

CANOLA VARIETY SELECTION GUIDE



Manitoba
Canola
Growers

2025

www.canolagrowers.com



Program Overview

About this Publication

This publication was developed to aid Manitoba canola farmers in their canola variety purchasing decisions. Led by Manitoba Canola Growers Association (MCGA), this booklet incorporates messaging from various industry partners, including the Manitoba Agriculture Oilseeds Specialist. Variety evaluation data is included from the Manitoba Canola Variety Evaluation Trials (CVET) Program that launched in the 2024 season as part of MCGA's Applied Research Program with the purpose of providing farmers with independent third-party testing data for commercial canola hybrids. Additional supporting data provided includes select North Dakota State University Canola Variety Trials, disease and pod shatter information to support decisions, and links to resources from participating seed companies.

About MCGA Research Program

MCGA Research Program focuses on funding and investing in projects and programs that match farm priorities to improve the sustainability of Manitoba Canola Farms through:

Profits – working towards improved and stable profits from Manitoba canola acres

People – providing safe and manageable farm production options

Planet – increasing the longevity of Manitoba farmland by improving soil quality and cropland biodiversity, while reducing negative environmental impacts of canola production

MCGA Research Priorities

1. Increase canola yield potential and stability in Manitoba conditions through genetic and agronomic solutions.
2. Protect canola yields from current and emerging pests.
3. Improve canola nutrient use efficiency through 4R management practices.
4. Reduce or improve the environmental impact of canola production.
5. Reduce harvest and storage loss through genetics, management, and equipment optimization.
6. Ensure supply of high-quality canola to meet current and future end-use demands.



Things to Consider When Choosing a Canola Variety

The massive amount of canola varieties being marketed to farmers each season, paired with a number of traits, some with industry standards and some without, makes choosing the right canola variety for your fields harder than ever. Take the following steps to help you think through the the decisions process:

**1**

List your “must have” traits

Think about what traits are essential for your farm and management practices. This could be anything from herbicide tolerance system, pod shatter, days to maturity or disease resistance.

2

Which cultivars produced your most profitable canola fields in 2025?

Examine the varieties you grew. Can you account for higher profitability, considering yield, quality, seed prices and in-season inputs, to any specific features of the seed or seed treatment?

3

Look beyond the current year and farm gate.

Use resources such as Yield Manitoba, independent variety trials, seed company field scale data and conversations with neighbours and local seed retailers to examine year-over-year performance in your area.

4

Critically examine your “must have” list.

Try to envision a better way to grow canola. Honestly evaluate your system, considering all of the options available to farmers. If you are curious about or might like to explore a new approach, try changing your “must have” list for a few fields.

5

Note the top yield robbers in your fields.

If certain pests are consistently reducing canola yields in your fields such as blackleg, clubroot or flea beetles you may need to look at varieties with new sources of resistance or different seed treatment options.

6

Develop a shortlist

Create a list of varieties that include your “must haves” and choose at least two to grow next year based on yield potential, stability and profitability potential for your farm.

Adapted from Canola Watch Article, Choosing the right cultivar for each field: <https://www.canolacouncil.org/canola-watch/fundamentals/choose-the-right-cultivar-for-each-field/>



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2025 Growing Season Recap

Seeding and Plant Establishment

Canola seeding started the week of May 6th and progressed rapidly, with over 90% planted by the end of May. Warm, dry, and windy conditions caused uneven germination and stand in areas with limited moisture. Strong winds caused some crop injury and delayed herbicide applications. Continued hot weather through May and June accelerated crop growth but also coincided with low moisture, especially in the Interlake, which prompted some reseeded for canola. GDD accumulations were between 105% and 120% of normal for most regions.

Insect Pressure

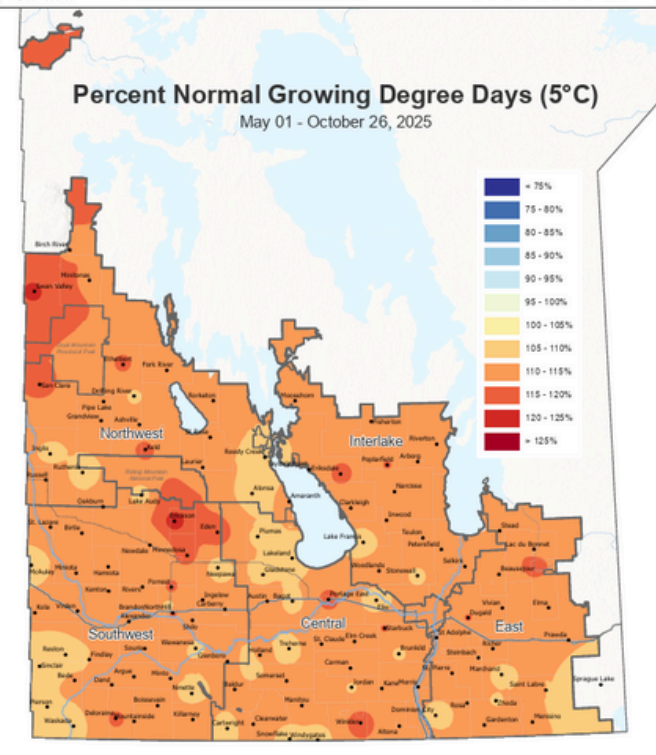
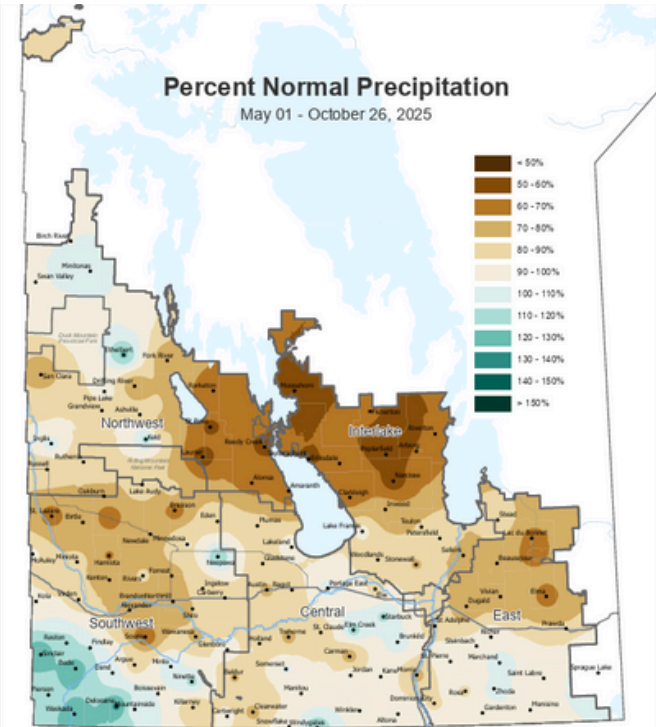
Early-season flea beetle damage was observed, resulting in some canola insecticide applications and reseeded, lower relative to past years. Hot spring conditions quickly advanced canola past vulnerable stages. Cabbage seed pod weevil pressure reached record highs in Manitoba, growing from a minor pest to one of economic importance in certain fields. Some insecticide applications occurred for diamondback moth.

Disease Pressure

Incidence and severity of blackleg and sclerotinia stem rot were reduced to minor concerns this season, in part due to low rainfall. Visual ratings identified verticillium stripe in 73% of canola fields. The provincial mean incidence (% plants infected per field) of verticillium stripe was 30%, whereas the incidences of sclerotinia and blackleg basal symptoms were 5% and 6%, respectively^a.

Flowering and Harvest Conditions

Earliest-seeded canola began flowering in the last week of June. Wildfire smoke across Manitoba reduced solar radiation and daytime temperatures, potentially mitigating effects of drier conditions in Central and Eastern regions. Throughout June, rains were interspersed across all regions, providing moisture to only some fields in any area. In July and August, significant rainfall was received in the Northwest, Southwest, and Central regions, accompanied by cooler temperatures. Stagey crops, with simultaneous bolting and bloom, were observed following rains. Many areas across all regions received the majority of the season's precipitation in late fall - heavy rains or hail caused economic seed drop, especially in the Central and Southwest. The wide range in weather conditions and seeding dates saw canola harvest begin in the last week of August and extend to mid-October. Despite adverse conditions causing a large variance in yields, average canola yield across Manitoba was high, approximately 45 bu/ac^b.



a Kim, Y. M., & Wilson, S. (2025). Manitoba Canola Disease Survey. In 2025 Oilseed Disease Situation Report, Western Committee on Plant Diseases, Western Forum on Pest Management. Retrieved from westernforum.org.
 b Manitoba Agriculture. (2025). Manitoba Crop Report. Government of Manitoba. Retrieved from https://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/crops/seasonal-reports/crop-report/index.html



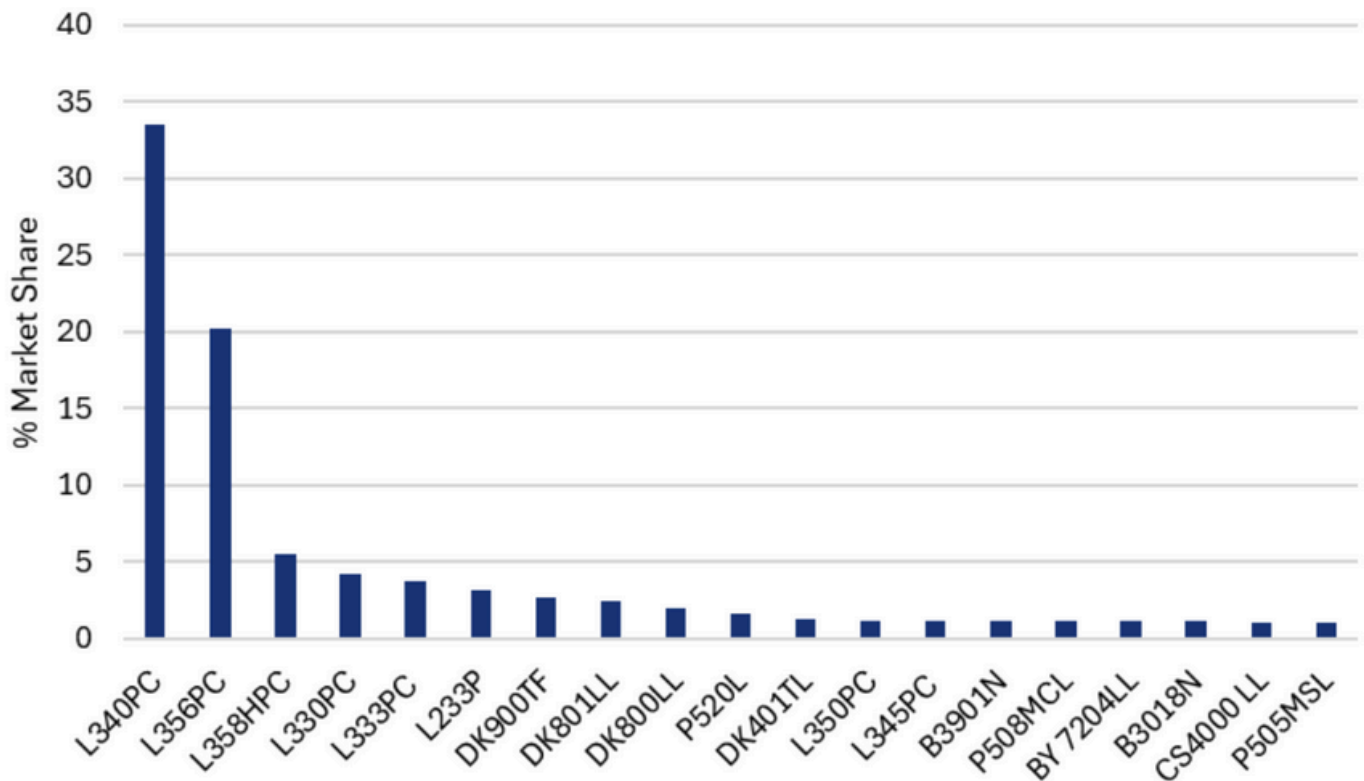
Canola Production in Manitoba (2015-2025)

Year	Acres Seeded	Acres Seeded	Acres Harvested	Acres Harvested	Average Yield	MB Production
	(acres)	('000 acres)	(acres)	('000 acres)	(bu/ac)	(metric tonnes)
2015	3,215,000	3,215	3,190,000	3,190	39.5	2,857,600
2016	3,199,644	3,200	3,100,000	3,100	37.1	2,608,200
2017	3,160,000	3,160	3,155,000	3,155	44	3,147,900
2018	3,416,000	3,416	3,379,100	3,379	43.3	3,318,400
2019	3,307,800	3,308	3,208,600	3,209	42	3,056,300
2020	3,414,100	3,414	3,396,700	3,397	41.4	3,190,700
2021	3,424,226	3,424	3,389,984	3,390	36.4	2,800,089
2022	3,280,800	3,281	3,219,500	3,220	43.3	3,162,428
2023	3,128,200	3,128	3,116,200	3,116	44.6	3,152,107
2024	3,336,200	3,336	3,308,200	3,308	40.2	3,016,138
2025	3,028,300	3,028	2,989,800	2,990	43.5	2,949,557

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 3210035901 Estimated areas, yield, production, average farm price, and total farm value of principal field crops, in metric and imperial units
<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3210035901>

2025 Manitoba Variety Market Share (MASC)

BASED ON 3,023,905 ACRES REPORTED







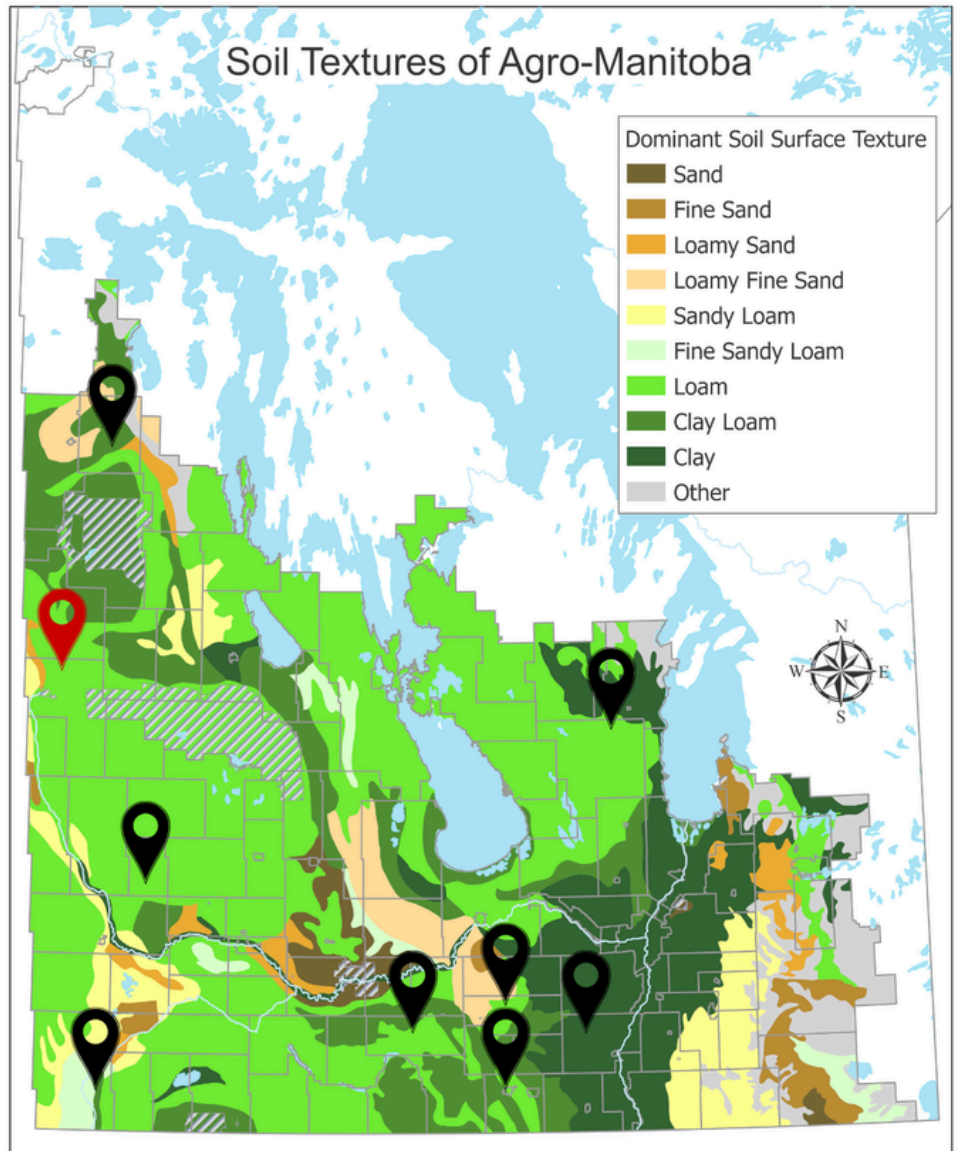
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2025 Manitoba Canola Variety Evaluation Trials (CVET)

Manitoba CVET launched in the 2024 season led by the Manitoba Canola Growers Association. All seed companies were approached to enter varieties into the program for the 2025 season which initiated trials at 9 different testing locations across Manitoba. Separate trials were conducted for each herbicide tolerant system (Liberty Link and Roundup Ready/TruFlex) and all varieties were desiccated and straight cut. Unfortunately, one location was canceled during the season - the Roblin site suffered an untimely flush of green foxtail at the beginning of canola flowering. Therefore, data is presented from 8 locations for the 2025 season. The check variety for each respective trial was chosen based on the highest market share of entered varieties from the 2025 MASC Seeded Acreage Report.

2025 CVET Trial Locations

-  2025 Canola Variety Trial Sites
-  2025 Cancelled Sites



Manitoba Agriculture
Source: MLI
Date: May 30, 2025



1:2,300,000
Kilometres
0 20 40 80



Understanding the Results

The check variety for each respective trial was chosen based on the highest market share of entered varieties based on the 2025 MASC Variety Market Share Report.

Least Significant Difference (LSD): The quantity by which varieties must differ to conclude with 95% confidence that differences in data exist. If the difference between the yields of two varieties exceeds the LSD value, it means that with 95% probability, the higher-yielding variety has a significant yield advantage. If the yield differences are smaller than the LSD value variety yields are considered similar.

Coefficient of Variation (CV): A measure of random variability in the trial. A CV of less than 15% generally indicates an acceptable, uniform trial and conclusive data.

Lodging: Rated on a 1 to 5 scale, where 5 is a completely lodged plant at harvest.

Blackleg Group: Varieties in the tables have a resistant (R) rating for blackleg (<30% infection of Westar check) based on WCC/RRC rating. Some seed distributors have chosen to provide a blackleg resistance grouping based on major-gene (qualitative) resistance within a variety in addition to the traditional rating. Labels identifying major resistance genes present will use the letters: A, B, C, D, E1, E2, F, G, H, and X. (See page 23 for more details)

Clubroot Resistance: Clubroot resistance is generally termed 1st or 2nd Generation based on genetic source. First-generation clubroot resistance confers resistance to clubroot pathotypes 2F, 3H, 5I, 6M, and 8N, on the Canadian Clubroot Differential Set (Strelkov et al., 2018). Second-generation sources contain resistance to a varying set of pathotypes outside the original five first-generation pathotypes but may also have resistance to the original five. (See page 20 for more details)

Pod-Shatter Rating Scale: The pod shatter rating scale was developed by a sub-committee of the WCC/RRC in 2021. Numeric pod shatter ratings are provided by their respective companies or may not yet be identified on the new rating system.

1 = poor, 9 = excellent pod shatter resistance. (See page 25 for more details)

CVET Variety Descriptions

Note: Separate trials were conducted for each herbicide system (Liberty Link and Roundup/TruFlex)

Liberty Link

		Manitoba CVET Data ¹				WCC/RRC Data ²		
		Yield	Yield	Maturity	Lodging	Blackleg Resistance ³	Clubroot Resistance ³	Pod Shatter Rating ⁴
Company	Variety	(% of check)	(bu/ac)	(Days)	(1-5)	(Group) ^{3a}	(Generation) ^{3b}	(1-9)
BrettYoung	BY 7204LL	95%	59.0	97.1	1.2	R (E2)	R (1+2)	Y (7.5)
BrettYoung	BY 7206LL	99%	61.1	99.6	1.5	R (A, E2, G)	R (1+2)	Y (7.3)
WinField United Canada	CROPLAN CP24L3C	96%	59.4	97.3	1.4	R	R (1+2)	Y (7.0)
WinField United Canada	CROPLAN CP25L3C	97%	60.1	98.2	1.5	R	R (1+2)	Y (7.2)
CANTERRA SEEDS	CS4100 LL	95%	58.7	97.8	1.5	R (E2, G)	R (1+2)	Y (7.0)
BASF InVigor	InVigor L330PC	101%	63.0	96.1	1.4	R	R (1)	Y
BASF InVigor	InVigor L333PC	100%	62.0	98.0	1.4	R	R (1)	Y
BASF InVigor	InVigor L340PC	100%	62.0	96.2	1.4	R	R (1)	Y
BASF InVigor	InVigor L350PC	103%	64.1	99.9	1.5	R	R (1)	Y
BASF InVigor	InVigor L356PC	100%	62.0	97.2	1.5	R	R (1)	Y
Maizex Seeds	MC 5126LL	88%	54.5	96.5	1.5	R	R (1+ 3A, 3D, 5X, 8E)	Y (6.0)
LSD			2.2	0.7	0.3			

Roundup / TruFlex

		Manitoba CVET Data ¹				WCC/RRC Data ²		
		Yield	Yield	Maturity	Lodging	Blackleg Resistance ³	Clubroot Resistance ³	Pod Shatter Rating ⁴
Company	Variety	(% of check)	(bu/ac)	(Days)	(1-5)	(Group) ^{3a}	(Generation) ^{3b}	(1-9)
WinField United Canada	CROPLAN CP25T2C	94%	57.8	97.2	1.6	R (E1, G)	R (1+2)	Y (7.3)
CANTERRA SEEDS	CS3200 TF	91%	55.9	98.6	1.5	R (C)	R (1+2)	Y (7.0)
CANTERRA SEEDS	CS3300 TF	100%	61.5	94.6	1.9	R (A, E2)	R (1)	Y (7.0)
Maizex Seeds	MC 5230TF	99%	60.7	97.2	2.1	R (Rlm7, RlmS)	R (1)	Y (7.6)
LSD			2.2	0.5	0.3			

¹ Data from independent canola hybrid testing in the Manitoba Canola Variety Evaluation Trials.

² Data from canola hybrid registration testing at Western Canadian Canola/Rapeseed Recommending Committee Trials.

³ Genetic disease resistance is indicated with an "R" resistant rating to blackleg, clubroot, based on variety descriptions submitted to CFIA. NT - not tested through WCC/RRC to date.

^{3a,b} Additional details of blackleg group and clubroot generation labels provided by respective companies.

⁴ The Canola Council of Canada rating system indicates that 1 = poor, 9 = excellent pod shatter resistance.

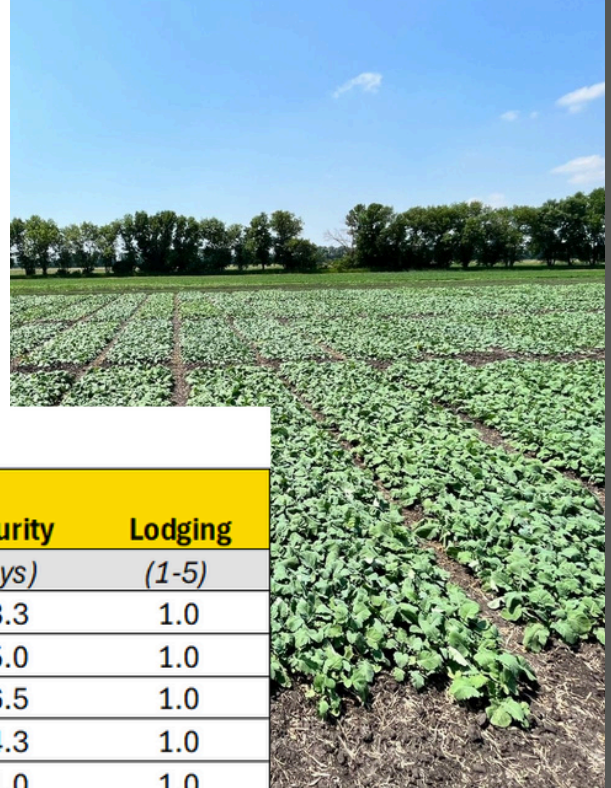


CVET Individual Site Data

Carman, MB

Research Contractor: University of Manitoba

Seeding Date: May 13, 2025
Harvested Plot Size: 40.32 m²
Previous Crop: Wheat
Soil Texture: Sandy Lacustrine EEK
Harvest Date: August 29, 2025
Season Precipitation: 169 mm
Disease Pressure: Medium Blackleg, High Verticillium



Liberty Link

Variety	Yield (bu/ac)	Yield (% of check)	Maturity (days)	Lodging (1-5)
BY 7204LL	38.6	82%	93.3	1.0
BY 7206LL	38.6	81%	95.0	1.0
CS4100 LL	42.4	90%	96.5	1.0
MC 5126LL	40.3	85%	94.3	1.0
L330PC	44.9	95%	91.0	1.0
L333PC	52.9	112%	97.3	1.0
L340PC (check)	47.4	100%	93.0	1.0
L350PC	45.9	97%	97.5	1.0
L356PC	51.6	109%	96.0	1.0
CROPLAN CP25L3C	37.4	79%	93.0	1.0
CROPLAN CP24L3C	40.8	86%	97.3	1.0
Site Average	43.7		94.9	1.0
LSD	3.5		1.9	0.0
CV (%)	5.6		1.4	0.0

Roundup / TruFlex

Variety	Yield (bu/ac)	Yield (% of check)	Maturity (days)	Lodging (1-5)
CS3200TF	34.1	77%	98.5	1.0
CS3300 TF (check)	44.3	100%	91.3	1.0
MC 5230TF	42.5	96%	93.3	1.0
CROPLAN CP25T2C	41.8	94%	96.8	1.0
Site Average	40.7		94.9	1.0
LSD	4.7		1.7	0.0
CV (%)	7.2		1.1	0.0





CVET Individual Site Data

Hamiota, MB

Research Contractor: AgQuest

Seeding Date: May 26, 2025

Harvested Plot Size: 30.7 m²

Previous Crop: Wheat

Soil Texture: Clay Loam

Harvest Date: September 22, 2025

Season Precipitation: 227.7 mm

Disease Pressure: Low Blackleg, High Verticillium

Liberty Link

Variety	Yield (bu/ac)	Yield (% of check)	Maturity (days)	Lodging (1-5)
BY 7204LL	74.6	97%	109.0	1.0
BY 7206LL	75.8	98%	108.0	1.3
CS4100 LL	74.3	96%	108.5	1.0
MC 5126LL	76.0	99%	107.3	1.3
L330PC	76.8	100%	101.5	1.0
L333PC	79.5	103%	105.0	1.3
L340PC (check)	77.1	100%	103.5	1.0
L350PC	81.4	106%	108.0	1.3
L356PC	78.8	102%	103.3	1.3
CROPLAN CP25L3C	74.6	97%	106.3	1.0
CROPLAN CP24L3C	75.4	98%	107.8	1.0
Site Average	76.8		106.2	1.1
LSD	4.8		0.6	0.5
CV (%)	4.3		0.4	30.7

Roundup / TruFlex

Variety	Yield (bu/ac)	Yield (% of check)	Maturity (days)	Lodging (1-5)
CS3200 TF	76.7	92%	107.0	1.0
CS3300 TF (check)	83.0	100%	101.0	1.0
MC 5230TF	81.2	98%	102.5	1.3
CROPLAN CP25T2C	85.1	102%	105.3	1.0
Site Average	81.5		103.9	1.1
LSD	2.8		0.6	0.4
CV (%)	2.2		0.3	23.5



CVET Individual Site Data

Holland, MB

Research Contractor: AgQuest

Seeding Date: May 27, 2025
 Harvested Plot Size: 33.6 m²
 Previous Crop: Barley
 Soil Texture: Loam
 Harvest Date: Sept 17, 2025
 Season Precipitation: 263 mm
 Disease Pressure: Low Blackleg, High Verticillium



Liberty Link

Variety	Yield (bu/ac)	Yield (% of check)	Maturity (days)	Lodging (1-5)
BY 7204LL	53.7	94%	107.8	1.0
BY 7206LL	55.6	98%	108.8	1.3
CS4100 LL	55.2	97%	106.5	1.3
MC 5126LL	49.7	87%	106.8	1.0
L330PC	54.2	95%	106.3	1.5
L333PC	60.6	107%	106.0	1.3
L340PC (check)	56.8	100%	105.8	1.3
L350PC	60.1	106%	107.3	1.0
L356PC	55.6	98%	107.3	1.8
CROPLAN CP25L3C	52.7	93%	108.0	1.3
CROPLAN CP24L3C	52.1	92%	108.8	1.0
Site Average	55.1		107.2	1.2
LSD	4.4		1.9	0.6
CV (%)	5.5		1.3	36.3

Roundup / TruFlex

Variety	Yield (bu/ac)	Yield (% of check)	Maturity (days)	Lodging (1-5)
CS3200 TF	54.0	104%	107.5	1.0
CS3300 TF (check)	52.2	100%	106.0	1.3
MC 5230TF	55.2	106%	107.0	1.5
CROPLAN CP25T2C	52.2	100%	107.0	1.3
Site Average	53.4		106.9	1.3
LSD	4.1		1.3	0.8
CV (%)	4.8		0.8	37.7





CVET Individual Site Data

Melita, MB

Research Contractor: Westman Agriculture Diversification Organization (WADO)

Seeding Date: May 26, 2025

Harvested Plot Size: 47.52 m²

Previous Crop: Barley

Soil Texture: Mentieth Loamy Fine Sand

Harvest Date: Sept 23, 2025

Season Precipitation: 277mm

Disease Pressure: Low Blackleg, High Verticillium

Liberty Link

Variety	Yield (bu/ac)	Yield (% of check)	Maturity (days)	Lodging (1-5)
BY 7204LL	61.3	97%	99.0	3.0
BY 7206LL	61.7	98%	100.3	3.3
CS4100 LL	56.9	90%	99.8	4.3
MC 5126LL	60.5	96%	99.5	3.3
L330PC	63.9	101%	99.0	3.0
L333PC	58.4	92%	100.8	2.8
L340PC (check)	63.2	100%	98.8	3.0
L350PC	62.3	99%	99.0	3.5
L356PC	63.3	100%	98.5	3.5
CROPLAN CP25L3C	60.4	96%	98.5	3.0
CROPLAN CP24L3C	60.3	95%	99.0	2.8
Site Average	61.1		99.3	3.2
LSD	7.9		2.4	1.9
CV (%)	8.9		1.7	40.5

Roundup / TruFlex

Variety	Yield (bu/ac)	Yield (% of check)	Maturity (days)	Lodging (1-5)
CS3200 TF	67.0	108%	103.0	3.5
CS3300 TF (check)	61.7	100%	99.5	4.8
MC 5230TF	69.5	113%	100.5	4.8
CROPLAN CP25T2C	59.6	97%	100.5	4.0
Site Average	64.5		100.9	4.3
LSD	13.5		2.3	1.3
CV (%)	13.1		1.4	19.2



CVET Individual Site Data

Morden, MB

Research Contractor: DL Seeds

Seeding Date: June 1, 2025
Harvested Plot Size: 28.8 m²
Previous Crop: Barley
Soil Texture: Sandy Clay Loam
Harvest Date: Oct 4, 2025
Season Precipitation: 243.8 mm
Disease Pressure: Low Blackleg, High Verticillium



Liberty Link

Variety	Yield (bu/ac)	Yield (% of check)	Maturity (days)	Lodging (1-5)
BY 7204LL	77.1	92%	90.8	1.0
BY 7206LL	78.8	94%	93.0	1.3
CS4100 LL	75.8	91%	91.8	1.3
MC 5126LL	76.2	91%	89.8	1.5
L330PC	82.7	99%	89.0	1.0
L333PC	72.1	86%	89.8	1.3
L340PC (check)	83.5	100%	89.8	1.5
L350PC	75.5	90%	91.5	1.5
L356PC	76.1	91%	89.0	1.3
CROPLAN CP25L3C	74.8	90%	89.3	1.0
CROPLAN CP24L3C	74.2	89%	90.5	1.5
Site Average	77.0		90.4	1.3
LSD	5.5		1.0	0.6
CV (%)	4.9		0.8	30.9

Roundup / TruFlex

Variety	Yield (bu/ac)	Yield (% of check)	Maturity (days)	Lodging (1-5)
CS3200 TF	63.1	79%	92.5	1.0
CS3300 TF (check)	79.5	100%	88.5	1.3
MC 5230TF	76.5	96%	89.3	1.8
CROPLAN CP25T2C	67.9	85%	91.8	1.8
Site Average	71.8		90.5	1.4
LSD	2.6		1.2	0.6
CV (%)	2.3		0.8	23.9



CVET Individual Site Data

Morris, MB

Research Contractor: Taproot Research Ltd

Seeding Date: May 25, 2025

Harvested Plot Size: 42.67 m²

Previous Crop: Soybeans

Soil Texture: Clay

Harvest Date: Sept 17, 2025

Season Precipitation: 282.9 mm

Disease Pressure: Low Blackleg, Low Verticillium

Liberty Link

Variety	Yield (bu/ac)	Yield (% of check)	Maturity (days)	Lodging (1-5)
BY 7204LL	59.0	93%	88.0	1.0
BY 7206LL	54.5	86%	93.3	1.5
CS4100 LL	56.8	90%	88.5	1.0
MC 5126LL	51.4	81%	89.8	1.5
L330PC	61.8	98%	88.5	1.5
L333PC	62.9	99%	89.8	1.3
L340PC (check)	63.3	100%	88.5	1.5
L350PC	60.0	95%	91.5	1.5
L356PC	60.1	95%	87.8	1.3
CROPLAN CP25L3C	56.1	89%	89.8	1.8
CROPLAN CP24L3C	56.2	89%	89.0	1.5
Site Average	58.4		89.5	1.4
LSD	5.2		2.8	0.8
CV (%)	6.2		2.2	41.3

Roundup / TruFlex

Variety	Yield (bu/ac)	Yield (% of check)	Maturity (days)	Lodging (1-5)
CS3200 TF	48.2	77%	92.3	1.3
CS3300 TF (check)	63.0	100%	88.0	1.8
MC 5230TF	61.1	97%	88.0	2.8
CROPLAN CP25T2C	57.9	92%	91.3	2.0
Site Average	57.6		89.9	1.9
LSD	4.6		1.8	0.9
CV (%)	4.9		1.2	30.1

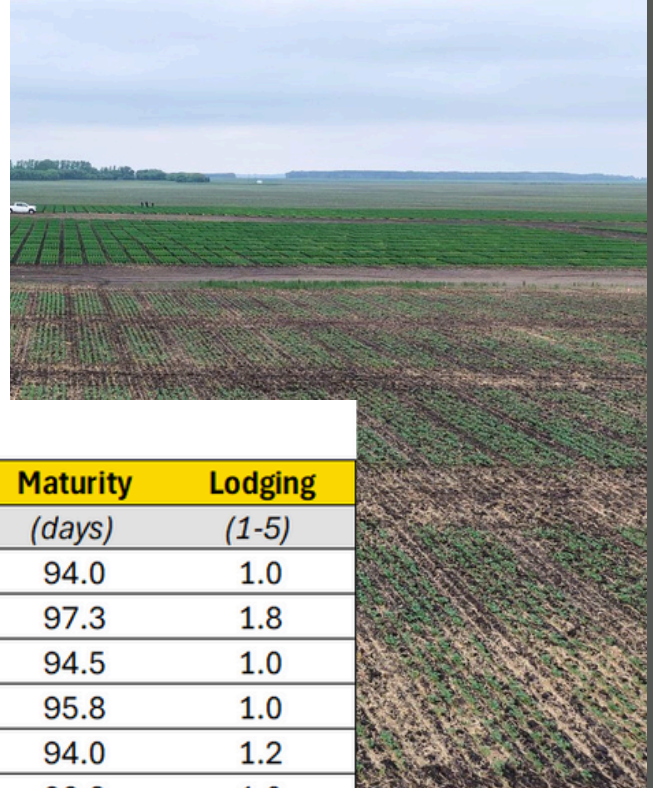


CVET Individual Site Data

Swan River, MB

Research Contractor: New Era Ag Technologies

Seeding Date: May 21, 2024
Harvested Plot Size: 44.59 m²
Previous Crop: Wheat
Soil Texture: Sandy Loam
Harvest Date: Sept 9, 2025
Season Precipitation: 324.4 mm
Disease Pressure: Low Blackleg, High Verticillium

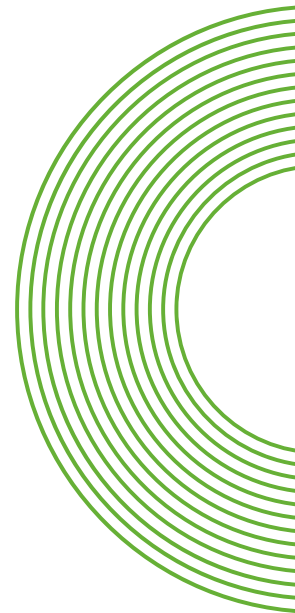


Liberty Link

Variety	Yield (bu/ac)	Yield (% of check)	Maturity (days)	Lodging (1-5)
BY 7204LL	62.1	85%	94.0	1.0
BY 7206LL	67.9	93%	97.3	1.8
CS4100 LL	64.3	88%	94.5	1.0
MC 5126LL	66.1	91%	95.8	1.0
L330PC	69.0	95%	94.0	1.2
L333PC	71.1	97%	96.3	1.0
L340PC (check)	72.9	100%	95.8	1.3
L350PC	67.1	92%	97.8	1.0
L356PC	69.7	96%	93.8	1.0
CROPLAN CP25L3C	65.9	90%	97.0	1.3
CROPLAN CP24L3C	62.7	86%	96.3	1.2
Site Average	67.2		95.7	1.1
LSD	8.7		1.4	0.8
CV (%)	9.0		1.0	46.1

Roundup / TruFlex

Variety	Yield (bu/ac)	Yield (% of check)	Maturity (days)	Lodging (1-5)
CS3200 TF	75.0	106%	97.3	1.9
CS3300 TF (check)	70.6	100%	91.5	3.0
MC 5230TF	71.2	101%	94.3	2.9
CROPLAN CP25T2C	70.2	99%	94.5	1.6
Site Average	71.7		94.4	2.3
LSD	9.1		2.1	1.8
CV (%)	7.9		1.4	49.3





CVET Individual Site Data

Arborg, MB

Research Contractor: PESAI

Seeding Date: May 23, 2025

Harvested Plot Size: 40.55 m²

Previous Crop: Soybeans

Soil Texture: Heavy Clay

Harvest Date: Sept 16, 2025

Season Precipitation: 104 mm

Disease Pressure: Low Blackleg, High Verticillium

Liberty Link

Variety	Yield (bu/ac)	Yield (% of check)	Maturity (days)	Lodging (1-5)
BY 7204LL	45.8	111%	95.5	1.0
BY 7206LL	56.2	136%	101.8	1.1
CS4100 LL	40.8	99%	97.0	1.0
MC 5126LL	32.9	80%	93.0	1.4
L330PC	43.8	106%	97.8	1.0
L333PC	44.8	109%	99.3	1.1
L340PC (check)	41.2	100%	97.8	1.0
L350PC	47.3	115%	100.8	1.1
L356PC	47.0	114%	98.8	1.1
CROPLAN CP25L3C	--	--	--	--
CROPLAN CP24L3C	--	--	--	--
Site Average	44.4		97.9	1.1
LSD	8.1		1.4	0.3
CV (%)	12.5		1.9	16.8

Roundup / TruFlex

Variety	Yield (bu/ac)	Yield (% of check)	Maturity (days)	Lodging (1-5)
CS3200 TF	29.3	77%	91.0	1.0
CS3300 TF (check)	37.9	100%	91.3	1.0
MC 5230TF	28.7	76%	90.0	1.0
CROPLAN CP25T2C	--	--	--	--
Site Average	32.0		90.8	1.0
LSD	6.9		2.4	0.0
CV (%)	12.5		1.6	0.0

NOTE: The Arborg site received only 47% of normal precipitation. Varieties with fewer than 3 reps (plots) passing visual inspection were deactivated. Plots were deactivated due to poor emergence and stagey stand.

CANOLA VARIETY TRIALS

Important Notes:

- CropPlan CP9978TF is CP21T3P in Canada
- CropPlan CP9221TF is CP22T1C in Canada
- CropPlan CP7130LL is CP21L3C in Canada
- CropPlan CP7250LL is not commercially available in Canada
- CropPlan CP7500LL is not commercially available in Canada
- CropPlan CP9551TF is not commercially available in Canada
- Dyna-Gro DG 781 TCM is PV 781 TCM in Canada
- Dyna-Gro DG 783 TCN is PV 783 TCN in Canada
- Dyna-Gro DG 661 LCM is PV 661 LCM in Canada
- DL Seeds lines (DL232635, DL232637, DL241738, DL241745, DL241841, DL242028, DL242343, DL242406) are experimental hybrids. Any hybrids that reach commercialization will be registered under updated variety names in Canada

These trials were conducted in the United States and as a result not all varieties listed are registered or available in Canada.

2025 Roundup Ready Canola Variety Trial at Minot

Company	Variety	Days to Flower DAP*	Flower Duration days	Days to Maturity DAP*	Oil %	Yield lbs/a
BASF	InVigor LR344PC	18	50	103	40.6	2410
BASF	InVigor LR354PC	17	51	104	40.6	2979
Canterra Seeds	CS3200 TF	18	50	106	42.2	2294
Canterra Seeds	CS3300 TF	19	48	105	42.8	2751
Croplan	CP9221TF	19	47	104	40.7	2035
Croplan	CP9551TF	20	47	105	41.8	2988
Croplan	CP9978TF	19	48	105	40.3	2364
DEKALB	DK904TF	19	48	106	41.9	2693
Dyna-Gro	DG 781 TCM	18	46	106	40.1	2531
Dyna-Gro	DG 783 TCN	20	48	105	42.5	2422
Trial Mean	--	19	48	105	41.3	2547
C.V.%	--	5.3	2.3	1.2	2.9	7.0
LSD 5%	--	2	2	2	2.0	304
LSD 10%	--	1	2	2	2.0	251

*DAP = Day after planting.

Planting date: May 9, 2025

Harvest date: September 8, 2025

Seeding rate: 450,000 live seeds/acre

Previous crop: wheat

Tillage system: no-till

Soil type: Williams loam

CANOLA VARIETY TRIALS

2025 Liberty Link Canola Variety Trial at Minot

Company	Variety	Days to Flower DAP*	Flower Duration days	Days to Maturity DAP*	Plant Height inches	Oil %	Yield lbs/a
BASF	InVigor L330PC	47	19	106	36	39.8	2647
BASF	InVigor L333PC	50	18	108	36	40.4	2792
BASF	InVigor L340PC	48	17	106	39	40.4	3245
BASF	InVigor L343PC	48	16	106	38	40.3	2862
BASF	InVigor L345PC	49	17	106	35	39.7	3008
BASF	InVigor L350PC	52	17	108	42	41.7	2787
BASF	InVigor LR344PC	49	17	106	40	41.0	2718
BASF	InVigor LR354PC	48	17	106	34	40.8	2805
Brett Young	BY 7202LL	47	21	107	38	41.1	2684
Brett Young	BY 7204LL	47	20	107	34	42.5	2877
Brett Young	BY 7206LL	48	19	107	35	41.8	3086
Canterra Seeds	CS4100 LL	47	21	106	36	42.9	2547
Croplan	CP7130LL	49	18	108	33	40.9	2460
Croplan	CP7250LL	51	18	108	39	40.0	2978
Croplan	CP7500LL	50	17	107	35	43.0	2371
DEKALB	DK400TL	48	19	108	32	41.4	3013
DEKALB	DK401TL	47	18	106	37	42.2	3191
DEKALB	DK800LL	47	20	108	37	42.3	3297
DEKALB	DK801LL	47	17	105	33	41.5	3129
DL Seeds	DL232635	53	15	111	38	42.7	2816
DL Seeds	DL232637	50	18	111	34	43.2	3312
DL Seeds	DL241738	46	20	107	35	42.8	3098
DL Seeds	DL241745	45	20	107	35	42.7	2796
DL Seeds	DL241841	47	20	107	38	43.3	3017
DL Seeds	DL242028	45	18	107	36	42.6	3097
DL Seeds	DL242343	49	19	107	39	41.7	2948
DL Seeds	DL242406	49	19	106	40	39.6	2957
Dyna-Gro	DG 661 LCM	49	19	107	37	42.0	2810
Pioneer	P520L	50	17	106	34	41.4	2593
Pioneer	P612L	51	17	108	39	40.4	3117
Trial Mean	--	48	18	107	36	41.5	2923
C.V.%	--	2.2	8.2	1.5	8.9	2.5	5.4
LSD 5%	--	1	2	3	5	1.7	257
LSD 10%	--	1	2	2	4	1.4	214

*DAP = Days after planting.

Planting date: May 9, 2025

Harvest date: September 8, 2025

Seeding rate: 450,000 live seeds/acre

Previous crop: wheat

Tillage system: no-till

Soil type: Williams loam

CANOLA VARIETY TRIALS

2025 Liberty Link Canola Variety Trial at Mohall

Company	Variety	Plant Height inches	Oil %	Yield lbs/a
BASF	InVigor L330PC	36	41.4	2221
BASF	InVigor L340PC	36	40.7	2150
Canterra Seeds	CS4100 LL	36	43.8	2031
Croplan	CP7130LL	33	41.0	1950
Croplan	CP7250LL	35	41.4	1958
Croplan	CP7500LL	33	43.3	2034
DEKALB	DK400TL	37	41.7	2181
DEKALB	DK401TL	33	42.3	2381
DEKALB	DK800LL	33	42.0	2056
DEKALB	DK801LL	37	41.4	2211
Dyna-Gro	DG 661 LCM	32	42.0	1938
Trial Mean	--	35	42.0	2115
C.V.%	--	8.5	2.4	5.1
LSD 5%	--	5	1.7	180
LSD 10%	--	4	1.4	149

Planting date: May 29, 2025

Previous crop: wheat

Harvest date: September 22, 2025

Tillage system: minimum

Seeding rate: 450,000 live seeds/acre

Soil type: Barnes loam

2025 Liberty Link Canola Variety Trial at Rugby

Company	Variety	Plant Height inches	Oil %	Yield lbs/a
BASF	InVigor L333PC	39	41.6	2478
BASF	InVigor L340PC	37	43.9	2994
BrettYoung	BY 7202LL	42	43.6	2167
BrettYoung	BY 7204LL	38	44.0	2719
BrettYoung	BY 7206LL	41	44.5	2744
Canterra Seeds	CS4100 LL	37	44.4	2578
Croplan	CP7130LL	38	42.8	2131
Croplan	CP7250LL	37	43.0	1655
Croplan	CP7500LL	39	44.8	1703
DEKALB	DK400TL	36	42.6	2319
DEKALB	DK401TL	36	42.3	2895
DEKALB	DK800LL	36	42.5	2338
DEKALB	DK801LL	33	42.6	2073
Dyna-Gro	DG 661 LCM	37	43.6	1790
Pioneer	P520L	36	42.9	2086
Pioneer	P612L	39	43.7	2106
Trial Mean	--	37	43.3	2295
C.V.%	--	8.6	3.2	8.6
LSD 5%	--	5	2.3	324
LSD 10%	--	4	1.9	270

Planting date: May 27, 2025

Previous crop: soybeans

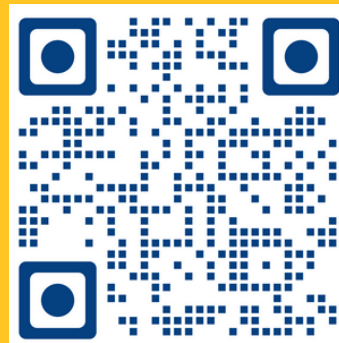
Harvest date: September 24, 2025

Tillage system: no-till

Seeding rate: 450,000 live seeds/acre

Soil type: Gardena silt loam

For all NDSU
Canola Variety Trial
locations Scan
Here:



We would like to thank
NDSU Extension
(Carrington REC,
Dickinson REC, Hettinger
REC, Langdon REC, North
Central REC) for
providing the above
data.

Clubroot

Clubroot is a serious soil-borne disease that causes swellings, or galls to form on the roots, which can cause premature death of the plant. Clubroot is spread by the movement of soil containing soil-borne resting spores mainly on farm machinery, wind and water movement.

The recommended best management practices for clubroot is an integrated approach to keep spore levels low and local in fields, which includes growing clubroot resistant varieties. Varieties available on the market have various sources of resistance and with clubroot populations becoming more diverse within Manitoba fields there is no guarantee that every cultivar will work in every field. Resistant varieties are categorized as one of the following:

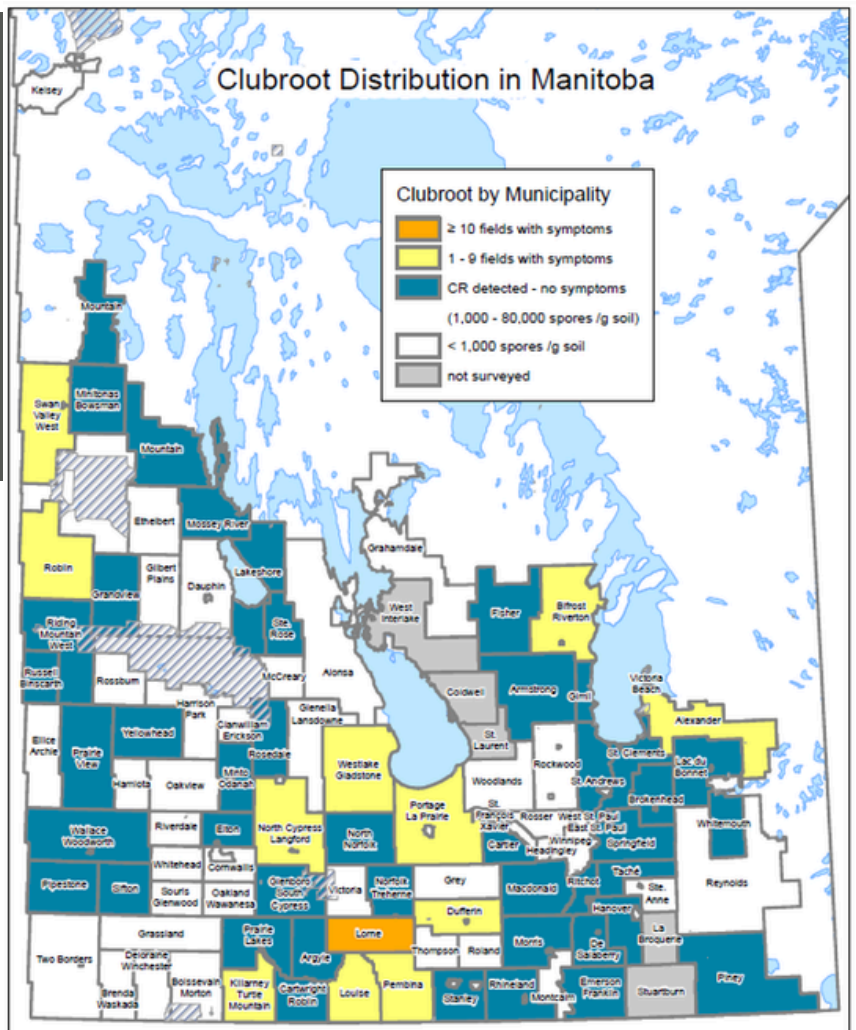
First-generation: should work well for most fields and includes clubroot resistance to the most common pathotypes 2F 3H, 5I, 6M, and 8N.

Second-generation: contains resistance to a varying set of pathotypes in addition to the original five first-generation pathotypes.

If symptoms are observed while using a clubroot resistant variety seek out a different source of resistance. Some companies choose to label their resistance sources while some do not.

There is currently no commercial testing available to determine pathotypes of clubroot present in a field.

For more information on managing clubroot visit: www.clubroot.ca



Author: Manitoba Agriculture
Source: MB Ag Analysis
Date: September 23, 2024

1:2,300,000
 0 25 50 100 Kilometres

Clubroot continues to spread annually within the province, knowing the occurrence in your area can help support management decisions.

www.canolagrowers.com



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Sclerotinia Stem Rot

Sclerotinia stem rot commonly causes yield loss in canola across Manitoba. Infection levels are heavily influenced by environmental conditions leading up to, and during the flowering period of canola, which can make predicting outbreaks difficult.

There are currently no standard rating scales in place for genetic resistance to sclerotinia, however, some varieties may have higher levels of tolerance than others.

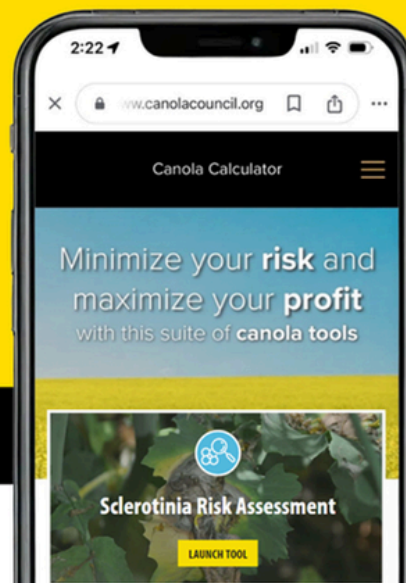
Even though there isn't sufficient variety resistance for sclerotinia, this disease is controlled well with a proper fungicide application, with many fungicide options available to farmers. The Canola Council of Canada has recently developed a Sclerotinia Risk Assessment Tool to help guide spray decisions.



Use the sclerotinia risk assessment tool to:

- ✓ Help you make the spray decision at flowering
- ✓ Estimate disease severity at maturity to evaluate your spray decision

CanolaCalculator.ca



For more information on managing sclerotinia visit:



Verticillium Stripe

Verticillium stripe was first identified in Manitoba in 2014 and has since grown in prevalence becoming a major concern to canola growers. It is a soil-borne disease that is known to cause yield loss in canola, however, field-scale yield loss resulting from verticillium stripe is still being researched.

There is currently no standard rating scale for genetic resistance to verticillium stripe, however a scale for in-field severity ratings is now available from Canola Council of Canada.

Registered fungicides are not yet known to control verticillium in canola, and major-gene resistance is yet to become commercially available. Research is currently underway to provide farmers with management solutions - current recommendations focus on proper identification of infected fields and lengthening crop rotations.

Verticillium stripe disease severity scale

Time of surveying: Close to harvest timing, 80-90% seed colour change (SCC)

Disease severity rating scale for verticillium stripe with photos* and microsclerotia and stem/plant symptom descriptions.

0		0 No microsclerotia presence. No stem/plant symptoms.
1		1 No microsclerotia presence. Stem discolouration; senescence begins.
2		2 Up to 25% microsclerotia colonized on the stem. Unilateral stripe on the main stem.
3		3 26-50% microsclerotia colonized on the stem. Stem epidermis shredding related to lodging; Unilateral stripe on the main stem.
4		4 51-75% microsclerotia colonized on the stem. Plant lodging and pod loss.
5		5 75-100% microsclerotia colonized on the stem. Complete necrosis.

* Upper branches have been clipped on the plants, focus on stem discolouration. Photo source and scale adapted from research by: Sheau-Fang Hwang & Stephen Strelkov, University of Alberta.

Version: June-20-2025

canolacouncil OF CANADA

Symptoms of verticillium stripe and blackleg are similar, both causing stunting, leaf chlorosis, lodging, and premature ripening symptoms making it difficult to differentiate them in the field. Identification is best done post harvest and includes examination of both the external symptoms and cross section. Farmers are also encouraged to take advantage of Manitoba Canola Growers' free Canola Diagnostics program.

Access Free Canola Diagnostics Services:





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Blackleg

Blackleg is a stubble-borne disease that commonly results in yield loss across Manitoba. There are standardized industry procedures for testing a varieties performance under blackleg stress through the Western Canada Canola/Rapeseed Recommending Committee (WCC/RRC).

Varieties are compared to the susceptible check for infection and assigned a Field Resistance Rating. Canola varieties on the market can include a combination of minor and major gene resistance.

FIELD RESISTANCE RATING	% DISEASE SEVERITY OF WESTAR
R (Resistant)	0-29.9
MR (Moderately Resistant)	30-49.9
MS (Moderately Susceptible)	50-69.9
S (Susceptible)	70-100

- **Minor gene resistance (quantitative)** is effective across multiple races and helps protect longevity of major gene resistance. Expressed at the adult plant stage as reduced development of necrotic tissue at the stem base. Due to the complexity of minor gene resistance there is no simple way to measure it (at this time), but its performance is captured within the field resistance rating.
- **Major gene resistance (qualitative)** is effective against blackleg using pathogen race-specific resistance genes when matched against the corresponding blackleg pathogen present in a field. This resistance is effective at the site of initial infection on the cotyledons and leaves. Major genes are readily identified within a variety and seed companies can choose to provide voluntary blackleg resistance group labels on their varieties to help farmers manage this disease through R gene rotation.

A major gene resistance group label

The resistance group labels identify the resistance group (RG) based on the major genes in a canola cultivar. It appears after the field resistance label in the two-part label. While 15 major gene resistance groups have been identified, currently only 10 are relevant to Canadian canola producers (see table below).

Resistance Groups	A	B	C	D	E ₁	E ₂	F	G	X
Major Gene	Rlm1 or LepR3	Rlm2	Rlm3	LepR1	Rlm4	Rlm7	Rlm9	RlmS or LepR2	unknown

Example of a blackleg resistance two-part label



Use MCGA's free member disease testing program to determine what blackleg races are present in your field to help guide your varietal decisions for major gene resistance.

For more information on managing blackleg visit: www.blackleg.ca



How to Use Blackleg Race ID Testing to Help Guide Variety Choices - An Example

Step 1



Collect stubble samples to send for analysis

The ideal time to pull and assess plants for blackleg infection is at 60 per cent seed colour change, which is around swath timing. Cut just below the crown of the plant into the root material to assess. Complete submission for analysis to the lab of your choice following shipping and packaging instructions.

Step 2



Interpreting the Results

Lab reports typically report both the genotype and phenotype of the blackleg races identified from the samples collected. Producers need to look at the estimated phenotype when making cultivar selections. Lab reports will identify the predominant race of blackleg or give a frequency breakdown of blackleg races found within the samples collected.

Examples of results:

Test 1:

Phenotype:

AvrLm4-5-6-7-11

Test 2:

Phenotype:

AvrLm2-4-5-6-7-11 (25%)

AvrLm4-5-6-7-11 (50%)

AvrLm1-4-5-6-7(25%)

Step 3



Application of the Results.

Major genes within canola varieties need to match up to avirulence genes (Avr) within the pathogen to be effective.

The Avr genes in Example Test 1 are 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11, which means a producer can choose canola cultivars with one of the major genes Rlm4, Rlm5, Rlm6, Rlm7, and Rlm11 (resistance groups E1 or E2)

In Example Test 2 the farmer would want to find a major gene that corresponds with an avirulence gene found in all races listed or if too diverse find a major gene that matches the most frequent avirulence gene. In this example AvrLm4 is found in all blackleg races identified. Therefore a recommendation would be made to use a variety with the major gene Rlm4 (resistance group E1).



MCGA members can receive free Blackleg Race ID Testing

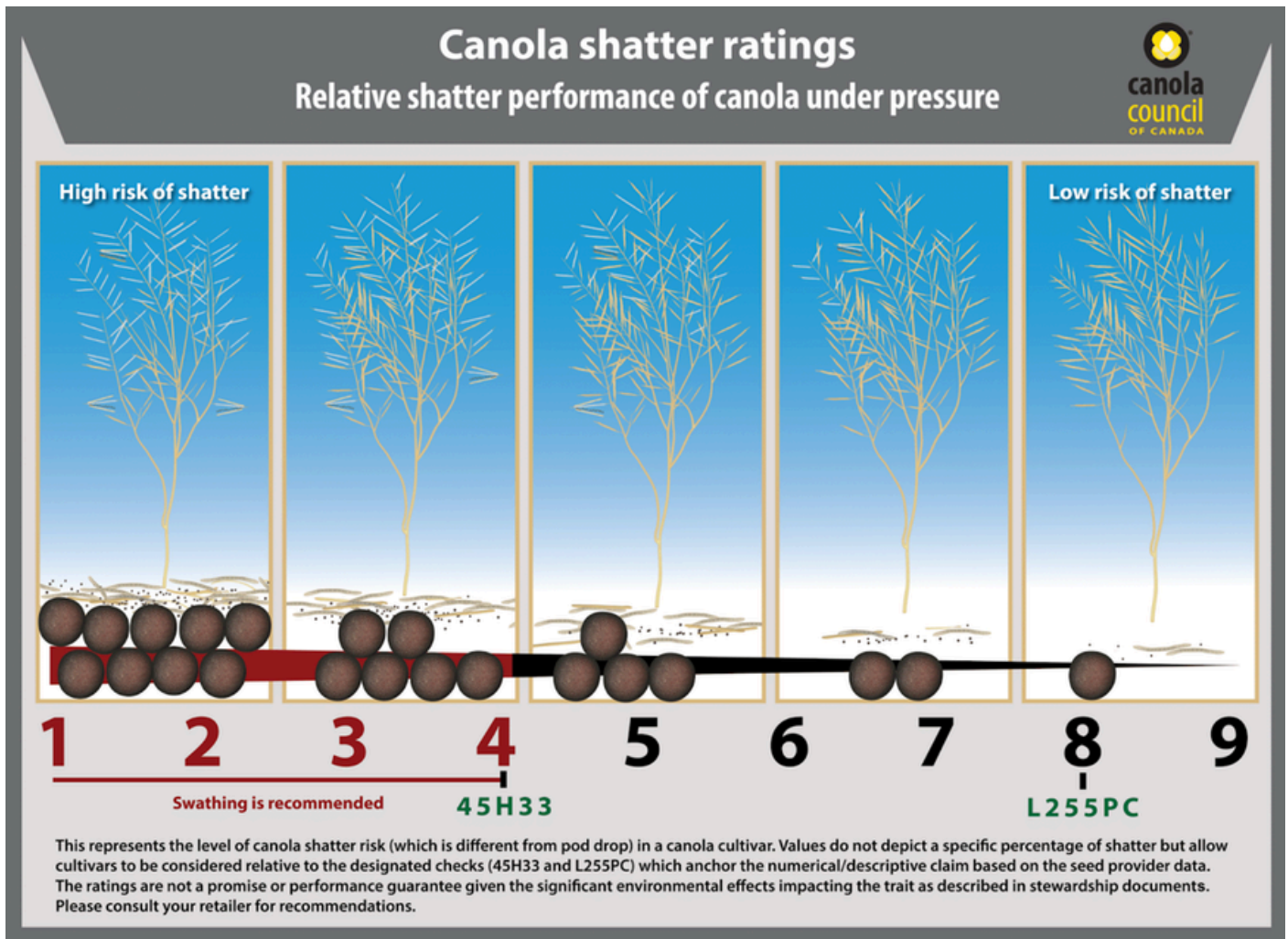


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Pod Shatter Ratings

Pod integrity has become a major consideration for farmers when making variety of decisions on their farms. Varieties with increased pod shatter tolerance are better suited to late swathing and straight-cut combining which can improve yield and flexibility in harvest timing.

The canola industry worked together from 2021-2022 to develop a standardized rating scale to evaluate shatter ratings. Seed companies voluntarily use this scale to help farmers understand what to expect for shatter compared to anchor varieties (45H33 and L255P). The values do not depict a specific percentage of shatter as shatter is significantly impacted by environmental conditions.



For more information on canola shatter ratings and pod drop visit:
www.CanolaHarvestManagement.ca



Additional Resources to Support Varietal Decisions

Canola Field-Scale Data and Seed Guides



Brett Young



CROPLAN by
WinField United



Canterra
Seeds



Brevant by
Corteva



InVigor by
BASF

Resources:

Canola Council of Canada - Canola Cultivar Traits List: <https://www.canolacouncil.org/canola-encyclopedia/history-of-canola-seed-development/canola-seed-traits/>

MASC Yield Manitoba:

<https://www.manitobacooperator.ca/pub/yield-manitoba/>

Seed Manitoba:

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

Manitoba Canola Agronomic Support

Manitoba Agriculture

- Sonia Wilson, Oilseed Specialist (Soina.Wilson@gov.mb.ca)

Manitoba Canola Growers Association

- Amy Delaquis, Research & Agronomy Manager (Amy@CanolaGrowers.com)
- Kendall Baker, Research & Extension Coordinator (Kendall@CanolaGrowers.com)

Canola Variety Guide 2025



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