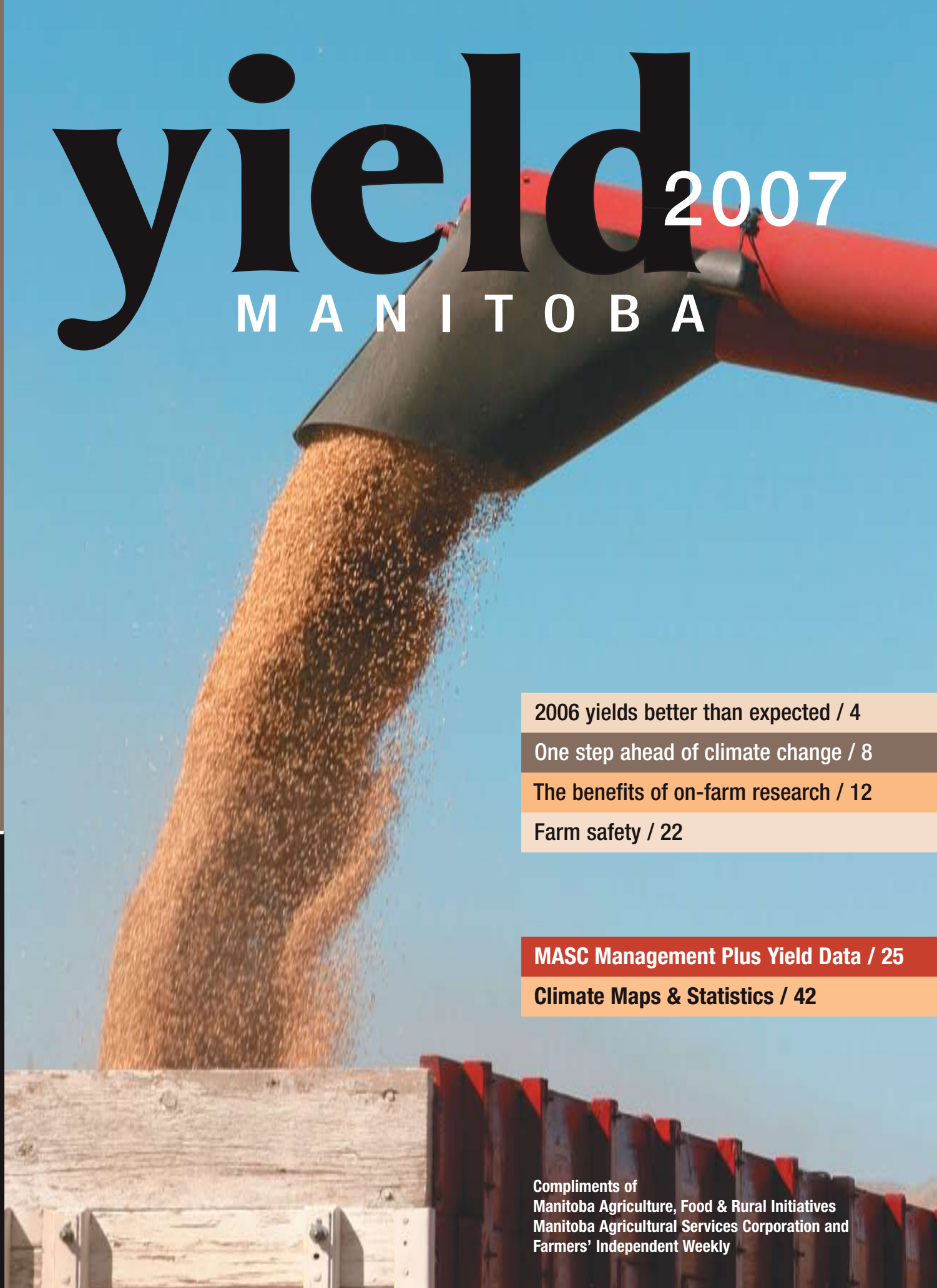

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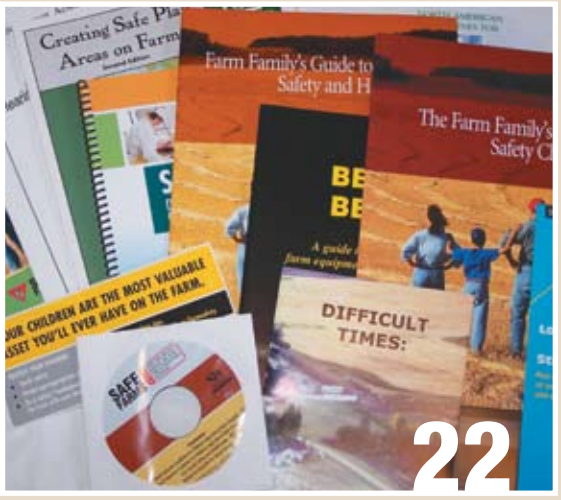

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Supplement to the Farmers' Independent Weekly, February 22, 2007

For many Manitoba farmers 2006 yields turned out better than expected

by Allan Dawson, *FIW* staff

Starbuck-area farmer Ed Rempel describes 2006 as the year of the "thunderstorm lottery" and unfortunately he was one of many who didn't hold a winning ticket.

Instead Rempel will collect crop insurance on all of his 2006 crops, except wheat, because his fields were too dry.

Ironic, given in 2005 he collected crop insurance on every acre because it was too wet.

Still, Manitoba farmers, on average, harvested a bumper crop in 2006, despite the dry and hot growing season. It was a good quality crop too.

Yields were average-to-above average and even a few records were broken, according to yield data collected by the insurance branch of the Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation. Some of the data is contained in this year's edition of Yield Manitoba. Even more will be available in February on the corporation's Management Plus website (www.mmpp.com).

Record yields

Argentine canola set a new yield record of 35.27 bushels per acre. It seems counter intuitive given the blast of hot July weather that farmers believe literally nips flowers in the bud. The previous record was 33 bushels set in 1999.

White peas beans (Navy) yielded a record 1,785.75 pounds an acre compared to 1,730 pound set in 2002.

Non-oil sunflowers yielded an average of 2,045.89 pounds an acre shattering the old record of 1,861 pounds set in 1990. Sunflowers, like corn, are heat-loving crops and their roots dig deep for moisture and nutrients.

Average 2006 yields for corn (106.14 bushels an acre), winter wheat (65.26) and flax (21.46) came close to matching the records of 108.8, 66.2 and 22.8 bushels an acre, respectively.

Red spring wheat (43.32), winter wheat (65.26) and soybeans (28.44) were above the 10-year average in 2006. Oats, which averaged 75.41 bushels an acre, were just slightly under the 10-year average of 77.7.

Average 2006 yields for most crops were up a lot compared to 2005 when excess moisture prevented farmers from seeding 1.5 million acres and crop insurance wrote off 800,000 acres of cropland that just couldn't recover.

In 2004, farmers suffered the coldest growing season on record and it was wet too, partly because evaporation was down. But 2005 was wetter yet, with much of agro-Manitoba getting 150 to 200 per cent of normal precipitation in May, June and July.

Lower claims

The tale is told in crop insurance payouts. Herb Sulkers, vice-president of MASC's insurance operations, expects 2006 claims will total $45 million — $29 million had already been distributed to farmers by early this year. Contrast that against back-to-back record payments of $295 million and $197.7 million in 2005 and 2004.

In both those years excess moisture claims were a big factor. Excess moisture claims in 2006 fell to $5.83 million from $50 million. "Other than that (excess moisture claims) it (2006) was a pretty good year," Sulkers says.

Claims from organic farmers were up, likely because they seed later and those crops weren't able to make use of the residual moisture the way early seed crops did.

Still, there were 4,600 post-harvest claims. "The difference from the last two years is they (claims) are smaller," Sulkers says. "The last two years they were almost wipe outs, but this year they are just below coverage."

Subsoil reserves

The excess moisture from 2005 is credited with producing the crop Manitoba farmers harvested in 2006. That, and timely thundershowers. "It's all in the timing," says Bruce Burnett, head of the Canadian Wheat Board's weather department. "Given the amount of moisture we had, it is remarkable how well yields stood up."

Had it not been for a major dump of snow before Christmas, 2006 would've have been the driest on record for the Winnipeg area at 325.5 mm, versus the record of 321.7 set in 1961. 2006 precipitation was 64 per cent lower than the 30-year average of 511 mm. (In 2005 the R.M. of Morris received 406.6 mm or 16 inches of rain just between May and July.)

What saved farmers in 2006 was the residual subsoil moisture, which got crops off on the right foot with fast,

even germination, says Burnett. It was also warmer than normal and that speeded maturity.

"It was one of the earlier harvests," Burnett says. "We were a good two to three weeks ahead of when we'd normally start up winter wheat harvest in (southern Manitoba.)"

Those that received timely rains harvested a big crop. The dry weather, including during harvest, resulted in a good quality crop. "It will rank among the best years of crop quality," Burnett says.

There was less disease too and that helped yields. Fusarium head blight infections in Manitoba barley were down resulting in more barley selected for malt than usual. It was drier than normal throughout agro-Manitoba, says Burnett, but the Winnipeg area was among the driest. Areas to the west got more rain and generally better yields. But yields to the east of Winnipeg in the R.M.s of Brokenhead and Lac du Bonnet, were also above average.

Beausejour-area farmer Andy Baker says his crops usually suffer from too much moisture, rather than not enough. Like Rempel, Baker collected crop insurance in 2005, but in 2006 things turned around. He estimates his oilseed sunflowers yielded more than 2,700 pounds an acre, with one field doing 3,065 — one of his best yields ever.

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"We've seen where two-tenths of an inch was enough to boost farmers up to an average crop, but where they didn't get that rain the crop didn't fair as well."

— Herb Sulkers

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Baker's red spring wheat yielded at least 55 bushels an acre and it's all No. 1, 13.5 per cent protein. Baker says his oats and soybeans yielded 107 and 35 bushels an acre, respectively.

"The canola was really disappointing," he says. "It looked good. It got a little dry and I think the heat got it so I ended up with a 35 (bushel an acre yield) for sure and maybe 37."

Most of Baker's flax averaged 27 bushels an acre but one poor field cut the average for the farm to 21.

Rempel's wheat averaged 39 bushels an acre and it's also top grade, but the protein is averaging just 11.6 per cent. "It was so dry there wasn't enough rain to make protein," he says.

Early seeding

Although 39 bushels is a far cry from the whopping 79 Rempel harvested in 2003, it's better than what he got in 2005. (In 2003 Rempel's wheat was downgraded due to moisture at harvest time and that year he was combining in the mud.)

Rempel believes his wheat yielded as well as it did because it was seeded in early May and immediately received a 1.25 inch rain. That got the crop germinated and off to a good start, even though it didn't get much rain after that.

Rempel's oats and canola were seeded later and didn't do as well; his oats, soybeans and Invigor canola yielded just 29, 12 and 20 bushels an acre respectively. One field of Nexera canola yielded 14 and other did 19.

Sulkers agrees with Rempel's "lottery" analogy.

"It was really spotty," Sulkers says. "We've seen where two-tenths of an inch was enough to boost farmers up to an average crop, but where they didn't get that rain the crop didn't fair as well."

Calvin Gust, who farms near Bowsman in the Swan River Valley, had a great crop in 2005 and again in 2006. Northwest Manitoba was one of the few bright spots in 2005.

Gust said 2006 was dry on his farm too but the residual moisture, thanks to heavy snow in the winter of 2005–06, produced a bountiful crop. In fact, Gust was worried spring seeding might be delayed because of all the snow.

"We were saturated to the gills with reserve moisture and as a result our crops hung on surprisingly well," Gust says.

"Given the amount of moisture we had it is remarkable how well yields stood up."

— Bruce Bernett

His wheat yielded around 50 bushels an acre, but Gust adds he's heard of others in the area getting 65 and 70. "If you get the moisture — boy some of that stuff can really produce."

Gust says his canola will average 45 to 50 bushels an acre. He's growing mainly Invigor varieties, but had a field of Nexera that yielded more than 50 bushels an acre. "I was pleasantly surprised."

Gust, like most canola growers in his area, battled armyworms in 2006. Most fields were sprayed once and some twice. Those who weren't vigilant suffered substantial yield losses.

Nobody knows what 2007 will bring, but Burnett says most of agro-Manitoba is low in soil moisture. This year's crop won't have the residual moisture that produced above average yields in 2006.

Snow can help, but Burnett says depending on breakup, only 20 to 35 per cent of that precipitation gets into the soil and the rest runs off. That means a lot of farmers will again have to have their fingers crossed hoping to win the thunderstorm lottery.

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MANITOBA CROP YIELDS AND PLANTINGS 2006

Crop	2006, yield bushels per acre	2005, yield bushels per acre	% change	10 year average	% change
Red spring wheat	43.32	34	+ 28	38.6	+ 12
Winter wheat	65.26	34	+ 92	52.6	+ 24
Argentine canola	35.27	27	+ 31	29.9	+ 18
Oats	75.41	48	+ 57	77.7	- 3
Flax	21.46	18	+ 19	18.1	+ 18.5
Grain corn	106.14	75	+ 42	82.5	+ 28.6
Soybeans	28.44	21	+ 25	26.1	+ 9
Navy beans	1785.75 lbs/a	931 lbs/a	+ 92	1532	+ 16.5
Non-oil sunflower	2045.89 lbs/a	1040 lbs/a	+ 97	1292	+ 58

Source: Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation Management Plus, necessary calculations

Forty years of crop insurance data suggests farmers are keeping one step ahead of climate change

Manitoba not yielding to climate change — but don't get complacent

by Doug Wilcox, Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation

As I write this article it is early January and 6° C outside. With the mild winter we've been having surely no one questions that climate change is occurring. I personally don't question that climate change is happening — but not because of several warm days in January.

The warm days are simply a weather change — a result of El Nino shifting the jet stream north and bringing an unusual amount of "southern comfort" to Manitoba.

Weather changes occur on a daily scale whereas climate change occurs on a multi-year scale. Evidence of climate change therefore comes from multi-year climate analysis, not in the form of a few warm days in January.

Climatologists and environmental experts have studied the multi-year climate data and have reached a general scientific consensus that climate change (warming) is occurring and that under climate change weather patterns may become more variable. In fact it is speculated that because Manitoba is located in the middle of the continent at higher latitudes, it is likely to face earlier and more severe climate change than many other regions.

Long dry summers

The climate change models for Manitoba generally predict that under current climate change scenarios farms will experience longer, warmer and drier summers, with greater potential for precipitation in the spring and winter.

As a result climate change is expected to be a mixed blessing for Manitoba farmers; generally there will be the benefit of a longer growing season but this could be offset by harsher conditions brought on by weather extremes. Manitoba farmers will have to adapt to these changes if they are to remain competitive. Adaptation for Manitoba farmers is not new, over the years farmers have had to adapt to changing markets, technology and transportation systems.

They will now have to adapt to climate change.

Manitoba farmers know all too well that there is a strong relationship between climate and annual yields. It is quite reasonable to expect that as the climate changes that crop yields would also change. Determining the impact of climate change on crop yields is important because the key to a successful crop production sector in Manitoba is predictability; climate change could be reducing that predictability.

Yield impact

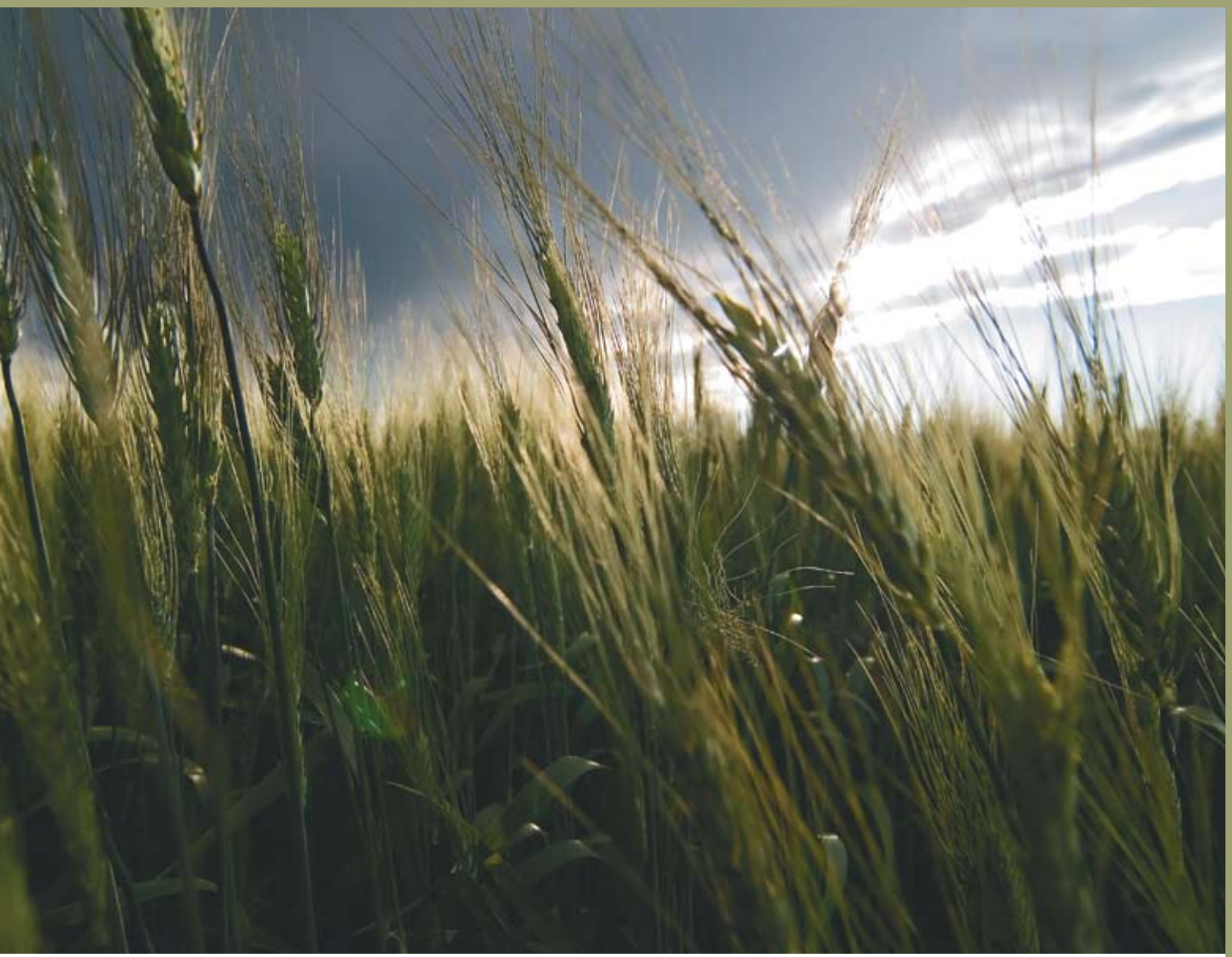
Since there is clear evidence of early stage climate change in the climate record one might ask if there is similar evidence in the crop yield record? An answer is important because in order to determine how Manitoba farmers should adapt to climate change, it is necessary to estimate the impact of climate change on crop yields.

The Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation (MASC) has collected yield data from its production insurance clients for over 40 years. Analysis of this data should show any yield trends and reveal if there is evidence of any climate change impacts on yields in recent years.

Figure 1 is a plot of the average annual yields and yield trends since 1966 for four major crops in Manitoba. Each point on the trend line represents an average of the previous 10 years. Look at the yield trend lines — there is nothing distinct about the yield trends in recent years that I would attribute to climate change.

Overall crop yields are generally higher in recent years but this is consistent with historical trends. Unlike many climate records, there are no sudden jumps or drops in the yield record from recent years that could be an indi-

The key to a successful crop production sector in Manitoba is predictability – climate change could be reducing that predictability.



cator of climate change. Some might say that the recent increases in yields could be due to climate change but in my opinion I would think a more reasonable explanation would be that they are primarily a result of ongoing technological advancements in crop agriculture (bigger equipment, more varieties, new pesticides, etc).

Technological change

Increased climate variability should lead to increased crop yield variation. A statistic called the coefficient of variability (CV) is a commonly used statistic for measuring yield variation. The smaller the CV value the lower is the variation.

Figure 2 illustrates the annual yield CVs and yield CV trends since 1966 for four major crops grown in Manitoba. Each point on the trend line represents an average of the previous 10 years. Look at the trend lines — again there is nothing distinct about the CVs or CV trends in recent years that I would attribute to climate change.

There is no sudden jump or drop in CV that could be considered an indicator of early climate change. Overall CVs are trending down with current CVs being lower than ever. Low CVs mean low yield variability which is inconsistent with the expectations of greater climate variability. This yield variability record is inconsistent with expectations under climate change but is consistent with my argument that yield changes are primarily the result of ongoing technological advancements.

Although in respect to crop yields and losses in Manitoba climate change appears to have had no significant observable impact to date yet it is important to keep in mind that "absence of proof is not proof of absence."

Absence of proof

Climate change is occurring. It just has not significantly impacted crop yields in Manitoba — yet. Ongoing technological advancements are obscuring its impact for now, but five or 10 years from now we may see something different.

It is largely only a fortuitous coincidence that many of the technological advancements farmers have undertaken in recent years are occurring during a time of climate change — helping producers to battle early climate change and even neutralizing it.

Even though Manitoba is not yet yielding to climate change this should not lead to complacency. Current cropping practices have operated within a certain range of climate conditions not too different from "normal."

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As climate change continues to push the limits of this range unexpected significant disruptions may occur. New adaptive measures may extend this range slightly, but one can hypothesize that eventually a tipping point will be reached beyond which adaptive activities will no longer be economically viable. When that tipping point is reached it will negatively impact crop production in Manitoba; yields will drop, yield variability will increase, and extremes in losses will be seen.

To most effectively reduce the vulnerability of crops in Manitoba to the potential impacts of this tipping point, anticipatory adaptation will be necessary — even though it looks like clear combining now.

"...many of the technological advancements farmers have undertaken in recent years are occurring during a time of climate change – helping producers to battle early climate change and even neutralizing it."

Figure 1 – Annual yields and yield trends for canola, flax, red spring wheat, and barley grown in Manitoba for the period 1966 to 2006.

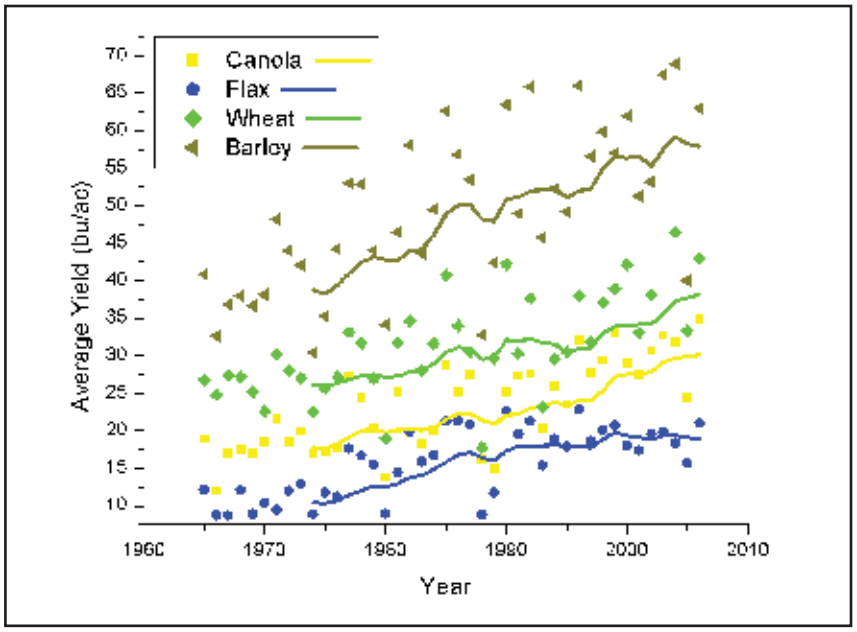
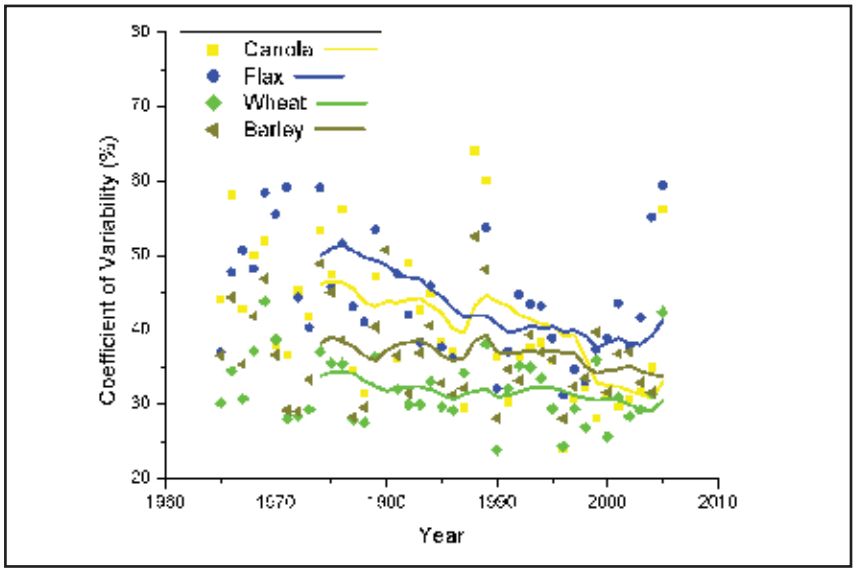


Figure 2 – Annual yield coefficient of variability (CV) and yield CV trends for canola, flax, red spring wheat, and barley grown in Manitoba for the period 1966 to 2006.



Harvesting the dividends of on-farm research

by Laura Rance, *FIW* staff

Wawanesa — Harry Mooney doesn't see himself as a researcher as he hikes across his snow-covered field, rolling up the temporary fence holding back his cow herd.

The Charolais-Angus cows wait impatiently for the electric wire to disappear before rushing forward to root out swaths of corn lying just below a crusty white blanket.

To his way of thinking, Mooney is just investigating a new management strategy with the benefit of some free seed and a little technical support.

In 2005, he joined five other growers to participate in a Westman Agricultural Diversification Organization (WADO) project assessing corn as a winter swath-grazing option, because it took some of the risk out of trying something new.

Mooney was intrigued by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada research in Brandon but was a little nervous about transferring it to his farm.

"You don't think much about it after you've done it a time or two. Whereas the first time you can hardly sleep at nights," says Mooney, who farms cattle and grain with his wife Shirley.

Farmers as scientists

In exchange for seed and extension support from WADO and Pioneer Hi-Bred, Mooney records his management data and makes observations on five, four-acre plots that are then compiled with other producer reports and made generally available.

Two years into the three-year project, he believes he's gained some valuable experience with an approach that could reduce his winter feeding costs by half — not to mention the labour he saves by not having to put up as much hay.

Producers like Mooney may not wear white lab coats or carry PhD titles behind their names, but they are nonetheless among a growing number of Prairie farmers making an important scientific contribution.

Through their investment of time and land into on-farm research, these farmers are moving new ideas out of the test plots, off the research stations and one step closer to commercial use.

Whether testing varieties, crop treatments, machinery or management practices, properly co-ordinated and managed on-farm projects vastly expand the so-called knowledge capital on the farm with information that helps operators make informed choices.

However, these same projects can be a waste of time and the results worse than useless if trials are poorly designed or the results confounded by the farmer's other management decisions, warns John Heard, an extension specialist with Manitoba Agriculture Food and Rural Initiatives.

He has worked on numerous on-farm projects in various capacities at the Soils and Crops Branch. Some have been successful and some have been unsalvageable flops. "There are lots of things growers can do to really frustrate themselves," Heard says.

Not to mention their trial co-ordinators. One trial established to assess whether the long-established practice of in-row cultivation in cornfields is beneficial given the advent of better herbicide technology was never completed after four of the five farmers involved in the study couldn't resist the urge to cultivate.

Despite research to suggest the tillage could actually

increase their weed problems as well as reduce their fertility, their need to see their cornfields reaching for the sky out of black soil was greater than their desire to know whether it actually made them money.

Have yield monitor, will test

The advent of technology such as yield monitors seduced many growers into believing on-farm research is as simple as collecting data off the combine. However, the biggest challenge lies not in collecting the information, but making sense of it.

Technology certainly makes data collection easier and maybe more fun. And the software available these days, including geometric mapping makes analysis so much swifter and more precise.

But it is no substitute for sound scientific principles when designing an on-farm test and adhering to those principles when executing the plan.

"A good experiment is the difference between information you can take to the coffee shop versus information you can take to the bank," says Heard.

He emphasizes the four R's of on-farm research: research technique, replication, randomization and last, but not least — requesting help.

Working with an agronomist that has experience setting up valid comparisons can go a long way towards ensuring the farmer's investment of time in an on-farm research project pays off with useable information.

Even better is collaborating with other growers to share an agronomist's services and develop statistically valid comparisons across a wider geographic base.

The WADO corn-grazing trial has identified a range of between 44 cents per day to $1.73 in feeding costs for producers using the system. Because it tracks management, it offers clues to why those differences occur.

The same could be said for the hard red spring wheat and oat yield and quality trial co-ordinated through WADO, which compares the performance of popular varieties under field conditions.

Co-operating producers planted five acres each of four varieties of wheat and four varieties of oats. The trials served as an extension of *Seed Manitoba* information, which is based on small plot research.

Heard says a properly designed field-scale test can provide farmers with a more valuable gauge of performance than small plot or strip trials.

Small plots are managed at an optimum level — weeds are hand-pulled if necessary to ensure there is a uniform comparison.

But comparing yields between variety demonstration plots may not tell farmers whether the results are due to variety differences or soil characteristics.

"A properly designed on-farm test will be able to separate the effects of natural field variability from the effects of treatments being compared," he says in a fact sheet posted on the MAFRI website.

Testing new ideas

Wilt Billing, Pioneer Hi-Bred's account manager for Western Manitoba, says participating in on-farm trials is how some farmers gain a sneak-peak at new products coming to market. "Definitely, with new products coming to market there is a segment of farmers who want to see what's coming," Billing said.

Pioneer works with growers across Western Canada using on-farm trials on two levels — product advancement trials — testing varieties the company is considering for commercialization and product knowledge plots — a tool for the company's seed representatives to help raise producers' awareness of new products.

To help farmers avoid repeating some of the more common on-farm research mistakes, Pioneer has developed tip

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sheets for its growers and even a 'what-not-to-do list.' (see sidebar)

The company relies heavily on weigh wagons, particularly with strip-trial work. While yield monitors can provide a relative comparison of yields when doing side-by-side field-scale trials, they are less useful in strip trials because of variability in yield monitor calibrations.

"Generally with strip trials we see up to 30 per cent variability in the yield monitor data, which is not acceptable," Billing says. "A weigh wagon is much more reliable."

Brent Van Koughnet, who has turned the 700-acre family farm near Carman, Manitoba into a matrix of test plots, isn't afraid to use his yield monitor — but it has been meticulously calibrated.

He calibrates against the weigh wagon, but also for low, medium and high throughput. "The relative calibration is as important as the average calibration," he says.

Getting those calibrations in place takes time many farmers don't want to spend during the harvest rush, but it can pay off later when it comes to analyzing information after the crop is in the bin.

Van Koughnet operates Agri Skills Inc., a contract testing company that co-ordinates on-farm trials at 10 locations across Western Canada. His system offers four to six replications per site.

The contract work provides another income stream for the farm, but it also helps boost his productivity and profitability.

Most farmers have production issues, unanswered questions and an in-grained instinct for exploring what-if scenarios. But if there's one mistake observers have seen time and time again, it's the attempt to address too many questions at once.

Keep it simple

Science on the farm is a process of elimination. Does tweaking this variable make a difference? And was that difference influenced by what Heard refers to as "confounding factors?"

For example, a field test experimenting with green manures for disease control in potatoes didn't identify any significant benefit.

However, the field used for the test was polluted with nightshade, a weed known to carry disease. So were the results because green manures don't work as a disease control method, or because the producers didn't start with a clean field?

Van Koughnet has developed a method for testing two variables at once by using a matrix of strip trials. He'll run variety trials in one direction and then run strips across at a right angle to test varying fertilizer rates. Replication gives him a higher degree of confidence in the results.

The MAFRI fact sheet identifies seven steps to establishing a successful farm test:

At the top of that list is deciding your goals and objectives. What do you want to know? And how will knowing that improve your farm operation? Will it increase yields? Will it cut costs?

Van Koughnet said he starts with a basic question: "What are the choices I am making that are costing the most money and that I have the least amount of confidence in right now?

"What are the things keeping me awake at night, what are some of the assumptions that I need to test?"

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And he stresses that now is the time of year to be asking those questions, not springtime when the soil is mellow and field operations beckon.

The next step is to select the treatment or technology you want to test. When selecting fertilizer treatments, use rates that differ by equal levels and ensure the full range of rates is used.

Step 3 is about site selection. Select your site considering previous crop management, drainage, soil texture and depth, topography, bordering influences such as trees, runoff from adjacent fields, and fencing. Choose an area where all treatments will have an equal opportunity to perform.

Step 4: Develop a plot design that builds in replicates.

Step 5: Collect data and keep records. This includes in-season observations and evaluations, yield estimates, and uniform harvesting (all plots should be swathed and cut in the same direction).

Step 6: Evaluate your data using a process that you've determined ahead of time. While yield is an important measure, it is not the only measure of a treatment's effectiveness.

Step 7: Share your results with others.

Systems versus solutions

New varieties, crop treatments or machinery are all valid ways to keep farmers on the cutting edge of the production system they are using.

On-farm research that leads a farmer towards a different farming system is more difficult and it attracts fewer farmers willing to experiment. The early adopters of no-till farming and the farmers behind the resurgence in organic agriculture were drawn to these systems for philosophical reasons rather than economic ones.

The farmers who first adapted no-till farming to the Canadian Prairies found it required more than changing their seeding system. They had to change the way they think about farming, incorporating a broader rotational base and different weed management strategies into their plans before the system began to prove its economic and agronomic worth.

Their perseverance, however, has led to bankable strategies — such as expanded crop rotations and minimum tillage seeder technology — that cross over into conventional farming systems.

"Field crop inputs are clearly one category where farmers adapt quickly," says Martin Entz, an agronomy professor specializing in natural systems agriculture at the University of Manitoba.

"Reducing these inputs in a conventional system usually means a wholesale change in the farming system. This is why people are not doing it; they do not want to change their basic system."

Entz notes, however, that while innovations in agriculture have traditionally been improvements in machinery or crop production inputs, the latest innovations are information-based — such as global positioning systems.

"These are relatively low-cost, they do not have to be purchased every year and they can be adapted into many different parts of the production system."

That puts more decision-making power in farmers' hands. The challenge is helping farmers use that information wisely. "Benchmarking and record-keeping become really important," says Entz.

Analyzing why certain results occur can be complicated, which is why extension and industry workers encourage farmers to work with each other and with co-ordinating partners to better ensure the outcome is worth their time and investment.

For farmers like Van Koughnet, the ultimate payoff is more than a few extra bucks in the bank in any given season.

It's about enhancing any farm's most valuable asset — the manager.

"How do I grow the intellectual capital on my farm?" he says. "I want to come into every farm management season knowing more than I knew last year."

The Dirty Dozen — strip trial mistakes

1. Mixing of segments like Conventional versus Bt corn.
2. Comparing inappropriate maturities 3000 heat units versus 3300.
3. Planting a plot on different crop histories. For example, part of field was corn and part was soybeans the previous year.
4. Using different fertility regimes — part of field may have received manure in the past.
5. Plot site has different soil types for different comparison products. Plot has no buffer to edge of field. Corn along edge of field can yield 15 bushels less corn if competing with grass. Keep 25 feet from field edge. Stay away from trees 100 feet.
6. Avoid driving across plot with equipment as this can create compaction zones. Manage wheel traffic in plot area so all products have similar wheel traffic.
7. Plots grown on the highest-yielding part of the farm, which does not represent the farm average soil type.
8. Plots too small.
9. Plots too large. Some growers think the bigger the better. The longer the plot the more possibilities of introducing variability through soil type change.
10. Having products of the same maturity too far apart in plot. Keep the similar maturity products as close as possible to avoid environmental interaction.
11. Poor record-keeping of plot entries. Should have multiple copies of map and stakes in field for in-season observations.
12. Planting plots in the back 40. Plots are a season long learning opportunity. There are lots of observations over the season before harvest. Plant plots where they are accessible.

Source: Pioneer Hi-Bred

What is a typical Manitoba crop producer?

by Doug Wilcox, Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation

Cropping in Canada is very diverse. It varies by region and crop specialization and changes year to year. This creates a problem for researchers, policy makers, and others who study cropping practices and need to work out decision scenarios based on “typical” farms — because what is a “typical farm”?

If you go to Statistics Canada they will tell you that according to 2001 census data for Manitoba the average farm size was 891 acres and the average age of the farm operator was 48 years old.

Single-operator farms accounted for 65 per cent of all farms and the proportion of female farm operators was 23 per cent. More than 44 per cent of farm operators were additionally engaged in non-farm work and more than 13 per cent of farmers were more than 65 years old. However, the Statistics Canada data does not state what a typical farm has for a crop distribution and that is what interests many researchers.

To determine the typical crop distribution you could treat all crop farm operations in Manitoba the same and use Statistics Canada data or Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation (MASC) data for total provincial acres per crop. That data could then be extrapolated to a typical composite average farm. Table 1 lists the results of taking that approach using 2006 MASC acreage information for Manitoba. Unfortunately, this approach does not result in a realistic typical crop distribution.

Assuming an the 2006 average farm size of 989 acres the MASC data in Table 1 indicates that 267 acres would be in red spring (RS) wheat and 234 acres would be in canola — that seems reasonable. However, it also indicates that the same farm would also grow barley, flax, grain corn, tame hay, sunflowers, other wheat, greenfeed, and many other crops — many on fields smaller than 20 acres.

I know Manitoba farmers have increased diversification but I don’t think having so many minor crops is realistic. But that is what you get when you take a composite averaging approach. It is similar to saying that because we receive 40 cm of precipitation in a year that we get a 1.1 mm rain every day; it doesn’t happen and can be misleading.

Table 1 – Composite average farm crop distribution for Manitoba in 2006 based on MASC information.

% Of Acres 2006	Crop
27.0%	RS Wheat
23.7%	Canola
8.1%	Barley
7.1%	Flax
3.9%	Soybeans
3.1%	Winter Wheat
2.1%	HW Wheat
1.7%	Too Wet To Seed
1.6%	Non-Oil Sunflowers
1.5%	Grain Corn
1.2%	Alfalfa/Grass Hay
1.2%	Pasture etc
1.1%	Greenfeed
16.7%	Many Other Crops <1% Each

So how do you derive a more realistic typical farm crop distribution? The way you do this is to stop treating all producers as the same and separate out the information by region or crop specialization of interest. Additionally, you do not use averages but instead use actual farm medians.

Crop and farm acreage data is positively skewed which means that there is a lot more small acreage farms and small crop acreage in the datasets than would be expected in a normal distribution and the average tends to be larger than the median. Median estimates are preferred because they represent the true midpoint among farms, whereas the average may not.

I analyzed 2006 MASC crop acreage data and determined the typical farm crop distributions for selected crops of interest. In other words I determined what farm crop distributions were present on typical Manitoba grain corn farms, canola farms, etc.

Table 2 lists the median crop acres and median total farm acres for all producers growing a particular crop in 2006. Note that these groupings do overlap — for example, many corn growers will grow canola, and visa-versa — and they would be in both groups.

The table illustrates that farms with a riskier crop focus (e.g. soybeans) tend be larger farms rather than those farms with a less risky crop focus (wheat). The table also illustrates that the typical high-risk crop focus farm does not devote any more (and maybe less) of a percentage of acreage to the focus crop than lower-risk crop focus farms do to their focus crop.

Table 2 – Median crop acres and median total farm acres for farms growing selected crops in Manitoba in 2006 based on MASC information.

Crop	Acres On Farm In Specific Crop	Associated Total Farm Acres	% Acres In Specific Crop
Oat	130	743	18%
RS Wheat	285	855	33%
Flax	140	917	15%
Canola	260	959	27%
Grain Corn	160	1091	15%
Soybean	170	1245	14%
Navy Bean	160	1393	12%
Sunflower	206	1507	14%

Continued from previous page

The 2006 MASC acreage data was also analyzed to identify the major crops associated with each focal crop. The other associated crops were defined as the crops that more than 50 per cent of growers in that focus crop group also grew in 2006.

In the case of oat and navy bean the majority of growers also grew red spring wheat (RS) or canola. In the case of RS wheat the majority of growers also grew canola and the reverse was true for canola. The majority of flax and soybean growers also grew RS wheat, canola, or oat. The majority of sunflower growers also grew RS wheat, canola, or soybean. Finally, the majority of grain corn growers also grow RS wheat, canola or soybean.

It is interesting to note that canola was the one crop consistently shared with all crops.

To select a typical farm the median acreage and associated crop information described previously was used to select an actual producer from each focus crop group that was close to the median of the grouping and also roughly fit the farm size and crop combination profile. The selected actual producer results from this selection process are listed in Table 3.

Please note that these are not recommended farm crop distributions but are simply randomly selected crop distributions from actual operations that roughly fit the determined profile. If you consider yourself a farm operator who produces one of these focus crops and you consider yourself to be in the "middle of the pack" it could be your 2006 farm crop distribution listed in Table 3. Check it and see.

Table 3 – "Typical" farm crop distributions associated with selected crops for median farms growing selected crops in Manitoba in 2006 based on MASC information.

Crop	Median Farm Crop Distribution	Median Farm Total Acres
Oat	Oat - 130 ac, RS Wheat - 125 ac, Barley - 77 ac, Canola - 110 ac, Hay - 234 ac, Greenfeed - 30 ac.	706 ac
RS Wheat	RS Wheat - 283 ac, Oat - 167ac, Flax - 145 ac, Canola - 230 ac.	825 ac
Flax	Flax - 140 ac, RS Wheat - 454 ac, Barley - 44ac, Canola - 141 ac.	779 ac
Canola	Canola - 260 ac, RS Wheat - 310 ac, Barley - 152 ac, Flax - 90 ac, CPS Wheat - 158 ac, Greenfeed - 40 ac.	1,010 ac
Grain Corn	Grain Corn - 160 ac, RS Wheat - 390 ac, Oat - 190 ac, Barley - 162 ac, Canola - 90 ac, Oil Sunflowers - 153 ac, Navy Beans - 270 ac, Soybeans - 230 ac.	1,645 ac
Soybean	Soybean - 167 ac, RS Wheat - 307 ac, Oat - 315 ac, Canola - 445 ac.	1,234 ac
Navy Bean	Navy Bean - 160 ac, RS Wheat - 460 ac, Oat - 126 ac, Canola - 290 ac, Grain Corn - 120 ac, Non-Oil Sunflowers - 300 ac.	1,456 ac
Sunflower	Non-Oil Sunflowers - 210 ac, RS Wheat - 429ac, Flax - 255 ac, Canola - 305 ac, Winter Wheat - 115 ac.	1,314 ac

Farm Family Guide to Safety and Health and Safe Choices help farmers assess and manage risks in farm workplaces

Farm safety — can you afford to ignore it?

by Lorraine Stevenson, *FIW* staff

That missing PTO guard, broken exhaust fan or loose ladder rung could cost you. You might lose a limb, your health, or maybe your life. Those carrying on without you could lose the farm.

Farm injuries and deaths affect the farm's bottom line as much as the incalculable personal toll they take. Data on costs of a farm incident compiled by the Canadian Agricultural Injury Surveillance Program (CAISP) show even minor events can devastate a farm's profitability.

A minor sprain or cut can set you back a few hundred dollars in lost productivity. Time spent in hospital adds up to thousands. A serious permanent injury, such as loss of an eye or limb, has been estimated to cause losses upwards of $143,000. Death of the farm owner or manager can cost the business as much as $275,000.

Such costs are projections based on lost productivity and profit, plus the cost to recruit and train new managers or hire replacement labour, says Manitoba's provincial farm safety co-ordinator Glen Blahey.

Those kinds of numbers also raise a fundamental question: can the farm afford this?

Unaffordable risks

Farmers undertaking risk assessment and risk management procedures on their farms now ask themselves that question and others: what risks does my worksite pose to myself and my workers? How can I manage, reduce or avoid that risk?

These are farmers who understand that management for safety and health is an integral part of good farm business management. The underlying principle of risk management in a workplace is that all employers, even self-employed, take responsibility for maintaining a safe and healthy workplace.

It means taking all reasonable precautions to protect against injury and illness.

But for many farmers it's too easy to ignore workplace risks and hazards.

They get used to being around dangerous heavy equipment, working alone, and thinking about other things while doing their work. Then, when things go wrong, it's a "freak accident" or the incident that "just happened."

Farm incidents that injure or kill don't "just happen." They're the result of a chain of events that occur when a risk is not properly assessed or managed. To assess a risk, you identify the hazards in the worksite, and determine what level of risk they pose. To manage a risk, you attempt to minimize that hazard by specific steps taken.

The statistics show risks and hazards have gone ignored on Manitoba farms.

Data compiled by the provincial government's Workplace Safety and Health Division show that between 1983 and 2001, there were an average of eight deaths a year, plus more than 3,000 farm-injury related hospitalizations.

Unnecessary casualties

That's one farmer dead every six weeks, and someone sent to hospital roughly every three days each year. Manitoba's agricultural workplace safety record has prompted the provincial government to warn farm owners and managers they must recognize their responsibility for improving internal management of workplace risks.

Two resources now available to Manitoba farmers include the *Farm Family Guide to Safety and Health* and *Safe Choices*.

Both released within the last five years, these guides walk farmers through a process of risk assessment and risk management for their own farm.

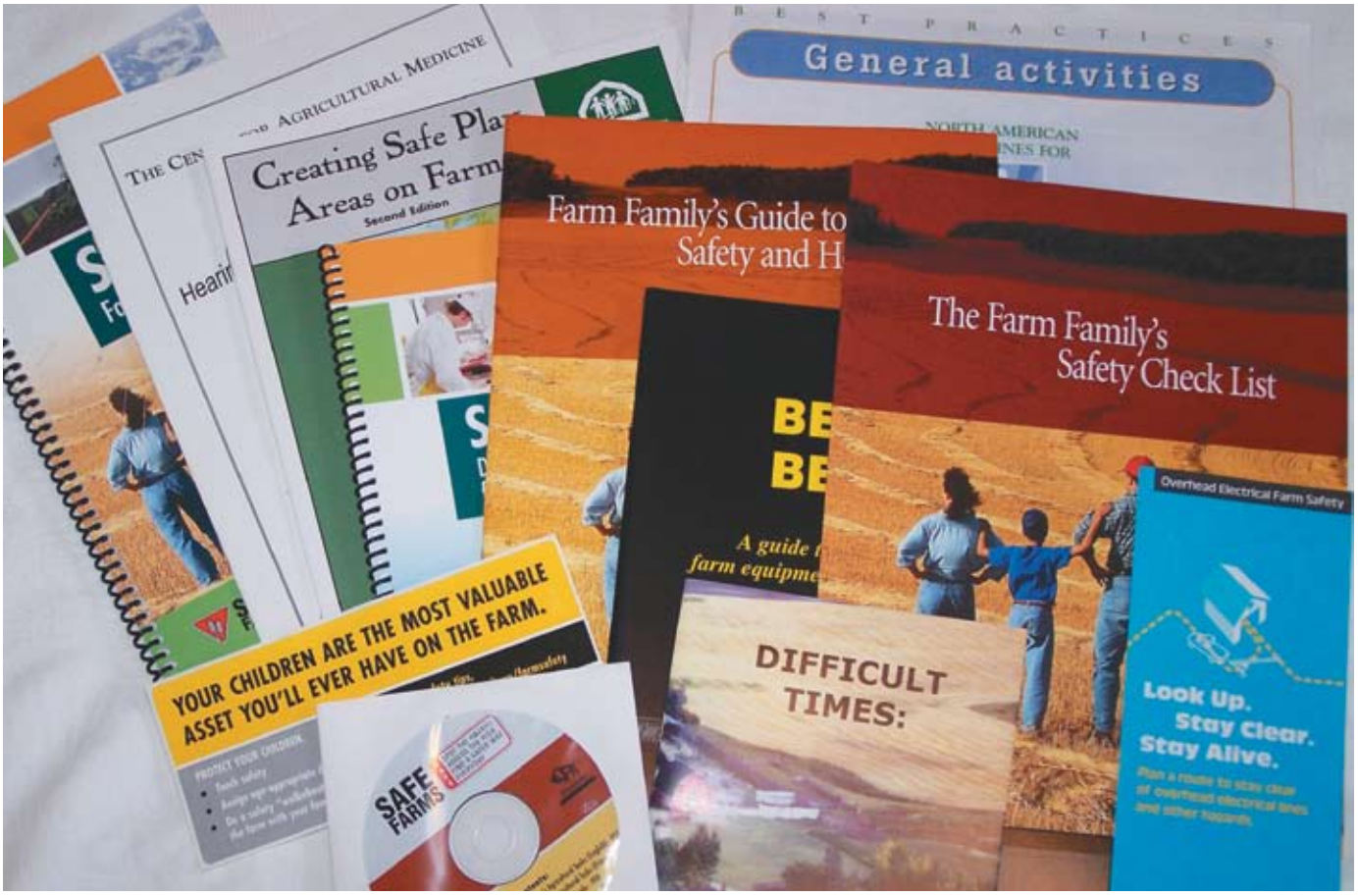
The *Farm Family Guide to Safety and Health* describes management practices and lays out a 10-element program for protecting all those who work on the farm, including the primary farm operator, family members, and waged employees.

Safe Choices, to be used in conjunction with the farm family guide, sets out four basic steps for developing a safety and health risk management strategy for the farm.

Those steps include identifying risks, assessing those risks, developing risk control strategies and reassessing those risks. Identifying risks means asking hard questions like 'what could cause a serious injury/illness event on this farm?' 'what events could force us out of business?' or 'what would happen to the farm business if a family member or employee were injured?'

The guide then prompts farmers to ask how likely it is that those events could happen, and in what circumstances, then take steps to minimize or avoid them. Risk control strategies such as reattaching that guard or installing a new exhaust fan are examples of action taken.

Control strategies also include making sure those work-



ing on the farm understand safe work procedures and use proper safety devices such as goggles or other protective gear. And they include having emergency response plans for the farm.

Using the *The Farm Family Guide to Safety and Health* and *Safe Choices* requires making a time commitment and depending on types of risks and hazards it identifies, more effort and potentially the cost of minimizing them.

Consider the cost of not doing it. "Really the bottom line is, can you afford not to do this?" says Blahey.

Work safe

Farmers should also be aware that under Manitoba Workplace Safety and Health legislation, it is expected they will take these steps, he said. Occupational health and safety laws apply to all workplaces in Manitoba, including farms. Even farms with self-employed sole operators are not exempt. The Workplace Safety and Health Act has been extended to all worksites, including farms since 1977.

But Blahey says achieving improved safety through risk assessments and risk management is about much more than meeting regulatory standards and avoiding penalites. It helps maintain the viability of the human resources of the farm. "It's just part of good business and human resource management," he says.

The statistics of injuries and deaths have trended down since 2001, which suggests farm owners and managers are becoming more committed to safety.

"We certainly attribute that reduction to greater awareness in terms of safety and health issues, and incorporation of safety and health as part of a business risk management process," Blahey says.

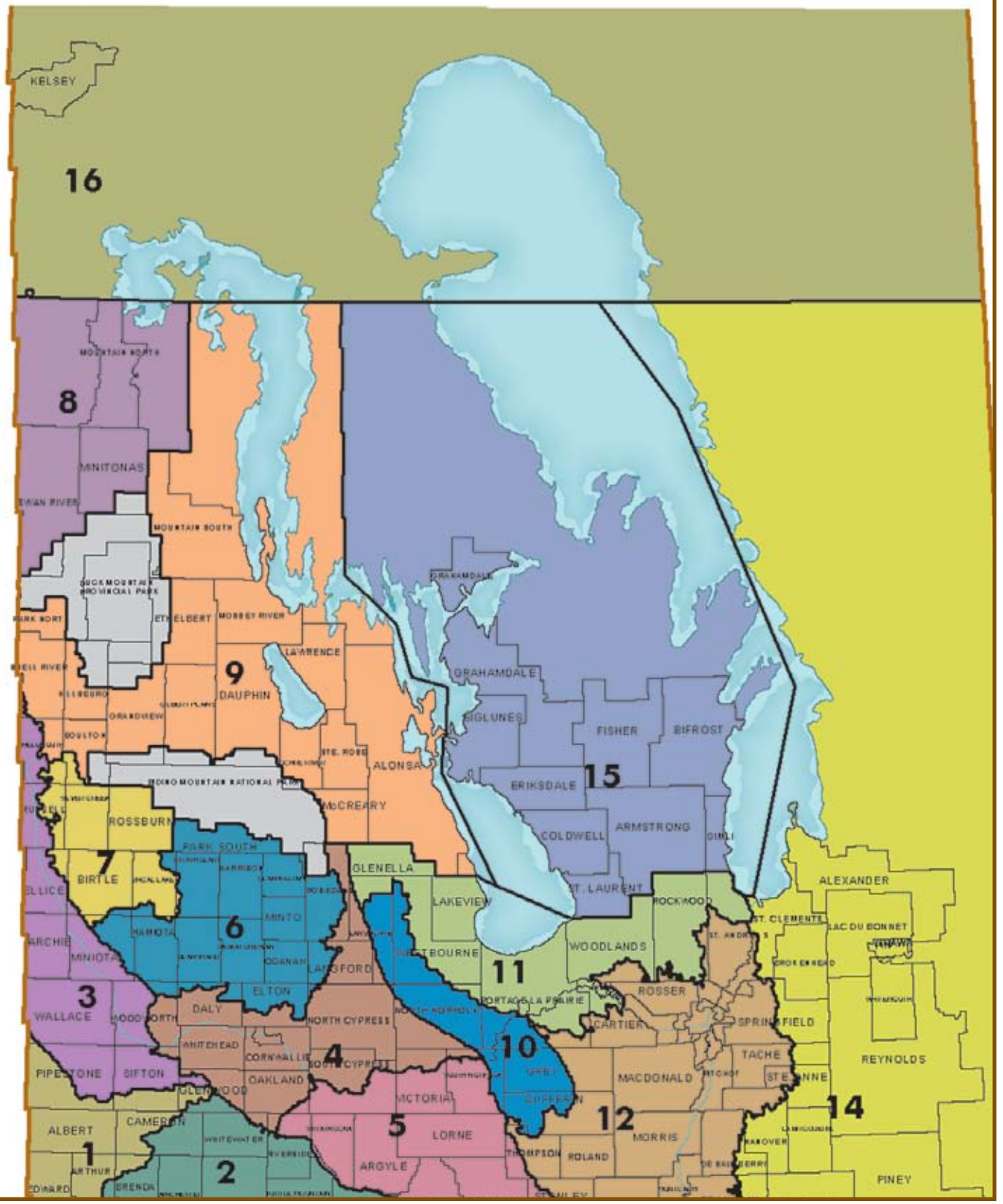
Farm safety and health resources available from Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives and the Workplace Health and Safety Division:

- Safe Choices: Develop a Risk Management Process for your Agricultural Business
- Farm Family's Guide to Safety and Health
- Farm Family's Safety Checklist
- Creating Safe Play Areas on Farms
- Farm Family Walkabout
- Making Farming Safe for Senior Farmers
- ON GUARD www.pami.ca

Contact local MAFRI GO Office or Workplace Safety and Health Division Office www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/farmsafety www.gov.mb.ca/labour/safety

MASC
Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation

RISK AREAS



MANITOBA

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — **MANITOBA**

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC BARRIE (RS)	38	48	47	28	884,625	41	1,070,100
AC DOMAIN (RS)	40	47	47	37	410,944	46	474,586
SUPERB (RS)	46	55	48	36	309,513	47	294,070
CDC FALCON (W)	57	63	68	35	63,029	68	220,615
SNOWBIRD (HW)	46	52	52	29	333,249	44	193,450
HARVEST (RS)	—	—	58	58	37,331	53	95,004
MCKENZIE (RS)	39	44	47	33	50,826	39	90,069
5601HR (RS)	—	52	48	27	31,174	44	69,601
AC INTREPID (RS)	40	47	45	45	70,635	48	64,359
CDC TEAL (RS)	39	43	40	44	48,438	44	54,091
5602HR (RS)	—	—	—	39	1,893	49	45,583
CDC BOUNTY (RS)	38	43	42	36	40,127	37	42,639
AC CORA (RS)	34	41	42	28	31,286	37	35,685
AC CADILLAC (RS)	34	40	40	30	29,581	35	30,509
CDC IMAGINE (RS)	—	—	57	36	7,221	43	28,765
AC SPLENDOR (RS)	38	48	45	50	19,530	48	21,871
AC MAJESTIC (RS)	37	46	41	27	18,133	37	16,894
ALSEN (F)	—	59	48	25	20,857	50	16,860
CDC RAPTOR (W)	55	54	58	30	10,413	52	15,847
CDC BUTEO (W)	—	—	—	35	2,245	55	14,763
LOVITT (RS)	—	—	57	43	4,140	40	14,568
MCCLINTOCK (W)	—	—	65	30	2,442	55	14,357
5700PR (PS)	—	42	45	37	6,424	44	10,458
CDC HARRIER (W)	46	53	61	30	6,771	54	10,326
AC ELSA (RS)	40	43	47	40	11,780	43	9,895
KANATA (HW)	—	—	43	26	10,787	41	8,357
5701PR (PS)	—	—	—	48	3,797	54	7,602
PRODIGY (RS)	36	37	32	33	6,176	35	7,199
CDC CLAIR (W)	50	59	62	26	5,322	60	6,413
JOURNEY (RS)	—	—	—	29	2,378	43	6,149
AC TABER (PS)	41	54	56	48	2,902	45	4,797
BW295 (RS)	—	—	—	41	2,067	47	4,759
5500HR (RS)	39	47	49	28	8,081	38	4,283
ROBLIN (RS)	31	32	38	27	1,176	37	3,961
AC VISTA (PS)	55	34	61	51	710	48	3,156
BRIGGS (F)	—	—	—	—	—	59	2,949
RUSS (F)	49	58	44	36	3,770	50	2,931
SOMERSET (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	39	2,675
5600HR (RS)	35	46	49	40	2,423	38	2,578
IVAN (F)	55	53	33	20	2,060	50	2,466
CDC KESTREL (W)	46	53	56	22	702	58	2,132
KATEPWA (RS)	28	33	33	35	855	39	2,048
COLUMBUS (RS)	18	18	27	14	1,439	24	1,927
FORGE (F)	39	52	49	42	2,593	39	1,840
INFINITY (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	57	1,292
SCEPTRE (D)	—	—	—	—	—	42	1,209
NAPOLEON (D)	37	48	38	34	2,006	35	979
SELKIRK (F)	—	—	—	—	—	28	555
AC ANDREW (F)	—	—	—	—	—	61	510
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**45.5**	**3,052,271**

BARLEY YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — **MANITOBA**

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CONLON	64	77	74	37	148,213	69	161,144
AC METCALFE	52	66	66	42	126,315	58	103,009
ROBUST	52	67	66	36	64,413	56	73,268
LEGACY	—	64	77	49	32,712	68	51,863
NEWDALE	—	90	77	37	37,348	66	46,500
AC RANGER	66	69	70	42	21,456	56	28,275
EXCEL	55	65	68	45	32,210	63	21,803
CDC COPELAND	—	—	71	43	26,557	65	20,420
LACEY	61	61	72	42	22,433	66	19,611
CDC STRATUS	54	68	70	37	19,473	61	15,597
XENA	49	62	66	43	10,706	71	11,013
TRADITION	—	—	—	49	3,226	72	10,030
AC ROSSER	59	66	70	40	9,634	64	9,418
CDC HELGASON	—	73	66	56	3,891	68	8,349
CDC TREY	—	—	—	51	2,709	75	7,379
CDC YORKTON	—	—	—	61	755	52	6,603
BEDFORD	57	72	65	28	5,929	57	5,516
STANDER	51	70	65	34	5,207	64	3,633
CDC KENDALL	51	70	71	47	5,873	52	2,994
CDC MCGWIRE	50	77	59	23	3,642	57	2,885
VIVAR	68	89	77	32	1,645	73	2,399
AC LACOMBE	54	61	65	44	2,260	50	2,163
BRONCO	33	37	53	46	2,244	54	1,800
CDC COPELAND	—	—	76	43	1,833	70	1,742
CDC DOLLY	52	56	53	31	2,673	62	1,569
CONDOR	—	50	83	23	1,709	82	1,440
STANDARD	54	66	58	20	1,194	57	1,036
B1602	65	67	61	41	3,015	57	1,032
CONQUEST	—	50	50	20	1,100	42	972
VIRDEN	59	72	67	57	2,420	34	904
SOMMERVILLE	46	54	—	—	—	33	787
CDC BATTLEFORD	—	—	—	—	—	58	702
AC OXBOW	43	51	76	40	679	42	552
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**63.3**	**636,044**

OAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — **MANITOBA**

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
RONALD	91	106	105	40	192,828	80	254,087
AC ASSINIBOIA	74	91	92	39	126,238	70	133,252
FURLONG	—	—	122	53	37,081	81	107,169
PINNACLE	76	83	102	68	50,585	73	101,128
TRIPLE CROWN	70	80	97	69	52,443	77	55,941
CDC DANCER	—	—	123	85	5,095	98	11,483
RIEL	64	93	86	35	5,628	70	9,986
ROBERT	54	65	70	47	5,419	47	7,796

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.
‡ On system as of January 8, 2006;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.

Management Plus

OAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — MANITOBA

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
HIFI	—	—	—	149	1,001	89	7,762
DUMONT	40	45	57	40	4,601	38	4,095
KAUFMANN	—	—	103	53	3,262	70	3,859
DERBY	52	63	68	58	2,863	56	3,741
JERRY	75	106	92	38	2,254	71	3,507
LEGGETT	—	—	—	—	—	82	2,977
AC PREAKNESS	49	63	63	42	2,394	37	2,959
AC BELMONT (H)	29	—	—	—	—	52	2,943
CDC BOYER	53	57	69	53	1,616	52	1,918
RODNEY	—	—	—	—	—	46	1,397
AC GWEN (H)	—	89	—	—	—	61	877
HARMON	36	84	—	—	—	32	700
MORTON	—	—	—	—	—	94	679
AC MEDALLION	48	46	62	—	—	31	554
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**75.4**	**734,679**

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — MANITOBA

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
5070 (LT)	—	—	38	27	350,588	38	363,823
5020 (LT)	—	—	38	28	239,001	38	324,915
5030 (LT)	—	—	38	29	186,284	38	315,671
NEX 830 CL (ST)	—	—	38	15	66,966	32	127,035
45H21 (RT)	33	35	34	22	200,860	35	100,687
34-55 (RT)	31	33	30	22	144,927	31	69,143
INVIGOR 2573 (LT)	33	34	36	30	102,030	34	54,172
1841(RT)	—	—	34	19	20,145	35	49,159
INVIGOR 2663 (LT)	35	36	35	25	94,257	36	45,614
34-65 (RT)	—	—	—	20	1,908	35	44,071
IMC 209 RR (RT)	—	—	—	9	36,164	27	42,532
9550 (RT)	—	—	27	23	68,236	28	40,444
71-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	34	39,223
NEX 828CL (ST)	—	—	22	31	8,392	33	37,330
46A76 (ST)	31	31	25	23	40,447	30	31,192
45H25 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	35	29,659
71-25RR (RT)	—	—	—	26	26,800	33	26,924
SP BANNER (RT)	34	29	28	27	17,400	31	26,395
71-85RR (RT)	—	—	—	20	14,094	34	24,923
45H24 (RT)	—	—	48	31	6,954	38	24,589
35-85 (RT)	33	32	29	25	49,638	29	24,570
5108 (LT)	—	—	—	26	18,971	38	18,733
INVIGOR 2733 (LT)	34	37	34	28	54,081	34	18,328
VICTORY V1031 (RT)	—	—	—	22	11,343	38	18,062
45H72 (ST)	—	—	—	30	16,385	38	16,549
71-20CL (ST)	—	—	—	20	9,393	32	16,137
LBD 612RR (RT)	29	31	31	14	14,847	28	15,488
MILLENNIUM 03	26	32	29	20	26,808	35	13,175
SW 6802 (RT)	—	—	35	25	8,763	32	11,189
1818 (RT)	—	—	—	28	1,128	32	10,782
VICTORY V1030 (RT)	—	—	—	20	9,886	34	10,113
SW GLADIATORR (RT)	31	27	33	24	12,079	31	9,287
811RR (RT)	28	29	27	14	2,770	29	8,930
289CL (ST)	39	31	26	22	11,201	26	7,638
LBD588RR (RT)	—	34	28	24	17,509	26	7,100
LBD644RR (RT)	—	34	29	13	4,120	31	6,800
292CL (ST)	—	—	31	23	19,702	29	6,729
HYLITE 225RR (RT)	27	28	26	20	15,721	34	6,022
SP 451RR (RT)	—	—	—	19	2,070	28	5,836
RED RIVER 1826 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	5,738
NEX 824CL (ST)	—	34	29	26	20,463	34	5,380
46A65	30	30	26	18	8,084	25	5,305
SW 3950 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	4,879
SP DESIRABLE RR (RT)	—	—	—	21	6,404	33	4,872
PRAIRIE 719RR (RT)	—	—	—	22	1,386	29	3,377
46H23 (RT)	—	—	30	27	1,832	34	3,014
46H02	—	36	33	23	2,199	31	2,845
FORTUNE RR (RT)	—	38	29	16	2,387	23	2,460
9451 (RT)	—	—	—	35	2,313	38	2,421
IMC 111RR (RT)	—	—	—	21	132,716	26	2,259
LBD2393LL (LT)	—	26	30	25	9,661	24	1,910
VICTORY V1032 (RT)	—	—	—	23	23,203	29	1,875
SW RAZOR (RT)	28	25	30	22	5,115	29	1,723
REAPER (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	1,604
821RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	26	1,600
32-75 (RT)	—	—	—	29	1,397	28	1,587
CANTERRA 1867 (RT)	26	24	—	16	1,264	37	1,517

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — MANITOBA

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AV 9505 (RT)	—	33	30	23	12,082	24	1,516
43A56 (RT)	—	—	26	13	6,600	21	1,448
45A71 (ST)	23	26	9	18	2,820	24	1,433
EBONY	33	28	27	10	978	23	1,356
VICTORY 1010RR (RT)	—	—	29	26	2,046	33	1,319
SW WIZZARD	—	—	—	22	720	17	1,155
NEX 822CL (ST)	—	—	21	21	1,297	33	1,086
SW HYMARK 3944 (RT)	—	—	34	34	1,897	32	1,006
EXCEED (LT)	29	25	18	7	615	27	986
AC EXCEL	15	16	9	20	516	16	931
LBD279	30	29	21	—	—	27	865
1849RR (RT)	—	36	27	21	1,678	33	819
829RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	35	774
IMC 208RR (RT)	—	22	—	—	—	21	668
45A55 (RT)	28	28	32	25	1,483	32	667
SW 9803 (RT)	—	—	—	26	3,566	36	655
1851H (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	35	605
1604(ST)	33	30	24	16	667	26	537
QUANTUM	23	18	25	28	616	27	518
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**35.3**	**2,144,038**

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — MANITOBA

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CDC BETHUNE	22	21	19	15	183,460	22	193,881
HANLEY	—	26	22	13	28,547	21	36,949
TAURUS	19	18	15	19	27,310	22	25,622
AC EMERSON	20	22	21	13	11,851	20	12,818
LIGHTNING	—	26	23	16	7,687	24	10,202
AC MCDUFF	19	20	19	18	8,494	22	7,169
NORLIN	18	19	18	16	8,613	17	7,143
OMEGA	17	20	15	8	1,346	23	6,553
PRAIRIE BLUE	—	—	—	14	1,725	21	6,062
AC CARNDUFF	21	19	18	19	11,219	25	4,953
AC WATSON	20	19	20	15	3,856	21	3,940
FLANDERS	17	17	15	19	4,091	21	2,286
CDC NORMANDY	18	17	15	17	2,971	19	2,218
CDC MONS	—	—	—	13	1,852	20	2,115
SOMME	15	15	9	15	1,159	21	1,940
AC LINORA	17	24	21	8	1,383	18	1,334
2047	19	19	19	16	16,002	22	1,274
PRO OMEGA	—	—	—	—	—	24	1,234
NORMAN	19	21	16	12	1,213	13	688
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**21.5**	**333,115**

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — MANITOBA

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
ECLIPSE	40	39	46	22	21,484	43	13,717
SW SALUTE	—	49	48	21	15,408	42	10,027
CDC STRIKER	—	—	—	27	2,319	45	5,101
SWING	38	40	39	22	13,176	40	5,078
CDC GOLDEN	—	—	—	—	—	48	4,965
ALFETTA	33	50	45	20	4,975	49	4,297
CDC MOZART	37	39	44	16	6,651	45	2,546
MIDAS	—	—	—	21	684	39	2,364
NITOUCHE	45	43	45	20	2,697	40	2,330
DELTA	33	41	44	24	4,269	40	2,258
TUDOR	—	—	—	23	2,062	45	2,122
NO VAR	—	43	24	21	4,292	35	1,973
STRATUS	—	—	34	23	1,601	56	1,971
TOPEKA	—	47	46	23	4,672	42	1,913
4010	32	41	29	12	1,132	36	1,770
TOLEDO	38	36	38	19	5,020	42	1,760
DS STALWARTH	38	38	45	18	1,820	45	1,668
CROMA	27	46	45	26	4,332	46	1,565
MAJORET	35	39	45	21	1,763	44	1,248
CARNEVAL	30	39	43	14	916	18	922
MILLENNIUM	47	—	37	—	—	42	908
CUTLASS	—	—	—	—	—	47	903
LIVIOLETTA	—	—	—	26	702	43	869
DS-ADMIRAL	36	46	28	23	1,358	42	865
EIFFEL	33	41	40	15	1,215	50	843
COOPER	—	—	—	—	—	51	782
SW CAPRI	—	—	—	50	788	37	689
POLSTEAD	—	—	—	—	—	56	511
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**43.1**	**80,977**

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.
‡ On system as of January 8, 2007;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.

RISK AREA 1

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 1

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC BARRIE (RS)	25	35	39	21	32,519	34	44,925
MCKENZIE (RS)	29	36	45	29	11,507	33	21,790
SNOWBIRD (HW)	—	27	40	25	9,040	30	7,109
AC CADILLAC (RS)	28	38	39	26	10,175	35	6,540
CDC BOUNTY (RS)	28	34	36	26	4,731	32	5,104
CDC FALCON (W)	40	50	57	33	7,644	48	4,845
SUPERB (RS)	—	37	33	21	3,487	32	4,191
CDC IMAGINE (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	36	3,386
CDC RAPTOR (W)	—	45	47	27	2,628	38	3,018
AC CORA (RS)	29	29	35	26	2,708	30	2,894
5700PR (PS)	—	41	43	32	872	34	1,961
MCCLINTOCK (W)	—	—	—	—	—	47	1,727
CDC BUTEO (W)	—	—	—	—	—	46	1,674
COLUMBUS (RS)	15	20	27	11	969	23	1,632
CDC HARRIER (W)	36	45	51	30	3,290	39	1,505
AC TABER (PS)	—	—	—	—	—	30	1,159
LOVITT (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	35	1,013
5500HR (RS)	—	—	—	28	717	34	810
5601HR (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	26	679
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**34.1**	**118,811**

BARLEY YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 1

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CONLON	—	59	62	33	3,884	44	7,845
AC METCALFE	36	48	58	27	6,557	44	5,277
ROBUST	35	45	56	29	3,334	43	2,930
CDC YORKTON	—	—	—	—	—	53	2,423
CDC COPELAND	—	—	—	28	1,249	53	2,161
NEWDALE	—	—	68	31	1,418	61	1,506
AC RANGER	—	—	73	37	1,129	42	1,254
LACEY	—	65	64	37	992	52	1,201
AC ROSSER	44	45	72	31	2,207	36	946
LEGACY	—	—	—	28	2,698	59	888
XENA	39	42	49	29	915	49	694
CDC STRATUS	41	51	67	38	680	35	585
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**46.0**	**30,825**

OAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 1

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
PINNACLE	46	59	97	67	9,318	61	27,869
AC ASSINIBOIA	43	49	80	31	12,449	39	4,888
FURLONG	—	—	—	49	2,580	54	3,908
RONALD	—	67	108	25	2,263	40	2,724
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**55.0**	**42,619**

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 1

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
5070 (LT)	—	—	31	23	11,885	26	12,024
5030 (LT)	—	—	40	19	5,317	28	7,212
INVIGOR 2573 (LT)	23	23	31	21	4,140	28	4,696
5020 (LT)	—	—	35	20	1,340	28	2,732
9550 (RT)	—	—	22	15	5,908	24	2,729
IMC 209 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	17	2,500
46A76 (ST)	18	21	28	17	2,419	20	2,086
71-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	27	1,971
NEX 830 CL (ST)	—	—	—	15	1,362	26	1,695
34-65 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	23	1,376
34-55 (RT)	20	21	25	14	4,572	24	1,214
INVIGOR 2733 (LT)	23	26	27	21	781	28	1,159
LBD 612RR (RT)	—	22	—	—	—	27	1,140
292CL (ST)	—	—	29	—	—	23	1,101
45H25 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	25	939
71-85RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	19	859
71-20CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	20	738
35-85 (RT)	—	22	28	21	2,631	20	656
1818 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	24	504
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**25.0**	**55,602**

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 1

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CDC BETHUNE	17	13	15	15	12,792	16	17,586
TAURUS	14	13	18	14	3,700	18	3,385
AC MCDUFF	—	—	10	17	537	15	827
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**16.5**	**24,037**

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 1

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
ECLIPSE	—	31	48	12	1,513	36	1,869
CDC GOLDEN	—	—	—	—	—	30	595
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**34.3**	**5,391**

RISK AREA 2

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 2

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC BARRIE (RS)	35	42	45	33	182,780	37	201,539
SUPERB (RS)	41	50	48	36	25,566	40	28,033
AC DOMAIN (RS)	38	51	44	36	19,260	39	26,053
SNOWBIRD (HW)	44	44	49	36	52,586	39	24,641
MCKENZIE (RS)	39	47	47	35	7,004	39	20,980
CDC FALCON (W)	46	56	67	35	14,777	57	15,508
CDC BOUNTY (RS)	35	41	40	34	7,493	35	8,915
5601HR (RS)	—	—	45	36	3,086	36	7,577
HARVEST (RS)	—	—	—	39	1,127	42	6,486
AC CORA (RS)	29	38	42	29	6,772	33	6,352
5602HR (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	41	5,429
CDC HARRIER (W)	48	52	66	29	1,462	54	4,026
CDC BUTEO (W)	—	—	—	—	—	55	3,722
AC CADILLAC (RS)	28	33	34	30	2,175	36	3,414
CDC RAPTOR (W)	—	48	61	35	3,537	52	3,138
MCCLINTOCK (W)	—	—	65	32	698	53	2,421
CDC IMAGINE (RS)	—	—	—	22	681	37	2,342
LOVITT (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	38	2,000
JOURNEY (RS)	—	—	—	36	971	43	1,742
5701PR (PS)	—	—	—	34	1,310	44	1,330
5700PR (PS)	—	—	—	—	—	29	1,155
CDC CLAIR (W)	35	49	62	35	1,715	55	775
SOMERSET (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	37	695
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**38.9**	**381,709**

BARLEY YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 2

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CONLON	55	73	74	48	11,310	67	10,475
AC METCALFE	46	59	67	41	13,332	50	7,562
LEGACY	—	—	74	44	7,284	59	7,537
NEWDALE	—	—	91	54	6,777	70	5,630

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.
‡ On system as of January 8, 2007;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.

Management Plus

BARLEY YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 2	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
EXCEL	47	69	73	41	3,927	65	3,889
CDC COPELAND	—	—	87	44	5,351	64	2,930
TRADITION	—	—	—	55	1,143	63	2,858
ROBUST	43	61	67	47	3,803	48	2,722
CDC STRATUS	54	71	76	48	1,533	72	1,731
AC RANGER	—	56	72	48	2,234	41	1,639
LACEY	—	60	71	40	1,552	57	1,127
CDC YORKTON	—	—	—	—	—	33	805
BEDFORD	43	61	69	40	748	53	626
CDC HELGASON	—	—	—	64	527	72	621
CDC TREY	—	—	—	—	—	73	576
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**60.4**	**51,652**

OAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 2	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
PINNACLE	67	76	118	71	8,729	79	19,295
FURLONG	—	—	—	51	2,803	75	7,950
RONALD	81	76	107	41	8,953	65	5,448
AC ASSINIBOIA	54	64	95	38	9,616	57	5,056
HIFI	—	—	—	—	—	96	897
TRIPLE CROWN	48	55	94	36	1,149	51	727
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**72.8**	**40,771**

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 2	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
5070 (LT)	—	—	35	34	52,724	37	68,431
5030 (LT)	—	—	40	32	19,372	36	42,101
5020 (LT)	—	—	34	28	9,873	37	12,467
IMC 209 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	8,339
INVIGOR 2663 (LT)	29	31	32	32	18,709	34	7,893
NEX 830 CL (ST)	—	—	—	24	4,264	34	6,302
45H21 (RT)	27	29	30	27	12,508	31	6,166
34-55 (RT)	24	30	29	24	15,920	29	5,694
46A76 (ST)	26	26	28	28	3,003	34	5,609
34-65 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	5,516
9550 (RT)	—	—	27	20	11,036	27	4,516
INVIGOR 2573 (LT)	30	28	34	27	9,493	31	4,463
71-85RR (RT)	—	—	—	30	2,030	31	4,246
71-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	3,957
1841(RT)	—	—	30	31	3,337	37	3,649
35-85 (RT)	27	26	27	26	8,901	36	3,304

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 2	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
SP 451RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	23	3,290
SW GLADIATORR (RT)	27	20	32	28	4,860	31	2,784
LBD 612RR (RT)	—	26	29	29	990	28	2,400
LBD588RR (RT)	—	—	30	26	3,775	26	1,707
SP BANNER (RT)	—	27	—	—	—	27	1,292
SW 3950 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	1,234
NEX 828CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	32	1,223
SW RAZOR (RT)	23	22	29	22	1,192	31	1,110
45H25 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	33	1,037
SW 6802 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	27	837
292CL (ST)	—	—	34	33	556	22	762
45H24 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	26	756
SP DESIRABLE RR (RT)	—	—	—	25	1,241	30	739
1818 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	40	638
INVIGOR 2733 (LT)	26	31	31	27	2,697	37	530
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**34.0**	**222,327**

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 2	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CDC BETHUNE	19	18	18	20	25,260	24	27,852
HANLEY	—	—	15	16	2,928	22	6,675
TAURUS	18	17	16	19	2,829	18	3,209
AC EMERSON	15	20	22	21	2,794	19	3,109
LIGHTNING	—	—	—	22	1,374	24	2,245
PRAIRIE BLUE	—	—	—	—	—	20	1,810
AC MCDUFF	—	15	—	23	666	26	777
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**23.2**	**47,679**

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 2	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
ECLIPSE	37	40	47	19	8,802	40	3,643
ALFETTA	32	51	49	17	4,074	49	3,577
CDC STRIKER	—	—	—	29	1,785	52	1,820
CDC GOLDEN	—	—	—	—	—	52	1,759
NITOUCHE	47	—	46	22	1,865	42	1,616
SW SALUTE	—	—	49	18	1,328	45	1,580
TUDOR	—	—	—	21	1,939	45	1,524
CDC MOZART	38	43	47	18	1,927	51	1,055
CROMA	30	52	48	27	2,696	49	995
EIFFEL	29	42	39	13	1,024	50	843
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**46.5**	**21,939**

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.
‡ On system as of January 8, 2007;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.

Management Plus

RISK AREA 3

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 3

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC BARRIE (RS)	34	36	39	30	34,018	35	34,627
SUPERB (RS)	—	46	40	27	14,082	38	10,295
SNOWBIRD (HW)	—	41	42	34	13,192	40	8,425
MCKENZIE (RS)	36	38	47	27	5,824	41	8,075
CDC BOUNTY (RS)	37	36	39	24	3,818	31	6,704
AC DOMAIN (RS)	37	38	35	30	5,369	34	6,259
AC INTREPID (RS)	36	39	41	34	5,865	41	5,572
CDC IMAGINE (RS)	—	—	—	23	647	38	5,290
AC CADILLAC (RS)	31	38	42	26	3,607	33	4,946
CDC FALCON (W)	30	51	39	34	2,499	50	3,327
5700PR (PS)	—	—	40	35	3,053	46	3,144
5602HR (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	44	2,727
MCCLINTOCK (W)	—	—	63	31	632	55	2,727
CDC TEAL (RS)	35	34	35	37	2,687	36	2,554
CDC RAPTOR (W)	—	—	50	22	1,118	40	1,670
AC CORA (RS)	33	35	42	27	566	29	1,555
AC ELSA (RS)	37	42	33	45	1,489	40	1,309
CDC HARRIER (W)	35	55	57	27	1,018	51	1,269
CDC BUTEO (W)	—	—	—	—	—	40	1,207
PRODIGY (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	35	890
AC SPLENDOR (RS)	30	26	23	—	—	26	698
BW295 (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	48	693
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**38.0**	**117,037**

BARLEY YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 3

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC METCALFE	44	56	65	37	21,898	53	16,491
CONLON	—	58	69	35	5,894	56	6,414
AC RANGER	—	81	72	51	3,049	57	5,245
NEWDALE	—	—	61	37	4,250	45	4,129
LEGACY	—	—	—	—	—	69	2,779
CDC COPELAND	—	—	—	51	819	61	2,237
CDC STRATUS	48	52	65	45	1,938	49	2,156
CDC YORKTON	—	—	—	—	—	49	1,600
EXCEL	44	48	54	44	1,635	55	1,245
XENA	—	43	68	33	1,994	64	1,095
ROBUST	42	54	49	34	2,129	37	850
LACEY	—	55	75	41	1,771	53	814
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**53.8**	**48,991**

OAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 3

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
PINNACLE	67	47	84	73	3,395	62	6,325
TRIPLE CROWN	56	49	79	56	5,084	55	4,826
FURLONG	—	—	—	62	667	48	2,711
RONALD	—	49	95	50	3,013	59	2,690
AC ASSINIBOIA	52	40	71	39	2,564	37	2,255
DERBY	52	45	47	44	869	65	1,157
DUMONT	45	44	52	38	656	31	1,065
CDC BOYER	50	49	60	41	826	48	1,017
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**51.6**	**25,556**

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 3

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
5070 (LT)	—	—	26	29	12,684	33	17,496
5020 (LT)	—	—	29	22	4,368	35	7,589
5030 (LT)	—	—	—	26	4,418	32	5,320
34-55 (RT)	29	23	24	25	6,212	28	5,179
45H21 (RT)	37	28	30	27	7,014	31	3,178
71-25RR (RT)	—	—	—	20	2,358	23	2,749
INVIGOR 2573 (LT)	30	27	29	26	5,502	33	2,660
SP BANNER (RT)	—	26	30	29	1,783	27	2,166
VICTORY V1031 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	33	1,599
811RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	24	1,560
45H24 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	1,511
46A76 (ST)	27	25	21	22	2,031	30	1,352

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 3

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
SW 6802 (RT)	—	—	—	22	660	30	1,294
NEX 830 CL (ST)	—	—	—	26	1,403	27	1,260
34-65 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	1,078
45H72 (ST)	—	—	—	32	969	34	1,041
FORTUNE RR (RT)	—	—	27	15	1,403	21	1,020
NEX 828CL (ST)	—	—	—	31	1,932	35	932
71-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	29	843
35-85 (RT)	—	20	13	32	561	21	745
HYLITE 225RR (RT)	—	21	24	17	2,719	31	724
INVIGOR 2663 (LT)	29	29	24	—	—	38	645
9550 (RT)	—	—	20	24	3,336	20	638
292CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	29	537
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**30.6**	**69,043**

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 3

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CDC BETHUNE	21	19	19	19	13,371	22	16,654
HANLEY	—	—	—	21	1,239	17	1,792
TAURUS	19	17	14	21	2,588	19	1,688
CDC NORMANDY	17	17	14	19	890	18	1,122
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**20.7**	**22,622**

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 3

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
SW SALUTE	—	—	45	22	2,104	40	2,434
ECLIPSE	43	40	48	28	906	37	1,687
MIDAS	—	—	—	—	—	34	614
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**39.0**	**7,812**

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.
‡ On system as of January 8, 2007;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.

Management Plus

RISK AREA 4

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 4

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC BARRIE (RS)	36	39	46	36	83,272	39	89,458
AC DOMAIN (RS)	36	42	47	38	17,339	42	27,822
SUPERB (RS)	—	44	49	37	30,705	44	27,733
MCKENZIE (RS)	38	40	51	35	9,962	41	11,462
AC CORA (RS)	35	38	43	33	7,072	38	9,367
SNOWBIRD (HW)	—	42	56	40	18,428	43	8,623
CDC FALCON (W)	46	52	59	34	5,836	56	6,730
PRODIGY (RS)	34	43	—	—	—	34	3,883
AC MAJESTIC (RS)	32	34	36	24	3,254	25	2,713
CDC BOUNTY (RS)	38	39	39	33	1,838	37	2,687
CDC RAPTOR (W)	—	54	58	30	1,275	58	2,616
CDC IMAGINE (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	41	2,590
5602HR (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	46	2,344
AC CADILLAC (RS)	35	39	50	34	1,604	41	2,079
5601HR (RS)	—	—	—	32	878	36	2,039
CDC BUTEO (W)	—	—	—	—	—	48	1,709
MCCLINTOCK (W)	—	—	—	—	—	59	1,002
CDC HARRIER (W)	48	46	57	43	556	56	631
HARVEST (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	47	597
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**41.5**	**211,811**

BARLEY YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 4

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CONLON	57	59	74	53	18,761	68	15,743
AC METCALFE	50	55	69	42	9,695	56	8,767
LACEY	—	53	70	47	8,338	63	5,982
LEGACY	—	—	—	54	2,664	75	5,669
NEWDALE	—	—	—	38	5,002	65	5,471
ROBUST	51	51	73	49	4,831	50	3,213
AC RANGER	—	—	80	39	2,579	65	3,075
CDC STRATUS	59	56	78	39	3,574	58	2,352
EXCEL	47	48	89	36	2,450	51	1,388
TRADITION	—	—	—	—	—	64	518
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**63.3**	**57,015**

OAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 4

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC ASSINIBOIA	58	51	77	61	7,512	63	7,780
PINNACLE	76	58	88	74	4,783	69	5,353
RONALD	75	63	98	53	6,825	69	5,277
FURLONG	—	—	—	71	2,518	69	4,858
TRIPLE CROWN	61	61	92	53	2,522	64	2,348
HIFI	—	—	—	—	—	67	1,070
ROBERT	55	39	91	79	815	51	764
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**65.6**	**29,059**

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 4

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
5070 (LT)	—	—	40	37	30,838	38	25,370
5030 (LT)	—	—	42	38	11,244	39	20,340
5020 (LT)	—	—	37	34	7,538	37	11,586
NEX 830 CL (ST)	—	—	—	30	3,674	39	6,371
45H21 (RT)	37	26	36	33	10,818	34	6,135
INVIGOR 2663 (LT)	33	30	35	31	8,387	34	5,739
INVIGOR 2573 (LT)	32	27	36	34	8,084	34	5,170
SW 6802 (RT)	—	—	37	27	2,844	31	3,618
9550 (RT)	—	—	32	20	7,273	26	3,507
34-55 (RT)	26	22	30	27	8,878	27	2,809
NEX 828CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	32	2,618
SP BANNER (RT)	—	19	—	—	—	30	2,607
LBD 612RR (RT)	—	—	25	20	1,613	27	2,092
71-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	35	1,811
SW 3950 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	33	1,558
71-85RR (RT)	—	—	—	28	595	33	1,476
46A76 (ST)	27	20	25	25	2,200	22	1,328

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 4

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
IMC 209 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	25	1,289
35-85 (RT)	—	23	29	30	3,061	31	1,106
34-65 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	1,020
45H24 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	41	1,005
45H72 (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	38	974
71-20CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	32	958
1841(RT)	—	—	—	—	—	33	885
VICTORY V1031 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	34	860
LBD588RR (RT)	—	—	29	—	—	22	630
SW GLADIATORR (RT)	—	15	28	23	1,097	33	571
INVIGOR 2733 (LT)	31	27	37	33	983	33	530
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**35.1**	**120,319**

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 4

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CDC BETHUNE	22	16	17	21	16,655	26	15,563
AC MCDUFF	20	15	23	26	2,525	27	2,807
TAURUS	20	16	19	20	1,782	23	2,107
HANLEY	—	—	—	—	—	27	1,454
FLANDERS	15	13	—	—	—	28	526
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**25.9**	**23,987**

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 4

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
SW SALUTE	—	—	56	23	5,238	37	2,598
SWING	29	29	37	25	1,909	35	1,207
ECLIPSE	—	32	48	21	2,506	47	752
CDC GOLDEN	—	—	—	—	—	54	630
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**43.1**	**8,394**

RISK AREA 5

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 5

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC DOMAIN (RS)	42	51	48	34	106,347	45	116,616
AC BARRIE (RS)	40	47	49	36	78,230	40	74,184
SUPERB (RS)	51	56	55	39	26,941	47	22,614
CDC FALCON (W)	63	69	75	43	10,270	67	19,812
5601HR (RS)	—	53	50	41	4,674	42	16,495
SNOWBIRD (HW)	—	52	52	41	25,314	43	12,160
MCKENZIE (RS)	40	38	47	35	5,187	39	10,071
CDC BOUNTY (RS)	41	44	49	38	8,098	40	7,884
5602HR (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	49	5,503
AC CADILLAC (RS)	35	41	45	36	4,737	32	5,367
MCCLINTOCK (W)	—	—	76	—	—	58	3,573
LOVITT (RS)	—	—	—	40	2,181	44	3,544
AC CORA (RS)	38	45	46	34	2,878	35	3,222
AC INTREPID (RS)	46	57	57	38	2,449	49	2,866
CDC BUTEO (W)	—	—	—	—	—	59	1,994
AC MAJESTIC (RS)	39	44	44	28	2,622	39	1,717
JOURNEY (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	42	1,562
CDC IMAGINE (RS)	—	—	—	32	731	45	1,537
HARVEST (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	49	993
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**44.8**	**315,806**

BARLEY YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 5

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CONLON	79	81	80	50	39,501	72	36,595
ROBUST	59	73	72	49	11,652	60	11,407
LEGACY	—	—	74	59	3,890	63	7,163
NEWDALE	—	—	—	63	2,599	53	4,365
AC METCALFE	61	78	73	49	4,952	52	3,259
CDC HELGASON	—	—	73	48	1,064	68	1,405
EXCEL	64	63	75	47	2,174	68	1,367
CDC COPELAND	—	—	—	38	1,810	64	1,027

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.
‡ On system as of January 8, 2007;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.

Management Plus

BARLEY YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 5	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
BEDFORD	65	73	68	43	1,139	52	930
BRONCO	—	—	66	56	905	51	805
CDC STRATUS	57	80	70	39	1,003	65	577
XENA	—	—	—	—	—	85	511
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**65.6**	**72,431**

OAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 5	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
RONALD	97	86	108	53	16,824	76	13,368
FURLONG	—	—	—	67	3,514	81	13,133
AC ASSINIBOIA	69	84	93	46	13,672	62	5,250
PINNACLE	69	104	—	74	1,315	72	1,971
HIFI	—	—	—	149	1,001	92	1,907
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**74.6**	**38,572**

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 5	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
5070 (LT)	—	—	36	34	32,364	42	41,342
5030 (LT)	—	—	—	34	16,020	41	32,669
5020 (LT)	—	—	38	32	25,387	40	29,596
45H21 (RT)	37	37	36	29	48,106	36	22,947
NEX 830 CL (ST)	—	—	—	27	14,411	38	16,147
34-65 (RT)	—	—	—	25	661	38	13,694
34-55 (RT)	34	36	35	28	22,635	34	11,746
45H24 (RT)	—	—	—	29	1,400	41	9,428
35-85 (RT)	39	38	33	28	19,346	33	8,814
45H25 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	37	7,504
IMC 209 RR (RT)	—	—	—	26	1,910	30	6,523
1841(RT)	—	—	—	31	2,629	41	6,145
71-85RR (RT)	—	—	—	28	1,119	33	5,763
71-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	34	4,408
9550 (RT)	—	—	29	22	7,490	31	3,875
INVIGOR 2663 (LT)	38	37	33	30	10,537	32	3,358
INVIGOR 2573 (LT)	38	36	36	33	5,438	34	2,533
RED RIVER 1826 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	2,409
NEX 828CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	31	1,877
MILLENNIUM 03	22	38	30	24	3,952	43	1,225
VICTORY V1031 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	35	1,018
45H72 (ST)	—	—	—	32	1,737	38	953
1818 (RT)	—	—	—	32	605	35	953
71-25RR (RT)	—	—	—	27	2,814	31	845
LBD588RR (RT)	—	—	33	27	902	28	674
AC EXCEL	—	—	—	—	—	13	626
LBD644RR (RT)	—	—	35	—	—	40	603
46A76 (ST)	36	37	34	34	1,354	30	595
LBD 612RR (RT)	—	30	—	24	597	23	584
46A65	36	30	35	22	1,482	40	540
32-75 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	34	518
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**37.9**	**246,957**

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 5	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CDC BETHUNE	21	21	20	19	25,367	20	19,499
HANLEY	—	—	22	22	3,564	24	6,081
AC WATSON	24	24	24	14	1,888	23	2,042
LIGHTNING	—	—	—	17	750	24	1,894
PRAIRIE BLUE	—	—	—	17	773	22	1,693
AC EMERSON	21	24	18	16	1,885	24	1,351
AC MCDUFF	19	23	22	17	2,773	21	1,144
TAURUS	18	16	18	22	1,667	20	737
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**21.5**	**35,611**

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 5	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
TOPEKA	—	—	63	35	1,091	46	779
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**44.8**	**2,056**

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.
‡ On system as of January 8, 2007;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.

Management Plus

RISK AREA 6

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 6

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC BARRIE (RS)	40	41	39	32	69,273	39	70,085
SUPERB (RS)	42	50	39	36	59,027	47	45,928
AC DOMAIN (RS)	39	43	41	34	34,709	43	39,782
AC INTREPID (RS)	44	47	44	40	12,632	50	14,257
CDC TEAL (RS)	41	45	40	35	12,556	38	12,621
CDC FALCON (W)	56	54	58	22	2,926	64	9,847
SNOWBIRD (HW)	—	48	40	38	21,788	44	8,879
MCKENZIE (RS)	44	45	44	42	4,760	45	7,541
AC MAJESTIC (RS)	36	42	35	34	7,134	34	7,016
5602HR (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	50	5,750
5601HR (RS)	—	—	—	34	1,168	48	5,103
CDC BOUNTY (RS)	43	47	44	33	3,036	39	3,663
AC CADILLAC (RS)	37	44	37	31	2,544	33	3,151
CDC IMAGINE (RS)	—	—	—	35	868	47	2,964
AC TABER (PS)	45	49	41	36	2,007	50	2,649
5700PR (PS)	—	—	46	44	1,880	50	2,583
AC CORA (RS)	38	43	28	33	2,856	37	2,533
RUSS (F)	52	52	42	35	2,945	48	2,426
CDC RAPTOR (W)	—	—	51	—	—	66	2,282
AC ELSA (RS)	42	48	41	38	3,700	42	2,187
CDC HARRIER (W)	55	60	56	—	—	67	1,601
MCCLINTOCK (W)	—	—	—	—	—	60	1,531
PRODIGY (RS)	48	47	11	26	2,010	39	1,225
AC SPLENDOR (RS)	39	43	29	29	941	35	1,222
5701PR (PS)	—	—	—	51	1,263	53	1,141
CDC BUTEO (W)	—	—	—	—	—	54	677
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**44.1**	**262,187**

BARLEY YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 6

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC METCALFE	58	64	66	47	27,436	63	21,272
LEGACY	—	51	64	50	4,280	76	10,876
XENA	—	70	71	52	5,881	72	7,926
NEWDALE	—	—	66	41	5,360	67	5,524
CONLON	64	71	75	55	3,301	82	4,851
CDC TREY	—	—	—	42	1,371	76	4,396
AC ROSSER	78	79	61	49	4,225	74	3,348
ROBUST	57	60	56	35	2,744	59	3,064
EXCEL	58	65	60	48	5,373	77	2,432
AC RANGER	—	63	63	53	2,541	59	2,306
CDC HELGASON	—	—	—	64	757	83	2,135
CDC COPELAND	—	—	58	46	3,171	74	2,133
CDC KENDALL	55	68	75	42	2,155	54	1,319
LACEY	—	72	67	38	1,005	78	1,234
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**69.7**	**76,497**

OAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 6

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
TRIPLE CROWN	80	83	114	78	18,918	97	20,779
FURLONG	—	—	—	89	4,260	86	8,290
RONALD	—	78	103	82	6,787	88	7,214
PINNACLE	82	77	89	84	4,860	90	7,056
AC ASSINIBOIA	79	71	85	70	2,836	75	2,839
CDC DANCER	—	—	—	135	861	118	1,598
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**90.7**	**50,170**

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 6

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
5070 (LT)	—	—	30	33	30,853	40	30,032
5030 (LT)	—	—	29	33	18,755	43	28,353
5020 (LT)	—	—	29	32	15,204	40	27,047
SP BANNER (RT)	38	28	25	30	11,178	34	13,283
34-65 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	36	8,220
34-55 (RT)	34	30	28	28	21,783	35	7,988
9550 (RT)	—	—	28	26	7,168	31	7,471
INVIGOR 2663 (LT)	36	32	28	31	16,080	39	7,401
71-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	39	7,299
INVIGOR 2573 (LT)	34	32	28	32	12,653	39	6,890
NEX 828CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	36	6,768
46A76 (ST)	32	29	19	25	7,166	34	5,924
NEX 830 CL (ST)	—	—	—	26	1,869	35	5,201

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 6

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
71-25RR (RT)	—	—	—	30	4,477	39	5,167
45H72 (ST)	—	—	—	36	5,413	42	4,631
71-20CL (ST)	—	—	—	41	957	38	3,608
45H21 (RT)	35	33	28	32	13,311	35	3,288
45H25 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	41	2,930
45H24 (RT)	—	—	—	36	931	37	2,633
VICTORY V1031 (RT)	—	—	—	33	1,042	39	2,615
LBD 612RR (RT)	—	27	25	—	—	36	2,288
HYLITE 225RR (RT)	30	28	21	25	3,011	36	2,275
71-85RR (RT)	—	—	—	26	1,529	38	2,256
SW GLADIATORR (RT)	—	24	30	24	1,970	34	2,096
5108 (LT)	—	—	—	28	2,273	31	1,730
SP 451RR (RT)	—	—	—	27	568	36	1,729
1841(RT)	—	—	—	33	566	43	1,603
35-85 (RT)	40	28	23	29	2,453	39	1,506
SW 6802 (RT)	—	—	—	30	2,456	29	1,469
REAPER (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	1,341
292CL (ST)	—	—	27	33	6,236	29	1,169
SP DESIRABLE RR (RT)	—	—	—	38	542	36	1,127
NEX 824CL (ST)	—	—	22	28	6,076	38	1,093
289CL (ST)	—	30	18	27	3,717	38	840
MILLENNIUM 03	27	23	21	26	651	30	767
INVIGOR 2733 (LT)	36	31	28	30	3,826	35	696
811RR (RT)	—	32	22	—	—	32	518
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**37.8**	**218,747**

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 6

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CDC BETHUNE	22	20	15	20	23,429	27	27,757
TAURUS	23	21	10	26	4,742	26	4,905
OMEGA	—	—	—	11	907	22	4,030
HANLEY	—	—	13	27	582	26	3,467
AC CARNDUFF	23	19	15	22	6,058	28	2,546
PRO OMEGA	—	—	—	—	—	24	1,234
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**26.3**	**46,904**

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 6

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
ECLIPSE	45	41	36	24	3,796	50	3,900
SW SALUTE	—	49	43	19	4,356	48	2,205
SWING	41	42	41	23	6,364	43	2,012
DS STALWARTH	—	40	39	28	739	42	1,104
TOLEDO	37	26	40	22	1,723	39	1,097
STRATUS	—	—	—	25	718	60	961
MIDAS	—	—	—	—	—	46	599
CDC STRIKER	—	—	—	—	—	38	595
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**46.5**	**15,013**

RISK AREA 7

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 7

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC BARRIE (RS)	42	44	30	35	31,019	38	33,768
AC DOMAIN (RS)	42	45	35	37	23,052	42	22,249
SUPERB (RS)	55	56	29	39	18,813	46	17,959
CDC TEAL (RS)	42	46	31	48	9,636	48	13,003
AC INTREPID (RS)	44	48	36	41	8,933	45	9,354
SNOWBIRD (HW)	—	52	38	40	10,475	41	4,082
MCKENZIE (RS)	40	42	21	35	1,965	40	3,188
BW295 (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	43	2,639
5602HR (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	47	2,462
AC ELSA (RS)	32	32	44	52	982	46	2,328
CDC BOUNTY (RS)	41	47	16	28	661	39	1,946
HARVEST (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	56	1,674
CDC FALCON (W)	63	54	56	—	—	58	1,586
5601HR (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	42	1,459
ROBLIN (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	42	940
KANATA (HW)	—	—	31	35	3,030	41	914
CDC RAPTOR (W)	—	—	55	—	—	76	870
AC TABER (PS)	—	—	—	—	—	52	550
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**43.3**	**125,994**

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.
‡ On system as of January 8, 2007;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.

BARLEY YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — **RISK AREA 7**

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC METCALFE	58	68	57	49	18,080	63	14,977
CDC COPELAND	—	—	74	43	8,892	67	6,053
LEGACY	—	—	—	67	891	83	3,604
EXCEL	64	67	68	54	6,412	71	3,335
AC RANGER	67	75	59	42	2,659	51	2,984
ROBUST	60	68	53	61	1,281	64	1,287
TRADITION	—	—	—	—	—	81	1,082
CDC TREY	—	—	—	—	—	71	505
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**66.3**	**38,199**

OAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — **RISK AREA 7**

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
PINNACLE	87	91	102	91	3,616	72	5,855
TRIPLE CROWN	90	76	85	88	5,700	76	5,807
RONALD	—	79	89	80	1,993	80	3,495
FURLONG	—	—	—	110	521	89	3,003
DERBY	69	71	52	—	—	46	1,183
KAUFMANN	—	—	—	74	837	92	889
CDC DANCER	—	—	—	140	766	116	884
AC ASSINIBOIA	71	77	62	58	2,244	72	541
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**76.8**	**23,179**

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — **RISK AREA 7**

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
5070 (LT)	—	—	26	40	10,209	42	20,835
5030 (LT)	—	—	21	40	4,554	41	12,343
5020 (LT)	—	—	23	37	5,439	42	11,388
45H21 (RT)	37	36	22	33	7,590	39	6,877
46A76 (ST)	35	30	14	26	9,504	32	5,889
34-55 (RT)	34	31	16	33	8,764	39	5,650
9550 (RT)	—	—	16	28	6,481	35	4,551
71-25RR (RT)	—	—	—	30	4,791	38	3,829
VICTORY V1031 (RT)	—	—	—	31	550	39	3,804
NEX 828CL (ST)	—	—	—	34	2,440	38	2,849
34-65 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	43	2,669
71-20CL (ST)	—	—	—	31	741	34	2,620
1841(RT)	—	—	—	—	—	42	2,346
INVIGOR 2573 (LT)	39	33	25	38	2,617	37	2,266
71-85RR (RT)	—	—	—	30	1,094	42	2,183
45H72 (ST)	—	—	—	33	1,686	43	1,961
71-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	43	1,951
811RR (RT)	—	26	—	—	—	36	1,902
MILLENNIUM 03	34	30	16	23	3,635	39	1,744
45H25 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	44	1,523
INVIGOR 2663 (LT)	40	35	18	32	3,879	42	1,472
SP BANNER (RT)	—	29	11	20	1,190	33	1,146
HYLITE 225RR (RT)	32	26	13	26	2,126	37	873
46H23 (RT)	—	—	22	—	—	37	870
SW 6802 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	43	793
45H24 (RT)	—	—	—	44	548	43	786
LBD588RR (RT)	—	—	14	30	1,746	36	587
292CL (ST)	—	—	16	24	2,198	32	529
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**39.3**	**114,108**

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — **RISK AREA 7**

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CDC BETHUNE	26	20	5	22	5,373	27	4,233
TAURUS	26	22	7	24	3,219	28	3,435
AC CARNDUFF	17	23	9	22	2,545	29	1,365
NORLIN	20	18	4	21	999	28	821
SOMME	19	—	5	—	—	27	693
OMEGA	—	—	—	—	—	25	540
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**27.5**	**11,913**

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.
‡ On system as of January 8, 2007;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.

Management Plus

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†							RISK AREA 7
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
NO VAR	—	40	25	20	3,109	36	1,420
CDC STRIKER	—	—	—	—	—	43	1,144
SWING	40	40	30	17	2,028	38	914
STRATUS	—	—	—	15	533	47	820
DELTA	39	40	40	32	1,365	43	798
TOLEDO	40	41	35	18	3,297	47	663
SW SALUTE	—	—	43	20	1,557	47	631
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**42.5**	**10,439**

RISK AREA 8

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†							RISK AREA 8
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
HARVEST (RS)	—	—	59	60	31,068	55	64,398
AC DOMAIN (RS)	35	45	47	52	56,559	49	48,980
AC SPLENDOR (RS)	41	53	51	54	12,425	50	15,623
AC INTREPID (RS)	38	51	49	51	18,338	50	13,795
SUPERB (RS)	44	56	55	55	16,011	49	5,270
CDC TEAL (RS)	36	50	50	52	4,855	50	3,573
AC BARRIE (RS)	31	45	50	42	5,833	49	2,222
5602HR (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	61	1,028
CDC IMAGINE (RS)	—	—	—	58	1,446	55	943
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**51.8**	**158,469**

BARLEY YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†							RISK AREA 8
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
ROBUST	47	72	64	57	3,907	52	3,016
CONLON	—	—	74	64	1,708	62	1,288
LEGACY	—	—	81	78	2,404	79	635
TRADITION	—	—	—	—	—	81	585
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**57.3**	**7,105**

OAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†							RISK AREA 8
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
RONALD	—	90	102	89	4,269	74	4,867
TRIPLE CROWN	49	82	72	66	2,958	43	2,561
DUMONT	38	62	—	52	1,596	40	1,498
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**60.6**	**11,344**

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†							RISK AREA 8
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
5030 (LT)	—	—	35	46	23,462	39	54,459
5020 (LT)	—	—	41	46	42,779	39	51,289
5070 (LT)	—	—	47	44	16,226	41	10,120
5108 (LT)	—	—	—	46	3,299	41	5,745
45H21 (RT)	32	40	32	34	9,712	38	4,910
71-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	34	3,735
VICTORY V1030 (RT)	—	—	—	35	605	37	3,102
NEX 828CL (ST)	—	—	—	30	575	35	2,369
INVIGOR 2573 (LT)	33	44	36	45	11,516	28	2,007
71-25RR (RT)	—	—	—	38	3,002	29	1,994
34-55 (RT)	30	38	29	39	4,922	34	1,695
VICTORY V1031 (RT)	—	—	—	52	695	40	1,495
INVIGOR 2733 (LT)	32	42	32	44	11,069	30	1,479
LBD 612RR (RT)	—	23	25	28	1,500	36	1,362
34-65 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	877
9550 (RT)	—	—	26	32	4,651	29	677
45H24 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	38	572
45H25 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	501
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**38.2**	**154,479**

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†							RISK AREA 8
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC EMERSON	—	—	—	—	—	26	1,015
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**27.0**	**1,289**

RISK AREA 9

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†							RISK AREA 9
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC DOMAIN (RS)	41	40	49	41	75,449	44	83,749
SUPERB (RS)	46	52	54	47	52,116	48	57,983
AC BARRIE (RS)	38	46	48	36	46,465	39	50,223
CDC TEAL (RS)	42	42	46	48	16,410	45	20,717
AC INTREPID (RS)	39	43	46	51	18,014	49	17,225
HARVEST (RS)	—	—	—	69	638	53	13,996
SNOWBIRD (HW)	—	48	57	43	21,244	42	7,751
LOVITT (RS)	—	—	—	53	700	39	7,390
CDC BOUNTY (RS)	41	43	47	49	8,731	46	5,250
5701PR (PS)	—	—	—	62	850	60	4,867
AC ELSA (RS)	41	43	51	41	4,134	44	4,071
CDC IMAGINE (RS)	—	—	—	42	1,394	43	3,944
5602HR (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	50	2,931
CDC FALCON (W)	45	49	63	37	752	58	2,502
AC VISTA (PS)	58	34	68	51	710	51	2,317
AC SPLENDOR (RS)	32	39	38	58	3,371	47	2,300
5700PR (PS)	—	—	—	—	—	54	1,615
BW295 (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	55	1,152
5601HR (RS)	—	—	—	40	1,663	42	832
AC CADILLAC (RS)	41	39	43	38	1,487	39	769
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**45.1**	**299,814**

BARLEY YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†							RISK AREA 9
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC METCALFE	65	62	76	61	13,058	67	9,682
ROBUST	55	66	65	47	7,729	53	9,064
LEGACY	—	—	85	58	4,097	65	7,341
CONLON	—	70	64	54	3,652	63	3,883
EXCEL	60	60	72	57	5,503	62	3,284
CDC HELGASON	—	—	71	65	773	58	2,407
CDC STRATUS	63	57	77	62	2,838	63	2,015
LACEY	—	81	80	54	1,704	47	1,992
AC RANGER	—	43	75	72	1,502	44	1,877
STANDER	54	60	75	51	2,362	61	1,511
CDC YORKTON	—	—	—	—	—	60	1,438
SOMMERVILLE	—	71	—	—	—	33	774
TRADITION	—	—	—	—	—	68	732
B1602	56	72	69	—	—	53	712
NEWDALE	—	—	—	—	—	74	645
VIRDEN	58	71	58	72	1,196	42	567
BEDFORD	46	68	—	—	—	34	563
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**59.5**	**51,088**

OAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†							RISK AREA 9
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
RONALD	66	85	97	77	8,018	65	11,660
TRIPLE CROWN	55	62	90	79	8,561	62	10,926
FURLONG	—	—	—	73	1,868	67	8,027
AC ASSINIBOIA	67	79	85	79	3,632	57	6,685
PINNACLE	73	77	96	81	2,528	58	2,958
ROBERT	48	61	56	41	1,113	36	1,507
DERBY	48	67	87	68	740	63	1,062
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**61.5**	**46,248**

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†							RISK AREA 9
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
5020 (LT)	—	—	39	41	34,327	40	63,910
5030 (LT)	—	—	39	39	26,117	38	35,768
5070 (LT)	—	—	38	40	26,593	40	30,703
INVIGOR 2573 (LT)	32	31	39	34	29,496	36	15,920
NEX 828CL (ST)	—	—	—	39	1,335	33	11,019
71-25RR (RT)	—	—	—	30	2,441	38	6,497
VICTORY V1030 (RT)	—	—	—	27	3,031	31	6,303
1841(RT)	—	—	36	38	1,936	35	5,268
VICTORY V1031 (RT)	—	—	—	29	3,359	36	5,044
34-55 (RT)	30	30	25	35	10,987	32	5,022
9550 (RT)	—	—	31	30	9,635	27	4,544
34-65 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	40	3,828
45H21 (RT)	29	31	34	33	8,380	40	3,606
MILLENNIUM 03	23	25	31	30	3,838	40	3,511
INVIGOR 2663 (LT)	39	36	39	42	2,260	39	3,168

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.
‡ On system as of January 8, 2007;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 9

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
5108 (LT)	—	—	—	39	1,990	38	3,017
811RR (RT)	—	28	33	—	—	29	2,363
45H25 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	36	2,341
71-85RR (RT)	—	—	—	39	1,398	37	2,297
9451 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	38	2,261
35-85 (RT)	—	29	17	33	1,670	27	2,159
46A76 (ST)	31	28	30	30	3,416	39	1,532
INVIGOR 2733 (LT)	32	32	37	43	8,750	34	1,426
71-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	33	1,168
VICTORY V1032 (RT)	—	—	—	31	10,081	28	1,156
SW 6802 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	38	994
LBD 612RR (RT)	—	25	—	—	—	32	962
46H23 (RT)	—	—	36	—	—	36	907
LBD644RR (RT)	—	—	17	—	—	26	820
46A65	27	26	14	26	1,338	29	780
IMC 111RR (RT)	—	—	—	26	18,902	31	775
NEX 830 CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	25	715
LBD588RR (RT)	—	—	30	31	1,282	30	700
1818 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	36	695
AV 9505 (RT)	—	28	34	33	3,119	23	690
45H24 (RT)	—	—	—	51	740	48	690
RED RIVER 1826 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	42	648
821RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	565
SW 3950 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	37	561
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**37.4**	**243,319**

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 9

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CDC BETHUNE	22	15	19	17	7,029	20	6,595
TAURUS	20	14	21	26	1,754	21	1,220
AC EMERSON	18	21	25	23	714	21	831
SOMME	21	19	—	—	—	20	721
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**20.9**	**11,309**

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 9

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
ECLIPSE	—	47	52	47	1,424	50	964
LIVIOLETTA	—	—	—	26	702	43	869
SW CAPRI	—	—	—	45	577	37	689
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**45.5**	**3,175**

RISK AREA 10

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 10

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC BARRIE (RS)	42	55	53	25	32,839	47	32,589
CDC FALCON (W)	47	59	62	38	3,211	66	9,928
SNOWBIRD (HW)	—	57	54	22	8,296	47	4,951
SUPERB (RS)	—	52	53	23	4,138	49	4,260
AC DOMAIN (RS)	34	54	53	26	1,841	51	3,717
AC CORA (RS)	33	45	41	22	1,911	42	870
5602HR (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	53	688
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**50.1**	**58,843**

BARLEY YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 10

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
ROBUST	53	73	69	21	3,206	50	3,695
CONLON	—	79	64	14	1,270	64	3,500
AC RANGER	—	67	78	11	2,278	67	2,155
LACEY	—	—	75	27	2,270	72	1,657
CDC STRATUS	57	78	81	20	2,656	59	1,471
EXCEL	48	54	58	8	560	55	1,396
AC METCALFE	45	82	—	22	677	61	1,310
LEGACY	—	—	—	28	947	52	872
AC ROSSER	—	87	—	—	—	53	806
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**61.0**	**19,013**

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.
‡ On system as of January 8, 2007;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.

Management Plus

OAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 10

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC ASSINIBOIA	75	84	90	39	8,266	78	13,265
RONALD	—	100	98	36	12,205	83	10,742
FURLONG	—	—	—	30	2,514	87	10,066
PINNACLE	75	94	102	43	2,888	73	5,068
HIFI	—	—	—	—	—	83	931
RIEL	88	94	98	22	813	68	601
TRIPLE CROWN	60	77	—	—	—	59	505
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**80.1**	**42,953**

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 10

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
5070 (LT)	—	—	39	17	13,895	45	9,037
5030 (LT)	—	—	—	16	8,733	44	6,847
NEX 830 CL (ST)	—	—	—	13	4,019	39	6,285
5020 (LT)	—	—	40	13	6,758	39	5,562
45H21 (RT)	33	38	34	13	4,024	39	2,654
34-55 (RT)	34	32	31	15	3,305	39	1,945
INVIGOR 2663 (LT)	38	39	40	12	3,493	38	1,919
71-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	36	1,097
71-85RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	40	924
5108 (LT)	—	—	—	—	—	40	723
IMC 209 RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	33	717
34-65 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	38	601
1841(RT)	—	—	—	—	—	40	525
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**40.0**	**44,627**

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 10

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CDC BETHUNE	16	14	21	6	1,881	17	1,451
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**18.5**	**2,309**

RISK AREA 11

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 11

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC BARRIE (RS)	42	57	55	27	68,065	47	95,369
SNOWBIRD (HW)	—	60	60	26	43,395	49	33,356
SUPERB (RS)	51	66	61	27	22,104	51	25,455
CDC FALCON (W)	65	64	72	35	5,718	65	16,804
AC DOMAIN (RS)	41	59	52	30	7,264	45	11,963
5601HR (RS)	—	—	49	20	3,228	48	8,050
ALSEN (F)	—	61	58	30	7,602	54	4,288
5602HR (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	56	3,196
AC CORA (RS)	38	49	46	26	1,843	36	1,936
CDC IMAGINE (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	51	1,435
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**49.4**	**206,737**

BARLEY YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 11

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CONLON	—	90	84	20	16,807	75	20,255
ROBUST	59	76	70	18	7,731	58	9,264
NEWDALE	—	—	80	32	2,065	79	4,305
LEGACY	—	—	93	34	2,087	62	3,545
AC METCALFE	53	82	66	22	1,668	62	3,067
LACEY	—	—	88	45	2,309	79	2,848
AC RANGER	—	90	85	31	1,820	74	2,390
CDC COPELAND	—	—	71	20	1,522	72	1,626
CDC STRATUS	59	89	78	15	1,696	60	1,028
EXCEL	47	66	59	15	1,148	51	937
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**69.5**	**52,565**

OAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 11

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
RONALD	123	108	111	49	15,078	83	21,176
AC ASSINIBOIA	85	106	110	43	14,085	75	16,825
FURLONG	—	—	—	56	1,539	84	7,775
CDC DANCER	—	—	126	71	2,329	99	4,059
PINNACLE	81	103	108	42	651	80	1,612
LEGGETT	—	—	—	—	—	99	1,168
ROBERT	70	60	69	—	—	43	1,021
HIFI	—	—	—	—	—	95	595
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**80.9**	**56,616**

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — RISK AREA 11

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
5070 (LT)	—	—	42	20	31,222	41	26,350
5020 (LT)	—	—	41	18	15,588	38	22,598
5030 (LT)	—	—	—	20	12,171	39	17,131
NEX 830 CL (ST)	—	—	—	14	6,574	36	15,880
45H21 (RT)	35	39	37	19	7,554	32	6,169
34-55 (RT)	33	39	34	13	7,374	28	5,502
INVIGOR 2663 (LT)	37	42	40	19	13,277	35	4,877
NEX 828CL (ST)	—	—	—	14	910	34	3,825
1841(RT)	—	—	42	13	1,758	35	3,120
289CL (ST)	—	32	—	14	504	22	3,019
71-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	37	2,903
IMC 209 RR (RT)	—	—	—	11	8,867	27	2,805
34-65 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	29	2,377
1818 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	2,322
LBD 612RR (RT)	—	39	32	12	2,093	27	1,654
LBD588RR (RT)	—	—	33	14	2,569	23	1,398
9550 (RT)	—	—	27	15	658	31	1,349
SW GLADIATORR (RT)	32	40	35	8	833	32	1,344
SP BANNER (RT)	33	37	37	10	1,465	28	1,234
NEX 824CL (ST)	—	—	36	—	—	37	1,211
INVIGOR 2733 (LT)	37	40	38	14	3,056	30	1,135
VICTORY V1031 (RT)	—	—	—	4	1,098	39	1,107
MILLENNIUM 03	27	33	29	14	1,985	28	1,099
71-20CL (ST)	—	—	—	14	1,440	30	1,099
71-85RR (RT)	—	—	—	9	1,996	28	1,089
45H25 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	38	1,079

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.
‡ On system as of January 8, 2007;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.

Management Plus

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 11	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
HYLITE 225RR (RT)	33	36	31	11	1,644	32	775
LBD644RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	40	581
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**35.7**	**142,681**

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 11	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CDC BETHUNE	21	25	21	9	3,623	19	3,328
TAURUS	19	26	24	10	2,437	19	2,838
LIGHTNING	—	—	—	13	1,101	21	1,315
HANLEY	—	—	25	8	2,707	18	1,056
PRAIRIE BLUE	—	—	—	—	—	20	807
AC MCDUFF	—	27	—	—	—	17	662
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**18.9**	**10,799**

RISK AREA 12

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 12	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC BARRIE (RS)	39	57	51	16	194,401	46	292,826
CDC FALCON (W)	64	73	71	30	8,736	74	112,538
SNOWBIRD (HW)	48	59	54	16	94,953	46	66,255
AC DOMAIN (RS)	44	58	56	25	50,562	55	62,717
SUPERB (RS)	46	61	54	17	28,754	53	32,861
5601HR (RS)	—	—	52	19	13,799	47	23,076
5602HR (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	52	9,950
ALSEN (F)	—	62	45	12	5,674	51	7,435
AC CORA (RS)	39	50	49	23	2,399	43	5,086
AC MAJESTIC (RS)	39	59	52	17	4,054	46	5,082
KANATA (HW)	—	—	41	19	4,004	38	3,976
CDC CLAIR (W)	56	75	64	—	—	64	2,821
CDC BUTEO (W)	—	—	—	27	550	67	2,142
ROBLIN (RS)	44	—	—	—	—	38	1,761
CDC IMAGINE (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	52	1,675
MCKENZIE (RS)	47	56	55	15	1,495	45	1,587
MCCLINTOCK (W)	—	—	—	—	—	60	773
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**52.6**	**640,418**

BARLEY YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 12	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CONLON	63	85	69	16	32,742	72	35,277
ROBUST	56	78	62	16	6,390	66	11,726
AC METCALFE	54	86	58	8	7,367	59	9,017
NEWDALE	—	—	72	12	6,872	75	6,946
TRADITION	—	—	—	—	—	84	2,595
CDC STRATUS	55	83	62	13	1,054	76	1,979
BEDFORD	56	82	64	12	1,776	76	1,445
CDC COPELAND	—	—	—	8	789	62	1,409
LACEY	—	101	85	—	—	86	1,338
AC RANGER	—	—	—	—	—	38	1,256
CDC TREY	—	—	—	—	—	71	707
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**69.9**	**79,029**

OAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 12	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
RONALD	95	120	107	27	96,678	84	141,017
AC ASSINIBOIA	82	109	95	27	45,434	76	51,319
FURLONG	—	—	132	33	13,820	86	35,601
PINNACLE	85	111	110	35	5,629	88	8,813
RIEL	67	109	90	30	3,724	67	6,545
TRIPLE CROWN	82	123	115	39	4,793	89	4,648
CDC DANCER	—	—	—	—	—	89	3,496
JERRY	84	119	94	40	1,661	83	2,057
KAUFMANN	—	—	97	29	1,414	66	1,525
LEGGETT	—	—	—	—	—	70	1,395
HIFI	—	—	—	—	—	87	1,080
ROBERT	76	122	74	22	943	69	943
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**82.1**	**261,201**

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.
‡ On system as of January 8, 2007;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.

Management Plus

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 12	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
5070 (LT)	—	—	42	9	71,047	36	63,910
NEX 830 CL (ST)	—	—	40	5	27,556	29	63,271
5020 (LT)	—	—	40	7	51,330	34	51,727
5030 (LT)	—	—	46	7	30,370	33	40,089
1841(RT)	—	—	38	5	8,449	32	22,206
45H21 (RT)	31	37	34	9	56,928	32	20,542
IMC 209 RR (RT)	—	—	—	4	16,970	27	18,574
34-55 (RT)	31	35	32	4	27,611	25	12,821
45H25 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	32	8,300
INVIGOR 2663 (LT)	37	44	38	7	13,708	35	6,744
71-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	6,646
INVIGOR 2573 (LT)	35	42	40	8	5,629	27	5,952
35-85 (RT)	34	37	35	4	4,779	17	5,117
46A76 (ST)	33	38	30	3	4,823	23	4,915
9550 (RT)	—	—	28	3	2,974	22	4,154
71-20CL (ST)	—	—	—	6	1,894	29	3,647
INVIGOR 2733 (LT)	33	43	34	7	7,071	33	3,388
LBD644RR (RT)	—	—	29	6	2,411	27	3,289
1818 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	27	3,117
NEX 828CL (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	25	2,865
MILLENNIUM 03	26	34	35	9	7,447	33	2,847
45H72 (ST)	—	—	—	6	1,691	35	2,751
34-65 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	29	2,614
71-85RR (RT)	—	—	—	5	3,672	30	2,613
46A65	31	34	27	2	1,751	20	2,374
71-25RR (RT)	—	—	—	5	2,517	24	2,252
5108 (LT)	—	—	—	8	4,245	35	2,157
LBD 612RR (RT)	30	41	39	3	5,592	16	2,037
45H24 (RT)	—	—	—	7	948	29	1,837
PRAIRIE 719RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	25	1,320
811RR (RT)	29	—	26	3	778	22	1,141
RED RIVER 1826 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	27	1,120
46H02	—	40	35	6	618	38	940
LBD588RR (RT)	—	36	31	5	2,015	22	874
CANTERRA 1867 (RT)	—	—	—	11	883	39	861
AV 9505 (RT)	—	39	32	6	1,449	26	826
EBONY	34	33	29	5	715	21	730
SW 6802 (RT)	—	—	—	4	610	29	701
IMC 208RR (RT)	—	24	—	—	—	21	668
NEX 824CL (ST)	—	—	33	3	1,600	30	645
SP DESIRABLE RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	26	535
SP BANNER (RT)	—	—	32	—	—	24	514
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**30.9**	**391,051**

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 12	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CDC BETHUNE	23	26	23	5	46,992	19	49,901
HANLEY	—	28	23	6	10,581	18	11,677
AC EMERSON	23	25	22	3	4,184	19	4,399
LIGHTNING	—	—	27	12	3,697	22	3,453
AC LINORA	20	28	24	7	960	18	1,264

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 12	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
TAURUS	22	22	21	6	1,439	18	1,194
CDC MONS	—	—	—	—	—	13	1,140
NORLIN	18	23	20	—	—	12	1,059
AC CARNDUFF	23	20	27	8	813	13	800
PRAIRIE BLUE	—	—	—	—	—	19	800
OMEGA	20	22	21	—	—	21	732
AC MCDUFF	21	22	15	6	699	16	640
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**18.4**	**79,046**

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 12	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
4010	33	39	40	4	593	32	1,116
MILLENNIUM	47	—	37	—	—	42	888
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**36.3**	**3,232**

RISK AREA 14

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 14	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC BARRIE (RS)	34	53	48	17	10,565	44	19,523
CDC FALCON (W)	61	64	69	—	—	70	13,059
AC DOMAIN (RS)	35	56	52	16	6,190	50	12,226
SUPERB (RS)	46	54	45	16	4,139	45	7,791
SNOWBIRD (HW)	—	—	55	20	9,067	52	4,681
MCKENZIE (RS)	45	57	56	23	838	51	1,820
IVAN (F)	—	57	—	24	1,217	54	1,811
CDC CLAIR (W)	51	65	60	—	—	60	1,790
AC CADILLAC (RS)	35	47	29	23	1,448	45	1,462
5601HR (RS)	—	—	—	9	899	53	1,437
ALSEN (F)	—	60	47	22	3,132	48	748
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**51.8**	**72,294**

BARLEY YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 14	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CONLON	—	90	71	20	5,672	74	7,902
ROBUST	38	69	54	10	3,531	64	6,794
NEWDALE	—	—	—	—	—	71	3,682
EXCEL	60	87	66	—	—	49	1,050
STANDER	44	77	64	14	506	58	819
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**66.2**	**23,347**

OAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 14	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
RONALD	95	104	93	32	8,817	76	22,973
AC ASSINIBOIA	77	96	86	29	2,774	70	12,715
FURLONG	—	—	—	—	—	92	1,847
TRIPLE CROWN	68	69	—	53	675	62	1,344
RODNEY	—	—	—	—	—	25	705
AC PREAKNESS	20	—	—	—	—	3	666
RIEL	37	54	32	—	—	61	659
PINNACLE	71	82	81	—	—	85	581
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**72.0**	**44,526**

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 14	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
5020 (LT)	—	—	44	10	8,724	42	16,040
5030 (LT)	—	—	45	15	4,011	44	9,031
5070 (LT)	—	—	42	10	5,115	40	4,991
45H21 (RT)	—	40	37	8	5,124	38	4,905
NEX 830 CL (ST)	—	—	—	4	769	27	3,255
INVIGOR 2733 (LT)	36	42	39	9	4,080	34	2,504
SP BANNER (RT)	—	35	32	—	—	29	1,625
71-25RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	1,389

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
‡ On system as of January 8, 2007;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.

Management Plus

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 14	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
289CL (ST)	—	38	30	—	—	39	1,170
5108 (LT)	—	—	—	10	1,729	37	1,147
IMC 209 RR (RT)	—	—	—	6	2,346	27	791
71-85RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	35	737
LBD2393LL (LT)	—	28	32	—	—	11	670
1841(RT)	—	—	—	—	—	31	615
34-55 (RT)	27	38	37	11	706	22	592
292CL (ST)	—	—	37	7	986	30	555
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**36.8**	**57,637**

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 14	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CDC BETHUNE	16	19	22	5	794	20	2,267
NORLIN	11	21	22	5	566	19	892
TAURUS	20	24	32	9	806	19	714
AC EMERSON	15	20	17	—	—	21	635
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**20.6**	**6,365**

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 14	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CDC MOZART	—	—	13	—	—	42	652
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**42.0**	**1,183**

RISK AREA 15

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 15	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC BARRIE (RS)	38	41	51	26	14,611	36	28,467
AC DOMAIN (RS)	38	37	51	32	3,377	39	10,104
CDC FALCON (W)	60	—	72	—	—	71	4,129
SUPERB (RS)	—	53	56	30	2,838	51	3,298
ALSEN (F)	—	46	55	32	3,250	45	2,903
KANATA (HW)	—	—	55	25	2,559	44	2,786
5601HR (RS)	—	—	43	42	679	34	2,774
5602HR (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	47	2,739
SNOWBIRD (HW)	—	42	52	28	3,134	39	2,537
JOURNEY (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	44	2,249
MCKENZIE (RS)	33	41	52	40	619	36	1,984
AC CADILLAC (RS)	37	38	45	—	—	39	1,756
CDC IMAGINE (RS)	—	—	—	—	—	40	1,239
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**40.9**	**69,251**

BARLEY YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 15	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CONLON	—	73	77	33	3,600	53	7,116
ROBUST	57	67	68	29	2,145	37	4,236
AC RANGER	—	61	80	36	1,135	56	3,856
NEWDALE	—	—	—	28	810	61	2,867
AC ROSSER	58	79	86	24	852	70	2,412
AC METCALFE	51	—	74	51	773	64	1,285
VIVAR	—	—	73	—	—	82	717
STANDER	63	62	—	—	—	79	502
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**53.7**	**26,507**

OAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006†						RISK AREA 15	
Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
PINNACLE	89	77	106	71	2,589	86	8,354
AC ASSINIBOIA	67	67	92	73	927	50	3,407
AC BELMONT (H)	—	—	—	—	—	52	2,771
RONALD	—	97	129	76	1,065	80	1,370

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.
‡ On system as of January 8, 2007;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.

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OAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — **RISK AREA 15**

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
RIEL	61	—	100	—	—	105	1,154
ROBERT	39	37	—	—	—	20	666
AC GWEN (H)	—	—	—	—	—	58	642
TRIPLE CROWN	67	70	84	—	—	63	607
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**67.8**	**21,286**

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — **RISK AREA 15**

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
45H21 (RT)	43	34	41	19	6,153	33	8,505
5020 (LT)	—	—	47	22	6,640	35	7,259
45H24 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	36	4,799
5030 (LT)	—	—	—	19	651	41	4,008
INVIGOR 2733 (LT)	38	38	48	20	3,304	35	3,635
5070 (LT)	—	—	46	23	4,758	41	3,182
1841(RT)	—	—	—	—	—	35	2,392
5108 (LT)	—	—	—	17	1,669	36	1,740
45H25 (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	35	1,617
9550 (RT)	—	—	35	—	—	27	1,463
34-55 (RT)	34	35	38	21	815	23	1,286
INVIGOR 2663 (LT)	41	37	43	10	1,399	34	1,279
SP BANNER (RT)	—	31	28	—	—	27	1,191
45H72 (ST)	—	—	—	20	793	29	832
46A76 (ST)	26	30	38	—	—	24	670
NEX 830 CL (ST)	—	—	—	17	593	43	653
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**34.1**	**50,612**

FLAX YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — **RISK AREA 15**

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
HANLEY	—	—	—	16	1,032	13	3,026
NORLIN	20	17	26	16	2,617	14	2,354
CDC BETHUNE	20	—	23	—	—	15	1,150
AC EMERSON	19	18	21	8	769	15	909
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**13.9**	**8,877**

FIELD PEA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — **RISK AREA 15**

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
CARNEVAL	40	41	44	14	916	14	814
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**25.2**	**1,498**

RISK AREA 16

WHEAT YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — **RISK AREA 16**

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
HARVEST (RS)	—	—	—	41	4,477	44	5,362
AC DOMAIN (RS)	38	55	39	30	3,196	42	2,079
AC SPLENDOR (RS)	39	56	45	44	944	47	661
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**43.6**	**9,029**

BARLEY YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — **RISK AREA 16**

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
AC METCALFE	—	84	61	20	583	51	723
EXCEL	49	84	82	58	1,122	60	518
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**58.2**	**1,780**

CANOLA YIELDS BY VARIETY 2002–2006† — **RISK AREA 16**

Variety	2002 Yield	2003 Yield	2004 Yield	2005 Yield	2005 Acres	2006 Yield	2006‡ Acres
5020 (LT)	—	—	32	27	3,706	36	4,125
45H72 (ST)	—	—	—	—	—	36	1,811
INVIGOR 2733 (LT)	—	40	34	36	2,022	41	1,380
43A56 (RT)	—	—	23	—	—	21	714
71-45RR (RT)	—	—	—	—	—	28	667
WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD AND TOTAL ACREAGE§						**33.6**	**12,529**

† Yields only for those varieties grown on more than 500 acres and by more than 2 growers;
§ Weighted Average Yield and Total Acreage include acres not reported in the table.
‡ On system as of January 8, 2007;
* Assuming 48 lbs./bu.

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Farmers will remember the summer of 2004 because it was cold, 2005 because it was wet and 2006 because it was hot and dry

What's in store for 2007?

by Andrew Nadler, Ag-Met Specialist, MAFRI

There is no shortage of variety in Manitoba's weather. The 2004 growing season was cold, 2005 was wet, and 2006 was hot and dry.

With very little consistency in the weather, prediction and planning becomes increasingly difficult. Should we plan for a dry year, a wet year, or both? How do we know what to expect?

For those who follow *The Old Farmer's Almanac*, the summer of 2007 should be slightly below normal for temperature and above normal for rainfall. Those same forecasts for this winter have been calling for colder than normal temperatures. So far, the temperatures in December for nearly all of Manitoba have been between 4.3 and 6.8°C above normal. On January 3, record-breaking temperatures reached as high as 8°C.

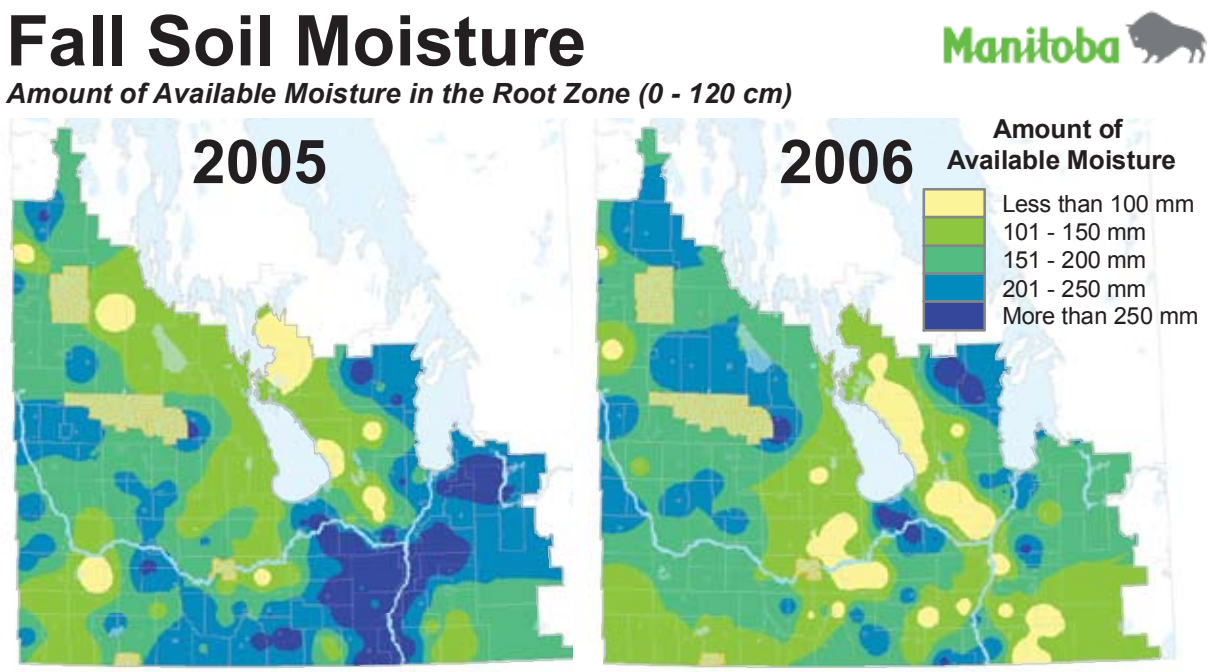
Environment Canada's long-term seasonal forecasts issued on December 1, 2006 predict above normal summer temperatures, normal spring temperatures, and like the Almanac, below normal temperatures for December, 2006 through February, 2007.

For moisture, Environment Canada is also calling for above normal spring and summer precipitation, preceded by a drier than normal winter. While the accuracy of seasonal forecasts is remarkably poor, often being no more correct than pure chance, reliability tends to improve during El Nino years.

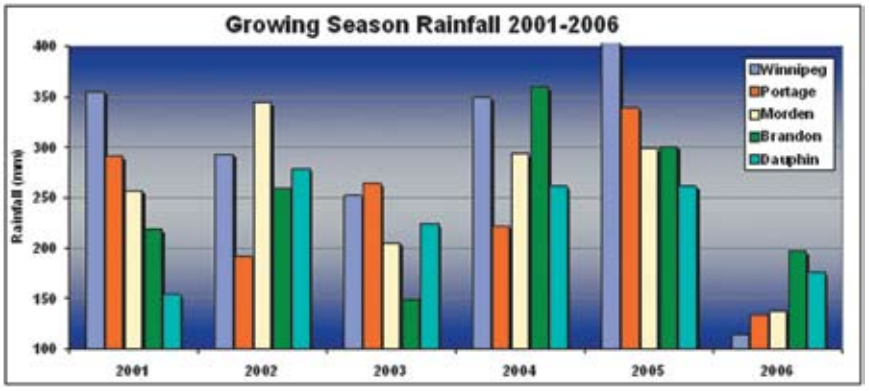
Weak to moderate El Nino conditions have been occurring over the winter of 2006/2007. This warming of the Southern Pacific has been shown to have direct effects on North American weather. Most notable have been the milder winters on the Prairies, despite a forecast that has indicated otherwise.

So what can we expect for 2007? We can expect that the seasonal forecasts might be right or wrong or possibly somewhere in between, which certainly does not provide a great deal of assurance.

There are some clues that might offer insight into the 2007 season. Each growing season is affected by the conditions leading up to it. In terms of moisture, the quantity of water stored within the soil prior to fall freeze-up, the accumulation of snow, and the amount of spring rain will determine how much water in addition to growing season rainfall will be available to the crop. Spring soil moisture played a vital role in achieving exceptional yields in 2006. In most areas of Manitoba,



"According to the map, some areas are likely to experience moisture stress and subsequent yield reductions in 2007."



rainfall during the growing season only accounted for one third to one half of the total water used by the crop. The remainder of the moisture came from the soil, water that was left over from a wet year prior. (*See map of Fall Soil Moisture – 2005.)*

Had this moisture reservoir not been close to capacity in spring, yields would have been much lower than they were. As of mid-winter in early 2007, the soil in Southern Manitoba is much drier than one year ago. (*See map of Fall Soil Moisture – 2006.)*

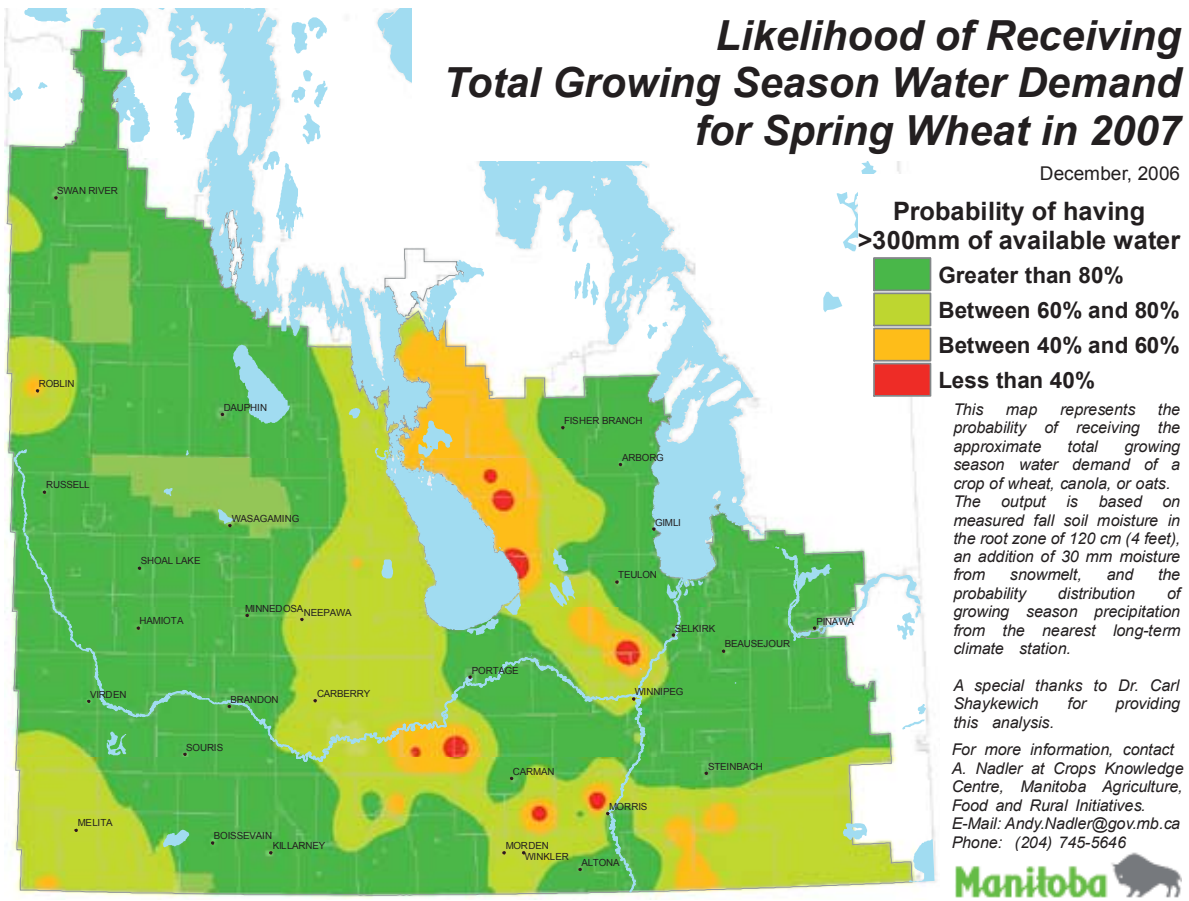
While not yet cause for panic as spring rains could alleviate the situation, an unusually dry spring and summer similar to those 2006 would be problematic. An analysis of the climatic records within Manitoba and the historical probability distribution of growing season rainfall shows some reason for concern. (*See map of Likelihood of Receiving Total Growing Season Water Demand for Spring Wheat in 2007.)*

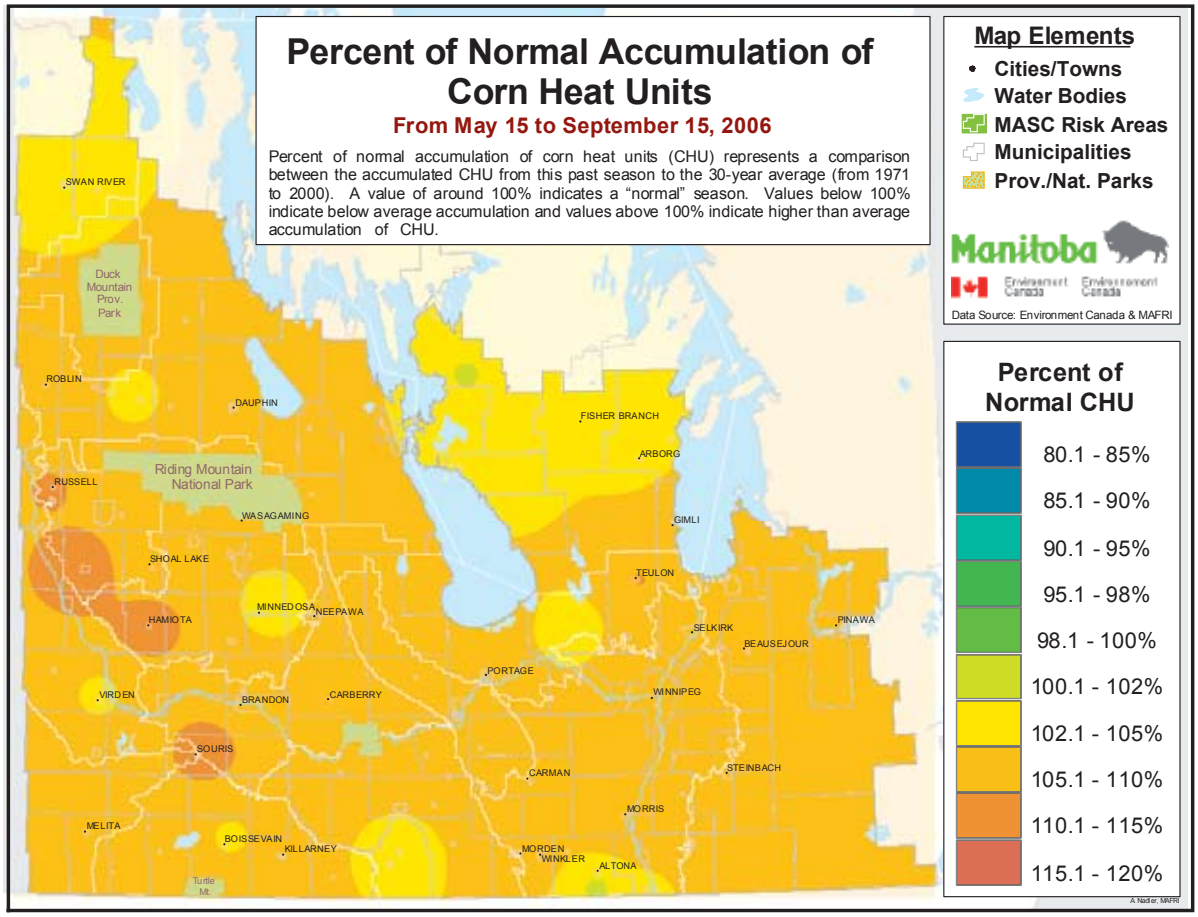
Based on an average crop water demand of 300 mm (12") for spring wheat, canola, or oats and the moisture currently within the soil, there will be a certain probability that growing season rainfall will be expected to provide the required moisture.

According to the map, some areas are likely to experience moisture stress and subsequent yield reductions in 2007. Much of the province however has a good chance of receiving the required moisture.

Depending on whether the forecasts are correct in predicting above average rainfall next summer, moisture deficits may not be an issue.

As we look ahead and plan for the coming year, it is important to acknowledge some of the possible risks and realize the variability, which will often produce results that were neither predicted nor expected.




Percent of Normal Accumulation of Corn Heat Units
From May 15 to September 15, 2006
Percent of normal accumulation of corn heat units (CHU) represents a comparison between the accumulated CHU from this past season to the 30-year average (from 1971 to 2000). A value of around 100% indicates a "normal" season. Values below 100% indicate below average accumulation and values above 100% indicate higher than average accumulation of CHU.
Map Elements
Cities/Towns
Water Bodies
MASC Risk Areas
Municipalities
Prov./Nat. Parks
Manitoba
Environment Canada
Environnement Canada
Data Source: Environment Canada & MAFRI
Percent of Normal CHU
80.1 - 85%
85.1 - 90%
90.1 - 95%
95.1 - 98%
98.1 - 100%
100.1 - 102%
102.1 - 105%
105.1 - 110%
110.1 - 115%
115.1 - 120%
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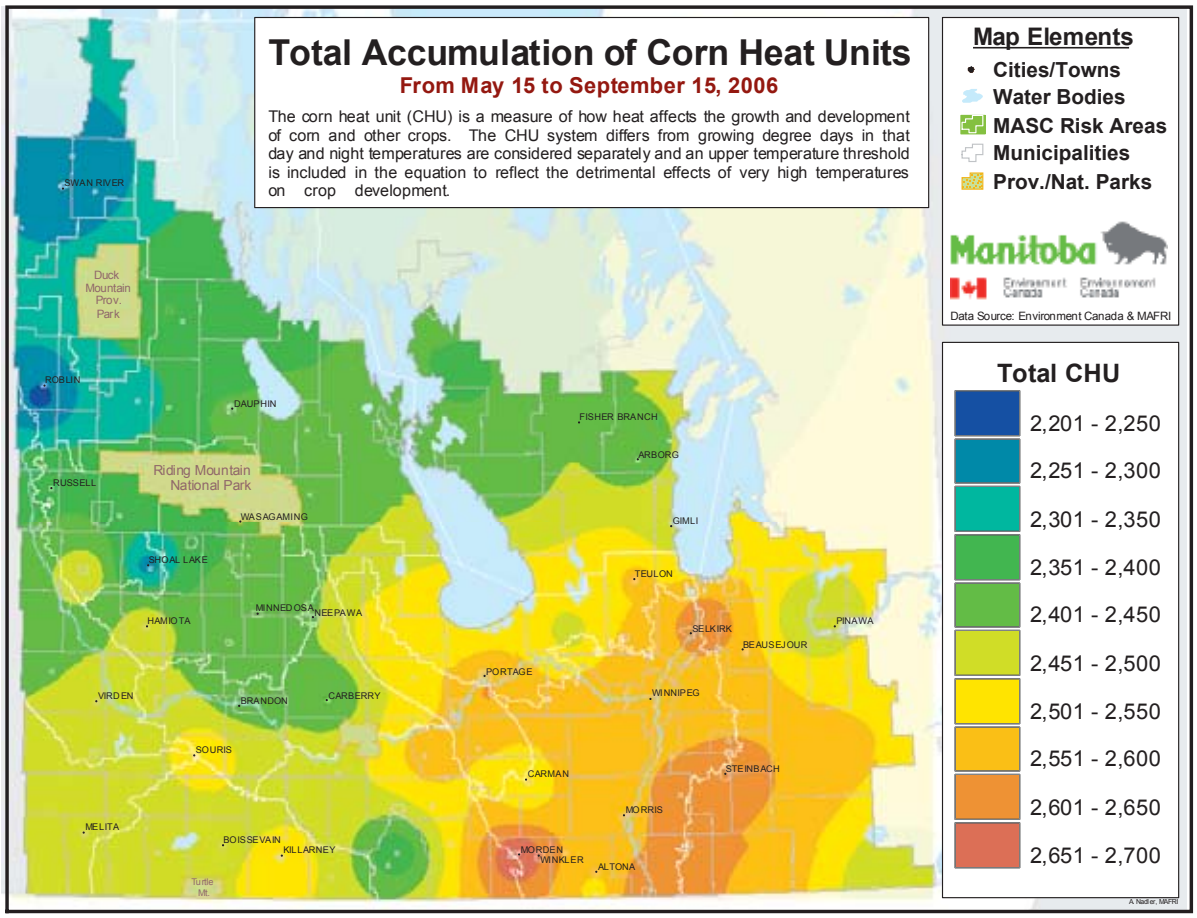
Duck Mountain Prov. Park
ROBLIN
DAUPHIN
FISHER BRANCH
ARBORG
Riding Mountain National Park
RUSSELL
WASAGAMING
GIMLI
SHOAL LAKE
TEULON
MINNEDOSA
NEEPAWA
HAMIOTA
SELKIRK
PINAWA
BEAUSEJOUR
PORTAGE
VIRDEN
BRANDON
CARBERRY
WINNIPEG
SOURIS
CARMAN
STEINBACH
MORRIS
MELITA
BOISSEVAIN
KILLARNEY
MORDEN
WINKLER
ALTONA
Turtle Mt.


Total Accumulation of Corn Heat Units
From May 15 to September 15, 2006
The corn heat unit (CHU) is a measure of how heat affects the growth and development of corn and other crops. The CHU system differs from growing degree days in that day and night temperatures are considered separately and an upper temperature threshold is included in the equation to reflect the detrimental effects of very high temperatures on crop development.
Map Elements
Cities/Towns
Water Bodies
MASC Risk Areas
Municipalities
Prov./Nat. Parks
Manitoba
Environment Canada
Environnement Canada
Data Source: Environment Canada & MAFRI
Total CHU
2,201 - 2,250
2,251 - 2,300
2,301 - 2,350
2,351 - 2,400
2,401 - 2,450
2,451 - 2,500
2,501 - 2,550
2,551 - 2,600
2,601 - 2,650
2,651 - 2,700
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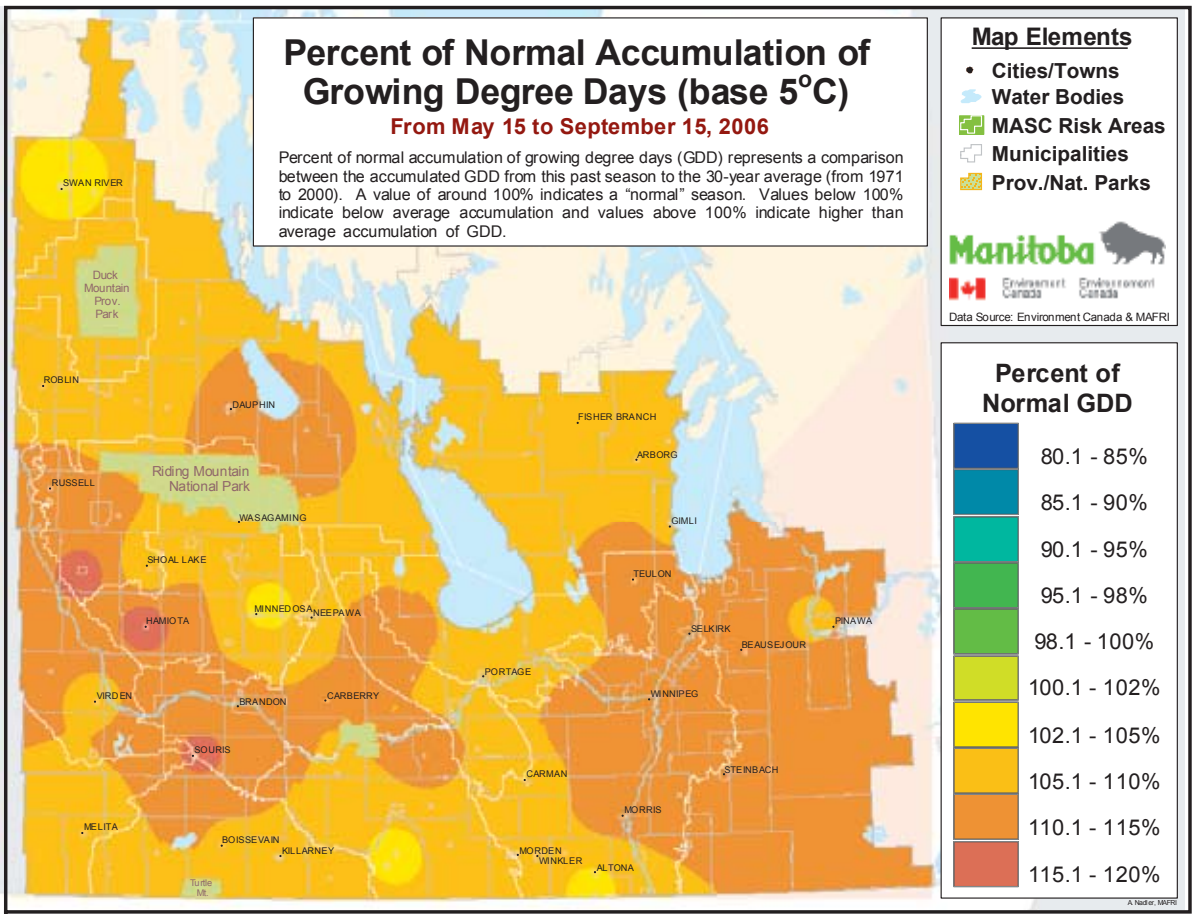
Percent of Normal Accumulation of Growing Degree Days (base 5°C)
From May 15 to September 15, 2006
Percent of normal accumulation of growing degree days (GDD) represents a comparison between the accumulated GDD from this past season to the 30-year average (from 1971 to 2000). A value of around 100% indicates a "normal" season. Values below 100% indicate below average accumulation and values above 100% indicate higher than average accumulation of GDD.
Map Elements
Cities/Towns
Water Bodies
MASC Risk Areas
Municipalities
Prov./Nat. Parks
Manitoba
Environment Canada
Environnement Canada
Data Source: Environment Canada & MAFRI
Percent of Normal GDD
80.1 - 85%
85.1 - 90%
90.1 - 95%
95.1 - 98%
98.1 - 100%
100.1 - 102%
102.1 - 105%
105.1 - 110%
110.1 - 115%
115.1 - 120%
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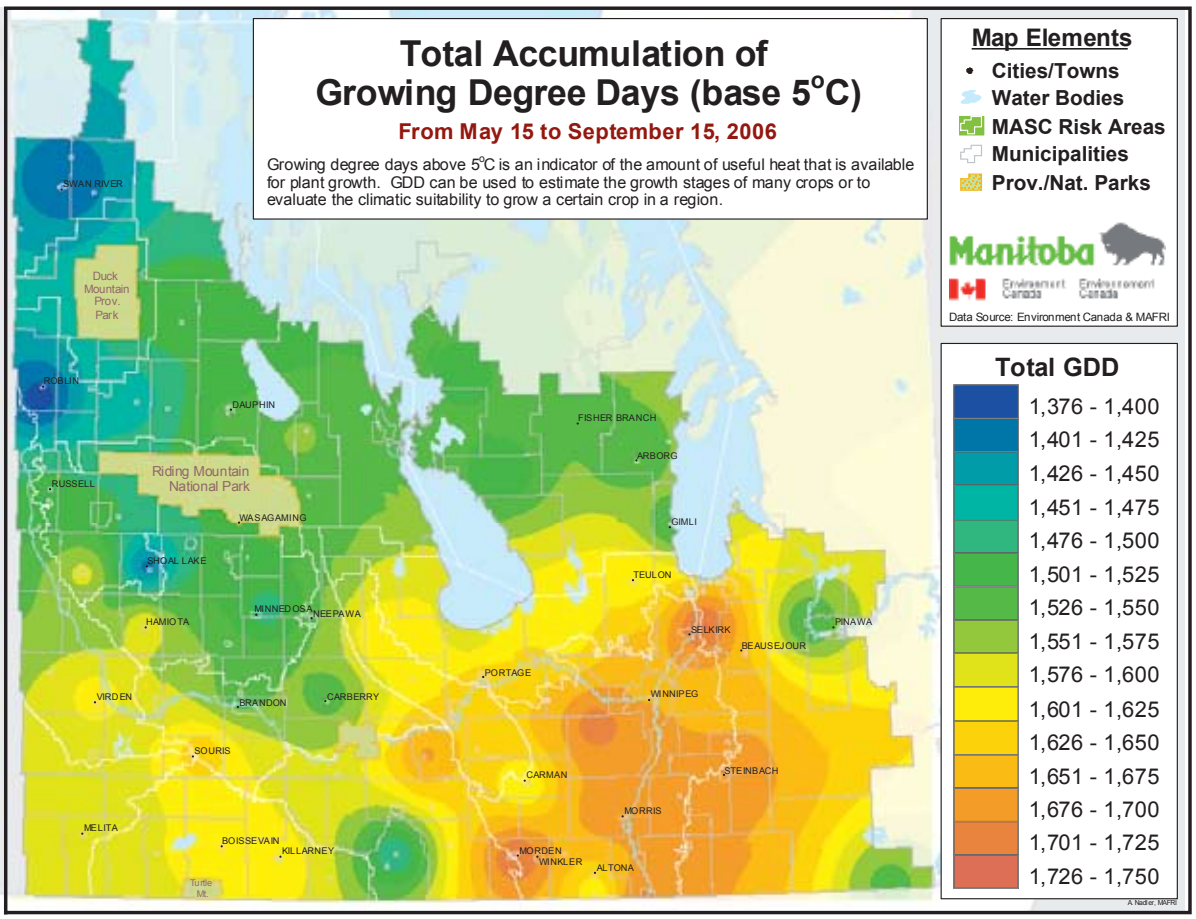
Total Accumulation of Growing Degree Days (base 5°C)
From May 15 to September 15, 2006
Growing degree days above 5°C is an indicator of the amount of useful heat that is available for plant growth. GDD can be used to estimate the growth stages of many crops or to evaluate the climatic suitability to grow a certain crop in a region.
Map Elements
Cities/Towns
Water Bodies
MASC Risk Areas
Municipalities
Prov./Nat. Parks
Manitoba
Environment Canada
Environnement Canada
Data Source: Environment Canada & MAFRI
Total GDD
1,376 - 1,400
1,401 - 1,425
1,426 - 1,450
1,451 - 1,475
1,476 - 1,500
1,501 - 1,525
1,526 - 1,550
1,551 - 1,575
1,576 - 1,600
1,601 - 1,625
1,626 - 1,650
1,651 - 1,675
1,676 - 1,700
1,701 - 1,725
1,726 - 1,750
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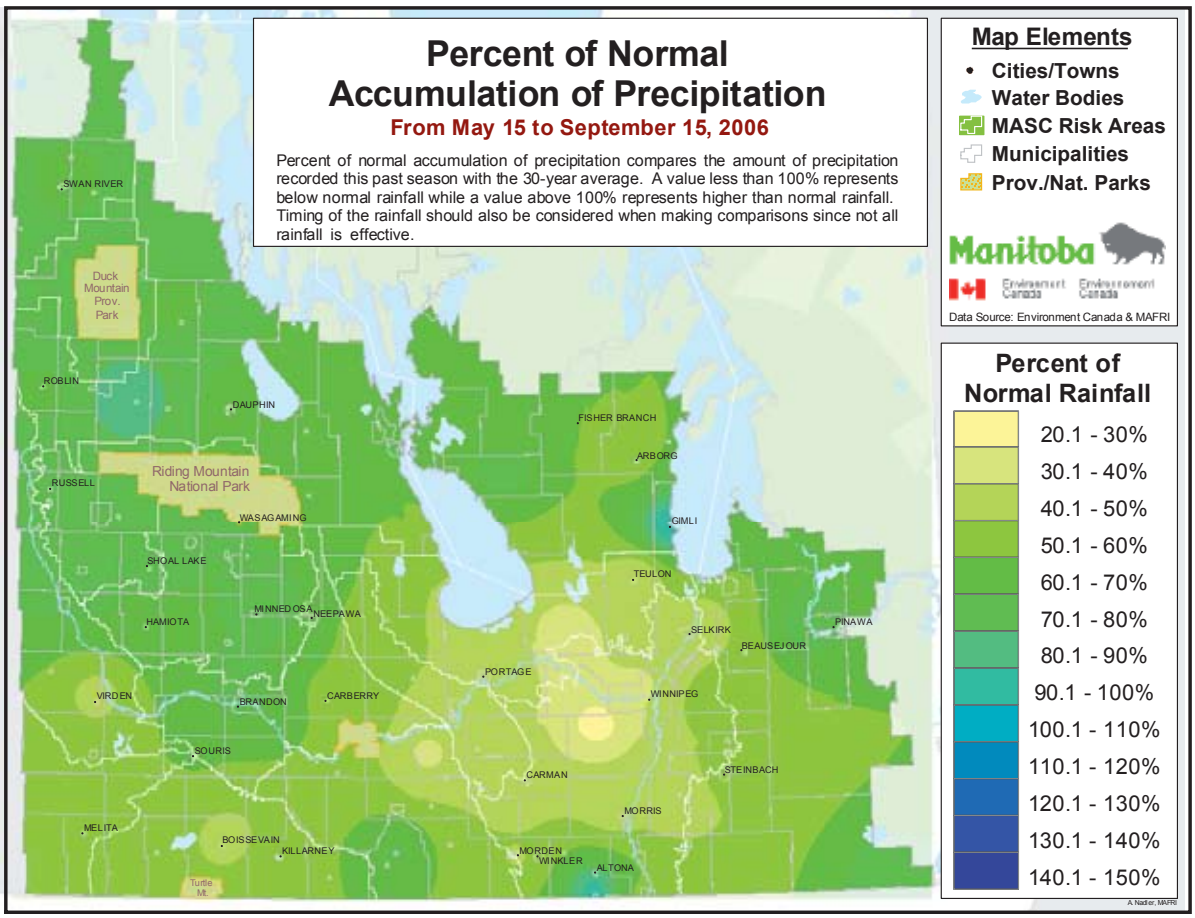
Percent of Normal Accumulation of Precipitation
From May 15 to September 15, 2006
Percent of normal accumulation of precipitation compares the amount of precipitation recorded this past season with the 30-year average. A value less than 100% represents below normal rainfall while a value above 100% represents higher than normal rainfall. Timing of the rainfall should also be considered when making comparisons since not all rainfall is effective.
Map Elements
Cities/Towns
Water Bodies
MASC Risk Areas
Municipalities
Prov./Nat. Parks
Manitoba
Environment Canada
Environnement Canada
Data Source: Environment Canada & MAFRI
Percent of Normal Rainfall
20.1 - 30%
30.1 - 40%
40.1 - 50%
50.1 - 60%
60.1 - 70%
70.1 - 80%
80.1 - 90%
90.1 - 100%
100.1 - 110%
110.1 - 120%
120.1 - 130%
130.1 - 140%
140.1 - 150%
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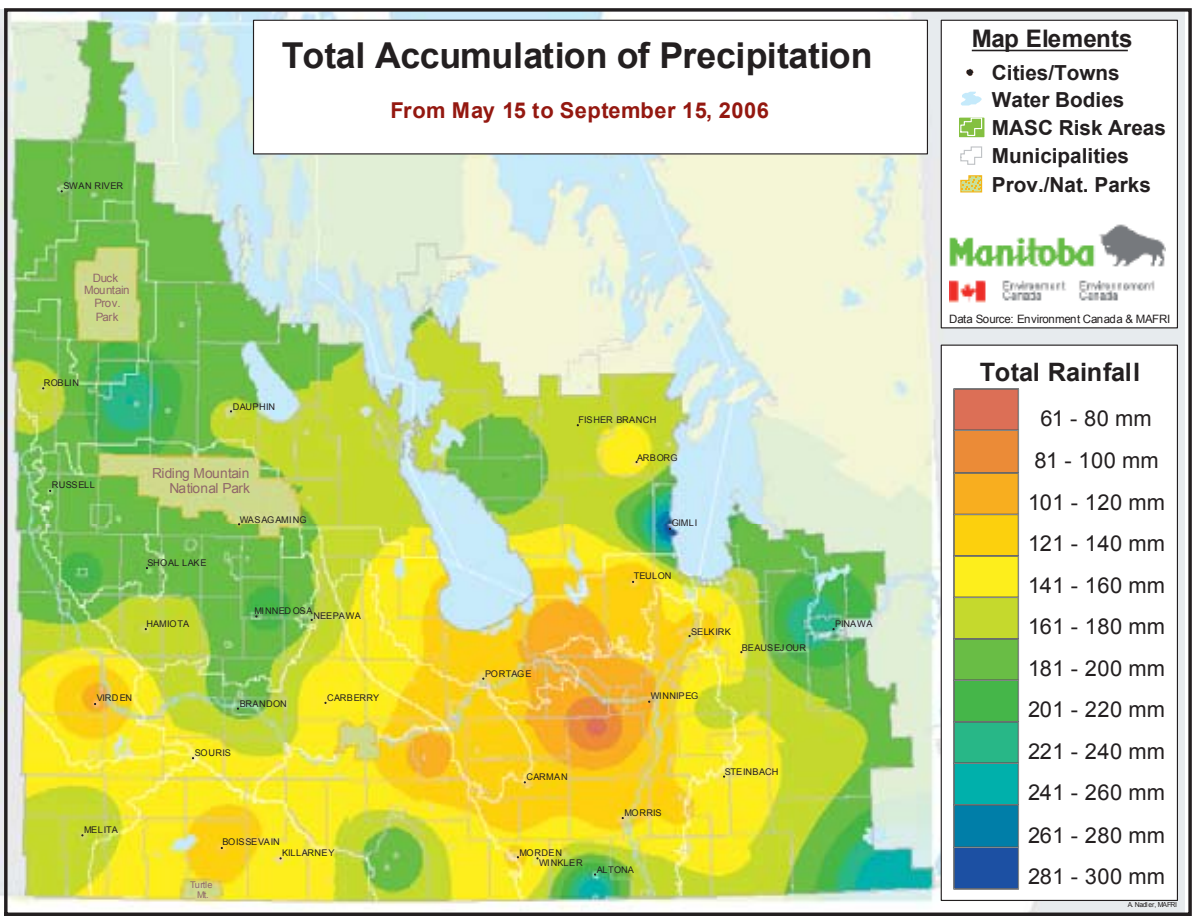
Total Accumulation of Precipitation
From May 15 to September 15, 2006
Map Elements
Cities/Towns
Water Bodies
MASC Risk Areas
Municipalities
Prov./Nat. Parks
Manitoba
Environment Canada
Environnement Canada
Data Source: Environment Canada & MAFRI
Total Rainfall
61 - 80 mm
81 - 100 mm
101 - 120 mm
121 - 140 mm
141 - 160 mm
161 - 180 mm
181 - 200 mm
201 - 220 mm
221 - 240 mm
241 - 260 mm
261 - 280 mm
281 - 300 mm
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