

Be Aware of Market Risks Involved with Desiccant Use This Season



Although the pulse industry in Canada has made significant progress in developing acceptable **maximum residue levels (MRLs)** globally for pulse crop products used in Canada, growers are still advised to be aware of possible marketing restrictions that may arise from using certain desiccants/harvest management tools this season.

Specific guidelines for products are available on the next page of this document, but growers are also urged to review all the information in this document before proceeding with plans for their pulse crop products this season.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR PULSE GROWERS



What are desiccants/harvest management tools?

For pulse crop production in Western Canada, these products include diquat (Reglone), glyphosate (Roundup), saflufenacil (HEAT), glufosinate (MPOWER Good HARVEST), flumioxazin (Valtera), and carfentrazone (Aim, CleanStart).

What are the risks of using these products as preharvest desiccants?

Unlike most crop protection products used in Canada, desiccants/harvest management tools are applied very late in the crop year. As a result, growers must ensure that the product residue remains below MRLs set by regulatory agencies, in order to avoid problems with selling their crops.

What developments have there been on these issues since last year?

While the Canadian pulse industry has been working hard to make international pulse marketing safer and easier for Canadian Growers, each of the six desiccants/harvest management products registered for selected pulse crops in Western Canada (listed in the chart on the following page) still has the potential to cause issues in certain crops and markets. Growers are always advised to be aware of international regulations in order to make the best marketing decisions.

What can you do to mitigate risk?

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

1. Do not exceed the product's labelled rate

Regulations for individual pesticides are set to allow growers to use the product without fear of breaching domestic MRLs. However, these guidelines assume that the labelled rate is not exceeded. If you exceed that rate, you risk breaching the MRL 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. If you apply a desiccant before or after the recommended crop stage, you run the risk that levels will exceed legal limits.

3. Consult with your exporter/processor about which desiccants 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

Markets Where MRLs are Sufficient to Allow for Use of Main Desiccants on Pulse Crops

Market	Glyphosate as a harvest management tool (e.g. Roundup)	Diquat as a desiccant (e.g. Reglone)	Saflufenacil as a harvest management tool (e.g. HEAT)	Glufosinate as a harvest management tool (e.g. MPOWER Good HARVEST)	Carfentrazone (e.g. Cleanstart, Aim)	Flumioxazin (e.g. Valtera)
European Union (EU)	No marketing issues associated with glyphosate residues for peas, lentils, or chickpeas in the EU. Although there is an MRL set for the use of glyphosate on beans in the EU, the MRL level is set at a low level of 2 parts per million (PPM) for this crop in this market. Consult with your exporter/processor about dry, edible beans destined for the EU. (This applies to the preharvest use only.) 	No marketing issues associated with diquat residues for peas, lentils, chickpeas, and beans. The MRL is in place for these. Follow label directions to minimize residues and maintain levels below the MRL. 	No marketing issues associated with saflufenacil residues for peas and beans, as MRLs that will allow for preharvest use for peas and beans were published in early July 2014 and will be in force prior to this year's harvest (lentils will not have an MRL in place for the 2014 crop, and the product is not registered on chickpeas). Follow label directions to minimize residues and maintain levels below the MRL. 	Lentils are the only pulse crop for which the product is registered in Western Canada. There are no marketing issues associated with glufosinate residues for lentils, as the MRL is in place. Follow label directions to minimize residues and maintain levels below the MRL. 	There is no MRL set that would allow for preharvest use on beans, chickpeas, or peas (not registered on lentils). In cases where crop is destined for the EU, growers and exporters should confer prior to using the product in order to avoid marketing problems in the EU. (This applies to the preharvest use pattern only.) 	No marketing issues associated with flumioxazin residues for dry beans (not registered for harvest aid use on other pulses). The MRL is set. Follow label directions to minimize residues and maintain levels below the MRL. 
Countries that rely on CODEX MRLs (e.g. India, Pakistan, many others)	No marketing issues associated with glyphosate residues for peas and lentils. Although there is an MRL set for the use of glyphosate on beans, the MRL level is set at a low level of 2 parts per million (PPM) for this crop in this market. CODEX does not have a glyphosate MRL for chickpeas. Consult with your exporter/processor about beans or chickpeas destined for CODEX countries. (This applies to the preharvest use only.) 	No marketing issues associated with diquat residues for peas, lentils, chickpeas, and beans. The MRL is in place for these. Follow label directions to minimize residues and maintain levels below the MRL. 	No marketing issues associated with saflufenacil residues in CODEX countries. The MRLs are set for pea, lentil, and bean desiccation uses (the product is not registered on chickpeas). Follow label directions to minimize residues and maintain levels below the MRL. 	Lentils are the only pulse crop for which the product is registered in Western Canada. There is no CODEX MRL set for glufosinate on lentils. Consult with your exporter/processor before using product on lentils. 	There is no MRL set that would allow for preharvest use on beans, chickpeas, or peas (not registered on lentils). In cases where the crop is destined for the CODEX countries, growers and exporters should confer prior to using the product in order to avoid marketing problems. (This applies to the preharvest use pattern only.) 	There are no CODEX MRLs established for flumioxazin at this time. In cases where the crop is destined for CODEX countries, growers and exporters should confer prior to using the product in order to avoid marketing problems. 
Japan	No marketing issues associated with glyphosate residues for peas, lentils, and chickpeas in Japan. Although there is an MRL set for the use of glyphosate on beans in Japan, the MRL level is set at a low level of 2 parts per million (PPM) for this crop in this market. Consult with your exporter/processor about beans destined for Japan. (This applies to the preharvest use only.) 	No marketing issues associated with diquat residues for peas, lentils, chickpeas, and beans. The MRL is in place for these. Follow label directions to minimize residues and maintain levels below the MRL. 	No marketing issues associated with saflufenacil residues in Japan. The MRLs are set for pea, lentil, and bean desiccation uses (the product is not registered on chickpeas). Follow label directions to minimize residues and maintain levels below the MRL. 	Lentils are the only pulse crop for which the product is registered in Western Canada. There are no marketing issues associated with glufosinate residues for lentils, as the MRL is in place. Follow label directions to minimize residues and maintain levels below the MRL. 	No marketing issues associated with carfentrazone residues on beans, chickpeas, or peas (not registered on lentils). The MRL is set and is adequate for preharvest uses. Follow label directions to remain within legal limits. 	No marketing issues associated with flumioxazin residues on dry beans (not registered for harvest aid use on other pulses). The MRL is set and is adequate for preharvest uses. Follow label directions to minimize residues and maintain levels below the MRL. 
United States (U.S.)	No marketing issues associated with glyphosate residues. The MRL is set and is adequate for preharvest uses. Follow label directions to remain within legal limits. (This applies to the preharvest use only.) 	Although Canada and the U.S. are working to harmonize MRLs in pulses, the diquat MRL has not been harmonized between the two countries. Consult with your exporter/processor before using product. 	No marketing issues associated with saflufenacil residues in the U.S. The MRLs are set for pea, lentil, and bean desiccation uses (the product is not registered on chickpeas). Follow label directions to minimize residues, and maintain levels below the MRL. 	Lentils are the only pulse crop on which the product is registered in Western Canada. There is no U.S. MRL set for glufosinate on lentils. Consult with your exporter/processor before using product on lentils. 	No marketing issues associated with carfentrazone residues on beans, chickpeas, or peas (not registered on lentils). The MRL is set and is adequate for preharvest uses. Follow label directions to remain within legal limits. 	No marketing issues associated with flumioxazin residues on dry beans (not registered for harvest aid use on other pulses). The MRL is set and is adequate for preharvest use. Follow label directions to minimize residues and maintain levels below the MRL. 