

Small Grain Variety Trials

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Careful management and proper variety selection can make small grains profitable in crop rotations due to their low input requirements and beneficial effects on succeeding crops. When grown as a cash crop, cereal rye and oats can be marketed for cover crop seed, grain, straw, forage, hay, or haylage. Their mid-summer harvest allows for a myriad of field management options for the remainder of the season, such as mid-season manure application or the establishment of a perennial forage crop.

Practical Farmers of Iowa has been collaborating with Iowa State Research and Demonstration Farms to trial small grain varieties since 2015. This year, cereal rye and oats were trialed at the Northeast Research and Demonstration Farm.

Materials and Methods

Eleven varieties of cereal rye (and one triticale variety) and 17 varieties of oats were trialed. Management information for each trial can be found in Table 1. No herbicides or insecticides were applied. Seed samples of non-hybrid varieties of rye and triticale from each location were sent to the lowa State University seed testing laboratory for germination testing. Germination seed samples were pooled across replicates at each site, so germination data are not analyzed statistically. Data were analyzed using JMP Pro 15 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, North Carolina). Statistical significance is determined at P \leq 0.10 level (unless otherwise noted) and means separations are reported using Tukey's least significant difference (LSD).

Results and Discussion

Rye yields ranged from 78 to 149 bushels/acre with an average of 112. The four hybrid rye varieties (Bono, Receptor, Serafino, Tayo) had the highest yield.

Table 1. Management information for small grain variety trials.

| | Cereal rye and triticale trial | Oat trial |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| Previous crop | Soybeans | Soybeans |
| Replications | 3 | 3 |
| Harvested plot size | 5 ft. × 57 ft. | 5 ft. × 46 ft. |
| Fertilizer applied | 65 lb. N/ac., 166 lb. P/ac. and 288 lb. K/ac. in Oct. 2021. 37 lb. N/ac. on Apr. 11. | 261 lb. K/ac. on Nov. 1, 2021. 37 lb. N/ac. on Apr. 11 |
| Tillage | None | None |
| Planting date | Sept. 29, 2021 | Apr. 11 |
| Row spacing | 7.5 in. | 7.5 in. |
| Seeding rate | Variable to achieve target planting population of 23 seeds/ft. ² | 4 bu./ac. |
| Seeding depth | 1.25 in. | 1 in. |
| Harvest date | July 20 | July 28 |

Rye and triticale seed germination ranged from 89% to 96% with an average of 94% (Table 2).

Oat yields ranged from 94 to 130 bushels/acre with an average of 117. Test weight ranged from 35.4 to 42.1 lb./bushel. Ten varieties had a test weight above the milling threshold: 38 lb./bushel (Table 3).

Further information about the oat trial and the cereal rye trial, such as the characteristic of each variety and their source, can be found on the Practical Farmers of Iowa website:

Cereal Rye and Triticale Variety Trial 2022

practicalfarmers.org/research/cereal-rye-and-triticale-variety-trial-2022

Oat Variety Trial 2022

practicalfarmers.org/research/oat-variety-trial-2022

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Table 2. Yield, test weight, plant height, percent lodging, and germination of cereal rye varieties.

| | Yield | | | Test | Plant | Lodging | Seed |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | bu./ ac. | percent of site average | 4-year average, bu./ac. | weight. | height at harvest, in. | at harvest (%) ^b | germination (%) |
| Aroostook | 93 | 83 | 46 | 58 | 52 | 7 | 94 |
| Bono | 149 | 134 | 92 | 58 | 41 | 0 | 0 |
| Danko | 100 | 89 | 75 | 57 | 43 | 3 | 94 |
| Elbon | 89 | 80 | 45 | 56 | 51 | 10 | 96 |
| Hazlet | 118 | 106 | 68 | 56 | 48 | 3 | 95 |
| ND Dylan | 78 | 70 | 49 | 57 | 53 | 10 | 94 |
| ND Gardner | 91 | 82 | 66 | 55 | 52 | 10 | 94 |
| Receptor | 135 | 121 | 0 | 57 | 42 | 2 | 0 |
| Serafino | 147 | 132 | 95 | 59 | 42 | 2 | 0 |
| Spooner | 84 | 76 | 56 | 56 | 50 | 7 | 94 |
| Tayo | 133 | 119 | 0 | 56 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Tulus (trit.) | 122 | 109 | 0 | 52 | 35 | 0 | 89 |
| LSD (90%) | 51 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| MEAN | 112 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 46 | 4 | 94 |

By response variable, if the difference between any two entries is greater than the least significant difference (LSD), the entries are considered statistically different with 90% confidence.

Table 3. Yield, test weight, plant height, and percent lodging of oat varieties. Varieties with a test weight that meets food grade specification (\geq 38 lb./bu.) are highlighted.

| | Yield | | | | DI (I II) | |
|------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | bu./ ac. | percent of site average | 4-year average, bu./ac. | Test weight, lb./bu. | Plant height at harvest, in. | Lodging at harvest (%) ^b |
| Antigo | 120 | 103 | 91 | 42.1 | 33 | 7 |
| CS Camden | 109 | 93 | 97 | 35.6 | 39 | 0 |
| Deon | 124 | 106 | 99 | 38.0 | 40 | 0 |
| Esker 2020 | 114 | 98 | 111 | 35.4 | 40 | 2 |
| Goliath | 106 | 91 | 89 | 39.0 | 42 | 12 |
| Hayden | 130 | 111 | 100 | 38.8 | 39 | 0 |
| Jerry | 122 | 104 | 81 | 39.9 | 37 | 0 |
| MN Pearl | 121 | 103 | 113 | 37.1 | 39 | 0 |
| Morton | 94 | 80 | 102 | 37.2 | 46 | 0 |
| Natty | 120 | 103 | 101 | 39.2 | 39 | 0 |
| Reins | 130 | 112 | 97 | 39.0 | 33 | 0 |
| Rushmore | 126 | 108 | 132 | 38.7 | 38 | 0 |
| Saddle | 130 | 111 | 115 | 37.7 | 34 | 0 |
| SD Buffalo | 123 | 105 | 0 | 37.9 | 40 | 0 |
| Shelby 427 | 108 | 93 | 91 | 39.2 | 36 | 0 |
| Sumo | 101 | 87 | 85 | 40.0 | 38 | 0 |
| Warrior | 107 | 92 | 114 | 37.2 | 38 | 0 |
| MEAN | 117 | 0 | 0 | 38.3 | 38 | 0 |
| LSD(90%) | 30 | 0 | 0 | 02.4 | 7 | 0 |

By response variable, if the difference between any two entries is greater than the least significant difference (LSD), the entries are considered statistically different with 90% confidence.

Eight-year average yields are listed for varieties trialed at least twice in the past seven years at this location.