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SPRING SMALL GRAIN VARIETIES FOR NEBRASKA 1955

Each year the Agricultural Extension Service and Experiment Station make varietal recommendations for crops commonly grown in Nebraska. Recommendations are based on extensive testing. Varieties recommended have been selected after consideration of diseases, insects, field performance, weather, and uses for which the crops are grown. Recommended varieties will produce top yields provided their use is accompanied by good soil management, cultural practices, weather, and freedom from disease and insect infestations.

Selecting Your Variety

Oats - In most parts of Nebraska early-maturing varieties give the best performance. Early varieties often avoid rust infections which move in from states south of us. There is also less chance of damage from hot winds and high temperatures. In northeastern Nebraska early maturity is not as important a factor as elsewhere in the state; consequently, later maturing varieties often perform satisfactorily.

Race 7 stem rust has reduced yields in some of the more popular varieties such as Nemaha, Cherokee, and Clinton. Varieties like Mo.-0-205 and Andrew have been giving better performance in part because of their resistance to race 7 stem rust. Oat varieties which are now available are susceptible to either race 7 or 8 stem rust. If they are susceptible to race 7, they are resistant to race 8 and vice versa. To reduce the hazard of serious losses from present races of rust, it's suggested that two or more varieties differing in rust reaction be planted.

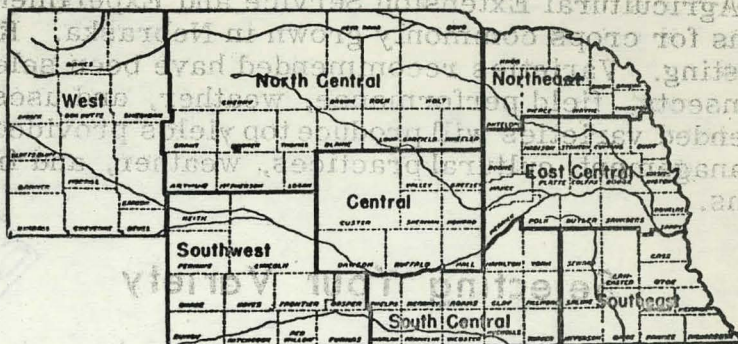
In northeast Nebraska on thin, rolling land Marion is the most popular variety. Mo.-0-205 may replace part of the Marion acreage in that part of the state. On land where oats is likely to grow rank because of high fertility and moisture, varieties with short stiff straw should be used.

Barley - Earliness in barley as in oats is desirable to avoid damage from high temperatures and hot winds. Barley requires rather moderate temperatures for proper grain development. Early-maturing varieties like Custer, Plains, and Spartan will usually produce higher quality grain and greater yields than later varieties.

Spring Wheat - This crop is not well adapted to Nebraska conditions except in the extreme North Western part of the state. Yields of spring wheat in western Nebraska average a little more than half those of winter wheat. Lower yields can be expected elsewhere in the state. Earliness is desirable but existing varieties of spring wheat mature later than winter wheat and thus the spring type is more likely to be damaged by heat and drought.

Cropping Districts and Varietal Recommendations

For the purpose of testing varieties, the state is divided into eight cropping districts shown below. It is felt that the length of growing season, rainfall, temperatures, soil conditions, and other factors which influence crop production are uniform enough to permit definite varietal recommendations in each district.



Principal Cropping Districts in Nebraska

Recommended Varieties By Cropping Districts for 1955

SOUTH-EAST	EAST CENTRAL	NORTH-EAST	SOUTH CENTRAL	CENTRAL	NORTH CENTRAL	WEST	SOUTH-WEST
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Oats

Andrew	Andrew	Andrew	Andrew*	Andrew*	Andrew	Ajax**	Andrew**
Cherokee	Cherokee	Cherokee	Brunker	Brunker	Brunker	Brunker	Brunker
Mo.-0-205	Clintland	Clintland	Cherokee	Cherokee	Cherokee	Mo.-0-205	Mo.-0-205*
Nemaha	Mo.-0-205	Marion	Mo.-0-205*	Mo.-0-205	Mo.-0-205	Overland**	
	Nemaha	Mindo	Nemaha	Nemaha	Nemaha		
		Mo.-0-205					

Barley

Custer	Custer	Custer	Custer	Custer	Custer	Custer	Custer
Feebar	Feebar	Feebar	Feebar	Feebar	Feebar	Feebar	Feebar
Plains	Plains	Plains	Plains	Plains	Plains	Plains	Plains
Velvon 11	Velvon 11	Velvon 11	Spartan	Spartan	Spartan	Spartan	Spartan
			Velvon 11	Velvon 11	Velvon 11	Trebi	Velvon 11
						Velvon 11	
						Frontier**	
						Hiland**	

Spring Wheat

None	None	None	None	None	Mida	Mida	None
					Rushmore	Rushmore	
					Thatcher	Thatcher	

*For both irrigated and dryland conditions

**For irrigated land only

Recommended Oat Varieties

Ajax is a tall Canadian variety first distributed in 1941. White grain. Matures five days later than Nemaha. Gives good yields under irrigation in the west and under favorable conditions in northeastern counties. Lodges. Low test weight.

Andrew is a Minnesota variety released in 1949. Resistant to Victoria blight and smuts. Shows good field tolerance to leaf rust and stem rust, except race 8. Matures slightly later than Nemaha. Produces plump, yellow grain. Stiff straw. High test weight. Where Andrew is recommended, only Mo. -0-205 has exceeded it in yield during recent years.

Brunker is a Colorado selection from Burt released in 1919. Three days earlier than Nemaha. Slender, yellowish red or brown grain. Weak straw. Resistant to smut and Victoria blight. Susceptible to many races of leaf and stem rust. Evades drouth and disease because of its earliness. Good yield records in the central and western parts of the state.

Cherokee is very similar to Nemaha in appearance disease reaction, grain characteristics, and yielding ability.

Clintland is essentially Clinton with added resistance to all currently abundant races of leaf rust. Has been yielding 5 to 10 bushels more than Clinton but less than Mo. -0-205, Andrew and Marion in northeast and east central Nebraska. Recommended for the Northeast and East Central Cropping Districts primarily because of its resistance to race 8 stem rust. At the present time the high yielding varieties in these cropping districts are susceptible to race 8. Clintland should replace Clinton in the areas mentioned.

Marion was released in 1928. Matures three days later than Nemaha. Fairly good straw strength. Produces white or ivory, good quality grain. Resistant to Victoria blight and smut. Fair field tolerance to the rusts. Best yield records in the East Central and Northeast Cropping Districts.

Mindo is a Minnesota oat released in 1946. Early. Short, stiff straw. Resistant to most diseases except race 8 stem rust. The white or yellowish-white grain has good test weight but tends to be awned. Good yield records at Lincoln and northeast Nebraska. Especially well adapted for production on low land.

Mo. -0-205 was released in Missouri in 1952. Resistant to Victoria blight, leaf rust, and stem rust except race 8. One day later than Nemaha. Tall, fairly stiff straw. Small, dark kernels with thin hulls. Excellent test weight. Top yielder throughout state.

Nemaha was released in 1948. Resistant to Victoria blight and smuts. Good field tolerance to stem rusts except race 7. Two days earlier than Clinton. Stiff, short straw. Light red to ivory colored plump grain which may be striped with gray. High test weight.

Overland is a short, strong-strawed selection released in Wyoming in 1945. Resistant to smut and rusts, but susceptible to Victoria blight. Low hull percentage. Medium late. A good producer under irrigation in the west.

Recommended Barley Varieties

Custer was released to Nebraska growers in 1953. Early maturing. Six-row. Smooth beards. White grain. Similar to Velvon 11 except three to four days earlier in heading, stiffer strawed, and its beards break off more readily in threshing. Also more susceptible to loose smut. Good yield records in most tests. Recommended for production throughout the state.

Feebar is a six-rowed, semi-smooth bearded variety from South Dakota. Stiff strawed. Resistant to stem rust. Susceptible to loose smut, leaf rust, spot blotch, and bacterial blight. Moderately large and plump grain. Long, tough beards tend to be hard to remove in threshing. Good production record but has not become popular on Nebraska farms.

Frontier is a late-maturing Wyoming variety. Short, stiff straw. Rough beards. Productive under irrigation. Excellent companion crop with alfalfa. Production should be limited to irrigated fields in the Panhandle.

Hiland is a new six-rowed Wyoming variety. Semi-smooth beards that thresh clean. Relatively short straw. Medium early. Resistant to shattering. Resistant to some races of loose smut, ergot, and bacterial blight. Best adapted to conditions of high fertility, high moisture, and high altitude. Production should be limited to irrigated land in the Nebraska Panhandle, where 60 bushels or more per acre is planned. Limited seed supplies are available for 1955 plantings.

Plains is a six-rowed, smooth-bearded, early maturing barley from South Dakota. Early as Spartan. Stiff straw. Resistant to stem rust. Susceptible to loose smut, leaf rust, spot blotch, and bacterial blight. Large, plump seed. Beards break off easily in threshing. Good yield record. Recommended for production throughout the state.

Spartan is a two-rowed, smooth-bearded variety with stiff straw. High test weight. Threshes easily but shatters readily when over-ripe. Not well adapted for combine harvesting. Produces good-quality, high-yielding grain under drouthy conditions. During the drouth years it was the most widely grown variety. With favorable rainfall, several six-rowed varieties have been yielding more. One of the earliest maturing varieties. Protein content usually ranges 2 to 4 percent above other varieties. Will give highest yields in the western two-thirds of Nebraska.

Trebi has been around for over 35 years. One of the most widely grown varieties in the United States. Slightly later than Velvon 11. Relatively weak straw. Rough beards. Blue grain which may be low in test weight when grown under adverse conditions. High long-time yield records at North Platte and Alliance. A popular variety on irrigated farms in the upper Platte Valley. Recommended for production only in the west.

Velvon 11 is a composite of eleven lines selected from Velvon. Medium early. Smooth beards. White grain. Some resistance to both loose and covered smuts. Considered "hard to thresh". Many beards remain attached after threshing. Has been yielding below other recommended varieties in most cropping districts.

Recommended Spring Wheat Varieties

Mida is a bearded North Dakota variety released in 1944. High resistance to leaf rust and stem rust except 15 B. Resistant to stinking smut. Susceptible to loose smut. Satisfactory milling and baking qualities. One day later than Thatcher and 2 to 3 days later than Rushmore. Stands well. Has been yielding about three bushels less than Rushmore in Nebraska tests.

Rushmore is an early beardless South Dakota selection released in 1949. Stiff straw. Shatter resistance. Resistant to stem rust except 15B. Moderate resistance to loose smut. Good baking qualities. In Nebraska tests has out-yielded Mida and Thatcher. One day earlier than Thatcher, 2 or 3 days earlier than Mida. Test weight has been more than Thatcher but less than Mida. Susceptible to bunt,essian fly, and leaf rust.

Thatcher is a beardless Minnesota variety released in 1934. Resistant to stem rust except 15 B. Relatively early. Short, stiff straw. Milling and baking characteristics are satisfactory. Susceptible to leaf rust, scab, mildew, and some races of bunt. Sometimes grows so short that harvesting is difficult. Yields about the same as Mida but less than Rushmore.

Other Varieties

Oats

Benton is similar to Clinton except it has more leaf rust resistance and grows taller. Clinton, Bonda, and Mohawk are all similar and should be replaced by Clintonland. Branch is tall, late, and tends to lodge. Clarion, LaSalle, Waubay, and Jackson are Clinton-Marion crosses which can be expected to give yields about equal to or less than Marion. Clintafe has been among the lowest yielding varieties tested. Colo is very similar to Marion. Dupree, Fulton, and Kanota will give satisfactory yields in the western two-thirds of the state. Abegweit, Fortune, Garry, and Rodney are late-maturing Canadian varieties. Sauk is a new Wisconsin variety which may be satisfactory in north-east Nebraska for those who prefer late varieties. Craig is a late New York variety which has been yielding less than Clinton. Kherson has been surpassed in most characteristics by newer varieties. Larain is a low-yielding Canadian variety susceptible to rust and smut. Shelby is a rather late Iowa variety which never gained popularity. Zephyr is a late New York variety quite similar to Clinton.

Barley

Ezond is essentially a smooth-bearded Trebi with somewhat stiffer straw. Kindred or "L" is a weak-strawed malting variety. Otis is a high-yielding two-row variety recently released by Colorado and which has been doing well in the western one-third of Nebraska. Titan has been giving good yields in most of the state. Club Mariout and Gem have given satisfactory yields in western counties. Compana has been giving good yields in northwestern counties.

Spring Wheat

Henry gives fair yields but isn't acceptable by the milling trade. Lee has been slightly below Rushmore in yield and test weight. Selkirk is a new variety from Canada which is moderately resistant to all races of stem rust including 15 B; in 1954 Nebraska tests it yielded slightly less than Rushmore and was considerably lower in test weight.