

Cereal Variety Recommendations for Oregon



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Agricultural Experiment Station • Oregon State College • Corvallis

RECOMMENDED VARIETIES

Wheat

Federation. A beardless, brown-chaff, stiff-strawed, soft white spring wheat. Moderately winter hardy and often fall-planted where winters are mild or snow cover adequate to give protection from winter injury. Only moderately resistant to bunt. Rated as a satisfactory milling wheat by millers and cereal chemists.

White Federation 38. A beardless, white-chaffed, stiff-strawed, early, white spring wheat. Resistant to some races of bunt and rust.

Zimmerman. A tall beardless, soft white spring wheat. Should not be fall-planted in the Willamette Valley.

Idaed. A beardless, early, short, medium stiff-strawed, soft white spring wheat. Susceptible to stem rust but early maturity often allows it to escape severe damage. Satisfactory milling wheat.

Lemhi 53. A bearded, white-chaffed, soft white spring wheat. Similar to Lemhi with the stem rust resistance of Kenya.

Orfed. A bearded, white-chaffed, soft white spring wheat. More winter hardy than Federation and can be planted in the fall, but should be planted late to minimize the danger of winterkilling. Resistant to several races of common bunt but susceptible to dwarf bunt when fall planted. Recommended for fall planting in Gilliam, Morrow, Wheeler, and western Umatilla Counties, and for spring planting in Sherman, Wasco, and northern Jefferson Counties.

Baart 46. A tall, bearded, white-chaffed, hard white spring wheat. Resistant to many races of rust and common bunt. Rated as an excellent milling wheat.

Redmond (Alba). A stiff-strawed, beardless, late-maturing, soft white winter wheat. Has high yielding ability but is susceptible to bunt. This variety was introduced from the Netherlands where it has moderate winter-hardiness.

Omar. A brown-chaffed, medium tall, white club winter wheat. Resistant to all known races of common and dwarf bunt. Omar is similar to Elmar in most characteristics.

Columbia. A brown-chaffed, bearded, hard red winter wheat. Resistant to all known races of common and dwarf bunt. Medium tall, with fine grass-like straw, quite resistant to lodging. Developed at the Sherman Branch Experiment Station and released to growers in 1955. Rated only a fair milling wheat but produces a satisfactory flour suitable for bread when the protein is high. Recommended for fall planting in the drier areas of the Columbia Basin.

Burt. A bearded, white chaffed, hard white winter wheat. Resistant to all known races of common and dwarf bunt. Released to growers in 1956. Recommended to replace Brevor, Rex, and the club varieties in areas where they produce wheat of low quality.

Golden. A beardless, medium stiff-strawed, brown-chaffed, white winter wheat. Susceptible to both common and dwarf bunt and shatters readily under some conditions. Rated as a good milling and pastry flour wheat. Recommended for fall seeding in the Gilliam, Morrow, Wheeler, and western Umatilla area of the Columbia Basin.

Brevor. A beardless, soft white winter wheat. Resistant to dwarf bunt and many races of common bunt. Brevor has the characteristic of slow seedling emergence and only moderate winter hardiness. Rated as a fair milling wheat but produces a suitable multiple-purpose flour.

Druchamp. A beardless, high-yielding, soft white winter wheat. Has short stiff straw.

Barley

Hannchen. A 2-row, rough-awned spring barley. Moderately stiff-straw, but often lodges badly on fertile soils. The only 2-row variety recommended as a malting barley for Oregon.

Bonneville. A 6-row, smooth-awned spring barley with stiff straw. Equal to Trebi in yield but superior in strength of straw. Often difficult to thresh.

Atlas 46. A 6-row, rough-awned spring barley. Moderately stiff-straw and early in maturity.

Flynn 37. A 6-row, smooth-awned spring barley with moderately stiff straw. Recommended for both hay and grain production in the Columbia Basin.

Spray. A 6-row, hooded spring barley. Recommended as a hay barley in western areas of the Columbia Basin.

Gem. A 6-row, semi-smooth awned spring barley with moderately stiff straw. Recommended for spring planting in Gilliam, Morrow, Wheeler, and Umatilla Counties.

Trebi. A 6-row, rough-awned spring barley. A high-yielding variety that lodges badly on fertile soils. Not acceptable as a malting barley. Recommended for spring planting in eastern Umatilla County and in the Blue Mountains, Central Oregon, and the Snake River Valley.

Meloy 3. A 6-row, hooded spring barley. Recommended as a forage and hay crop for the Blue Mountain area.

Cascade. A 6-row, rough-awned winter barley. Sufficiently winter hardy for fall planting in the Willamette Valley. Should not be spring planted.

Winter Club (Utah Winter). A 6-row, rough-awned winter barley with stiff straw and a dense, compact spike. Not sufficiently winter hardy for areas with severe winters.

Olympia. A 6-row, rough-awned winter barley. It has moderately stiff straw and moderate winter hardiness.

Alpine. A 6-row, rough-awned, high-yielding winter barley with fairly stiff straw. Moderately winter hardy but not sufficiently hardy for areas with severe winters. Has medium short head with small kernels.

Wocus. A 6-row, smooth-awned spring barley with stiff straw. Has a dense club-shaped head with long awns. Recommend as a non-malting barley variety for the heavier soils of the Klamath Basin.

Oats

Victory. A tall, late-maturing, white spring oat variety with fairly strong straw. Susceptible to both smuts and rusts, but a good yielder of heavy plump kernels.

Carleton. A yellow, early, midtall spring oat variety. Resistant to smut and a heavy yielder under many environmental conditions.

Winema. A short, stiff-strawed, yellow spring oat variety. Recommended as a companion crop with underseeded legumes in southern Oregon and the Klamath Basin.

Cody. A short, stiff-strawed, high-yielding, yellow spring oat variety. Resistant to rusts and smuts. Recommended for spring planting in Sherman, Wasco, and northern Jefferson Counties in the irrigated areas of the Columbia Basin, and in the Blue Mountains and Snake River Valley.

Markton. A tall, late-maturing, white spring oat variety. Highly resistant to smut. Recommended for the eastern Umatilla County area, as a hay and forage crop in the Blue Mountain area, and for grain in the Snake River Valley.

Shasta. A tall, late-maturing, white spring oat variety. Has moderately stiff straw and is a good yielder of heavy, plump kernels. Susceptible to rust. Recommended for spring planting in the Klamath Basin, and as a hay crop in Jefferson, Deschutes, and Crook Counties.

Overland. A short, stiff-strawed, high-yielding spring oat variety with white, plump kernels.

Centore. A sister selection of Cody and Overland that has yielded very well in central Oregon. Has stiff straw but slightly lower test weight than Cody.

Grey Winter. A grey winter oat variety widely grown for many years in western Oregon as a companion crop with vetch or peas for hay or grain production. Tillers profusely and is a high yielder of heavy, plump kernels.

Crater. A grey winter oat with slightly stiffer straw than Grey Winter. May not yield as well under all conditions. Recommended to replace Grey Winter where lodging is severe.

Park. An attractive short stiff high-yielding white spring oat. Has short, plump kernels with a high test weight. Resistant to some races of stem and crown rust.

Rye

Abruzzi. Produces a vigorous fall growth. Recommended as a pasture and cover crop.

Corn

Oregon 355. A medium early, cold-resistant variety widely adapted to river bottom, valley floor, and upland soils of the Willamette Valley for grain production. A fair silage producer when planted thick. Also recommended as an early variety in the Roseburg area, and for other areas requiring early maturity.

Oregon 150. A medium-late maturing variety in the Willamette Valley. Recommended as a silage corn in the Willamette Valley, or for grain production when planted early. An early grain variety for southern Oregon and the Snake River Valley.

Idahybrid 544. A midseason grain variety for the Snake River Valley and southern Oregon.

Idahybrid 680. A medium-late silage variety for the Medford area.

Western 90 Day. An early maturing grain variety recommended for late planting near Ontario and Medford.

Western 101. A medium early grain variety in the Snake River Valley.

U. S. 13. A high-yielding grain and silage variety in the Hermiston area. Recommended also for silage on heavily fertilized soils near Medford.

Illinois 200. A late-maturing variety recommended for silage on heavily fertilized soils near Medford. Must be planted early—about May 1—to satisfactorily mature silage.

Pfister 323. A high-yielding, medium-to-late maturity grain variety for the Hermiston area.

Kingscrot KT6. A medium-to-late grain hybrid for the Hermiston area.

Dekalb 414. A medium-to-late maturing grain hybrid for the Hermiston and Snake River Valley areas.

Pfister 62. An early maturing short-stalked grain hybrid for the Hermiston area.

Pfister 485. A late-maturing silage variety for the Hermiston area.

Puster 347. A variety that can be planted for either grain or silage in the Hermiston area.

Dekalb 630. A variety that can be planted for either grain or silage in the Hermiston area.

Pfister 324. A high-yielding grain variety for the Snake River Valley.

VARIETIES NOT RECOMMENDED

Compana barley. Inferior in yield and malting quality to Hannchen.

Atlas barley. Should not be grown where Hannchen is grown. Buyers of malting barley object to 6-row mixtures.

Polish wheat. A low-yielding variety with a hard vitreous kernel of low milling value. Often known as Goose wheat.

Alaska wheat. A variety often having a branched spike which gives a false appearance of high yields. The variety is low yielding compared to common adapted varieties.

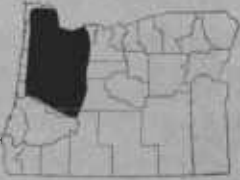
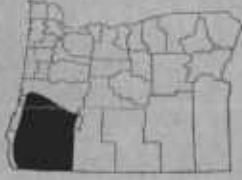

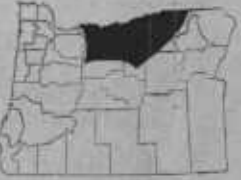
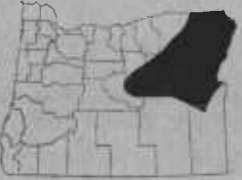




Grain sorghums. As a group, are not well adapted to Oregon conditions. They require warm weather for best growth.

Rex wheat. Not recommended. Inferior milling quality.

Kindred barley. Low yielding and shatters excessively.

Corn. The majority of hybrids grown in the Corn Belt mature too late for areas requiring early maturity.

Recommended Cereal Varieties

CROP	Willamette Valley	Southern Oregon	Columbia Basin ¹	Columbia Basin ²	Blue Mountains	Klamath Basin	Central Oregon ²	Lake-Harney	Snake River Valley
									
Spring Wheat	Zimmerman	Lemhi 53 White Federation 3B	Federation Idaed Orfed Lemhi 53	Lemhi 53 Federation Idaed	Federation Idaed Lemhi 53	Baart 46 Lemhi 53	Federation Lemhi 53	Federation Lemhi 53	Federation Lemhi 53
Winter Wheat	Redmond (Alba) Omar Burt Druchamp	Omar Redmond	Omar Columbia Orfed Golden Burt	Omar	Omar	Omar	Omar	Omar Columbia	Omar Brevor
Spring Barley	Hannchen	Bonneville Atlas 46	Flynn 37 Spray Trebi Gem	Bonneville Gem	Hannchen Meloy 3 Trebi Bonneville	Hannchen Wocus	Hannchen Trebi Bonneville	Trebi	Bonneville Trebi
Winter Barley	Cascade	Winter Club Bonneville	Olympia Alpine	Olympia Alpine	Olympia Alpine				Olympia Alpine
Spring Oats	Victory	Carleton Park	Carleton Cody Markton (hay)	Cody	Carleton Markton (hay) Cody	Shasta (hay) Winema Overland Park	Shasta (hay) Centore Victory	Park Overland Winema	Overland Park
Winter Oats	Grey Winter Crater	Grey Winter Crater							
Corn	Oregon 355 Oregon 150	Idahybrid 544 Western 90 Day Oregon 150 U. S. 13 (silage) Illinois 200 (silage) Idahybrid 680 (silage)		Pfister 323 Kingcrost KT6 Dekalb 414 Pfister 62 (early) Pfister 485 (silage) Pfister 347 (dual purpose) Dekalb 630 (dual purpose)	Oregon 355		Oregon 355 (silage)		Idahybrid 544 Western 90 Day Western 101 Pfister 234 Dekalb 414
Rye	Abruzzi	Abruzzi							

¹ Check variety descriptions for recommendations within this area. ² Irrigated areas only.

Varieties Recommended in this publication have performed satisfactorily in trials conducted by the Farm Crops staff and by the branch experiment stations throughout the State. It is recognized that the list does not include all cereal crop varieties now being grown. Some varieties now recommended will be replaced soon by others proving to be superior in experimental

trials. The list of recommended crops will be revised as necessary.

To simplify the crop-variety recommendations, Oregon has been divided into distinct crop regions. Within these regions, there is usually sufficient similarity in climate to permit general uniformity of crop varieties. There may, however, be sufficient variation in other conditions to modify

the general recommendations. For example, variations in soil moisture and soil type or extremes of acidity or alkalinity may make it necessary to modify the crop recommendations. Information on crops and crop varieties for special conditions within any area is available from your County Extension Agent, or nearest branch experiment station.

Recommendations are based on experiments conducted on the central and branch experiment stations. The Farm Crops staff, the branch station superintendents, and representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have collaborated in the preparation of this material. These recommendations supersede those published in 1957.