



WHO ARE WE?

We are two Western Canadian grain producers with a passion for agronomic research and from that passion, Agritruth Research Inc. was born.

WHAT DO WE DO

We conduct independent, scientific, field scale agronomic research. Since our conception in 2012, we've completed over 150 successful field scale research trials.

Our field scale trial data is collected, analyzed and presented to our clients in a ready-to-market format.

We deliver data to producers, agronomists, researchers and other interested parties through our web platform. Access to this platform is available to Agritruth members with exclusive access through a subscription.

WHY WE DO IT

We sensed there was an opportunity in the industry for professional, agronomic research to be conducted at a field scale level in real world environments. Done professionally, this is information producers can understand and relate to.

There is demand for our research both from industry leaders and producers who subscribe and want access to our data to help them make more informed decisions on their farms.

We have the skill set and experience to execute trials others are not interested in tackling and this is evidenced by our past work.

We understand data drives decisions and we are confident our research will be an important part of the decision making process for your customers.



LARGE VARIETY TRIALS

Our capabilities range from the simplest of trials comparing two treatments, to much larger and complex trials involving split plots and multiple treatments.

Understanding the complexity of different treatments, application methods and/or variety comparisons is our expertise. We've executed numerous large replicated variety trials for our clients and deliver results that are easy to comprehend.



CWNS VARIETY TRIAL

YIELD AND GRADING DATA

2017

TRIAL INFO

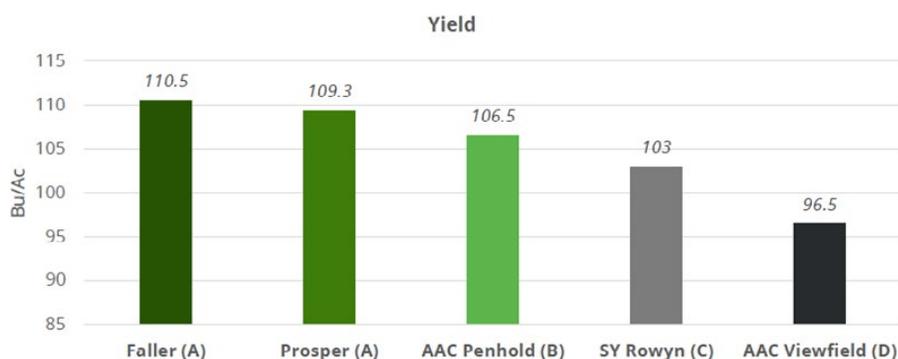
Varieties: Faller, Prosper, AAC Penhold, SY Rowyn, and AAC Viewfield

Seeding Date: May 1, 2017

Fertility: 130-45-0-0

Replicates: 3

Notes: 1. Experiment used a randomized complete block design.
 2. All five varieties were treated with Cruiser Vibrance Quattro.
 3. Leaf disease pressure was low.
 4. Prosaro was applied at early flower for control of leaf disease and fusarium.
 5. In the end lodging was not bad for all five varieties, but we did have varieties go down after a few major rain events; they all stood back up within days, but Penhold and Viewfield stood out from the others. Both of these varieties stood well during and immediately after the rains.
 6. Viewfield and Penhold had a slight advantage over the others when it came to harvester throughput.
 7. 2017 was the first year where a CWRS wheat variety outperformed the other higher yielding classes when it came to gross revenue. This resulted from the combination of a good yield relative to the other classes and a higher than normal protein spread.



Varieties followed by the same letter are not significantly different

LSD = 2.45 CV = 1.6

	Faller (A)	Prosper (A)	Penhold (B)	Rowyn (C)	Viewfield (D)
Yield (bu/ac)	110.5	109.3	106.5	103.0	96.5
Protein (%)	12.5	12.3	12.9	12.5	13.9
Falling Number (sec)	381	393	393	411	415
Test Weight (g/0.5l)	400	406	408	403	411
Fusarium (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Vomitoxin (ppm)	0	0	0	0	0
Grade	No.1	No.1	No.1	No.1	No.1

MULTIPLE YEAR TRIALS

Research trials can be complex and multi-leveled, which may require multiple years of testing to fully understand treatment effects.

We have the experience and capability to do multi-year trials, which allows us to build more confidence in the results we are observing.

We pride ourselves on listening to our clients' needs and goals in order to develop customized protocols for each trial that addresses those specific needs.

2016

TRIAL INFO

Variety: L252
Seeding Date: May 19, 2016
Fertility: 125-35-0-15
Treatment: Urea, ESN, Top-dress, Side-dress
Replicates: 4
Seeding Rate: 7 plants/ft²

Notes: 1. The ESN treatment consisted of a 50:50 blend of Urea and ESN applied at seeding in a side-band. The top-dress and side-dress treatments received 75 lbs of N at seeding, followed by 50 lbs of UAN at the rosette stage. 2. The side-dress treatment was applied with a 40' Farming coulters bar set-up to apply UAN mid-row on 24" spacing; the opener style was a disc-knife and application depth was about 2-3". Soil disturbance was minimal except in really wet parts of the field. 3. The top-dress treatment was applied with a Case 4420 with streamer nozzles. 4. The top-dress and side-dress treatments yielded more than the Urea treatment, but statistically there was no difference between Urea and ESN, or ESN and the top-dress/side-dress treatments.

2018

TRIAL INFO

Variety: L255 PC
Seeding Date: May 25, 2018
Fertility: 130-35-0-10
Treatment: Urea, SuperU, 50% ESN: 50% Urea, Top-dress, Side-dress
Replicates: 3
Seeding Rate: 7 plants/ft²

Notes: 1. Top-dress and Side-dress applications consisted of 60% of the applied N going on at seeding in the form of Urea, followed up with the remaining 40% from UAN treated with Agrotain at the rosette stage. 2. 85% of the nitrogen in the Super U treatment came in the form of Super U. 3. 50% of the nitrogen in the ESN treatment came in the form of ESN. 4. Top-dress and Side-dress applications were performed on June 27th. 5. No differences were noted in crop maturity.

2017

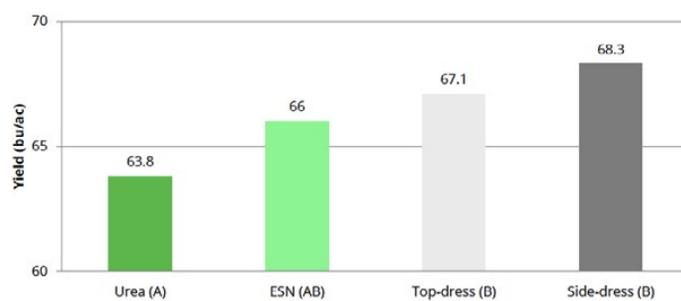
TRIAL INFO

Variety: Dekalb 7565
Seeding Date: May 11, 2017
Fertility: 130-45-0-15
Treatment: Urea, SuperU, 50% ESN: 50% Urea, Top-dress, Side-dress
Replicates: 4
Seeding Rate: 7 Plants/ft²

Notes: 1. Split app treatments received 80lbs N at seeding as Urea and then an additional 50lbs N as UAN at the rosette stage. 2. Side-dress and top-dress UAN was treated with Agrotain. 3. Split app treatments were applied on June 22 and we never did receive a significant rain after; by the 22nd of July we had received 13mm from a total of 11 small rain events, which would suggest that the top-dress treatment did not receive enough rain to move the UAN into the profile. 4. The urea treatment was delayed a few days right from the beginning and matured a few days later than the other treatments.

2016

CANOLA N - MANAGEMENT ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

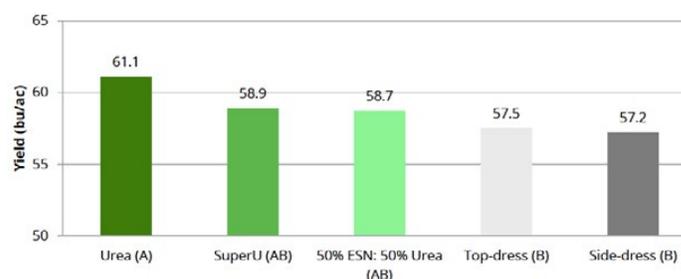


Treatment	Yield (bu/ac)	Commodity Price (\$/bu)	Cost of Treatment (\$/ac)	Gross Revenue (\$/ac)
Urea (A)	63.8	\$11.00	\$0.00	\$701.80
ESN (AB)	66.0	\$11.00	\$7.00	\$718.50
Top-dress (B)	67.1	\$11.00	\$8.00	\$730.10
Side-dress (B)	68.3	\$11.00	\$15.00	\$736.30

Treatments followed by the same letter are not significantly different
 LSD = 2.4 CV = 2.8

2017

CANOLA N - MANAGEMENT ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

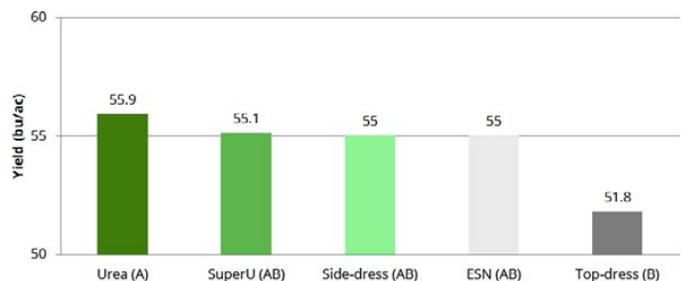


Treatment	Yield (bu/ac)	Commodity Price (\$/bu)	Cost of Treatment (\$/ac)	Gross Revenue (\$/ac)
Urea (A)	61.1	\$11.00	\$0.00	\$672.10
Super U (AB)	58.9	\$11.00	\$16.00	\$632.23
50% ESN:50% Urea (B)	58.3	\$11.00	\$8.00	\$633.63
Side-dress (AB)	57.5	\$11.00	\$15.00	\$617.50
Top-dress (B)	57.2	\$11.00	\$6.00	\$623.20

Treatments followed by the same letter are not significantly different
 LSD = 2.6 CV = 3.0

2018

CANOLA N - MANAGEMENT ECONOMIC ANALYSIS



Treatment	Yield (bu/ac)	Commodity Price (\$/bu)	Cost of Treatment (\$/ac)	Gross Revenue (\$/ac)
Urea (A)	55.9	\$11.00	\$0.00	\$614.57
Super U (AB)	55.1	\$11.00	\$16.00	\$589.77
Side-dress (AB)	55.0	\$11.00	\$15.00	\$590.33
ESN (AB)	55.0	\$11.00	\$8.00	\$597.00
Top-dress (B)	51.8	\$11.00	\$6.00	\$564.13

Treatments followed by the same letter are not significantly different
 LSD = 3.4 CV = 4.1

COMPLEX TRIALS

With our research there is no red tape. We conduct large scale, research trials and we have the resources to add more layers of complexity; for example by infusing Plant Growth Regulator trials into variety trials.

We are here to capture and deliver the data to drive your customers' decisions.



WHEAT VARIETY TRIAL + PGR APPLICATION

2018

TRIAL INFO

Varieties: Shelly, Faller, AAC Viewfield, AAC Goodwin, AAC Brandon
Seeding Date: April 30, 2018
Fertility: 130-30-0-0
Replicates: 3

Notes: 1. Previous crop was dry beans. 2. T3 Fungicide applied June 28th. 3. Manipulator, a growth regulator from Engage Agro, was applied to half of each plot at GS 31-32. 4. Plant height reductions amounted to about 2-3". 5. No lodging occurred at any point in the growing season between treated and untreated plots. 6. Brandon was the only variety to see a significant yield response to the PGR application, but it was small. 7. Brandon, Viewfield, Faller and Shelly all experienced a 0.5% reduction in protein with the PGR application. 8. The protein of Goodwin was unaffected by the PGR application. 9. Shelly was the latest maturing variety in this trial. 10. Yields were close between all five varieties. 11. All five varieties graded No. 1.

YIELD AND GRADING DATA

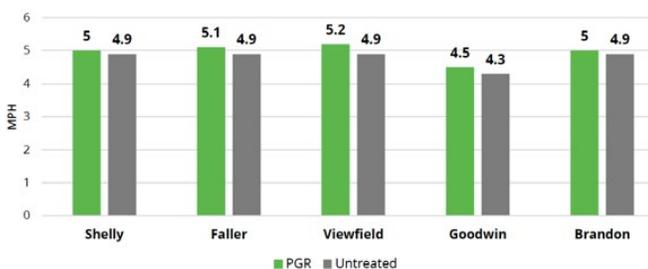


Varieties followed by the same letter are not significantly different
 LSD = 3.0 CV = 2.4

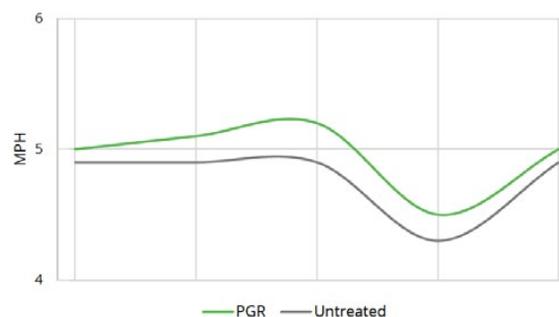
	Shelly	Faller	Viewfield	Goodwin	Brandon
PGR Yield (bu/ac)	83.4	82.5	82.9	81.1	82.6
PGR Protein (%)	14.2	13.6	14.6	14.8	14.3
Yield (bu/ac)	82.8	82.0	81.3	80.5	79.4
Protein (%)	14.3	14.1	15.0	14.8	14.8
Falling Number (sec)	401	354	375	390	398
Test Weight (g/0.5l)	416	405	411	412	408
Fusarium (%)	0.13	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.11
Vomitoxin (ppm)	0	0	0	0	0
Grade	1 CNHR	1 CNHR	1 CWRS	1 CPSR	1 CWRS

COMBINE THROUGHPUT DATA

PGR vs Untreated by Variety



Combine throughput trendline of PGR vs Untreated



GET IN TOUCH

CONTACT US TODAY TO BOOK YOUR TRIALS
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