



YOUR HANDY DANDY KEEP IT CLEAN!

POCKET GUIDE

5 SIMPLE TIPS TO KEEP YOUR CROPS READY FOR MARKET

**Keep it
Clean!**

**KEEP IT
CLEAN!**

CANADA



The quality and reputation of Canadian canola, cereals and pulses is amongst the best in the world and Canadian growers work hard to produce crops to the highest standard.

Our domestic processors, grain buyers and export customers trust the quality and cleanliness of these crops, but are increasingly testing shipments with highly sensitive equipment for levels of pesticide residues and traces of disease to ensure they comply with set maximum residue limits (MRLs). Additional challenges include different MRLs around the world and a country's potential refusal to accept any residues until a standard is in place.

Recognizing that maintaining open markets for all commodities is critical to Canada's agriculture sector, the Canola Council of Canada, Cereals Canada and Pulse Canada work together through ***Keep it Clean!*** to provide growers with the information they need to ensure their crops are market ready.

5 SIMPLE TIPS TO KEEP YOUR CROPS READY FOR MARKET





Everybody benefits when we have stable and open trade with the markets that value our products most.

When you follow the ***Keep it Clean!*** 5 Simple Tips in this Pocket Guide and consider market access at all points in the growing season, you help Canadian agriculture continue to meet the standards of our export customers.

You play an important role in keeping markets open for Canadian canola, cereals and pulses – let's all do our part to maintain Canada's reputation as a quality supplier.

Keep it Clean! Canada.

The logo features the text "Keep it Clean!" in a bold, sans-serif font. The words "Keep it" are stacked above "Clean!". The text is set against a white background that is framed by a rough, grey, textured border, resembling a torn piece of paper or a weathered surface.

**Keep it
Clean!**



USE ACCEPTABLE PESTICIDES ONLY

Only apply pesticides that are both registered for use on your crop in Canada and won't create trade concerns. Talk to your grain buyer to ensure the products you are using are acceptable to both domestic and export customers.

CANOLA, CEREALS & PULSES:

Be informed – a treated crop could create marketing concerns. Visit keepingitclean.ca for advisories and the latest updates on products of concern and MRLs.

Glyphosate (e.g. Roundup) is under increased consumer scrutiny. Please see the following page for important information on glyphosate use.

Visit [keepingitclean.ca](https://www.keepingitclean.ca)
for the latest updates
on products and MRLs.



GLYPHOSATE:

Canola: Glyphosate is registered for pre-harvest perennial weed control in canola. Glyphosate is to be applied when the majority of seeds are yellow to brown in colour and seed moisture is less than 30%.

Wheat: Only use pre-harvest when the greenest part of the crop is less than 30% moisture.

Oats: May not be accepted by grain buyers if treated pre-harvest.

Malt

Barley: Will not be accepted by grain buyers if treated pre-harvest.

Pulses: Pre-harvest glyphosate must only be applied to pulses when seed moisture content is below 30% in the least mature plants in the field.



ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW THE LABEL

Always follow the label for rate, timing and pre-harvest interval (PHI). The PHI (or spray to swath interval) is the number of days that must pass between the last application of a pesticide and swathing or straight combining. Applying pesticides or desiccants without following label directions may result in unacceptable residues.



Spraying



< PHI Time >



Spraying



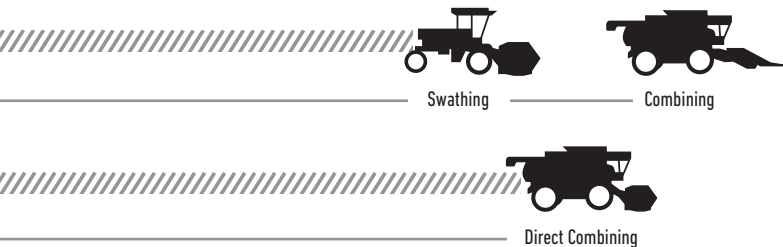
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Visit **keepingitclean.ca**
for more information on
pre-harvest intervals.



For example, applying glyphosate too early or too late could result in unacceptable residue levels and create market risk for all agriculture commodities. Always read and follow the label to protect your investment and keep markets open for all.

Canola and pulse growers can also use the interactive Spray to Swath Interval Calculator at **spraytoswath.ca** to know when it's safe to cut your crop after pesticide applications or select products that meet a specific timeline.





TIP #3

GROW DISEASE-RESISTANT VARIETIES AND USE PRACTICES THAT REDUCE INFECTION

Crop diseases like blackleg in canola and fusarium head blight (FHB) in cereals can cause yield and quality losses, impact profitability and may create a market risk. Protect your investment by following these blackleg and FHB disease management tips:

BLACKLEG IN CANOLA:

- › Maintain a break between canola crops to allow time for crop residue to decompose. If blackleg becomes established, a minimum break of two to three years is recommended.

- › Scout canola fields regularly for blackleg symptoms and prevalence to help determine the effectiveness of your blackleg management plan.
- › Plant only canola varieties rated R (resistant) or MR (moderately resistant) to blackleg. Rotate varieties to bring a mix of blackleg resistance genes and sources to the field over time.
- › Consider applying a fungicide from the cotyledon to 4-leaf stage if in a higher risk situation for the disease.
- › Control volunteer canola and other Brassica weeds (stinkweed, shepherd's purse, wild mustard, flixweed) to prevent blackleg build up during non-canola years.

FUSARIUM HEAD BLIGHT IN CEREALS:

- › Grow fusarium-resistant varieties.
- › Apply a fungicide when there is an elevated risk of FHB.
- › Plan crop rotations to manage fusarium.
- › Plant clean seed and assess the benefits of a seed treatment in high risk areas to improve the crop stand.
- › Use a combination of best management practices to control fusarium.





TIP #4

STORE YOUR CROP PROPERLY

Proper storage helps to maintain crop quality and keeps the bulk free of harmful cross contaminants.

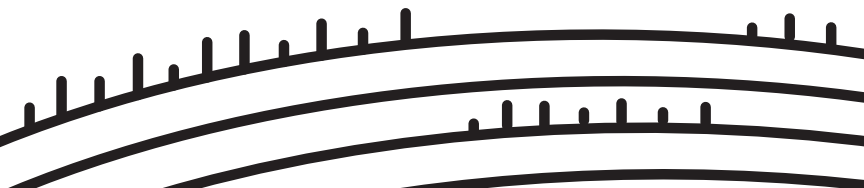
- › Make sure your storage bins are free of treated seed and animal protein like blood meal and bone meal.
- › Clean bins thoroughly prior to storing your crop.
- › Only use approved bin treatments (e.g. diatomaceous earth on cereals).



Visit **keepingitclean.ca**
for more information on
how your storage
decisions can affect
market access for all.



- › Never use malathion to prepare canola for storage or to treat bins used to store canola. Its residue can linger for months, so do not store canola in a bin treated with malathion in the current growing season.
- › Condition crops to moisture and temperature levels safe for long-term storage.
- › Keep bins cool, dry, well-ventilated and check their condition regularly.





TIP #5

DELIVER WHAT YOU DECLARE

When you sign the mandatory *Declaration of Eligibility affidavit* at the elevator, you are making a legal assertion that your crop is the variety and/or class you have designated. It also states whether your grain may contain residues of any crop input product specified in the Declaration.

The Declaration is a legally binding document and any incorrect information, intentional or unintentional, can be traced back to the farm and individuals can be held liable for the costs associated with contamination of a bin or shipment.

Links to CFIA's database of registered varieties and cancellations can be found at **keepingitclean.ca**.



CANOLA:

Do not seed these de-registered varieties or any seed produced from them, and don't deliver them to a Canadian elevator or crushing plant. For treated seed, contact provincial authorities or municipal landfill for disposal. De-registered varieties include:

- › **Roundup Ready Polish (*B. rapa*):** Hysyn 101RR
- › **Bromoxynil tolerant:** 295BX, Armor BX, Cartier BX, Zodiac BX, Renegade BX
- › **Liberty Link (*B. napus*):** Exceed, 2631 LL, Swallow, SW Legion LL, SW Flare LL, LBD 2393 LL, Innovator, Independence, HCN 14, Phoenix, 3850, 2153, 3640, 3880, 2163, 2273
- › **Clearfield tolerant:** 46A76

KEEP IT CLEAN!

Visit keepingitclean.ca
for the latest updates on
market access and MRLs.



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Cereals Canada

PH: (204) 942-2166

Pulse Canada



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