

****Answer key****

Canola Watch 2016 CCA exam

1. An article called "More heated canola than usual" explains how heated canola, which results from spoilage in the bin, will greatly increase free fatty acids in canola oil. Free fatty acids reduce the stability and shelf-life of a canola oil. Good quality new canola seeds will have about ____% of their fatty acids in the free form.

0.1
0.5 (A)
1.0
5.0

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2015/12/02/more-heated-canola-than-usual-2/>

2. The Manitoba clubroot risk map is based primarily on clubroot spore levels in soil samples. Municipalities in red on the map have had at least one soil sample with spore levels above _____ per gram, which is considered the minimum spore population thresholds for gall formation in field conditions.

8
800
80,000 (A)
8,000,000

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/02/03/clubroot-maps-what-do-they-tell-you/>

3. The best way to stop the continued advance of clubroot is for farmers outside the hot zone to use all the tools available, including resistant varieties, to keep the disease at bay. In a February article, Canola Watch compared this strategy to what?

Containing a grass fire (A)
Keeping warm in winter
Obeying traffic speed limits
Performing a symphony

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/02/03/clubroot-put-a-firebreak-around-your-farm/>

4. In general, fields with very low organic matter and dry conditions are most likely to show yield-reducing levels of boron deficiency. Unfortunately the current soil test for boron does not seem to be a reliable indicator of available boron. What is this test commonly called?

Acid extraction
Electron gun
Plant root simulation
Hot water extraction (A)

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/02/03/boron-understanding-the-soil-test/>

5. Boron was a focus of the 2015 Ultimate Canola Challenge (UCC). In 2016, UCC provided protocols for two on-farm trials – variety testing and _____ ?

Seeding depth
Nitrogen rates (A)
Fungicide for blackleg
Swath timing

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/02/03/ultimate-canola-challenge-2016-get-involved/> (through the 2016 plans link)

6. The article "Top 10 highlights from canoLAB 2016" includes a comment from Rigas Karamanos on the chronic under-application of phosphorus. According to his graph, what was the deficit in tonnes between applied phosphate and crop removal of phosphate in Western Canada in 2015?

35,000
199,000 (A)
251,000
384,000

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/03/18/top-10-highlights-from-canolab-2016/>

7. The article "Top 10 highlights from canoLAB 2016" includes short video of a cutworm. What does the cutworm do to the canola seedling?

Snips it off
Eats one of the leaves
Lays eggs on it
Pulls it underground (A)

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/03/18/top-10-highlights-from-canolab-2016/>

8. Though it works on cleavers, quinclorac is not currently a recommended control option in canola due to trade uncertainties. In an article on cleavers management, Canola Watch says to prioritize cleavers control in cereals. What is the key reason?

Cleavers are a bigger problem in cereals
Cereal roots exude a toxin that kills cleavers seeds

Cereals are more competitive against weeds
Cereals provide a wider selection of control options (A)

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/03/18/make-a-cleavers-management-plan/>

9. What is this statement describing: 25% is immediately available as NO_3^- , 25% is NH_4^+ and the other 50% is $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$.

UAN (A)
DAP
S15
Agrotain

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/03/18/nitrogen-review-sources-and-plant-availability/>

10. The amount of nitrogen mineralized each year depends on moisture, temperature and the percentage of organic matter in the soil. On occasion, moist soils in Manitoba or Central Alberta, for example, could release close to ____ pounds of nitrogen per percentage point of soil organic matter.

5
10
20 (A)
30

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/03/18/nitrogen-review-sources-and-plant-availability/>

11. The article "Why MRLs matter" includes a video. In the video, CCC president Patti Miller says: "One challenge is that products can be registered in Canada before the maximum residue limits are set in our export markets. That means effectively _____."

We can't sell to these countries
These products are banned
Canada sets the export standard
The residue limit is zero (A)

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/03/18/why-mrls-matter/>

12. An article describes situations where cover crops would most likely work in Canada. Of those situations, one included canola in the mix. What is it?

An intercrop of canola, peas and alfalfa (A)
Vetch and canola in a relay
A combination that includes canola, oats and alfalfa for silage
A post harvest cover crop of canola and buckwheat that would winter-kill

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/03/18/cover-crops-benefits-challenges-and-tips/>

13. If considering a spray for weeds in early to mid April, make sure weeds are present and growing, that days are sunny and warm and overnight lows are ____°C or higher.

0
5 (A)
10
15

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/04/06/how-early-is-too-early-for-weed-spraying/>

14. On the topic of spraying in April, promotion of "fully loaded" glyphosate is more of an American concept where glyphosate doesn't have the full load of adjuvant. Pretty much all glyphosate sold in Canada comes with sufficient adjuvant. The same paragraph mentions the term "over-surfactanting". What can result when too much surfactant is added?

Spray gels in the tank
Spray can't enter leaves
Spray runs off leaves (A)
Spray evaporates too quickly

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/04/06/how-early-is-too-early-for-weed-spraying/>

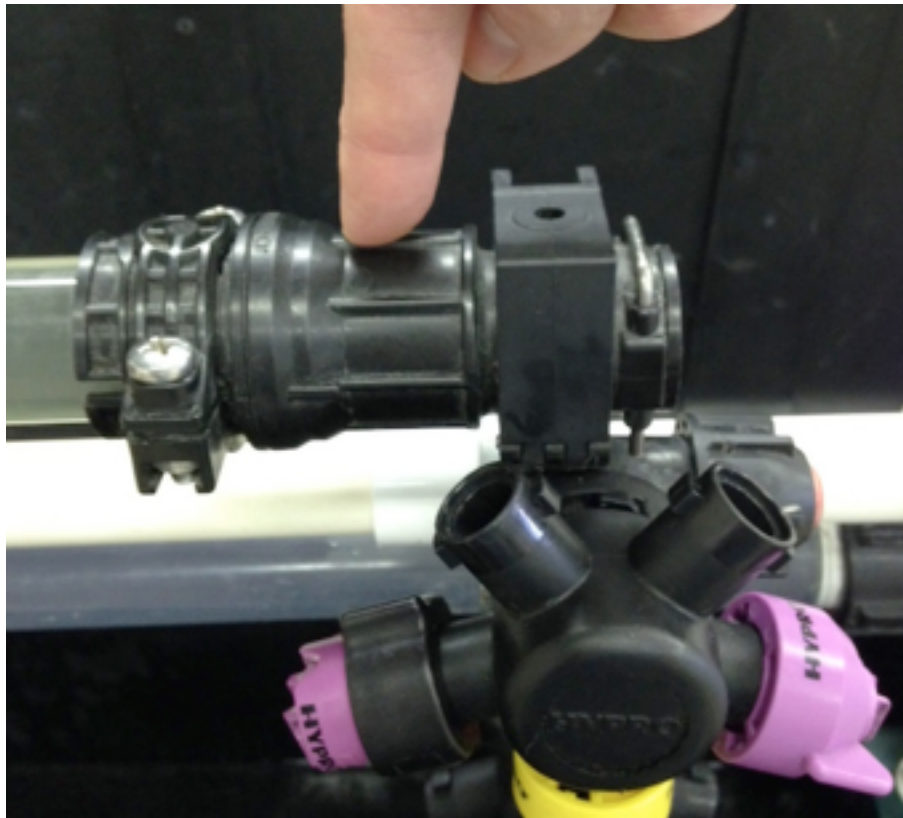
15. This person is pointing at an add-on end cap that reduces product accumulation at sprayer boom ends, which are common trap areas for sprayer contamination. What else does this particular model do?

Filters grit in the solution
Senses boom line pressure
Measures delivery rate
Removes air from lines (A)

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/04/06/get-the-sprayer-ready-for-the-season/>

16. Verticillium wilt of canola was renamed verticillium stripe. Why?

Verticillium stripe is what they call it in Europe
Verticillium wilt was already taken by potato and sunflower
The pathogen doesn't appear to produce wilt symptoms in canola (A)
Wilt made people think of fusarium



<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/04/06/verticillium-stripe-in-canola/>

17. An article on what you need to know about phosphorus mentions soil test methods. Recommended soil tests are _____ for Alberta and _____ for Manitoba. Both tend to be used in Saskatchewan.

Modified Kelowna (AB), Olsen (MB) (A)
 Modified Kelowna (AB), Bray (MB)
 Olsen (AB), Bray (MB)
 Olsen (AB), Modified Kelowna (MB)

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/04/12/need-to-know-phosphorus-p/>

18. That same article talks about three "philosophies" when it comes to phosphate fertilizer rates. One, the "build and maintenance" approach of applying more than the crop needs on soils that are deficient, can work with P because it will remain in the soil if not used in the year of application. The article mentions one other immobile nutrient that suits this approach. What is it?

Potassium (A)
 Calcium
 Sulphur
 Boron

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/04/12/need-to-know-phosphorus-p/>

19. An article on what you need to know about sulphur (S) notes that soil with less than ____ lb./ac. of S in the top 6" is deficient. Canola grown on that field will often benefit from applied S — even if S levels at 6-24" depth are adequate.

10 (A)
 20
 30
 40

20. An article on what you need to know about potassium (K) notes that sandier soils with low clay levels are most likely to be at or near deficiency levels. Alberta soil fertility expert Ross McKenzie estimates that about _____% of Prairie soils are K deficient, and overall soil K levels are in a slow decline.

2 to 5
 5 to 10
 10 to 20

20 to 25 (A)

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/04/12/need-to-know-potassium-k/>

21. When it comes to seeding date and frost risk, Canola Watch asks: Are you OK with a 50% probability of a killing frost? Or does 25% or 10% suit you better? At Lacombe, Alberta, 50% probability of a -3°C frost is around May 4: Half the time the last -3°C frost will occur after that date, and half before. At what date does that probability drop to 25%?

May 7
May 9
May 11 (A)
May 13

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/04/27/spring-frost-risk-and-seeding-date/>

22. A May Canola Watch quiz asks: With a mix of perennial, winter annual and annual weeds growing in the field, how much time should you wait between spraying and seeding to let a pre-seed glyphosate application do its job? Assume weather is warm and sunny. (Hint: Take the quick quiz to find the answer.)

A day
3 days (A)
5 days
10 days

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/05/04/may-4-quiz-pre-seed-burnoff/>

23. Products available for pre-seed applications ahead of canola are limited. The short list includes glyphosate and which other actives?

bromoxynil and carfentrazone (A)
saflufenacil and 2,4-D
bromoxynil and saflufenacil
carfentrazone and 2,4-D

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/05/04/tank-mix-glyphosate-for-pre-seed-burnoff/>

24. Hard water tends to reduce glyphosate performance, especially at higher water rates. When tank mixing with glyphosate and increasing water volume, it is important to consider water quality. If "total hardness" is below _____ ppm, the water source is good as is. For harder water, a conditioner such as spray-grade ammonium sulphate can be added to negate the effect of hard water cations.

50
150
250
350 (A)

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/05/04/tank-mix-glyphosate-for-pre-seed-burnoff/>

25. Canola Watch wrote that seeding into dry soil in early May is preferable to waiting until after a rain. The article provided three reasons. Which is the first one?

Seeding early should always be the first objective
Muddy conditions do not always result in ideal seed placement
Seeding could be further delayed if rains are heavy (A)
Moist conditions will increase the amount of soil — and potentially clubroot — spread around the farm

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/05/04/dry-soil-seed-now-or-wait/>

26. A recent AAFC study on canola seed size found that seed size effects on canola emergence, yield or seed quality were not significant. But it did find that plants growing from larger seed did what?

Produced more early-season biomass (A)
Flowered later
Flowered longer
Produced smaller seeds

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/05/11/calculate-how-many-plants-your-seeding-rate-provides/>

27. Wind trajectory maps for early May 2016 showed that winds from the southern States had arrived on the Prairies. Why does this matter to Canola Watch?

These winds tend to be very dry
These winds bring much needed rain
These winds can carry canola pest insects (A)
These winds carry disease spores

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/05/11/insect-update-winds-arrive-from-the-south/>

28. Of the common pathogens that cause seedling diseases in canola, which one tends to be worse when canola emergence is delayed due to cool, dry conditions?

Fusarium
Pythium
Rhizoctonia (A)

Verticillium

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/05/18/scouting-the-critical-first-21-days/>

29. To make the right flea beetle spray decision, consider the crop stage. Even if flea beetles are feeding, the economic threat is likely over after the _____ stage.

- 2-leaf
- 3-leaf
- 4-leaf (A)
- 5-leaf

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/05/18/8-steps-to-make-the-right-flea-beetle-decision/>

30. Cutworms and seedling diseases are fairly common causes for toppled or missing plants in the first few weeks after emergence. What does the article suggest is one way to distinguish cutworm feeding from disease damage?

- Cutworm damage causes plant tissue to brown.
- Cutworm damage is at the soil surface.
- Cutworm damage is in patches in the field. (A)
- Cutworm damage causes seedlings to dry up and disappear.

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/05/26/damage-id-cutworms-or-seedling-diseases/>

31. If grassy weeds are providing early-season competition to canola, tank mixing the in-crop herbicide with a graminicide may be required. As for timing, if this later-emerging grassy weed has germinated, it indicates that most annuals are popping.

- Barnyard grass
- Green foxtail (A)
- Yellow foxtail
- Wild oats

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/05/26/weed-management-timing-scenarios/>

32. An article on reseeding includes a graph showing that canola plants produce a lot more pods when plant density is low. This Saskatchewan research found that at 76 plants per square metre (around 7 per square foot), canola has just over 100 pods per plant. At 10 plants per square metre (one per square foot), what was the pod count per plant?

- 200
- 300
- 500
- 700 (A)

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/05/26/help-for-the-reseeding-decision/>

33. The herbicide application window varies slightly for each HT canola system. The crop staging window of "2- to 7-leaf stage" is for which product?

- Ares (A)
- Glyphosate
- Liberty
- Odyssey Ultra

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/06/01/strategies-to-improve-weed-control-in-canola/>

34. The mixing order is unique when tank mixing clethodim with Liberty. What is the mixing order?

- Liberty, then clethodim, then surfactant
- Liberty, then surfactant, then clethodim
- Clethodim, then surfactant, then Liberty
- Surfactant, then Liberty, then clethodim. (A)

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/06/01/strategies-to-improve-weed-control-in-canola/>

35. In June, the CCC launched a new video "Harvest management & mitigating loss". In the video, canola grower Darcy Sarafinchan says he's heard of people losing how much canola out the back of the combine?

- 4-6 bu./ac.
- 6-8 bu./ac.
- 8-10 bu./ac. (A)
- 10-12 bu./ac.

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/06/01/new-harvest-management-video/>

36. In the same video, what does canola grower Jack Moser suggest is an acceptable amount of loss out the back of the combine?

- 1 bu./ac. (A)
- 2 bu./ac.
- 3 bu./ac.
- 4 bu./ac.

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/06/01/new-harvest-management-video/>

37. If applying a nitrogen top-up in season, Canola Watch says at least ____% of the target nitrogen rate is recommended. For example, if the goal is to apply 100 lb./ac. of actual nitrogen, the top dress should be at least ____ lb./ac.

- 10
- 20 (A)
- 30
- 40

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/06/08/top-dress-tips-for-nitrogen-and-sulphur/>

38. Fill in the blank as it is written in Canola Watch: A recent blackleg study in western Canada found that fungicide applied at the 2- to 4-leaf stage of the crop can reduce blackleg severity and increase yield **when** _____ **and** when the disease risk is moderate to high.

the same variety is grown back to back
varieties have the RLM3 gene
varieties are highly susceptible to the disease (A)
seed is untreated

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/06/08/spraying-for-blackleg-the-decision/>

39. The article where you'll find the answer to question 38 includes an embedded video: "Blackleg disease and resistance management." The video explains one type of plant resistance that kills cells around an infection, stopping its spread. What is this resistance called?

Adult plant resistance
Minor gene resistance
Major gene resistance (A)
Quantitative resistance

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/06/08/spraying-for-blackleg-the-decision/>

40. Complete this line, as spoken in the same blackleg video. "The best tool for combating the disease is _____."

Crop rotation
Tillage
Burning residue
Resistance (A)

41. Cabbage seedpod weevil is a fairly common pest of canola in southern Alberta and southwest Saskatchewan. The goal with an insecticide spray is to stop adults from laying eggs in newly formed pods. If adult numbers are at economic threshold numbers, the time to spray them is _____.

At the bud stage
10-20% flower (A)
50% or "full" flower
When at least half the pods are formed

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/06/15/cabbage-seedpod-weevil-when-to-spray/>

42. An article called "When you see something new," provides a few details on a rare micronutrient toxicity with symptoms that can be confused with sulphur deficiency, cold stress or herbicide damage. What is micronutrient in question?

Boron
Iron
Manganese (A)
Zinc

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/06/23/when-you-see-something-new/>

43. At canolaPALOOZA in Portage la Prairie, the soil station included a message about mycorrhizae: Canola does not need mycorrhizae to source phosphorus, which means mycorrhizae levels drop considerably when canola is grown. Since mycorrhizae are essential to flax and very beneficial for corn, pea and lentils, growing these crops immediately after canola may result in lower yields. However mycorrhizae levels rebound very well with _____.

a cereal crop in between (A)
a balanced nutrition program
tillage to incorporate residue
seed-placed or granular inoculant

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/06/23/top-10-highlights-from-10-stations-at-june-21-canolapalooza/>

44. Customers can detect pesticide residues in parts per billion on a shipment. At canolaPALOOZA, the "Keep It Clean" station used a super-B truck to demonstrate what one part per billion looks like. One part per billion is equivalent to how many seeds in a super-B truck full of canola?

- 9 (A)
- 90
- 900
- 9,000

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/06/23/top-10-highlights-from-10-stations-at-june-21-canolapalooza/>

45. In a Canola School video on sweep netting, John Gavloski explains proper techniques. For lygus bug scouting in canola, where does he say to position the net while making sweeps?

Tilt the net so it hits the canopy at 180°

Have the net fully within the canopy

Aim the centre of the net at top flowers

Have the upper rim about 1"-2" above the top flower. (A)

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/06/23/how-to-videos-on-scouting-and-sweep-netting/>

46. What is the key factor in sclerotinia stem rot risk?

Temperature

Crop rotation

Variety susceptibility

Moisture (A)

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/07/06/sclerotinia-management-common-questions/>

47. What caused this lesion

Alternaria

Blackleg



Verticillium

Sclerotinia (A)

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/07/13/july-13-quiz-lesions/>

48. An article on water-logging explains the process that can lead to the death of plants submerged too long. Fill in the blank for this excerpt: As root oxygen levels decline, energy generation from root stored sugars switches from aerobic respiration to less-efficient anaerobic processes. The cytoplasm of root cells becomes _____, which then causes cell death.

oxygen deficient
acidic (A)
calcium deficient
abiotic

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/07/13/mid-to-late-season-waterlogging/>

49. Research and data on canola yield loss due to waterlogging is minimal. Canadian studies on 2-leaf **cereal** crops found that one day of flooding caused 0% yield loss, but seven days of flooding caused _____ % yield loss.

5-10
20-30
40-60 (A)
80-100

50. This worm presents no economic risk to canola, but what is it?

Leopard cutworm
Checkered white butterfly larva (A)
Cabbage butterfly larva
Zebra caterpillar

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/07/13/insect-update-lygus-bertha-checkered-white-butterfly/>

51. Aphid can cluster by the hundreds on single plants, but clusters are rarely on more than a few plants here and there. The nominal thresholds for turnip aphid or cabbage aphid in canola is when _____ % of stems have aphid clusters.

1-2
5-10
10-20 (A)
25-50

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/07/20/aphids-they-cluster-like-crazy-but-is-spraying-economical/>

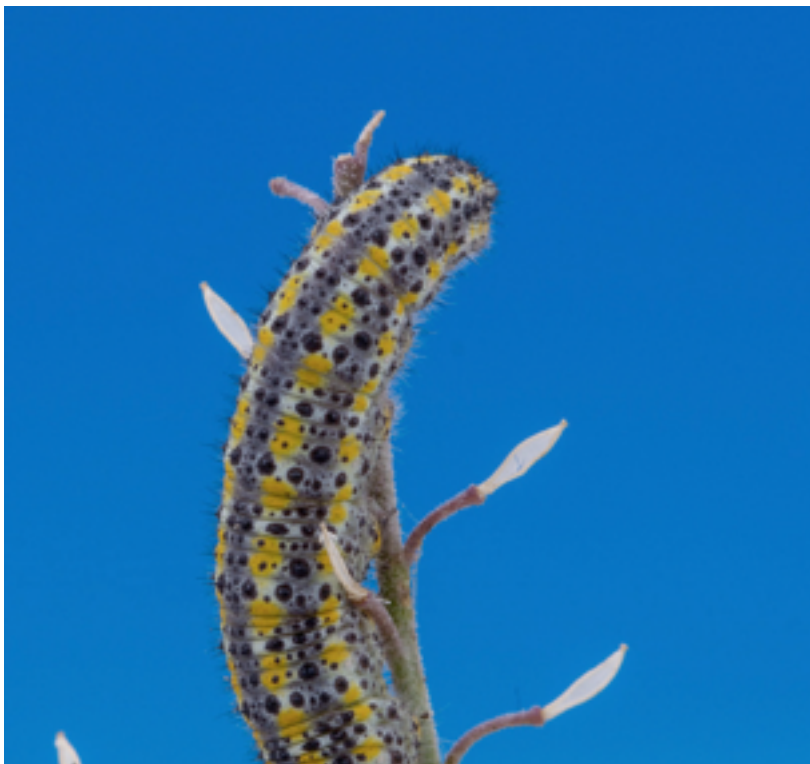
52. Three thrips species will feed on canola in Canada but only one causes pod curling. What is its latin name?

Frankliniella occidentalis (A)
Thrips tabaci
Frankliniella brassicaesae
Thrips vulgatisimus

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/07/27/curled-pods-is-usually-thrips-damage/>

53. With very low plant populations, the swath timing decision should be based entirely on what is happening on side branches. At 10 plants per square foot, about half the yield will come from main stem pods and half from branches. The ratio is 1:1. At 3 plants per square foot, what is the ratio of side-branch yield to main-stem yield?

2:1
3:1 (A)



5:1
10:1

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/08/04/swath-timing-plant-population-and-scc/>

54. What disease does this describe: "Disease symptoms in canola include leaf chlorosis, early ripening, stunting and ... shredding of the stem tissue. Once the plant is fully ripe, the stem peels to reveal tiny black microsclerotia which resemble ground pepper in appearance."

Blackleg
Grey stem
Sclerotinia stem rot
Verticillium stripe (A)

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/08/04/pre-harvest-disease-scouting-7-diseases/>

55. Containment tips for areas of a field known to have clubroot include: harvest them last, clean off tires before leaving these areas, avoid tillage and possibly grass them in until spore loads are reduced to a manageable level. If grassing them in for localized management, include _____.

a buffer area (A)
"keep out" signs
bait-species of forages
fumigant applications

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/08/31/yield-damaging-clubroot-in-cr-varieties/>

56. Swath timing should always be based on the stage of plants that _____.

will contribute the most to yield (A)
will mature first
are most likely to shatter due to disease
have more seeds in side branches

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/08/10/swath-timing-and-disease/>

57. Pre-harvest products are not necessary for straight combining canola, but they can help. Each product has different recommended application timing. Which product is associated with this timing: "Apply at 80-90% seed colour change"?

Glyphosate
Heat
Reglone (A)

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/08/31/pre-harvest-herbicide-timing-for-straight-combining/>

58. The clubroot quiz asks: Tillage is the fastest way to spread clubroot within a field. If distributed evenly, just one gram of heavily infested soil (the volume of a Smartie) contains enough spores to seriously infest how much canola?

10 square feet
one acre (A)
one quarter section
a whole farm's worth

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/09/08/canola-watch-quiz-clubroot/>

59. Canola seeds are much less likely than cereal seeds to sprout while in standing crop or windrows. It won't germinate unless seed moisture drops down to around ____% moisture, then gets wet again.

5
8
10 (A)
12

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/09/08/rain-delays-harvest-what-to-do/>

60. Under cool, wet weather, moisture loss in the seed will be less than one percentage point per day, and seed may even gain moisture with rain. On an average early fall day, moisture loss may be ____ percentage points per day.

1-2 (A)
2-3
3-4
4-5

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/09/08/rain-delays-harvest-what-to-do/>

61. In an article on conditioning canola, PAMI provides four quick reminders on the relationship between air temperature, grain temperature and drying. Fill in the blank for this one: Warm air and cool grain = _____.

drying
wetting (A)
quick drying
some wetting

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/09/08/conditioning-tips-for-stored-canola-2/>

62. That same article notes that airflow rate is key for aeration and natural air drying of canola. An airflow rate of 0.1 to 0.2 cfm/bu can be enough for temperature conditioning, but to efficiently remove moisture from the seed you need _____ cfm/bu.

- 0.25 to 0.5
- 0.5 to 1
- 0.75 to 1.5 (A)
- 1.5 to 3

63. With a killing frost, immature seeds (moisture content higher than ____%) will be damaged. Seeds with less than ____% moisture will normally escape damage.

- 15
- 20 (A)
- 25
- 30

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2014/08/27/swathing-after-a-frost/>

64. In late September, Canola Watch heard a report of tough canola starting to heat after ____ days in the bin.

- 2 (A)
- 4
- 7
- 14

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/09/28/tough-canola-can-heat-quickly/>

65. At a soil compaction workshop, attendees learned that the first pass over a field causes ____% of the compaction.

- 20
- 40
- 60
- 80 (A)

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/09/28/tips-to-prevent-and-manage-soil-compaction/>

66. Several freeze-thaw events are needed to break apart the soil properly, which means our winters — during which soil tends to freeze once and thaw once per year — have little effect on subsurface compaction. What is this freeze-thaw effect called?

- argilliturbation
- cryoturbation (A)
- gelifluction
- graviturbation

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/09/28/tips-to-prevent-and-manage-soil-compaction/>

67. The key strategy of fall fertilization is to store nitrogen over the winter in the ammonium form. Without strategies to achieve this, losses from a fall application can be _____ % in moist and warm conditions.

- 10-20
- 30-40 (A)
- 50-60
- 70-80

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/10/13/how-to-reduce-fall-n-fertilizer-losses-2/>

68. For fall soil test results as close as possible to the situation next spring, the ideal time to take samples is when soil temperatures drop below 10°C and as close to freeze-up as possible. Why?

- At those temperatures, nitrogen molecules are in a fixed state
- Cold soils are also drier soils, making samples more accurate
- Microbial mineralization processes in the soil have slowed (A)
- Other fall work is done and farmers have more time

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/10/13/fall-soil-sampling-and-snow/>

69. A late-season alert about canola heating in bins includes the grading tolerance for heated seed. No.1 canola can have no more than ____% heated seed?

- 0.1 (A)
- 0.5
- 1.0
- 2.0

<http://www.canolawatch.org/2016/11/30/alert-canola-is-heating/>

70. This is a clump of rotten heated canola that went into storage at 12% moisture. This specific image is the end result from a U of M study into what?

Aeration systems



Drying systems
Bag storage (A)
Static pressure