

Table 3. Agronomic performance of spring barley genotypes grown at Lingle, WY (SAREC) under sprinkler irrigation during 2007.

Variety	Row Type	Grade	Plant height inches	Heading Date Days from Jan. 1	Grain yield bu/acre	Test weight lb/bu
Malt Use						
2B99-2316	2	M	28.3	166	91.0	44.7
98Ab11993	2	M	29.3	167	82.2	44.1
Conrad	2	M	27.7	166	81.5	45.9
Merit	2	M	27.7	169	78.3	45.1
Harrington	2	M	28.3	167	77.9	45.0
Feed Use						
Xena	2	F	31.7	165	108.5	48.9
Boulder	2	F	30.7	165	97.8	50.1
Steptoe	6	F	31.3	164	96.4	44.0
Baronesse	2	F	29.3	166	90.7	46.3
Haxby	2	F	31.0	165	90.6	49.0
UT99B1669-3243	6	F	27.0	163	80.6	40.9
Gallatin	2	F	28.3	166	78.6	46.6
Mean			29.2	166	87.8	45.9
LSD _{0.05}			3.1	1.0	NS	NS
CV%			6.3	0.38	25.5	7.6

NS=non significant

M=Malting, F=Feed

UW-SAREC (LINGLE): The experiment was located at the University of Wyoming Sustainable Agriculture Research and Extension Center in Lingle, Wyoming during 2007. The soil was fertilized for a yield goal of 100 bushels of grain per acre. Fertilizer was applied rate of 100 pounds N and 30 pounds P₂O₅ in the form of ammonium nitrate (34-0-0) and diammonium phosphate (11-52-0). Twelve barley varieties were established in plots 5 by 20 feet using double disk openers set at a row spacing of 9 inches on 21 March. Weeds were controlled by a post application of bromoxynil and MCPA (Bronate Advanced) broadcast at 0.40, and 0.40 pounds active ingredient per acre. The study site is sprinkler irrigated. Subplots, 5 by 15, were harvested on 19 July, using an Almaco plot combine.