



# WESTBRED BARCOTT

## SIX ROW SPRING FEED BARLEY

WestBred Barcott was developed as an extremely early variety to be used in rotation with cotton in the Desert Southwest. WestBred Barcott has also proven to be an exceptional early maturing variety in the Inter-Mountain Desert area of the Northwest.

### AGRONOMIC DATA

YIELD POTENTIAL	:	Good
STRAW STRENGTH	:	Excellent
PLANT HEIGHT	:	Semi-Dwarf
UNIFORMITY	:	Excellent
AWNS	:	Awned - Short Awned
STRESS TOLERANCE	:	Very Good
TEST WEIGHT	:	Excellent, 50-52 lbs.

DISEASE TOLERANCE:		Barley Yellow Dwarf ----	Susceptible
Leaf Rust -----	M. Tolerant	Scald -----	Susceptible
Stem Rust -----	Susceptible	Powdery Mildew -----	M. Tolerant
Net Blotch -----	M. Tolerant	Bacterial Leaf Blight ----	M. Tolerant

RELATIVE MATURITY: 7-10 days later than Poco  
10 days earlier than 501

SHATTERING RESISTANCE: Excellent  
THRESHABILITY: Excellent

### MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

PLANTING DATE: Nov. 1<sup>st</sup> to Dec. 31<sup>st</sup> in the Desert Southwest

PLANTING RATE: Irrigated – 40-100 lbs. per acre

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 2 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 tissue for nitrogen to sulfur. Nitrogen and sulfur can be applied through irrigation water during the growing season. Dryland fertility requirements will be less and depend upon available moisture. Potassium Chloride has been shown to decrease root rot and increase straw strength in barley.

**AREA OF ADAPTATION:** Desert Southwest United States - Southern California and Arizona and the Northwest U.S.