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, regularly in the 50-52 lbs. per bushel category

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

WestBred Sprinter shows susceptibility to Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus as do most winter Barleys. Delaying planting until after a hard freeze will reduce the Aphid population and the severity of Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus.

RELATIVE MATURITY:	7 days later than 501and 3-5 days later than Schuyler 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 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 United States: Washington, Montana, Oregon and Idaho. Winter survival in Montana is not as consistent as in other states.