

Agronomic performance of spring barley genotypes grown at Sheridan, WY under dry-land conditions during 2009.

Variety	Row Type	Grade	Plant height	Heading Date	Grain yield	Test weight
			inches	Days From Jan. 1	bu/acre	lb/bu

Malt Use

Metcalf	2	M	25.7	183.7	38.9	49.2
2B99-2316	2	M	24.7	184.7	35.2	43.9
Harrington	2	M	22.7	184.3	33.1	47.3
2B99-2657	2	M	24.0	183.0	32.6	45.9
Merit	2	M	24.7	185.3	30.8	44.7
Moravian 69	2	M	23.0	183.7	26.3	45.9

Feed Use

Step toe	6	F	24.0	181.0	48.5	44.8
Baronesse	2	F	24.3	184.3	44.3	48.4
Gallatin	2	F	26.7	182.0	42.5	47.2
Boulder	2	F	24.0	184.0	41.1	49.5
Xena	2	F	25.7	185.0	35.0	48.6
Haxby	2	F	23.3	183.3	33.8	48.6

Mean			24.4	184	36.9	47.0
LSD_{0.05}			NS	1.6	9.9	2.8
CV%			5.9	0.5	15.9	3.5

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 2009. The soil, a Wyarno clay loam (fine, ontmorillonitic, mesic; Ustollic Haplargid), had a cropping history of: 2008, fallow and 2007, 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 5 May. 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 4.75 inches. Subplots, 5 by 15 feet, were harvested on 13 August, using a Wintersteiger plot combine.