



US012382889B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Alahakoon et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 12,382,889 B2**

(45) **Date of Patent: Aug. 12, 2025**

(54) **CANOLA HYBRID 20GG1398N**

(56) **References Cited**

(71) Applicant: **PIONEER HI-BRED
INTERNATIONAL, INC.**, Johnston,
IA (US)

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

8,889,953 B1 * 11/2014 Patel C12N 15/8289
435/430

(72) Inventors: **Ushan Alahakoon**, Saskatoon (CA);
Chadwick Bruce Koscielny, Miami
(CA); **Scott McClinchey**, East
Garafraxa (CA); **Daniel Joseph
Stanton**, Redwater (CA)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

U.S. Appl. No. 17/932,524 for Canola Inbred 4PVZT05R, filed Sep.
15, 2022.
U.S. Appl. No. 17/932,519 for Canola Inbred 4PYM82A, filed
Sep. 15, 2022.
U.S. Appl. No. 17/932,477 for Canola Hybrid 18GM0789N, filed
Sep. 15, 2022.
U.S. Appl. No. 17/932,510 for Canola Variety 4005A435-18, filed
Sep. 15, 2022.
U.S. Appl. No. 17/932,499 for Canola Hybrid 21GG2040N, filed
Sep. 15, 2022.
U.S. Appl. No. 17/932,502 for Canola Hybrid 21GG1082N, filed
Sep. 15, 2022.

(73) Assignee: **PIONEER HI-BRED
INTERNATIONAL, INC.**, Johnston,
IA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 160 days.

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner — Medina A Ibrahim

(21) Appl. No.: **17/932,506**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 15, 2022**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2024/0090410 A1 Mar. 21, 2024

Provided is a canola variety designated 20GG1398N and
seed, plants and plant parts thereof produced from a cross of
inbred varieties. Methods for producing a canola variety
comprise crossing canola variety 20GG1398N with another
canola plant. Methods for producing a canola plant contain-
ing in its genetic material one or more traits introgressed into
20GG1398N through backcross conversion and/or transfor-
mation, and to the canola seed, plant and plant part produced
thereby are described. Canola variety 20GG1398N, the seed,
the plant produced from the seed, plant parts and variants,
mutants, and minor modifications of canola variety
20GG1398N are disclosed.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/10 (2018.01)
A01H 6/20 (2018.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **A01H 6/202** (2018.05); **A01H 5/10**
(2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None

See application file for complete search history.

20 Claims, No Drawings

CANOLA HYBRID 20GG1398N**BACKGROUND**

The present discovery relates to a novel rapeseed variety designated 20GG1398N which is the result of years of careful breeding and selection. The variety is of high quality and possesses a relatively low level of erucic acid in the vegetable oil component and a relatively low level of glucosinolate content in the meal component to be termed “canola” in accordance with the terminology commonly used by plant scientists.

The goal of plant breeding is to combine in a single variety or hybrid various desirable traits. For field crops, these traits may include resistance to diseases and insects, tolerance to heat and drought, reducing the time to crop maturity, greater yield, and better agronomic quality. With mechanical harvesting of many crops, uniformity of plant characteristics such as germination and stand establishment, growth rate, maturity, and plant and pod height should be maintained. Traditional plant breeding is an important tool in developing new and improved commercial crops such as canola.

SUMMARY

A novel *Brassica napus* variety designated 20GG1398N is provided. Seeds of the 20GG1398N variety, plants of the 20GG1398N variety, and methods for producing a canola plant by crossing the 20GG1398N variety with itself or another canola plant (whether by use of male sterility or open pollination), and methods for producing a canola plant containing in its genetic material one or more transgenes, and to transgenic plants produced by that method are provided. Canola seeds and plants produced by crossing the variety 20GG1398N with another line.

The 20GG1398N plant may further comprise a cytoplasmic or nuclear factor capable of conferring male sterility or otherwise preventing self-pollination, such as by self-incompatibility. Parts of the canola plants disclosed herein are also provided, for example, pollen or ovules obtained from the plant.

Seed of the Canola line 20GG1398N are provided and may be provided as a population of canola seed of the variety designated 20GG1398N.

Compositions are provided comprising a seed of canola line 20GG1398N comprised in plant seed growth media. In certain embodiments, the plant seed growth media is a soil or synthetic cultivation medium. In specific embodiments, the growth medium may be comprised in a container or may, for example, be soil in a field.

Canola line 20GG1398N is provided comprising an added heritable trait. The heritable trait may be a genetic locus that is a dominant or recessive allele. In certain embodiments, the genetic locus confers traits such as, for example, male sterility, herbicide tolerance or resistance, insect resistance, resistance to bacterial, fungal, nematode or viral disease, and altered or modified fatty acid, phytate, protein or carbohydrate metabolism. The genetic locus may be a naturally occurring canola gene introduced into the genome of a parent of the variety by backcrossing, a natural or induced mutation or modification, or a transgene introduced through genetic transformation techniques. When introduced through transformation, a genetic locus may comprise one or more transgenes integrated at a single chromosomal location.

Canola line 20GG1398N is provided, wherein a cytoplasmically-inherited trait has been introduced into the plant. An exemplary cytoplasmically-inherited trait is the male sterility trait. Cytoplasmic-male sterility (CMS) is a pollen abortion phenomenon determined by the interaction between the genes in the cytoplasm and the nucleus. Alteration in the mitochondrial genome and the lack of restorer genes in the nucleus will lead to pollen abortion. With either a normal cytoplasm or the presence of restorer gene(s) in the nucleus, the plant will produce pollen normally. A CMS plant can be pollinated by a maintainer version of the same variety, which has a normal cytoplasm but lacks the restorer gene(s) in the nucleus, and continues to be male sterile in the next generation. The male fertility of a CMS plant can be restored by a restorer version of the same variety, which must have the restorer gene(s) in the nucleus. With the restorer gene(s) in the nucleus, the offspring of the male-sterile plant can produce normal pollen grains and propagate. A cytoplasmically inherited trait may be a naturally occurring canola trait or a trait introduced through genetic transformation techniques.

A tissue culture of regenerable cells of a plant of variety 20GG1398N is provided. The tissue culture can be capable of regenerating plants capable of expressing all of the physiological and morphological or phenotypic characteristics of the variety and of regenerating plants having substantially the same genotype as other plants of the variety. Examples of some of the physiological and morphological characteristics of the variety 20GG1398N include characteristics related to yield, maturity, and seed quality. The regenerable cells in such tissue cultures may, for example, be derived from embryos, meristematic cells, immature tassels, microspores, pollen, leaves, anthers, roots, root tips, silk, flowers, kernels, ears, cobs, husks, or stalks, or from callus or protoplasts derived from those tissues. Canola plants regenerated from the tissue cultures, the plants having all the physiological and morphological characteristics of variety 20GG1398N are also provided.

A method of introducing a desired trait into canola line 20GG1398N is provided in which a 20GG1398N plant is crossed with a different canola plant that comprises a desired trait to produce F1 progeny plants. The desired trait can be one or more of male sterility, herbicide resistance, insect resistance, modified fatty acid metabolism, modified carbohydrate metabolism, modified seed yield, modified oil percent, modified protein percent, modified lodging resistance and resistance to bacterial disease, fungal disease or viral disease. The one or more progeny plants that have the desired trait are selected to produce selected progeny plants and crossed with the 20GG1398N plants to produce backcross progeny plants. The backcross progeny plants that have the desired trait and essentially all of the physiological and morphological characteristics of canola line 20GG1398N are selected to produce selected backcross progeny plants; and these steps are repeated three or more times to produce selected fourth or higher backcross progeny plants that comprise the desired trait and essentially all of the physiological and morphological characteristics of canola line 20GG1398N, such as listed in Table 1. Also provided is the plant produced by the method wherein the plant has the desired trait and essentially all of the physiological and morphological characteristics of canola line 20GG1398N, such as listed in Table 1.

Definitions

In the description and tables which follow, a number of terms are used. In order to aid in a clear and consistent

understanding of the specification, the following definitions and evaluation criteria are provided.

Anther Arrangement. The general disposition of the anthers in typical fully opened flowers is observed.

Anther Fertility. The ability of a plant to produce pollen; measured by pollen production. 1=sterile, 9=all anthers shedding pollen (vs. Pollen Formation which is amount of pollen produced).

Chlorophyll Content. The typical chlorophyll content of the mature seeds is determined by using methods recommended by the Western Canada Canola/Rapeseed Recommending Committee (WCC/RRC). 1=low (less than 8 ppm), 2=medium (8 to 15 ppm), 3=high (greater than 15 ppm). Also, chlorophyll could be analyzed using NIR (Near Infrared) spectroscopy as long as the instrument is calibrated according to the manufacturer's specifications.

Club Root. A soil-borne disease caused by *Plasmodiophora brassicae*. Plants are assessed and scored as follows: 1—Resistant, 3—Moderately resistant, 5—Moderately susceptible, 7—Susceptible, 9—Highly susceptible.

CMS. Abbreviation for cytoplasmic male sterility.

Cotyledon. A cotyledon is a part of the embryo within the seed of a plant; it is also referred to as a seed leaf. Upon germination, the cotyledon may become the embryonic first leaf of a seedling.

Cotyledon Length. The distance between the indentation at the top of the cotyledon and the point where the width of the petiole is approximately 4 mm.

Cotyledon Width. The width at the widest point of the cotyledon when the plant is at the two to three-leaf stage of development. 3=narrow, 5=medium, 7=wide.

CV %: Abbreviation for coefficient of variation.

Disease Resistance: Resistance to various diseases is evaluated and is expressed on a scale of 0=not tested, 1=resistant, 3=moderately resistant, 5=moderately susceptible, 7=susceptible, and 9=highly susceptible.

Erucic Acid Content: The percentage of the fatty acids in the form of C22:1. as determined by one of the methods recommended by the WCC/RRC, being AOCS Official Method Ce 2-66 Preparation of Methyl esters of Long-Chain Fatty Acids or AOCS Official Method Ce 1-66 Fatty Acid Composition by Gas Chromatography.

Fatty Acid Content: The typical percentages by weight of fatty acids present in the endogenously formed oil of the mature whole dried seeds are determined. During such determination the seeds are crushed and are extracted as fatty acid methyl esters following reaction with methanol and sodium methoxide. Next the resulting ester is analyzed for fatty acid content by gas liquid chromatography using a capillary column which allows separation on the basis of the degree of unsaturation and fatty acid chain length.

Flower Bud Location. A determination is made whether typical buds are disposed above or below the most recently opened flowers. 1=buds above most recently opened flowers, 9=buds below most recently opened flowers.

Flower Date 50%. (Same as Time to Flowering) The number of days from planting until 50% of the plants in a planted area have at least one open flower.

Frost Tolerance (Spring Type Only). The ability of young plants to withstand late spring frosts at a typical growing area is evaluated and is expressed on a scale of 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent).

Gene Silencing. The interruption or suppression of the expression of a gene at the level of transcription or translation.

Genotype. Refers to the genetic constitution of a cell or organism.

Glucosinolate Content. The total glucosinolates of seed at 8.5% moisture, as measured by AOCS Official Method AK-1-92 (determination of glucosinolates content in rapeseed—colza by HPLC), is expressed as micromoles per gram of defatted, oil-free meal. Capillary gas chromatography of the trimethylsilyl derivatives of extracted and purified desulfoglucosinolates with optimization to obtain optimum indole glucosinolate detection is described in "Procedures of the Western Canada Canola/Rapeseed Recommending Committee Incorporated for the Evaluation and Recommendation for Registration of Canola/Rapeseed Candidate Cultivars in Western Canada". Also, glucosinolates could be analyzed using NIR (Near Infrared) spectroscopy as long as the instrument is calibrated according to the manufacturer's specifications.

Grain. Seed produced by the plant or a self or sib of the plant that is intended for food or feed use.

Green Seed. The number of seeds that are distinctly green throughout as defined by the Canadian Grain Commission. Expressed as a percentage of seeds tested.

Herbicide Resistance: Resistance to various herbicides when applied at standard recommended application rates is expressed on a scale of 1 (resistant), 2 (tolerant), or 3 (susceptible).

Leaf Anthocyanin Coloration. The presence or absence of leaf anthocyanin coloration, and the degree thereof if present, are observed when the plant has reached the 9- to 11-leaf stage.

Leaf Attachment to Stem. The presence or absence of clasping where the leaf attaches to the stem, and when present the degree thereof, are observed.

Leaf Attitude. The disposition of typical leaves with respect to the petiole is observed when at least 6 leaves of the plant are formed.

Leaf Color. The leaf blade coloration is observed when at least six leaves of the plant are completely developed. The leaf color score refers to the "type" of green the lower leaves may present. The lower leaves only are considered as upper newer leaves tend to be darker and more blue before maturing. There are 4 possible scores in this category: 1—Light green, 2—Medium Green, 3—Dark Green, and 4. Blue Green.

Leaf Glaucoity. The presence or absence of a fine whitish powdery coating on the surface of the leaves, and the degree thereof when present, are observed.

Leaf Length. The length of the leaf blades and petioles are observed when at least six leaves of the plant are completely developed. 3=short, 5=medium, 7=long. If scores are averaged, a value with decimal places may be provided. Can be measured in cm.

Leaf Lobe Development. The fully developed upper stem leaves are observed for the presence or absence of leaf lobes when at least 6 leaves of the plant are completely developed.

Leaf Margin Hairiness. The leaf margins of the first leaf are observed for the presence or absence of pubescence, and the degree thereof, when the plant is at the two leaf-stage.

Leaf Margin Indentation. A rating of the depth of the indentations along the upper third of the margin of the largest leaf. 1=absent or very weak (very shallow), 3=weak (shallow), 5=medium, 7=strong (deep), 9=very strong (very deep).

Leaf Margin Shape. A visual rating of the indentations along the upper third of the margin of the largest leaf. 1=undulating, 2=rounded, 3=sharp.

Leaf Surface. The leaf surface is observed for the presence or absence of wrinkles when at least six leaves of the plant are completely developed.

5

Leaf Tip Reflexion. The presence or absence of bending of typical leaf tips and the degree thereof, if present, are observed at the six to eleven leaf-stage.

Leaf Upper Side Hairiness. The upper surfaces of the leaves are observed for the presence or absence of hairiness, and the degree thereof if present, when at least six leaves of the plant are formed.

Leaf Waxiness. The glaucous coating on a leaf is a waxy, white-blue coating that may develop on the upper surface, such as in response to intense heat conditions. The trait is typically taken early in the morning or when the sky is overcast. The scores for leaf waxiness are 1—Not Present, 2—Very Weak Presence and 3—Weak Presence.

Leaf Width. The width of the leaf blades is observed when at least six leaves of the plant are completely developed. 3=narrow, 5=medium, 7=wide. If scores are averaged, a value with decimal places may be provided. Can be measured in cm.

Locus. A specific location on a chromosome.

Locus Conversion (Also called Trait Conversion or Genome Modification). A locus conversion refers to plants within a variety that have been modified in a manner that retains the overall genetics of the variety and further comprises one or more loci with a specific desired trait, such as, for example, male sterility, insect resistance, and agronomic trait, maturity, disease resistance or herbicide tolerance or resistance. Examples of single locus conversions include mutant genes, genome edits, transgenes and native traits finely mapped to a single locus. One or more locus conversion traits may be introduced into a single canola variety.

Lodging Resistance. Resistance to lodging at maturity is observed. 1=not tested, 3=poor, 5=fair, 7=good, 9=excellent. If scores are averaged, a value with decimal places may be provided.

LSD. Abbreviation for least significant difference.

Maturity. The number of days from planting to maturity is observed, with maturity being defined as the plant stage when pods with seed change color, occurring from green to brown or black, on the bottom third of the pod-bearing area of the main stem.

NMS. Abbreviation for nuclear male sterility.

Number of Leaf Lobes. The number of leaf lobes, when present, is observed when at least six leaves of the plant are completely developed.

Oil Content: The typical percentage by weight oil present in the mature whole dried seeds is determined by ISO 10565:1993 Oilseeds Simultaneous determination of oil and water—Pulsed NMR method. Also, oil could be analyzed using NIR (Near Infrared) spectroscopy as long as the instrument is calibrated according to the manufacturer's specifications, reference AOCS Procedure Am 1-92 Determination of Oil, Moisture and Volatile Matter, and Protein by Near-Infrared Reflectance.

Pedicel Length. The typical length of the silique stem when mature is observed. 3=short, 5=medium, 7=long.

Petal Color. The coloration of open exposed petals on the first day of flowering is observed. 1=white, 2=light yellow, 3=medium yellow, 4=dark yellow, 5=orange, 6=other.

Petal Length. The lengths of typical petals of fully opened flowers are observed. 3=short, 5=medium, 7=long.

Petal Spacing. Observation taken on fully opened flowers. 1=open, 3=not touching, 5=touching, 7=slight overlap, 9=strongly overlap.

Petal Width. The widths of typical petals of fully opened flowers are observed. 3=short, 5=medium, 7=long.

Petiole Length. The length of the petioles is observed, in a line forming lobed leaves, when at least six leaves of the

6

plant are completely developed. Can be measured in cm or scored where 3=short, 5=medium, 7=long.

Plant Height. The overall plant height at the end of flowering is observed. Can be measured in cm or scored where 3=short, 5=medium, 7=tall.

Ploidy. This refers to the number of chromosomes exhibited by the line, for example diploid or tetraploid.

Pod Anthocyanin Coloration. The presence or absence at maturity of silique anthocyanin coloration, and the degree thereof if present, are observed.

Pod (Silique) Attitude. A visual rating of the angle joining the pedicel to the pod at maturity. 1=erect, 3=semi-erect, 5=horizontal, 7=semi-drooping, 9=drooping.

Pod (Silique) Beak Length. The typical length of the silique beak when mature is observed. 3=short, 5=medium, 7=long.

Pod Habit. The typical manner in which the siliques are borne on the plant at maturity is observed.

Pod (Silique) Length. The typical silique length is observed. 1=short (less than 7 cm), 5=medium (7 to 10 cm), 9=long (greater than 10 cm).

Pod Type. The overall configuration of the silique is observed.

Pod (Silique) Width. The typical pod width when mature is observed. 3=narrow (3 mm), 5=medium (4 mm), 7=wide (5 mm).

Pollen Formation. The relative level of pollen formation is observed at the time of dehiscence.

Protein Content: The typical percentage by weight of protein in the oil free meal of the mature whole dried seeds is determined by AOCS Official Method Ba 4e-93 Combustion Method for the Determination of Crude Protein. Also, protein could be analyzed using NIR (Near Infrared) spectroscopy as long as the instrument is calibrated according to the manufacturer's specifications, reference AOCS Procedure Am 1-92 Determination of Oil, Moisture and Volatile Matter, and Protein by Near-Infrared Reflectance.

Resistance. The ability of a plant to withstand exposure to an insect, disease, herbicide, or other condition. A resistant plant variety or hybrid will have a level of resistance higher than a comparable wild-type variety or hybrid. "Tolerance" is a term commonly used in crops such as canola, soybean, and sunflower affected by an insect, disease, such as *Sclerotinia*, herbicide, or other condition and is used to describe an improved level of field resistance.

Root Anthocyanin Coloration. The presence or absence of anthocyanin coloration in the skin at the top of the root is observed when the plant has reached at least the six-leaf stage.

Root Anthocyanin Expression. When anthocyanin coloration is present in skin at the top of the root, it further is observed for the exhibition of a reddish or bluish cast within such coloration when the plant has reached at least the six-leaf stage.

Root Anthocyanin Streaking. When anthocyanin coloration is present in the skin at the top of the root, it further is observed for the presence or absence of streaking within such coloration when the plant has reached at least the six-leaf stage.

Root Chlorophyll Coloration. The presence or absence of chlorophyll coloration in the skin at the top of the root is observed when the plant has reached at least the six-leaf stage.

Root Coloration Below Ground. The coloration of the root skin below ground is observed when the plant has reached at least the six-leaf stage.

Root Depth in Soil. The typical root depth is observed when the plant has reached at least the six-leaf stage.

Root Flesh Coloration. The internal coloration of the root flesh is observed when the plant has reached at least the six-leaf stage.

SE. Abbreviation for standard error.

Seasonal Type. This refers to whether the new line is considered to be primarily a Spring or Winter type of canola.

Seed Coat Color. The seed coat color of typical mature seeds is observed. 1=black, 2=brown, 3=tan, 4=yellow, 5=mixed, 6=other.

Seed Coat Mucilage. The presence or absence of mucilage on the seed coat is determined and is expressed on a scale of 1 (absent) to 9 (present). During such determination a petri dish is filled to a depth of 0.3 cm. with water provided at room temperature. Seeds are added to the petri dish and are immersed in water where they are allowed to stand for five minutes. The contents of the petri dish containing the immersed seeds are then examined under a stereo microscope equipped with transmitted light. The presence of mucilage and the level thereof is observed as the intensity of a halo surrounding each seed.

Seed Size. The weight in grams of 1,000 typical seeds is determined at maturity while such seeds exhibit a moisture content of approximately 5 to 6 percent by weight.

Seedling Growth Habit. The growth habit of young seedlings is observed for the presence of a weak or strong rosette character. 1=weak rosette, 9=strong rosette.

Seeds Per Pod. The average number of seeds per pod is observed.

Shatter Resistance. Resistance to silique shattering is observed at seed maturity. 1=not tested, 3=poor, 5=fair, 7=good, 9=does not shatter.

SI. Abbreviation for self-incompatible.

Site Specific Integration. Genes that create a site for site specific DNA integration. This includes the introduction of FRT sites that may be used in the FLP/FRT system and/or Lox sites that may be used in the Cre/Loxp system. For example, see Lyznik, et al., Site-Specific Recombination for Genetic Engineering in Plants, Plant Cell Rep (2003) 21:925-932 and PCT Publication Number WO/1999/025821.

SNP=Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism. SNP is a DNA sequence variation occurring when a single nucleotide in the genome differs between individual plant or plant varieties. The differences can be equated with different alleles and indicate polymorphisms. A number of SNP markers can be used to determine a molecular profile of an individual plant or plant variety and can be used to compare similarities and differences among plants and plant varieties.

Speed of Root Formation. The typical speed of root formation is observed when the plant has reached the four to eleven-leaf stage.

SSFS. Abbreviation for *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* Field Severity score, a rating based on both percentage infection and disease severity.

Stem Anthocyanin Intensity. The presence or absence of leaf anthocyanin coloration and the intensity thereof, if present, are observed when the plant has reached the nine to eleven-leaf stage. 1=absent or very weak, 3=weak, 5=medium, 7=strong, 9=very strong.

Time to Flowering. The number of days when at least 50 percent of the plants have one or more open buds on a terminal raceme in the year of sowing.

Winter Survival (Winter Type Only). The ability to withstand winter temperatures at a typical growing area is evaluated and is expressed on a scale of 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Field crops are bred through techniques that take advantage of the plant's method of pollination. A plant is self-pollinated if pollen from one flower is transferred to the same or another flower of the same plant or a genetically identical plant. A plant is sib-pollinated when individuals within the same family or line are used for pollination. A plant is cross-pollinated if the pollen comes from a flower on a genetically different plant from a different family or line. The term "cross-pollination" used herein does not include self-pollination or sib-pollination.

Canola breeding programs utilize techniques such as mass and recurrent selection, backcrossing, pedigree breeding and haploidy.

Recurrent selection is used to improve populations of either self- or cross-pollinating *Brassica*. Through recurrent selection, a genetically variable population of heterozygous individuals is created by intercrossing several different parents. The best plants are selected based on individual superiority, outstanding progeny, and/or excellent combining ability. The selected plants are intercrossed to produce a new population in which further cycles of selection are continued. Various recurrent selection techniques are used to improve quantitatively inherited traits controlled by numerous genes.

Breeding programs use backcross breeding to transfer genes for a simply inherited, highly heritable trait into another line that serves as the recurrent parent. The source of the trait to be transferred is called the donor parent. After the initial cross, individual plants possessing the desired trait of the donor parent are selected and are crossed (backcrossed) to the recurrent parent for several generations. The resulting plant is expected to have the attributes of the recurrent parent and the desirable trait transferred from the donor parent. This approach has been used for breeding disease resistant phenotypes of many plant species and has been used to transfer low erucic acid and low glucosinolate content into lines and breeding populations of *Brassica*.

Pedigree breeding and recurrent selection breeding methods are used to develop varieties from breeding populations. Pedigree breeding starts with the crossing of two genotypes, each of which may have one or more desirable characteristics that is lacking in the other or which complements the other. If the two original parents do not provide all of the desired characteristics, other sources can be included in the breeding population. In the pedigree method, superior plants are selfed and selected in successive generations. In the succeeding generations the heterozygous condition gives way to homogeneous lines as a result of self-pollination and selection. Typically, in the pedigree method of breeding, five or more generations of selfing and selection are practiced: F_1 to F_2 ; F_2 to F_3 ; F_3 to F_4 ; F_4 to F_5 , etc. For example, two parents that are believed to possess favorable complementary traits are crossed to produce an F_1 . An F_2 population is produced by selfing one or several F_1 's or by intercrossing two F_1 's (i.e., sib mating). Selection of the best individuals may begin in the F_2 population, and beginning in the F_3 the best individuals in the best families are selected. Replicated testing of families can begin in the F_4 generation to improve the effectiveness of selection for traits with low heritability. At an advanced stage of inbreeding (i.e., F_6 and F_7), the best

lines or mixtures of phenotypically similar lines commonly are tested for potential release as new cultivars. Backcrossing may be used in conjunction with pedigree breeding; for example, a combination of backcrossing and pedigree breeding with recurrent selection has been used to incorporate blackleg resistance into certain cultivars of *Brassica napus*.

Blackleg tolerance is measured following the standard procedure described in the Procedures of the Western Canada Canola/Rapeseed Recommending Committee (WCC/RRC) Incorporated for the Evaluation and Recommendation for Registration of Canola/Rapeseed Candidate Cultivars in Western Canada. Blackleg is rated on a scale of 0 to 5: a plant with zero rating is completely immune to disease while a plant with "5" rating is dead due to blackleg infection.

Canola variety "Westar" is included as an entry/control in each blackleg trial. Tests are considered valid when the mean rating for Westar is greater than or equal to 2.6 and less than or equal to 4.5. (In years when there is poor disease development in Western Canada the WCC/RRC may accept the use of data from trials with a rating for Westar exceeding 2.0.)

The ratings are converted to a percentage severity index for each line, and the following scale is used to describe the level of resistance:

Classification	Rating (% of Westar)
R (Resistant)	<30
MR (Moderately Resistant)	30-49
MS (Moderately Susceptible)	50-69
S (Susceptible)	70-89
HS (Highly Susceptible)	90-100

Plants that have been self-pollinated and selected for type for many generations become homozygous at almost all gene loci and produce a uniform population of true breeding progeny. If desired, double-haploid methods can also be used to extract homogeneous lines. A cross between two different homozygous lines produces a uniform population of hybrid plants that may be heterozygous for many gene loci. A cross of two plants each heterozygous at a number of gene loci will produce a population of hybrid plants that differ genetically and will not be uniform.

The choice of breeding or selection methods depends on the mode of plant reproduction, the heritability of the trait(s) being improved, and the type of cultivar used commercially, such as F_1 hybrid variety or open pollinated variety. A true breeding homozygous line can also be used as a parental line (inbred line) in a commercial hybrid. If the line is being developed as an inbred for use in a hybrid, an appropriate pollination control system should be incorporated in the line. Suitability of an inbred line in a hybrid combination will depend upon the combining ability (general combining ability or specific combining ability) of the inbred.

Various breeding procedures are also utilized with these breeding and selection methods. The single-seed descent procedure in the strict sense refers to planting a segregating population, harvesting a sample of one seed per plant, and using the one-seed sample to plant the next generation. When the population has been advanced from the F_2 to the desired level of inbreeding, the plants from which lines are derived will each trace to different F_2 individuals. The number of plants in a population declines each generation due to failure of some seeds to germinate or some plants to produce at least one seed. As a result, not all of the F_2 plants

originally sampled in the population will be represented by a progeny when generation advance is completed.

In a multiple-seed procedure, canola breeders commonly harvest one or more pods from each plant in a population and thresh them together to form a bulk. Part of the bulk is used to plant the next generation and part is put in reserve. The procedure has been referred to as modified single-seed descent or the pod-bulk technique. The multiple-seed procedure has been used to save labor at harvest. It is considerably faster to thresh pods with a machine than to remove one seed from each by hand for the single-seed procedure. The multiple-seed procedure also makes it possible to plant the same number of seeds of a population each generation of inbreeding. Enough seeds are harvested to make up for those plants that did not germinate or produce seed. If desired, doubled-haploid methods can be used to extract homogeneous lines.

Mutation breeding is one of many methods that could be used to introduce new traits into 20GG1398N. 20GG1398N is suitable for use in a mutation breeding program. Mutations that occur spontaneously or are artificially induced can be useful sources of variability for a plant breeder. The goal of artificial mutagenesis is to increase the rate of mutation for a desired characteristic. Mutation rates can be increased by many different means including temperature, long-term seed storage, tissue culture conditions, targeted molecular techniques such as CRISPR, Targeting Induced Local Lesions in Genomes (TILLING) (see e.g., Kurowska et al., *J Appl Genet.* 2011; 52(4): 371-390), radiation; such as X-rays, Gamma rays (e.g. cobalt 60 or cesium 137), neutrons, (product of nuclear fission by uranium 235 in an atomic reactor), Beta radiation (emitted from radioisotopes such as phosphorus 32 or carbon 14), or ultraviolet radiation (preferably from 2500 to 2900 nm), or chemical mutagens (such as base analogues (5-bromo-uracil), related compounds (8-ethoxy caffeine), antibiotics (streptonigrin), alkylating agents (sulfur mustards, nitrogen mustards, epoxides, ethylenamines, sulfates, sulfonates, sulfones, lactones), azide, hydroxylamine, nitrous acid, or acridines. Once a desired trait is observed through mutagenesis the trait may then be incorporated into existing germplasm by traditional breeding techniques, such as backcrossing. In addition, mutations created in other varieties may be used to produce a backcross conversion of 20GG1398N that comprises such mutation.

Molecular markers, including techniques such as Isozyme Electrophoresis, Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphisms (RFLPs), Randomly Amplified Polymorphic DNAs (RAPD), Arbitrarily Primed Polymerase Chain Reaction (AP-PCR), DNA Amplification Fingerprinting (DAF), Sequence Characterized Amplified Regions (SCARs), Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphisms (AFLPs), Simple Sequence Repeats (SSRs) and Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs), may be used in plant breeding methods. One use of molecular markers is Quantitative Trait Loci (QTL) mapping. QTL mapping is the use of markers which are known to be closely linked to alleles that have measurable effects on a quantitative trait. Selection in the breeding process is based upon the accumulation of markers linked to the positive effecting alleles and/or the elimination of the markers linked to the negative effecting alleles in the plant's genome.

Molecular markers can also be used during the breeding process for the selection of qualitative traits. For example, markers closely linked to alleles or markers containing sequences within the actual alleles of interest can be used to select plants that contain the alleles of interest during a

backcrossing breeding program. The markers can also be used to select for the genome of the recurrent parent and against the markers of the donor parent. Using this procedure can minimize the amount of genome from the donor parent that remains in the selected plants. It can also be used to reduce the number of crosses back to the recurrent parent needed in a backcrossing program. The use of molecular markers in the selection process is often called Genetic Marker Enhanced Selection or Marker Assisted Selection (MAS).

The production of doubled haploids can also be used for the development of inbreds in the breeding program. In *Brassica napus*, microspore culture technique may be used to produce haploid embryos. The haploid embryos are then regenerated on appropriate media as haploid plantlets, doubling chromosomes of which results in doubled haploid plants. This can be advantageous because the process omits the generations of selfing needed to obtain a homozygous plant from a heterozygous source.

The development of a canola hybrid in a canola plant breeding program involves three steps: (1) the selection of plants from various germplasm pools for initial breeding crosses; (2) the selfing of the selected plants from the breeding crosses for several generations to produce a series of inbred lines, which, although different from each other, breed true and are highly uniform; and (3) crossing the selected inbred lines with different inbred lines to produce the hybrids. During the inbreeding process in canola, the vigor of the lines decreases. Vigor is restored when two different inbred lines are crossed to produce the hybrid. A consequence of the homozygosity and homogeneity of the inbred lines is that the hybrid between a defined pair of inbreds will always be the same. Once the inbreds that give a superior hybrid have been identified, the hybrid seed can be reproduced indefinitely as long as the homogeneity of the inbred parents is maintained.

20GG1398N may also be used to produce a double cross hybrid or a three-way hybrid. A single cross hybrid is produced when two inbred varieties are crossed to produce the F₁ progeny. A double cross hybrid is produced from four inbred varieties crossed in pairs (A×B and C×D) and then the two F₁ hybrids are crossed again (A×B)×(C×D). A three-way cross hybrid is produced from three inbred varieties where two of the inbred varieties are crossed (A×B) and then the resulting F₁ hybrid is crossed with the third inbred variety (A×B)×C. In each case, pericarp tissue from the female parent will be a part of and protect the hybrid seed.

Another form of commercial hybrid production involves the use of a mixture of male sterile hybrid seed and male pollinator seed. When planted, the resulting male sterile hybrid plants are pollinated by the pollinator plants. This method can be used to produce grain with enhanced quality grain traits, such as high oil. One use of this method is described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,704,160 and 5,706,603.

Molecular data from 20GG1398N may be used in a plant breeding process. Nucleic acids may be isolated from a seed of 20GG1398N or from a plant, plant part, or cell produced by growing a seed of 20GG1398N or from a seed of 20GG1398N with a locus conversion, or from a plant, plant part, or cell of 20GG1398N with a locus conversion. One or more polymorphisms may be isolated from the nucleic acids. A plant having one or more of the identified polymorphisms may be selected and used in a plant breeding method to produce another plant.

Phenotypic Characteristics of 20GG1398N

Hybrid canola variety 20GG1398N is a single cross canola variety and can be made by crossing inbreds 4PYM82A and 4PVZT05R. Locus conversions of hybrid canola variety 20GG1398N can be made by crossing inbreds 4PYM82A and 4PVZT05R wherein 4PYM82A and/or 4PVZT05R comprise a locus conversion(s).

The canola variety has shown uniformity and stability within the limits of environmental influence for all the traits as described herein (see, e.g. Table 1). The inbred parents of this canola variety have been self-pollinated a sufficient number of generations with careful attention paid to uniformity of plant type to ensure the homozygosity and phenotypic stability necessary for use in commercial hybrid seed production. The variety has been increased both by hand and in isolated fields with continued observation for uniformity. No variant traits have been observed or are expected in 20GG1398N.

Hybrid canola variety 20GG1398N can be reproduced by planting seeds of the inbred parent varieties, growing the resulting canola plants under cross pollinating conditions, and harvesting the resulting seed using techniques familiar to the agricultural arts.

Controlling Self-Pollination

Canola varieties are mainly self-pollinated. A pollination control system and effective transfer of pollen from one parent to the other provides an effective method for producing hybrid canola seed and plants. For example, the ogura cytoplasmic male sterility (CMS) system, developed via protoplast fusion between radish (*Raphanus sativus*) and rapeseed (*Brassica napus*), is one of the most frequently used methods of hybrid production. It provides stable expression of the male sterility trait and an effective nuclear restorer gene. The OGU INRA restorer gene, Rf1 originating from radish has improved versions.

Brassica hybrid varieties can be developed using self-incompatible (SI), cytoplasmic male sterile (CMS) or nuclear male sterile (NMS) *Brassica* plants as the female parent such that only cross pollination will occur between the hybrid parents.

In one instance, production of F₁ hybrids includes crossing a CMS *Brassica* female parent with a pollen-producing male *Brassica* has a fertility restorer gene (Rf gene). The presence of an Rf gene means that the F₁ generation will not be completely or partially sterile, so that either self-pollination or cross pollination may occur. Self-pollination of the F₁ generation to produce several subsequent generations verifies that a desired trait is heritable and stable and that a new variety has been isolated.

Other sources and refinements of CMS sterility in canola include the Polima cytoplasmic male sterile plant, as well as those of U.S. Pat. No. 5,789,566, DNA sequence imparting cytoplasmic male sterility, mitochondrial genome, nuclear genome, mitochondria and plant containing said sequence and process for the preparation of hybrids; See U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,658,085, 5,973,233 and 6,229,072.

Hybrid Development

As a result of the advances in sterility systems, lines are developed that can be used as an open pollinated variety (i.e., a pureline cultivar) and/or as a sterile inbred (female) used in the production of F₁ hybrid seed. In the latter case, favorable combining ability with a restorer (male) would be desirable.

The development of a canola hybrid generally involves three steps: (1) the selection of plants from various germplasm pools for initial breeding crosses; (2) generation of inbred lines, such as by selfing of selected plants from the breeding crosses for several generations to produce a series

of different inbred lines, which breed true and are highly uniform; and (3) crossing the selected inbred lines with different inbred lines to produce the hybrids.

Combining ability of a line, as well as the performance of the line per se, is a factor in the selection of improved canola lines that may be used as inbreds. Combining ability refers to a line's contribution as a parent when crossed with other lines to form hybrids. The hybrids formed for the purpose of selecting superior lines are designated test crosses. One way of measuring combining ability is by using breeding values. Breeding values are based on the overall mean of a number of test crosses. This mean is then adjusted to remove environmental effects and it is adjusted for known genetic relationships among the lines.

Brassica napus canola plants, absent the use of sterility systems, are recognized to commonly be self-fertile with approximately 70 to 90 percent of the seed normally forming as the result of self-pollination. The percentage of cross pollination may be further enhanced when populations of recognized insect pollinators at a given growing site are greater. Thus, open pollination is often used in commercial canola production.

Locus Conversions of Canola Variety 20GG1398N

20GG1398N represents a new base genetic line into which a new locus or trait may be introduced. Direct transformation and backcrossing represent two methods that can be used to accomplish such an introgression. The term locus conversion is used to designate the product of such an introgression.

Backcrossing can be used to improve inbred varieties and a hybrid variety which is made using those inbreds. Backcrossing can be used to transfer a specific desirable trait from one variety, the donor parent, to an inbred called the recurrent parent which has overall good agronomic characteristics yet that lacks the desirable trait. This transfer of the desirable trait into an inbred with overall good agronomic characteristics can be accomplished by first crossing a recurrent parent to a donor parent (non-recurrent parent). The progeny of this cross is then mated back to the recurrent parent followed by selection in the resultant progeny for the desired trait to be transferred from the non-recurrent parent.

Traits may be used by those of ordinary skill in the art to characterize progeny. Traits are commonly evaluated at a significance level, such as a 1%, 5% or 10% significance level, when measured in plants grown in the same environmental conditions. For example, a locus conversion of 20GG1398N may be characterized as having essentially the same phenotypic traits as 20GG1398N. The traits used for comparison may be those traits shown in any of the tables herein. Molecular markers can also be used during the breeding process for the selection of qualitative traits. For example, markers can be used to select plants that contain the alleles of interest during a backcrossing breeding program. The markers can also be used to select for the genome of the recurrent parent and against the genome of the donor parent. Using this procedure can minimize the amount of genome from the donor parent that remains in the selected plants.

A locus conversion of 20GG1398N may contain at least 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 locus conversions, and fewer than 15, 10, 9, 8, 7, or 6 locus conversions. A locus conversion of 20GG1398N will otherwise retain the genetic integrity of 20GG1398N. For example, a locus conversion of 20GG1398N can be developed when DNA sequences are introduced through backcrossing, with a parent of 20GG1398N utilized as the recurrent parent. Both naturally occurring and transgenic DNA sequences may be introduced

through backcrossing techniques. A backcross conversion may produce a plant with a locus conversion in at least one or more backcrosses, including at least 2 crosses, at least 3 crosses, at least 4 crosses, at least 5 crosses and the like. Molecular marker assisted breeding or selection may be utilized to reduce the number of backcrosses necessary to achieve the backcross conversion. For example, a backcross conversion can be made in as few as two backcrosses.

Disease—*Sclerotinia*

Sclerotinia infects over 100 species of plants, including *Brassica* species. *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* is responsible for over 99% of *Sclerotinia* disease, while *Sclerotinia minor* produces less than 1% of the disease. *Sclerotinia* produces sclerotia, irregularly shaped, dark overwintering bodies, which can endure in soil for four to five years. The sclerotia can germinate carpogonically or myceliogenically, depending on the environmental conditions and crop canopies. The two types of germination cause two distinct types of diseases. Sclerotia that germinate carpogonically produce apothecia and ascospores that infect above-ground tissues, resulting in stem blight, stalk rot, head rot, pod rot, white mold and blossom blight of plants. Sclerotia that germinate myceliogenically produce mycelia that infect root tissues, causing crown rot, root rot and basal stalk rot.

Sclerotinia causes *Sclerotinia* stem rot, also known as white mold, in *Brassica*, including canola. The disease is favored by moist soil conditions (at least 10 days at or near field capacity) and temperatures of 15-25° C., prior to and during canola flowering. The spores cannot infect leaves and stems directly; they must first land on flowers, fallen petals, and pollen on the stems and leaves. The fungal spores use the flower parts as a food source as they germinate and infect the plant.

The severity of *Sclerotinia* in *Brassica* is variable and is dependent on the time of infection and climatic conditions, being favored by cool temperatures between 20 and 25° C., prolonged precipitation and relative humidities of greater than 80%. Losses ranging from 5 to 100% have been reported for individual fields. *Sclerotinia* can cause heavy losses in wet swaths and result in economic losses of millions of dollars.

The symptoms of *Sclerotinia* infection usually develop several weeks after flowering begins. The infections often develop where the leaf and the stem join. Infected stems appear bleached and tend to shred. Hard black fungal sclerotia develop within the infected stems, branches, or pods. Plants infected at flowering produce little or no seed. Plants with girdled stems wilt and ripen prematurely. Severely infected crops frequently lodge, shatter at swathing, and make swathing more time consuming. Infections can occur in all above-ground plant parts, especially in dense or lodged stands, where plant-to-plant contact facilitates the spread of infection. New sclerotia carry the disease over to the next season.

Conventional methods for control of *Sclerotinia* diseases include (a) chemical control (fungicides such as benomyl, vinclozolin, iprodione, azoxystrobin, prothioconazole, boscalid), (b) disease resistance (such as partial resistance and breeding for favorable morphologies such as increased standability, reduced petal retention, branching (less compact and/or higher), and early leaf abscission) and (c) cultural control.

Methods for generating *Sclerotinia* resistant *Brassica* plants using inbred line 20GG1398N are provided, including crossing with one or more lines containing one or more genes contributing to *Sclerotinia* resistance and selecting for resistance.

In some embodiments, 20GG1398N can be modified to have resistance to *Sclerotinia*.

Homogenous and reproducible canola hybrids are useful for the production of a commercial crop on a reliable basis. There are a number of analytical methods available to determine the phenotypic stability of a canola hybrid.

Phenotypic characteristics most often are observed for traits associated with seed yield, seed oil content, seed protein content, fatty acid composition of oil, glucosinolate content of meal, growth habit, lodging resistance, plant height, shatter resistance, etc. A plant's genotype can be used to identify plants of the same variety or a related variety. For example, the genotype can be used to determine the pedigree of a plant. There are many laboratory-based techniques available for the analysis, comparison and characterization of plant genotype; among these are Isozyme Electrophoresis, Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphisms (RFLPs), Randomly Amplified Polymorphic DNAs (RAPDs), Arbitrarily Primed Polymerase Chain Reaction (AP-PCR), DNA Amplification Fingerprinting (DAF), Sequence Characterized Amplified Regions (SCARs), Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphisms (AFLPs), Simple Sequence Repeats (SSRs) which are also referred to as Microsatellites, and Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs).

Particular markers used for these purposes may include any type of marker and marker profile which provides a means of distinguishing varieties. A genetic marker profile can be used, for example, to identify plants of the same variety or related varieties or to determine or validate a pedigree. In addition to being used for identification of canola variety 20GG1398N and its plant parts, the genetic marker profile is also useful in developing a locus conversion of 20GG1398N.

Methods of isolating nucleic acids from 20GG1398N and methods for performing genetic marker profiles using SNP and SSR polymorphisms are provided. SNPs are genetic markers based on a polymorphism in a single nucleotide. A marker system based on SNPs can be highly informative in linkage analysis relative to other marker systems in that multiple alleles may be present.

A method comprising isolating nucleic acids, such as DNA, from a plant, a plant part, plant cell or a seed of the canola varieties disclosed herein is provided. The method can include mechanical, electrical and/or chemical disruption of the plant, plant part, plant cell or seed, contacting the disrupted plant, plant part, plant cell or seed with a buffer or solvent, to produce a solution or suspension comprising nucleic acids, optionally contacting the nucleic acids with a precipitating agent to precipitate the nucleic acids, optionally extracting the nucleic acids, and optionally separating the nucleic acids such as by centrifugation or by binding to beads or a column, with subsequent elution, or a combination thereof. If DNA is being isolated, an RNase can be included in one or more of the method steps. The nucleic acids isolated can comprise all or substantially all of the genomic DNA sequence, all or substantially all of the chromosomal DNA sequence or all or substantially all of the coding sequences (cDNA) of the plant, plant part, or plant cell from which they were isolated. The nucleic acids isolated can comprise all, substantially all, or essentially all of the genetic complement of the plant. The nucleic acids isolated can comprise a genetic complement of the canola variety. The amount and type of nucleic acids isolated may be sufficient to permit whole genome sequencing of the plant from which they were isolated or chromosomal marker analysis of the plant from which they were isolated.

The methods can be used to produce nucleic acids from the plant, plant part, seed or cell, which nucleic acids can be, for example, analyzed to produce data. The data can be recorded. The nucleic acids from the disrupted cell, the disrupted plant, plant part, plant cell or seed or the nucleic acids following isolation or separation can be contacted with primers and nucleotide bases, and/or a polymerase to facilitate PCR sequencing or marker analysis of the nucleic acids. In some examples, the nucleic acids produced can be sequenced or contacted with markers to produce a genetic profile, a molecular profile, a marker profile, a haplotype, or any combination thereof. In some examples, the genetic profile or nucleotide sequence is recorded on a computer readable medium. In other examples, the methods may further comprise using the nucleic acids produced from plants, plant parts, plant cells or seeds in a plant breeding program, for example in making crosses, selection and/or advancement decisions in a breeding program. Crossing includes any type of plant breeding crossing method, including but not limited to crosses to produce hybrids, outcrossing, selfing, backcrossing, locus conversion, introgression and the like. Favorable genotypes and or marker profiles, optionally associated with a trait of interest, may be identified by one or more methodologies. In some examples one or more markers are used, including but not limited to restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP), random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD), amplified fragment length polymorphism (AFLP), inter-simple sequence repeats (ISSRs), sequence characterized regions (SCARs), sequence tag sites (STSs), cleaved amplified polymorphic sequences (CAPS), microsatellites, simple sequence repeats (SSRs), expressed sequence tags (ESTs), single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), and diversity arrays technology (DArT), sequencing, and the like. In some methods, a target nucleic acid is amplified prior to hybridization with a probe. In other cases, the target nucleic acid is not amplified prior to hybridization, such as methods using molecular inversion probes. In some examples, the genotype related to a specific trait is monitored, while in other examples, a genome-wide evaluation including but not limited to one or more of marker panels, library screens, association studies, microarrays, gene chips, expression studies, or sequencing such as whole-genome resequencing and genotyping-by-sequencing (GBS) may be used. In some examples, no target-specific probe is needed, for example by using sequencing technologies, including but not limited to next-generation sequencing methods (see, for example, Metzker (2010) Nat Rev Genet 11:31-46; and, Egan et al. (2012) Am J Bot 99:175-185) such as sequencing by synthesis (e.g., Roche 454 pyrosequencing, Illumina Genome Analyzer, and Ion Torrent PGM or Proton systems), sequencing by ligation (e.g., SOLiD from Applied Biosystems, and Polnator system from Azco Biotech), and single molecule sequencing (SMS or third-generation sequencing) which eliminate template amplification (e.g., Helicos system, and PacBio RS system from Pacific BioSciences). Further technologies include optical sequencing systems (e.g., Starlight from Life Technologies), and nanopore sequencing (e.g., GridION from Oxford Nanopore Technologies). Each of these may be coupled with one or more enrichment strategies for organellar or nuclear genomes in order to reduce the complexity of the genome under investigation via PCR, hybridization, restriction enzyme (see, e.g., Elshire et al. (2011) PLoS ONE 6:e19379), and expression methods. In some examples, no reference genome sequence is needed in order to complete the analysis. 20GG1398N and its plant parts can be identified through a molecular marker profile. Such plant parts

may be either diploid or haploid. Also encompassed and described are plants and plant parts substantially benefiting from the use of variety 20GG1398N in their development, such as variety 20GG1398N comprising a locus conversion or single locus conversion.

In particular, a process of making seed substantially retaining the molecular marker profile of canola variety 20GG1398N is provided. Obtaining a seed of hybrid canola variety 20GG1398N further comprising a locus conversion, wherein representative seed is produced by crossing a first plant of variety 4PYM82A or a locus conversion thereof with a second plant of variety 4PVZT05R or a locus conversion thereof, and wherein representative seed of said varieties 4PYM82A and 4PVZT05R have been deposited and wherein said canola variety 20GG1398N further comprising a locus conversion has 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% of the same polymorphisms for molecular markers as the plant or plant part of canola variety 20GG1398N. The type of molecular marker used in the molecular profile can be but is not limited to Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms, SNPs. A process of making seed retaining essentially the same phenotypic, physiological, morphological or any combination thereof characteristics of canola variety 20GG1398N is also contemplated. Obtaining a seed of hybrid canola variety 20GG1398N further comprising a locus conversion, wherein representative seed is produced by crossing a first plant of variety 4PYM82A or a locus conversion thereof with a second plant of variety 4PVZT05R or a locus conversion thereof, and wherein representative seed of said varieties 4PYM82A and 4PVZT05R have been deposited and wherein said canola variety 20GG1398N further comprising a locus conversion has essentially the same morphological characteristics as canola variety 20GG1398N when grown in the same environmental conditions. The same environmental conditions may be, but is not limited to, a side-by-side comparison. The characteristics can be or include, for example, those listed in Table 1. The comparison can be made using any number of professionally accepted experimental designs and statistical analysis.

Hybrid 20GG1398N can be advantageously used in accordance with the breeding methods described herein and those known in the art to produce hybrids and other progeny plants retaining desired trait combinations of 20GG1398N. Disclosed are methods for producing a canola plant by crossing a first parent canola plant with a second parent canola plant wherein either the first or second parent canola plant is canola variety 20GG1398N. Further, both first and second parent canola plants can come from the canola variety 20GG1398N. Either the first or the second parent plant may be male sterile. Methods for producing subsequent generations of seed from seed of variety 20GG1398N, harvesting the subsequent generation of seed; and planting the subsequent generation of seed are provided.

Still further provided are methods for producing a 20GG1398N-derived canola plant by crossing canola variety 20GG1398N with a second canola plant and growing the progeny seed, and repeating the crossing and growing steps with the canola 20GG1398N-derived plant from at least 1, 2 or 3 times and less than 7, 6, 5, 4, 3 or 2 times. Thus, any such methods using the canola variety 20GG1398N are part of this discovery: open pollination, selfing, backcrosses, hybrid production, crosses to populations, and the like. All plants produced using canola variety 20GG1398N as a parent are within the scope of this discovery, including plants derived from canola variety 20GG1398N. This includes canola lines derived from 20GG1398N which

include components for either male sterility or for restoration of fertility. Advantageously, the canola variety is used in crosses with other, different, canola plants to produce first generation (F_1) canola hybrid seeds and plants with superior characteristics.

The discovery also includes a single-gene locus conversion or a single locus conversion of 20GG1398N. A single locus conversion occurs when DNA sequences are introduced or modified through traditional breeding techniques, such as backcrossing or through transformation. DNA sequences, whether naturally occurring, modified as disclosed herein, or transgenes, may be introduced using traditional breeding techniques. Desired traits transferred through this process include, but are not limited to, fertility restoration, fatty acid profile modification, other nutritional enhancements, industrial enhancements, disease resistance, insect resistance, herbicide resistance and yield enhancements. The trait of interest is transferred from the donor parent to the recurrent parent, in this case, the canola plant disclosed herein. Single-gene traits may result from the transfer of either a dominant allele or a recessive allele. Selection of progeny containing the trait of interest is done by direct selection for a trait associated with a dominant allele. Selection of progeny for a trait that is transferred via a recessive allele will require growing and selfing the first backcross to determine which plants carry the recessive alleles. Recessive traits may require additional progeny testing in successive backcross generations to determine the presence of the gene of interest.

It should be understood that the canola varieties disclosed herein, through routine manipulation by cytoplasmic genes, nuclear genes, or other factors, can be produced in a male-sterile or restorer form. Canola variety 20GG1398N can be manipulated to be male sterile by any of a number of methods known in the art, including by the use of mechanical methods, chemical methods, self-incompatibility (SI), cytoplasmic male sterility (CMS) (either Ogura or another system), or nuclear male sterility (NMS). The term "manipulated to be male sterile" refers to the use of any available techniques to produce a male sterile version of canola variety 20GG1398N. The male sterility may be either partial or complete male sterility. Also disclosed are seed and plants produced by the use of Canola variety 20GG1398N. Canola variety 20GG1398N can also further comprise a component for fertility restoration of a male sterile plant, such as an Rf restorer gene. In this case, canola variety 20GG1398N could then be used as the male plant in seed production.

Also provided is the use of 20GG1398N in tissue culture. As used herein, the term plant includes plant protoplasts, plant cell tissue cultures from which canola plants can be regenerated, plant calli, plant clumps, and plant cells that are intact in plants or parts of plants, such as embryos, pollen, ovules, seeds, flowers, kernels, ears, cobs, leaves, husks, stalks, roots, root tips, anthers, silk and the like.

The utility of canola variety 20GG1398N also extends to crosses with other species. Commonly, suitable species include those of the family *Brassicaceae*.

The advent of new molecular biological techniques has allowed the isolation and characterization of genetic elements with specific functions, such as encoding specific protein products. Any DNA sequences, whether from a different species or from the same species that are inserted into the genome using transformation are referred to herein collectively as "transgenes". Transformed versions of the claimed canola variety 20GG1398N are provided in which transgenes are inserted, introgressed or achieved through genetic modification of native sequences.

Numerous methods for plant transformation have been developed, including biological and physical plant transformation protocols. In addition, expression vectors and in vitro culture methods for plant cell or tissue transformation and regeneration of plants are available.

In general, methods to transform, modify, edit or alter plant endogenous genomic DNA include altering the plant native DNA sequence or introducing a pre-existing transgenic or other heterologous sequence including regulatory elements, transgene-genomic junction sequences, coding and non-coding sequences. These methods can be used, for example, to target nucleic acids to pre-engineered target recognition sequences in the genome. Such pre-engineered target sequences may be introduced by genome editing or modification. As an example, a genetically modified or genome edited plant variety can be generated using "custom" or engineered endonucleases such as meganucleases produced to modify plant genomes (see e.g., WO/2009/114321; Gao et al. (2010) *Plant Journal* 1:176-187); zinc finger nucleases (see e.g., Urnov, et al., (2010) *Nat Rev Genet.* 11(9):636-46; Shukla, et al., (2009) *Nature* 459 (7245):437-41); a transcription activator-like (TAL) effector-DNA modifying enzyme (TALE or TALEN) (see e.g., US20110145940, Cermak et al., (2011) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 39(12) and Boch et al., (2009), *Science* 326(5959): 1509-12). Site-specific modification of plant genomes can also be performed using the CRISPR (clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats)/Cas (CRISPR-associated) system. See e.g., Belhaj et al., (2013), *Plant Methods* 9: 39; Cas9/guide RNA-based system that allows targeted cleavage of genomic DNA guided by a customizable small noncoding RNA in plants (see e.g., PCT Publication Number WO/2015/026883A1) and Cas12f1 miniature CRISPR system that is used to introduce site-specific changes in the plant genome (see e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 10,934,536B2).

Plant transformation methods may involve the construction of an expression vector. Such a vector comprises a DNA sequence that contains a gene under the control of or operatively linked to a regulatory element, for example a promoter. The vector may contain one or more genes and one or more regulatory elements.

One or more traits which may be modified or introduced in the plants and methods disclosed herein include male sterility, herbicide resistance, insect resistance, pest resistance, modified fatty acid metabolism, modified carbohydrate metabolism, modified seed yield, modified oil percent, modified protein percent, modified lodging resistance and modified resistance to bacterial disease, fungal disease or viral disease.

A genetic trait which has been engineered or modified into a particular canola plant using transformation techniques could be moved into another line using traditional breeding techniques that are well known in the plant breeding arts or through targeted/directed cleavage of the transgenic loci using molecular trait introgression methods, such as targeted recombination including directed homology dependent recombination (HDR). For example, a backcrossing approach could be used to move a transgene or modified gene from a transformed canola plant to an elite inbred line and the resulting progeny would comprise a transgene or modified gene. Also, if an inbred line was used for the transformation or genetic modification then the transgenic plants could be crossed to a different line in order to produce a transgenic hybrid canola plant. As used herein, "crossing" can refer to a simple X by Y cross, or the process of backcrossing, depending on the context. Various genetic elements can be introduced into the plant genome using

transformation or gene editing. These elements include but are not limited to genes; coding sequences; inducible, constitutive, and tissue specific promoters; enhancing sequences; and signal and targeting sequences.

Transgenic and modified plants described herein can produce a foreign or modified protein in commercial quantities. Thus, techniques for the selection and propagation of transformed plants, which are well understood in the art, may yield a plurality of transgenic or modified plants which are harvested in a conventional manner, and a foreign or modified protein then can be extracted from a tissue of interest or from total biomass.

A genetic map can be generated, primarily via conventional Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphisms (RFLP), Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) analysis, Simple Sequence Repeats (SSR), and Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs), which identifies the approximate chromosomal location of the integrated DNA molecule coding for the foreign protein. Map information concerning chromosomal location is useful for proprietary protection of a subject transgenic plant. If unauthorized propagation is undertaken and crosses made with other germplasm, the map of the integration region can be compared to similar maps for suspect plants, to determine if the latter have a common parentage with the subject plant. Map comparisons would involve hybridizations, RFLP, PCR, SSR, SNP, and sequencing, all of which are conventional techniques.

Likewise, by means of the present discovery, plants can be genetically engineered to express various phenotypes of agronomic interest. Through the transformation or modification of canola the expression of genes can be altered to enhance disease resistance, insect resistance, herbicide tolerance, agronomic traits, grain quality and other traits. Transformation can also be used to insert DNA sequences which control or help control male-sterility. DNA sequences native to canola as well as non-native DNA sequences can be transformed into canola and used to alter levels of native or non-native proteins. Various promoters, targeting sequences, enhancing sequences, and other DNA sequences can be inserted into the canola genome for the purpose of altering the expression of proteins. Reduction of the activity of specific genes (also known as gene silencing, or gene suppression) is desirable for several aspects of genetic engineering in plants.

Many techniques for gene silencing are well known to one of skill in the art, including but not limited to knock-outs such as by insertion of a transposable element such as mu or other genetic elements such as a FRT, Lox or other site specific integration site, antisense technology, RNA interference, virus-induced gene silencing; hairpin structures; oligonucleotide mediated targeted modification (e.g., PCT Publication Numbers WO/2003/076574 and WO/1999/025853); Zn-finger targeted molecules (e.g., PCT Publication Numbers WO/2001/052620; WO/2003/048345; and WO/2000/042219); and other methods or combinations of the above methods known to those of skill in the art.

Exemplary transgenes implicated in this regard include, but are not limited to, those categorized below.

1. Genes that confer resistance to pests or disease and that encode:

(A) Plant disease resistance genes. Plant defenses are often activated by specific interaction between the product of a disease resistance gene (R) in the plant and the product of a corresponding avirulence (Avr) gene in the pathogen. A plant variety can be transformed or modified to express a resistance gene to engineer plants that are resistant to specific pathogen strains. These

include fungal, bacterial, and viral diseases. A plant resistant to a disease is one that is more resistant to a pathogen as compared to the wild type plant.

- (B) A pesticidal toxin or insecticidal protein that has toxic activity against one or more pests, including, but not limited to, members of the Hemiptera, Lepidoptera, Diptera, and Coleoptera orders or the Nematoda phylum or a protein that has homology to such a protein. Pesticidal proteins have been isolated from organisms including, for example, *Bacillus* spp., *Pseudomonas* spp., *Photobacterium* spp., *Xenorhabdus* spp., *Clostridium bifermentans*, *Paenibacillus popilliae*, *Selaginella kraussiana*, *Pteris* spp., *Polypodium* spp., *Nephrolepis* spp., *Colysis* spp., *Tectaria* spp., *Davallia* spp., *Polystichum* spp., *Adiantum* spp., *Asplenium* spp., *Blechnum* spp., *Lygodium* spp., *Ophioglossum* spp., *Pyrrosia* spp., *Doryopteris* spp., *Dryopteris* spp., *Pellaea* spp., *Gymnocarpium* spp., *Cheilanthes* spp., *Pteridium* spp., *Christella* spp., *Lastreopsis* spp., *Campyloneurum* spp., *Hemionitis* spp., *Selliguea* spp. and *Arachniodes* spp. Pesticidal proteins include but are not limited to: insecticidal proteins from *Pseudomonas* sp. such as PSEEN3174 (Monalysin; (2011) PLoS Pathogens 7:1-13); from *Pseudomonas protegens* strain CHAO and Pf-5 (previously *fluorescens*) (Pechy-Tarr, (2008) Environmental Microbiology 10:2368-2386; GenBank Accession No. EU400157); from *Pseudomonas taiwanensis* (Liu, et al., (2010) J. Agric. Food Chem., 58:12343-12349) and from *Pseudomonas pseudoalcaligenes* (Zhang, et al., (2009) Annals of Microbiology 59:45-50 and Li, et al., (2007) Plant Cell Tiss. Organ Cult. 89:159-168); insecticidal proteins from *Photobacterium* sp. and *Xenorhabdus* sp. (Hinchliffe, et al., (2010) The Open Toxicology Journal, 3:101-118 and Morgan, et al., (2001) Applied and Envir. Micro. 67:2062-2069); U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,048,838, and 6,379,946; a PIP-1 polypeptide of U.S. Pat. No. 9,688,730; an AfIP-1A and/or AfIP-1B polypeptide of U.S. Pat. No. 9,475,847; a PIP-47 polypeptide of US Patent Application Publication Number US20160186204; an IPD045 polypeptide, an IPD064 polypeptide, an IPD074 polypeptide, an IPD075 polypeptide, and an IPD077 polypeptide of PCT Publication Number WO/2016/114973; an IPD080 polypeptide of PCT Publication Number WO/2018/075350; an IPD078 polypeptide, an IPD084 polypeptide, an IPD085 polypeptide, an IPD086 polypeptide, an IPD087 polypeptide, an IPD088 polypeptide, and an IPD089 polypeptide of PCT Publication Number WO/2018/084936; PIP-72 polypeptide of US Patent Application Publication Number US20160366891; a PtiP-50 polypeptide and a PtiP-65 polypeptide of US Patent Application Publication Number US20170166921; an IPD098 polypeptide, an IPD059 polypeptide, an IPD108 polypeptide, an IPD109 polypeptide of PCT Publication Number WO/2018/232072; a PtiP-83 polypeptide of US Patent Application Publication Number US20160347799; a PtiP-96 polypeptide of US Patent Application Publication Number US20170233440; an IPD079 polypeptide of PCT Publication Number WO/2017/23486; an IPD082 polypeptide of PCT Publication Number WO/2017/105987; an IPD090 polypeptide of PCT Publication Number WO/2017/192560; an IPD093 polypeptide of PCT Publication Number WO/2018/111551; an IPD103 polypeptide of PCT Publication Number WO/2018/005411; an IPD101 polypeptide of PCT Publication Number

WO/2018/118811; an IPD121 polypeptide of PCT Publication Number WO/2018/208882; and δ -endotoxins including but not limited to a Cry1, Cry2, Cry3, Cry4, Cry5, Cry6, Cry7, Cry8, Cry9, Cry10, Cry11, Cry12, Cry13, Cry14, Cry15, Cry16, Cry17, Cry18, Cry19, Cry20, Cry21, Cry22, Cry23, Cry24, Cry25, Cry26, Cry27, Cry28, Cry29, Cry30, Cry31, Cry32, Cry33, Cry34, Cry35, Cry36, Cry37, Cry38, Cry39, Cry40, Cry41, Cry42, Cry43, Cry44, Cry45, Cry46, Cry47, Cry49, Cry50, Cry51, Cry52, Cry53, Cry54, Cry55, Cry56, Cry57, Cry58, Cry59, Cry60, Cry61, Cry62, Cry63, Cry64, Cry65, Cry66, Cry67, Cry68, Cry69, Cry70, Cry71, and Cry 72 classes of δ -endotoxin polypeptides and the *B. thuringiensis* cytolytic cyt1 and cyt2 genes. Members of these classes of *B. thuringiensis* insecticidal proteins are well known to one skilled in the art (see, Crickmore, et al., "Bacillus thuringiensis toxin nomenclature" (2011), at lifesci.sussex.ac.uk/home/Neil_Crickmore/Bt/ which can be accessed on the world-wide web using the "www" prefix).

Examples of δ -endotoxins also include but are not limited to Cry1A proteins of U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,880,275, 7,858,849, and 8,878,007; a Cry1Ac mutant of U.S. Pat. No. 9,512,187; a DIG-3 or DIG-11 toxin (N-terminal deletion of α -helix 1 and/or α -helix 2 variants of cry proteins such as Cry1A, Cry3A) of U.S. Pat. Nos. 8,304,604, 8,304,605 and 8,476,226; Cry1B of US Patent Application Publication Number US20060112447, US Patent Application Publication Number US20160194364, and U.S. Pat. Nos. 9,404,121 and 8,772,577; Cry1B variants of PCT Publication Numbers WO/2016/61197 and WO/2017/180715; Cry1C of U.S. Pat. No. 6,033,874; Cry1D protein of US20170233759; a Cry1E protein of PCT Publication Number WO/2018/075197; a Cry1F protein of U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,188,960 and 6,218,188; Cry1A/F chimeras of U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,070,982; 6,962,705 and 6,713,063; a Cry1I protein of PCT Publication number WO/2017/0233759; a Cry1J variant of US Publication US20170240603; a Cry2 protein such as Cry2Ab protein of U.S. Pat. No. 7,064,249 and Cry2A.127 protein of U.S. Pat. No. 7,208,474; a Cry3A protein including but not limited to an engineered hybrid insecticidal protein (eHIP) created by fusing unique combinations of variable regions and conserved blocks of at least two different Cry proteins (US Patent Application Publication Number 2010/0017914); a Cry4 protein; a Cry5 protein; a Cry6 protein; Cry8 proteins of U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,329,736, 7,449,552, 7,803,943, 7,476,781, 7,105,332, 7,339,092, 7,378,499, 7,462,760, and 5,953,345; a Cry9 protein such as such as members of the Cry9A, Cry9B, Cry9C, Cry9D, Cry9E and Cry9F families including the Cry9 protein of U.S. Pat. Nos. 9,000,261 and 8,802,933, and PCT Publication Number WO/2017/132188; a Cry15 protein of Naimov, et al., (2008) Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 74:7145-7151; a Cry14 protein of U.S. Pat. No. 8,933,299; a Cry22, a Cry34Ab1 protein of U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,127,180, 6,624,145 and 6,340,593; a truncated Cry34 protein of U.S. Pat. No. 8,816,157; a CryET33 and cryET34 protein of U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,248,535, 6,326,351, 6,399,330, 6,949,626, 7,385,107 and 7,504,229; a CryET33 and CryET34 homologs of US Patent Publication Number 2006/0191034, 2012/0278954, and PCT Publication Number WO/2012/139004; a Cry35Ab1 protein of U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,083,499, 6,548,291 and 6,340,593; a Cry46 protein of U.S. Pat. No. 9,403,881, a Cry 51 protein, a Cry binary toxin; a TIC901 or related toxin; TIC807 of US Patent Application Publication Number 2008/0295207; TIC853 of U.S. Pat. No. 8,513,493; ET29, ET37, TIC809, TIC810, TIC812, TIC127, TIC128 of PCT Publication Number WO/2006/033867;

engineered Hemipteran toxic proteins of US Patent Application Publication Number US20160150795; AXMI-027, AXMI-036, and AXMI-038 of U.S. Pat. No. 8,236,757; AXMI-031, AXMI-039, AXMI-040, AXMI-049 of U.S. Pat. No. 7,923,602; AXMI-018, AXMI-020 and AXMI-021 of PCT Publication Number WO/2006/083891; AXMI-010 of PCT Publication Number WO/2005/038032; AXMI-003 of PCT Publication Number WO/2005/021585; AXMI-008 of US Patent Application Publication Number 2004/0250311; AXMI-006 of US Patent Application Publication Number 2004/0216186; AXMI-007 of US Patent Application Publication Number 2004/0210965; AXMI-009 of US Patent Application Number 2004/0210964; AXMI-014 of US Patent Application Publication Number 2004/0197917; AXMI-004 of US Patent Application Publication Number 2004/0197916; AXMI-028 and AXMI-029 of WO 2006/119457; AXMI-007, AXMI-008, AXMI-0080r2, AXMI-009, AXMI-014 and AXMI-004 of WO 2004/074462; AXMI-150 of U.S. Pat. No. 8,084,416; AXMI-205 of US Patent Application Publication Number 2011/0023184; AXMI-011, AXMI-012, AXMI-013, AXMI-015, AXMI-019, AXMI-044, AXMI-037, AXMI-043, AXMI-033, AXMI-034, AXMI-022, AXMI-023, AXMI-041, AXMI-063 and AXMI-064 of US Patent Application Publication Number 2011/0263488; AXMI046, AXMI048, AXMI050, AXMI051, AXMI052, AXMI053, AXMI054, AXMI055, AXMI056, AXMI057, AXMI058, AXMI059, AXMI060, AXMI061, AXMI067, AXMI069, AXMI071, AXMI072, AXMI073, AXMI074, AXMI075, AXMI087, AXMI088, AXMI093, AXMI070, AXMI080, AXMI081, AXMI082, AXMI091, AXMI092, AXMI096, AXMI097, AXMI098, AXMI099, AXMI100, AXMI101, AXMI102, AXMI103, AXMI104, AXMI107, AXMI108, AXMI109, AXMI110, AXMI111, AXMI112, AXMI114, AXMI116, AXMI117, AXMI118, AXMI119, AXMI120, AXMI121, AXMI122, AXMI123, AXMI124, AXMI125, AXMI126, AXMI127, AXMI129, AXMI151, AXMI161, AXMI164, AXMI183, AXMI132, AXMI137, AXMI138 of U.S. Pat. Nos. 8,461,421 and 8,461,422; AXMI-R1 and related proteins of US Patent Application Publication Number 2010/0197592; AXMI221Z, AXMI222z, AXMI223z, AXMI224z and AXMI225z of PCT Publication Number WO/2011/103248; AXMI218, AXMI219, AXMI220, AXMI226, AXMI227, AXMI228, AXMI229, AXMI230 and AXMI231 of PCT Publication Number WO/2011/103247; AXMI-115, AXMI-113, AXMI-005, AXMI-163 and AXMI-184 of U.S. Pat. No. 8,334,431; AXMI-001, AXMI-002, AXMI-030, AXMI-035 and AXMI-045 of US Patent Application Publication Number 2010/0298211; AXMI-066 and AXMI-076 of US Patent Application Publication Number 2009/0144852; AXMI128, AXMI130, AXMI131, AXMI133, AXMI140, AXMI141, AXMI142, AXMI143, AXMI144, AXMI146, AXMI148, AXMI149, AXMI152, AXMI153, AXMI154, AXMI155, AXMI156, AXMI157, AXMI158, AXMI162, AXMI165, AXMI166, AXMI167, AXMI168, AXMI169, AXMI170, AXMI171, AXMI172, AXMI173, AXMI174, AXMI175, AXMI176, AXMI177, AXMI178, AXMI179, AXMI180, AXMI181, AXMI182, AXMI185, AXMI186, AXMI187, AXMI188, AXMI189 of U.S. Pat. No. 8,318,900; AXMI079, AXMI080, AXMI081, AXMI082, AXMI091, AXMI092, AXMI096, AXMI097, AXMI098, AXMI099, AXMI100, AXMI101, AXMI102, AXMI103, AXMI104, AXMI107, AXMI108, AXMI109, AXMI110, dsAXMI111, AXMI112, AXMI114, AXMI116, AXMI117, AXMI118, AXMI119, AXMI120, AXMI121, AXMI122, AXMI123, AXMI124, AXMI1257, AXMI1268, AXMI127, AXMI129, AXMI164, AXMI151, AXMI161, AXMI183, AXMI132,

AXMI138, AXMI137 of US Patent U.S. Pat. No. 8,461,421; AXMI192 of U.S. Pat. No. 8,461,415; AXMI281 of US Patent Application Publication Number 20160177332; AXMI422 of U.S. Pat. No. 8,252,872; cry proteins such as Cry1A and Cry3A having modified proteolytic sites of U.S. Pat. No. 8,319,019; a Cry1Ac, Cry2Aa and Cry1Ca toxin protein from *Bacillus thuringiensis* strain VBTS 2528 of US Patent Application Publication Number 2011/0064710. The Cry proteins MP032, MP049, MP051, MP066, MP068, MP070, MP091S, MP109S, MP114, MP121, MP134S, MP183S, MP185S, MP186S, MP195S, MP197S, MP208S, MP209S, MP212S, MP214S, MP217S, MP222S, MP234S, MP235S, MP237S, MP242S, MP243, MP248, MP249S, MP251M, MP252S, MP253, MP259S, MP287S, MP288S, MP295S, MP296S, MP297S, MP300S, MP304S, MP306S, MP310S, MP312S, MP314S, MP319S, MP325S, MP326S, MP327S, MP328S, MP334S, MP337S, MP342S, MP349S, MP356S, MP359S, MP360S, MP437S, MP451S, MP452S, MP466S, MP468S, MP476S, MP482S, MP522S, MP529S, MP548S, MP552S, MP562S, MP564S, MP566S, MP567S, MP569S, MP573S, MP574S, MP575S, MP581S, MP590, MP594S, MP596S, MP597, MP599S, MP600S, MP601S, MP602S, MP604S, MP626S, MP629S, MP630S, MP631S, MP632S, MP633S, MP634S, MP635S, MP639S, MP640S, MP644S, MP649S, MP651S, MP652S, MP653S, MP661S, MP666S, MP672S, MP696S, MP704S, MP724S, MP729S, MP739S, MP755S, MP773S, MP799S, MP800S, MP801S, MP802S, MP803S, MP805S, MP809S, MP815S, MP828S, MP831S, MP844S, MP852, MP865S, MP879S, MP887S, MP891S, MP896S, MP898S, MP935S, MP968, MP989, MP993, MP997, MP1049, MP1066, MP1067, MP1080, MP1081, MP1200, MP1206, MP1233, and MP1311 of U.S. Ser. No. 62/607,372. The insecticidal activity of Cry proteins is well known to one skilled in the art (for review, see, van Franckenhuysen, (2009) J. Invert. Path. 101:1-16). The use of Cry proteins as transgenic plant traits is well known to one skilled in the art and Cry-transgenic plants including but not limited to plants expressing Cry1Ac, Cry1Ac+ Cry2Ab, Cry1Ab, Cry1A.105, Cry1F, Cry1Fa2, Cry1F+ Cry1Ac, Cry2Ab, Cry3A, mCry3A, Cry3Bb1, Cry34Ab1, Cry35Ab1, Vip3A, mCry3A, Cry9c and CBI-Bt have received regulatory approval (see, Sanahuja, (2011) Plant Biotech Journal 9:283-300 and the CERA. (2010) GM Crop Database Center for Environmental Risk Assessment (CERA), ILSI Research Foundation, Washington D.C. at cera-gmc.org/index.php?action=gm_crop_database which can be accessed on the world-wide web using the "www" prefix). More than one pesticidal proteins well known to one skilled in the art can also be expressed in plants such as Vip3Ab & Cry1Fa (US2012/0317682); Cry1BE & Cry1F (US2012/0311746); Cry1CA & Cry1AB (US2012/0311745); Cry1F & CryCa (US2012/0317681); Cry1DA & Cry1BE (US2012/0331590); Cry1DA & Cry1Fa (US2012/0331589); Cry1AB & Cry1BE (US2012/0324606); Cry1Fa & Cry2Aa and Cry1I & Cry1E (US2012/0324605); Cry34Ab/35Ab & Cry6Aa (US20130167269); Cry34Ab/ V-Cry35Ab & Cry3Aa (US20130167268); Cry1Da & Cry1Ca (U.S. Pat. No. 9,796,982); Cry3Aa & Cry6Aa (U.S. Pat. No. 9,798,963); and Cry3A & Cry1Ab or Vip3Aa (U.S. Pat. No. 9,045,766). Pesticidal proteins also include insecticidal lipases including lipid acyl hydrolases of U.S. Pat. No. 7,491,869, and cholesterol oxidases such as from *Streptomyces* (Purcell et al. (1993) Biochem Biophys Res Commun 15:1406-1413). Pesticidal proteins also include VIP (vegetative insecticidal proteins) toxins of U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,877,012, 6,107,279 6,137,033, 7,244,820, 7,615,686, and 8,237,020 and the like. Other VIP proteins are well known

to one skilled in the art (see, lifesci.sussex.ac.uk/home/Neil_Crickmore/Bt/vip.html which can be accessed on the world-wide web using the "www" prefix). Pesticidal proteins also include Cyt proteins including Cyt1A variants of PCT Publication Number WO/2017/199078; Pesticidal proteins also include toxin complex (TC) proteins, obtainable from organisms such as *Xenorhabdus*, *Photorhabdus* and *Paenibacillus* (see, U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,491,698 and 8,084,418). Some TC proteins have "stand alone" insecticidal activity and other TC proteins enhance the activity of the stand-alone toxins produced by the same given organism. The toxicity of a "stand-alone" TC protein (from *Photorhabdus*, *Xenorhabdus* or *Paenibacillus*, for example) can be enhanced by one or more TC protein "potentiators" derived from a source organism of a different genus. There are three main types of TC proteins. As referred to herein, Class A proteins ("Protein A") are stand-alone toxins. Class B proteins ("Protein B") and Class C proteins ("Protein C") enhance the toxicity of Class A proteins. Examples of Class A proteins are TcbA, TcdA, XptA1 and XptA2. Examples of Class B proteins are TcaC, TcdB, XptB1Xb and XptC1Wi. Examples of Class C proteins are TccC, XptC1Xb and XptB1Wi. Pesticidal proteins also include spider, snake and scorpion venom proteins. Examples of spider venom peptides include but not limited to lycotoxin-1 peptides and mutants thereof (U.S. Pat. No. 8,334,366). Also included are insect-specific antibodies or an immunotoxin derived therefrom. An antibody targeted to a critical metabolic function in the insect gut would inactivate an affected enzyme, killing the insect.

(C) An enzyme responsible for a hyperaccumulation of a monoterpane, a sesquiterpene, a steroid, hydroxamic acid, a phenylpropanoid derivative or another non-protein molecule with insecticidal activity.

(D) A molecule that stimulates signal transduction. For example, nucleotide sequences encoding calmodulin.

(E) A hydrophobic moment peptide. See, PCT Publication Number WO1995/016776 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,580,852 disclosing peptide derivatives of Tachyplesin which inhibit fungal plant pathogens and PCT publication Number WO/1995/018855 and 5,607,914 teaching synthetic antimicrobial peptides that confer disease resistance.

(F) A membrane permease, a channel former or a channel blocker, such as, for example, a cecropin-beta lytic peptide analog to render resistance to *Pseudomonas solanacearum*.

(G) A viral-invasive protein or a complex toxin derived therefrom. For example, the accumulation of viral coat proteins in transformed plant cells imparts resistance to viral infection and/or disease development effected by the virus from which the coat protein gene is derived, as well as by related viruses. Coat protein-mediated resistance has been conferred upon transformed plants against alfalfa mosaic virus, cucumber mosaic virus, tobacco streak virus, potato virus X, potato virus Y, tobacco etch virus, tobacco rattle virus and tobacco mosaic virus.

(H) A virus-specific antibody. For example, transgenic plants expressing recombinant antibody genes can be protected from virus attack.

(I) A developmental-arrestive protein produced in nature by a pathogen or a parasite; for example, an endopolygalacturonase-inhibiting protein which inhibits fungal endo alpha-1,4-D-polygalacturonases which would otherwise facilitate fungal colonization and plant nutrient release by solubilizing plant cell wall galacturonase.

(J) A developmental-arrestive protein produced in nature by a plant. For example, a ribosome-inactivating gene to increase resistance to fungal disease.

(K) Genes involved in the Systemic Acquired Resistance (SAR) Response and/or the pathogenesis related genes.

(L) Antifungal genes, such as, for example, genes that confer resistance to *Colletotrichum* and the Rcg locus that may be utilized as a single locus conversion. See, e.g., US Patent Publication No. US20090035765 and U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,891,085, 7,306,946, and 8,084,671.

(M) Detoxification genes, such as for fumonisin, beauvericin, moniliformin and zearalenone and their structurally related derivatives. For example, see, U.S. Pat. No. 5,792,931.

(N) Cystatin and cysteine proteinase inhibitors. E.g., U.S. Pat. No. 7,205,453.

(O) Defensin genes. See PCT Publication Number WO/2003/000863 and U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,911,577; 6,855,865; 6,777,592 and 7,238,781.

2. Genes that confer resistance to an herbicide, for example:

(A) An herbicide that inhibits the growing point or meristem, such as an imidazalinone or a sulfonylurea. Exemplary genes in this category code for mutant ALS and AHAS enzyme. See also, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,605,011; 5,013,659; 5,141,870; 5,767,361; 5,731,180; 5,304,732; 4,761,373; 5,331,107; 5,928,937; 5,378,824; US Patent Publication No. 20070214515 and PCT Publication Number WO/1996/033270.

(B) Glyphosate (resistance imparted by mutant 5-enolpyruvyl-3-phosphikimate synthase (EPSP) and aroA genes, respectively) and other phosphono compounds such as glufosinate (phosphinothricin acetyl transferase, PAT) and *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* phosphinothricin-acetyl transferase, bar, genes), and pyridinoxy or phenoxy propionic acids and cyclohexones (ACCase inhibitor-encoding genes). See, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 4,940,835, which discloses the nucleotide sequence of a form of EPSP which can confer glyphosate resistance. See also, U.S. Pat. No. 7,405,074, and related applications, which disclose compositions and means for providing glyphosate resistance. U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,627,061 and 6,825,400 also describe genes encoding EPSPS enzymes. See also, U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,566,587; 6,338,961; 6,248,876; 6,040,497; 5,804,425; 5,633,435; 5,145,783; 4,971,908; 5,312,910; 5,188,642; 4,940,835; 5,866,775; 6,225,114; 6,130,366; 5,310,667; 4,535,060; 4,769,061; 5,633,448; 5,510,471; Re. 36,449; RE 37,287 E; and 5,491,288; and European publications EP1173580; EP1173581 and EP1173582 and PCT Publication Number WO/2001/66704.

Glyphosate tolerance is also imparted to plants that express a gene that encodes a glyphosate oxido-reductase enzyme as described more fully in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,776,760 and 5,463,175. In addition, glyphosate tolerance can be imparted to plants by the over expression of genes encoding glyphosate N-acetyltransferase. See, for example, US Patent Application Publications 2004/0082770; 2005/0246798; and US2008/0234130. A DNA molecule encoding a mutant aroA gene can be obtained under ATCC Accession No. 39256, see U.S. Pat. No. 4,769,061. European Patent Application No. 0 333 033, and U.S. Pat. No. 4,975,374 disclose nucleotide sequences of glutamine synthetase genes which confer resistance to herbicides such as L-phosphinothricin. The nucleotide sequence of a phosphinothricin-acetyltransferase gene is provided in European Application No. 0 242

246. See also, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,969,213; 5,489,520; 5,550,318; 5,874,265; 5,919,675; 5,561,236; 5,648,477; 5,646,024; 6,177,616 and 5,879,903. Exemplary of genes conferring resistance to phenoxy propionic acids and cyclohexones, such as sethoxydim and haloxyfop, are the Acc1-S1, Acc1-S2 and Acc1-S3 genes. See also, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,188,642; 5,352,605; 5,530,196; 5,633,435; 5,717,084; 5,728,925; 5,804,425 and Canadian Patent No. 1,313,830.

(C) An herbicide that inhibits photosynthesis, such as a triazine (psbA and gs+ genes) and a benzonitrile (nitrilase gene). Nucleotide sequences for nitrilase genes are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,810,648, and DNA molecules containing these genes are available under ATCC Accession Nos. 53435, 67441 and 67442.

(D) Acetohydroxy acid synthase, which has been found to make plants that express this enzyme resistant to multiple types of herbicides, has been introduced into a variety of plants. Other genes that confer tolerance to herbicides include: a gene encoding a chimeric protein of rat cytochrome P4507A1 and yeast NADPH-cytochrome P450 oxidoreductase, genes for glutathione reductase and superoxide dismutase, and genes for various phosphotransferases.

(E) Protoporphyrinogen oxidase (protoph) is necessary for the production of chlorophyll, which is necessary for all plant survival. The protox enzyme serves as the target for a variety of herbicidal compounds. These herbicides also inhibit growth of all the different species of plants present, causing their total destruction. The development of plants containing altered protox activity which are resistant to these herbicides are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,288,306; 6,282,837; and 5,767,373; and PCT Publication Number WO/2001/012825.

(F) Dicamba (3,6-dichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid) is an organochloride derivative of benzoic acid which functions by increasing plant growth rate such that the plant dies.

(G) A phenoxy herbicide or herbicide that mimics endogenous plant hormones, such as indoleacetic acid (IAA), auxin, gibberellin, cytokinin, abscisic acid and ethylene. Examples of phenoxy herbicides include (4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)acetic acid (MCPA), 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D), 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T), 4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) butyric acid (2,4-DB) and 4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)butyric acid (MCPB). ACCase inhibitors such as aryloxyphenoxypropionates act by inhibiting acetyl-CoA carboxylase, and include, for example, aryloxyalkanoate herbicide tolerance, through the herbicide tolerance genes such as aryloxyalkanoate dioxygenase (aad-1) and aryloxyalkanoate dioxygenase-12 (AAD-12). See, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 10,947,555.

3. Transgenes that confer or contribute to an altered grain characteristic, such as:

(A) Altered fatty acids, for example, by

(1) Down-regulation of stearoyl-ACP desaturase to increase stearic acid content of the plant. See, PCT Publication Number WO/1999/064579,

(2) Elevating oleic acid via FAD-2 gene modification and/or decreasing linolenic acid via FAD-3 gene modification, See, U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,063,947; 6,323,392; 6,372,965, PCT Publication Number WO/1993/011245 and US Patent Application Publication 2020/0399648,

(3) Altering conjugated linolenic or linoleic acid content, such as in PCT Publication Number WO/2001/012800,

(4) Altering LEC1, AGP, Dek1, Superal1, milps, various lpa genes such as lpa1, lpa3, hpt or hgg. For example, see PCT Publication Numbers WO/2002/42424, WO/1998/22604, WO/2003/011015, WO/2002/057439, WO/2003/011015, U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,423,886, 6,197,561, 6,825,397, and US Patent Application Publication Nos. 2003/0079247, 2003/0204870.

(B) Altered phosphorus content, for example, by the

(1) Introduction of a phytase-encoding gene to enhance breakdown of phytate, adding more free phosphate to the transformed plant, such as for example, using an *Aspergillus niger* phytase gene.

(2) Modulating a gene that reduces phytate content.

(C) Altered carbohydrates effected, for example, by altering a gene for an enzyme that affects the branching pattern of starch, a gene altering thioredoxin such as NTR and/or TRX. (See, U.S. Pat. No. 6,531,648) and/or a gamma zein knock out or mutant such as cs27 or TUSC27 or en27 (See U.S. Pat. No. 6,858,778 and US2005/0160488, US2005/0204418). Exemplary genes include those encoding fructosyltransferase, levansucrase, alpha-amylase, invertase, branching enzyme II, UDP-D-xylose 4-epimerase, Fragile 1 and 2, Ref1, HCHL (4-hydroxycinnamoyl-CoA hydratase/lyase), C4H (cinnamate 4-hydroxylase), AGP (ADP-glucose pyrophosphorylase) (See U.S. Pat. No. 6,232,529). The fatty acid modification genes may also be used to affect starch content and/or composition through the interrelationship of the starch and oil pathways.

(D) Altered antioxidant content or composition, such as alteration of tocopherol, tocotrienols or homogentisate geranyl geranyl transferase (hgg). For example, see, U.S. Pat. No. 6,787,683, US Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0034886 and PCT Publication Numbers WO/2000/068393 and WO/2003/082899.

(E) Altered essential seed amino acids. For example, see, U.S. Pat. No. 6,127,600 (method of increasing accumulation of essential amino acids in seeds), U.S. Pat. No. 6,080,913 (binary methods of increasing accumulation of essential amino acids in seeds), U.S. Pat. No. 5,990,389 (high lysine), PCT Publication Numbers WO/1999/040209 (alteration of amino acid compositions in seeds), WO/1999/029882 (methods for altering amino acid content of proteins), WO/1998/020133 (proteins with enhanced levels of essential amino acids), U.S. Pat. No. 5,850,016 (alteration of amino acid compositions in seeds), U.S. Pat. No. 5,885,802 (high methionine), U.S. Pat. No. 5,885,801 (high threonine), U.S. Pat. No. 6,664,445 (plant amino acid biosynthetic enzymes), U.S. Pat. No. 6,459,019 (increased lysine and threonine), U.S. Pat. No. 6,441,274 (plant tryptophan synthase beta subunit), U.S. Pat. No. 6,346,403 (methionine metabolic enzymes), U.S. Pat. No. 5,939,599 (high sulfur), U.S. Pat. No. 5,912,414 (increased methionine), PCT Publication Numbers WO/1998/056935 (plant amino acid biosynthetic enzymes), WO/1998/045458 (engineered seed protein having higher percentage of essential amino acids), WO98/42831 (increased lysine), U.S. Pat. No. 5,633,436 (increasing sulfur amino acid content), U.S. Pat. No. 5,559,223 (synthetic storage proteins with defined structure containing programmable levels of essential amino acids for improvement of the nutritional value of plants), PCT Publication Numbers WO/1996/001905

(increased threonine), WO95/15392 (increased lysine), US Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0163838, US Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0150014, US Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0068767, U.S. Pat. No. 6,803,498, PCT Publication Numbers WO/2001/079516, and WO/2000/009706 (Ces A: cellulose synthase), U.S. Pat. No. 6,194,638 (hemicellulose), U.S. Pat. No. 6,399,859 and US Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0025203 (UDPGdH), U.S. Pat. No. 6,194,638 (RGP).

4. Genes that control pollination, hybrid seed production, or male-sterility:

There are several methods of conferring genetic male sterility available, such as multiple mutant genes at separate locations within the genome that confer male sterility, as disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,654,465 and 4,727,219 and chromosomal translocations, see U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,861,709 and 3,710,511. U.S. Pat. No. 5,432,068 describes a system of nuclear male sterility which includes replacing the native promoter of an essential male fertility gene with an inducible promoter to create a male sterile plant that can have fertility restored by inducing or turning "on", the promoter such that the male fertility gene is transcribed.

(A) Introduction of a deacetylase gene under the control of a tapetum-specific promoter and with the application of the chemical N-Ac-PPT (PCT Publication Number WO/2001/029237).

(B) Introduction of various stamen-specific promoters (PCT Publication Numbers WO/1992/013956, WO/1992/013957).

(C) Introduction of the barnase and the barstar gene (Paul et al. Plant Mol. Biol. 19:611-622, 1992).

For additional examples of nuclear male and female sterility systems and genes, see also, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,859,341; 6,297,426; 5,478,369; 5,824,524; 5,850,014 and 6,265,640.

Also see, U.S. Pat. No. 5,426,041 (relating to a method for the preparation of a seed of a plant comprising crossing a male sterile plant and a second plant which is male fertile), U.S. Pat. No. 6,013,859 (molecular methods of hybrid seed production) and U.S. Pat. No. 6,037,523 (use of male tissue-preferred regulatory region in mediating fertility).

5. Genes that create a site for site specific DNA integration.

This includes the introduction of FRT sites that may be used in the FLP/FRT system and/or Lox sites that may be used in the Cre/Loxp system. Other systems that may be used include the Gin recombinase of phage Mu, the Pin recombinase of *E. coli*, and the R/Rs system of the pSR1 plasmid.

6. Genes that affect abiotic stress resistance (including but not limited to flowering, ear and seed development, enhancement of nitrogen utilization efficiency, altered nitrogen responsiveness, drought resistance or tolerance, cold resistance or tolerance, and salt resistance or tolerance) and increased yield under stress.

For example, altering water use efficiency through alteration of malate. See, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,892,009, 5,965,705, 5,929,305, 5,891,859, 6,417,428, 6,664,446, 6,706,866, 6,717,034, 6,801,104; and PCT Publication Numbers WO/2000/060089; WO/2001/026459; WO/2001/035725; WO/2001/034726; WO/2001/035727; WO/2001/036444; WO/2001/036597; WO/2001/036598; WO/2002/015675; WO/2002/017430; WO/2002/077185; WO/2002/079403; WO/2003/013227; WO/2003/013228; WO/2003/014327; WO/2004/031349; WO/2004/076638; WO/1998/09521; and WO/1999/038977 describing genes, including CBF

genes and transcription factors effective in mitigating the negative effects of freezing, high salinity, and drought on plants can be used. Altering abscisic acid in plants may result in increased yield and/or increased tolerance to abiotic stress. Modifying cytokinin expression may result in plants with increased drought tolerance, and/or increased yield. See PCT Publication Numbers WO/2000/006341, WO/2004/090143, WO2022776, WO2003052063, WO/2001/064898 and U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,084,153, 6,177,275 and 6,107,547. Enhancement of nitrogen utilization and altered nitrogen responsiveness can be carried out. Ethylene alteration, plant transcription factors or transcriptional regulators of abiotic stress may be used. Other genes and transcription factors that affect plant growth and agronomic traits such as yield, flowering, plant growth and/or plant structure, can be introduced or introgressed into plants, see e.g. U.S. Pat. No. 6,573,430 (TFL), U.S. Pat. No. 6,713,663 (FT), PCT Publication Numbers WO1996/014414 (CON), WO1996/038560, WO2001/021822 (VRN1), WO/2000/044918 (VRN2), WO/1999/049064 (GI), WO2000/046358 (FRI), WO/1997/029123, U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,794,560, 6,307,126 (GAI), PCT Publication Numbers WO/1999/09174 (D8 and Rht), WO/2004/076638 and WO/2004/031349 (transcription factors).

Seed Cleaning and Conditioning

Disclosed are methods for producing cleaned canola seed by cleaning seed of variety 20GG1398N. "Cleaning a seed" or "seed cleaning" refers to the removal of foreign material from the surface of the seed. Foreign material to be removed from the surface of the seed includes but is not limited to fungi, bacteria, insect material, including insect eggs, larvae, and parts thereof, and any other pests that exist on the surface of the seed. The terms "cleaning a seed" or "seed cleaning" also refer to the removal of any debris or low quality, infested, or infected seeds and seeds of different species that are foreign to the sample. Conditioning the seed is understood in the art to include controlling the temperature and rate of dry down of the seed, such as by adding or removing moisture from the seed and storing seed in a controlled temperature environment.

Seed Treatment

"Treating a seed" or "applying a treatment to a seed" refers to the application of a composition to a seed as a coating or powder. The composition may be applied to the seed in a seed treatment at any time from harvesting of the seed to sowing of the seed. Methods for producing a treated seed include the step of applying a composition to the seed or seed surface. The composition may be applied using methods including but not limited to mixing in a container, mechanical application, tumbling, spraying, misting, and immersion. Thus, the composition may be applied as a slurry, a mist, or a soak. The composition to be used as a seed treatment can include one or more of a chemical or biological herbicides, herbicide or other safeners, insecticides, fungicides, germination inhibitors and enhancers, nutrients, plant growth regulators and activators, bactericides, nematocides, avicides and/or molluscicides. These compounds are typically formulated together with further carriers, surfactants or application-promoting adjuvants customarily employed in the art of formulation. The coatings may be applied by impregnating propagation material with a liquid formulation or by coating with a combined wet or dry formulation.

Some seed treatments that may be used on crop seed include, but are not limited to, one or more of abscisic acid, acibenzolar-S-methyl, avermectin, amitrol, azaconazole, azospirillum, azadirachtin, azoxystrobin, *Bacillus* spp. (in-

31

cluding one or more of *cereus*, *firmus*, *megaterium*, *pumilis*, *sphaericus*, *subtilis* and/or *thuringiensis*), *Bradyrhizobium* spp. (including one or more of *betae*, *canariense*, *elkanii*, *iriomotense*, *japonicum*, *liaonigense*, *pachyrhizi* and/or *yuanmingense*), captan, carboxin, chitosan, clothianidin, copper, cyazypyr, difenoconazole, etidiazole, fipronil, fludioxonil, fluoxastrobin, fluquinconazole, flurazole, fluxofenim, harpin protein, imazalil, imidacloprid, ipconazole, isoflavenoids, lipo-chitoooligosaccharide, mancozeb, manganese, maneb, mefenoxam, metalaxyl, metconazole, myclobutanil, PCNB (EPA registration number 00293500419, containing quitozen and terrazole), penflufen, *penicillium*, penthiopyrad, permethrine, picoxystrobin, prothioconazole, pyraclostrobin, rynaxypyr, S-metolachlor, saponin, sedaxane, TCMTB (2- (thiocyanomethylthio) benzothiazole), tebuconazole, thiabendazole, thiamethoxam, thiocarb, thiram, tolclofomethyl, triadimenol, *trichoderma*, trifloxystrobin, triticonazole and/or zinc.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

Processing the seed harvested from the plants described herein can include one or more of cleaning, conditioning, wet milling, dry milling and sifting harvested seeds. The seed of variety 20GG1398N, the plant produced from such seed, various parts of the 20GG1398N hybrid canola plant or its progeny, a canola plant produced from the crossing of the 20GG1398N variety, and the resulting seed and grain produced thereon, can be utilized in the production of an edible vegetable oil, meal other food products or silage for animal feed in accordance with known techniques. The oil as removed from the seeds can be used in food applications such as a salad or frying oil. Canola oil has low levels of saturated fatty acids. "Canola" refers to rapeseed (*Brassica*) which (1) has an erucic acid (C22:1) content of at most 2% (preferably at most 0.5% or 0%) by weight based on the total fatty acid content of a seed, and (2) produces, after crushing, an air-dried meal containing less than 30 μ mol glucosinolates per gram of defatted (oil-free) meal. The oil also finds utility in industrial applications. The solid meal component derived from seeds after oil extraction can be used as a nutritious livestock feed. Examples of canola grain as a commodity plant product include, but are not limited to, oils and fats, meals and protein, and carbohydrates. Methods of processing seeds and grain produced by 20GG1398N to produce commodity products such as oil and protein meal are provided. Plants and plant parts described herein can be processed to produce products such as biodiesel, plastics, protein isolates, adhesives and sealants.

All publications, patents, and patent applications mentioned in the specification are incorporated by reference herein for the purpose cited to the same extent as if each was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference herein.

The foregoing invention has been described in detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity and understanding. As is readily apparent to one skilled in the art, the foregoing are only some of the methods and compositions that illustrate the embodiments of the foregoing invention. It will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that variations, changes, modifications, and alterations may be applied to the compositions and/or methods described herein without departing from the true spirit, concept, and scope of the invention.

As used herein, the terms "comprises," "comprising," "includes," "including," "has," "having," "contains," "con-

32

taining," "characterized by" or any other variation thereof, are intended to cover a non-exclusive inclusion.

Unless expressly stated to the contrary, "or" is used as an inclusive term. For example, a condition A or B is satisfied by any one of the following: A is true (or present) and B is false (or not present), A is false (or not present) and B is true (or present), and both A and B are true (or present). The indefinite articles "a" and "an" preceding an element or component are nonrestrictive regarding the number of instances (i.e., occurrences) of the element or component. Therefore "a" or "an" should be read to include one or at least one, and the singular word form of the element or component also includes the plural unless the number is obviously meant to be singular.

DEPOSITS

Applicant(s) have made a deposit of at least 625 seeds of parental canola inbred varieties 4PYM82A and 4PVZT05R with the Provasoli-Guillard National Center for Marine Algae and Microbiota (NCMA), 60 Bigelow Drive, East Boothbay, ME 04544, USA, with NCMA Deposit Nos. 202207062 and 202207063, respectively. The seeds deposited with the NCMA on Jul. 20, 2022 for 202207062 and on Jul. 20, 2022 for 202207063, were obtained from the seed of the variety maintained by Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., 7250 NW 62nd Avenue, Johnston, Iowa 50131-1000 since prior to the filing date of this application. Access to this seed will be available during the pendency of the application to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks and persons determined by the Commissioner to be entitled thereto upon request. Upon issuance of any claims in the application, the Applicant will make available to the public, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.808, a sample(s) of the deposit of at least 625 seeds of parental canola inbred varieties 4PYM82A and 4PVZT05R with the aforementioned NCMA seed depository. The deposits of the seed of parental canola inbred varieties for hybrid canola variety 20GG1398N will be maintained in the depository, which is a public depository, for a period of 30 years, or 5 years after the most recent request, or for the enforceable life of the patent, whichever is longer, and will be replaced if they become nonviable during that period. Additionally, Applicant has or will satisfy all of the requirements of 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.801-1.809, including providing an indication of the viability of the sample upon deposit. Applicant has no authority to waive any restrictions imposed by law on the transfer of biological material or its transportation in commerce. Applicant does not waive any infringement of the rights granted under this patent or rights applicable to hybrid canola variety 20GG1398N and/or its parental canola inbred varieties 4PYM82A and 4PVZT05R under either the patent laws or the Plant Variety Protection Act (7 USC 2321 et seq.). Unauthorized seed multiplication is prohibited.

Example 1: Varietal Characteristics

Variety 20GG1398N has shown uniformity and stability for all traits, as described in the following variety description information. The variety has been increased with continued observation for uniformity.

Table 1 provides data on morphological, agronomic, and quality traits for 20GG1398N. When preparing the detailed phenotypic information, plants of the new 20GG1398N variety were observed while being grown using conventional agronomic practices.

TABLE 1

Variety Descriptions based on Morphological, Agronomic and Quality Trait*	
CHARACTER	STATE (Value/Score)
Yield (bu/ac)	34.02
SEED	
Erucic acid content (%)	0.02
Seed coat color	1
SEEDLING	
Cotyledon width	5
Seedling growth habit	5
Stem anthocyanin intensity	1
LEAF	
Leaf lobe development	5
Number of leaf lobes	5
Leaf margin indentation	6
Leaf color	
Leaf margin shape	2
Leaf width (score)	4
Leaf length (score)	4
Leaf waxiness (score)	2
Petiole length (score)	5
PLANT GROWTH AND FLOWER	
Time to flowering (number of days from planting to 50% of plants showing one or more open flowers)	46
Plant height at maturity (cm)	120
Flower bud location	6
Petal color (on first day of flowering)	3
Anther fertility	
Petal spacing (score)	6
PODS AND MATURITY	
Pod (silique) type	
Pod (silique) length (score)	4
Pod (silique) width (score)	5
Pod (silique) angle (score)	3
Pod (silique) beak length (score)	5
Pedicle length (score)	4
Lodging resistance	7.3
Time to maturity (no. days from planting to physiological maturity)	97.3
QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS	
Oil content % (whole dry seed basis)	48.9
Protein content (percentage, whole oil- free dry seed basis)	45.95
Total saturated fats content	6.16
Glucosinolates (um total glucosinolates/gram whole seed, 8.5% moisture basis)	8.39
Seed Chlorophyll	2% higher than the WCC/RRC checks
Shatter Score (1 = poor; 9 = best)	6.6
Acid Detergent Fibre (%)	19.69
Total Saturated Fat (%)	6.16
Oleic Acid—18:1 (%)	64.12
Linolenic Acid—18:3 (%)	10.13
Sclerotinia tolerance (% of susceptible check)	
Blackleg (% of Westar)	26
Clubroot	

*Wherein 20GG1398N has one or more locus conversion(s) for insect control, fatty acid content and/or herbicide tolerance.

What is claimed is:

1. A seed of hybrid canola variety 20GG1398N, representative seed produced by crossing a first plant of variety 4PYM82A with a second plant of variety 4PVZT05R, wherein representative seed of the varieties 4PYM82A and 4PVZT05R have been deposited under NCMA Accession Numbers 202207062 and 202207063, respectively.

2. A plant or plant part of hybrid canola variety 20GG1398N grown from the seed of claim 1, wherein the plant part comprises at least one cell of hybrid canola variety 20GG1398N.

3. A method of producing the seed of claim 1, the method comprising crossing a plant of variety 4PYM82A with a plant of variety 4PVZT05R.

4. The seed of claim 1, further comprising a transgene, wherein the transgene is introduced by backcrossing or genetic transformation into the variety 4PYM82A, the variety 4PVZT05R, or both varieties 4PYM82A and 4PVZT05R, wherein a plant grown from the seed comprises the transgene and otherwise comprises all of the physiological and morphological characteristics of a plant of the hybrid canola variety 20GG1398N when grown under the same environmental conditions.

5. A seed of hybrid canola variety 20GG1398N further comprising a single locus conversion, wherein a plant grown from the seed comprises a trait conferred by the single locus conversion, and wherein the seed is produced by crossing a first plant of variety 4PYM82A with a second plant of variety 4PVZT05R, wherein the first plant, the second plant or both further comprise the single locus conversion, and wherein representative seed of the varieties 4PYM82A and 4PVZT05R have been deposited under NCMA Accession Numbers 202207062 and 202207063, respectively.

6. The hybrid canola variety 20GG1398N seed of claim 5, wherein the locus conversion confers a property selected from the group consisting of male sterility, a site for site-specific recombination, abiotic stress tolerance, altered phosphate, altered antioxidants, altered fatty acids, altered essential amino acids, altered carbohydrates, herbicide resistance, insect resistance and disease resistance.

7. The hybrid canola variety 20GG1398N seed of claim 5, further comprising a seed treatment on the surface of the seed.

8. A method for producing nucleic acids, the method comprising isolating nucleic acids from the hybrid canola variety 20GG1398N seed of claim 5.

9. A plant or plant part grown from the hybrid canola variety 20GG1398N seed of claim 5, the plant part comprising at least one cell of hybrid canola variety 20GG1398N further comprising the single locus conversion.

10. A method of producing a commodity plant product comprising carbohydrate, silage, oil or protein, the method comprising producing the commodity plant product from the plant or plant part of claim 9.

11. A method for producing a second canola plant, the method comprising applying plant breeding techniques to the plant or plant part of claim 9 to produce the second canola plant.

12. A method for producing a hybrid canola variety 20GG1398N seed further comprising a locus conversion, the method comprising crossing a first plant of variety 4PYM82A with a second plant of variety 4PVZT05R, representative seed of the varieties 4PYM82A and 4PVZT05R having been deposited under NCMA Accession Numbers 202207062 and 202207063, respectively, wherein at least one of the varieties 4PYM82A and 4PVZT05R further comprises the locus conversion.

13. A hybrid canola variety 20GG1398N seed further comprising a locus conversion produced by the method of claim 12, wherein the seed produces a plant expressing the traits conferred by the locus conversion and comprising otherwise all the physiological and morphological characteristics of canola variety 20GG1398N when grown under the same environmental conditions.

14. The seed of claim 13, further comprising a seed treatment on the surface of the seed.

15. The seed of claim 13, wherein the locus conversion confers a property selected from the group consisting of male sterility, a site for site-specific recombination, abiotic stress tolerance, altered phosphate, altered antioxidants, altered fatty acids, altered essential amino acids, altered carbohydrates, herbicide resistance, insect resistance and disease resistance. 5

16. A method for producing nucleic acids, the method comprising isolating nucleic acids from the seed of claim 13. 10

17. A plant or plant part produced by growing the seed of claim 13, the plant part comprising at least one F1 hybrid canola variety 20GG1398N cell further comprising the locus conversion. 15

18. A method for producing nucleic acids, the method comprising isolating nucleic acids from the plant or plant part of claim 17.

19. A method of producing a commodity plant product comprising carbohydrate, silage, oil or protein, the method comprising producing the commodity plant product from the plant or plant part of claim 17. 20

20. A method for producing a second canola plant, the method comprising crossing the canola plant or plant part of claim 17 with itself or with a different canola plant. 25

* * * * *