

WESTBRED 501

SIX ROW SPRING FEED BARLEY

WestBred 501 is a high protein Barley that is usually 1.0 to 1.5 percent higher in protein than most other varieties. It has a thin hull and plump seed which makes it roll well in a feed mill. WestBred 501 has excellent lodging resistance, even under high yields.

AGRONOMIC DATA

YIELD POTENTIAL	:	Excellent
STRAW STRENGTH	:	Excellent
PLANT HEIGHT	:	Semi-dwarf, 4-9 inches shorter than Steptoe
UNIFORMITY	:	Excellent
AWNS	:	Awned - White Aleurone
STRESS TOLERANCE	:	Very Good
TEST WEIGHT	:	Excellent, regularly in the 50-51 lbs. per bushel category

DISEASE TOLERANCE:

Leaf Rust -----	Susceptible	Scald -----	Tolerant
Stem Rust -----	Susceptible	Powdery Mildew -----	M. Tolerant
Net Blotch -----	Tolerant	Bacterial Leaf Blight ----	M. Tolerant

RELATIVE MATURITY: Three to five days later than Steptoe in the Intermountain states

SHATTERING RESISTANCE: Excellent
THRESHABILITY: Excellent

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

PLANTING DATE: Same as all spring Barley varieties in any particular geographic area.

PLANTING RATE: Dryland - Not recommended unless annual rainfall equals 17 - 18 inches.

FERTILITY: Maximum Barley yields are obtained when the major fertility requirements are supplied in the proper ratio. In general, 150 units of nitrogen should be present in the ground for irrigated production along with adequate phosphorus levels. The amount of phosphorus required should be determined through a soil test. The best ratio has been found to be approximately two units of nitrogen for each unit of available phosphorus. The addition of sulfur may increase yields and protein. The best ratio is 4:1 in the soil and 8:1 in the plant for nitrogen to sulfur. Nitrogen and sulfur can be applied through the irrigation water during the growing season. Dryland fertility requirements will be less and depend upon available moisture.

AREA OF ADAPTATION: Northwest and West Central United States: Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado.