

WESTBRED GUSTOE



SIX ROW SPRING FEED BARLEY

WestBred Gustoe has probably the highest yield potential of any Barley variety on the market. Yields of over 5 tons per acre have been reported in Arizona and Oregon, with average yields of 3-4 tons per acre. WestBred Gustoe resists lodging even under high yields and has good rolling ability.

AGRONOMIC DATA

YIELD POTENTIAL	:	Excellent
STRAW STRENGTH	:	Very Good
PLANT HEIGHT	:	Semi-Dwarf, 4-9 inches shorter than Steptoe
UNIFORMITY	:	Excellent
AWNS	:	Awned - Blue Aleurone
STRESS TOLERANCE	:	Good
TEST WEIGHT	:	Excellent, regularly in the 50-52 lbs. per bushel category

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

RELATIVE MATURITY:	5-7 days later than Steptoe in the Intermountain States
	8-11 days later than Arivat in the S.W. Desert
	5-9 days later than Prato in S.W. Desert

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.
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 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: Western United States: Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & Northern California.

WestBred Gustoe

Short, bluekerneled, and rough awned variety released by Western Plant Breeders in 1982. It is the shortest well-adapted six-rowed cultivar to be widely tested in southern Idaho. Straw strength is superior to that of Steptoe. It heads 4 days later than Steptoe. Yields under irrigation have been about equal to those of Steptoe except in shorter growing season areas of eastern Idaho, where Steptoe is higher yielding. Test weight at nine locations in 1989 averaged 45.6 pounds per bushel for Gustoe and 46.3 pounds per bushel for Steptoe. Percentage protein is higher than that of Steptoe and lower than that of Columbia.