

Are You Export Ready?

With more than 80 percent of Canada's canola crop exported around the world, it is critical that our canola meets the requirements of our export customers.

Importing countries will not accept canola shipments containing de-registered varieties, pesticide residues or blackleg residues depending on the country's regulations. If shipments are found containing any of these, they can be turned away, causing millions of dollars in losses and placing future business at risk. Importers test frequently using extremely low detection limits, so follow all of the recommendations highlighted in this fact sheet for all canola produced to ensure you continue to protect yourself and our industry from potential losses, while maintaining Canada's reputation as a high quality canola supplier.

DO NOT GROW THESE VARIETIES

DELIVERY OF GRAINS AND OILSEEDS DECLARATION OF ELIGIBILITY – When you sign the mandatory Declaration of Eligibility affidavit at the elevator you are making a legal assertion that your canola is registered. If it isn't, you can be held liable for the costs associated with contamination of a bin or shipment – up to \$400,000.

<p>ROUNDUP READY POLISH (<i>B. rapa</i>) Hysyn 101RR</p>	<p>This is a Roundup Ready herbicide tolerant Polish (<i>B. rapa</i>) 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 de-registered in 2003.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION TO GROWERS Do not seed Hysyn 101RR or any seed produced from this variety. Do not deliver any seed produced from this variety to any elevator or crushing facility in Canada. For treated seed: contact provincial authorities or municipal landfill for disposal.</p>
<p>BROMOXNYL TOLERANT 295BX, Armor BX, Cartier BX, Zodiac BX, Renegade BX</p>	<p>These are bromoxnyl (Navigator/Compass) herbicide tolerant Argentine (<i>B. napus</i>) varieties that were sold by Aventis on a limited basis in 2000 and 2001. The varieties were not sold after 2001 and were de-registered in 2004.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION TO GROWERS Do not seed 295BX, Armor BX, 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.</p>
<p>LIBERTY LINK (<i>B. napus</i>) 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</p>	<p>These are Liberty Link herbicide tolerant Argentine (<i>B. napus</i>) varieties and hybrids that are no longer commercially sold in Canada.</p> <p>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.</p>

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.

This important message brought to you by:



DO NOT USE THE FOLLOWING PESTICIDES FOR CANOLA PRODUCTION

FUNGICIDE Ronilan	<p>Canola tolerances for vinclozolin (the active ingredient in Ronilan) are no longer in place for the United States. This means that any canola treated with Ronilan is no longer acceptable for shipment to the United States.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION TO GROWERS Do not use Ronilan on canola.</p>
INSECTICIDE Seed Treatments Containing Lindane	<p>Lindane is an insecticide that was used in various seed treatments 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
INSECTICIDE Malathion	<p>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. Malathion CANNOT be used to treat bins where canola will be stored or to treat canola as it goes into storage, as this can result in residues in the canola. Malathion may be applied in-crop according to label directions for in-season insect control.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION TO GROWERS Do not use malathion on canola before storing or in the empty bins where canola will be stored. Do not store canola in previously treated bins within six months of treatment. If bin treatment is necessary, apply approved products (like diatomaceous earth) to bin surfaces prior to storing canola.</p>
HERBICIDE Amitrol	<p>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.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION TO GROWERS Do not use Amitrol prior to growing canola that could be sold into export markets.</p>
HERBICIDE Venture L	<p>Fluazifop-p-butyl is the active ingredient of the grass herbicide with the brand name Venture L used for weed control in canola. The United States has no tolerance levels established for fluazifop residues in canola seeds.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION TO GROWERS Do not use Venture L (fluazifop-p-butyl) in canola.</p>

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

PESTICIDES Herbicides, Insecticides, Fungicides	<p>All pesticides – herbicides, insecticides, fungicides – must be registered by the Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) before using the product in Canada. Only apply pesticides registered for use 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. The pre-harvest interval is the number of days that must pass between the last application of a pesticide and cutting of the crop. Cutting is either swathing or straight combining.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
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ALWAYS FOLLOW THE CANOLA STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

Storage	<p>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 grain storage bins with malathion before storing canola. Clean bins thoroughly prior to storing canola and use only properly applied and approved bin treatments (like diatomaceous earth). Keep canola cool and dry throughout the bin to avoid spoilage which can lead to insect issues.</p>
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ALWAYS GROW BLACKLEG RESISTANT VARIETIES AND USE PRACTICES THAT REDUCE BLACKLEG INFECTION

Blackleg Resistance	<p>All canola varieties are rated for resistance to blackleg. These ratings are: R (resistant), MR (moderately resistant), MS (moderately susceptible) and S (susceptible).</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION TO GROWERS Plant only R- or MR-rated canola varieties.</p>
Blackleg Management Practices	<p>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.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION TO GROWERS Crop Rotation: A minimum of two to three years between canola crops is recommended to ensure that all canola residue has decomposed. Blackleg infection is initiated by spores being released from infected 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 flaxweed) 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, the blackleg pathogen may be evolving to overcome that resistance. Rotate to a different resistant variety in the following year if this does occur. Use a fungicide if the disease is detected early in the season.</p>