THE BASICS OF WINTER BARLEY IN MICHIGAN

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MICHIGAN STATE
U N I V E R S I T Y

W.K. Kellogg Biological Station
Kellogg Farm

Trials featuring winter malting barley varieties and management practices were initiated at Michigan State University in 2016, both at the W.K. Kellogg Biological Station in SW Michigan and on farms in the Saginaw Valley region. Objectives include optimizing yield while also meeting quality parameters for malting. Although more years of research are needed, winter barley has produced high yields of malting quality barley at both locations. This report summarizes the data and observations made from these trials through June, 2018.



Figure 1. A field of winter barley approaching maturity

Barley is part of
Michigan's
agricultural history.
Production peaked at
just over 300,000
acres harvest in 1919
and again in 1932.
As with other cereal
grains,
barley is suited to
Michigan's climate.

Key Observations for Winter Barley Management

- 1. Deep planting >1.5" has resulted in poor emergence. Seeds should be planted 1" deep at 1.0—1.4 million seeds per acre
- 2. Nitrogen fertilizer applied at 75-100 lbs/A at green-up in spring optimized yield without increasing grain protein above the threshold, which should be between 10-12%.
- 3. Sulfur and split / late applied nitrogen did not improve yields but split nitrogen applications did increase grain protein
- 4. Fungicide at flowering increased yield (and can

- protect against Fusarium infection)
- 5. Early planting (last two weeks of September) is advised, but we are still learning about effects of planting date
- 6. Varieties did not respond to nitrogen applications the same, in terms of yield and grain protein content
- 7. Barley should be harvested ASAP after grain moisture reaches 13.5% or below to avoid preharvest sprout. Drying grain is possible with low temperature (<100°F) systems

2017 Winter Barley Management Trial Data

<u>Variety</u>	N Rate (lb/A)	Prosaro® Fungicide	<u>Yield</u>	<u>% plump</u>	<u>% thin</u>	% Crude Protein	RVA (Stirring Number)		
Puffin	0	Yes	70.3	92.7	0.8	8.8	146		
Puffin	0	No	57.2	91.9	0.6	8.9	150		
Scala	0	Yes	66.9	97.8	0.5	8.6	160		
Scala	0	No	59.5	98.2	0.5	8.7	157		
Tepee	0	Yes	67.1	96.6	0.1	8.1	135		
Tepee	0	No	53.9	95.7	0.1	8.2	139		
Wintmalt	0	Yes	60.8	98.1	0.2	8.8	146		
Wintmalt	0	No	51.0	98.3	0.2	9.1	139		
Puffin	75	Yes	96.8	90.3	1.1	10.4	160		
Puffin	75	No	89.7	90.3	1.2	10.3	161		
Scala	75	Yes	93.8	97.7	0.3	10.3	178		
Scala	75	No	84.9	97.5	0.5	10.0	157		
Tepee	75	Yes	107.5	93.3	0.3	9.3	156		
Tepee	75	No	93.5	92.6	0.5	9.5	148		
Wintmalt	75	Yes	81.4	95.4	0.4	10.3	166		
Wintmalt	75	No	81.4	94.6	0.5	10.3	161		
Puffin	150	Yes	92.7	85.6	2.0	13.0	161		
Puffin	150	No	93.2	88.9	1.6	13.2	160		
Scala	150	Yes	107.5	95.3	0.6	11.8	182		
Scala	150	No	94.5	96.3	0.4	11.9	181		
Tepee	150	Yes	115.5	86.3	1.0	12.1	174		
Tepee	150	No	104.6	91.0	0.7	11.6	177		
Wintmalt	150	Yes	91.6	91.3	1.0	12.8	168		
Wintmalt	150	No	80.5	91.7	0.8	12.5	166		

The data table to the left represents yield and quality data from the 2017 winter barley management study at the W.K. Kellogg Biological Station.

Four varieties were fertilized with three different nitrogen rates. Plots were also split with a fungicide application (Prosaro) at flowering.

Dark green highlighted cells indicate optimum yields / quality scores while light green cells indicate tolerable and red indicates unacceptable (based on the guidelines outlined by the American Malting Barley Association).

Big Takeaways from 2017 Trial Data

- 1. Scala & Tepee responded better to high nitrogen rates than Puffin & Wintmalt, as exhibited by increased yields and suitable crude protein (CP).
- 2. Fungicide application improved yields across all four varieties without affecting grain quality.
- 3. Scala retained a high percentage of plump kernels across all treatments.



The picture above represents the different varieties of winter barley that were planted at the Kellogg Farm for 2018.

Next steps for 2018 Research Trials

Two varieties ('Puffin' and 'Scala') over three different planting dates (Mid Sept., Early Oct., Late Oct.)

Comparing seven nitrogen rates from 0-175 lbs N/A using the variety 'Puffin'

Evaluation of double crops after winter barley, including soybeans, sorghum sudan and cover crop mixtures with and without irrigation

2017 Winter Barley Management Malt Quality Data

Wintmalt 150 No 36.0 91.4 28 75.8 2.4 2 13.2 4.66 34.9 9	150 No 360 011 30 758 31 3 133 166 310		alt 150 Yes 37.1 92.0 31 76.8 n.d. 3 13.6 4.41 32.7	92.8 9 79.9 1.8 1 11.9 4.88 41.3		40.8 96.2 14 79.2 1.8 1 12.5 4.64 38.0	41.7 96.3 21 79.2 1.9 1 13.0 4.70 36.5	92.3 13 77.7 1.8 1 13.5 4.79 36.8	36.5 90.4 20 78.1 1.8 1 13.2 4.82 37.9	95.0 31 78.4 n.d. 3 11.1 4.12 38.9	95.7 27 79.0 3.3 2 10.8 4.28 42.6	94.4 14 81.1 1.9 1 9.6 4.44 47.3		97.9 21 80.7 n.d. 3 10.7 4.22 42.0	43.0 98.1 27 81.2 n.d. 3 10.4 4.29 44.1	92.6 21 79.4 1.6 1 10.5 4.41 45.0	36.0 93.4 29 80.0 1.8 1 10.1 4.45 45.7	98.5 34 79.6 3.1 2 9.5 4.02 46.0	98.3 45 79.9 n.d. 3 9.1 4.03 46.0	25 81.5 2.2 1 8.3 4.18 51.5	97.4 35 81.9 2.2 1 8.7 4.22 52.1	29 81.7 n.d. 3 9.2 4.11 48.5	98.2 41 82.3 n.d. 3 8.9 4.16 47.0	1.8 1 8.9 4.28 50.4	95.1 36 81.4 1.9 1 9.0 4.23 52.2	_		Nitrogen Kernel on Barley Malt Barley Wort
																										(%)	S/T	7
													118 50.2												86 50.2	(°ASBC) (20°DU)		Alpha-
151	151	105	126	28	72	70	133	229	319	44	34	24	23 163	32	52	131	201	13	23	20	22	17	30	45	51		e glucan FAN	Beta-





