In Canada, Keystone has given best yield in the black soil zones of the eastern Prairies. On the basis of yield data from tests conducted in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan it has outyielded 'Parkland' by 8% and 'Husky' by 2% (1961–1963). In 1963, Keystone occupied 7.5% of the Manitoba barley acreage and interest in this new feed type is increasing each year.

The spike and grain characteristics given below were taken from a more complete description of the variety published by Johnston and Metcalfe.

Spike—Six-rowed; mid-long; medium lax; distance flag leaf to spike 0–2 inches; erect; lemma awn long, smooth, rarely deciduous; glume awn equal to length of glume; glume hairs long, numerous; rachis edges with medium number of long hairs.

Grain—Kernels mid-size; hull slightly wrinkled; aleurone colorless; rachilla long, with numerous long hairs; lateral nerves with medium to numerous bars; base of kernel marked by a depression tending toward crease.

'PARKLAND' barley (Hordeum vulgare L. emend. Lam.) C.A.N. 210, CI 10001, was developed at the Canada Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba, by W. H. Johnston and D. R. Metcalfe from the cross combination 'Newal' × 'Peatland' (1934) 2x 'O.A.C. 21' (1939) 3x 'Olli' × 'Montcalm' (1946). It was licensed for sale in Canada in 1956 and registered in the same year. It originated from a single F₃ line selected on the basis of straw strength, stem rust resistance and a favorable prediction test for quality.

Parkland is a six-rowed, smooth-awned, blue-aleuroned spring barley of the Manchurian type. The plant is mid-tall to tall and medium late in maturity. The variety is resistant to stem rust but susceptible to the smuts and many of the important leaf diseases. It would appear to have some tolerance to spot blotch, bacterial blight, false stripe and aster yellows. Parkland is acceptable for the malting grades and is grown extensively for this purpose.

It was the leading malting variety grown in Western Canada in 1963, occupying almost one-quarter of the barley acreage. In Manitoba, where Montcalm has suffered severely from stem rust and foliage diseases, Parkland has been widely accepted as a replacement. Here yield differences in favor of the latter have been as high as 13%. In 1963, 56% of the Manitoba barley acreage was occupied by Parkland compared with 24% for Montcalm. Limited acreages of Parkland are also grown in North Dakota and Minnesota.

A history of the development of Parkland and a general description of the variety has been provided by Johnston and Metcalfe. It has been described in detail by Wiebe and Reid. A summary of the principal spike and kernel characteristics follows:

Spike—Six-rowed; mid-long to long; lax; nodding; lateral kernels overlap in upper 1/3 of the spike; distance, flag leaf to spike 1–5 inches; awn long, smooth, often deciduous; glume awn twice the length of the glume; glume hairs restricted to mid-line or confined to bands; rachis edges with few to numerous long hairs.

Grain—Kernels mid-long; hulls semi-wrinkled; aleurone blue; rachilla long-haired; lemma nerves often purplish, few to numerous bars on lateral nerves; base of kernel marked by a depression.

Vantage was widely grown in Western Canada during the 1950’s. At one time it was recommended as a top barley for Montana. Over a million acres were sown in 1956. It largely replaced the variety Plush (10%), stronger straw and stem rust resistance and a fairly extensive acreage in Montana. Because of its susceptibility to root rots and drought in moist conditions, the acreage has declined considerably over the years. It is now grown only in the drier regions of Saskatchewan, Montana and North Dakota.

The detailed characteristics of Vantage have been described by Wiebe and Reid. A description also appeared in a bulletin by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station.

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TREBI AND HARLAN
(Reg. Nos. 66 and 67)
G. A. Wiebe

'TREBI' barley (Hordeum vulgare L. emend. Lam.) C.A.N. 1115, was selected by H. V. Harlan from a lot of seed introduced in 1905 from Trebic, a town in the Black Sea in Asiatic Turkey. Trebi was tested widely in the Western and Midwestern states beginning in 1914 and still serves as a basis for developing new varieties. By 1918 Trebi showed sufficient promise to be recommended for the USDA and the Idaho Agriculture Experiment Station. Results of early tests have been reported. Trebi is a six-rowed, spring barley, with rough awns, a blue aleurone, and large kernels. A summary of the principal spike and kernel characteristics follows:

Spike—Six-rowed; mid-long to long; lax; nodding; lateral kernels overlap in upper 1/3 of the spike; distance, flag leaf to spike 1–5 inches; awn long, smooth, often deciduous; glume awn twice the length of the glume; glume hairs restricted to mid-line or confined to bands; rachis edges with few to numerous long hairs.

Grain—Kernels mid-long; hulls semi-wrinkled; aleurone blue; rachilla long-haired; lemma nerves often purplish, few to numerous bars on lateral nerves; base of kernel marked by a depression.