



YOUR KEEP IT CLEAN

# POCKET GUIDE

# 5 SIMPLE TIPS TO KEEP YOUR CROPS READY FOR MARKET



**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, Pulse Canada, Cereals Canada, Barley Council of Canada and Prairie Oat Growers Association work together through Keep it Clean to provide growers and advisors with tips and tools for growing crops that meet the requirements of our domestic and export customers.

# 5 SIMPLE TIPS TO KEEP YOUR CROPS READY FOR MARKET





**On-farm practices make a difference in protecting Canada's reputation as a trusted supplier of high-quality canola, cereals and pulses.**

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.





# 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:**

Visit **[keepingitclean.ca](http://keepingitclean.ca)** for the latest updates on products of concern for each crop type.

Glyphosate (e.g. Roundup) is under increased scrutiny in the global marketplace. Please see the following page for important information on pre-harvest glyphosate use.

Visit **keepingitclean.ca**  
for the latest products  
of concern.



## **GLYPHOSATE:**

### **Do Not Use**

- › **Malt barley** will not be accepted by grain buyers if treated with pre-harvest glyphosate.

### **Be Informed**

- › **Cereals** only use pre-harvest glyphosate once grain moisture is at less than 30% in the least mature part of the field. Oats may not be accepted if treated with pre-harvest glyphosate; talk to your grain buyer.
- › **Pulses** may not be accepted if treated with pre-harvest glyphosate. Talk to your grain buyer.

Read the Pulse MRL Advisory and learn the market considerations for pulse crop protection products at **keepingitclean.ca/pulses**.



# ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW THE LABEL

**Always follow the label for application rate, timing and pre-harvest interval (PHI). Applying pesticides or desiccants without following the label directions is illegal and may result in unacceptable residues.**

For example, glyphosate should only be applied for pre-harvest weed control once grain moisture is less than 30% in the least mature areas of the crop. Applications made before the correct stage increase the risk of unacceptable residue in the grain.



Spraying

< PHI Time >



Spraying

< PHI Time >



Find staging guides for pre-harvest glyphosate for canola, cereals and pulses at **keepingitclean.ca**.



PHI is the number of days that must pass between spraying a pesticide or desiccant and cutting the crop by swathing or straight-cutting. Canola and pulse growers can use the interactive calculator at **spraytoswath.ca** to know when it's safe to cut your crop after spraying or to find a product to suit your timeline.



Swathing



Combining



Direct Combining



## TIP #3

# MANAGE DISEASE PRESSURES

An integrated disease management plan is important to maintain yield and profitability and can help protect Canada's reputation as a supplier of high-quality canola, cereals and pulses.

Diseases like blackleg in canola and fusarium head blight (FHB) in cereals may also create a market risk.



## **Protect your investment by following these disease management tips for all crops:**

- › Grow disease resistant varieties when available.
- › Consider applying an appropriately timed fungicide when there is an elevated risk of disease.
- › Plan crop rotations to manage disease.
- › Plant clean seed and consider a seed treatment under high-risk conditions to improve plant stand and crop competitiveness.
- › Control volunteer plants, weeds and other susceptible hosts of the disease.
- › Use an integrated pest management approach.

## **Additional considerations for blackleg in canola:**

- › Maintain a break between canola crops to allow time for residue to decompose – a minimum break of 2-3 years is recommended.
- › Scout fields regularly for blackleg symptoms and incidence to help determine the effectiveness of your blackleg management plan.
- › Plant only R (resistant) and MR (moderately resistant) varieties; rotate varieties to bring a mix of resistant genes and sources to the field.

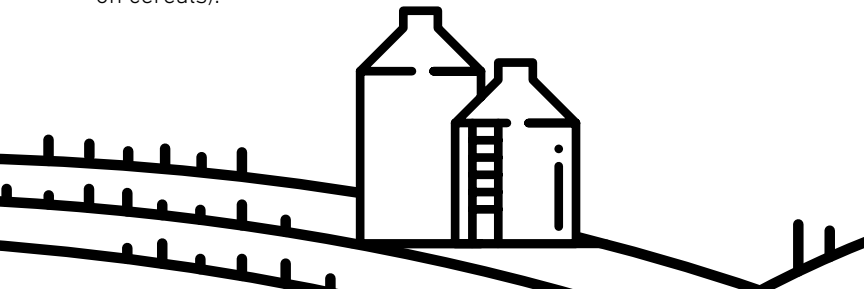


## TIP #4

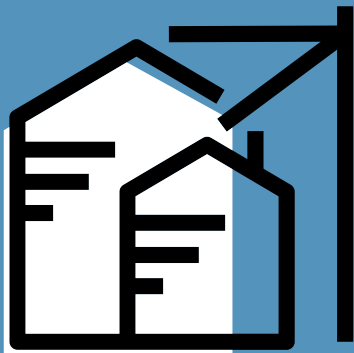
# STORE YOUR CROP PROPERLY

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

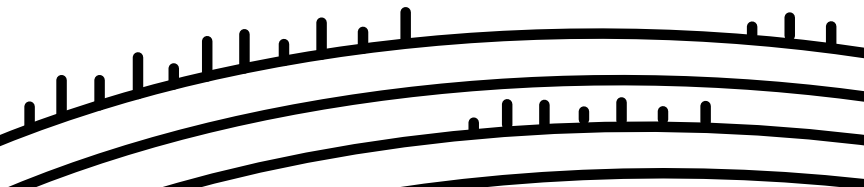
- › Make sure your storage bins are free of treated seed and animal protein like blood meal and bone meal.
- › Clean bins thoroughly prior to storing your crop.
- › Only use approved bin treatments (e.g. diatomaceous earth on cereals).



Visit **keepingitclean.ca**  
for more information  
on safe crop storage  
and timely updates.



- › 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 and that it was not treated with the crop input products 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](http://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:

- › **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
- › **Roundup Ready Polish (*B. rapa*):** Hysyn 101 RR
- › **Bromoxynil tolerant:** 295BX, Armor BX, Cartier BX, Zodiac BX, Renegade BX
- › **Clearfield tolerant:** 46A76

Find helpful information on the use of crop protection products, along with agronomic practices to reduce market risk, at [keepingitclean.ca](http://keepingitclean.ca).



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