

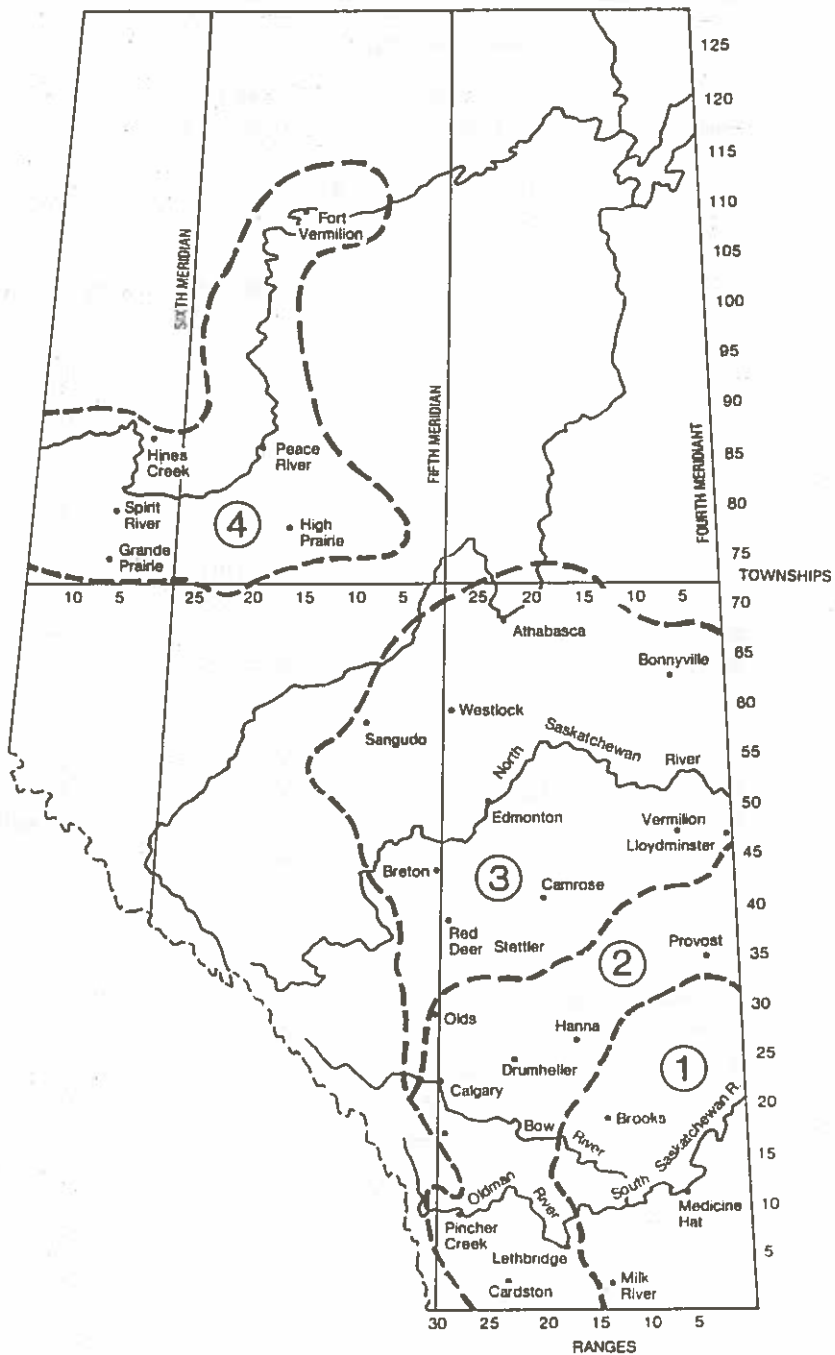


## VARIETIES OF CEREALS & OILSEEDS FOR ALBERTA — 1975

Prepared by the Alberta Cereal and Oilseed Advisory Committee  
of the Alberta Agricultural Co-ordinating Committee.

### CEREAL AND OILSEED PRODUCTION AREAS IN ALBERTA

- ① An area in which prolonged periods of drought are of frequent occurrence. The average frost-free period is the longest in the province. Winds of high velocity are common. Sawfly outbreaks occur in this area.
- ② An area in which droughts are of common occurrence but are generally not as prolonged as in Area 1. The frost-free period is fairly long. Winds of high velocity are common in the south half. Stem rust may occur. Sawfly outbreaks occur in the south half of this area.
- ③ An area where rainfall is usually adequate for cereal and oilseed crops. Frost may be a hazard in the western and northern portions. Stem rust may occur in the eastern portion.
- ④ An area where rainfall is usually adequate for cereal and oilseed crops. The frost-free period may be somewhat shorter than in Area 3 but because of longer days the growth is usually more rapid.



The Alberta Cereal and Oilseed Advisory Committee co-ordinates the findings of the various research institutions in Alberta and in this publication describes those varieties

that are suited for production in Alberta. The Committee is comprised of representatives from the University of Alberta, Agriculture Canada, and Alberta Agriculture.

For more detailed information consult your local district agriculturist.

## COMPARISON OF VARIETIES

### BARLEY

Variety	Areas (See Map)				Relative Maturity	No. of Rows	Awn Type	Resistance to:			
	Yield as % of Galt in areas							Lodging	Shattering	Loose Smut	False Loose & Covered Smut
	1	2	3	4							

#### ELIGIBLE FOR FEED GRADES ONLY

Galt	100	100	100	100	Medium	6	Semi-smooth	Good	Good	Poor	Good
Jubilee	91	91	96	108	Late	6	Smooth	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor

#### ELIGIBLE FOR C.W. GRADES

Betzes	90	93	87	90	Medium	2	Rough	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor
Bonanza	---	93	95	98	Medium	6	Smooth	Good	Good	Fair	Fair
Centennial	85	90	93	100	Med-late	2	Rough	Good	Good	Poor	Poor
Conquest	---	89	89	85	Medium	6	Smooth	Good	Good	Fair	Fair
Gateway 63	---	79	80	87	Med-early	6	Smooth	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair
Hector	103	100	90	90	Medium	2	Rough	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair
Olli	---	---	74	86	Early	6	Rough	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair
Paragon*	---	93	97	93	Medium	6	Smooth	Good	Good	Fair	Fair

\* May not be described in 1976

- Denotes not generally suited to area

REMARKS: GALT - performance variable in Areas 3 and 4. JUBILEE - may shatter in southern areas. BETZES - may shatter in drier areas. CENTENNIAL - short strawed variety. GATEWAY 63 - may shatter in southern areas. HECTOR - yields less than Galt under irrigation. PARAGON - not accepted by maltsters.

## W H E A T

Variety	Areas (See Map)				Relative Maturity	Resistance to			
	1	2	3	4		Lodging	Shattering	Loose Smut	Bunt (Covered Smut)
	Yield as % of Neepawa				ELIGIBLE FOR C.W. RED SPRING WHEAT GRADES				
Canuck	95	95	---	---	Med-late	Fair	Good	Good	Fair
Chinook	90	90	---	---	Medium	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair
Cypress*	90	90	---	---	Med-late	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor
Manitou	95	95	96	97	Med-late	Good	Good	Good	Fair
Napayo	95	95	97	92	Medium	Good	Good	Good	Fair
Neepawa	100	100	100	100	Medium	Good	Good	Good	Fair
Park	---	90	97	92	Med-early	Good	Good	Good	Fair
Saunders	---	85	89	90	Med-early	Good	Good	Good	Fair
Thatcher	95	95	97	95	Medium	Good	Good	Good	Fair

Variety	Yield as % of Neepawa				Relative Maturity	Lodging	Shattering	Loose Smut	Bunt (Covered Smut)
	1	2	3	4					
	Yield as % of Neepawa				ELIGIBLE FOR CANADA UTILITY WHEAT GRADES ONLY				
Glenlea	120	105	111	101	Late	Good	Good	Good	Fair
Norquay	111	119	110	109	Med-late	Good	Good	Poor	Fair
Pitic 62	128	118	---	---	Very Late	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor

Variety	Yield as % of Wascana				Relative Maturity	Lodging	Shattering	Loose Smut	Bunt (Covered Smut)
	1	2	3	4					
	Yield as % of Wascana				ELIGIBLE FOR C.W. AMBER DURUM WHEAT GRADES				
Hercules	87	87	---	---	Medium	Good	Good	Good	Fair
Macoun	98	98	---	---	Med-late	Good	Good	Good	Good
Stewart 63*	90	90	---	---	Late	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor
Wakooma	100	100	---	---	Med-late	Good	Good	Good	Good
Wascana	100	100	---	---	Med-late	Good	Good	Good	Good

Variety	Yield as % of Sundance				Relative Maturity	Lodging	Shattering	Loose Smut	Bunt (Covered Smut)
	1	2	3	4					
	Yield as % of Sundance				ELIGIBLE FOR ALBERTA RED WINTER WHEAT GRADES				
Kharkov 22MC	---	89	---	---	Early	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor
Sundance	---	100	---	---	Early	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair
Winalta	---	87	---	---	Early	Good	Good	Poor	Poor

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 - Denotes not generally suited to area

REMARKS: **CANUCK** - has better resistance to sawflies than Chinook. **CHINOOK** - suited to sawfly area - retains good bushel weight under dry conditions. **CYPRESS** - similar to Chinook with better resistance to sawfly. **MANITOU** - late maturing in Areas 3 and 4. **NAPAYO** - bearded variety. **NEEPAWA** - a widely adapted variety. **PARK** - easier to thresh and bleaches less than Thatcher, subject to head discoloration. **SAUNDERS** - best suited to Area 4. **THATCHER** - a widely-adapted variety-kernels tend to bleach. **NORQUAY** - seed stocks limited. **PITIC 62** - yield is very variable depending on the season. **HERCULES** - suitable for Areas 1 and 2. **MACOUN**, **STEWART 63**, **WAKOOMA**, **WASCANA** - with the exception of Hercules, Durums should be grown only in Area 1 and the south-eastern portion of Area 2 because of late maturity. Wascana and Wakooma equal to Hercules in quality and Macoun slightly superior. **KHARKOV 22MC**, **SUNDANCE**, **WINALTA** - Winter survival is best in southwestern Alberta. Winalta and Sundance have better milling and baking quality and shorter straw than Kharkov 22MC.

## O A T S

Variety	Yield as % of Harmon in areas				Relative Maturity	Resistance to:		
	1	2	3	4		Lodging	Shattering	Smuts
Eagle*	108	105	105	104	Late	Fair	Good	Poor
Fraser	108	105	104	106	Late	Good	Fair	Fair
Glen*	101	100	95	100	Med-early	Good	Good	Fair
Grizzly	108	103	107	109	Late	Fair	Good	Poor
Harmon	100	100	100	100	Med-late	Good	Good	Fair
Random	100	105	105	112	Med-early	Good	Good	Poor
Rodney	100	100	95	100	Med-late	Good	Fair	Fair
Sioux	110	105	95	99	Med-early	Good	Good	Fair
Victory	105	100	100	104	Late	Poor	Good	Poor

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REMARKS: **EAGLE** – best suited to central areas. **FRASER** – plump kernels. **GLEN** – has long large kernels. Resistant to gray speck. **GRIZZLY** – plump kernels. **HARMON** – kernels similar to Rodney. **RANDOM** – short straw, long large kernels, resistant to gray speck. Black lemma, awns sometimes adhere. **RODNEY** – large kernels, de-hulls readily.

## FLAX

Variety	Yield as % of Noralta in areas		Relative Maturity	Seed Size	Rust Resistance	REMARKS
	1 & 2	3 & 4				
Noralta	100	100	Med-early	Small	Fair	Suitable to all areas. Resistant to lodging.
Raja	90	80	Med-early	Large	Good	Responds well to delayed seeding in the south.
Redwood 65	105	–	Late	Medium	Fair	Suitable to southern areas.

– Denotes not generally suited to area.

## RAPESEED

Variety	Yield as % of Torch in areas		Relative Maturity	Seed Size	Straw Length	Erucic Acid	REMARKS
	1 & 2	3 & 4					
POLISH TYPE ** ( <i>B. campestris</i> )							
Span	90	100	Early	Small	Medium	Low	
Torch	100	100	Early	Small	Medium	Low	
ARGENTINE TYPE ** ( <i>B. napus</i> )							
Midax	110	–	Med-late	Large	Long	Low	Shatters more readily than Polish when ripe.
Tower	105	–	Med-late	Large	Long	Low	

\*\* Polish type 2-3 weeks earlier than Argentine type. Argentine yields can be severely reduced in Areas 1 and 2 due to drought and heat stress. Seed of Argentine type is often degraded in Areas 3 and 4 because of immaturity.

– Denotes not generally suited to area

### MUSTARD \*\*\*

Variety	Relative Yield in areas 1 & 2		Type	Relative Maturity	Seed Size	Seed Color	REMARKS
	100		Brown	Med-late	Small	Brown	Best adapted to Brown and Dark Brown soil zones.
LB22A	104		Oriental	Med-late	Small	Yellow	
Gisilba	75		Yellow	Med-early	Large	Yellow	

\*\*\* Mixtures of rapeseed and mustard are inseparable and unacceptable.

### FALL RYE

Variety	Yield as % of Cougar in areas			Relative Maturity	Winter- hardiness	Seed Size	Straw Strength	REMARKS
	1 & 2	3	4					
Antelope*	69	83	79	Early	Good	Small	Good	Shortest strawed variety.
Cougar	100	100	100	Medium	Fair	Medium	Good	
Frontier	82	95	87	Early	Good	Medium	Good	Limited seed supply.
Kodiak	101	112	95	Medium	Good	Large	Good	
Puma	94	94	98	Medium	Good	Medium	Good	

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### SPRING RYE

Variety	Yield as % of Prolific in areas				REMARKS
	1	2	3	4	
Prolific	100	100	100	100	GAZELLE is superior in performance to PROLIFIC for lodging resistance, kernel appearance, bushel weight and starch content. Both varieties have maturity similar to Neepawa wheat. Seedstocks of GAZELLE are limited.
Gazelle	123	131	121	138	

### EXPLANATORY

This publication provides information on individual varieties and indicates cereal and oilseed production areas within the province. Important agronomic characteristics are given in tabular form for varieties of wheat, oats, barley, flax, rapeseed, mustard and rye. The production areas, based primarily upon precipitation and length of growing season, are indicated on the map. With this information farmers can choose varieties that may be best suited to their own particular farming programs.

### MATURITY

The tables show relative yields for four production areas. Relative maturity is shown as early, medium-early, medium,

medium-late and late. The classifications refer specifically to the crop being considered. For example, an early-maturing wheat variety could require more days to reach maturity than a late-maturing variety of barley.

In central and northern Alberta the following may be used as a guide for estimating maturity in actual days from seeding to harvest when the crops are seeded on fallow land: Neepawa wheat - 120 days, Park - 116, Grizzly oats - 114, Random - 107, Galt barley - 105, Olli - 92, Redwood 65 flax - 130, Noralta - 117, Midas rapeseed - 115, and Torch 95 days. In southern Alberta, Neepawa can be expected to mature in 100 to 105 days and other crops are similarly earlier maturing. The comparisons among varieties within crops, however, tend to remain fairly uniform regardless of where the crops are grown.



## DISEASE, SEED TREATMENT, GOOD SEED

- Disease ratings are based on artificial inoculation. Lower ratings could be expected with natural infection.
- Smuts can be controlled by proper application of recommended seed treatment fungicides.
- **TREATED SEED MUST NOT BE FED TO LIVESTOCK OR POULTRY OR SOLD FOR FEED. IT CAN BE STORED FOR ONE YEAR IF DRY. SMALL QUANTITIES OF EXCESS SEED CAN BE BURIED OR BURNED! DO NOT EXPOSE TO WILDLIFE!**
- Costs of crop production are becoming extremely high — land use, machinery, fertilizers, chemicals, labor, etc. In relation to this total, the cost of **GOOD SEED**, a most important production factor, is very small.
- One of the easiest ways a farmer can improve his lot is by using the best variety for his own conditions.
- The only way to be absolutely sure of obtaining a particular variety is by use of **PEDIGREE SEED**.

Copies of this publication may be obtained from your District Agriculturist or the Publications Office, Communications Branch, Alberta Agriculture, 1B Agriculture Building, 9718 - 107 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T5K 2C8.