2025 Oat and Barley Performance Tests

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The Wisconsin oat and barley performance trials are conducted each year to serve Wisconsin farmers. Trials include released varieties, experimental lines from Wisconsin and Midwestern States, and lines from private companies. The main objective of these trials is to obtain data on how varieties perform in different locations and years. Farmers can use this data to help choose the best varieties to plant, and breeders can use it to decide whether to release a new variety or not and to select parents to make new crosses.

The best varieties for yield, disease resistance, and quality are entered into the Wisconsin Certification Program. As new varieties are released to the public, older varieties with inferior qualities are removed from the recommended list and eventually dropped from the certified list as seed production declines. Additionally, varieties from other states that perform well may be recommended and/or certified in Wisconsin.

Occasionally varieties are certified without being recommended to Wisconsin farmers. These varieties may include commercial varieties developed by private seed companies or varieties where there is a substantial market for Wisconsin-produced seed. Thus, in Wisconsin, recommendation and certification are different things. Recommended varieties are those with superior in-state production performance records, while certification assures seed purity and seed quality.

Variety selection

Factors to consider when selecting grain oats and barley varieties include grain yield, maturity, straw strength (or resistance to lodging), disease resistance, and grain quality (Tables 3-6). Oat farmers who are interested in selling their grain to the milling industry should also consider grain quality in the form of test weight, grain size and plumpness, groat percentage, and percentage of thins. Finally, some oat and barley varieties are evaluated for forage yield and quality (Tables 7 and 8). Barley farmers who are interested in selling varieties for malt may also consider whether a variety is acceptable to the malting industry.

Variety testing

Varieties in the trials are selected based on current demand, availability, and adaptation to Wisconsin's climate. Most of these varieties are commercially available. Several commercial and public varieties are regularly tested for comparison purposes.

Tests were conducted at seven locations during the 2025 growing season using conventional tillage practices and a plant stand of 1.3 million plants per acre goal. Agronomic practices at all locations are listed in Table 1. In oats all grain experiments were conducted in an alfa lattice design with three complete replications. Forage oats were conducted in an alfa lattice design with four complete replications. Barley trials were conducted in random complete block designs with four replications.

2025 Growing season

In 2025, Wisconsin oat production was estimated at 4.1 million bushels. The total area planted with oats reached 150,000 acres, while the area harvested was 65,000 acres, representing increases of 6% and 11%, respectively, compared with 2024 and 2023. The total harvested area in 2025 rose by 2% compared with 2024 but declined by 13% compared with 2023. The average oat grain yield was 64 bushels per acre, a 5% decrease from 2024 but a 5% increase compared with the 2023 average (Table 2).

The barley planted area in Wisconsin totaled 12,000 acres, with an estimated 3,000 acres harvested. This was a 7 % increase compared with 2024, and equivalent to 2023. In contrast, the harvested area showed a different trend, with a sharp 29% reduction compared with 2024 but an 8% increase compared with 2023 (Table 2). The average barley grain yield was 47 bushels per acre, representing a 4% increase from 2024 but a 25% decline compared with 2023.

The 2025 growing season in Madison alternated between dry and wet periods. Wisconsin average temperatures for April (42.9 °F), May (55.0 °F), June (66.3 °F), and July (71.0 °F) deviated by -0.2 °F, -0.4 °F, +1.2 °F, and +1.8 °F, respectively, from historical averages (Mason et al., 2025). Precipitation totals in April (3.17″), May (2.47″), June (5.64″), and July (4.39″) showed deviations of +0.03″, -1.46″, +0.95″, and +0.35″, respectively, from historical averages (Mason et al., 2025). Planting occurred on normal dates across locations, with timely rains supporting crop emergence and establishment. The mid-season dryness delayed the onset of crown rust disease, while soil moisture accumulated from early and late rains supported overall crop development

Table 1. Location and management practices of small grain variety trials in Wisconsin in 2025.

Location	County	Cooperators	Row Spacing	Previous Crop	Average N (lbs/acre)	Planting Date	Weed control	Harvest date	Number genotypes
Antigo	Langlade	**J. Schumitsch**	6 inches	Potatoes	46	7-May	Harmony extra/MCPA	13-Aug	50
Arlington	Columbia	**M. Bertram**	6 inches	Soybean	None	7-Apr	Brox 2EC/2.4 D amine	2-Aug	120
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	**J. Clark**	7 inches	Soybean	20	5-May	Not applied	5-Aug	50
Lancaster	Grant	**D. Wiedenbeck**	6 inches	Soybean	8.25	17-Apr	Harmony SG	1-Aug	50
Madison	Dane	**J. Hedtcke**	6 inches	Soybean	None	27-Mar	MCPA	22-Jul	130
Sturgeon Bay	Door	**R. Wiepz**	6 inches	Soybean	None	7-May	--	13-Aug	50
Spooner	Washburn	**P. Holman**	7 inches	Soybean	10	7-May	2.4D + Maestro (Bromoxynil)	13-Aug	50

2024 Growing season

The 2024 growing season was warmer than usual with higher levels of precipitation in the Madison location. Average temperatures for April (49.0˚F), May (61.9˚F), June (70.4˚F), and July (72.2˚F) had deviations of +2.7˚F, +3.8˚F, +2.4˚F and +0.3˚F from historical averages. The precipitations in April (3.69"), May (5.51"), June (8.82"), and July (8.40") had deviations of -0.09", +1.41", +3.54", and +3.89" from historical averages. Therefore, the entire growing season was warmer and wetter. While during the early season, average precipitation allowed for adequate planting in most locations, above average rainfall from May, created difficult conditions for adequate crop growth. Disease expression was also favored with the higher temperatures and moisture.

2023 Growing season

The 2023 growing season was unusually dry in the Madison location. Average temperatures for April (47.9˚F), May (59.8˚F), June (68.8˚F), and July (72.4˚F) had deviations of +1.0˚F, +1.4˚F, +0.4˚F and 0˚F from historical averages. The precipitations in April (2.34"), May (0.87"), June (1.14"), and July (6.21") had deviations of -1.17", -3.42", -3.91", and +1.93" from historical averages. Therefore, the early season was dry, which facilitated earlier planting dates in most locations, well-timed rains helped emergence and implantation. The late season was mostly dry which delayed the expression of crown rust disease, and water accumulated in soil helped the development of the crop.

Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service

Table 2. Historical area, production, and grain yield of oat and barley in Wisconsin.

	Oat				Barley			
Year	Area planted (acres)	Area harvested (acres)	Total (million bu)	Yield (bu/ac)	Area planted (acres)	Area harvested (acres)	Total (million bu)	Yield (bu/ac)
2025	150,000	65,000	4.1	64	12,000	3,000	0.14	47
2024	140,000	64,000	4.3	67	11,000	5,000	0.22	45
2023	135,000	75,000	4.6	61	12,000	2,000	0.13	63

Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service www.nass.usda.gov

Table 3. Oat variety description.

Variety	Origin	Release year	Kernel color	Maturity date [a]	Ht (in)[b]	Lodging (%) [c]	Test Wt (lbs/bu)[d]	Kernel protein (%)	Crown rust (0-9)	Stem rust (1-4) [fg]	BYDV [h] (0-9)	Licensed/PVP [i]	WI Cert.
Recommended													
Antigo	WI	2017	yellow	22	33	20	43	14.0	4	4	3	yes	yes
BetaGene™	WI	2014	yellow	25	34	12	38	12.6	2	4	2	yes	yes
Deon	MN	2013	yellow	29	37	19	40	13.6	2	4	2	yes	yes
Esker2020	WI	2020	yellow	24	36	20	39	14.0	3	3	2	yes	yes
Mink	WI	2022	yellow	24	29	14	41	13.3	4	1	1	yes	yes
MN-Pearl	MN	2019	white	30	36	24	38	12.8	3	4	2	yes	yes
Ron	WI	2014	yellow	26	33	20	40	14.2	3	3	2	yes	yes
Rushmore	SD	2019	white	26	36	21	41	12.3	3	--	2	yes	yes
SD Buffalo	SD	2021	white	26	37	10	41	13.8	3	--	--	yes	yes
Warrior	SD	2018	white	26	34	11	39	14.3	2	4	2	yes	yes
Coming up!													
WIX10642-5	WI		Yellow	27	32	17	41	14.5	2	4	2.5	--	--
WIX10680-3	WI		Yellow	32	36	13	38	15.9	2	--	1.9	--	--
Other varieties													
Badger	WI	2010	yellow	23	31	16	39	13.2	4	4	3	yes	yes
Hayden	SD	2014	yellow	27	35	21	40	12.6	4	3	2	yes	yes
ND Heart	ND	2020	white	27	37	36	39	13.8	3	1	4	yes	yes
Reins	IL	2017	white	25	32	10	40	14.3	4	4	3	yes	yes
Saddle	SD	2018	white	24	34	9	40	14.3	2	--	2	yes	yes
Sumo	SD	2016	white	22	35	14	41	14.8	2	1	3	yes	yes

[a]Maturity (days after May 31st) as indicated in 28 Wisconsin tests conducted in 2020-2025. [b]Height (inches) at maturity in 17 Wisconsin tests conducted 2020-2025. [c]Lodging in 16 Wisconsin tests conducted in 2020 and 2025, no expression in the 2020,2022 or 2023 season. [d]Test weight (lbs/bu) in 31 Wisconsin tests conducted 2020-2025. [e]Crown rust disease resistance values. Due to the high mutation rate of the pathogen, only 2020-2025 data were used for crown rust reports, with no expression on the season in 2022 or 2023. [f]Because disease expression varies from year to year, and cannot be scored every single year, historical data was used to assign disease resistance to stem rust, and smut, Source: T3/Oat, https://oat.triticeaetoolbox.org. [g] Stem rust disease resistance. [h] Barley yellow dwarf virus or red leaf disease resistance (BYDV) in 16 Wisconsin tests conducted 2020-2025. [i] PVP=Plant Variety Protection or licensed seed production. A "yes" indicates that these varieties cannot be grown and sold as seed without certification.

Table 4. Grain yield (bushels per acre) performance of oat varieties in the growing season of 2025 and average of three years (2023, 2024, and 2025).

	Grain yield (bu per A)													
	Antigo [a]		Arlington		Chippewa Falls	Lancaster		Madison		Sturgeon Bay		Spooner		Overall	
Variety	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr	2025	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr
ANTIGO	62	70	106	101	50	56	66	129	119	65	61	58	60	77	77
BADGER	54	58	89	94	63	72	68	143	113	110	89	55	43	83	76
BETAGENE	81	87	**146***	**139***	**74***	**113***	**91***	143	133	100	77	115	87	**109***	98
DEON	97	98	**138***	**128***	59	92	**88***	**170***	**142***	108	98	113	77	**107***	**103***
ESKER2020	91	84	130	117	60	82	80	**154***	**149***	**120***	89	84	65	**105***	94
HAYDEN	96	94	117	117	59	87	**88***	**160***	134	109	94	108	68	**106***	97
MINK	60	63	101	98	55	76	71	106	117	66	58	60	56	74	76
MN-PEARL	84	91	97	103	44	69	67	**157***	117	**116***	97	65	43	90	85
ND HEART	73	76	92	98	57	67	72	111	118	103	74	79	48	85	80
REINS	70	81	126	121	64	83	72	**155***	135	92	80	75	63	95	90
RON	63	73	101	108	**69***	83	74	100	111	63	60	53	55	74	79
RUSHMORE	91	**100***	118	123	63	83	81	135	**139***	**121***	91	106	68	101	98
SD BUFFALO	98	**111***	108	113	**75***	85	**91***	151	125	108	96	99	70	**103***	**100***
SUMO	64	74	100	102	61	78	72	124	112	102	64	81	66	82	78
WARRIOR	80	90	126	124	**72***	81	85	148	**153***	104	77	79	74	99	99
WIX10642-5	88	94	**134***	**127***	**70***	93	87	**169***	**142***	80	82	76	69	97	99
WIX10680-3	**118***	**110***	**139***	**140***	**74***	91	**98***	**156***	**145***	**126***	**109***	**131***	**108***	**119***	**114***
Trial mean	86	94	123	121	89	84	65	132	140	84	98	72	93	98	94
Trial S. E.	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.2
LSD	13.2	12.4	14.5	12.9	9.0	8.9	9.4	15.3	16.1	12.7	10.3	13.4	13.4	15.6	14.1

[a]Varieties that are not significantly different (P<0.05) from the highest yielding variety in the trial using a Fisher's Least Significant Difference (LSD) test are marked with a star (*). [b]Overall performance is provided for completeness; however, we advise caution in selecting varieties by the overall yield for all locations in Wisconsin because of the large genotype by environment interactions present. [c] the three-year average for the location nearest your farm is probably a better predictor of the performance of a variety in a particular area. [d]The trial mean average includes the varieties in the table and additional elite experimental lines. [e] S.E. Standard error. [f.] Chippewa falls location has been tested for first in 2025.

Table 5. Barley variety description.

Variety	Origin	Year	Rows	Objective [a]	Test Wt (lb/bu) [b]	Ht [c] (In)	Maturity date [d]	Net Blotch (0-9) [e]	Spot Blotch (0-9) [f]	BYDV [g] (0-9)	FHB (0-9) [h]	Lodging (%) [i]
AAC Synergy	CA	2012	2	Malting	45	30	26	1	2	3	2	9
AC Metcalfe	CA	1997	2	Malting	46	30	27	2	3	3	1	11
CDC Copeland	CA	1999	2	Malting	45	30	26	3	4	3	2	16
Conlon	ND	1996	2	Malting	45	30	21	3	4	3	1	23
Kewaunee	WI	1994	6	Feed	44	31	22	1	1	4	1	14
LCS Genie	US	2016	2	Malting	45	30	23	4	4	3	2	8
ND Genesis	ND	2015	2	Malting	46	31	24	1	2	3	2	8
Pinnacle	ND	2008	2	Malting	45	30	25	6	3	3	2	13
Quest	MN	2010	6	Malting	45	31	23	1	1	4	0	18
Rasmusson	MN	2008	6	Malting	45	29	22	1	1	3	0	9

[a] Suggested use stated in release and commercial information. [b]Test weight (lb per bu) in 18 Wisconsin tests conducted 2023-2025. [c] Height (inches) at maturity in 18 Wisconsin tests conducted 2023-2025. [d] Maturity (days after May 31st) as indicated in 18 Wisconsin tests conducted in 2023-2025. [e] Net Blotch disease resistance: six trials between 2019-2021 data were used for Net Blotch reports. [f] Spot Blotch disease resistance six trials between 2019-2021 data were used for Spot Blotch reports. [g] Barley yellow dwarf virus or red leaf disease resistance (BYDV) six trials 2023-2025 trials used for BYDV reports [h] FHB Fusarium head blight based on natural expression in 2 Wisconsin tests conducted in 2019-2021, no expression in 2025. [i] Lodging in 18 Wisconsin tests conducted in 2023, 2024 and 2025.

Table 6. Grain yield performance and heading date of barley varieties in 2025 at six locations in Wisconsin.

	Grain Yield (bu per A) [a]													
	Antigo		Arlington		Chippewa Falls [e]	Lancaster		Madison		Spooner		Sturgeon Bay		Overall [b]	
Variety	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr	2025	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr
AAC Synergy	65	**76***	**83***	71	**23***	**28***	30	92	74	66	41	**94***	**65***	**65***	**54***
AC Metcalfe	53	64	72	64	22	23	29	86	66	41	37	83	57	54	46
CDC Copeland	44	63	63	63	16	18	**34***	95	73	25	28	87	58	49	47
Conlon	54	64	55	60	12	**31***	28	90	69	44	38	85	52	55	45
Kewaunee	64	**78***	**84***	**73***	21	24	31	109	79	61	47	87	**62***	**64***	**55***
LCS Genie	56	66	80	68	19	**39***	**33***	90	67	46	37	83	57	58	48
ND Genesis	64	**79***	**87***	**73***	**26***	31	**37***	104	77	52	42	90	**61***	**64***	**56***
Pinnacle	62	**73***	--	70	**24***	21	31	--	70	60	42	82	58	**62***	52
Quest	**72***	**76***	--	**76***	**24***	18	25	--	**84***	**76***	**59***	91	60	**70***	**57***
Rasmusson	55	**72***	**90***	**79***	22	27	**32***	**134***	**89***	51	45	**98***	**63***	**67***	**58***
Trial mean [c]	59	71	77	70	21	26	31	100	75	52	42	88	59	61	52
Trial S.E. [d]	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2
LSD	5.3	6.2	7.0	7.0	2.6	10.1	5.9	5.8	7.9	5.0	8.5	4.1	5.4	8.3	4.9

[a]Varieties that are not significantly different ($p<0.05$) from the highest yielding variety in the trial using a Fisher's Least Significant Difference (LSD) test are marked with a star (*). [b]Overall performance is provided for completeness; however, we advise caution in selecting varieties by the overall yield for all locations in Wisconsin because of the large genotype by environment interaction present. [c] Trial means include the varieties in the table and additional elite experimental lines. [d]S.E. standard error. [e] Chippewa Falls had been evaluated only in 2025.

Table 7. Forage dry matter yield and quality of spring oat varieties evaluated at Madison and Arlington, Wisconsin, in 2025 and as three years average (2023-2025).

			Arlington								Madison							
	Overall		Dry Biomass (ton/ac) [a]		Crude protein (%) [a]		Relative forage quality [a]		Milk (lb/ton) [a]		Dry Biomass (lb/ac) [a]		Crude protein (%) [a]		Relative forage quality [a]		Milk (lb/ton) [a]	
Variety	Booting date	Heading date	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr	2025	**3-yr**	**2025**	**3-yr**
ForagePlus	21	28	2.3	**2.2***	**9.4***	**9.7***	**77***	**83***	**1812***	**1821***	1.8	**2.7***	**9.8***	**9.1***	**87***	85	**1949***	**1751***
George	20	28	2.6	2.1	8.0	**8.9***	62	**77***	1479	**1699***	1.8	2.5	**9.2***	**8.6***	**87***	**90***	**2000***	**1898***
Goliath	17	22	**3.0***	**2.6***	8.2	**9.0***	**68***	**82***	**1612***	**1815***	2.2	**2.6***	8.5	**8.5***	74	**92***	1781	**1932***
Laker	18	26	**2.8***	**2.3***	**8.7***	**9.3***	**70***	**84***	**1618***	**1766***	2.1	**2.6***	**9.6***	**9.6***	73	**89***	1711	**1839***
Vista	14	19	2.5	**2.3***	8.2	**9.3***	68	83	1596	1798	**2.8***	**3.0***	**8.9***	**8.8***	67	77	1550	1649
Trial mean [b]	17	22	2.7	2.4	8.0	8.94	68	82	1605	1791	2.5	2.7	9.8	9.3	78	88	1855	1877
Trial S.E. [c]	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.8	0.7	16	12	0.04	0.0	0.1	0.1	1	1	18	14
LSD [a]	0.8	1.1	0.30	0.4	1.0	1.0	10.6	13.3	230	234	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.2	11	12	181	233

[a]Varieties that are not significantly different ($p<0.05$) from the highest performing variety in the trial using a Fisher's Least Significant Difference (LSD) test are marked with a star (*).[b]Trial means, which includes the varieties in the table and some additional elite experimental lines in the trial. [c]S.E. standard error.

Table 8. Forage dry matter yield and quality of spring barley varieties evaluated at Arlington and Madison, Wisconsin, in 2025 and as a three-year average (2023-2025)

			Arlington								Madison							
	Overall		Dry Biomass (ton/ac) [a]		Crude protein (%)		Relative forage quality		Milk (lb/ton)		Dry Biomass (ton/ac)		Crude protein (%)		Relative forage quality		Milk (lb/ton)	
Variety	Booting date	Heading date	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr	2025	3-yr
Hays	**12***	**20***	**1.2***	**1.6***	9.2	9.4	94	**106***	2267	**2310***	**1.1***	**2.1***	10.2	**9.2***	120	**105***	2754	**2309***
Kewaunee	7	11	0.8	**1.4***	**11.3***	**11.3***	**122***	**114***	**2701***	**2420***	0.7	**1.7***	**11.3***	**9.9***	**168***	**103***	**3305***	2219
Redrock	**12***	17	**1.1***	**1.7***	9.0	9.5	**125***	**113***	**2775***	**2460***	**1.3***	**2.1***	**10.9***	**9.9***	115	**112***	2666	**2472***
Trial mean [b]	16.5	22.2	2.7	2.4	8.0	8.9	68	82	1605	1791	2.5	2.7	9.8	9.3	78	88	1855	1877
Trial S.E. [c]	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.7	16.4	11.5	0.04	0.03	0.1	0.1	1	13	18	14
LSD	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.0	11	13	230	234	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.2	11	12	181	233

[a] Varieties that are not significantly different ($p<0.05$) from the highest performing variety in the trial using a Fisher's Least Significant Difference (LSD) test are marked with a star (*). [b] The trial means include the varieties in the table and some additional elite experimental lines in the trial. [c] S.E. Standard error.

Performance evaluation

Grain yield. Grain yield. Plots were harvested with a combine harvester in Antigo, Arlington, Madison, and Sturgeon Bay. Seed weight and test weight were recorded using the combine's integrated HarvestMaster system. At other locations, bundles of plants were harvested, dried, and threshed. Yields are reported in bushels per acre at 12% moisture content. There are 32 pounds per bushel for oat and 48 pounds per bushel for barley (Tables 4 and 6).
Test weight. Test weight was measured using a HarvestMaster system in combined trials and a Cox funnel with a 0.5-liter measuring cup for the threshed bundles. All data were converted to pounds per bushel following seed trade recommendations, and results are reported in pounds per bushel (Tables 3 and 5).
Maturity. Maturity was evaluated by recording the date when 50% of the plants in a plot had headed. Maturity is reported as the calendar date, using the three-year average across all locations (Tables 3, 5, 7, and 8).
Plant height. Plant height was measured from the base of the plant to the tip of the panicle in oat and to the tip of the spike (excluding awns) in barley. The trait was measured in centimeters and converted to inches for analysis. Plant height is reported in inches using the three-year average across all locations (Tables 3, and 5).
Disease resistance. Disease resistance was evaluated as a combination of incidence and severity, where 0 represents no disease and 9 represents all plants affected up to the flag leaf (Table 3). Note that the reporting method has changed from previous reports to align with other states' formats. An updated resistance status for all varieties is provided using combined data from Wisconsin and other states. Because pathogen populations change over time, only the most recent years are used in this report (Tables 3 and 5).
Lodging. Lodging was measured as the percentage of the plot leaning more than a 45-degree. (Tables 3, and 5).
Forage dry matter. An area of 35.7 ft^2 was harvested using a forage harvester at 2 inches above the ground. Total harvest weight, and the dry matter content of the plot. The dry weight of the sampled area was converted to tons per acre before analysis. Yield is reported in tons per acre (Tables 7 and 8).
Forage quality. Forage quality was evaluated at the Soil and Forage Lab at UW-Madison. Relative forage quality (RFQ), percent of crude protein (CP%), and total milk production in tons per acre are reported (Tables 7 and 8).

Licensed varieties

The Wisconsin Agricultural Experimental Station and/or the UW-Madison Department of Agronomy has granted sole authority to the Wisconsin Crop Improvement Association to issue formal licenses to produce certified seeds of Kewaunee barley, Spooner rye; and Vista oat. The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation has granted sole authority to the Wisconsin Crop Improvement Association

to issue formal licenses to produce certified seeds of Esker2020, Ron, BetaGene™, Antigo, Laker, George, and Mink oat. These grants of sole authority are intended to reinforce Plant Variety Protection (PVP) regulations and to generate research and development funds for the Wisconsin breeding program. These varieties are PVP protected, and a license is required for seed production. Each bag of seeds will have a special red and white PVP/Licensed Variety tag attached or preprinted on the bag.

Testing agencies

The variety tests were conducted by the Department of Plant and Agroecosystem Sciences, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison in cooperation with the Wisconsin Crop Improvement Association.

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v.02 Table 6 header and table corrected