

DEKAP--A 2-row variety introduced in the United States by the U.S.D.A. from Caucasus. It was grown in the World Collection at the Montana Agricultural Experiment Stations and released in 1958. DeKap performs relatively poorly under irrigation but performed outstandingly on dryland in Eastern Montana. It matures about the same time as Compana, with similar straw strength and height. DeKap is susceptible to loose smut, net blotch, but no worse than Compana. This variety is resistant to Septoria.

DICKSON--Developed from the cross of Traill<sup>2</sup> x B112 at the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. It is a 6-row barley with rough awns, colorless aleurone and stiff straw. Dickson is resistant to spot blotch, net blotch, Septoria leaf blotch, stem rust, but susceptible to loose smut. This variety has been accepted for malting and brewing.

ERBET--Developed from the cross of Prior x 7 Betzes made at the Montana Agricultural Experiment Stations with Plant Science Research Division, A.R.S., U.S.D.A. cooperating. Erbet was selected for earliness, being 7 to 10 days earlier maturing than Betzes. Its kernel characteristics and malting and brewing qualities are similar to Betzes. However, producers and marketing firms should keep lots separate when binning and marketing since it is not yet approved as a malting barley by the Malting Barley Improvement Association.

Where average barley yields usually exceed 50 bushels per acre, Erbet will produce fewer bushels per acre than Betzes. In dryland areas where yields are below 40 to 50 bushels per acre, particularly as seeding is delayed after mid-May, Erbet frequently outyields Betzes. Also on dryland a higher percentage of plumpness may be expected with Erbet. In some dryland areas Erbet may produce a malting barley quality a higher percentage of the time. Production is advised in current malting barley areas where earliness is desired.