

# Cereals



Recommended Cereal  
Varieties for  
Northern Ireland  
2007



Department of  
**Agriculture and  
Rural Development**  
[www.dardni.gov.uk](http://www.dardni.gov.uk)



## Recommended booklet



This booklet provides information on cereal varieties currently recommended by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) for use in Northern Ireland.

The Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute at the Plant Testing Station, AFBI Crossnacreevy, conducts trials on behalf of DARD. The recommendations in this booklet are partly based on data collected from trials in Northern Ireland funded by the Home Grown Cereal Authority (HGCA) Recommended List system. Full data collected from HGCA trials and the HGCA Recommended Lists are available on the HGCA website ([www.hgca.com](http://www.hgca.com)).

Information on recommended varieties and other varieties currently in trial are also available on-line at [www.afbini.gov.uk](http://www.afbini.gov.uk)

**The recommendations are reviewed and published annually.**

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# Recommended Cereal Varieties 2007

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## Contents

Introduction .....	4
Characteristics .....	6
Spring barley .....	11
Spring oats .....	17
Winter barley .....	23
Winter wheat .....	29
Winter oats .....	35
General notes .....	40
Enquiries .....	41



# Introduction

The information on cereal varieties presented in this booklet gives the Northern Ireland cereal grower a comprehensive guide to varieties best suited for use within the province. It is based on results of trials carried out by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and AFBI over the last five years as part of the HGCA Recommended List trialling system. The DARD Recommended List booklet complements and expands on information provided on varieties included in the HGCA Recommended Lists. The DARD Recommended List is now available on an interactive website at [www.afbini.gov.uk](http://www.afbini.gov.uk)

Varieties are considered for provisional recommendation after two years of National List and one year of Recommended List testing and remain provisionally recommended for two years before being recommended for general use. Thus, the period during which a variety is tested before being considered for full general recommendation is five years.

Provisionally recommended varieties are reviewed each year. If, after their first year of provisional recommendation, they are considered unsuitable they are removed directly from the list. If they remain provisionally recommended for two or more years before being found to be unsuitable, they are usually placed in the outclassed category for a year before being removed from the list. Should seed of any variety, regardless of category, become unavailable it is removed directly from the list.

This booklet, being a local publication, directs growers towards varieties of greatest value to Northern Ireland and includes only those HGCA recommended varieties most suitable for use in Northern Ireland. Varieties may also be recommended which may not be suitable for use in other regions of the UK. Spring barley and oat trials conducted in Northern Ireland also include some varieties from the Republic of Ireland that may be suited to Northern Ireland, and these are given the same local consideration as varieties that pass through the UK system.

Several UK listed varieties are not included in the tables because they are less suitable for use in Northern Ireland. A brief description of these varieties is given in the text.

Varieties are classified as follows:-

- G Varieties **fully recommended for general use**
- S Varieties for **special use**; clarification of which is given in the notes
- P Varieties **provisionally recommended** and of which seed may be in short supply
- O Varieties **becoming outclassed**

### **Trial sites**

All crops are trialled at AFBI, Crossnacreevy with further trials of the major crops in the main cereal growing regions of Northern Ireland. At Downpatrick and Limavady there are additional winter wheat and winter barley trials. There was also a further winter barley trial at Hillsborough in 2006. Additional spring barley sites include Strabane, Coleraine and Newtownards and an additional spring oat trial is located at Loughgall.

# Characteristics

## **Yield**

Yields of all varieties are expressed as percentages of the control in the tables. For all crops, the control is calculated as the mean, or average, fungicide treated yield of the control varieties that are selected on a UK basis. The untreated yields are expressed as a percentage of the fungicide treated control. Both fungicide treated and untreated yields represent the mean performance of the varieties in trials during the five-year period 2002 to 2006.

## **Treated yields**

Fungicide programmes were applied to these trials in order to keep disease incidences below 5% infection of the leaf area. These treated yields indicate the potential yield of the varieties in the absence of disease. Treated trials of winter wheat, winter barley and winter oats may also have received applications of plant growth regulators where the risk of lodging has been high.

## **Untreated yields**

In these trials, where no fungicide treatment is applied, natural infections by a number of diseases may occur at various stages during the growing season. Varieties have differing levels of infection because they carry different types and levels of resistance to each of the diseases. Infection by disease leads to a reduction in the capacity of varieties to produce grain yield. Differences in yield between varieties in untreated trials are normally greater than in treated trials. Comments on untreated yields in variety descriptions refer to their performance relative to other varieties when untreated.

## **Use of information on yields from treated and untreated trials**

Growers have different approaches to the use of fungicides. Some will prefer a programme that protects completely against all disease infection. Yields in the treated trials indicate which varieties are likely to give the best performances with this approach. Others will prefer to use chemicals as and when disease occurs. Yields in the untreated trials indicate which varieties are likely to need fewer applications of fungicide in order to produce high yields and, conversely, where risks are greater if less-than-complete control of disease is achieved.

## **Grain quality**

Information presented in the tables on specific weight and 1000 grain weight of spring barley, winter barley, winter wheat, spring oat and

winter oat varieties and on kernel content of spring and winter oat varieties, is from the fungicide treated trials in Northern Ireland. Specific weight, measured in kilograms per hectolitre (kg/hl), is important when selling grain. For winter and spring oats, specific weight has been determined on grain which was cleaned prior to measurement. Although individual crops will vary, the information on specific weight, grain weight and kernel content, presented in this booklet, shows accurate relative values for the varieties.

Oat screenings can be important when selling grain to the quality market. Oat varieties are screened over a 2mm sieve for 15 seconds and the proportion passing through recorded as a percentage. It must be noted that these fluctuate greatly from season to season.

Free kernels and empty husks, that is, grains that fail to develop kernels, may be present in harvested oats and are undesirable for milling. All current spring oat varieties produce few empty husks but vary in their tendency to produce free kernels. Several of the winter oat varieties are particularly prone to producing free kernels and some also produce empty husks. Details are provided in the variety descriptions as significant, some or little tendency to produce free kernels and/or empty husks.

### **Straw characteristics**

Straw length, using data from untreated trials grown in Northern Ireland (except for winter oats where data from the fungicide-treated but without plant growth regulator trials are used), is expressed in centimetres, compared with **Doyen** for spring barley, **Emotion** for spring oats, **Cannock** for winter barley, **Richmond** for winter wheat and **SW Dalguise** for winter oats. Straw yield was determined from winter and spring barley trials at Hillsborough and Crossnacreevy, respectively, and is reported in the descriptions of varieties of these crops as low, intermediate or high. Spring barley straw yields are from the fungicide treated plots where high yields were 2.5 t/ha or greater, intermediate yields were 2.1 – 2.5 t/ha and low yields less than 2.1 t/ha. Winter barley straw yields are from the fungicide treated plots that also received a plant growth regulator with yields greater than 4.7 t/ha being described as high, those of less than 3.7 t/ha as low and between 3.7 and 4.7 t/ha as intermediate.

Straw strength is described as standing power and is calculated using both lodging and leaning data. It is expressed in the tables on a 1 to 9 scale, where a high figure indicates a high degree of straw strength. Straw characteristics, such as brackling, necking (in barley only) and ear loss, are referred to as required in the variety descriptions. Brackling and necking affect the ripening straw, brackling occurring in the lower part of the stem and necking below the ear. Brackling need not be damaging unless the ears lie on the soil surface; necking is more serious, though only if a clean break occurs, leading to ear loss in bad weather. Straw characteristics are determined from untreated trial data.

### **Disease**

Resistance of the varieties to mildew, leaf blotch (*Rhynchosporium*) and *Septoria*, depending on crop, is expressed on a 1 to 9 scale in the tables, where a high figure indicates that the variety shows a high degree of resistance. The resistance of varieties to other diseases is referred to in individual variety descriptions where necessary. Information used to derive these resistances on mildew, leaf blotch and *Septoria* is drawn from naturally occurring field infections in trial plots in Northern Ireland in which there was no chemical control of diseases. If insufficient disease is present in the trials in Northern Ireland to allow resistance ratings to be assigned, the scores presented in the HGCA Recommended List 2007 have been used. Mildew scores in spring barley, net blotch scores in winter barley and mildew, yellow rust and glume blotch scores in winter wheat are taken from the HGCA Recommended List 2007.

Disease incidences on cereal crops in Northern Ireland are much more variable from year to year and crop to crop than in Great Britain. In 2006, the levels of disease recorded in untreated trials were generally higher than in 2005. In some cases, this appears to have contributed to a decline in the over-years untreated yields. The following brief comments (based on data from the untreated trials) provide information on disease incidences in Northern Ireland in 2006.

**Winter barley** - Leaf blotch infections appeared earlier and at higher levels this year. At Limavady most varieties were affected, and by the end of June levels had increased markedly with the worst affected varieties having >40% infection. At Crossnacreevy, leaf blotch appeared in early May and increased throughout the growing season to peak at 75% in some varieties. At Downpatrick, similar maximum levels of infection were also recorded by mid – June, but levels were low prior to

this. The incidences of leaf blotch were much lower at Hillsborough. Even by mid/late-June most varieties had very little, with 8% recorded as the maximum. Little or no mildew was found at three of the four winter barley trial sites. Significant infections were recorded only at Crossnacreevy where a couple of varieties had 5% by mid-May, increasing to more widespread infections of up to 10% by mid-June. As with mildew, net blotch was only recorded above trace amounts at Crossnacreevy with four varieties having 1% infection. Physiological spotting was not observed at Downpatrick, but was found at significant levels at the other three trial sites. At Limavady, infections increased to a maximum of 28% at the end of June. At Hillsborough, some varieties had up to 10% by mid-June. At Crossnacreevy, trace levels in early May increased to significant levels (10 – 25 %) in some varieties by mid-June.

**Winter wheat** - *Septoria* was found at much higher levels of infection this year compared to 2005. The Crossnacreevy trial was worst affected, the disease appearing in early May and increasing to >30% in all varieties by mid July. The highest recorded infection was 60% with several varieties having >50%. A similar pattern was recorded at Downpatrick. *Septoria* infections at Limavady were much lower, with less than 10% infection in several varieties in mid July, although the worst affected variety had 42%. Mildew infections were low again in 2006, none being recorded at Crossnacreevy and Limavady. At Downpatrick, slight infections (<1%) were found in a few varieties. Little physiological spotting was found at Limavady (maximum of 5%) and Downpatrick (<1%). In mid-July at Limavady, slight infections of *Fusarium* were observed on the ears of most varieties (maximum of 5%).

**Winter oats** - Mildew did not appear in the winter oat trial at Crossnacreevy until mid-June and ranged from 0 – 10% infection. By the second week of July, this had increased in all varieties, ranging from 2 – 50%. There was very little *Septoria avenae* in the oat trial all season. It was first recorded at the beginning of July and the maximum level of infection was <4%. Crown rust was also first recorded at the beginning of July, much earlier than usual, several varieties having <2% infection with a maximum of 37%. By mid July, the infection had increased significantly, ranging from 7 – 57%.

**Spring barley** - Leaf blotch infections were on the whole low in 2006. At Newtownards no leaf blotch was recorded. At the other three trial sites, significant *Rhynchosporium* infections did not appear until well

into July. At Crossnacreevy, most varieties had low levels of infection of <5% with only two varieties having infections >5%. Similarly at Strabane, maximum levels of 7% were recorded by late July. At Coleraine, trace amounts of leaf blotch were recorded towards the end of June and by late July all varieties were affected, ranging from <5 – 35%. Mildew was not observed at Strabane, with trace amounts in a handful of varieties at Crossnacreevy, Coleraine and Newtownards. Net blotch was more widespread and at higher levels in 2006 than in previous years. At Coleraine, it started to appear in late-June and all varieties were infected by late July, ranging from 5 – 17%. Similarly at Crossnacreevy, all varieties were infected by net blotch but the level of infection was lower than that at Coleraine, ranging from 1 – 6%. Only a few varieties had trace amounts at Newtownards and no net blotch was seen at Strabane. Physiological spotting only appeared in trace amounts at Strabane and was not observed at the other three spring barley trial sites.

**Spring oats** - Very little mildew was recorded at the two spring oat trials until the end of July in 2006. By this time, the percentage infection ranged from 0.1 – 45% and 0 – 50% at Crossnacreevy and Loughgall, respectively. Crown rust was not found at either spring oat trial site. Very little *Septoria avenae* was observed in 2006. By the end of July maximum infections of 4 and 0.1% were recorded at Crossnacreevy and Loughgall, respectively.

### **Maturity**

Spring barley varieties differ in maturity by approximately two weeks from earliest to very latest. There are only minor differences in maturity amongst spring oat, winter barley, winter wheat and winter oat varieties. Maturity of varieties is included in the tables for all crops as early (E), intermediate (I) or late (L) to ripen.

### **Sprouting**

Germination of grain in the standing crop is extremely detrimental to the quality of the harvested grain and, whilst it can occur in all crops, it is most commonly a problem of wheat. Some varieties showed greater tendencies to sprouting than others. Growers in the wetter areas of Northern Ireland have always taken account of this problem when selecting varieties. The tendency to sprout is indicated in individual variety descriptions if it constitutes a particular strength or weakness of that variety.

# Spring Barley

**Doyen**, **Cocktail**, **Riviera** and **Static** remain fully recommended for general use. **Westminster** becomes fully recommended and is the highest yielding of the five generally recommended varieties. **Annabell** continues to be recommended, but for special use because its resistance to leaf blotch is very poor. **Wicket** has been removed and **Kirsty** has become outclassed. **Appaloosa** and **Power** remain as provisional recommendations for a second year. **Quench** is a new provisional recommendation and has exceptional treated yields. Ten new candidates and ten older varieties were evaluated this year in addition to those on the Recommended List 2006.

Variety descriptions are in alphabetical order. Information is also given on the year each variety was first listed in Northern Ireland and on the name of the UK agent.

## **Annabell**

*(Recommended for special use)*

*First listed in 1999; Nickerson-Advanta Ltd;*

- high yielding when fungicide treated and moderate yielding without fungicide;
- small grain with average specific weight;
- short straw giving high straw yields;
- average standing power and average resistance to brackling and necking;
- quite good resistance to mildew but very poor resistance to leaf blotch;
- *intermediate to ripen.*

## **Appaloosa**

*(Provisionally recommended)*

*First listed in 2006; Nickerson-Advanta Ltd;*

- very high treated and untreated yields;
- small grain with average specific weight;
- short straw with intermediate straw yield;
- good standing power with average resistance to brackling and necking;
- good resistance to mildew but quite poor resistance to leaf blotch;
- *intermediate to ripen.*

## Cocktail

*(Recommended for general use)*

*First listed in 2003; Syngenta Seeds Ltd;*

- high yielding with or without fungicide;
- average size grain with average specific weight;
- short straw giving intermediate straw yields;
- average standing power, good resistance to brackling and very good resistance to necking;
- quite good resistance to mildew and leaf blotch;
- intermediate to ripen.

## Doyen

*(Recommended for general use)*

*First listed in 2004; Syngenta Seeds Ltd;*

- high treated yields and very high untreated yields;
- large grain with average specific weight;
- short straw with intermediate straw yield;
- quite good standing power, good resistance to brackling and very good resistance to necking;
- good resistance to mildew and quite good resistance to leaf blotch;
- intermediate to ripen.

## Kirsty

*(Becoming outclassed)*

*First listed in 2003; Saaten Union (UK) Ltd;*

- high treated and untreated yields;
- small grain with average specific weight;
- short straw with intermediate yields;
- quite good standing power and average resistance to brackling and necking;
- quite good resistance to mildew but quite poor resistance to leaf blotch;
- intermediate to ripen.

## Power

*(Provisionally recommended)*

*First listed 2006; Nickerson-Advanta Ltd;*

- very high treated and untreated yields;
- average sized grain with average specific weight;
- short straw with intermediate straw yields;
- average standing power and average resistance to brackling, but good resistance to necking;
- quite good resistance to leaf blotch and good resistance to mildew;
- tends to ripen late.

## Quench

*(Provisionally recommended)*

*First listed in 2007; Syngenta Seed Ltd;*

- very high treated and untreated yields;
- average sized grain with average specific weight;
- short straw with intermediate straw yields;
- quite good standing power and good resistance to both brackling and necking;
- very good resistance to mildew and average resistance to leaf blotch;
- late to ripen.

## Riviera

*(Recommended for general use)*

*First listed in 1995; Monsanto PLC;*

- high treated yields and very high untreated yields;
- large grain with high specific weight;
- medium length straw giving intermediate straw yields;
- quite good standing power, average resistance to brackling and poor resistance to necking;
- good resistance to mildew and quite poor resistance to leaf blotch;
- intermediate to ripen.

## **Static**

*(Recommended for general use)*

*First listed in 1999; Syngenta Seeds Ltd;*

- high treated and high untreated yields;
- large grain with low specific weight;
- medium length straw giving intermediate straw yields;
- average standing power with average resistance to brackling and good resistance to necking;
- very good resistance to mildew and average resistance to leaf blotch;
- intermediate to ripen.

## **Westminister**

*(Recommended for general use)*

*First listed in 2005; Nickerson-Advanta Ltd;*

- very high treated and untreated yields;
- large grain with average specific weight;
- long straw giving high straw yields;
- quite good standing power and average resistance to both brackling and necking;
- very good mildew resistance and quite good resistance to leaf blotch;
- tends to ripen late

Varieties on the HGCA UK List that have performed less well in Northern Ireland are listed below. Newer varieties will continue in trials in Northern Ireland.

Figures in brackets are treated and untreated yields respectively.

**Cellar** is a malting variety that gives moderate yields (**95, 86**). It has large grain with low specific weight. Its straw is short, has average standing power, poor resistance to brackling and low straw yields. It has very good mildew resistance but is susceptible to leaf blotch. It tends to ripen early.

**NFC Tipple** is a malting variety with high treated and untreated yields (**103, 90**). It has very large grain with average specific weight. It has good standing power and good resistance to necking. Its resistance to leaf blotch is average.

**Optic** has moderate treated and low untreated yields (**97, 81**). It has average sized grain with average specific weight. Its straw is medium in length with quite good standing power and high straw yields. Its resistance to mildew is quite poor and it has poor resistance to leaf blotch.

**Oxbridge** has high fungicide treated and untreated yields (**102, 90**). It has average sized grain and average specific weight. Its short straw has good standing power and good resistance to brackling and necking. Straw yields are intermediate. Resistance to leaf blotch and mildew is quite good.

- Publican** is a new candidate with very high treated and untreated yields (**104, 97**). It has large grain with average specific weight. It has short straw with good standing power and high straw yields. It has very good resistance to mildew and quite good resistance to leaf blotch.
- Rebecca** has high treated and untreated yields (**102, 91**), although its performance has been somewhat erratic. It has very large grain with low specific weight. It has medium length straw with average standing power and high straw yields. It has quite good disease resistance and is intermediate to ripen.
- Troon** is moderate yielding when fungicide treated and high yielding when untreated (**98, 91**). It has large grain and low specific weight. It has quite poor resistance to leaf blotch and is less suitable for Northern Ireland.
- Waggon** has very high yields whether treated or untreated with fungicide (**108, 94**). It has very large grain with low specific weight. It has poor resistance to leaf blotch and is less suitable for Northern Ireland.
- Wicket** was provisionally recommended in Northern Ireland but has been removed from the list. It has very high treated and high untreated yields (**106, 88**). It has very short straw with good standing power but low straw yields. It has average disease resistance and is late to ripen.

# Spring Oats

**Emotion** and **Firth** remain fully recommended this year and two new provisionally recommended varieties have been added to the spring oat list. **Ascot** has excellent yields and good all-round characteristics. **Atego** also yields well and has very good straw quality, but is a provisional recommendation for special use because its resistance to mildew is extremely poor and will need a robust fungicide regime if mildew is a risk.

Variety descriptions are in alphabetical order. Information is also given on the year each variety was first listed in Northern Ireland and on the name of the UK agent.

## **Ascot**

*(Provisionally recommended)*

*First listed in 2007; Nickerson-Advanta Ltd;*

- very high treated yields and high untreated yields;
- large grain with low specific weight and high kernel content;
- average screenings;
- long straw with quite good standing power and average resistance to brackling;
- quite good resistance to mildew, good resistance to *Septoria avenae* and average resistance to crown rust;
- intermediate to ripen;
- some tendency to produce free kernels, potential for the quality market yet to be established.

## **Atego**

*(Provisionally recommended for special use)*

*First listed in 2007; Trevor Cope Seeds Ltd;*

- very high treated yields and high untreated yields;
- large grain with average specific weight and high kernel content;
- average screenings;
- medium length straw with excellent standing power but very poor resistance to brackling;

- average resistance to *Septoria avenae* and good resistance to crown rust but **very poor resistance to mildew and requires careful management with regard to disease control**;
- early to ripen;
- small tendency to produce free kernels, potential for the quality market yet to be established.

### Emotion

*(Recommended for general use)*

*First listed in 2003; British Seed Houses Ltd;*

- high yielding when treated with fungicide and also when untreated;
- large grain with low specific weight and average kernel content;
- very low screenings;
- long straw with quite good standing power but poor resistance to brackling;
- quite poor resistance to mildew, good resistance to *Septoria avenae* and average resistance to crown rust;
- early to ripen;
- some tendency to produce free kernels, potential for the quality market yet to be established.

### Firth

*(Recommended for general use)*

*First listed in 2000; CPB Twyford Ltd;*

- high yielding when both fungicide treated and untreated;
- large grain with average specific weight and high kernel content;
- average screenings;
- straw medium in length with quite good standing power and good resistance to brackling;
- quite good resistance to mildew, good resistance to *Septoria avenae* and average resistance to crown rust;
- intermediate to ripen;
- significant tendency to produce free kernels, potential for the quality market yet to be established.

Varieties on the HGCA UK List that have performed less well in Northern Ireland are listed below. Newer varieties will continue in trials in Northern Ireland.

Figures in brackets are treated and untreated yields respectively.

**Drummer** is moderate yielding (**97, 85**). Its very large grain has high specific weight and very low kernel content. Its long, weak straw makes it less suitable for use in Northern Ireland.

**Leven** yields moderately when treated and has high untreated yields (**95, 87**). It has large grain with average specific weight and very high kernel content. It has long, strong straw but has poor resistance to brackling.

**SW Argyle** is moderate yielding when fungicide treated and high yielding when untreated (**98, 86**). Its large grain has low specific weight and average kernel content. It has long straw with quite good standing power. Its potential in the quality market has yet to be established.

**Winston** is moderate yielding when fungicide treated and very high yielding when untreated (**98, 93**). It produces large grain with average specific weight and high kernel content. It has a significant tendency to produce free kernels.

## Spring Barley Recommended List 2007

	Yield - % of		Specific weight (kg/hl)	1000 grain wt. (g)	Straw length cf. Doyen (cm)	Standing power	Resistance to mildew	Resistance to leaf blotch	Ripening
	Treated	U							
<b>G</b> Westminster	106	98	64.2	43.5	+12	7	9	7	L
<b>G</b> Doyen	103	94	63.9	44.5	0	7	8	7	I
<b>G</b> Cocktail	101	88	64.4	42.8	-1	6	7	7	I
<b>G</b> Riviera	100	93	65.7	44.7	+7	7	8	5	I
<b>G</b> Static	99	89	62.4	43.3	+5	6	9	6	I
<b>S</b> Annabell	101	87	63.3	39.2	+3	6	(7)	3	I
<b>P</b> Quench	112	97	63.1	41.3	+1	7	9	6	L
<b>P</b> Appaloosa	108	94	63.1	40.9	+3	8	8	5	I
<b>P</b> Power	106	96	63.8	42.6	+3	6	8	7	L
<b>O</b> Kirsty	100	89	64.4	39.5	+2	7	7	5	I

Mean yield of controls (100%) = **6.30** t/ha at 15% moisture content. () = limited data

**Key to abbreviations used in all tables:** T = fungicide treated ; U = no fungicide ; E = early ; I = intermediate ; L = late

The tables include some data abstracted from the HGCA Recommended Lists.

Full data collected from HGCA trials and the HGCA Recommended Lists are available on the HGCA website  
([www.hgca.com](http://www.hgca.com))

### Winter Barley Recommended List 2007

	Yield - % of Treated controls		Specific weight (kg/hl)	1000 grain wt. (g)	Straw length cf. Cannock (cm)	Standing power	Resistance to mildew	Resistance to leaf blotch	Ripening
	T	U							
<i>Z row</i>									
<b>G</b> Cannock	101	84	62.2	44.1	0	6	6	7	L
<b>G</b> Camion	101	81	67.1	43.8	-6	8	5	6	I
<b>G</b> Pearl	99	78	66.1	44.7	+4	7	8	6	I
<b>P</b> Saffron	102	85	64.9	46.5	-6	8	6	5	I
<b>P</b> Spectrum	100	82	63.0	47.2	-13	9	6	4	I
<b>O</b> Haka	92	75	67.4	51.4	-3	8	6	4	I
<i>6 row</i>									
<b>S</b> Sequel	101	84	65.3	39.0	+8	6	7	8	I
<b>PS</b> Colibri	108	87	62.2	41.8	+6	6	8	7	I
<i>Hybrid 6 row</i>									
<b>S</b> Colossus	111	88	61.9	38.5	+10	6	5	7	I

Mean yield of controls (100%) = **8.11** t/ha at 15% moisture content.

### Winter Wheat Recommended List 2007

	Yield - % of Treated controls		Specific weight (kg/hl)	1000 grain wt. (g)	Straw length cf. Richmond (cm)	Standing power	Resistance to Septoria	Resistance to mildew	Ripening
	T	U							
<b>G</b> Richmond	105	70	76.3	47.4	0	8	5	5	E
<b>G</b> Robigus	104	79	74.6	42.4	+4	9	8	7	L
<b>G</b> Claire	101	71	74.3	44.2	+4	8	7	4	I
<b>G</b> Einstein	100	73	74.8	48.1	+3	8	6	6	E
<b>P</b> Alchemy	108	84	73.9	46.4	+8	7	8	7	L
<b>P</b> Gatsby	108	77	74.9	40.6	+7	8	8	7	L
<b>P</b> Zebedee	107	70	72.0	47.7	0	9	6	6	E
<b>P</b> Glasgow	106	76	74.4	43.8	+1	7	7	7	I

Mean yield of controls (100%) = **10.10** t/ha at 15% moisture content

### Spring Oat Recommended List 2007

Yield - % of Treated controls	Yield - % of U	Specific weight (kg/hl)	1000 grain wt. (g)	Kernel Content (%)	Straw length cf. Emotion (cm)	Standing power	Resistance to mildew	Ripening	Sieve fraction (% <2.0 mm)
<b>G</b>	103	51.3	35.1	76.3	0	7	5	E	0.3
<b>G</b>	100	52.2	34.4	77.8	-6	7	7	I	1.3
<b>P</b>	104	51.3	34.1	77.6	+6	7	7	I	1.3
<b>PS</b>	104	52.1	34.5	77.8	-7	9	1	E	1.6

Mean yield of controls (100%) = **5.86** t/ha at 15% moisture content.

### Winter Oat Recommended List 2007

Yield - % of Treated controls	Yield - % of U	Specific weight (kg/hl)	1000 grain wt. (g)	Kernel Content (%)	Straw length cf. SW Dalguise (cm)	Standing power	Resistance to mildew	Ripening	Sieve fraction (% <2.0 mm)
<b>G</b>	103	54.1	36.2	76.9	0	7	4	L	1.2
<b>G</b>	99	50.5	42.5	78.5	0	7	6	I	0.6
<b>G</b>	98	52.8	34.3	75.0	0	8	5	I	1.3
<b>O</b>	97	52.2	42.1	74.8	+1	8	5	I	0.1

Mean yield of controls (100%) = **7.61** t/ha at 15% moisture content.

# Winter Barley

Two-row and six-row types are listed separately. Of the two-rows, **Cannock**, **Camion** and **Pearl** remain recommended for general use. **Spectrum** remains provisionally recommended for a second year and **Haka** has become outclassed. **Saffron** is a new provisional recommendation and is the highest yielding two-row on the 2007 Recommended List. There are no changes in the six-row varieties. **Sequel** remains recommended for special use and **Colibri** continues as a provisional recommendation for special use for a second year. **Colossus** remains recommended for special use as a six-row hybrid. Fifteen other varieties were evaluated in trials this year. Of these, five were new two-row candidate varieties, three were new six-row candidate varieties and one was a new six-row hybrid candidate variety.

Variety descriptions are in alphabetical order. Information is also given on the year each variety was first listed in Northern Ireland and on the name of the UK agent.

## Two-row types

### **Camion**

*(Recommended for general use)*

*First listed in 2004; CPB Twyford Ltd;*

- high yielding when fungicide treated and also when untreated;
- large grain and high specific weight;
- short straw giving intermediate straw yields;
- good standing power with average resistance to brackling but very poor resistance to necking;
- average resistance to leaf blotch and quite poor resistance to mildew but good resistance to net blotch;
- intermediate to ripen.

## Cannock

(Recommended for general use)

*First listed in 2003; Nickerson-Advanta Ltd;*

- high yielding when fungicide treated and very high when untreated;
- large grain with low specific weight;
- medium length straw giving intermediate straw yields;
- average standing power with average resistance to brackling and poor resistance to necking;
- quite good resistance to leaf blotch, average resistance to mildew and good resistance to net blotch;
- late to ripen.

**Seed of this variety is unlikely to be available in autumn 2007.**

## Haka

(Becoming outclassed)

*First listed in 2001; CPB Twyford Ltd;*

- moderate yielding when fungicide treated and low yielding when untreated;
- very large grain with high specific weight;
- medium length straw with intermediate straw yields;
- good standing power with good resistance to brackling and very good resistance to necking;
- average resistance to mildew, quite good resistance to net blotch, but poor resistance to leaf blotch;
- intermediate to ripen.

## Pearl

(Recommended for general use)

*First listed in 1999; Nickerson-Advanta Ltd;*

- high yielding when fungicide treated and moderate untreated yields;
- large grain with high specific weight;
- medium length straw giving high straw yields;
- quite good standing power and good resistance to brackling but very susceptible to necking;
- good resistance to mildew and average resistance to leaf blotch but quite susceptible to net blotch;
- intermediate to ripen.

## Saffron

(Provisionally recommended)

*First listed in 2007; CPB Twyford Ltd;*

- high treated and very high untreated yields;
- large grain with average specific weight;
- short straw with intermediate straw yields;
- good standing power, good resistance to brackling and average resistance to necking;
- average resistance to mildew, good resistance to net blotch but quite poor resistance to leaf blotch;
- intermediate to ripen.

## Spectrum

(Provisionally recommended)

*First listed in 2006; Nickerson-Advanta Ltd;*

- high treated yields and untreated yields;
- large grain with low specific weight;
- short straw with intermediate straw yields;
- excellent standing power, good resistance to necking and average resistance to brackling;
- average resistance to mildew and net blotch and poor resistance to leaf blotch;
- intermediate to ripen.

## Six-row types

## Colibri

(Provisionally recommended for special use)

*First listed in 2006; Daltons Seeds Ltd;*

- very high treated and untreated yields;
- average sized grain with low specific weight;
- medium length straw giving intermediate straw yields;
- average standing power with poor resistance to brackling, but good resistance to necking;
- good resistance to mildew and net blotch and quite good resistance to leaf blotch;
- intermediate to ripen.

## Sequel

*(Recommended for special use)*

*First listed in 2004; Syngenta Seeds Ltd;*

- high treated and very high untreated yields;
- small grain with average specific weight;
- long straw giving low straw yields;
- average standing power with average resistance to brackling and good resistance to necking;
- quite good resistance to mildew and net blotch with good resistance to leaf blotch;
- intermediate to ripen.

## Hybrid six-row types

## Colossus

*(Recommended for special use)*

*First listed in 2004; Syngenta Seeds Ltd;*

- very high treated and untreated yields;
- small grain with very low specific weight;
- long straw giving intermediate straw yields;
- average standing power with average resistance to necking but very poor resistance to brackling;
- quite good resistance to leaf blotch and net blotch, but quite poor resistance to mildew;
- intermediate to ripen.

Varieties on the HGCA UK List that have performed less well in Northern Ireland are listed below. Newer varieties will continue in trials in Northern Ireland.

Figures in brackets are treated and untreated yields respectively.

### Two-row types

- Accrue** is a new candidate that gives high treated and very high untreated yields (**98, 85**). It has short straw with good standing power and moderate straw yields. It has quite good resistance to leaf blotch but quite poor resistance to mildew.
- Cassata** is a new candidate and has very high treated and high untreated yields (**106, 83**). Its straw has good standing power and gives moderate/high straw yields. It has quite good resistance to both mildew and leaf blotch. After further trials in Northern Ireland it will be considered for recommendation.
- Carat** has moderate yields (**96, 79**). It has short straw with quite good standing power, but is susceptible to both brackling and necking. It has quite poor resistance to leaf blotch.
- Flagon** gives high yields when fungicide treated and very high yields without fungicides (**103, 86**). However, this variety is less suited to Northern Ireland as it has very poor standing power and has poor resistance to necking.
- Retriever** is a new candidate that has outstanding treated yields and very high untreated yields (**112, 84**). However, it has very poor standing power and poor resistance to brackling. It has average sized grain with very low specific weight. It has quite good resistance to leaf blotch but quite poor resistance to mildew.

**Suzuka** is a new candidate and has high treated and very high untreated yields (**103, 95**). It has large grain with average specific weight. It has medium length straw with quite good standing power. It has good resistance to leaf blotch but is susceptible to mildew.

### Six-row types

**Amarena** is high yielding when fungicide treated and has very high yields when untreated (**103, 87**). Its small grain has very low specific weight. It has good standing power although it is susceptible to brackling and necking.

**Pelican** is a new candidate that gives very high yields (**112, 100**). Its grain is of average size with very low specific weight. It has good standing power but is prone to necking. It has good resistance to leaf blotch and ripens early. After further trials in Northern Ireland it will be considered for recommendation.

**Pict** has high treated and very high untreated yields (**103, 84**). It has very small grain and average specific weight. It has quite good standing power with a tendency to brackle and is less suitable for Northern Ireland.

### Hybrid six-row types

**Boost** gives very high treated and untreated yields (**104, 85**). It has average sized grain with low specific weight. It has quite good standing power but has poor resistance to necking.

**Bronx** is a new candidate and has very high yields (**112, 89**). Its straw is long and susceptible to necking but has quite good standing power. It has small grain and low specific weight. It has quite good resistance to mildew and very good resistance to leaf blotch. After further trials in Northern Ireland it will be considered for recommendation.

# Winter Wheat

**Richmond, Einstein and Claire** remain recommended for general use. **Robigus** has been promoted from a provisional recommendation to a full recommendation for general use and comes a close second to Richmond with respect to yield. **Smuggler** has been removed from the list despite good performances due to a lack of seed. **Glasgow** continues as a provisional recommendation for a second year. There are three new provisional recommendations this year - **Alchemy, Gatsby and Zebedee**. All three have very high treated yields and Alchemy also has the highest untreated yield of all the recommended varieties. Richmond, Einstein, Alchemy and Zebedee should be sown before the end of January to meet vernalisation requirements, Gatsby before mid-February and Claire, Glasgow and Robigus before the end of February. Richmond and Einstein appear to perform well as second wheats whereas Robigus does not. Yields of all varieties, when sown late, are likely to be much lower than when sown at the optimum time in autumn. Einstein and Richmond have hard endosperm textures while the remaining seven varieties on the DARD Recommended List have soft endosperm textures.

Nine new winter wheat candidates were evaluated in 2006, those that are high yielding will continue for a second year in trials before being considered for provisional recommendation. Seven varieties were candidates in trial for a second year in 2006 and of these Alchemy, Gatsby and Zebedee have become provisionally recommended.

Variety descriptions are in alphabetical order. Information is also given on the year each variety was first listed in Northern Ireland and on the name of the UK agent.

## Alchemy

*(Provisionally recommended)*

*First listed in 2007; Nickerson-Advanta Ltd;*

- very high yielding when treated with fungicide and also when untreated;
- average size grain with average specific weight;
- long straw with quite good standing power;
- quite good resistance to mildew, good resistance to *Septoria tritici* and very good resistance to yellow rust;
- tends to ripen late;
- quite resistant to sprouting.

## Claire

(Recommended for general use)

*First listed in 1999; Nickerson-Advanta Ltd;*

- high yielding when fungicide treated and moderate yielding when untreated;
- average sized grain and average specific weight;
- medium length straw with good standing power;
- quite good resistance to *Septoria tritici*, good resistance to glume blotch, poor resistance to mildew and very good resistance to yellow rust;
- intermediate to ripen;
- average resistance to sprouting.

## Einstein

(Recommended for general use)

*First listed in 2003; Nickerson-Advanta Ltd;*

- high yielding when fungicide treated and moderate yields when untreated;
- large grain with average specific weight;
- medium length straw with good standing power;
- average resistance to *Septoria tritici*, mildew, yellow rust and quite poor resistance to glume blotch;
- early to ripen;
- average resistance to sprouting.

## Gatsby

(Provisionally recommended)

*First listed in 2007; Nickerson-Advanta Ltd;*

- very high treated yields and high untreated yields;
- small grain with average specific weight;
- medium length straw with good standing power;
- good resistance to *Septoria tritici*, quite good resistance to mildew and very good resistance to yellow rust;
- late to ripen;
- quite resistant to sprouting.

## Glasgow

(Provisionally recommended)

*First listed in 2006; Saaten Union;*

- very high treated and high untreated yields;
- average sized grain with average specific weight;
- medium length straw with quite good standing power;
- quite good resistance to mildew and *Septoria tritici*, quite poor resistance to glume blotch and poor resistance to yellow rust;
- intermediate to ripen;
- quite resistant to sprouting.

## Richmond

Recommended for general use)

*First listed in 2003; Cebeco Seed Innovations Ltd;*

- very high yielding when fungicide treated and moderate yielding when untreated;
- large grain with high specific weight;
- medium length straw with good standing power;
- quite poor resistance to *Septoria tritici* and mildew, average resistance to glume blotch and good resistance to yellow rust;
- early to ripen;
- average resistance to sprouting.

**Seed of this variety is unlikely to be available in autumn 2007.**

## Robigus

Recommended for general use)

*First listed in 2005; CPB Twyford;*

- high treated and untreated yields;
- average sized grain with average specific weight;
- medium length straw with very good standing power;
- quite good resistance to mildew, good resistance to *Septoria tritici* and glume blotch but very poor resistance to yellow rust;
- late to ripen;
- average resistance to sprouting.

### **Zebedee**

(Provisionally recommended)

First listed in 2007; Nickerson-Advanta Ltd;

- very high treated yields and moderate untreated yields;
- large grain with average specific weight;
- medium length straw with very good standing power;
- average resistance to *Septoria tritici* and mildew and very good resistance to yellow rust;
- ripens early;
- very resistant to sprouting.

Varieties on the HGCA UK List that have performed less well, or for which there are limited data from trials in Northern Ireland, are listed below. Newer varieties will continue in trials in Northern Ireland.

Figures in brackets are treated and untreated yields respectively

### **Ambrosia**

has high treated and moderate untreated yields (**101, 71**), large grain with average specific weight and very good standing power. It has average resistance to *Septoria tritici* and mildew.

### **Battalion**

is a new candidate that produces moderate yields (**98, 74**). Its grain is large with average specific weight. It has very good standing power and quite good disease resistance. It is believed to carry the 'Rendezvous' resistance gene to eyespot.

### **Brompton**

has very high treated yields and moderate untreated yields (**106, 72**). It has large grain with low specific weight and its short straw has very good standing power. It has quite good resistance to *Septoria tritici* but quite poor resistance to mildew.

### **Consort**

has moderate treated and very low untreated yields (**99, 57**). It has average grain and quite poor resistance to *Septoria tritici*. It is susceptible to sprouting.

- Cordiale** has high treated and low untreated yields (**103, 68**). It has high specific weight and its short straw has very good standing power. It has average resistance to *Septoria tritici* and mildew.
- Deben** has high treated and moderate untreated yields (**100, 70**). It has long straw with quite good standing power, large grain with average specific weight. It has quite good resistance to *Septoria tritici*.
- Gladiator** has high treated and low untreated yields (**101, 66**). It has average grain quality, short, strong straw and average resistance to mildew and *Septoria tritici*. It ripens early.
- Humber** is a new candidate with high treated and low untreated yields (**101, 66**). It has short, strong straw, quite poor resistance to mildew and quite good resistance to *Septoria tritici*.
- Hyperion** has high treated and moderate untreated yields (**100, 71**). It has short straw with good standing power. It is believed to carry the 'Rendezvous' resistance gene to eyespot.
- Istabraq** has very high treated and moderate untreated yields (**105, 73**). It has high specific weight, average resistance to *Septoria tritici*, quite poor resistance to mildew and is late to ripen.
- Malacca** has moderate treated and low untreated yields (**95, 67**). It has small grain with average specific weight. It has below average resistance to *Septoria tritici* and average resistance to mildew. It is susceptible to sprouting and is early to ripen.

- Mascot** has low treated and very low untreated (**92, 62**). It has large grain with high specific weight. Its long straw has excellent standing power. It has quite poor resistance to *Septoria tritici*.
- Napier** has become outclassed in Northern Ireland and is no longer in trials.
- Nijinsky** has high treated and moderate untreated yields (**102, 72**). It has average grain quality and strong straw. It is very susceptible to sprouting.
- Oakley** is a new candidate and has very high treated and high untreated yields (**108, 75**). It has good standing power and quite good resistance to mildew and *Septoria tritici* and tends to ripen late. After further trials in Northern Ireland it will be considered for recommendation.
- Solstice** has high treated and moderate untreated yields (**100, 70**). It has large grain with high specific weight and its long straw has good standing power. It has average resistance to *Septoria tritici*, poor resistance to mildew and ripens early.
- Timber** is a new candidate and is high yielding (**102, 80**) with good disease resistance. It has very good standing power, high specific weight and ripens early. After further trials in Northern Ireland it will be considered for recommendation.

The following varieties are on the HGCA UK List but are not described here as they have not been in the most recent DARD Recommended List trials: Xi19, Hereward, Soissons, Riband, Welford and Access.

# Winter Oats

**SW Dalguise, Gerald and Millennium** continue to be fully recommended for general use. **Ayr** is becoming outclassed. Descriptions outlining the comparative performances of **Aberglen** and **Barra** spring oats when sown in the autumn with the winter oats are included. The naked oat varieties **Expression, Grafton** and **Hendon** are also described.

Variety descriptions are in alphabetical order. Information is also given on the year each variety was first listed in Northern Ireland and on the name of the UK agent.

## HUSKED OATS

### **Ayr**

*(Becoming outclassed)*

*First listed in 2002; CPB Twyford Ltd;*

- moderate yielding when fungicide treated and high yielding in the absence of fungicide;
- very large grain with high specific weight and average kernel content;
- very low screenings;
- medium length straw with good standing power and average resistance to brackling;
- quite poor resistance to mildew and average resistance to crown rust and *Septoria avenae*;
- intermediate to ripen;
- little tendency to produce free kernels or empty husks, suitable for the quality market because of its specific weight.

## Gerald

(Recommended for general use)

*First listed in 1993; Semundo Ltd;*

- high yielding when fungicide treated and moderate yielding when untreated;
- average grain size and average kernel content with high specific weight;
- average screenings;
- medium length straw with average standing power and good resistance to brackling;
- quite poor resistance to mildew, good resistance to *Septoria avenae* and poor resistance to crown rust;
- intermediate to ripen;
- some tendency to produce free kernels but little tendency to produce empty husks, suitable for the quality market because of its specific weight.

## Millennium

(Recommended for general use)

*First listed in 2000; Semundo Ltd;*

- high treated yields and very high untreated yields;
- very large grain with high kernel content and average specific weight;
- low screenings;
- medium length straw with quite good standing power and good resistance to brackling;
- average resistance to mildew and good resistance to crown rust and *Septoria avenae*;
- intermediate to ripen;
- significant tendency to produce free kernels and may produce some empty husks, unlikely to be acceptable for the quality market because of its specific weight.

## SW Dalguise

(Recommended for general use)

First listed in 2004; Semundo Ltd;

- very high treated yields and low untreated yields;
- large grain with high specific weight and high kernel content;
- average screenings;
- medium length straw with quite good standing power but poor resistance to brackling;
- poor resistance to mildew, very poor resistance to crown rust and good resistance to *Septoria avenae*;
- late to ripen;
- some tendency to produce free kernels but little tendency to produce empty husks, suitable for the quality market because of its specific weight.

Varieties on the HGCA UK List that have performed less well, or for which there are limited data from trials in Northern Ireland are listed below. Newer varieties will continue in trials in Northern Ireland.

Figures in brackets are treated and untreated yields respectively.

## Brochan

is a new candidate variety that has moderate treated and high untreated yields (**96, 81**). It has very large grain with average specific weight and high kernel content. It has short straw with excellent standing power and good resistance to brackling. After further trials in Northern Ireland it will be considered for recommendation.

## SW Kinross

gives moderate treated and high untreated yields (**96, 81**). Its grain are average in size with high specific weight and high kernel content. It has significant tendency to produce free kernels and may produce some empty husks.

### Mascani

has moderate treated and very high untreated yields (**95, 90**). It has very large grain with high specific weight and high kernel content. It has a very high tendency to produce free kernels but little tendency to produce empty husks. It has good standing power, very good resistance to brackling and quite good resistance to mildew. It may be an option for low input systems.

### Tardis

is a new candidate variety that has very high treated and untreated yields (**104, 95**). It has large grain with average specific weight and average kernel content. Its straw is short with average standing power and very good resistance to brackling. It has excellent resistance to mildew and good resistance to crown rust and *Septoria avenae*. After further trials in Northern Ireland it will be considered for recommendation.

## Autumn Sown Spring Oats

**Barra** When sown alongside winter varieties this spring oat produces very good grain quality. Its average sized grain has very high specific weight and high kernel content and similar screenings to winter oat varieties. It should be noted, however, that growing this variety carries considerable risk because of its **very poor winter hardiness**. Crop losses exceeding 50% were observed in trials during the 1995/96 winter period. In addition yields are lower than those of the winter varieties and, having very poor mildew resistance, it must be looked after well to achieve good grain quality.

**Aberglen** Like Barra, when sown alongside winter varieties, Aberglen produces good grain quality. Its average sized grain has a very high specific weight and high kernel content but screenings are a little higher than in winter oat varieties. It is likely that Aberglen has poor winter hardiness but this has not been tested in the years when it has been included in the winter oat trials. Yields of Aberglen are slightly higher than those of Barra but lower than other recommended winter oat varieties. It has better resistance to *Septoria avenae* than Barra with similar resistance to mildew and crown rust. It produces long straw, which has average standing power and average resistance to brackling.

## Naked Oats

Yield of naked oats is low when compared directly with husked oats because only the groat is harvested. As a result, naked oats tend to have higher specific weights and smaller grain than husked oats. Other agronomic characteristics can be compared directly with husked oats. Expression, Grafton and Hendon, a dwarf variety, are recommended for general use in the UK.

**Expression** gave very low treated and untreated yields (**75, 60**). It has relatively small grain with very high specific weight when compared to other winter oat varieties. It has long straw with quite poor standing power but good resistance to brackling. Its resistance to mildew is average and it tends to ripen late.

**Grafton** gave very low treated and untreated yields (**72, 55**). It has relatively small grain with very high specific weight when compared to other winter oat varieties. It has medium length straw with quite good standing power and good resistance to brackling. It has quite poor resistance to mildew and is intermediate to ripen.

**Hendon** gave very low treated and untreated yields (**79, 56**). It has very small grain with very high specific weight. It has very short straw with very good standing power and very good resistance to brackling. It has quite good resistance to mildew and is intermediate to ripen.

The end market should be established before growing a naked oat.

## General Notes

- When selecting varieties, consideration should be given to straw characteristics in relation to soil fertility and degree of exposure of fields. Care should be taken with nitrogen applications on weaker-strawed varieties that are more susceptible to lodging.
- Varieties differ in resistance to diseases and this can reduce yields if infections are severe. Resistant varieties should be grown in order to avoid infection and reduce the need for fungicide use.
- Figures indicating resistance to disease reflect the current situation. Susceptibility to mildew may increase quite rapidly in only a few years and it is therefore advisable to inspect crops of all varieties regularly for disease infection during the growing season.
- If minimal fungicide usage is planned, varieties should be considered on the basis of their untreated yields. Where fungicides are to be applied, the fungicide treated yield should be a better guide, bearing in mind that disease control measures used in trials are designed to keep disease to a minimum with no economic restrictions.
- It is unwise to sow a large area with a new variety until some experience has been gained with it and it has been found to be well suited to the conditions of the farm.
- When growing oats for the quality or horse feed markets, careful post-harvest husbandry is essential. Good drying procedures must be rigorously followed to avoid deterioration of the grain and the resulting bitter taste.

# Enquiries

Farmers, growers and processors requiring guidance on variety selection and use should contact their local DARD Office:

County Antrim	Ballyclare Ballymoney	Tel: 028 9332 2399 Tel: 028 2766 0160
County Armagh	Armagh Newry	Tel: 028 3751 5659 Tel: 028 3025 3200
County Down	Banbridge Downpatrick	Tel: 028 4062 9182 Tel: 028 4461 2211
County Fermanagh	Enniskillen	Tel: 028 6632 5004
County Londonderry	Limavady Magherafelt	Tel: 028 7776 2521 Tel: 028 7930 2066
County Tyrone	Dungannon Omagh	Tel: 028 8775 4777 Tel: 028 8225 1020

Farmers, growers and processors requiring more specialist information on crops should contact:

Horticulture and Crops Development Division    Tel: 028 9442 6742  
Greenmount Campus    Fax: 028 9442 6777  
College of Agriculture,  
Food and Rural Enterprise,  
ANTRIM  
BT41 4PU.

Plant breeders, merchants and other specialists requiring technical data on trials, testing procedures and variety details should contact:

Plant Testing Station  
50 Houston Road  
Crossnacreevy  
Castlereagh  
BELFAST  
BT6 9SH

Tel: 028 9054 8000  
Fax: 028 9054 8001

The DARD Recommended List is now available on an interactive site at [www.afbini.gov.uk](http://www.afbini.gov.uk) on the Recommended Variety lists pages under Areas of Interest. The UK Recommended List 2007 published by the HGCA is available from the Plant Testing Station and Agriculture Development Centres at the addresses/telephone numbers shown above, or alternatively can be accessed online at [www.hgca.com](http://www.hgca.com).

Information received from growers on the performance of varieties on their farms has always proved very valuable to the staff of the Plant Testing Station. Any comments regarding the performance of the varieties currently listed would be welcomed, as this may be helpful when future recommendations are being considered.



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AN ROINN

**Talmhaíochta agus  
Forbartha Tuaithe**

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MÁNNYSTRIE O

**Fairms an  
Kintra Fordèrin**

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