

CONDIE
20
27
SEED GUIDE

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The Right Seed. The Right Support. For Your Farm.

Every growing season brings new opportunities, new challenges and more decisions to make. Choosing the right seed is an important starting point, but getting the most from that seed also takes local knowledge, quality preparation and practical advice.

At Condie Seed, we work in the same Prairie growing conditions as the farmers we serve. That firsthand experience shapes how we select varieties, evaluate performance and support your farm throughout the season.

Our cereal, pulse and specialty crop varieties are carefully selected based on local research, proven genetics and the traits that matter in your fields. We look beyond yield alone, considering standability, maturity, disease resistance, quality and market fit to help you choose varieties that align with your acres and your goals.

We also help ensure your seed is ready to perform. Our custom-designed processing plant and trained operators provide precise cleaning, sorting and treating while handling your seed with care. Agronomic support, storage and transportation services help make the process easier from planning through delivery.

Whether you are choosing a new variety, fine-tuning your seeding rate or preparing seed for the season ahead, the Condie Seed team is here with the right products, services and advice.

Together, we are growing innovation and driving excellence on your farm.

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PARTNERS



Services Built Around Your Farm

Condie Seed offers the processing, agronomic support and logistics you need to prepare quality seed and keep your operation moving.

Seed Processing

- Precision cleaning, sorting and treating
- Custom-designed equipment for efficient, accurate results
- Gentle handling for cereals, pulses, soybeans and specialty crops

Custom Treating

- Even seed coverage and accurate application rates
- USC LPX 2000 mobile treater
- Capacity of up to 50 metric tonnes per hour
- Conveyor system for gentler handling of pulses and soybeans

Agronomic Support

- On-farm variety consultation
- TKW seeding prescriptions
- Crop emergence reports
- Practical recommendations suited to your fields and goals

Storage

- Storage options for cleaned seed products

Pickup and Delivery

- Flexible pickup and delivery options coordinated with your farm's schedule



Thank You To Our Research Sponsors:



Right Variety. Right Environment. Right Management.



The more time we spend testing varieties under different management systems, the clearer one thing becomes: there is no single recipe for getting more out of a crop.

Sometimes an additional input moves yield. Sometimes it protects what is already there. And sometimes the crop simply doesn't have the yield potential to pay for it.

That's exactly why we test.

What We're Learning in Cereals

Moisture changes the management conversation.

When available moisture is limited, we've generally seen less response to additional inputs. The crop has a ceiling, and pushing management harder doesn't necessarily push that ceiling any higher. Give that same crop more available water and greater yield potential, though, and the picture starts to change.

Our durum plant growth regulator (PGR) work is a good example. In lower-moisture environments, we've seen little to no yield response from a plant growth regulator. As moisture increases and the crop builds more yield potential, protecting standability becomes more valuable.

Through our testing, roughly 8 inches of crop-available water ahead of flag leaf has emerged as a useful point to start considering a PGR application. But moisture is only part of the decision.

Put two varieties in the same field, under the same conditions and with the same management, and they don't always respond the same way. We're seeing differences in how varieties react to PGRs, fungicides and additional fertility. That matters.

A management practice that makes sense for one durum or wheat variety may offer very little on another. Crop class alone doesn't tell us enough.

Timing adds another layer. There is a window where the crop still has the ability to turn an input into additional yield or protect the yield potential already there. Once that window closes, adding another pass may simply add cost.

So before making that decision, we're looking at three things: What variety is in the field? How much yield potential does the environment support? And does the crop still have time to respond?

The objective isn't maximum inputs. It's putting the right input on the right variety when the environment gives it a chance to pay.

What We're Learning in Lentils

Lentils have reinforced the same idea, but from a different angle. Genetics matter. A lot.

Variety choice can change how we think about herbicide strategy, plant population and disease management. Two varieties grown side-by-side can respond very differently to the same treatment. Our metribuzin trials have made that especially visible.

Adding metribuzin to the weed-control program produced a substantial yield improvement compared with the base herbicide program alone. Across the rates we tested, the strongest overall fit has been around 90 g/ac. The response wasn't uniform, though.

We also saw clear differences in crop tolerance between varieties. That means metribuzin isn't simply a question of whether it works. We also need to ask how well a particular variety handles the program. That distinction is important when we start building management recommendations around new genetics.

Plant population tells a similar story. More plants don't automatically mean more yield. Based on our work to date, approximately 16 plants/ft² has been a strong target – enough population to create crop competition and support yield without unnecessarily increasing seed costs.

Disease pressure has given us another way to see genetics at work. Under the same field conditions, varieties can show noticeable differences in disease development and overall plant health. That is difficult to appreciate from a variety description alone. Put those genetics beside each other in the field, and the differences become much easier to see.

Building Management Around the Variety

That's ultimately what these sites are helping us understand. We aren't looking for a longer list of inputs to recommend. We're trying to determine where management actually changes the outcome.

Sometimes the opportunity comes from moisture and higher yield potential. Sometimes it comes from standability, herbicide tolerance or disease resistance. Often, it comes down to the genetics themselves. The better we understand those interactions, the more specific we can be with our recommendations.

Because the question isn't:

"What else can we put on the crop?" It's, "What does this variety need, in this environment, to perform at its best?"

More Data, Better Decisions

How to Use This Guide

Along the top of the guide, we have the key attributes of each variety to quickly highlight the desired traits you may be looking for in a new variety. Following that we have a more in-depth description about the variety, its performance and management in different seasonal conditions. This information was developed from a combination of the research done by governmental organizations and our own research through the Condie Seed GROW site. The Condie Seed GROW site has provided us with valuable information into the performance of these varieties and how to manage them.

At the bottom of each varietal description, you will see a Grow Management Map. These maps will give you insight into how to manage your varieties in the field to increase yield, quality and efficiency. There are three different moisture environments that these recommendations are based on: Low (0-8 inches of CAW), Medium (8-11 inches of CAW) and High (11 inches of crop available water).

It is important to note that the moisture is determined by crop available water, not precipitation. Crop available water is the amount of water your crop has had access to across a determined time period. For these recommendations it is to the time of the recommended application. For example, the PGR recommendation is from emergence to stem elongation. The best way to determine crop available water is to use a soil moisture probe, such as crop intelligence like we have here. Take the initial soil moisture at emergence and add precipitation throughout the season and you will have the crop available water. To determine whether you need to make this application is based on the colour bar below the crop available water ranges. This will either be red (not recommended), yellow (dependent) or green (recommended).

YOUR WINNING MOVE AGAINST WIREWORMS

Make your move.

To win the game, you need to control the opening move. Equento® Cereals seed treatment is a first-of-its-kind mortality solution with both contact and systemic activity against wireworms.

While pests plot their next move, you've already won. Checkmate.

Equento® Cereals
PLINAZOLIN® technology

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Always read and follow directions. Equento® Cereals is an on-seed application of Cruiser® Vibrance® Quattro fungicide/insecticide seed treatment and Equento with PLINAZOLIN® technology insecticide seed treatment. Cruiser®, Equento®, PLINAZOLIN®, Vibrance®, the Alliance Frame, the Purpose Icon and the Syngenta logo are trademarks of a Syngenta Group Company. © 2026 Syngenta.

NEW

AAC Stoughton VB



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Canada's Seed Partner

TRAITS				
DISEASE	DROUGHT	EARLY	FUSARIUM	MIDGE
RESILIENT	SAWFLY	SPROUT	STAND	YIELD

AAC Stoughton VB is a high-yielding, midge-tolerant CWRs wheat designed for growers who want strong yield without giving up standability or disease protection. Its short, strong straw supports harvestability, while resistance to leaf and stem rust and intermediate resistance to stripe rust provide a well-rounded disease package. With AAC Westking as the refuge, it combines midge tolerance with strong agronomic performance.

- **PGR:** AAC Stoughton VB has excellent standability, and we have yet to see a response to PGR, therefore we don't recommend considering a PGR until CAW surpasses 11 inches.
- **Topdressing:** We recommend topdressing if CAW is at 12 inches of crop available water because AAC Stoughton VB does tend to have lower protein.

CONDIE GROW

MANAGEMENT MAP

	LOW (0-10 CAW)	MEDIUM (8-11 CAW)	HIGH (11+ CAW)
PGR	Not Recommended	Dependent	Recommended
TOP DRESS	Not Recommended	Dependent	Recommended

Management Map Legend

Not Recommended Dependent Recommended

VARIETY	YEARS TESTED	YIELD (%)		% PROTEIN	RESISTANCE TO		
		AREA 1 & 2	AREA 3 & 4		LODGING	SPROUTING	
AAC BRANDON (CHECK)	7	100	100	14.3	F	P	
AAC OAKMAN VB	2	95	98	-0.2	G	F	
AAC STOUGHTON VB	3	105	106	-0.6	G	F	
AAC WESTKING	3	102	104	-0.2	VG	G	

NEW

AAC Westking



TRAITS				
DISEASE	DROUGHT	EARLY	FUSARIUM	MIDGE
RESILIENT	SAWFLY	SPROUT	STAND	YIELD

AAC Westking is a high-yielding CWRS wheat with shorter, stronger straw than AAC Brandon. It offers resistance to leaf rust, moderate resistance to stem rust and intermediate resistance to stripe rust, along with a good FHB rating. This combination of yield, standability and disease resistance makes AAC Westking a strong fit for growers seeking dependable performance and easier harvest management.

- PGR: We do not recommend a PGR for AAC Westking, as we have not seen any responses to date. This variety is short and has excellent standability.
- Topdressing: We'd recommend a topdressing application when you have more than 11 inches of CAW.

NEW

AAC Oakman VB

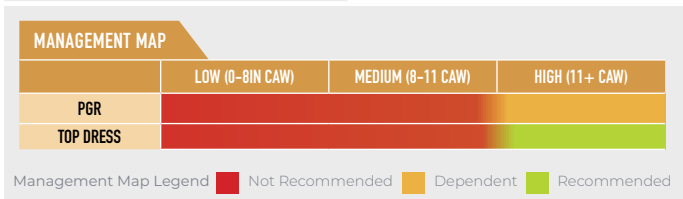


TRAITS				
DISEASE	DROUGHT	EARLY	FUSARIUM	MIDGE
RESILIENT	SAWFLY	SPROUT	STAND	YIELD

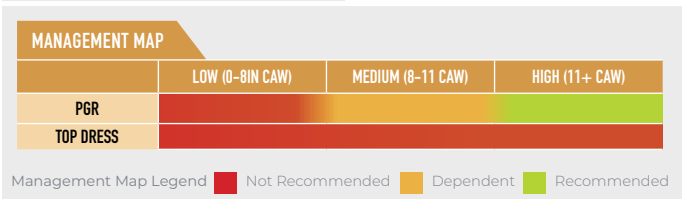
AAC Oakman VB is a solid-stem, midge-tolerant CWRS wheat developed for farms managing wheat stem sawfly pressure. Its short, strong straw supports standability, while resistance to leaf, stem and stripe rust, and common bunt strengthens its disease package. With AAC Brandon as the refuge, AAC Oakman VB gives growers a targeted option for protecting yield where both sawfly and wheat midge are production concerns.

- PGR: We recommend a PGR for AAC Oakman VB when CAW surpasses 11 inches, as AAC Oakman VB does have some standability issues when very wet.
- Topdressing: Due to lack of response, we do not recommend a topdressing application on AAC Oakman VB.

CONDIE GROW



CONDIE GROW



	RESISTANCE TO							HEAD AWNEDNESS	STEM SOLIDNESS ³	REL. MATURITY (DAYS)	SEED WT. (MG)	VOLUME WT. ⁴ (KG/HL)	HT. (CM)
	STEM RUST	LEAF RUST	STRIPE RUST	LOOSE SMUT	BUNT	LEAF SPOT	FHB						
	R	R	MR	MR	S	I	MR	Y	H	101	36.2	80.9	81.3
	R	R	R	—	R	—	I	Y	S	0	-1.9	-1.7	0
	R	R	I	R	R	—	MR	Y	H	0	0.8	0.4	4
	MR	R	I	MR	R	—	MR	Y	H	-1	1.9	0	-1

*Source 2026 Saskatchewan Seed Guide

NEW

AAC Frontier

SeCan
Canada's Seed Partner

TRAITS

DISEASE	DROUGHT	EARLY	FUSARIUM	MIDGE
RESILIENT	SAWFLY	SPROUT	STAND	YIELD

AAC Frontier is a high-yielding durum variety with a strong focus on grain quality and disease management. AAC Frontier is the first durum variety with improved resistance to ergot and also offers improved pre-harvest sprouting resistance and an intermediate Fusarium rating. This combination makes AAC Frontier a strong option for growers looking to maintain yield potential while improving quality and managing key production risks.

- PGR: Due to AAC Frontier's taller plant height and standability, we recommend a PGR application at 8+ inches of crop available water (CAW) to help reduce lodging risk and protect yield potential.
- Topdressing: Due to AAC Frontier's yield potential, we recommend topdressing at 12+ inches of CAW or when yield estimates exceed the yield potential supported by applied fertility (see research on pg. 4 for more information).

NEW

CDC Evident

ALLIANCE
SEED

TRAITS

DISEASE	DROUGHT	EARLY	FUSARIUM	MIDGE
RESILIENT	SAWFLY	SPROUT	STAND	YIELD

CDC Evident is an early-maturing, high-yielding durum variety that combines strong yield potential with an excellent fit across Western Canadian growing environments. As one of the earliest durum varieties available, CDC Evident is a great option for growers looking to maximize yield potential while maintaining earlier maturity. CDC Evident is taller than many current durum varieties and carries a moderately susceptible Fusarium rating, making proactive crop management important under higher-yielding conditions.

- PGR: Due to CDC Evident's taller plant height, a PGR application should be considered at 8+ inches of crop available water (CAW) where lodging risk is increased. While we have observed some improvements in standability, our research has not yet confirmed a consistent yield response to PGR applications.
- Topdressing: Due to CDC Evident's strong yield potential, we recommend topdressing at 12+ inches of CAW or when yield estimates exceed the yield potential supported by applied fertility (see research on pg. 4 for more information).

CONDIE GROW

MANAGEMENT MAP

	LOW (0-8IN CAW)	MEDIUM (8-11 CAW)	HIGH (11+ CAW)
PGR	Not Recommended	Dependent	Recommended
TOP DRESS	Not Recommended	Dependent	Recommended

Management Map Legend ■ Not Recommended ■ Dependent ■ Recommended

CONDIE GROW

MANAGEMENT MAP

	LOW (0-8IN CAW)	MEDIUM (8-11 CAW)	HIGH (11+ CAW)
PGR	Not Recommended	Dependent	Recommended
TOP DRESS	Not Recommended	Dependent	Recommended

Management Map Legend ■ Not Recommended ■ Dependent ■ Recommended

VARIETY	YEARS TESTED	YIELD (%)			% PROTEIN	RESISTANCE TO			
		AREA 1 & 2	AREA 3 & 4	IRRIGATION ²		LODGING	SPROUTING	STEM RUST	
AAC SCHRADER (CHECK)	5	100	100	100	14	F	F	R	
AAC DONLOW	5	103	99	98	-0.4	F	G	R	
CDC EVIDENT	4	105	105	104	-0.4	F	F	R	
AAC WEYBURN VB	5	102	104	98	-0.8	F	F	MR	
AAC FRONTIER	1	102	101	—	-0.2	F	G	R	

AAC Donlow



TRAITS

DISEASE	DROUGHT	EARLY	FUSARIUM	MIDGE
RESILIENT	SAWFLY	SPROUT	STAND	YIELD

AAC Donlow is known for enhanced Fusarium resistance and its ability to exhibit lower Deoxynivalenol (DON) accumulation in comparison to other varieties. AAC Donlow's compact stature and strong straw provide it with good standability. This durum is suited to dryer durum growing areas, it excels in average to low precipitation environments, holding quality and good sprouting resistance. AAC Donlow is the longest-season durum product we carry.

- Due to varying yield and height responses at lower precipitation levels we recommend, applying a PGR at 12+ inches of CAW or lowering if the field is subject to lodging.
- Due to AAC Donlow's yield response in the research, we would recommend topdressing at 12+ inches of CAW water or when yield estimates exceed applied fertility (see research on pg 4 for more information).

AAC Weyburn VB



TRAITS

DISEASE	DROUGHT	EARLY	FUSARIUM	MIDGE
RESILIENT	SAWFLY	SPROUT	STAND	YIELD

AAC Weyburn stands out in the lineup of current durum varieties, fortified with SM1 resistance and a robust stem, ensuring defense against midge and sawfly pressures. While it offers moderate standability, it can suffer from lodging in certain scenarios. This exceptional variety showcases great resistance to diseases like leaf rust and stem rust. AAC Weyburn offers farmers a strategic advantage with its robust defenses against pests and diseases. It is a mid-season product.

- Due to the yield and height responses at higher CAW levels and AAC Weyburn's fair standability, we would recommend applying a PGR at 8+ inches of CAW.
- Due to the lack of yield response from topdressing, we do not recommend a top dress application unless yield estimates exceed applied fertility (see research on pg 4 for more information).

CONDIE GROW

MANAGEMENT MAP

	LOW (0-9IN CAW)	MEDIUM (8-11 CAW)	HIGH (11+ CAW)
PGR			
TOP DRESS			

Management Map Legend ■ Not Recommended ■ Dependent ■ Recommended

CONDIE GROW

MANAGEMENT MAP

	LOW (0-9IN CAW)	MEDIUM (8-11 CAW)	HIGH (11+ CAW)
PGR			
TOP DRESS			

Management Map Legend ■ Not Recommended ■ Dependent ■ Recommended

	RESISTANCE TO						HEAD AWNEDNESS	STEM SOLIDNESS ³	REL. MATURITY (DAYS)	SEED WT. (MG)	VOLUME WT. ⁴ (KG/HL)	HT. (CM)
	LEAF RUST	STRIPE RUST	LOOSE SMUT	BUNT	LEAF SPOT	FHB						
	R	R	—	MR	—	I	Y	H	102	41.9	80.2	93
	R	R	—	R	—	MS6	Y	H	0	-2.0	+0.5	-5
	R	R	—	R	—	MS	Y	H	0	-0.2	-0.4	-3
	R	R	—	R	—	MS	Y	S	1	1.2	-0.6	-5
	R	R	—	R	—	I	Y	H	0	+0.6	+0.1	-3

*Source 2026 Saskatchewan Seed Guide

CDC Arborg



TRAITS

DUAL PURPOSE	PLUMP	SHORT	STAND	YIELD
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CDC Arborg stands out as the highest-yielding oat variety available. Its tall stature, coupled with large leaves and robustness, make it an ideal choice for use as a forage. The oat displays remarkable standability and retains its plumpness well, though it may experience some reduction in dry conditions. CDC Arborg boasts resistance to smut and intermediate resistance to crown rust, ensuring a good disease package. However, stem rust remains a potential issue.

- Due to the excellent yield and height responses at lower CAW levels, we suggest applying a PGR once CAW exceeds 9 inches.

CDC Anson



TRAITS

DUAL PURPOSE	PLUMP	SHORT	STAND	YIELD
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CDC Anson outputs some impressive yielding all while maintaining outstanding milling characteristics with high plump percentages, low thins, excellent groat percentage, high beta-glucan content, and total dietary fibre content. CDC Anson is a very short oat which enhances standability and can aid in straw management. We recommend CDC Anson to growers looking for a short statured milling oat.

- Due to the excellent yield and height responses at higher CAW, but considering Anson already short stature, we don't recommend a PGR until 12 inches or more of CAW.

CONDIE GROW

MANAGEMENT MAP

	LOW (0-8IN CAW)	MEDIUM (8-11 CAW)	HIGH (11+ CAW)
PGR	Not Recommended	Dependent	Recommended

Management Map Legend ■ Not Recommended ■ Dependent ■ Recommended

CONDIE GROW

MANAGEMENT MAP

	LOW (0-8IN CAW)	MEDIUM (8-11 CAW)	HIGH (11+ CAW)
PGR	Not Recommended	Dependent	Recommended

Management Map Legend ■ Not Recommended ■ Dependent ■ Recommended

VARIETY	YEARS TESTED	YIELD (%)		TEST WEIGHT (G/0.5L)	% HULL	HULL COLOUR	% PLUMP	% PROTEIN	RELATIVE MATURITY ²	HEIGHT	RESISTANCE TO			
		AREA 1 & 2	AREA 3 & 4								LODGING	STEM RUST	CROWN RUST	SMUT
CS CAMDEN (CHECK)	7	100	100	242	24.3	WHITE	82	17	L	94	VG	S	MS	I
CDC ANSON	6	101	101	243	20.7	WHITE	90	15.9	M	85	VG	S	MR	R
CDC ARBORG	7	105	106	250	20.1	WHITE	85	15.9	M	108	VG	S	I	R

*Source 2026 Saskatchewan Seed Guide



NEW

AAC Beyond



TRAITS				
EARLY	MATURITY	PROTEIN	ROOT ROT	SEED SIZE
STAND	YIELD			

AAC Beyond is a yellow pea that combines strong yield potential with early maturity and dependable performance across a range of growing conditions. Its moderate resistance to Fusarium root rot can help support stand establishment where disease pressure is a concern. With a medium seed size and consistent agronomic package, AAC Beyond is a practical option for growers looking to balance productivity, maturity and crop resilience.

AAC Julius



TRAITS				
EARLY	MATURITY	PROTEIN	ROOT ROT	SEED SIZE
STAND	YIELD			

AAC Julius is a top-yielding, early maturing yellow pea variety, with a smaller seed size reducing seeding costs. Its boosted protein content and exceptional seed coat integrity redefine expectations within the field. Additionally, it showcases resistance to Fusarium root rot, further enhancing its appeal to growers seeking both productivity and resilience in their crops.

VARIETY	YEARS TESTED ¹	YIELD (%)			PROTEIN (%)	RELATIVE MATURITY	LODGING	VINE LENGTH (CM)	RESISTANCE TO							SEED WEIGHT (G/1000)
		AREA 1, 2 & SOUTH 3	NORTH 3 & 4	IRRIGATION ²					MB ⁴	POWDERY MILDEW	FUSARIUM ROOT ROT	SCB ⁵	BLEACHING	SCB ⁶	GREENESS ⁷	
CDC AMARILLO (CHECK)	16	100	100	100	23.7	M	2.9	85	3.8	R	MR	F	NA	F	G	230
AAC BEYOND	6	106	107	—	-0.1	E	0.9	80	0.4	R	MR	F	NA	F	G	220
AAC JULIUS	6	108	104	—	0.4	E	0.4	85	0.3	R	MR	G	NA	G	G	210

*Source 2026 Saskatchewan Seed Guide



LENTILS

RED

CDC Monarch CL



TRAITS

CLEARFIELD

DISEASE

STAND

YIELD

CDC Monarch emerges as a new choice in the realm of large red lentils, offering an impressive 21% higher yield compared to CDC Maxim and 13% over CDC Impulse. Ideal for growers prioritizing maximum yield and not deterred by larger seed size. Beyond their remarkable yield potential, these lentils exhibit excellent standability and display moderate resistance to ascochyta and anthracnose, further solidifying their appeal to growers seeking robust performance and resilience in their crops.



SMALL GREEN

NEW

CDC 6964 CL



CONDIE GENETICS

TRAITS

CLEARFIELD

DISEASE

STAND

YIELD

CDC 6964 CL is a small green Clearfield lentil with competitive yield performance across Saskatchewan growing regions. Regional variety trials reveal exciting results for CDC 6964 CL, showcasing yields comparable to CDC Jimini in Zones 1 and 2 and an impressive 12% increase in Zones 3 and 4. Even more remarkable, it outperforms CDC Invincible with an approximately 30% improvement in yield. Field observations highlight its superior root rot resistance, likely driving these outstanding yield gains. Additionally, this variety boasts improved seed coat retention and standability compared to CDC Jimini, setting a new benchmark in performance.

CONDIE GROW

MANAGEMENT MAP

	LOW (90 G/AC)	MEDIUM (110 G/AC)	HIGH (160 G/AC)
METRIBUZIN (SENCOR)	Recommended	Dependent	Not Recommended
	LOW (13 PLANTS/SQFT)	MEDIUM (16 PLANTS/SQ FT)	HIGH (18 PLANTS/SQ FT)
SEEDING RATE	Recommended	Dependent	Not Recommended

Management Map Legend ■ Not Recommended ■ Dependent ■ Recommended



VARIETY	MARKET CLASS	HERBICIDE TOLERANCE	YEARS TESTED	YIELD AREA 1 & 2 (% CDC NIMBLE)	HEIGHT (CM)	
CDC 6964 CL	SMALL GREEN	CL	6	97	36	
CDC 7757 CL	LARGE GREEN	CL	5	97	36	
CDC GRIMM CL	LARGE GREEN	CL	10	88	40	
CDC JIMINI CL	SMALL GREEN	CL	10	99	36	
CDC MONARCH CL	LARGE RED	CL	9	111	37	
CDC NIMBLE (CHECK)	SMALL RED	CL	12	100	36 CM	

CDC Grimm CL



TRAITS

CLEARFIELD	DISEASE	STAND	YIELD
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CDC Grimm stands out as the latest reliable performer in the large green lentil market. It boasts enhanced disease resistance compared to CDC Lima and demonstrates superior standability despite its taller stature. Disease resistance characteristics for CDC Grimm indicate improved resistance to anthracnose rated as MR the best resistance in this market. This lentil is suitable for growers in the brown soil zone that have higher incidences of disease.

[illegible]

NEW

LARGE GREEN

CDC 7757 CL



TRAITS

CLEARFIELD	DISEASE	STAND	YIELD
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CDC 7757 CL is a new large green Clearfield lentil being introduced for growers seeking updated genetics and strong agronomic performance. Regional variety trials reveal exceptional results for CDC 7757 CL, demonstrating a 10% yield advantage over CDC Lima and an impressive 6% yield advantage over Greenstar. Beyond its outstanding yield performance, CDC 7757 CL offers a strong disease package. This enhanced disease protection offers greater confidence in maintaining yield and quality under challenging conditions. Field observations have also highlighted improved standability compared to CDC Lima, helping protect yield potential and improve harvestability. By combining industry-leading yield potential, improved disease resistance, and Clearfield® herbicide flexibility, CDC 7757 CL sets a new benchmark for large green lentil performance.

CONDIE GROW

MANAGEMENT MAP

	LOW (90 G/AC)	MEDIUM (110 G/AC)	HIGH (160 G/AC)
METRIBUZIN (SENCOR)			
	LOW (13 PLANTS/SQFT)	MEDIUM (16 PLANTS/SQ FT)	HIGH (18 PLANTS/SQ FT)
SEEDING RATE			

Management Map Legend ■ Not Recommended ■ Dependent ■ Recommended



	DAYS TO FLOWER	MATURITY RATING	ASCOCHYTA BLIGHT	ANTHRACNOSE RACE 1	SEED COAT COLOUR	COTYLEDON COLOUR	SEED WEIGHT (G/1000)
	53	E/M	MR	MR	GREEN	YELLOW	34
	52	M/L	MR	MR	GREEN	YELLOW	64
	55	M/L	MR	MR	GREEN	YELLOW	75
	50	E/M	MR	MR	GREEN	YELLOW	38
	52	E/M	MR	MR	GRAY	RED	51
	52	E/M	MR	MR	GRAY	RED	38

*Source 2026 Saskatchewan Seed Guide

CDC Alba



TRAITS

ACCEPTANCE	DUAL PURPOSE	SEED SIZE	STAND	YIELD
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A high-yielding, yellow-groated canaryseed, CDC Alba has excellent seed quality attributes. Featuring a medium maturity compared to current varieties on the market, it is significantly shorter than the other top-yielding varieties, assisting in standability, making harvest easier. This variety gives you another option within the expanding canary seed portfolio and is available for the 2027 growing season.

CDC Lumio



TRAITS

ACCEPTANCE	DUAL PURPOSE	SEED SIZE	STAND	YIELD
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CDC Lumio is the highest-yielding glabrous canary seed available. CDC Lumio is a mid-height variety with excellent standability. In 2022 high-yielding scenarios, it still managed to come off with minimal lodging compared to Keet which had significant lodging. Overall Lumio is a great variety for producers who don't want to grow a hairy variety but are still looking to maximize yield and harvestability.

VARIETY	YEARS TESTED	YIELD (%)	DAYS TO HEADING	DAYS TO MATURITY	HEIGHT (CM)	TEST WEIGHT (kg/hL) ²	SEED WEIGHT (g/1000)
CDC ALBA	5	113	—	0	-9	0	0
CDC LUMIO	8	115	55	98	99	69.9	8.5
CDC BASTIA (CHECK)	19	100	54	97	98	70.5	8

**Source 2026 Saskatchewan Seed Guide*

FLAX

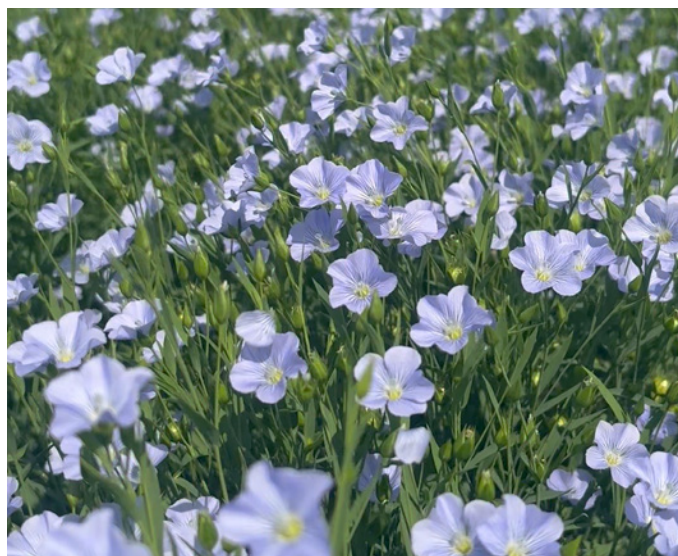
CDC Rowland



TRAITS

ACCEPTANCE	DUAL PURPOSE	SEED SIZE	STAND	YIELD
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CDC Rowland is a high-yielding flax variety, boasting some of the highest yield potential of any other variety on the market. It thrives in a range of environments and exhibits moderate resistance to both powdery mildew and Fusarium wilt. Additionally, it features outstanding straw strength, ensuring it stays upright even in high-yielding conditions. It is slightly longer in maturity compared to some of the other popular flax varieties, thus we recommend early planting. Notably, CDC Rowland is characterized by its significantly larger seed size, adding even more value to this exceptional variety.



VARIETY	YEARS TESTED	YIELD (%)				RELATIVE MATURITY ²	SEED SIZE ⁴	RESISTANCE TO		
		AREA 1 & 2	AREA 3 SOUTH	AREA 3 NORTH & 4	IRRIGATION ²			LODGING	POWDERY MILDEW	FUSARIUM WILT
CDC ROWLAND	7	102	106	103	102	+3	L	G	MR	MR
CDC GLAS (CHECK)	14	100	100	100	100	0	M	VG	MR	MR

**Source 2026 Saskatchewan Seed Guide*

If We Want Better Genetics, We Have to Keep Investing

You expect more from seed today than you did 10 or 20 years ago.

You want yield, but yield alone is not enough. You want disease resistance. Better agronomics. Herbicide options. Quality. Standability. Genetics that can handle the pressures you see on your farm and still deliver at harvest.

And next year, you will expect more again.

That is how progress should work. But better genetics do not simply show up in a seed guide. Someone has to make the investment years before you ever have the opportunity to plant them. If we want that progress to continue, there has to be a way to protect that investment and keep it moving back into plant breeding.

The Real Value of PBR and Royalties

It is easy to look at a royalty as another cost attached to seed. We think there is a more useful way to look at it. Ask what you want your seed options to look like 10 years from now.

Do you want more breeding programs working on the crops you grow? More competition between genetics? More investment in disease resistance, yield and quality? More varieties developed with western Canadian acres in mind?

Plant Breeders' Rights (PBR) help make that possible by protecting the intellectual property behind a new variety. After years of investment in developing and testing new genetics, PBR gives the breeder an opportunity to earn a return when those genetics are commercialized.

For your farm, the value is what that protection encourages next.

When successful varieties generate royalties, that value can flow back into breeding. It gives public and private programs another reason to invest in the next cross, the next trait and the next variety that could eventually compete for your acres.

PBR protects the innovation. Royalties help keep the pipeline moving.

Keeping Investment Connected to Your Acres

The Variety Use Agreement, or VUA, creates another way to keep that investment flowing.

With a VUA variety, the initial certified seed purchase starts the relationship with the genetics. If you save that

seed and plant it again in future seasons, the VUA allows a portion of the value from that continued use to return to breeding through the Variety Use Fee.

Why does that matter? It matters because western Canadian agriculture relies heavily on crops where farm-saved seed is part of the production system. If breeding investment only generates a return on the first certified seed purchase, there can be less incentive to commit more resources to developing those crops over the long term.

A VUA helps connect the ongoing use of a successful variety with ongoing investment in what comes next.

That can create more reason for public and private breeding programs to compete for your acres. And competition matters. You benefit when multiple programs are trying to solve the problems on your farm and bring something better than what is already available.

Western Canadian acres should be worth investing in. Systems like PBR and VUA help demonstrate that they are.

Better Seed Still Has to Prove Itself

None of this means protected genetics get a free pass. Quite the opposite.

Your farm should still be the test. If a variety does not deliver enough value to justify its cost, choose something else. A PBR-protected variety or one offered through a VUA still has to earn your acres through performance. That is an important part of how these systems work.

PBR gives breeders a way to protect new genetics. VUA can provide an ongoing return when participating varieties continue to be grown from farm-saved seed. But you ultimately decide which varieties succeed by choosing the genetics that create value on your operation.

When they do, some of that value can move back through the system and support another round of breeding. Then the next generation has to prove itself all over again.

For us, that is the strongest argument for supporting these methods of IP protection. It is not about paying a royalty simply because a breeder developed a variety. It is about creating a system where developing better genetics for your farm remains worth doing, while you remain the one deciding which genetics deserve a place on your acres.

If we want more from the seed we plant tomorrow, we need a system that keeps investing in innovation today.

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SEED

Contact Us:

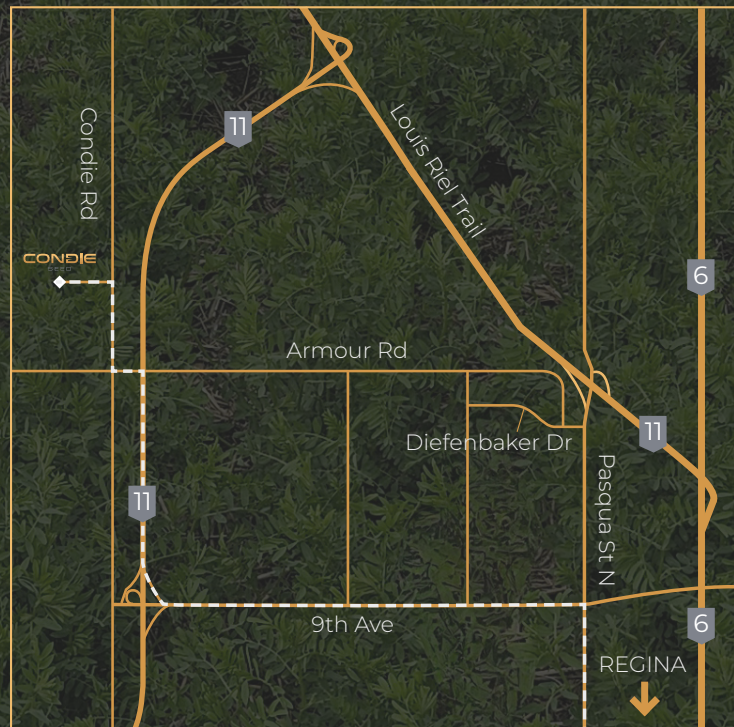
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