1,255
NSC RICHER RR2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	37	1,171
S00-W3 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	34	1,061
HS 006RYS24 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	38	625
LS 006R22 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	33	505
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						34.4	43,572

BARLEY* YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 10	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
CONLON	64	76	42	32	8,080	54	8,162
LACEY	73	82	62	42	2,000	50	1,083
TRADITION	47	78	30	—	—	47	1,015
ROBUST	49	54	—	—	—	46	781
CHAMPION	—	—	—	—	—	64	525
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						50.7	14,205

OATS YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 10	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
SOURIS	—	118	84	70	5,447	72	9,109
FURLONG	90	109	83	81	4,391	72	4,754
TRIACTOR	—	—	—	—	—	64	2,942
PINNACLE	85	104	80	—	—	58	2,548
LEGGETT	92	98	68	73	2,819	62	2,148
AC ASSINIBOIA	74	79	65	—	—	25	717
RONALD	99	93	77	86	706	67	714
SUMMIT	—	—	—	—	—	79	653
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						66.5	24,534

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.

‡ On system as of January 4, 2013;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.



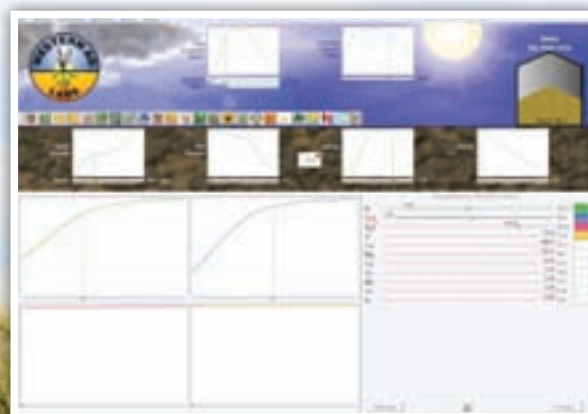
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CORN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 10	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
PIONEER 39D95 (RT)	102	72	113	95	5,855	122	13,513
PIONEER 39D97 (BT)(LT)(RT)	113	66	114	89	3,045	124	6,098
P7443R (RT)	—	—	—	84	1,181	113	4,283
DEKALB DKC26-79(RT)	93	64	91	98	1,220	115	2,378
PIONEER 39B94 (BT)(LT)(RT)	104	85	113	98	1,953	129	2,142
PIONEER P7213R (RT)	—	—	86	80	2,196	101	2,139
PIONEER 39M26 (RT)	99	77	81	—	—	112	1,274
DEKALB DKC 27-54 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	130	840
A4240RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	107	702
PRIDE A4176 (BT)(RT)	—	67	96	74	1,542	106	691
PIONEER 39Z69 (RT)	—	107	—	—	—	132	651
PIONEER 39B90 (RT)	105	71	—	—	—	113	589
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						118.9	38,455

DRY BEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 10	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
ENVOY (WHITE PEA)	1,299	1,526	1,063	941	893	1,676	5,318
WINDBREAKER (PINTO)	2,125	2,143	1,420	—	—	1,861	4,018
T9903 (WHITE PEA)	1,462	1,510	1,254	—	—	1,850	2,609
ENSIGN (WHITE PEA)	—	—	—	—	—	1,918	1,538
T9905 (WHITE PEA)	—	—	—	—	—	1,986	1,383
PINK PANTHER (KIDNEY)	1,504	1,995	1,076	1,030	536	988	1,144
CARGO (WHITE PEA)	1,371	—	1,014	—	—	1,914	882
LIGHTNING (WHITE PEA)	—	—	1,272	—	—	1,720	773
MAVERICK (PINTO)	1,905	1,482	—	—	—	1,938	655
AC OLE (PINTO)	—	—	1,907	—	—	1,698	627
ECLIPSE (BLACK)	—	1,781	1,757	—	—	2,328	572
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						1747.3	22,641

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 10	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
CDC SORREL	—	27	13	—	—	9	1,222
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						9.4	1,624

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‡ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.

SUNFLOWER YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 10	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
SEEDS2000 JAGUAR (ST) (C)	1,653	1,636	1,016	—	—	2,304	1,867
PIONEER 63N82 (O)	—	—	—	—	—	2,361	609
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						2215.2	4,006

RISK AREA 11

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 11	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
INVIGOR L150 (LT)	—	—	—	31	16,260	27	70,139
5440 (LT)	45	47	33	29	64,094	28	40,240
INVIGOR L130 (LT)	—	—	—	29	7,103	29	23,007
1012RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	20,673
73-75 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	30	7,560
2012CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	25	5,367
CANTERRA 1970 (RT)	—	—	—	28	1,727	29	5,075
73-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	26	1,392	23	4,867
V2035 (RT)	—	—	—	27	1,899	23	4,739
VT500 (RT)	—	—	—	19	1,383	23	4,495
5770 (LT)	—	—	41	29	11,962	29	4,308
1145 (LT)	—	—	26	—	—	28	3,414
72-65 (RT)	—	31	25	23	5,059	30	3,000
45H29 (RT)	—	—	27	29	4,329	22	2,893
1014RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	30	2,784
INVIGOR L154 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	2,714
8440 (LT)	40	46	38	33	11,069	35	2,393
5030 (LT)	40	47	22	20	1,339	12	2,111
CANTERRA 1990 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	26	2,086
PIONEER 45S53 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	16	2,006
VR 9560 CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	29	1,767
46H75 (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	36	1,443
73-55RR (RT)	—	—	—	34	1,559	32	1,225
6060RR (RT)	—	—	—	25	777	19	1,169
PIONEER 46S53 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	29	1,155
INVIGOR L120 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	29	1,039
CANTERRA 1918 (RT)	—	—	—	25	706	24	989
PIONEER 45S51 (RT)	—	—	19	—	—	22	805
6040RR (RT)	—	—	30	—	—	26	640
1140 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	29	614
PIONEER 45S52 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	18	598
3235 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	521
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						27.1	235,524

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 11	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
CDC FALCON (W)	79	69	64	67	12,390	65	56,502
KANE (RS)	60	58	43	39	35,669	51	38,774
CARBERRY (RS)	—	—	—	40	3,059	55	25,131
GLENN (RS)	—	61	43	39	24,111	49	22,051
WR 859 CL (RS)	—	—	59	39	7,063	49	12,149
AC BARRIE (RS)	52	53	35	33	8,439	44	11,566
5603 HR (RS)	—	—	—	33	3,224	47	4,784
CDC BUTEO (W)	70	—	—	—	—	57	4,007
FALLER (F)	—	—	51	34	3,099	68	3,542
AC DOMAIN (RS)	50	52	42	42	2,022	57	2,101
PASTUER (F)	—	—	—	—	—	60	1,561
5602HR (RS)	48	47	26	29	750	44	1,279
5604HR CL (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	36	940
SNOWBIRD (HWS)	52	—	—	—	—	50	900
SNOWSTAR (HWS)	—	—	—	42	654	47	585
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES‡						55.3	191,311

SOYBEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 11	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres
NSC LIBAU RR2Y	—	—	—	—	—	37	11,282
900Y61 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	6,360
LS006R21 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	42	5,023
23-10 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	36	4,464
NSC ELIE RR2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	41	4,159
LS004R21 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	3,494

‡ On system as of January 4, 2013;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.



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SOYBEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 11
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
CHADBURN R2 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	36	3,106
OAC PRUDENCE	—	—	20	—	—	19	2,895
PEKKO R2 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	37	2,388
NSC ANOLA RR2Y	—	—	—	—	—	37	2,162
NSC BALMORAL RR2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	37	2,146
900Y71 (RT)	—	—	33	24	1,588	28	1,908
S00-W3 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	34	1,710
DEKALB 24-10 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	44	1,458
LS 0065RR (RT)	36	37	39	33	2,051	37	1,458
LS005R22 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	41	1,353
THUNDER 32004R2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	42	970
25-10RY (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	43	952
TUNDRA	—	—	—	—	—	13	827
90M01 (RT)	—	25	30	13	698	31	801
DEKALB 23-10RY (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	35	725
PS 0027RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	37	643
THUNDER 27005RR (RT)	—	25	10	29	1,079	34	587
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						35.7	64,495

BARLEY* YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 11
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
CONLON	84	86	62	38	12,895	63	22,413
STELLAR-ND	—	—	45	—	—	55	4,911
TRADITION	68	82	50	20	720	53	3,402
CELEBRATION	—	—	—	—	—	66	3,116
CDC AUSTENSON	—	—	—	—	—	62	2,461
CDC MINDON	—	—	54	30	2,995	47	1,798
CHAMPION	—	—	—	—	—	60	1,613
DESPERADO	—	—	—	—	—	63	1,140
LEGACY	63	82	15	—	—	52	1,126
CDC COPELAND	79	83	36	—	—	56	970
NEWDALE	75	73	23	20	741	61	763
AC RANGER	63	—	—	—	—	62	687
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						60.1	49,491

OATS YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 11
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
FURLONG	112	100	79	62	7,759	72	10,654
SUMMIT	—	—	107	56	5,342	81	7,553
SOURIS	—	—	111	76	5,323	85	5,463
LEGGETT	117	113	76	59	1,964	73	3,369
TRIACTOR	—	—	81	71	2,906	88	3,103
RONALD	105	84	89	45	1,099	65	1,133
AC ASSINIBOIA	94	88	65	113	1,057	38	1,062
CDC DANCER	104	97	67	46	1,833	81	896
PINNACLE	86	111	60	—	—	34	859
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						75.2	35,548

CORN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 11
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
DEKALB DKC26-79(RT)	126	92	85	134	739	127	1,819
P7443R (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	121	889
PIONEER 39D95 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	134	706
PIONEER P7213R (RT)	—	—	—	76	725	113	590
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						121.1	6,236

DRY BEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 11
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
ENVOY (WHITE PEA)	1,473	1,550	1,528	2,282	6,060	1,839	9,996
T9903 (WHITE PEA)	1,642	1,709	1,755	1,806	1,485	1,680	4,037
CARGO (WHITE PEA)	1,534	1,579	1,539	1,876	1,455	1,731	3,973
WINDBREAKER (PINTO)	2,075	2,299	2,143	2,295	581	1,781	3,686
PINK PANTHER (KIDNEY)	1,290	2,066	1,612	1,920	1,446	1,453	3,272
ECLIPSE (BLACK)	1,676	2,030	1,892	2,339	843	1,841	2,244
T9905 (WHITE PEA)	—	—	2,202	2,297	1,550	2,046	2,140
LIGHTNING (WHITE PEA)	—	—	1,545	—	—	1,537	1,055
ENSIGN (WHITE PEA)	—	—	—	—	—	1,898	939
FLOYD (OTHER)	—	1,761	2,116	—	—	2,169	846
MAVERICK (PINTO)	1,603	1,484	1,554	—	—	1,900	576
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						1775.0	36,366

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 11
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
CDC SORREL	26	30	16	17	1,935	9	3,693
CDC BETHUNE	28	29	20	—	—	13	1,582
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						10.6	6,061

SUNFLOWER YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 11
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
SEEDS2000 6946 (C)	1,898	1,717	1,451	1,695	654	2,441	1,370
PIONEER 63N82 (O)	—	—	—	946	859	1,717	838
SEEDS2000 PANTHER (C)	—	—	—	—	—	3,023	725
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						2419.1	4,716

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 11
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
AGASSIZ	—	—	39	—	—	45	1,659
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						37.8	2,930

RISK AREA 12

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 12
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
INVIGOR L150 (LT)	—	—	—	28	92,193	30	173,306
5440 (LT)	42	40	30	27	253,939	32	102,554
INVIGOR L130 (LT)	—	—	—	26	36,575	32	62,606
2012CL (ST)	—	—	—	24	17,064	29	29,652
5770 (LT)	—	—	32	27	89,984	30	23,641
1145 (LT)	—	—	33	29	9,915	33	22,151
5030 (LT)	44	40	31	23	24,722	35	13,398
INVIGOR L154 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	33	12,667
73-75 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	34	7,581
1012RR (RT)	—	—	—	21	624	34	7,375
45H29 (RT)	—	—	23	21	13,490	29	7,279
46H75 (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	32	4,997
INVIGOR L159 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	4,811
5525 CL (ST)	—	—	29	22	4,534	31	3,737
V2035 (RT)	—	—	—	18	2,273	31	3,576
VR 9560 CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	34	3,506
73-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	14	5,601	27	3,215
CANTERRA 1970 (RT)	—	—	—	22	2,613	31	2,981
CANTERRA 1990 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	24	2,666
INVIGOR L120 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	29	2,270
45H73 (ST)	41	37	27	27	3,725	30	1,663
2014CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	33	1,317
2016 CL	—	—	—	—	—	33	1,278
1818 (RT)	34	31	18	16	1,384	26	1,057
VT500 (RT)	—	—	—	24	1,552	27	1,037
1014RR (RT)	—	—	—	31	990	36	1,033
NX4 105 RR	—	35	31	23	1,581	34	928
73-55RR (RT)	—	—	—	20	3,214	38	690
CANTERRA 1818RR (RT)	—	—	—	8	566	22	617
6060RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	29	532
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						31.2	512,634

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 12
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
CDC FALCON (W)	80	61	66	63	35,478	82	135,806
GLENN (RS)	—	56	40	39	123,261	62	90,244
CARBERRY (RS)	—	—	—	43	7,926	62	83,489
KANE (RS)	64	52	41	36	135,043	58	75,988
AC BARRIE (RS)	55	49	37	34	37,869	54	24,880
WR 859 CL (RS)	—	—	42	36	18,135	62	23,327
AC DOMAIN (RS)	60	55	50	45	25,866	60	16,598
SNOWBIRD (HWS)	54	—	—	—	—	53	9,104
5603 HR (RS)	—	—	45	40	7,919	55	8,184
CDC GO (RS)	64	62	61	48	9,153	65	5,925
FALLER (F)	—	—	41	47	4,929	70	4,905
5602HR (RS)	50	45	32	37	4,465	50	3,054
HARVEST (RS)	55	60	57	48	2,943	60	2,724
PASTUER (F)	—	—	—	—	—	75	1,706
5601HR (RS)	47	44	30	27	1,764	50	1,620
MCCLINTOCK (W)	74	—	—	—	—	83	1,160

† On system as of January 4, 2013;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.

VT 500G

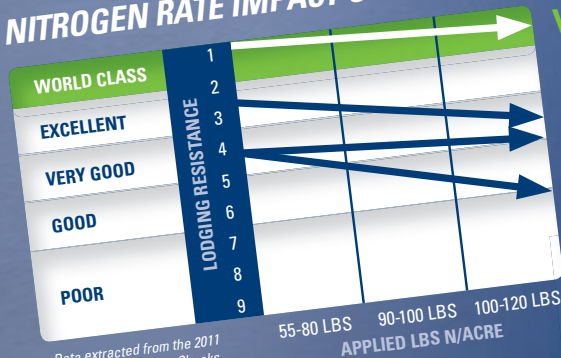
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WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 12	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
AC CORA (RS)	48	55	51	31	656	45	682	
5604HR CL (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	62	621	
AC WASKADA (RS)	—	58	33	39	1,005	54	565	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§							66.4	495,296

SOYBEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 12	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
25-10RY (RT)	—	—	—	31	9,621	37	112,640	
NSC ELIE RR2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	37	42,926	
900Y61 (RT)	—	—	—	26	4,563	36	38,197	
900Y71 (RT)	—	—	32	25	22,634	36	32,598	
DEKALB 24-10 (RT)	—	—	—	38	1,437	37	31,922	
NSC RICHER RR2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	38	28,125	
PEKKO R2 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	37	23,841	
LS005R22 (RT)	—	—	—	32	839	37	20,945	
NSC LIBAU RR2Y	—	—	—	—	—	36	19,031	
OAC PRUDENCE	32	30	33	22	15,291	32	14,225	
THUNDER 32004R2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	38	11,999	
LS006R21 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	38	11,670	
90M01 (RT)	33	33	33	24	25,366	36	11,243	
LS004R21 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	10,756	
NSC BALMORAL RR2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	34	9,835	
23-10 (RT)	—	—	—	37	1,173	36	9,408	
LS 005R21 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	36	8,548	
NSC OSBORNE RR2Y (RT)	—	—	38	28	5,963	35	7,985	
CHADBURN R2 (RT)	—	—	—	29	1,132	36	7,456	
LS003R22 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	37	6,804	
PS 0027RR (RT)	—	—	—	28	1,152	39	5,446	
DEKALB 23-10RY (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	38	4,789	
SAMPSA R2	—	—	—	—	—	40	4,401	
900Y81 (RT)	—	—	—	26	1,055	36	4,280	
LS 0065RR (RT)	36	36	36	28	42,520	35	3,176	
90A07	34	32	33	31	3,108	36	2,633	
HS 006RYS24 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	36	2,518	
LS 006R22 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	2,272	
AC COLIBRI	—	—	—	17	1,370	27	1,974	
THUNDER 27005RR (RT)	33	26	30	24	5,427	36	1,740	
NSC ANOLA RR2Y	—	—	—	—	—	38	1,670	
PRO 2525R2R	—	—	—	—	—	36	1,400	
LS 008R21 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	41	1,146	
90A06 (RT)	34	27	29	20	7,864	32	912	
25-04R (RT)	35	35	36	29	73,643	44	831	
ASTRO R2 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	33	827	
NSC G8 RRCY (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	38	782	
S00-W3 (RT)	—	—	—	24	2,671	31	719	
RR ROSCO (RT)	33	34	30	35	832	33	665	
LS 0036RR (RT)	35	26	29	23	6,742	31	645	
THUNDER 2505RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	30	595	
24-61 RY(RT)	—	—	—	—	—	42	582	
CR00904N	—	—	—	—	—	38	555	
OAC ERIN	39	42	36	36	910	38	548	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§							36.5	515,157

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† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.

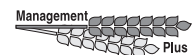
BARLEY* YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 12	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
CONLON	83	77	49	35	19,838	74	23,747	
CELEBRATION	—	—	70	56	6,185	81	20,382	
TRADITION	95	69	44	31	5,110	66	8,431	
CHAMPION	—	—	53	47	3,681	79	5,448	
NEWDALE	87	71	46	41	4,078	78	5,223	
CDC MINDON	—	—	31	48	2,531	52	3,217	
CDC AUSTENSON	—	—	—	—	—	79	3,115	
CDC COPELAND	76	63	20	21	558	56	2,473	
AC METCALFE	72	55	24	—	—	52	794	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§							73.9	76,259

OATS YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 12	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
SOURIS	140	129	94	72	68,985	108	60,704	
SUMMIT	—	—	89	58	21,498	106	26,104	
TRIACTOR	—	133	111	87	34,499	110	22,948	
FURLONG	122	115	79	63	27,440	106	20,161	
RONALD	121	113	86	82	26,854	107	17,341	
LEGGETT	115	112	67	70	21,387	94	10,411	
PINNACLE	109	113	69	48	3,057	90	4,059	
AC ASSINIBOIA	112	123	66	61	3,714	87	3,150	
RIEL	118	107	50	46	3,378	106	2,968	
HIFI	115	—	59	—	—	91	712	
TRIPLE CROWN	112	—	36	—	—	86	667	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§							105.8	170,149

CORN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 12	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
PIONEER 39D95 (RT)	132	27	113	99	22,361	128	37,198	
PIONEER 39D97 (BT)(LT)(RT)	132	31	124	103	27,924	133	30,997	
P7443R (RT)	—	—	—	93	11,012	128	24,225	
PIONEER 39V05 (RT)	—	—	—	127	3,340	140	10,775	
DEKALB DKC26-79(RT)	126	37	118	96	6,717	120	8,918	
PIONEER 39Z69 (RT)	—	25	128	104	4,216	128	6,423	
DEKALB DKC 27-54 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	122	5,480	
PIONEER P7213R (RT)	—	49	97	84	12,427	118	4,353	
PIONEER 39B94 (BT)(LT)(RT)	132	38	121	99	5,280	123	3,454	
DEKALB DKC30-20 (RT)(BT)	—	—	—	104	3,075	139	3,026	
LEGEND LR9975R (RT)	—	—	133	89	1,802	119	3,014	
PIONEER 39B90 (RT)	130	45	121	101	659	104	2,289	
DEKALB DKC 30-23 (RT)	—	—	—	113	1,242	142	2,145	
A4240RR (RT)	—	—	—	67	565	110	1,997	
DEKALB DKC26-25 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	123	1,619	
DEKALB DKC27-32 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	129	1,247	
MAIZE MZ 1261BR (BT)(RT)	—	—	—	—	—	120	1,003	
PIONEER 3995	—	—	—	—	—	136	834	
HYLAND HL 3085 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	129	750	
PRIDE A4176 (BT)(RT)	—	35	114	79	2,188	94	734	
DEKALB DKC26-78 (RT)	127	41	102	87	834	118	727	
PIONEER 39V07 (BT)(LT)(RT)	—	—	—	119	587	145	651	
PIONEER 39M26 (RT)	109	—	70	74	786	103	549	
DEKALB DKC27-45(RT)(BT)	129	—	—	110	599	107	515	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§							128.0	159,037

DRY BEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 12	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
WINDBREAKER (PINTO)	2,172	1,735	1,658	2,041	8,486	2,015	33,350	
ECLIPSE (BLACK)	1,911	1,512	1,462	1,806	5,565	1,845	8,194	
T9903 (WHITE PEA)	1,609	1,797	1,177	1,574	1,175	1,828	2,306	
T9905 (WHITE PEA)	—	—	1,788	—	—	2,064	2,137	
ENSIGN (WHITE PEA)	—	—	—	1,356	600	1,927	1,480	
PINK PANTHER (KIDNEY)	1,739	1,556	1,323	1,261	543	1,722	1,400	
MAVERICK (PINTO)	2,075	1,451	1,301	1,711	880	1,834	1,237	
ROG 802 (KIDNEY)	—	1,290	1,448	—	—	1,501	994	
CARGO (WHITE PEA)	1,711	1,303	1,303	—	—	1,801	925	
STAMPEDE (PINTO)	—	—	—	—	—	1,660	834	
CDC JET (BLACK)	1,583	1,590	1,041	1,594	1,260	1,967	770	
FLOYD (OTHER)	1,995	—	1,274	—	—	1,669	733	
LIGHTNING (WHITE PEA)	—	—	—	—	—	1,146	685	
SEQUOIA (PINTO)	—	—	—	—	—	1,700	662	
AC OLE (PINTO)	2,299	1,801	2,136	1,898	850	1,861	548	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§							1920.1	61,167

‡ On system as of January 4, 2013;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.



FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 12	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
CDC BETHUNE	29	24	15	10	12,805	16	7,469	
CDC SORREL	26	27	17	13	6,883	15	6,848	
HANLEY	26	25	15	11	12,609	16	6,280	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§							15.3	22,137

SUNFLOWER YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 12	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
PIONEER 63N82 (O)	—	—	974	1,263	3,812	2,282	3,684	
8N270CLDM (O)	—	—	—	1,733	994	2,410	2,763	
SEEDS2000 6946 DMR (C)	—	—	1,160	1,556	1,516	2,579	2,584	
SEEDS2000 JAGUAR (ST) (C)	1,186	814	1,129	1,285	1,253	2,705	1,682	
CHS RH 400CL (CL) (C)	—	—	—	—	—	2,582	1,640	
MYCOGEN 8N270 (MO) (O)	1,521	1,442	—	1,312	575	1,986	1,630	
3495 NS/CL/DM (O)	—	—	—	—	—	2,520	1,497	
SEEDS2000 FALCON (O)	—	—	—	—	—	1,676	1,489	
SEEDS2000 6946 (C)	1,651	1,250	869	1,521	2,072	2,476	1,366	
SEEDS2000 PANTHER (C)	1,133	1,060	—	—	—	2,330	975	
SEEDS2000 DEFENDER PLUS (O)	1,687	1,224	—	—	—	911	898	
COBRA NS (O)	—	—	—	—	—	2,463	857	
SEEDS2000 6950 (C)	—	—	—	1,728	548	2,099	655	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§							2313.2	24,302

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 12	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
AGASSIZ	—	—	36	—	—	45	2,074	
CDC STRIKER	46	38	13	18	980	37	1,520	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§							41.1	5,140

RISK AREA 14

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 14	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
INVIGOR L150 (LT)	—	—	—	30	7,943	21	16,958	
5440 (LT)	42	31	18	28	26,676	26	15,617	
INVIGOR L130 (LT)	—	—	—	26	5,182	19	9,959	
2012CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	20	3,887	
VT500 (RT)	—	—	—	28	653	18	2,230	
INVIGOR L159 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	21	1,166	
5770 (LT)	—	—	16	30	2,086	27	1,069	
45H29 (RT)	—	—	—	21	788	24	936	
INVIGOR L120 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	22	781	
VR 9560 CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	22	696	
V2035 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	15	615	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§							21.6	58,584

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 14	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
CDC FALCON (W)	70	49	52	62	12,304	69	24,171	
GLENN (RS)	—	41	27	49	11,237	54	15,121	
KANE (RS)	—	31	23	43	6,495	45	9,913	
AC DOMAIN (RS)	45	26	24	46	4,475	51	4,338	
CARBERRY (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	49	3,807	
AC BARRIE (RS)	37	29	23	39	4,119	43	3,104	
CDC ALSASK (RS)	—	—	21	50	1,115	55	1,868	
SNOWBIRD (HWS)	34	—	—	—	—	50	1,453	
5602HR (RS)	41	28	21	38	1,224	42	1,016	
5603 HR (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	49	514	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§							57.0	70,084

SOYBEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 14	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
LS004R21 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	42	12,943	
25-10RY (RT)	—	—	—	28	951	45	11,842	
OAC PRUDENCE	31	26	21	23	8,085	29	9,707	
900Y71 (RT)	—	—	—	26	2,888	37	8,347	
NSC LIBAU RR2Y	—	—	—	—	—	38	7,316	
23-10 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	40	5,779	
LS003R22 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	40	4,959	
900Y61 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	37	4,684	
RR ROSCO (RT)	33	21	17	27	4,897	38	4,097	
THUNDER 27005RR (RT)	32	20	26	19	1,249	40	3,835	

SOYBEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 14	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
DEKALB 24-10 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	40	3,420	
NSC BALMORAL RR2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	38	2,968	
PEKKO R2 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	33	2,930	
S00-W3 (RT)	—	—	—	17	1,922	25	2,793	
HS 006RYS24 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	44	2,640	
GENTLEMAN	32	27	30	24	3,414	42	1,854	
NSC ELIE RR2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	41	1,825	
THUNDER 32004R2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	39	1,765	
NSC RICHER RR2Y (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	41	965	
CHADBURN R2 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	40	871	
900Y81 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	44	844	
LS 0036RR (RT)	33	23	29	30	16,235	40	647	
LS005R22 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	29	625	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§							38.6	103,209

BARLEY* YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 14	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
CHAMPION	—	—	—	71	1,325	46	5,717	
CONLON	68	55	28	52	2,386	34	1,436	
CELEBRATION	—	—	—	63	566	59	843	
NEWDAL	48	—	—	—	—	37	726	
TRADITION	56	44	19	28	548	46	709	
CDC MINDON	—	—	—	—	—	46	523	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§							42.1	12,485

OATS YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 14	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres	
FURLONG	96	65	46	62	9,555	81	7,532	
SOURIS	—	—	63	78	5,229	77	4,367	
SUMMIT	—	—	—	80	2,598	87	3,853	
LEGGETT	91	73	44	60	4,591	66	3,101	



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† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.

‡ On system as of January 4, 2013;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.



OATS YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 14	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
RONALD	83	64	47	65	4,324	52	2,538	
AC ASSINIBOIA	70	64	26	52	1,583	67	1,822	
TRIACTOR	—	—	—	84	1,926	83	1,682	
JORDAN	99	52	45	56	1,265	76	858	
ROBERT	64	28	11	—	—	66	786	
PINNACLE	—	—	—	75	618	84	665	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$							75.4	27,642

CORN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 14	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
PIONEER 39D95 (RT)	101	21	81	86	6,241	113	6,781	
PIONEER 39D97 (BT)(LT)(RT)	137	22	90	91	2,354	116	3,881	
P7443R (RT)	—	—	—	78	1,613	104	3,682	
PIONEER 39B90 (RT)	97	—	—	72	1,010	100	983	
PIONEER P7213R (RT)	—	—	85	73	1,663	81	938	
PIONEER 39V05 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	113	826	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$							108.5	22,072

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 14	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
HANLEY	21	18	8	12	1,993	12	2,845	
CDC BETHUNE	20	18	4	—	—	12	528	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$							11.1	3,934

SUNFLOWER YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 14	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
PIONEER 63N82 (O)	—	—	—	—	—	2,189	1,566	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$							2159.4	2,515

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RISK AREA 15

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 15	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
INVIGOR L150 (LT)	—	—	—	23	3,642	25	16,703	
INVIGOR L130 (LT)	—	—	—	25	3,868	25	13,687	
1012RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	10,497	
2012CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	25	9,536	
VT500 (RT)	—	—	—	19	1,122	23	6,738	
5440 (LT)	25	29	13	25	6,311	26	6,021	
INVIGOR L120 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	23	4,890	
45H31 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	3,711	
45H29 (RT)	—	—	11	23	7,117	31	3,118	
CANTERRA 1970 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	25	2,682	
VR 9560 CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	23	1,895	
INVIGOR L154 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	34	1,799	
73-75 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	25	1,353	
PIONEER 45S52 (RT)	—	—	—	22	1,275	25	1,310	
46H75 (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	27	1,186	
6060RR (RT)	—	—	—	26	818	12	1,105	
1014RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	37	1,076	
D3153 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	22	1,035	
46A76 (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	14	660	
73-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	24	597	22	605	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$							25.5	96,138

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 15	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
CDC FALCON (W)	50	—	42	61	2,297	58	18,904	
GLENN (RS)	—	20	19	34	5,003	40	8,172	
CARBERRY (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	43	7,518	
AC BARRIE (RS)	24	27	16	34	6,292	39	6,745	
5602HR (RS)	26	25	13	34	1,671	38	3,903	
FALLER (F)	—	—	—	—	—	54	2,733	
5603 HR (RS)	—	—	—	33	1,669	32	1,920	
KANE (RS)	—	22	20	32	3,870	41	1,886	
5601HR (RS)	13	—	—	—	—	45	965	
AC DOMAIN (RS)	22	27	21	36	1,316	44	864	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$							46.7	57,609

SOYBEAN YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 15	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
NSC LIBAU RR2Y	—	—	—	—	—	36	5,967	
PEKKO R2 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	38	4,991	
900Y61 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	34	4,786	
NSC ANOLA RR2Y	—	—	—	—	—	32	2,761	
LS004R21 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	2,233	
900Y71 (RT)	—	—	—	29	1,575	34	1,564	
PS 0027RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	39	1,512	
23-10 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	38	1,153	
LS003R22 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	37	887	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$							35.4	28,372

BARLEY* YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 15	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
CONLON	25	25	20	37	1,219	48	4,165	
CHAMPION	—	—	23	49	1,194	53	2,807	
TRADITION	42	57	13	—	—	51	1,489	
CELEBRATION	—	—	—	—	—	30	1,486	
ROBUST	17	39	—	—	—	39	1,286	
CDC COPELAND	—	—	—	—	—	22	845	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE\$							42.9	16,110

OATS YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†							RISK AREA 15	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012† Acres	
SOURIS	—	—	56	76	4,866	73	6,565	
PINNACLE	50	62	33	58	4,310	62	4,271	
SUMMIT	—	—	—	69	1,979	75	2,457	
TRIACTOR	—	—	—	89	961	85	2,353	
HIFI	—	—	—	—	—	80	1,134	

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
\$ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.

‡ On system as of January 4, 2013;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.



OATS YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 15	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
FURLONG	34	39	22	15	620	47	945
LEGGETT	—	—	53	50	599	42	574
RONALD	51	—	17	—	—	54	547
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§						67.7	22,247

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 15	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
LIGHTNING	—	—	5	12	1,549	10	3,669
CDC SORREL	—	—	8	—	—	7	1,384
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§						9.5	6,110

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 15	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
AGASSIZ	—	—	—	—	—	46	1,005
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§						45.6	1,005

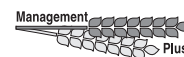
RISK AREA 16

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 16	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
INVIGOR L130 (LT)	—	—	—	19	2,500	18	7,283
VT500 (RT)	—	—	—	23	2,478	19	3,424
5440 (LT)	39	44	37	27	7,422	22	3,403
INVIGOR L150 (LT)	—	—	—	27	1,294	17	3,148
2012CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	21	1,828
INVIGOR L120 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	27	1,795
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§						19.3	25,694

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2008–2012†						RISK AREA 16	
Variety	2008 Yield	2009 Yield	2010 Yield	2011 Yield	2011 Acres	2012 Yield	2012‡ Acres
HARVEST (RS)	53	54	40	35	11,734	24	9,386
AC DOMAIN (RS)	51	55	45	41	1,852	28	4,238
CARBERRY (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	25	1,331
CDC UTMOST (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	29	1,232
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGES§						26.1	17,571

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.

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