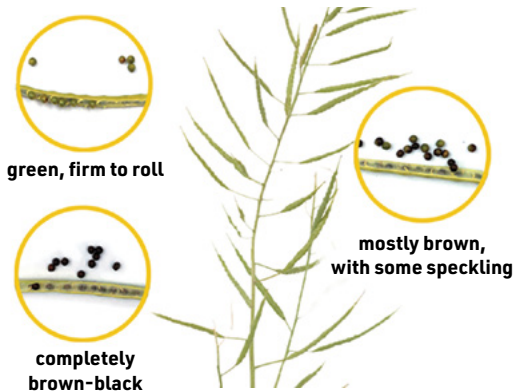


# Pre-harvest glyphosate staging guide

Proper application of pre-harvest glyphosate is critical to ensure residues comply with maximum residue limits (MRLs) in domestic and export markets. Safeguard the marketability of your canola, cereal and pulse crops with tips from our pre-harvest glyphosate staging guide:

- Where allowed, glyphosate is registered for pre-harvest weed control. **Glyphosate is not to be used as a desiccant.**
- Pre-harvest glyphosate should only be applied for weed control once grain moisture is **less than 30%** in the least mature part of the field. Secondary growth can impact grain moisture.
- Determine when grain moisture is **less than 30%** for canola, cereal and pulse crops by following the visual examples laid out in this staging guide.



## Canola

By applying pre-harvest glyphosate at 50-60% seed colour change in the least mature areas of the field, including any areas of regrowth with seed production, growers can be confident grain moisture will be <30%.

At this stage, seeds in the main stem will be:

- Top = green, firm to roll
- Middle = mostly brown, with some speckling
- Bottom = completely brown-black

Recommended harvest: 7-14 days after application.



## Cereals

At <30% grain moisture, the kernel is firm and reasonable pressure from your thumbnail leaves a dent (i.e. hard dough stage). Be mindful of any regrowth and later tillers. Late tillers which have developed heads, with kernels, can impact the grain moisture content.

Recommended harvest: 7-14 days after application.

### Wheat, Barley, Oats

- ! Wheat, barley and oats **MAY NOT** be accepted if treated with pre-harvest glyphosate – check with your grain buyer before applying.

### Malt Barley

- ✘ Malt barley **WILL NOT** be accepted if treated with pre-harvest glyphosate.



# Pulses

**!** Pulse crops may not be accepted by some grain buyers if treated with pre-harvest glyphosate. Consult with your grain buyer before using pre-harvest glyphosate.



## Chickpeas

Plants are yellowed with mature pods. Seeds have changed colour and detached themselves from their pods; pods rattle when shaken.



## Peas

Most pods (80%) are yellow/golden brown; seeds in bottom pods are detached and rattle in pod.



## Faba Beans

Leaves are drying down and stems are green to brown in colour; lower pods are dark brown/black.



## Dry Beans

80-90% of the leaves have dropped and pod colour change (to mature colour) is 80%; upper pods are yellow and seed rattle in the lowest pods. Seeds have lost their green colour when split.

*Most dry bean dealers do not accept pre-harvest glyphosate. Check with your buyer before applying.*



## Lentils

80% of the plant is yellow to brown. Seeds from the top third of the plant are fully-formed and firm; seeds from the bottom third are hard and tan-brown; pods rattle when shaken.

- !** **Green lentils** are classified "yellow - be informed".
- ✓** **Red lentils** are classified "green - no market risks identified".

*This variation is due to the difference in sensitivities of end use markets between the two market classes.*



This **Pre-harvest Glyphosate Staging Guide** and the **Keep it Clean Product Advisory** risk classifications were last updated June 2024. Any further updates will be posted at **KeepItClean.ca**.