

South African
Barley
Breeding
Institute

S9

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It is not practical to produce universally applicable guidelines for spring barley husbandry. These guidelines take the view that growers who have had success with SSG 564 over many years – and honed their husbandry accordingly – require information about how growing S9 will differ in ways that can affect profitability

Planting date: S9 has an average maturity and must be sowed approximately the same time as SSG 564.

Planting density: S9 is a medium tillering variety with erect early growth, and should be planted at the same density as SSG 564. It is important that thousand grain weight is taken into account when calculating a seed rate for S9 to ensure the correct plant population is established.

Kernel Nitrogen: Husbandry trial data shows that S9 achieve similar kernel nitrogen levels compared to SSG 564. The suggested fertiliser rates should be the same as SSG 564.

Straw length: S9 has medium short straw with good straw strength.

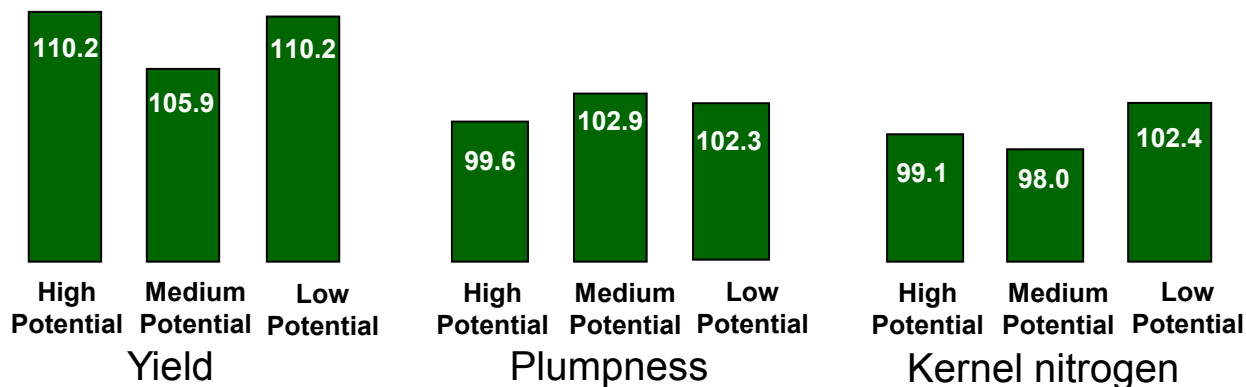
Disease resistance: S9's inherently moderate susceptibility to the major spring barley diseases provides an opportunity to adopt a managed strategy to disease control and keep fungicide costs down. S9 is susceptible to Leaf rust and Leaf blotch and moderate susceptibility to the Net blotch complex (spot-form and net-form). An integrated approach must be used for disease management, where attention is given to variety, crop rotation, seeding density, seeding date as well as chemical control. For chemical control the plants/camps must be periodically monitored to prevent delayed fungicide applications. The risk of fungicide resistance must always be considered, especially with the use of strobilurin containing products. Evaluate every season according to its own merits considering differences between disease pressure and intensity between seasons.

Harvesting: During normal harvesting conditions no problem exist with S9.

S9

High yield potential
Wide regional adaption

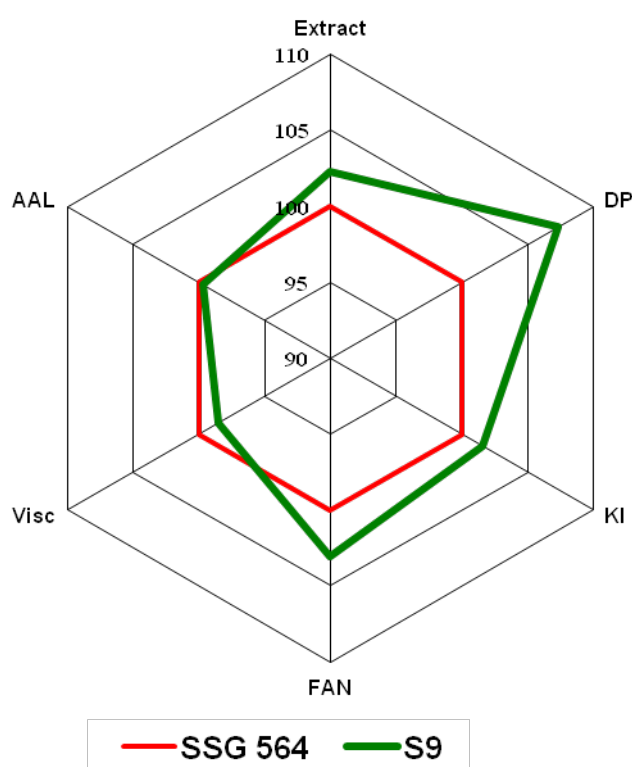
High Extract
Excellent malting quality



Long term regional treated data (6 years; %) compared to the control in the Southern Cape (SSG 564=100)

Growth period	Medium Fast
Seeding rate	Medium
Straw length	Medium Short
Straw strength	Good
Peduncle strength	Medium

Disease	Resistance rating
Leaf blotch	Susceptible
Net-form net blotch	Moderately Susceptible
Spot-form net blotch	Moderately Susceptible
Leaf rust	Susceptible



Average yield (kg/ha)

Region	Cultivar	2010	2009	2008	2007
High Potential	SSG 564	3825	4889	5213	4609
	S9	4084	5873	5317	5574
Medium Potential	SSG 564	2374	3926	4619	3782
	S9	2655	4302	5266	3352
Low Potential	SSG 564	1985	2968	3473	4942
	S9	2344	3493	4479	4663

Average percentage plumpness (> 2.5mm)

Region	Cultivar	2010	2009	2008	2007
High Potential	SSG 564	93.1	92.5	92.5	93.6
	S9	96.2	91.7	93.0	90.7
Medium Potential	SSG 564	76.0	92.1	92.3	90.1
	S9	87.6	94.4	93.1	89.8
Low Potential	SSG 564	83.9	88.1	97.2	89.0
	S9	95.2	90.1	97.8	86.0

Long term quality characteristics as percentage deviation from SSG 564 (Micromalting results)