

# BE AWARE OF MARKET RISKS INVOLVED WITH CROP PROTECTION PRODUCTS THIS SEASON

Market access is important to the Canadian pulse industry, and growers play a key role in keeping the doors open. **More than 85% of Canada's pulse production is exported to feed the world.** Pulse growers are advised to be aware of possible marketing restrictions that may arise from using certain crop protection products this season. Growers are encouraged to review all of the following information before proceeding with their pulse crop management plans. Guidelines for specific products are available on the last page of this document.

Keep it  
**Clean!**

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR PULSE GROWERS

## WHAT ARE THE CROP PROTECTION PRODUCTS TO PAY ATTENTION TO THIS SEASON?

For pulse crop production in Western Canada, these products include diquat (Reglone®), glyphosate (Roundup®), saflufenacil (Heat®), glufosinate (MPower® Good Harvest®), flumioxazin (Valtera™), carfentrazone (Aim®, CleanStart®), benzovindiflupyr (Solatenol®, Elatus™), and chlorpyrifos (Lorsban™ and other trade names).

## WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF USING THESE PRODUCTS?

There is no need for caution if applied early in the season, but very late applications of fungicides or insecticides may result in residue levels found in the seed. With desiccants and harvest aids, there could be more risk with residue on the seed as these products are applied very late in the season. As a result, growers must ensure that they take appropriate risk mitigation steps to assure product residue remains below MRLs set by regulatory agencies.

## WHAT DEVELOPMENTS HAVE THERE BEEN ON THESE ISSUES SINCE LAST YEAR?

The Canadian pulse industry is working hard to eliminate market access risks. For the crop protection products referenced in this document, growers are advised to be aware of international regulations in order to make the best crop management decisions.

## WHAT CAN YOU DO TO MITIGATE RISK?

Ensure product residues remain at trace levels or levels well below accepted maximums by following these steps:



### 1. DO NOT EXCEED THE PRODUCT'S LABELLED RATE

Regulations for individual pesticides are set to allow growers to properly use the product without fear of violating domestic MRLs. However, these guidelines assume that the labelled rate is not exceeded. If you exceed the labelled rate, you risk surpassing recognized MRLs and this can have serious consequences in terms of both domestic pesticide laws, and international acceptance of the crop.



### 2. TIME THE APPLICATION ACCORDING TO THE LABEL

Labels are very specific in terms of crop staging. Follow label instructions and apply crop protection products only at the recommended crop stage, so that you do not risk exceeding the maximum residue limits making your crop difficult to market.



### 3. CONSULT WITH YOUR EXPORTER/PROCESSOR ABOUT WHICH CROP PROTECTION PRODUCTS ARE ACCEPTABLE IN INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

Exporters/processors have a good sense of which markets may be sensitive to specific products. They will likely ask you what was used in your crop and possibly for more information.



### 4. CONSULT THE CHART ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE INDICATING MARKET CONSIDERATIONS AND STATUSES FOR SPECIFIC PRODUCTS OR VISIT [WWW.KEEPINGITCLEAN.CA](http://WWW.KEEPINGITCLEAN.CA)

# MARKET CONSIDERATIONS FOR USE OF PULSE CROP PROTECTION PRODUCTS – APRIL 2017 UPDATE

CROP PROTECTION PRODUCTS	PEAS	LENTILS	CHICKPEAS	BEANS	FABA BEANS	COMMENTS
<b>A. Desiccant/Harvest Management Tools</b>						
Glyphosate* (e.g. Roundup)						Consult with your exporter/processor before using the product for certain crops/destinations. MRLs are established in key markets, however MRLs are set at low levels for dry beans in the EU and JPN, and all pulse crops in Korea except for lentils.
Diquat (e.g. Reglone)						Consult with your exporter/processor on pulse crops destined for the U.S. MRLs are established in key markets but are set at low levels in the U.S.
Saflufenacil (e.g. Heat)						MRLs have been established for all major export markets.
Glufosinate (e.g. MPower Good Harvest)						Consult with your exporter/processor before using the product. MRLs are established in the EU and JPN, but not in the U.S. or at CODEX.
Carfentrazone (e.g. Cleanstart, Aim)						Consult with your exporter/processor before using the product. MRLs are established in the EU, U.S. and JPN, but not at CODEX.
Flumioxazin (e.g. Valtera)						Consult with your exporter/processor before using the product for certain crops/destinations. MRLs are established in key markets, however MRLs are set at low levels for beans, chickpeas and lentils in the EU.
<b>B. Other Crop Protection Products</b>						
Chlorpyrifos Insecticide (e.g. Lorsban, other trade names)						If applied according to label rates early in the crop year at vegetative stage or during flowering, there is no need for caution. In cases of later-season application during pod development or seed fill to maturity (e.g. for late season grasshopper control), consult with your exporter/processor.
Benzovindiflupyr Fungicide (e.g. Elatus, Solatenol)						If applied according to label rates and only early in the crop year (e.g. single application at 0-20% flowering), there are no crop export marketing issues. Due to marketing issues in key export markets (Japan, EU and CODEX) do not apply later than 20% flowering.

- No marketing issues.
- Know your market. There is at least one market where MRLs are not established. Consult with your exporter/processor.
- No marketing issues associated with early application. If late application during pod development or seed fill to maturity (e.g. for late season grasshopper control), consult with your exporter/processor.
- Do not use after 20% flowering.
- Not registered. Only use registered product.

\*Pre-harvest application of glyphosate is of interest for two reasons: 1. Glyphosate use in general and specifically pre-harvest use is under increased scrutiny by segments of the general public concerned with several components of modern agricultural systems. 2. Unlike many products applied in fall, applying glyphosate when seed moisture content is 30% or above can result in residues greater than the maximum allowable limit.