

PIONEER

2026-2027

CANOLA

hybrid guide



PIONEER
BRAND • SEEDS

Welcome to the 2026-27 canola hybrid guide.

This new-look version supports our new canola catalogue, which provides additional technical information and stories about how local farmers are using the Pioneer canola product range.

Use this guide as a quick reference when selecting or discussing canola hybrids. For more detailed information or to request your copy of the full product catalogue, scan the QR code below.



Our hybrids and herbicide types

Imidazolinone tolerant (IMI)

Page 6-9

The IMI trait delivers a holistic herbicide solution. Growers can depend on enhanced weed control, excellent standability and high yield potential.

Optimum® GLY

Page 10-11

Optimum® GLY is a breakthrough third-generation glyphosate-tolerant canola trait technology designed to optimise sustainable weed control. It delivers excellent weed control through improved crop safety, enhanced weed control and a later window of application.

Optimum® GLY and Imidazolinone tolerant

Page 12

Pioneer® brand hybrids with Optimum® GLY and IMI traits combine the benefits of both systems to deliver the greatest versatility for sustainable weed management.

Roundup Ready®

Page 13-14

Pioneer® brand canola with the Roundup Ready® trait delivers excellent weed control, outstanding yield potential, superior agronomic traits, and leading disease resistance.

Triazine tolerant

Page 15-16

Pioneer® brand canola with the triazine herbicide-tolerant trait provides proven weed control strategies for Australian growers. Uniquely based on our market-leading Y Series® germplasm, specifically bred to maximise yields under Australian conditions.

Triazine tolerant and Imidazolinone tolerant

Page 17

Pioneer® brand canola with triazine and IMI herbicide traits provides versatility in weed control and Group 2 herbicide residue management. Based on our market-leading Y Series® germplasm, specifically bred and tested for Australian canola growers.

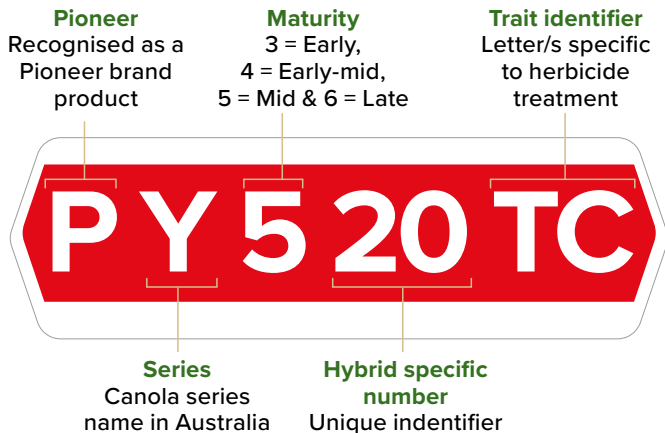
What's in a name?

All Pioneer-brand canola hybrid names are being moved to a new naming convention.

New canola hybrid names will begin with the letter P (indicating a Pioneer brand hybrid) followed by a "Series" identifier (Y Series® in Australia); three numbers – the first of which indicates the crop maturity – then a unique number designated to the hybrid.

Lastly, the specific traits suffix letters identify the herbicide tolerance system

- **G** = Optimum® GLY
- **I, C, CL** = Imidazolinone tolerant (IMI)
- **T** = Triazine tolerant (TT)
- **R, RR** = Roundup Ready®
- **GI, GC** = Optimum® GLY + Imidazolinone tolerant (IMI) combination
- **TI, TC** = Triazine tolerant + Imidazolinone tolerant (IMI) combination



Meet the latest from Pioneer

They're here. Two brand-new, exciting hybrids offering strong yield potential, excellent agronomics, and a range of proven herbicide-tolerance options. This season's new canola offerings deliver growers greater choice.



Strength and consistency with top-of-the-line disease resistance.

See page 6

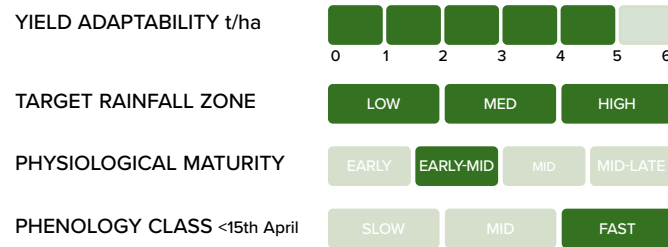


Reset your paddocks. Redefine what is possible.

See page 11



Canola hybrids



Strength and consistency with top-of-the-line disease resistance.

- Very appealing modern plant type, with dense pod set, excellent standability and strong shatter tolerance.
- Robust yields under stress assisting in risk management in low to medium rainfall environments.
- Strong early growth and early canopy closure help deliver effective weed control.
- Combines industry-leading quantitative and effective major gene blackleg resistance.

Plant where blackleg, tight springs and standability are seasonal concerns.

☐ *Recommended for me*



YIELD ADAPTABILITY t/ha



TARGET RAINFALL ZONE



PHYSIOLOGICAL MATURITY



PHENOLOGY CLASS <15th April



The package deal - high yielding, adaptable and agronomically sound!

- Early to mid-maturity, fast phenology hybrid
- **PY421C** provides exceptional yields in the IMI-tolerant market segment when supported by robust crop nutrition.
- Outstanding standability, reliable shatter tolerance and a high oil content.

PY421C continues to demonstrate incredible adaptability, making it the first choice for growers across most IMI canola growing regions.

☐ Recommended for me



YIELD ADAPTABILITY t/ha



TARGET RAINFALL ZONE



PHYSIOLOGICAL MATURITY



PHENOLOGY CLASS <15th April

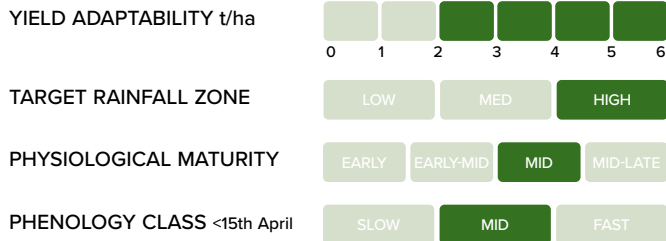


The benchmark for mid-maturity IMI canola.

- Exceptional early growth resulting in superior crop competition and early canopy closure for enhanced weed control and reduced weed seed set
- Reliable standability, very good shatter tolerance and high to very high oil yields
- The most grown IMI canola hybrid which is proven to deliver dependable yields across all canola growing regions.

Year on year, **44Y94CL** has provided outstanding results for growers across growing environments.

☐ Recommended for me

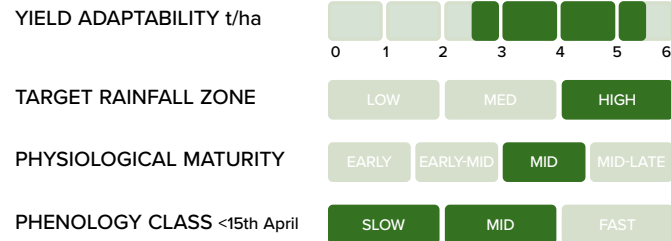


Long season heavy hitter bred for performance.

- Unmatched yield potential in longer season, high production environments.
- Mid-phenology presents early sowing opportunities.
- Superb crop standability, very good shatter tolerance and a high oil content.

45Y95CL is best suited to long-season, high-rainfall environments but can be grown in medium-rainfall regions when established early.

☐ Recommended for me

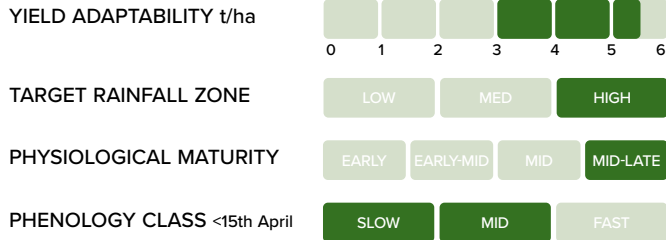
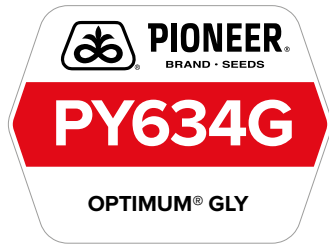


Take back control, start clean with Optimum® GLY.

- Optimum® GLY delivers superior glyphosate tolerance, allowing more effective control of hard-to-kill weeds.
- **PY525G** is built to deliver where weed pressure limits your options.
- Strong early growth delivers above-average early-season biomass.
- Excellent standability, reliable shatter tolerance and high to very high oil content.

PY525G delivers clean paddocks today, to set up stronger rotations and higher-performing crops tomorrow.

☐ Recommended for me

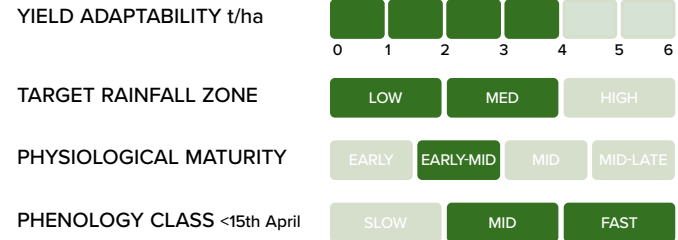


Reset your paddocks. Redefine what is possible.

- High-yielding hybrid with strong yield stability, superb disease resistance and superior standability.
- Robust blackleg resistance, combining both quantitative and effective major gene resistance.
- A management-responsive hybrid that will reward growers with top-end yields.

Plant **PY634G** in high-yielding environments with long season length.

☐ Recommended for me

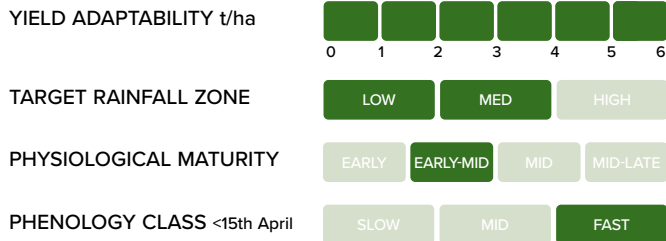


Optimum® GLY and IMI tolerance for maximum systems versatility.

- Resilient and adaptable hybrid with solid early growth, very good standability and superior shatter tolerance.
- First choice when IMI residues need to be managed.
- The combination of Optimum® GLY and IMI tolerance means **PY424GC** offers unparalleled weed control and systems management advantages.

Performs well across a wide range of growing environments but is best suited to medium-rainfall zones.

☐ Recommended for me

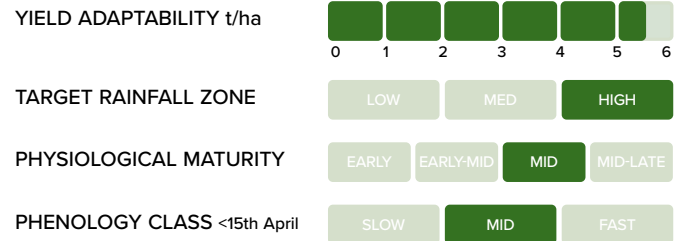


Exceptional yield, impressive oil, reliable returns.

- Outstanding yield for maturity in the Roundup Ready® segment.
- Early to mid-maturity with fast phenology class, making it well-suited for diverse environments and conditions.
- Exceptional standability and shatter tolerance for harvesting peace-of-mind.

Best suited to medium rainfall zones, but it does have a fit for early planting in low rainfall zones and later sowing in high rainfall zones in warmer regions.

☐ Recommended for me



Trusted performer back by popular demand.

- Industry benchmark for consistency in top-end performance and profitability in the mid Roundup Ready® segment.
- Outstanding agronomic package coupled with unmatched performance makes for consistent results and ease of management.
- Excellent early growth and crop standability with very good shatter tolerance and a very high oil content.

Best suited to early sowing opportunities in medium-long season environments where top-end yield is your goal.

☐ Recommended for me



YIELD ADAPTABILITY t/ha



TARGET RAINFALL ZONE



PHYSIOLOGICAL MATURITY



PHENOLOGY CLASS <15th April



Heavy hitter delivers segment-leading yields.

- Meticulously bred to meet the needs of high-performance Australian canola growers.
- Mid-fast phenology for a wide market fit.
- Excellent standability and outstanding shatter tolerance.
- Segment-leading yield for maturity in STRIKE and NVT trials.

Best suited to medium-rainfall regions or for early sowing in low-rainfall zones.

☐ Recommended for me



YIELD ADAPTABILITY t/ha



TARGET RAINFALL ZONE



PHYSIOLOGICAL MATURITY



PHENOLOGY CLASS <15th April



Strong starter, powerful finisher.

- Segment-leading early growth helps **PY429T** outcompete weeds.
- Resilient under tough growing conditions, leading to consistently outstanding yields.
- Appealing modern plant type with large leaves, dense pod set and reliable foliar health.
- Combines industry-leading quantitative and effective major gene black leg resistances for the best protection in high-pressure situations.

Unique physiology gives **PY429T** a wide area of adaptation while strong vernalisation requirement means it is well suited to capitalise on early planting opportunities.

☐ Recommended for me



YIELD ADAPTABILITY t/ha



TARGET RAINFALL ZONE



PHYSIOLOGICAL MATURITY



PHENOLOGY CLASS <15th April



System versatility meets hybrid resilience

- Combines triazine and IMI herbicide tolerance for more flexible weed management.
- Delivers mid-fast phenology when sown before 15 April.
- Superior standability, strong shatter tolerance and high oil-content grain.
- Ideally suited to traditional sowing dates in longer season growing environments but also suitable for earlier sowing in medium rainfall zones.

The combination of system versatility and hybrid resilience makes **PY520TC** a strong fit for triazine-tolerant canola growers across Australia.

☒ Recommended for me

Pioneer® Seeds Canola hybrid trait characteristics for 2026-2027



Hybrid	Segment	Herbicide tolerance ¹	Yield adaptability (t/ha) ²	Area of adaption	Target rainfall zone ³	Physiological maturity ⁴	Phenology class ⁵	Grain quality	Plant height ⁷	Early growth ⁸	Crop standability ⁹	Shatter tolerance ¹⁰	2026 GRDC Blackleg rating ¹¹	2026 UCI Blackleg rating ¹²	Disease resistance ratings ¹³
PY4331	I	I	1.0 - 5.0	low-med-high	early-mid	fast	moderate-high	tall	7	8	7	7	R*	R*	BH
PY421C	I	I	1.5 - 6.0	low-med-high	early-mid	fast	high	med-tall	7	8	7	7	R-MR	MR	A
44Y94CL	I	I	1.5 - 5.5	med-high	early-mid	mid	high-very high	med-tall	8	7	7	7	MR	MR	BC
45Y95CL	I	I	2.0 - 6.0	high	mid	mid	high	med-tall	7	8	7	7	R-MR	MR	C
PY525G	G	G	2.5 - 5.5	high	mid	mid-slow	high-very high	med-tall	7	8	7	7	MR	MR	AB
PY634G	G	G	3.0 - 5.5	high	mid-late	mid-slow	high-very high	tall	7	8	7	7	R*	R*	AH
PY4246C	G,I	G,I	1.0 - 4.0	low-med	early-mid	mid-fast	high-very high	med	7	7	8	8	MR	MR	BC
PY428R	R	R	1.0 - 6.0	low-med	early-mid	fast	high-very high	tall	7	8	8	8	MR	MR	B
45Y28RR	R	R	1.0 - 5.5	high	mid	mid	very high	tall	8	8	7	7	MR*	MR*	AB
PY432T	T	T	1.5 - 5.5	low-med	early-mid	mid-fast	high	med	6	8	8	8	MR	MR	B
PY429T	T	T	1.5 - 5.5	med-high	early-mid	mid	moderate-high	med	8	7	7	7	R-MR	R	ABH
PY520TC	T,I	T,I	1.5 - 5.0	med-high	mid	mid-fast	high	med-short	7	8	7	7	MR	MR	BC

Ratings 9 = Outstanding 1 = Poor **NEW** = New hybrid N/A = Not available * Provisional internal rating

1 **Herbicide tolerance**

I = Imidazolinone tolerant G = Optimum® GLY R = Roundup Ready® T = Triazine tolerant.
Where two letters are shown the hybrid has more than one herbicide tolerance.

2 **Yield adaptability**

The ability of a hybrid to produce favourable yields across a wide range of environmental conditions. A wider adaptability range refers to more favourable performance across diverse environments, while a more specific adaptability refers to superior performance in a limited range of environments. Expressed as a yield range (t/ha – 6.0 t/ha)

3 **Target rainfall zone**

Canola is adapted to varied rainfall zones, with successful crop production largely determined by matching the hybrid and management to the available moisture. In Australia, the target rainfall zones for canola range from low-rainfall, short-season environments to high-rainfall areas.

- High rainfall zones (high): > 500mm
- Medium to high rainfall zones (med): 350mm - 500mm
- Low rainfall zones (low): 250mm - 350mm

4 **Physiological maturity**

Canola physiological maturity is defined as the point at which the developing seed reaches its maximum dry weight and is no longer reliant on the plant for nutrients. At this stage, the seed has reached maximum potential, and the translocation of photosynthates from the pod and stem ceases. The seeds have changed colour from green to brownish-green, light brown, red, or black depending on the cultivar.

Comparative ratings are assigned when 50% of the plants have reached physiological grain maturity.

In the new Pioneer canola nomenclature system, the first number gives an indication of maturity. 3 = early, 4 = early mid, 5 = mid, 6 = mid-late. For example, PY4331 is an early/mid hybrid while PY634G is a mid-late.

5 **Phenology class <15th April**

Defines the speed at which a variety reaches flowering, categorised into four main groups: fast, mid-fast, mid-slow, and slow. These groupings help match sowing dates to local environments, with faster varieties suited to later sowings and slower varieties for early sowing.

- **Fast:** Require low thermal time, flower quickly, and are suited for late sowing or short-season environments.
 - **Mid-fast/mid-slow:** Intermediate types adapted to standard sowing windows.
 - **Slow/late:** Require longer periods to reach flowering, often needing vernalisation (cold period), ideal for very early sowing.
- Canola phenology is determined by a combination of genetics and environment, classified by how they respond to:
- **Thermal time (temperature):** Accumulated daily heat ("day degrees") to move from germination to maturity.
 - **Vernalisation (cold):** The need for a cold period to trigger flowering.
 - **Photoperiod (day length):** Response to changing daylight hours.

6 **Grain oil content**

Ratings indicate the relative amount of oil in the grain. A one score difference represents approximately 0.5% difference in grain oil content.

The scale is: very low, very low – low, low, moderate, moderate – high, high – very high, very high

7 **Plant height**

Plant height is recorded at physiological maturity (time for windrowing) or at harvest maturity. It is a measure of average height (in centimetres) for a group of plants using a measuring stick, the height is then converted to a scale based on internal check hybrids.

The scale is: very short, short, short-medium, medium, medium-tall, tall, tall-very tall, very tall, extremely tall

8 **Early growth**

Early growth is recorded when plants are in the 4 to 6 leaf stage. It is an evaluation of the 'healthiness' of plants and plant development (number of leaves and amount of the soil surface area covered).

1 to 9 score. As the early growth increases the score increases.

9 **Crop standability**

A measure of the plant's ability to withstand lodging under the weight of its own yield whilst withstanding environmental stresses such as wind, rain and hail.

1 to 9 score. As the standability increases the score increases.

10 **Shatter tolerance**

A measure of the plant's ability to withstand shattering under environmental stresses such as wind, rain and hail.

1 to 9 score. As the shatter tolerance increases the score increases.

11 **2026 GRDC blackleg rating (bare)**

High risk	Moderate risk						Low risk
	VS	SVS	S	MSS	MS	MRMS	R

VS = very susceptible, S = susceptible, MS = moderately susceptible, MR = moderately resistant, R = resistant.

The GRDC blackleg rating system is a standardised, independent, and quality-assured scale used to classify canola variety resistance to *Leptosphaeria maculans* (blackleg disease). It measures the severity of crown canker caused by early infection, helping growers predict potential yield loss and fungicide management strategies based on ratings from R (Resistant) to VS (Very susceptible).

Blackleg ratings are determined by the performance of each variety in blackleg disease nurseries. The ratings are a product of both the Major Gene Resistance (MGR) and Quantitative Resistance (QR) in each variety. Blackleg rating is an industry rating derived from % plant survival and % internal infection.

Varieties with "MR" blackleg rating or above are suitable in high-risk situations; "MS" and "MS-MR" ratings are suitable in medium risk areas.

Source: https://grdc.com.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0033/626991/blackleg-management-guide-grdc-20250919.pdf

12 2026 upper canopy infection (UCI) blackleg rating

The Grains Research and Development Corporation (GRDC) blackleg ratings are an industry-based rating to help manage canola yield losses and fungicide management decisions. As traditional crown canker ratings do not directly correspond to UCI resistance the industry has developed a separate rating to help growers understand the risk of UCI.

R-UCI varieties; are likely to have effective multiple gene resistance (MGR) and will therefore be unlikely to have yield loss associated with UCI. If leaf lesions are found, treat your variety as MR-UCI.

MRMS-UCI varieties: have low resistance to UCI. Yield losses will occur if disease severity is moderate, that is flowering starts early in the growing season. Fungicide application at 30% bloom is recommended if flowering is early and there is rainfall during the flowering growth stage.

MS-UCI varieties: have low or no resistance to UCI. These varieties should only be sown into situations of low blackleg severity, that is, low canola intensity and lower rainfall. Fungicide application at 30% bloom is recommended if flowering is early and there is rainfall during the flowering growth stage.

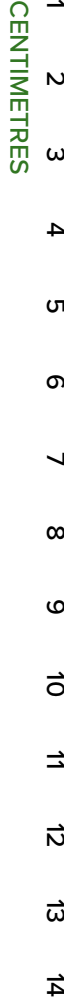
Source: https://grdc.com.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0033/626991/blackleg-management-guide-grdc-20250919.pdf

Blackleg disease is controlled by two forms of genetic resistance – major gene resistance (MGR) and quantitative resistance (QR). Both forms of resistance are important for controlling blackleg in crops. GRDC blackleg groups are based solely on the presence of seedling resistance (Rlm) genes. These grouping are standardised across the industry and assigned as part of the GRDC Blackleg Management Guide.

Each MGR is allocated a resistance group letter (A, B, C, D, G, H and S). Varieties can have a single or multiple MGR. MGR is only effective if the plants MGR recognises the blackleg fungus. If the fungus evolves over time to overcome the plant MGR, the plants MGR no longer recognises the blackleg fungus, and the plants will become susceptible. The MGR will still be present in the variety but it will not be effective.

For more information see: https://ardc.com.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0033/626991/blackleg-management-guide-ardc-20250919.pdf

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school handwriting practice paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.





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