

Table 2. Agronomic performance of spring barley genotypes grown at Sheridan, WY under dry-land conditions during 2008.

Variety	Row Type	Grade	Plant height	Heading Date	Grain yield	Test weight
			inches	Days From Jan. 1	bu/acre	lb/bu
Malt Use						
2B99-2316	2	M	31.7	175	80.1	49.5
Merit	2	M	32.7	179	71.5	48.5
Harrington	2	M	30.3	175	70.2	49.8
2B99-2657	2	M	34.0	174	69.3	47.5
Moravian 69	2	M	26.0	181	67.3	47.1
Metcalf	2	M	31.7	174	62.2	49.3
Feed Use						
Step toe	6	F	29.7	174	82.6	48.8
Baronesse	2	F	29.7	174	81.6	51.3
Boulder	2	F	33.3	174	81.5	53.3
Xena	2	F	34.7	174	79.9	50.5
Haxby	2	F	31.7	174	71.6	52.8
Gallatin	2	F	34.7	173	70.3	51.9
Mean			31.7	175	74.0	50.0
LSD_{0.05}			3.3	2.0	NS	2.0
CV%			6.2	0.7	10.8	2.3

NS=non significant
M=Malting, F=Feed

UW-REC (SHERIDAN): The experiment was located at the University of Wyoming, Sheridan Research and Extension Center in Sheridan, Wyoming during 2008. The soil, a Wyarno clay loam (fine, montmorillonitic, mesic; Ustollic Haplargid), had a cropping history of: 2007, fallow and 2006, small grains. The soil in the study area was prepared for planting by fall chiseling, followed by spring chiseling and roller harrowing. Twelve barley varieties were established in plots 5 by 20 feet using double disk openers set at a row spacing of 8 inches on 17 April. The seeding depth was 2.0 inches, and the seeding rate was 50 pounds of seed per acre. This location is a dry-land site with no irrigation. Rainfall during the growing period (1 April -31 July) was 10.66 inches. Subplots, 5 by 15 feet, were harvested on 13 August, using a Wintersteiger plot combine.