

Be export ready: Don't use these varieties or pesticides



More than 80 per cent of the canola crop produced in Canada is exported as seed, oil or meal. Canada has a reputation for producing safe, high quality product — a reputation that is well deserved. Last year the canola export value was over \$3.6 billion. We rely on other countries to provide a continuous and consistent demand for the canola we produce.

Most importing countries will not accept canola shipments containing de-registered varieties, pesticide residues or blackleg residues as described on these pages. Importers are testing more frequently for the following, and detection limits are extremely low.

These guidelines indicate which canola varieties should not be grown, and the pesticides, disease management and storage practices that could place future canola sales at risk.

DO NOT GROW THESE VARIETIES

ROUNDUP READY POLISH (*B. rapa*) Hysyn 101RR

This is a Roundup Ready herbicide tolerant Polish (*B. rapa*) variety that was sold for a limited time in 1998 and 1999 by Zeneca Seeds under an identity-preserved contract with commercial grain companies. Zeneca Seeds discontinued selling this variety in 1999 and it was later deregistered in 2003.

RECOMMENDATION TO GROWERS

Do not seed Hysyn 101RR or any seed produced from this variety.
Do not deliver any seed produced from these varieties to any elevator or crushing facility in Canada.
For treated seed: Contact provincial authorities or municipal landfill for disposal.

BROMOXYNIL TOLERANT 295BX, Cartier BX, Zodiac BX, Renegade BX

These are bromoxynil (Navigator/Compass) herbicide tolerant Argentine (*B. napus*) varieties that were sold by Rhone Poulenc on a limited basis in 1998 and 1999. The varieties were not sold after 1999 and were de-registered in 2004.

RECOMMENDATION TO GROWERS

Do not seed 295BX, Cartier BX, Zodiac BX, Renegade BX or any seed produced from these varieties.
Do not deliver any seed produced from these varieties to any elevator or crushing facility in Canada.
For treated seed: Contact provincial authorities or municipal landfill for disposal.

LIBERTY LINK (*B. napus*) VARIETIES: Exceed, 2631 LL, Swallow, SW Legion LL, SW Flare LL, LBD 2393 LL, Innovator, Independence, HCN 14, Phoenix HYBRIDS: 3850, 2153, 3640, 3880, 2163, 2273

These are Liberty Link herbicide tolerant Argentine (*B. napus*) varieties and hybrids that are no longer commercially sold in Canada.

RECOMMENDATION TO GROWERS

Do not seed Exceed, 2631 LL, Swallow, SW Legion LL, SW Flare LL, LBD 2393 LL, Innovator, Independence, HCN 14, Phoenix, 3850, 2153, 3640, 3880, 2163, 2273 or any seed produced from these varieties.
Do not deliver any seed produced from these varieties to any elevator or crushing facility in Canada.
For treated seed: Contact provincial authorities or municipal landfill for disposal.



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For more information on why these varieties and pesticides have been de-registered or are not acceptable, visit www.canolacouncil.org or call toll-free 1-866-834-4378.

DO NOT USE THE FOLLOWING PESTICIDES FOR CANOLA PRODUCTION

FUNGICIDE Ronilan

Canola tolerances for vinclozolin (the active ingredient in Ronilan) are no longer in place for the US. This means that any canola treated with Ronilan is no longer acceptable for shipment to the US.

RECOMMENDATION TO GROWERS

Do not use Ronilan on canola.

INSECTICIDE Seed treatments containing Lindane

Lindane is an insecticide that was used in various seed treatment with the brand names Cloak, Vitavax RS, Foundation, Premiere, IPC Benolin-R Insecticide-fungicide Dust. Lindane seed treatment is no longer registered for canola in Canada.

RECOMMENDATION TO GROWERS

Do not treat or plant seed with lindane seed treatments and do not deliver any canola produced from seed treated with lindane to any elevator or crushing plant. For treated seed: Contact provincial authorities or municipal landfill for disposal.

INSECTICIDE Malathion

Malathion is an insecticide registered in Canada for treating grain bins for stored grain insects and for the control of flea beetles, diamondback moths and grasshoppers in canola. The use of malathion for in-season insect control can be used according to label directions. But malathion CANNOT be used to treat bins where canola will be stored or to treat canola as it goes in to storage. This can result in residues in the canola.

RECOMMENDATION TO GROWERS

Do not use malathion on canola before storing or in the empty bins where canola will be stored. If the bin was treated previously, do not store canola in the bins within six months of treatment.

HERBICIDE Amitrol

Amitrol is a pre-plant herbicide used for dandelion and annual weed control before seeding canola, but there is a zero tolerance for residues of Amitrol in canola in Japan.

RECOMMENDATION TO GROWERS

Do not use Amitrol before seeding canola in the spring.

ALWAYS USE PESTICIDES AT THE CORRECT RATE, TIMING AND PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL

PESTICIDES Herbicides, Insecticides, Fungicides

All pesticides — herbicides, insecticides, fungicides — must be registered by the Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) before using the product in Canada. Use only registered pesticides on canola and always apply at the label rate and at the timing listed on the label. Always follow the pre-harvest interval since applying the product too close to harvest may result in higher than accepted residue levels in the seed.

RECOMMENDATION TO GROWERS

Use only registered pesticides when required. Refer to product labels for proper use instructions. Refer to the provincial Guides to Crop Protection for further information.

MANITOBA: www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/crops/cropproduction/gaa01d01.html

SASKATCHEWAN: www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/Guide_to_Crop_Protection

ALBERTA: [www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/agdex32](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/agdex32)

ALWAYS FOLLOW THE CANOLA STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION TO GROWERS

Ensure all storage bins are free of treated seed (which contains pesticides) and animal protein, including blood meal and bone meal. Do not treat empty grain storage bins with malathion before storing canola.

ALWAYS GROW BLACKLEG RESISTANT VARIETIES AND USE PRACTICES THAT REDUCE BLACKLEG INFECTION

Blackleg Resistance

All canola varieties are rated for resistance to blackleg. These ratings are: R (resistant), MR (moderately resistant), MS (moderately susceptible) and S (susceptible).

RECOMMENDATION TO GROWERS

Plant only R- or MR-rated canola varieties.

Blackleg Management Practices

Blackleg infection in fields can be reduced by crop rotation, variety grown, weed control and scouting. These practices will help ensure that yield and profitability are not lost due to infection, and they will help reduce the presence of blackleg on seed.

RECOMMENDATION TO GROWERS

Crop Rotation: A minimum of 2 to 3 years between canola crops is recommended to ensure that all canola residue has decomposed. Blackleg infection is initiated by spores being released from old canola residue.

Seed: Planting certified treated seed will prevent further disease development in your field. Using bin-run seed, uncleaned or untreated seed may increase the level of disease.

Weed control: Controlling volunteer canola and other weeds in the brassica family (such as stinkweed, shepherd's purse, wild mustard and flixweed) will prevent blackleg build up in your non-canola years.

Scouting: Scout canola fields regularly for blackleg symptoms. If disease is found on resistant varieties, then the blackleg pathogen may be evolving to overcome that resistance. Change to a different resistant variety in the next year if this does occur. If you do find blackleg in your canola, deliver that canola to crushers rather than to the elevator for export.