

*Varieties of
Grain Crops for
Saskatchewan
1966*

DESCRIPTIONS AS PREPARED BY

The Saskatchewan Advisory Council on Grain Crops

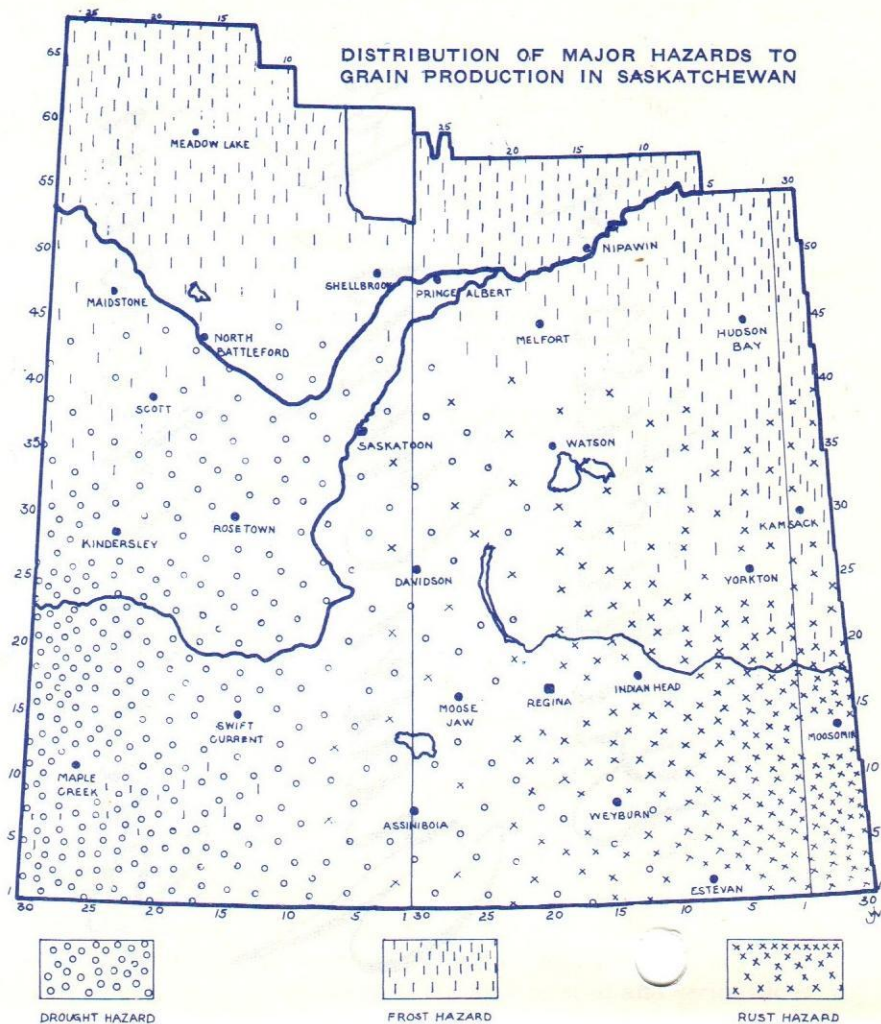
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The following tables contain the main characteristics of commonly grown varieties of cereal crops, and of varieties that are new to most farmers. The comments are based on the collective experience of agronomists who have tested varieties under a wide range of conditions.

Growers should choose varieties with characteristics best able to meet the crop hazards which experience has shown are most likely to occur under their conditions. Based on long time records, the map at the right indicates the distribution in the province of the major hazards affecting grain production. The relative yields of varieties depend on the conditions under which they are grown.

Additional information concerning these varieties, or varieties not mentioned in this pamphlet, can be obtained from Agricultural Representatives, Experimental Farms and the University.



BREAD AND DURUM WHEAT — Main Characteristics of Varieties

Type and Variety	Maturity	Resistance to							
		Lodging	Stem Rust	Leaf Rust	Loose Smut	Bunt	Root Rot	Spring Frost	Shattering
Bread									
Canthatch	Early	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Good
Chinook	Early	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair
Cypress	Early	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair
Lake	Medium	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair
Manitou	Early	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Good
Park	Early	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Good
Pembina	Early	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair
Rescue	Early	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair
Selkirk	Early	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair
Thatcher	Early	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Good
Durum									
Pelissier	Late	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good	Good
Ramsey	Late	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Poor	Good	Good
Stewart 63	Late	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good	Good

COMMENTS:

Manitou is a Thatcher type with resistance to both leaf and stem rust.

The rust resistance of **Selkirk** and **Pembina** is still reasonably satisfactory, however, **Thatcher** and **Canthatch** should be replaced with **Manitou** as soon as seed is available.

The severe stem rust damage to **Pelissier** and **Stewart** durum wheats in 1965 emphasizes the importance of growing either **Stewart 63** or **Ramsey** where rust is a hazard.

The sawfly resistant varieties **Chinook**, **Cypress** and **Rescue**, tend to lodge and shatter more easily than do the Thatcher type varieties and this should be considered when sawflies are not the main problem.

BARLEY — Main Characteristics of Varieties

Type and Variety	Six or Two Rowed	Maturity	Resistance to						
			Lodging	Stem Rust	Leaf Rust	Loose Smut	Covered Smut	Shattering	Head Breakage
Feed									
Husky	Six	Late	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair
Jubilee	Six	Late	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair
Keystone	Six	Medium	Good	Good	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Fair
Eligible for C.W. Grades									
Conquest	Six	Medium	Good	Good	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Fair
Gateway-63	Six	Early	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair
Montcalm	Six	Medium	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair
Parkland	Six	Medium	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair
Betzes	Two	Medium	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good
Compana	Two	Medium	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good
Hannchen	Two	Medium	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good
Palliser	Two	Medium	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good

COMMENTS:

Husky, Jubilee and **Keystone** are high yielding feed varieties that are resistant to stem rust. **Keystone** is resistant to loose smut and has better resistance to shattering and lodging than either **Husky** or **Jubilee**.

Conquest and **Parkland** are stem rust resistant varieties eligible for C.W. Six-Rowed (malting) grades. In addition, **Conquest** is resistant to loose smut. **Conquest** is two to three days earlier in maturity than **Parkland** and has better straw strength. It yields about the same as the six-rowed feed barleys, **Jubilee** and **Husky**, and is consistently better than **Montcalm**.

Gateway-63 is an early maturing variety suitable for delayed seeding.

Palliser and **Compana** are not eligible for grades above 3 C.W. Two-Row. **Palliser** is taller and later than **Compana** but does well over a wider area. Both varieties are adapted to drought conditions.

Betzes and **Hannchen** are eligible for the highest C.W. Two-Row grades. However, **Betzes** yields better than **Hannchen**.

OATS—Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Maturity	Resistance to					Hull
		Lodging	Stem Rust	Leaf (Crown) Rust	Smut	ent	
Ajax	Early	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	High	
Exeter	Late	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	High	
Fortune	Late	Fair	Fair	Poor	Good	High	
Garry	Medium	Good	Good	Fair	Good	High	
Glen	Medium	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Medium	
Harmon	Late	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Medium	
Pendek	Medium	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Medium	
Rodney	Late	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Low	
Russell	Medium	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Medium	
Victory	Late	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	High	

COMMENTS:

All oat varieties are susceptible to one or more races of rust. However, for best protection **Garry, Russell** and **Harmon** are recommended. **Harmon** is similar to **Rodney** in performance but has better stem rust resistance.

FLAX—Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Maturity	Resistance to		Oil Quality	Seed Size	Flower Color
		Rust	Wilt			
Bolley	Medium	Good	Good	Good	Medium	Blue
Noralta	Early	Good	Good	Good	Small	Blue
Norland	Late	Good	Fair	Good	Large	White
Raja	Early	Good	Fair	Medium	Large	Blue
Redwood	Late	Good	Good	Good	Medium	Blue
Redwood 65	Late	Good	Good	Good	Medium	Blue
Rocket	Late	Good	Fair	Good	Medium	Blue

COMMENTS:

Wherever flax is grown, rust is a hazard and it is not wise to grow **Army, Cree, Marine** or **Redwing**.

Raja should be used for delayed seeding and in the north.

Redwood 65 is an improved **Redwood**. Seed will not be generally available in 1966.

Noralta is a new early maturing variety being released in 1966. It is particularly well adapted to the black and grey soil zones and is nearly equal to **Redwood** on the brown soil zones.

RYE—Main Characteristics of Varieties

Type and Variety	Resistance to			Kernel		Head	
	Winter Killing	Shattering	Lodging	Color	Size	Length	Density
Winter Type							
Antelope	Good	Poor	Poor	Variable	Small	Medium	Lax
Dakold 23	Good	Poor	Poor	Variable	Small	Medium	Lax
Frontier	Good	Fair	Poor	Green	Medium	Medium	Lax
Spring Type							
Prolific		Fair	Fair	Green	Medium	Medium	Lax

COMMENTS:

Antelope, Dakold 23 and **Frontier** are the only varieties that are sufficiently winter-hardy to be grown generally in Saskatchewan. Of these three varieties, **Frontier** produces a more attractive grain sample.

Sangaste, Petkus and **Dominant** are usually winter damaged and therefore are far less dependable than varieties in the above group. Where they do survive, they provide good yields of a highly desirable type of grain.

Tetra-Petkus rarely survives our winters.

RAPE

Rape is adapted to the parkbelt area of the province. Where drought is a hazard, rape frequently gives disappointing yields. Rape should never be sown on rape stubble because of insect and disease problems. Growers should check fields frequently and be prepared to apply insect control measures promptly.

TYPES AND VARIETIES

Argentine type: The varieties **Golden, Nugget** and **Tanka** are fairly tall growing and mature about the same time as wheat. **Tanka** yields slightly more seed per acre and has a larger seed than **Nugget** and **Golden** but is one to two days later in maturity. These varieties should be sown as early as wheat to avoid frosted seed and serious loss of grades. For delayed seedings use only turnip rape varieties.

Turnip rape (Polish type): The varieties **Echo** and **Arlo** are shorter growing, have smaller seeds, mature about three weeks earlier and have seedlings more resistant to frost than varieties of the Argentine type. **Echo** is higher yielding than **Arlo**. Turnip rape varieties should be used in areas where the frost-free season is short or where seeding is delayed until May or early June.

TAME MUSTARD

For information on types of tame mustard and their production see the Grain Crop Varieties section of the Guide to Farm Practice in Saskatchewan.

SUNFLOWERS

Sunflowers can be grown in central and southern Saskatchewan. However, success is dependent upon early seeding, timely tillage and a long growing season. Sunflowers require 120 to 130 days to mature and are highly sensitive to 2,4-D drift. Sowing the varieties **Peredovik** or **Armavirec** on grain stubble in widely spaced rows as a partial summerfallow is suggested for trial. Contract production facilitates marketing.

SEED FACTS

GERMINATION OF 1965 SEED MAY BE LOW. If damp or frosted seed is used, reliable germination tests should be obtained. Damaged seed of this type often drops in germination during fall and winter months. Germination tests should be obtained in early spring. Where possible, only well matured, sound, dry seed should be used.

Treatment of damp or tough seed, particularly with mercurial compounds, may seriously reduce the germination of seed unless it is sown within a few hours following treatment.

Farmers should purchase a quantity of certified seed frequently. Recent changes in the seed regulations under the Canada Seeds Act make it possible to purchase certified seed in bulk. This reduces the seed cost and labor involved in handling. Bulk certified seed is subject to the same rigid inspection as sacked seed of the same status.

OTHER INFORMATION RELATING TO GRAIN CROP PRODUCTION

Bulletins on fertilizers and weed control generally revised annually, are available from sources given below. Information on plant diseases, insect pests and other aspects of production can be found in the Guide to Farm Practice in Saskatchewan, 1966. These publications may be obtained from Agricultural Representatives, Experimental farms, and the University of Saskatchewan.