



WESTBRED SPRINTER

SIX ROW SPRING FEED BARLEY

WestBred Sprinter is a facultative barley variety that can be planted in the winter or spring planting seasons.

AGRONOMIC DATA

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

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

RELATIVE MATURITY: 7 days later than 501 and 3-5 days later than Schulyer Winter Barley

SHATTERING RESISTANCE: Excellent
THRESHABILITY: Excellent

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

PLANTING DATE: Winter planted: Sept. 15th - Oct. 15th
Spring planted: Same as other spring barley varieties in any particular geographic area.

PLANTING RATE: Dryland – 80-120 lbs. per acre
Irrigated – 80-120 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: Northwest United States: Washington, Montana, Oregon and Idaho. Winter survival in Montana is not as consistent as in other states.