
SECTION 13

**PROBATION AND FOUNDATION PLOT PRODUCTION OF
CANOLA, MUSTARD, RADISH, RAPESEED,
SAFFLOWER, AND SUNFLOWER**

In this Section:

- **Canola** and **Rapeseed** includes spring and winter varieties of *Brassica napus*, *Brassica rapa*, and canola-quality *Brassica juncea*, except when otherwise indicated.
- **Mustard** includes varieties of Brown or Oriental types (*Brassica juncea*), White/Yellow types (*Sinapis alba*) and Ethiopian types (*Brassica carinata*).
- **Radish** includes varieties of *Raphanus sativus*.

Section 1, *Regulations for All Pedigreed Seed Crops*, together with the following, constitute the production regulations.

13.1 SEED CLASSES, GENERATIONS, DEFINITIONS AND TYPES**13.1.1 Seed Classes**

- a) Breeder: determined by the Breeder.
- b) Foundation: one generation, grown by accredited Foundation plot growers.
- c) Certified: one generation. Refer to Section 4.
- d) For Certified Hybrid Canola and Rapeseed production, refer to Section 5.

13.1.2 For growers not accredited by the CSGA to grow Foundation plots and who plant crops with Breeder seed, the CSGA reserves the right to determine the status of the inspected crop and may issue a Certified crop certificate.

13.1.3 Definitions

- a) Parent line or population: a relatively true breeding strain or selection used for seed crop production.
- b) Inbred line: a relatively true breeding homozygous strain.
- c) A line: line or population which is male sterile.
- d) B line: male fertile line or population capable of maintaining male sterility.
- e) Restorer line: line or population used as male parent which has the capability of restoring fertility to male sterile lines/populations when crossed onto them.
- f) Self-incompatible (S.I.) line: male fertile line or population incapable of self-pollination due to self incompatibility.
- g) Self-compatible (S.C.) line: male fertile line or population which is capable of self pollination.

13.1.4 Types

- a) Single-cross hybrid: the first generation of a cross between two specified inbred lines or relatively homogeneous parent populations.
- b) Foundation single-cross: a single-cross used in the production of a double-cross, a Foundation three-way cross hybrid or a top-cross hybrid.
- c) Double-cross hybrid: the first generation of a cross between two Foundation single-cross hybrids.
- d) Three-way cross hybrid: the first generation of a cross between an inbred parent line or parent population and a Foundation single-cross.

- e) Top-cross hybrid: The first generation of a cross between an inbred parent line and an open pollinated variety.

13.2 PROBATION PLOT PRODUCTION

- 13.2.1 A grower wishing to produce a Foundation plot must receive permission from the CSGA before commencing Probation plot production.
- 13.2.2 An *Application to Commence Probation Plot Production* (Form 154) is available from the CSGA and should be submitted prior to March 31 for spring seeded crops and prior to July 31 for fall seeded crops.
- 13.2.3 The grower may be required to have grown Certified seed crops of the crop kind in which the grower is commencing Probation in at least 3 of the previous 5 crop years.
- 13.2.4 An individual seed grower must complete 3 successful years of Probation plot production in order to be granted Foundation plot grower status.
 - a) This status is granted to an individual seed grower only.
 - b) This status cannot be acquired through an affiliation with another seed grower or transferred to or from other Foundation plot growers.
- 13.2.5 Breeder seed, approved by the CSGA, must be sown each year.
- 13.2.6 Breeder seed is obtained directly from the organization responsible for the variety. (Check with the distributor for deadline dates).
- 13.2.7 Probationary growers of Canola and Mustard may change varieties within the crop kind which they started their probation without receiving prior permission from the CSGA.
- 13.2.8 The status granted to plots grown during the Probation period is as follows:
 - a) First Year: provided all requirements are met, the First Year plot will be granted Foundation status. Breeder seed must be obtained for the Second Year plot.
 - b) Second Year: provided all requirements are met, the Second Year plot will be granted Foundation status. Breeder seed must be obtained for the Third Year plot.
 - c) Third Year: provided all requirements are met, the Third Year plot will be granted Foundation status. The grower is now eligible to grow Foundation and Select plots.
- 13.2.9 Any means of processing or conditioning of seed from a Probation plot which may contaminate the varietal purity of the seed is prohibited.
- 13.2.10 A *Report of Plot Production* (Form 50) for each Probation plot will be sent to the grower and must be completed and submitted to the CSGA.
- 13.2.11 A sample of clean seed from each Probation plot must be submitted for variety verification. The sample must be representative of the seed harvested from the plot.
- 13.2.12 Probation plot growers may produce only one (1) plot in each year of Probation.

13.2.13 Area of Probation Plot

- a) The area of the Foundation plot during the 3-year Probation period must not be less than 0.25 hectare (0.50 acre) nor exceed 0.5 hectare (1.25 acres).
- b) When unforeseen circumstances do not permit proper maintenance of the entire plot, it is recommended that the area be reduced by destroying part of the plot or by isolating a part to meet the requirements of a lower status of pedigreed seed. The remainder must meet the requirements for Probation plot production.
- c) The total area of a Probation plot includes the “walkways” provided within the plot to facilitate effective roguing.

13.2.14 Probation plots in this section are subject to all Foundation plot production requirements.

13.3 FOUNDATION PLOT PRODUCTION

13.3.1 An individual seed grower must complete 3 successful years of Probation plot production in order to be granted Foundation plot grower status.

- a) This status is granted to an individual seed grower only.
- b) This status cannot be acquired through an affiliation with another seed grower or transferred to or from other Foundation plot growers.

13.3.2 Plots for Foundation status must be planted with Breeder seed approved by the CSGA.

13.3.3 For Breeder seed information, growers should contact the Breeder or Canadian representative of the variety. Check with distributor for deadline dates.

13.3.4 Any means of processing or conditioning of seed from a Foundation plot, which may contaminate the varietal purity of the seed, is prohibited.

13.3.5 A *Report of Plot Production* (Form 50) for each Foundation plot will be sent to the grower and must be completed and submitted to the CSGA.

13.3.6 A sample of clean seed from each Foundation plot must be submitted for variety verification. The sample must be representative of the seed harvested from the plot.

13.3.7 Area of Foundation Plots

- a) There is no limit on total acreage of plots, number of crop kinds, number of varieties or acreage of one variety. Each plot is limited to 1 hectare (2.5 acres) in size.
- b) When unforeseen circumstances do not permit proper maintenance of the entire plot, it is recommended that the area be reduced by destroying part of the plot or by isolating a part to meet the requirements of a lower status of pedigreed seed. The remainder of the plot must meet the requirements for Foundation plot production.

13.4 LAND REQUIREMENTS

- 13.4.1 Crops should not be planted on land where volunteer growth from a previous crop may cause contamination.
- 13.4.2 Plots for Foundation status of Canola, Mustard, Radish and Rapeseed must not be planted on land which in the previous 5 years grew a crop of Canola, Mustard or Radish, or Rapeseed.
- 13.4.3 Plots for Foundation status of Safflower and Sunflower must not be planted on land which produced a crop of the same kind in the previous year.

13.5 CROP INSPECTION

The basic standards for all crops are set out in Section 1.7. In addition, the following apply to crops in this section.

- 13.5.1 It is the grower's responsibility to ensure that plots are inspected by an authorized inspector prior to swathing or harvesting.
- 13.5.2 A plot that is cut, swathed or harvested prior to crop inspection is not eligible for pedigree.
- 13.5.3 The plot must be inspected at a stage of growth when varietal purity is best determined. Crops not inspected at the proper stage for best determining varietal purity may be cause for declining pedigreed status.
- 13.5.4 For **Canola, Mustard, Radish** and **Rapeseed**, inspection must be made when the crop is in the early flowering stage in order to best determine varietal purity. A crop not inspected at this stage may be cause for not granting pedigreed status.
- 13.5.5 For **Safflower**, field inspection should be made during the bloom stage but not before at least 50 percent of the plants are showing one or more blossoms.
- 13.5.6 For **Sunflower**, field inspection should be made after the crop is at least 50 percent in bloom and before it is fully matured.

13.6 CROP STANDARDS

- 13.6.1 **Minimum Isolation Distances Required Between Foundation Plots and Other Crops**
 - a) Under optimum conditions, not more than 3 plants per square meter of harmful contaminants (such as species in Section 13.8.3 that can cross-pollinate with the inspected crop) are permitted within the required isolation distance(s) adjacent to the inspected crops. The conditions of each crop are assessed by the CSGA which may alter this standard, usually by reducing the number of contaminant plants permitted per square meter, according to the contamination risks involved.
 - b) Harmful contamination within the required isolation distance, depending on density, location and distance from the inspected crop, may be cause for declining pedigreed status. Harmful contaminants for crop certification include the species in Section 13.8.3. More information on other potential harmful contaminants, that are not crop certification requirements, is available from the CFIA's Biology reference documents at: www.inspection.gc.ca.
 - c) The required isolation must be provided prior to the time of flowering and crop inspection.

Table 13.6.1: Minimum Isolation Distances Required Between Foundation Plots and Other Crops

Foundation Plot Crop	Other Crops	Isolation Distance Required
To produce the parent seed of Hybrid Canola, Hybrid Rapeseed and synthetic/ composite varieties: Canola and Rapeseed <i>(Brassica napus, Brassica rapa and canola-quality Brassica juncea)</i> , planted with Breeder seed (A, B, R, S.C. and S.I. lines)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different varieties of Canola, Rapeseed crops - Non-pedigreed crops of the same kind 	800 meters (2624 feet) or more, as specified by the Breeder
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planted with Certified seed crops of the same variety (except S.I. lines) 	3 meters (10 feet) to a crop planted with Foundation seed of the same pollen bearing (male) parent, provided the pedigree of the Foundation seed used can be established and the prescribed isolation distance is free from harmful contaminants, i.e. other species which will cross pollinate with the inspected crop and includes A line pollen shedders.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planted with Breeder or Foundation seed of the same variety 	3 meters (10 feet)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brown or Oriental or Ethiopian Mustard 	200 meters (656 feet), provided the adjacent crop is free from harmful contamination (e.g. other species that can cross pollinate with the inspected crop) for a distance of 800 meters (2624 feet)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - White/Yellow Mustard, Radish or Camelina 	3 meters (10 feet), provided the adjacent crop is free from harmful contamination for a distance of 800 meters (2624 feet)

Table 13.6.1 (continued):
Minimum Isolation Distances Required Between Foundation Plots and Other Crops

Foundation Plot Crop	Other Crops	Isolation Distance Required
To produce the parent seed of Open-pollinated varieties: Canola and Rapeseed (<i>Brassica napus</i>, canola-quality <i>Brassica juncea</i>)	- Different varieties of Canola, Rapeseed - Non-pedigreed crops of the same crop kind	200 meters (656 feet)
	- Planted with Certified seed of the same variety	100 meters (328 feet), provided the pedigree of the Certified seed used can be established and the adjacent crop is free from harmful contamination (e.g. other species that can cross-pollinate with the inspected crop) for a distance of 200 meters (656 feet)
	- Brown or Oriental or Ethiopian Mustard	100 meters (328 feet), provided the adjacent crop is free from harmful contamination (e.g. other species that can cross-pollinate with the inspected crop) for a distance of 200 meters (656 feet)
	- White/Yellow Mustard, Radish or Camelina	3 meters (10 feet), provided the adjacent crop is free of Canola or Rapeseed plants for a distance of 200 meters (656 feet)
	- Planted with Breeder or Foundation seed of the same variety	3 meters (10 feet)

Table 13.6.1 (continued):
Minimum Isolation Distances Required Between Foundation Plots and Other Crops

Foundation Plot Crop	Other Crops	Isolation Distance Required
To produce the parent seed of Open-pollinated varieties: Canola and Rapeseed (<i>Brassica rapa</i>)	- Different varieties of Canola, Rapeseed (<i>Brassica rapa</i>) - Non-pedigreed crops of the same kind	400 meters (1312 feet)
	- Planted with Certified seed of the same variety	100 meters (328 feet), provided the pedigree of the Certified seed used can be established and the adjacent crop is free from harmful contamination (e.g., other species that can cross-pollinate with the inspected crop) for a distance of 400 meters (1312 feet)
	- Brown or Oriental or Ethiopian Mustard - <i>Brassica napus</i> , <i>Brassica juncea</i>	100 meters (328 feet), provided the adjacent crop is free from plants of <i>Brassica rapa</i> species for 400 meters (1312 feet)
	- White/Yellow Mustard, Radish or Camelina	3 meters (10 feet), provided the adjacent crop is free of Canola or Rapeseed plants for a distance of 400 meters (1312 feet)
	- Planted with Breeder or Foundation seed of the same variety	3 meters (10 feet)

Table 13.6.1 (continued):
Minimum Isolation Distances Required Between Foundation Plots and Other Crops

Foundation Plot Crop	Other Crops	Isolation Distance Required
Brown or Oriental Mustard and canola-quality <i>Brassica juncea</i>	- Different varieties of Brown or Oriental Mustard - Non-pedigreed crops of the same kind	200 meters (656 feet)
	- Planted with Certified seed of the same variety	100 meters (328 feet), provided the pedigree of the Certified seed used can be established and the adjacent crop is free from harmful contamination (e.g. other species that can cross-pollinate with the inspected crop) for a distance of 200 meters (656 feet)
	- Canola, Rapeseed, Ethiopian Mustard	100 meters (328 feet), provided the adjacent crop is free of plants of Brown or Oriental Mustard for 200 meters (656 feet)
	- White/Yellow Mustard, Radish or Camelina	3 meters (10 feet), provided the adjacent crop is free of Canola, Oriental, Brown or Ethiopian Mustard or Rapeseed for a distance of 200 meters (656 feet)
	- Planted with Breeder or Foundation seed of the same variety	3 meters (10 feet)
White/Yellow Mustard or Radish	- Different varieties of White/Yellow Mustard or Radish - Non-pedigreed crops of the same kind	400 meters (1312 feet)
	- Planted with Certified seed of the same variety	100 meters (328 feet), provided the pedigree of the Certified seed used can be established.
	- Canola, Rapeseed, Oriental, Brown or Ethiopian Mustard or Camelina	3 meters (10 feet), provided the adjacent crop is free of plants of White/Yellow Mustard or Radish for 400 meters (1312 feet)
	- Planted with Breeder or Foundation seed of the same variety	3 meters (10 feet)

Table 13.6.1 (continued):
Minimum Isolation Distances Required Between Foundation Plots and Other Crops

Foundation Plot Crop	Other Crops	Isolation Distance Required
Ethiopian Mustard	- Different varieties of Ethiopian Mustard - Non-pedigreed crops of the same kind	200 meters (656 feet)
	- Planted with Certified seed of the same variety	100 meters (328 feet), provided the pedigree of the Certified seed used can be established and the adjacent crop is free from harmful contamination (e.g. other species that can cross-pollinate with the inspected crop) for a distance of 200 meters (656 feet)
	- Canola, Rapeseed, Brown or Oriental Mustard	100 meters (328 feet), provided the adjacent crop is free from harmful contamination (e.g. other species that can cross pollinate with the inspected crop) for a distance of 200 meters (656 feet)
	- White/Yellow Mustard, Radish or Camelina	3 meters (10 feet), provided the adjacent crop is free of Ethiopian Mustard for a distance of 200 meters (656 feet)
	- Planted with Breeder or Foundation seed of the same variety	3 meters (10 feet)
Safflower	- Different varieties of Safflower - Non-pedigreed crops of Safflower	400 meters (1312 feet)
	- Foundation or Certified crop of the same variety	3 meters (10 feet)
Sunflower	- Different varieties of Sunflower - Non-pedigreed crops of Sunflower - Wild annual Sunflower - Volunteer Sunflower plants	805 meters (2640 feet)
	- Foundation or Certified crop of the same variety	3 meters (10 feet)

13.6.2 Border Rows

- a) Must be planted with the same seed as the pollen (male) parent rows.
- b) Must be planted such that synchronous flowering occurs with pollen (male) parent rows and, more importantly, with receptive female parent plants of the inspected crop.

13.6.3 Weeds

- a) All crops for pedigree must be free of Prohibited noxious weeds.
- b) All crops for pedigree should be free of Primary noxious weeds.
- c) The presence of either Cleavers Bedstraw or Wild Mustard in the Canola, Mustard, Radish or Rapeseed plot is cause for declining pedigreed status.
- d) Very weedy plots may be declined pedigreed status.

13.6.4 Maximum Impurity Standards

The inspector makes 6 counts (20,000 plants each) in the plot to determine the number of impurities. The resulting average must not exceed the maximum impurity standards.

- a) A Canola, Mustard, Radish or Rapeseed plot for Foundation status, unless variants are specified by the responsible Breeder, must not contain more than 1 plant in approximately 20,000 plants of harmful contaminants (species in Section 13.8.3 that may cross pollinate successfully with the inspected crop), other varieties or distinct off-types.
- b) A Canola, Mustard, Radish or Rapeseed plot for Foundation status, unless exceptions are specified by the responsible Breeder, must not contain more than 1 plant in approximately 20,000 plants of other crop kinds, the seeds of which are difficult to separate from the crop presented for pedigreed status, e.g., Mustard in Canola or Rapeseed.
- c) For Safflower, the maximum standard permitted is 1 per 10,000 plants.
- d) For Sunflower, the maximum standard allowed is one-half of 1 percent (0.5%) that is 1 plant per 200 plants of inspected crop, of other varieties or clearly distinguishable off-types.

13.7 RECOMMENDED PROCEDURES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PROBATION AND FOUNDATION PLOTS

13.7.1 Planting of Plots

- a) The plot should be planted in such a manner as to facilitate inspection, roguing and harvesting.
- b) Plots should be planted in areas easily accessible for frequent maintenance and provide the maximum protection from outside sources of contamination, such as roadways and building sites.
- c) Regulations for land requirements are minimum standards and caution is necessary in choosing land, as volunteer growth from previous crops may vary according to local conditions.
- d) The regulations for isolation are minimum standards. It is always to the grower's advantage to provide more isolation than required.
- e) When planting Probation and Foundation plots, specific requirements may influence the location and size of the plot. It is a safeguard if adjacent crops are the same variety as the plot and are inspected for pedigreed status.

13.7.2 Roguing of Probation and Foundation Plots

- a) The plot must be thoroughly and intensively rogued many times throughout the crop season.
- b) The numbers and kinds of plants removed should be recorded and described on the *Report of Plot Production* (Form 50).
- c) All rogued plants must be removed from the plot area.

13.7.3 Harvesting, Cleaning and Storing of Probation and Foundation Plots

- a) A Probation or Foundation plot grower should have access to the necessary equipment for harvesting and cleaning the seed from the plot in such a manner as to ensure that the varietal purity of the seed is maintained.
- b) The seed should be stored in a clean, cool, dry area.
- c) The seed containers should be labelled for identification.

13.7.4 Probation and Foundation Plot Grower Courses

- a) Probation and Foundation plot growers are encouraged to attend courses on plot production.

13.8 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

13.8.1 Probation and Foundation plot growers may be required to submit to the CSGA the results from a recognized laboratory indicating the erucic acid and/or glucosinolate content of Canola varieties. A crop certificate may be issued if the seed meets the officially recognized variety description standards.

13.8.2 In the case of canola-quality *Brassica juncea*, Probation and Foundation plot growers must submit to the CSGA the results from a recognized laboratory indicating the allyl glucosinolate level of a crop. A crop certificate may be issued if the seed meets the maximum standard of 1 micro mole of allyl glucosinolate per gram of seed.

13.8.3 Species considered harmful contaminants for crop certification, that may cross pollinate successfully with inspected crops of species in this Section, include the following:

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| - <i>B. juncea</i> : Brown or Oriental Mustard; | - <i>B. napus</i> : Argentine Canola; |
| - <i>B. rapa</i> : Polish Canola; | - <i>S. alba</i> : White or Yellow Mustard; |
| - <i>R. raphanistrum</i> : Wild Radish; | - <i>R. sativus</i> : Radish. |

