

Strategic Field Program (SFP)

Project Final Report

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Project Title: Generating Pre-Harvest Sprouting Ratings for Barley Varieties

SFP File Number: 20230435

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Abstract (*maximum 500 words*)

Detail an outline on overall project objectives, methods, key findings and conclusions for use in publications and in the ministry's database. The abstract should address the following (usually 1–2 sentences per topic):

- Key aspects of the literature review
- Problem under investigation
- Clearly stated hypothesis or hypotheses
- Methods used (including brief descriptions of the study design, sample, and sample size)
- Study results
- Conclusions

Pre-harvest sprouting (PHS) is a recurring challenge for barley production, particularly for malting barley, where even low levels of sprouting can lead to market rejection and economic losses. Barley varieties bred for malting often have reduced grain dormancy to support rapid germination in malt houses, increasing their vulnerability to PHS when wet conditions occur before harvest. Previous studies have shown that PHS expression is influenced by both genetic factors and environmental conditions, yet growers often rely on anecdotal information when selecting varieties, as standardized, field-based resistance ratings are limited.

This project investigated genetic differences in PHS resistance among barley varieties and evaluated the extent to which variety performance interacts with environment and harvest timing. The central hypotheses were that (i) barley varieties differ genetically in their resistance to PHS when exposed to delayed harvest conditions, (ii) genotype-by-environment interactions contribute to variability in PHS expression across sites and years, and (iii) Rapid Visco Analysis (RVA) of grain collected from regional variety performance trials can be used as a practical and reliable tool to generate PHS resistance ratings.

Field trials were conducted over two years at seven locations across Saskatchewan, representing both rainfed and irrigated environments. Two primary sites, Indian Head (rainfed) and Outlook (irrigated), were used to create natural and simulated wetting conditions through delayed harvest, while additional satellite sites allowed broader environmental assessment. Thirty-three barley varieties were evaluated in randomized complete block designs with multiple harvest timings. Grain samples from early and delayed harvests were analyzed using RVA to quantify changes in starch viscosity associated with α -amylase activity and sprout damage. Emergence, agronomic traits, and yield were also measured to provide context for PHS impacts.

Results demonstrated consistent genetic differences among varieties for RVU across locations and years, confirming that PHS resistance is under strong genetic control. Delayed harvest consistently reduced RVU at most sites, although the magnitude of reduction varied by environment. Genotype-by-environment interactions were observed, particularly at sites experiencing severe wetting, but several varieties maintained relatively high RVU values across environments,

indicating stable resistance.

Overall, the study confirms that delayed harvest under natural and simulated rainfall conditions is effective for revealing genetic differences in PHS resistance. RVA proved suitable for generating PHS resistance ratings from regional trial samples and offers a practical approach for integrating PHS assessments into variety development and recommendation systems. These findings support the use of RVA-based ratings to improve variety selection and enhance the consistency and quality of Saskatchewan's malt barley supply.

Extension Messages *(3 to 5 bullet point in plain language)*

Provide key outcomes and their importance for producers/processors and the relevant industry sector.

1. Barley varieties differ in how well they resist pre-harvest sprouting, and some varieties consistently perform better than others under wet harvest conditions.
2. Delaying harvest after rain greatly increases the risk of sprouting and quality loss, especially for susceptible varieties
3. Weather plays a major role, but variety choice can reduce risk when wet conditions occur before harvest.
4. Rapid Visco Analysis (RVA) can show sprouting damage and can be used to rate barley varieties for PHS resistance.
5. Using proven PHS-resistant varieties and timely harvest can help protect malt quality and reduce economic losses for growers.

Introduction *(maximum 1,500 words)*

Provide a brief project background and rationale.

Barley, especially malt varieties, are bred with reduced dormancy to facilitate rapid germination in the malt house, including recently harvested barley. Most other cereal grains have some dormancy that prevents PHS under normal conditions. To complicate matters, malt buyers are very selective and will reject barley with more than five per cent PHS (called chitted in the malt industry). Feed barley affected by PHS may not store as well, and its feed quality could be diminished. In 2023, barley farmers in Saskatchewan experienced varying levels of PHS. For instance, a malt producer in the Humboldt region reported his crop reached 38% chitting, resulting in rejection for malt and financial losses of approximately \$0.75-\$1.50 per bushel, which added up to a significant loss on a 100-bushel-per-acre barley crop. The PHS was triggered by roughly 36 hours of wet conditions. Similar impacts were observed in research plots that year. Around Saskatoon, about 36 hours of mist caused widespread PHS in many barley breeding lines, raising concerns about seed viability for 2024 and potentially slowing breeding progress. Currently, growers mainly depend on anecdotal observations when choosing barley varieties thought to be more resistant to PHS. However, such observations are often influenced by environmental variability. In the Foam Lake area, for instance, early-seeded and early-harvested barley was accepted for malt, while delays in harvest led to rejection. Later-seeded barley, which remained immature during the wet conditions affecting earlier fields, was also deemed suitable for malt. This variability makes it tough for farmers and agronomists to definitively determine whether certain varieties are more susceptible or resistant to PHS. This project aligns with Saskatchewan's Plan for Growth. Saskatchewan-grown malt barley has been in high demand, especially from China, for several years. To maintain these export markets, the barley industry must ensure a consistent supply of high-quality malting barley. Providing growers with information to guide variety selection based on traits that enhance the likelihood of malt suitability will improve the consistency of the malt barley supply, thereby increasing our competitiveness in the market.

Objectives and Progress *(add additional lines as needed)*

Please list the original objectives and/or revised objectives if ministry-approved revisions have been made to original objectives. A justification is needed for any deviation from original objectives.

Objective	Progress <i>(i.e., completed/in progress)</i>
Determine genetic differences in PHS for barley varieties utilizing natural and irrigated conditions with delayed harvest to display genetic differences	Completed
Determine if there are interactions for PHS between genetics and environment	Completed
Determine if utilizing the rapid-visco analysis (RVA) methodology on regional variety performance trial grain samples is suitable for generating PHS resistance ratings for future varieties	Completed

Methodology *(maximum of five pages)*

Specify project activities undertaken during this reporting period. Include approaches, experimental design, tests, materials, sites, etc. Please note that any significant changes from the original work plan will require written approval from the ministry.

Study design:

This study was conducted at two primary locations in Saskatchewan to evaluate PHS resistance in barley. Indian Head

represented a rainfed environment, while Outlook provided an irrigated setting that allowed controlled simulation of rainfall events. A total of 33 barley varieties were selected for testing. Varieties in the SaskSeed Guide registered from 2019 onward were eligible. Older registrations grown on less than 2% of Saskatchewan's insured barley acres were excluded unless niche types or valuable as reference checks. Additional varieties were included to accommodate new registrations and standard checks. The list of varieties evaluated in this trial is provided in the appendix (Table A1).

The trial at both IHARF and ISASK were arranged in a randomized complete block design (RCBD). At ISASK, each of the 33 varieties was harvested at three different dates, with three replications per harvest, resulting in 297 plots. At IHARF, two harvest dates were used with the same number of replications, which resulted in 198 plots. Standard agronomic management practices appropriate for each site were followed. At ICDC, irrigation was applied to simulate approximately 12 mm of rainfall, which is required to trigger the second and third harvest timings.

Harvest dates were scheduled using a natural field weathering approach. The first harvest occurred when the latest maturing variety reached approximately 16 percent grain moisture. The second harvest took place 10 to 25 days later, after at least 12 mm of rainfall or applied irrigation, to ensure exposure to conditions that promote PHS. The third harvest, which was conducted only at ISASK, followed a similar interval. This sequence was designed to create sufficient contrast among varieties in their susceptibility to sprouting under prolonged wetting and drying cycles.

After harvest, all grain samples were cleaned and submitted to the Canadian Malting Barley Technical Centre. Rapid Visco Analysis was the primary measurement used to detect sprout damage. Rapid Visco Analysis is widely used in barley research because it provides a sensitive measure of alpha-amylase activity, which is strongly associated with PHS. RVA results from both primary locations were used to classify varieties by relative sprouting resistance.

To assess environmental interactions, a subset of seven varieties was also evaluated at five additional rainfed sites: Prince Albert, Yorkton, Redvers, Scott, and Swift Current. The selected varieties are also indicated in the appendix (Table A2). These varieties were also included in the main trials to allow direct comparison across locations. All satellite sites followed the two-harvest structure used for Harvest 1 and Harvest 2. Agrometeorological data, such as temperature and precipitation, were collected at each site. These data were used to analyze relationships between PHS outcomes, genetic factors, and environmental conditions.

Statistical analysis:

For each site, data were analyzed using an RCBD with three replications. Harvest date and variety were considered fixed effects, while replication was treated as a random effect. Although most sites included two harvest timings, the Outlook site included three, and its data were analyzed with the additional harvest timing included in the same model structure.

Analyses were performed using SAS PROC MIXED, and mean comparisons among varieties and harvest dates were conducted using Tukey's HSD test at a 5% significance level. Traits analyzed included emergence rate, plant count, plant height, lodging, grain yield, and RVU, with results reported as least-squares means and standard errors. Model assumptions of normality and homogeneity of variance were checked and found to be met.

Results and Discussions (*maximum of 30 pages (not including figures or tables)*)

Describe project accomplishments during the reporting period under relevant objectives listed under "Objectives and Progress" section. Please accompany a written description of results with tables, graphs and/or other illustrations. Provide discussion necessary to the full understanding of the results. Where applicable, results should be discussed in the context of existing knowledge and relevant literature. Detail any major concerns or project setbacks.

Growing Season Weather Conditions (2024-2025): Scott (WARC), Redvers (SERF), Yorkton (ECRF), Swift Current (WCA), Prince Albert (CLC), Indian Head (IHARF) and Outlook (ISask) locations.

Scott (WARC)

At Scott, the 2024 growing season was slightly warmer than the long-term average, driven by a notably warm July, despite cooler-than-normal June temperatures. Precipitation in 2024 was above long-term totals, with wet conditions in May and June, followed by a dry July. In contrast, 2025 temperatures were generally warmer than long-term normal during May and June but cooler during July. Seasonal precipitation in 2025 was below the long-term average, largely due to dry conditions in May and September, despite above-average rainfall in June and August (Tables 1 and 2).

Redvers (SERF)

The 2024 season at Redvers was warmer than the long-term average, particularly in July and September. Precipitation totals were close to long-term normal, but rainfall distribution was highly skewed, with excessive June precipitation followed by a very dry July. In 2025, temperatures exceeded long-term averages throughout the growing season. Precipitation was more evenly distributed than in 2024, though still slightly below the long-term total. Improved rainfall timing in July likely supported grain filling, despite reduced June moisture relative to long-term values (Tables 1 and 2).

Yorkton (ECRF)

In Yorkton, 2024 temperatures were slightly above long-term averages in June and July, with July notably warm. Seasonal precipitation was below normal, primarily due to low rainfall in July. The 2025 growing season experienced moderately warm conditions, with temperatures close to long-term averages overall. Precipitation remained below the long-term total but was more evenly distributed throughout the season than in 2024, particularly with improved rainfall in July and August (Tables 1 and 2).

Swift Current (WCA)

The 2024 growing season at Swift Current was warmer than average, particularly in July and August. However, total precipitation was well below the long-term average, with persistent dryness throughout July and August. In 2025, temperatures remained above long-term norms but were slightly cooler than in 2024 during mid-summer. Precipitation totals closely matched the long-term average, with substantial rainfall in July and August (Tables 1 and 2).

Prince Albert (CLC)

Prince Albert experienced a cooler-than-normal 2024 season, particularly during May and June. Despite cooler temperatures, total growing-season precipitation was well above the long-term average, driven by rainfall in May and June. In 2025, temperatures were closer to the long-term average. Seasonal precipitation was below normal, with very dry conditions in May, July, and September, although June rainfall was substantially above average (Tables 1 and 2).

Indian Head (IHARF)

At Indian Head, the 2024 season was warmer than the long-term average, particularly during July and September. Precipitation was also above normal, with ample rainfall distributed across most of the growing season. The 2025 growing season exhibited near-normal temperatures but significantly below-average precipitation, with particularly dry conditions in June, July, and August (Tables 1 and 2).

Outlook (ISask)

In 2024, Outlook experienced warmer-than-average temperatures, especially in July. Precipitation exceeded the long-term total, largely due to wet conditions in May and June, followed by dry weather in August. The 2025 season was consistently warmer than the long-term average. Total precipitation closely aligned with the long-term mean but was unevenly distributed, with dry May and September, counterbalanced by substantial rainfall from June through August. Also, this site received irrigation in both years (Tables 1 and 2).

Table 1. Mean monthly temperatures and long-term (1981-2010) averages for the 2024-25 growing seasons at the seven trial locations: Scott (WARC), Redvers (SERF), Yorkton (ECRF), Swift Current (WCA), Prince Albert (CLC), Indian Head (IHARF) and Outlook (ISask).

Location	Year	May	June	July	August	Sept	Avg.
Scott (WARC)	2024	9.8	13.3	18.9	17.4	14.7	14.82
	2025	12.9	14.6	15.8	17.4	14.7	15.08
	Long-term	10.8	15.3	17.1	16.5	10.4	14.02
Redvers (SERF)	2024	10.9	14.7	20.0	17.7	15.8	15.82
	2025	13.2	16.2	17.5	18	16.9	16.36
	Long-term	11.1	16.2	18.7	18.0	12.5	15.3
Yorkton (ECRF)	2024	10.5	14.2	20.3	17.7	-	15.68
	2025	12.4	15.7	17.5	18.3	15	15.78
	Long-term	10.4	15.5	17.9	17.1	-	15.23
Swift Current (WCA)	2024	10.6	14.3	21.3	19.4	16.7	16.46
	2025	13.1	15.9	18	19	16.7	16.54
	Long-term	11.5	16.3	19	18.6	13.5	14.94
Prince Albert (CLC)	2024	8.4	11.3	18.1	15.2	12.7	13.14
	2025	11.2	12.7	14.9	17.1	13.9	13.96
	Long-term	11.2	16.0	18.3	16.7	11.6	14.76
Indian Head (IHARF)	2024	10.6	13.6	19.5	17.9	15.9	15.5
	2025	12.7	15.3	17	17.8	15.3	15.62
	Long-term	10.8	15.8	18.2	17.4	11.5	14.74
Outlook (ISask)	2024	10.98	14.2	20.4	18.3	16.2	16.02
	2025	13.6	16.2	17.4	19	16	16.44
	Long-term	11.3	16.2	18.7	17.9	12.9	15.4

Table 2. Monthly precipitation totals and long-term (1981-2010) averages for the 2024-25 growing seasons at the seven trial locations: Scott (WARC), Redvers (SERF), Yorkton (ECRF), Swift Current (WCA), Prince Albert (CLC), Indian Head (IHARF) and Outlook (ISask).

Location	Year	May	June	July	August	Sept	Total
Scott (WARC)	2024	74.2	112.0	27.7	42.8	39.5	296.2
	2025	11.8	103.7	28.7	64.5	0.7	209.4
	Long-term	36.3	61.8	72.1	45.7	36.0	251.9
Redvers (SERF)	2024	9.6	156.2	13.4	39	70.6	288.8
	2025	65	27	80	40	48	260
	Long-term	60	95.2	65.5	46.6	32.7	300
Yorkton (ECRF)	2024	56	120.4	22.9	42.3	-	241.6
	2025	23.6	63.4	36.8	71.2	37.3	232.3
	Long-term	51	80	78	62	-	271
Swift Current (WCA)	2024	73.6	52.1	18.6	18.2	47.8	160.3
	2025	34.2	31.3	78.2	92.6	0.8	237.1

	Long-term	43.4	60.5	56.4	40.4	37.3	238
Prince Albert (CLC)	2024	69.6	118.8	31.4	42.0	27.4	289.2
	2025	2.2	137.6	8.6	51.2	3.8	203.4
	Long-term	36.5	66.8	61.3	43.6	30.7	238.9
Indian Head (IHARF)	2024	63.7	74.9	37.4	71.8	44.4	292.2
	2025	42.6	39.4	27.1	26.9	43.1	179.1
	Long-term	51.7	77.4	63.8	51.2	35.3	279.4
Outlook (ISask)*	2024	62.6	122	19.1	3.8	52.7	260.2
	2025	6.2	83.1	59.4	60.9	3.9	213.5
	Long-term	41.0	62.7	54.7	43.2	30.9	212.5

*The Outlook site also received irrigation in both the 2024 and 2025 growing seasons.

Emergence Rate and Plant Count

Scott (WARC)

Emergence rating at Scott was significantly influenced by variety in both 2024 and 2025, while harvest time and the harvest time by variety interaction were not significant in either year (Table 3). In 2024, emergence ratings showed clear varietal separation, with high values for AB Foothills and AAC Connect and lower values for CDC Austenson. In 2025, overall emergence ratings were slightly lower and varietal separation was reduced, though variety effects remained statistically significant (Table 4). Plant count at Scott showed a significant varietal effect in 2024, with differences among entries in stand establishment, whereas no varietal differences were detected in 2025 (Table 5).

Table 3. 2024 and 2025 trial p-values of the factors for Harvest time, variety, and their interaction after performing Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) for *Generating Pre-Harvest Sprouting Ratings for Barley Varieties* trial at seven locations: Scott (WARC), Redvers (SERF), Yorkton (ECRF), Swift Current (WCA), Prince Albert (CLC), Indian Head (IHARF) and Outlook (ISask).

Location	Outcome Variable	2024 Source of Variation			CV (%)	Outcome Variable	2025 Source of Variation			CV (%)
		Harvest Time	Variety	Harvest Time Vs Variety			Harvest Time	Variety	Harvest Time Vs Variety	
Scott	Emergence Rating	0.351	<0.0001	0.659	10.1	Emergence Rating	0.227	0.009	0.901	14.9
	Plant Count	NA	0.003	NA	10.1	Plant Count	NA	0.99	NA	7.1
	Yield	0.026	<0.0001	0.621	3.7	Yield	0.0003	0.035	0.212	7.6
	RVU	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	12.1	RVU	0.0291	0.0008	0.136	18.4
Redvers	Plant Count	0.949	0.0003	0.5	6.8	Plant Count	0.991	<0.0001	0.111	10.4
	Lodging					Lodging	0.001	0.011	0.011	35.3
	Yield	0.011	0.002	0.408	6.6	Yield	0.0005	<0.0001	0.011	5.6
	RVU	0.0003	<0.0001	<0.0001	5.9	RVU	0.001	0.093	0.099	51.5
Yorkton	Plant Count	0.436	0.0009	0.47	10.0	Plant Count	0.309	<0.0001	0.928	9.4
	Lodging	0.4	<0.0001	0.636	25.2	Lodging				
	Yield	0.009	<0.0001	0.121	4.14	Yield	0.259	0.501	0.777	28.1
	RVU	0.073	<0.0001	0.268	18.25	RVU	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	26.4
Swift Current	Plant counts	0.383	<0.0001	0.845	9.64	Plant counts	0.94	0.002	0.952	7.1
	Yield	0.861	0.0002	0.401	9.38	Yield	0.024	0.001	0.339	14.4
	RVU	0.895	<0.0001	0.709	2.39	RVU	0.057	<0.0001	0.029	46.5

Prince Albert	Plant Count	0.187	<0.0001	0.644	11.8	Plant Count	0.209	0.037	0.468	28.03
	Lodging	0.904	0.437	0.601	72.3	Lodging	0.158	0.0002	0.373	29.4
	Yield	0.792	0.002	0.42	8.5	Yield	0.575	0.021	0.238	9.1
	RVU	0.52	0.029	0.002	75.7	RVU	0.036	<0.0001	0.143	25
Indian Head	Emergence Rating	1	<0.0001	0.245	2.4	Emergence Rating	0.681	<0.0001	0.418	2.9
	Plant Count	NA	0.145	NA	6.2	Plant Count	NA	0.003	NA	8.5
	Yield	0.126	<0.0001	0.999	13.1	Yield	0.006	<0.0001	0.216	5.6
	RVU	0.0003	<0.0001	<0.0001	11.8	RVU	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	8.9
Outlook	Plant Count	0.896	0.137	0.804	7.5	Plant Count	0.949	0.071	0.785	7.1
	Height	0.223	<0.0001	0.992	6.4	Height	0.962	<0.0001	0.527	8
	Yield	0.55	<0.0001	0.924	8.4	Yield	0.779	<0.0001	0.608	7.9
	Grain Protein	0.585	<0.0001	0.388	7.6	Grain Protein	0.678	<0.0001	0.658	5.7
	RVU	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0005	8.59	RVU	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	12.5

Table 4. 2024 and 2025 Treatment means for emergence rating (1-9) after conducting pairwise comparisons using Tukey's test at alpha = 0.05 for Scott (WARC). Means followed by the same letter within a column in each effect row do not significantly differ.

Scott 2024 Emergence rate						Scott 2025 Emergence rate					
Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping	Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error						Error	
Harvest Time	Late	NA	7.00	0.27	A	Harvest Time	Early	NA	6.04	0.18	A
	Early	NA	6.61	0.27	A		Late	NA	5.70	0.18	A
Variety	NA	AB Foothills	8.13	0.30	A	Variety	NA	AAC Connect	6.69	0.31	A
	NA	AAC Connect	7.88	0.30	A		NA	CDC Churchill	6.44	0.31	AB
	NA	AAC Prairie	6.88	0.30	B		NA	AB Foothills	6.06	0.31	AB
	NA	CDC Fraser	6.75	0.30	B		NA	AAC Prairie	5.75	0.31	AB
	NA	CDC Churchill	6.63	0.30	B		NA	CDC Fraser	5.63	0.31	AB
	NA	AC Metcalfe	6.38	0.30	B		NA	CDC Austenson	5.38	0.31	AB
	NA	CDC Austenson	5.00	0.30	C		NA	AC Metcalfe	5.13	0.31	B
Harvest Time Vs Variety	Early	AB Foothills	8.25	0.42	A	Harvest Time Vs Variety	Early	CDC Churchill	6.88	0.44	A
	Early	AAC Connect	7.50	0.42	A		Early	AAC Connect	6.75	0.44	A
	Early	AAC Prairie	6.75	0.42	A		Early	AB Foothills	6.38	0.44	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	6.50	0.42	A		Early	AAC Prairie	6.00	0.44	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	6.50	0.42	A		Early	CDC Fraser	5.75	0.44	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	6.25	0.42	A		Early	AC Metcalfe	5.25	0.44	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	4.50	0.42	A		Early	CDC Austenson	5.25	0.44	A
Harvest Time Vs Variety	Late	AAC Connect	8.25	0.42	A	Harvest Time Vs Variety	Late	AAC Connect	6.63	0.44	A
	Late	AB Foothills	8.00	0.42	A		Late	AAC Prairie	5.50	0.44	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	7.00	0.42	A		Late	AB Foothills	5.75	0.44	A
	Late	CDC Fraser	7.00	0.42	A		Late	AC Metcalfe	5.00	0.44	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	6.75	0.42	A		Late	CDC Austenson	5.50	0.44	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	6.50	0.42	A		Late	CDC Churchill	6.00	0.44	A

	Late	CDC Austenson	5.50	0.42	A		Late	CDC Fraser	5.50	0.44	A
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Table 5. 2024 and 2025 Treatment means for plant count (Plants/m²) after conducting pairwise comparisons using Tukey’s test at alpha = 0.05 for Scott. Means followed by the same letter within a column do not significantly differ.

Scott 2024 Plant count				Scott 2025 Plant count			
Variety	Mean (Plants/m ²)	Standard	Tukey Grouping	Variety	Mean (Plants/m ²)	Standard	Tukey Grouping
		Error				Error	
AAC Connect	219	9.75	A	AAC Connect	209.5	7.45	A
AAC Prairie	195	9.75	A	AAC Prairie	210.8	7.45	A
AB Foothills	232	9.75	A	AB Foothills	210.0	7.45	A
AC Metcalfe	223	9.75	A	AC Metcalfe	206.8	7.45	A
CDC Austenson	161	9.75	AB	CDC Austenson	209.8	7.45	A
CDC Churchill	214	9.75	AB	CDC Churchill	214.5	7.45	A
CDC Fraser	202	9.75	B	CDC Fraser	206.8	7.45	A

Redvers (SERF)

Emergence rating was not measured at Redvers. Plant count showed significant varietal effects in both 2024 and 2025, while harvest time and interactions were not significant (Table 3). In both years, CDC Austenson consistently exhibited lower plant counts than other varieties. Stand density increased substantially in 2025 compared with 2024, but varietal rankings were generally consistent across years (Tables 6 and 7).

Table 6. 2024 Treatment means for plant count (Plants/m²) after conducting pairwise comparisons using Tukey’s test at alpha = 0.05 for Redvers. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean (Plats/m ²)	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	170	6.05	A
	Late	NA	170	6.05	A
Variety	NA	AAC Connect	182	6.14	A
	NA	CDC Fraser	182	6.14	A
	NA	AB Foothills	175	6.14	A
	NA	AAC Prairie	170	6.14	A
	NA	AC Metcalfe	168	6.14	A
	NA	CDC Churchill	166	6.14	A
	NA	CDC Austenson	146	6.14	B
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	AAC Connect	184	8.68	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	181	8.68	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	173	8.68	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	171	8.68	A
	Early	AB Foothills	168	8.68	A
	Early	AAC Prairie	166	8.68	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	148	8.68	B
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	CDC Fraser	183	8.68	A
	Late	AB Foothills	182	8.68	A
	Late	AAC Connect	180	8.68	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	174	8.68	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	163	8.68	AB

	Late	CDC Churchill	161	8.68	AB
	Late	CDC Austenson	144	8.68	B

Table 7. 2025 Treatment means for plant count (Plants/m²) after conducting pairwise comparisons using Tukey’s test at alpha = 0.05 for Redvers. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	211	5.63	A
	Late	NA	211	5.63	A
Variety	NA	AB Foothills	246	8.93	A
	NA	AAC Connect	234	8.93	A
	NA	AC Metcalfe	221	8.93	AB
	NA	CDC Churchill	220	8.93	AB
	NA	CDC Fraser	212	8.93	AB
	NA	CDC Austenson	186	8.93	B
	NA	AAC Prairie	158	8.93	C
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	AB Foothills	236	12.62	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	229	12.62	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	219	12.62	A
	Early	AAC Connect	217	12.62	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	215	12.62	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	199	12.62	A
	Early	AAC Prairie	162	12.62	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	AB Foothills	256	12.62	A
	Late	AAC Connect	250	12.62	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	225	12.62	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	223	12.62	A
	Late	CDC Fraser	195	12.62	A
	Late	CDC Austenson	173	12.62	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	154	12.62	A

Yorkton (ECRF)

Plant count at Yorkton was significantly affected by variety in 2024 and 2025, with no significant impact of harvest time or interactions (Table 3). In 2024, overall plant counts were relatively low and varietal separation was clear, particularly for CDC Austenson, which had reduced establishment. In 2025, plant counts increased markedly across all entries, though varietal differences persisted (Tables 8 and 9).

Table 8. 2024 Treatment means for plant count (Plants/m²) after conducting pairwise comparisons using Tukey’s test at alpha = 0.05 for Yorkton. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
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				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	79.1	1.7	A
	Late	NA	77.0	1.7	A
Variety	NA	CDC Churchill	86.5	3.2	A
	NA	AB Foothills	84.7	3.2	A
	NA	AC Metcalfe	84.5	3.2	A
	NA	AAC Connect	77.0	3.2	AB
	NA	AAC Prairie	76.0	3.2	AB
	NA	CDC Fraser	71.7	3.2	B
	NA	CDC Austenson	66.0	3.2	C
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	AB Foothills	89.0	4.5	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	88.0	4.5	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	84.3	4.5	AB
	Early	AAC Prairie	80.3	4.5	AB
	Early	AAC Connect	79.3	4.5	AB
	Early	CDC Fraser	71.3	4.5	B
	Early	CDC Austenson	61.3	4.5	C
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	CDC Churchill	85.0	4.5	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	84.7	4.5	A
	Late	AB Foothills	80.3	4.5	AB
	Late	AAC Connect	74.7	4.5	BC
	Late	CDC Fraser	72.0	4.5	BC
	Late	AAC Prairie	71.7	4.5	BC
	Late	CDC Austenson	70.7	4.5	C

Table 9. 2025 Treatment means for plant count (Plants/m²) after conducting pairwise comparisons using Tukey's test at alpha = 0.05 for Yorkton. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	236	8.4	A
	Late	NA	222	8.4	A
Variety	NA	AC Metcalfe	259	8.8	A
	NA	AAC Prairie	251	8.8	A
	NA	AAC Connect	250	8.8	A
	NA	AB Foothills	235	8.8	B
	NA	CDC Churchill	225	8.8	B
	NA	CDC Fraser	209	8.8	B
	NA	CDC Austenson	176	8.8	C
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	AAC Prairie	260	12.4	A

	Early	AC Metcalfe	260	12.4	A
	Early	AAC Connect	254	12.4	A
	Early	AB Foothills	245	12.4	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	236	12.4	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	215	12.4	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	181	12.4	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	AC Metcalfe	257	12.4	A
	Late	AAC Connect	245	12.4	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	241	12.4	A
	Late	AB Foothills	224	12.4	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	213	12.4	A
	Late	CDC Fraser	203	12.4	A
	Late	CDC Austenson	171	12.4	A

Swift Current (WCA)

At Swift Current, plant count was strongly influenced by variety in both years, while harvest time effects were not significant (Table 3). In 2024, wide differences in stand density were observed among varieties, with AAC Connect and CDC Austenson showing lower counts. In 2025, plant counts were more uniform, though varietal differences remained statistically significant (Tables 10 and 11).

Table 10. 2024 Treatment means for plant count (Plants/m²) after conducting pairwise comparisons using Tukey's test at alpha = 0.05 for Swift Current. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	170	4.4	A
	Late	NA	170	4.4	A
Variety	NA	AAC Prairie	184	5.6	A
	NA	AAC Connect	177	5.6	AB
	NA	CDC Churchill	175	5.6	AB
	NA	AB Foothills	172	5.6	AB
	NA	CDC Fraser	163	5.6	BC
	NA	CDC Austenson	162	5.6	BC
	NA	AC Metcalfe	159	5.6	C
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	AAC Prairie	184	7.0	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	177	7.0	A
	Early	AAC Connect	176	7.0	A
	Early	AB Foothills	171	7.0	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	165	7.0	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	161	7.0	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	158	7.0	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	AAC Prairie	183	7.0	A
	Late	AAC Connect	179	7.0	A
	Late	AB Foothills	173	7.0	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	173	7.0	A

	Late	CDC Austenson	165	7.0	A
	Late	CDC Fraser	162	7.0	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	158	7.0	A

Table 11. 2024 Treatment means for plant count (Plants/m²) after conducting pairwise comparisons using Tukey’s test at alpha = 0.05 for Swift Current. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	2326.4	109.5	A
	Late	NA	2120.5	109.5	B
Variety	NA	CDC Churchill	2666.2	145.7	A
	NA	CDC Austenson	2477.0	145.7	AB
	NA	AB Foothills	2231.2	145.7	BC
	NA	CDC Fraser	2130.3	145.7	BC
	NA	AAC Connect	2128.5	145.7	BC
	NA	AC Metcalfe	2022.3	145.7	CD
	NA	AAC Prairie	1908.5	145.7	D
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	CDC Churchill	2719.0	184.7	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	2495.7	184.7	A
	Early	AB Foothills	2483.3	184.7	A
	Early	AAC Connect	2308.0	184.7	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	2266.0	184.7	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	2181.0	184.7	A
	Early	AAC Prairie	1831.7	184.7	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	CDC Churchill	2613.3	184.7	A
	Late	CDC Austenson	2458.3	184.7	A
	Late	CDC Fraser	2079.7	184.7	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	1985.3	184.7	A
	Late	AB Foothills	1979.0	184.7	A
	Late	AAC Connect	1949.0	184.7	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	1778.7	184.7	A

Prince Albert (CLC)

Plant count at Prince Albert was significantly affected by variety in both 2024 and 2025, with no effect of harvest time or interaction. In 2024, stand density was low and variable, with clear separation among varieties and the lowest counts again observed for CDC Austenson (Tables 12 and 13). In 2025, plant counts were higher overall but variability increased, as reflected by higher coefficients of variation (Table 3).

Table 12. 2024 Treatment means for plant count (Plants/m²) after conducting pairwise comparisons using Tukey’s test at alpha = 0.05 for Prince Albert. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean (Plants/m ²)	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	

Harvest Time	Early	NA	48.4	1.52	A
	Late	NA	45.0	1.52	A
Variety	NA	AC Metcalfe	57.5	2.35	A
	NA	CDC Fraser	50.0	2.35	B
	NA	AB Foothills	49.8	2.35	B
	NA	CDC Churchill	47.8	2.35	B
	NA	AAC Connect	46.0	2.35	BC
	NA	AAC Prairie	38.7	2.35	C
	NA	CDC Austenson	37.2	2.35	D
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	AC Metcalfe	61.0	3.33	A
	Early	AB Foothills	52.7	3.33	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	51.7	3.33	A
	Early	AAC Connect	47.7	3.33	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	45.7	3.33	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	40.3	3.33	A
	Early	AAC Prairie	40.0	3.33	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	AC Metcalfe	54.0	3.33	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	50.0	3.33	A
	Late	CDC Fraser	48.3	3.33	A
	Late	AB Foothills	47.0	3.33	A
	Late	AAC Connect	44.3	3.33	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	37.3	3.33	A
	Late	CDC Austenson	34.0	3.33	A

Table 13. 2025 Treatment means for plant count (Plants/m²) after conducting pairwise comparisons using Tukey's test at alpha = 0.05 for Prince Albert. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean (Plants/m ²)	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	190.1	21.1	A
	Late	NA	145.5	21.1	A
Variety	NA	AC Metcalfe	192.0	19.2	A
	NA	AAC Connect	180.0	19.2	AB
	NA	AAC Prairie	179.0	19.2	AB
	NA	CDC Fraser	178.0	19.2	AB
	NA	AB Foothills	164.3	19.2	AB
	NA	CDC Churchill	153.7	19.2	AB
	NA	CDC Austenson	127.7	19.2	B
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	AC Metcalfe	232.0	27.2	A
	Early	AAC Connect	214.7	27.2	A
	Early	AAC Prairie	208.0	27.2	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	192.0	27.2	A

	Early	AB Foothills	186.7	27.2	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	162.7	27.2	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	134.7	27.2	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	CDC Fraser	164.0	27.2	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	152.0	27.2	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	150.0	27.2	A
	Late	AAC Connect	145.3	27.2	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	144.7	27.2	A
	Late	AB Foothills	142.0	27.2	A
	Late	CDC Austenson	120.7	27.2	A

Indian Head (IHARF)

Emergence ratings at Indian Head were uniformly high and consistent across both years. Variety had a significant effect on emergence rating in 2024 and 2025, while harvest time and the interaction term were not significant (Table 3). In 2024, nearly all varieties achieved the maximum emergence rating of 9, with only a few varieties showing slightly lower values. In 2025, emergence ratings remained high, though modest differentiation among varieties was observed (Table 14). Very low coefficients of variation indicate strong experimental precision and minimal environmental influence on emergence at this site. Plant count at Indian Head did not differ significantly among varieties in 2024, indicating uniform stand establishment across entries. In 2025, however, a significant varietal effect was detected, with higher plant densities for AC Metcalfe, CDC Churchill, and CDC Fraser, and lower counts for AAC Prairie (Table 15).

Table 14. 2024 and 2025 Treatment means for emergence rating (1-9) after conducting pairwise comparisons using Tukey’s test at alpha = 0.05 for Indian Head (IHARF) location. Means followed by the same letter within a column do not significantly differ.

Indian Head 2024 Emergence rate				Indian Head 2025 Emergence Rating			
Variety	Mean (1-9)	Standard	Tukey Grouping	Variety	Mean (1-9)	Standard	Tukey Grouping
		Error				Error	
AAC Connect	9.0	0.087	A	AAC Lariat	9.00	0.10	A
AAC Lariat	9.0	0.087	A	AB Brewnet	9.00	0.10	A
AAC Prairie	9.0	0.087	A	AB Dram	9.00	0.10	A
AAC Synergy	9.0	0.087	A	AB Hague	9.00	0.10	A
AB Advantage	9.0	0.087	A	CDC Copeland	9.00	0.10	A
AB Brewnet	9.0	0.087	A	Esma	9.00	0.10	A
AB Dram	9.0	0.087	A	Sirish	9.00	0.10	A
AB Foothills	9.0	0.087	A	SY Stanza	9.00	0.10	A
AB Prime	9.0	0.087	A	Torbellino	9.00	0.10	A
AB Tofield	9.0	0.087	A	AAC Connect	8.92	0.10	AB
AB Wrangler	9.0	0.087	A	AAC Synergy	8.92	0.10	AB
AC Metcalfe	9.0	0.087	A	AB Advantage	8.92	0.10	AB
CDC Churchill	9.0	0.087	A	AB Foothills	8.92	0.10	AB
CDC Copeland	9.0	0.087	A	AB Wrangler	8.92	0.10	AB
CDC Copper	9.0	0.087	A	AC Metcalfe	8.92	0.10	AB

CDC Fraser	9.0	0.087	A	CDC Austenson	8.92	0.10	AB
CDC Goldstar	9.0	0.087	A	CDC Copper	8.92	0.10	AB
CDC Maverick	9.0	0.087	A	CDC Fraser	8.92	0.10	AB
CDC Renegade	9.0	0.087	A	Claymore	8.92	0.10	AB
Claymore	9.0	0.087	A	RGT Planet	8.92	0.10	AB
Esmā	9.0	0.087	A	CDC Churchill	8.83	0.10	AB
KWS Kellie	9.0	0.087	A	CDC Durango	8.83	0.10	AB
RGT Planet	9.0	0.087	A	CDC Renegade	8.83	0.10	AB
SY Stanza	9.0	0.087	A	AB Prime	8.75	0.10	AB
Torbellino	9.0	0.087	A	AB Tofield	8.75	0.10	AB
AB Hague	8.8	0.087	A	CDC Maverick	8.75	0.10	AB
CDC Austenson	8.8	0.087	A	CDC Goldstar	8.67	0.10	ABC
CDC Durango	8.8	0.087	A	KWS Kellie	8.67	0.10	ABC
Sirish	8.8	0.087	A	Legacy	8.42	0.10	BCD
Legacy	8.7	0.087	A	AAC Prairie	8.17	0.10	CD
CDC Clear	8.2	0.087	B	CDC Clear	7.92	0.10	DE
HB21355	7.8	0.087	B	HB21355	7.84	0.11	E
HB20351	7.3	0.087	C	HB20351	7.08	0.10	F

Table 15. 2025 Treatment means for plant count (Plants/m²) after conducting pairwise comparisons using Tukey’s test at alpha = 0.05 for Indian Head (IHARF). Means followed by the same letter within a column do not significantly differ.

Indian Head Plant Count 2025			
Variety	Mean (Plants/m ²)	Standard	Tukey Grouping
		Error	
AC Metcalfe	333.0	20.5	A
CDC Churchill	321.0	20.5	A
CDC Fraser	318.8	20.5	A
AAC Connect	304.6	20.5	A
CDC Austenson	293.1	20.5	AB
AB Foothills	276.1	20.5	AB
AAC Prairie	223.1	20.5	B

Outlook (ISask)

Emergence rating was not assessed at Outlook. Plant count showed no significant effects of harvest time, variety, or their interaction in either 2024 or 2025 (Table 3). Mean plant densities were similar across early, mid, and late harvest treatments and among varieties in both years indicating uniform stand establishment at this irrigated site, with minimal expression of genetic or management-related differences in early plant density (Tables 16 and 17).

Table 16. 2024 Treatment means for plant count (Plants/m²) after conducting pairwise comparisons using Tukey’s test at alpha = 0.05 for Outlook. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean (Plants/m ²)	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	

Harvest Time	Early	NA	226.7	12.9	A
	Late	NA	228.9	12.9	A
	Mid	NA	220.6	12.9	A
Variety	NA	AAC Connect	236.0	15.3	A
	NA	AAC Prairie	212.2	15.3	A
	NA	AB Foothills	260.1	15.3	A
	NA	AC Metcalfe	220.3	15.3	A
	NA	CDC Austenson	205.9	15.3	A
	NA	CDC Churchill	233.0	15.3	A
	NA	CDC Fraser	210.2	15.3	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	AAC Connect	244.3	26.5	A
	Early	AAC Prairie	234.3	26.5	A
	Early	AB Foothills	267.0	26.5	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	209.3	26.5	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	175.0	26.5	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	245.0	26.5	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	212.0	26.5	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	AAC Connect	217.0	26.5	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	227.7	26.5	A
	Late	AB Foothills	260.7	26.5	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	230.0	26.5	A
	Late	CDC Austenson	217.7	26.5	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	228.3	26.5	A
	Late	CDC Fraser	221.0	26.5	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Mid	AAC Connect	246.7	26.5	A
	Mid	AAC Prairie	174.7	26.5	A
	Mid	AB Foothills	252.7	26.5	A
	Mid	AC Metcalfe	221.7	26.5	A
	Mid	CDC Austenson	225.0	26.5	A
	Mid	CDC Churchill	225.7	26.5	A
	Mid	CDC Fraser	197.7	26.5	A

Table 17. 2025 Treatment means for plant count (Plants/m²) after conducting pairwise comparisons using Tukey's test at alpha = 0.05 for Outlook. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean (Plants/m ²)	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	245.6	11.4	A
	Late	NA	247.3	11.4	A
	Mid	NA	242.2	11.4	A
Variety	NA	AAC Connect	251.9	12.8	A
	NA	AAC Prairie	234.8	12.8	A
	NA	AB Foothills	277.1	12.8	A
	NA	AC Metcalfe	242.6	12.8	A
	NA	CDC Austenson	224.0	12.8	A
	NA	CDC Churchill	252.2	12.8	A
	NA	CDC Fraser	232.8	12.8	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	AAC Connect	261.3	22.2	A
	Early	AAC Prairie	258.0	22.2	A

	Early	AB Foothills	277.3	22.2	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	233.0	22.2	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	198.7	22.2	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	258.7	22.2	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	232.3	22.2	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Mid	AAC Connect	253.7	22.2	A
	Mid	AAC Prairie	201.7	22.2	A
	Mid	AB Foothills	276.3	22.2	A
	Mid	AC Metcalfe	244.3	22.2	A
	Mid	CDC Austenson	245.3	22.2	A
	Mid	CDC Churchill	249.3	22.2	A
	Mid	CDC Fraser	224.7	22.2	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	AAC Connect	240.7	22.2	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	244.7	22.2	A
	Late	AB Foothills	277.7	22.2	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	250.3	22.2	A
	Late	CDC Austenson	228.0	22.2	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	248.7	22.2	A
	Late	CDC Fraser	241.3	22.2	A

Plant Height at Outlook (ISask)

Plant height was measured at the Outlook location. Variety had a significant effect on plant height at Outlook in both 2024 and 2025, while harvest time and the harvest time by variety interaction were not significant in either year (Table 3). This indicates that differences in plant height were driven primarily by genetic factors rather than by harvest timing or environmental conditions during the growing season (Table 18).

In 2025, clear and consistent separation among varieties was observed (Table 19). Mean plant height ranged from over 112 cm for the tallest varieties to approximately 74 cm for the shortest. CDC Maverick and AB Advantage were the tallest entries, while KWS Kellie exhibited the shortest stature and formed a distinct lowest group. Most varieties fell into intermediate groupings. Overall, plant height at Outlook was highly variety-dependent and consistent across management treatments. These results provide useful information, particularly where straw strength, lodging risk, or compatibility with specific production systems are considerations.

Table 18. 2024 and 2025 Treatment means for plant height (cm), at alpha = 0.05 for Outlook. Means followed by the same letter within a column do not significantly differ.

Outlook Height 2024				Outlook Height 2025			
Variety	Mean (cm)	Standard Error	Tukey Grouping	Variety	Mean (cm)	Standard Error	Tukey Grouping
CDC Maverick	101.1	1.7	A	CDC Maverick	112.6	2.5	A
AB Advantage	100.1	1.7	A	AB Advantage	112.5	2.5	A
CDC Renegade	94.3	1.7	B	CDC Clear	101.8	2.5	B
Legacy	90.2	1.7	B	AB Tofield	101.6	2.5	B
AB Tofield	88.5	1.7	C	AB Brewnet	99.6	2.5	B
AB Hague	86.1	1.7	CD	HB21355	98.5	2.5	B
Claymore	85.9	1.7	CD	HB20351	98.4	2.5	B
AB Brewnet	84.8	1.7	CD	CDC Renegade	97.9	2.5	BC
AB Prime	84.4	1.7	CD	AB Prime	97.1	2.5	BC
CDC Fraser	82.9	1.7	DE	CDC Fraser	96.5	2.5	BC
CDC Clear	82.8	1.7	DE	CDC Copeland	96.2	2.5	BC

AB Foothills	82.7	1.7	DE	Claymore	96.1	2.5	BC
AAC Prairie	82.4	1.7	DE	Legacy	95.0	2.5	BC
AC Metcalfe	82.2	1.7	DE	AB Hague	93.4	2.5	CD
HB21355	82.0	1.7	DE	CDC Austenson	93.0	2.5	CD
CDC Copeland	81.3	1.7	DEF	AB Foothills	92.6	2.5	CD
HB20351	81.3	1.7	DEF	AB Dram	92.2	2.5	CD
AAC Lariat	81.2	1.7	DEF	AAC Lariat	92.1	2.5	CD
AB Wrangler	81.1	1.7	DEF	AB Wrangler	91.7	2.5	CD
AAC Connect	80.7	1.7	DEF	AAC Prairie	91.4	2.5	CD
CDC Durango	80.4	1.7	DEF	CDC Durango	90.7	2.5	CD
AB Dram	80.0	1.7	DEF	CDC Goldstar	90.6	2.5	CD
AAC Synergy	79.7	1.7	EF	AAC Synergy	90.4	2.5	CD
CDC Goldstar	79.7	1.7	EF	AC Metcalfe	90.3	2.5	CD
CDC Austenson	78.8	1.7	FG	AAC Connect	88.0	2.5	DE
CDC Churchill	77.2	1.7	FG	CDC Copper	87.2	2.5	DE
CDC Copper	74.4	1.7	GH	CDC Churchill	86.9	2.5	DE
RGT Planet	73.4	1.7	GH	Sirish	83.2	2.5	E
Torbellino	73.3	1.7	GH	SY Stanza	82.8	2.5	E
Esma	71.6	1.7	H	Esma	81.9	2.5	EF
Sirish	70.6	1.7	H	Torbellino	81.3	2.7	EF
SY Stanza	70.5	1.7	H	RGT Planet	79.2	2.5	F
KWS Kellie	69.4	1.7	H	KWS Kellie	73.5	2.5	G

Lodging

Lodging was assessed at Redvers, Yorkton, and Prince Albert to evaluate varietal differences in stand stability and the influence of harvest timing. The results indicate that lodging responses varied by location and year, with both harvest time and variety contributing to differences (Table 3).

Redvers (SERF)

At Redvers in 2025, lodging was significantly affected by both harvest time and variety, and a significant harvest time by variety interaction was also observed (Table 3). Late-harvested plots had higher lodging scores than early-harvested plots (Table 19), indicating increased lodging risk associated with delayed harvest. Varietal means showed a range of responses, with AB Foothills and AC Metcalfe exhibiting the highest lodging scores, while AAC Connect showed the lowest. The interaction results indicate that lodging differences among varieties were primarily expressed under late-harvest conditions, where AB Foothills and AC Metcalfe showed markedly higher lodging than other entries, whereas lodging was minimal and uniform across varieties under early harvest (Table 19).

Table 19. 2025 Treatment means for lodging (1-9 rating scale), at alpha = 0.05 for Redvers. Means followed by the same letter within a column do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Late	NA	2.71	0.14	A
	Early	NA	1.00	0.14	B
Variety	NA	AB Foothills	2.50	0.27	A

	NA	AC Metcalfe	2.50	0.27	A
	NA	AAC Prairie	2.00	0.27	AB
	NA	CDC Austenson	1.67	0.27	AB
	NA	CDC Fraser	1.67	0.27	AB
	NA	CDC Churchill	1.50	0.27	AB
	NA	AAC Connect	1.17	0.27	B
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	AAC Prairie	1.00	0.38	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	1.00	0.38	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	1.00	0.38	A
	Early	AAC Connect	1.00	0.38	A
	Early	AB Foothills	1.00	0.38	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	1.00	0.38	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	1.00	0.38	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	AB Foothills	4.00	0.38	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	4.00	0.38	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	3.00	0.38	AB
	Late	CDC Austenson	2.33	0.38	AB
	Late	CDC Fraser	2.33	0.38	AB
	Late	CDC Churchill	2.00	0.38	AB
	Late	AAC Connect	1.33	0.38	B

Yorkton (ECRF)

At Yorkton in 2024, lodging was significantly influenced by variety, while harvest time and the interaction term were not significant (Table 3). Lodging scores were generally high at this site, reflecting strong lodging pressure during the season. AC Metcalfe, CDC Churchill, and AB Foothills recorded the highest lodging values, whereas CDC Austenson consistently showed the lowest lodging. Similar varietal rankings were observed within early and late harvest treatments, indicating stable varietal responses across harvest timings despite high overall lodging levels.

Table 20. 2024 Treatment means for lodging (1-9 rating scale), at alpha = 0.05 for Yorkton. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	4.7	0.25	A
	Late	NA	4.4	0.25	A
Variety	NA	AC Metcalfe	6.0	0.47	A
	NA	CDC Churchill	5.8	0.47	A
	NA	AB Foothills	5.5	0.47	A
	NA	AAC Connect	4.8	0.47	AB
	NA	AAC Prairie	4.5	0.47	AB
	NA	CDC Fraser	3.2	0.47	BC

	NA	CDC Austenson	2.0	0.47	C
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	CDC Churchill	6.0	0.66	A
	Early	AB Foothills	5.7	0.66	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	5.7	0.66	A
	Early	AAC Connect	5.3	0.66	AB
	Early	AAC Prairie	4.3	0.66	AB
	Early	CDC Fraser	4.0	0.66	BC
	Early	CDC Austenson	2.0	0.66	C
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	AC Metcalfe	6.3	0.66	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	5.7	0.66	A
	Late	AB Foothills	5.3	0.66	AB
	Late	AAC Prairie	4.7	0.66	BC
	Late	AAC Connect	4.3	0.66	BC
	Late	CDC Fraser	2.3	0.66	CD
	Late	CDC Austenson	2.0	0.66	D

Prince Albert (CLC)

At Prince Albert, lodging levels were low in both years, and responses were less variable than at Redvers or Yorkton. In 2024, no significant effects of harvest time, variety, or their interaction were detected (Table 3), and mean lodging scores were at minimum rating across all treatments. In 2025, marginal significant varietal effect was observed, with AC Metcalfe showing a slight lodging than other varieties, although absolute lodging levels remained low. Harvest time again had no significant effect at this site, and interaction effects were not detected (Tables 21 and 22).

Table 21. 2024 Treatment means for lodging (1-9 rating scale), at alpha = 0.05 for Prince Albert. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean (1-9)	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	1.33	0.26	A
	Late	NA	1.29	0.26	A
Variety	NA	CDC Churchill	1.83	0.40	A
	NA	AB Foothills	1.67	0.40	A
	NA	AC Metcalfe	1.67	0.40	A
	NA	AAC Connect	1.00	0.40	A
	NA	AAC Prairie	1.00	0.40	A
	NA	CDC Austenson	1.00	0.40	A
	NA	CDC Fraser	1.00	0.40	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	AC Metcalfe	2.33	0.57	A
	Early	AB Foothills	1.67	0.57	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	1.33	0.57	A
	Early	AAC Connect	1.00	0.57	A

	Early	AAC Prairie	1.00	0.57	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	1.00	0.57	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	1.00	0.57	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	CDC Churchill	2.33	0.57	A
	Late	AB Foothills	1.67	0.57	A
	Late	AAC Connect	1.00	0.57	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	1.00	0.57	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	1.00	0.57	A
	Late	CDC Austenson	1.00	0.57	A
	Late	CDC Fraser	1.00	0.57	A

Table 22. 2025 Treatment means for lodging (1-9 rating scale), at alpha = 0.05 for Prince Albert. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Estimate	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	1.4	0.1	A
	Late	NA	1.1	0.1	A
Variety	NA	AC Metcalfe	2.0	0.2	A
	NA	CDC Churchill	1.5	0.2	AB
	NA	AB Foothills	1.3	0.2	B
	NA	AAC Prairie	1.2	0.2	B
	NA	AAC Connect	1.0	0.2	B
	NA	CDC Austenson	1.0	0.2	B
	NA	CDC Fraser	1.0	0.2	B
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	AAC Connect	1.0	0.2	A
	Early	AAC Prairie	1.3	0.2	A
	Early	AB Foothills	1.7	0.2	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	2.3	0.2	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	1.0	0.2	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	1.7	0.2	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	1.0	0.2	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	AAC Connect	1.0	0.2	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	1.0	0.2	A
	Late	AB Foothills	1.0	0.2	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	1.7	0.2	A
	Late	CDC Austenson	1.0	0.2	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	1.3	0.2	A
	Late	CDC Fraser	1.0	0.2	A

Yield

Grain yield was evaluated across all locations in 2024 and 2025. Based on the ANOVA results (Table 3) and treatment mean, yield responses varied by environment, with consistent effects of harvest timing at some sites and strong varietal

influences across most locations.

Scott (WARC)

At Scott, harvest time had a significant effect on yield in both years, with early harvest producing higher yields than late harvest in 2024 and 2025. Variety also had a significant effect in both years, whereas the harvest time by variety interaction was not significant, indicating that varietal rankings were relatively stable across harvest timings. In 2024, CDC Churchill and AAC Connect were among the highest-yielding varieties, while AC Metcalfe yielded less. In 2025, yields were generally lower overall, but AAC Prairie and CDC Churchill ranked among the higher-yielding entries. These results indicate that delayed harvest negatively affected yield at this site, likely due to weathering losses, while varietal differences remained evident.

Table 23. 2024 Treatment means for grain yield (kg/ha), at alpha = 0.05 for Scott. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	5390.1	144.42	A
	Late	NA	4788.3	144.42	B
Variety	NA	CDC Churchill	5382.0	119.05	A
	NA	AAC Conn	5289.3	119.05	A
	NA	AAC Prai	5169.1	119.05	AB
	NA	AB Footh	5112.5	119.05	AB
	NA	CDC Aust	5040.1	119.05	AB
	NA	CDC Fras	4865.3	119.05	AB
	NA	AC Metca	4766.1	119.05	B
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	AAC Conn	5554.8	168.36	A
	Early	AAC Prai	5515.3	168.36	A
	Early	AB Footh	5333.3	168.36	A
	Early	AC Metca	5115.5	168.36	A
	Early	CDC Aust	5417.5	168.36	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	5655.0	168.36	A
	Early	CDC Fras	5139.8	168.36	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	AAC Conn	5023.8	168.36	A
	Late	AAC Prai	4823.0	168.36	A
	Late	AB Footh	4891.8	168.36	A
	Late	AC Metca	4416.8	168.36	A
	Late	CDC Aust	4662.8	168.36	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	5109.0	168.36	A
	Late	CDC Fras	4590.8	168.36	A

Table 24. 2025 Treatment means for grain yield (kg/ha), at alpha = 0.05 for Scott. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	5003.0	99.3	A
	Late	NA	3979.1	99.3	B
Variety	NA	AAC Prai	4755.9	122.1	A

	NA	CDC Churchill	4604.4	122.1	AB
	NA	CDC Aust	4581.0	122.1	AB
	NA	AB Footh	4528.4	122.1	AB
	NA	CDC Fras	4358.9	122.1	AB
	NA	AC Metca	4316.9	122.1	AB
	NA	AAC Conn	4292.0	122.1	B
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	CDC Aust	5268.8	172.6	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	5163.5	172.6	A
	Early	AAC Prai	5131.8	172.6	A
	Early	AB Footh	4988.8	172.6	A
	Early	AAC Conn	4962.0	172.6	A
	Early	AC Metca	4783.5	172.6	A
	Early	CDC Fras	4722.5	172.6	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	AAC Prai	4380.0	172.6	A
	Late	AB Footh	4068.0	172.6	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	4045.3	172.6	A
	Late	CDC Fras	3995.3	172.6	A
	Late	CDC Aust	3893.3	172.6	A
	Late	AC Metca	3850.3	172.6	A
	Late	AAC Conn	3622.0	172.6	A

Redvers (SERF)

At Redvers, harvest time had consistent effect on yield in both 2024 and 2025, with significantly higher yields under early harvest. Variety effects were also significant in both years. In 2024, most varieties performed similarly under early harvest, while AC Metcalfe consistently yielded less (Table 25). In 2025, CDC Austenson achieved the highest yields, followed by CDC Churchill and AAC Connect, whereas AB Foothills and AC Metcalfe produced lower yields (Table 26). Although harvest time by variety interactions were not statistically significant overall, late harvest tended to amplify yield differences among varieties.

Table 25. 2024 Treatment means for grain yield (kg/ha), at alpha = 0.05 for Redvers. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	6356.9	142.5	A
	Late	NA	5451.3	142.5	B
Variety	NA	AAC Connect	6190.2	178.1	A
	NA	CDC Austenson	6047.8	178.1	A
	NA	CDC Fraser	6043.2	178.1	A
	NA	CDC Churchill	6035.5	178.1	A
	NA	AB Foothills	5945.7	178.1	A
	NA	AAC Prairie	5935.0	178.1	A
	NA	AC Metcalfe	5131.2	178.1	B
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	CDC Churchill	6668.3	251.8	A
	Early	AAC Connect	6631.7	251.8	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	6628.7	251.8	A
	Early	AB Foothills	6420.3	251.8	A

	Early	AAC Prairie	6265.3	251.8	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	6206.0	251.8	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	5677.7	251.8	B
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	CDC Austenson	5889.7	251.8	A
	Late	AAC Connect	5748.7	251.8	AB
	Late	AAC Prairie	5604.7	251.8	AB
	Late	AB Foothills	5471.0	251.8	B
	Late	CDC Fraser	5457.7	251.8	B
	Late	CDC Churchill	5402.7	251.8	B
	Late	AC Metcalfe	4584.7	251.8	C

Table 26. 2025 Treatment means for grain yield (kg/ha), at alpha = 0.05 for Redvers. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	7497.7	135.5	A
	Late	NA	5537.1	135.5	B
Variety	NA	CDC Austenson	7419.2	148.6	A
	NA	CDC Churchill	6897.2	148.6	AB
	NA	AAC Connect	6633.7	148.6	BC
	NA	CDC Fraser	6460.3	148.6	BC
	NA	AAC Prairie	6287.3	148.6	C
	NA	AB Foothills	5978.3	148.6	D
	NA	AC Metcalfe	5946.0	148.6	D
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	CDC Austenson	7921.0	210.1	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	7860.7	210.1	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	7599.3	210.1	A
	Early	AAC Connect	7536.7	210.1	A
	Early	AAC Prairie	7452.3	210.1	A
	Early	AB Foothills	7064.0	210.1	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	7050.0	210.1	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	CDC Austenson	6917.3	210.1	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	5933.7	210.1	A
	Late	AAC Connect	5730.7	210.1	A
	Late	CDC Fraser	5321.3	210.1	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	5122.3	210.1	A
	Late	AB Foothills	4892.7	210.1	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	4842.0	210.1	A

Yorkton (ECRF)

At Yorkton in 2024, both harvest time and variety significantly affected yield (Table 3), with early harvest resulting in higher yields. Several varieties, including CDC Fraser and CDC Austenson, performed well under early harvest conditions (Table 27). In 2025, yield variability increased substantially, and no significant effects of harvest time or variety were

detected. Mean yields were numerically higher under early harvest, but large variability reduced statistical separation among treatments (Table 28).

Table 27. 2024 Treatment means for grain yield (kg/ha), at alpha = 0.05 for Yorkton. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	5981.9	62.3	A
	Late	NA	5563.7	62.3	B
Variety	NA	CDC Fraser	6042.0	97.8	A
	NA	CDC Austenson	6021.7	97.8	A
	NA	AAC Prairie	5931.0	97.8	A
	NA	CDC Churchill	5915.7	97.8	A
	NA	AAC Connect	5860.7	97.8	A
	NA	AB Foothills	5352.0	97.8	B
	NA	AC Metcalfe	5286.3	97.8	B
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	CDC Austenson	6445.3	138.3	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	6155.0	138.3	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	6042.0	138.3	A
	Early	AAC Connect	6039.0	138.3	A
	Early	AAC Prairie	6031.0	138.3	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	5650.7	138.3	A
	Early	AB Foothills	5510.0	138.3	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	CDC Fraser	5929.0	138.3	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	5831.0	138.3	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	5789.3	138.3	A
	Late	AAC Connect	5682.3	138.3	A
	Late	CDC Austenson	5598.0	138.3	A
	Late	AB Foothills	5194.0	138.3	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	4922.0	138.3	A

Table 28. 2025 Treatment means for grain yield (kg/ha), at alpha = 0.05 for Yorkton. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	6206.4	828.3	A
	Late	NA	4664.8	828.3	A
Variety	NA	AAC Prairie	5734.3	622.7	A
	NA	CDC Austenson	5615.7	622.7	A
	NA	CDC Fraser	5609.3	622.7	A
	NA	AB Foothills	5354.3	622.7	A
	NA	AC Metcalfe	5320.2	622.7	A

	NA	CDC Churchill	5280.3	622.7	A
	NA	AAC Connect	5135.0	622.7	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	CDC Fraser	6612.0	880.6	A
	Early	AAC Prairie	6483.7	880.6	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	6292.3	880.6	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	6226.0	880.6	A
	Early	AAC Connect	5982.0	880.6	A
	Early	AB Foothills	5938.0	880.6	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	5910.7	880.6	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	AAC Prairie	4985.0	880.6	A
	Late	CDC Austenson	4939.0	880.6	A
	Late	AB Foothills	4770.7	880.6	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	4729.7	880.6	A
	Late	CDC Fraser	4606.7	880.6	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	4334.7	880.6	A
	Late	AAC Connect	4288.0	880.6	A

Swift Current (WCA)

At Swift Current, harvest time did not affect yield in 2024, but variety differences were significant (Table 3), with CDC Churchill and AAC Prairie among the higher-yielding entries and CDC Austenson yielding the least (Table 29). In 2025, both harvest time and variety significantly influenced yield, with higher yields under early harvest (Table 3). CDC Churchill produced the highest yields, while AAC Prairie and AC Metcalfe were among the lower-yielding varieties (Table 30).

Table 29. 2024 Treatment means for grain yield (kg/ha), at alpha = 0.05 for Swift Current. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean (kg/ha)	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Late	NA	1443.7	37.62	A
	Early	NA	1433.8	37.62	A
Variety	NA	CDC Churchill	1612.3	55.10	A
	NA	AAC Prairie	1551.0	55.10	AB
	NA	AAC Connect	1463.7	55.10	BC
	NA	AC Metcalfe	1451.0	55.10	BC
	NA	CDC Fraser	1429.0	55.10	BC
	NA	AB Foothills	1383.8	55.10	CD
	NA	CDC Austenson	1180.5	55.10	D
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	CDC Churchill	1589.3	77.92	A
	Early	AAC Prairie	1519.3	77.92	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	1512.3	77.92	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	1446.7	77.92	A
	Early	AB Foothills	1437.3	77.92	A
	Early	AAC Connect	1400.3	77.92	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	1131.3	77.92	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	CDC Churchill	1635.3	77.92	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	1582.7	77.92	A
	Late	AAC Connect	1527.0	77.92	A

	Late	AC Metcalfe	1455.3	77.92	A
	Late	CDC Fraser	1345.7	77.92	A
	Late	AB Foothills	1330.3	77.92	A
	Late	CDC Austenson	1229.7	77.92	A

Table 30. 2025 Treatment means for grain yield (kg/ha), at alpha = 0.05 for Swift Current. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	2326.4	109.5	A
	Late	NA	2120.5	109.5	B
Variety	NA	CDC Churchill	2666.2	145.7	A
	NA	CDC Austenson	2477.0	145.7	AB
	NA	AB Foothills	2231.2	145.7	BC
	NA	CDC Fraser	2130.3	145.7	BC
	NA	AAC Connect	2128.5	145.7	BC
	NA	AC Metcalfe	2022.3	145.7	CD
	NA	AAC Prairie	1908.5	145.7	D
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	CDC Churchill	2719.0	184.7	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	2495.7	184.7	A
	Early	AB Foothills	2483.3	184.7	A
	Early	AAC Connect	2308.0	184.7	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	2266.0	184.7	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	2181.0	184.7	A
	Early	AAC Prairie	1831.7	184.7	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	CDC Churchill	2613.3	184.7	A
	Late	CDC Austenson	2458.3	184.7	A
	Late	CDC Fraser	2079.7	184.7	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	1985.3	184.7	A
	Late	AB Foothills	1979.0	184.7	A
	Late	AAC Connect	1949.0	184.7	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	1778.7	184.7	A

Prince Albert (CLC)

At Prince Albert, harvest time did not significantly affect yield in either year. Variety effects were significant in both 2024 and 2025 (Table 3). In 2024, CDC Churchill and CDC Austenson were among the highest-yielding varieties, while AC Metcalfe produced lower yields (Table 31). In 2025, AAC Prairie ranked highest, followed by CDC Churchill, with several varieties clustering closely in the mid-yield range (Table 32).

Table 31. 2024 Treatment means for grain yield (kg/ha), at alpha = 0.05 for Swift Current. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean (kg/ha)	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	5099.7	342.5	A
	Late	NA	5236.1	342.5	A
Variety	NA	CDC Churchill	5563.3	293.4	A
	NA	CDC Austenson	5540.7	293.4	A

	NA	AAC Connect	5362.8	293.4	A
	NA	AAC Prairie	5229.7	293.4	AB
	NA	CDC Fraser	5127.7	293.4	AB
	NA	AB Foothills	4925.3	293.4	AB
	NA	AC Metcalfe	4425.7	293.4	B
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	CDC Austenson	5472.3	414.9	A
	Early	AAC Prairie	5355.7	414.9	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	5205.3	414.9	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	5159.7	414.9	A
	Early	AAC Connect	5158.7	414.9	A
	Early	AB Foothills	4941.7	414.9	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	4404.3	414.9	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	CDC Churchill	5967.0	414.9	A
	Late	CDC Austenson	5609.0	414.9	A
	Late	AAC Connect	5567.0	414.9	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	5103.7	414.9	A
	Late	CDC Fraser	5050.0	414.9	A
	Late	AB Foothills	4909.0	414.9	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	4447.0	414.9	A

Table 32. 2025 Treatment means for grain yield (kg/ha), at alpha = 0.05 for Swift Current. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ

Effect+O32:T56	Harvest Time	Variety	Estimate	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	4264.7	151.7	A
	Late	NA	4133.9	151.7	A
Variety	NA	AAC Prairie	4532.2	156.9	A
	NA	CDC Churchill	4379.0	156.9	AB
	NA	AC Metcalfe	4261.7	156.9	B
	NA	CDC Austenson	4204.3	156.9	B
	NA	CDC Fraser	4122.7	156.9	B
	NA	AAC Connect	4009.0	156.9	B
	NA	AB Foothills	3886.2	156.9	B
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	CDC Churchill	4593.0	221.8	A
	Early	AAC Prairie	4508.3	221.8	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	4366.7	221.8	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	4158.7	221.8	A
	Early	AAC Connect	4086.3	221.8	A
	Early	AB Foothills	4085.3	221.8	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	4054.3	221.8	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	AAC Prairie	4556.0	221.8	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	4469.0	221.8	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	4165.0	221.8	A

	Late	CDC Fraser	4086.7	221.8	A
	Late	CDC Austenson	4042.0	221.8	A
	Late	AAC Connect	3931.7	221.8	A
	Late	AB Foothills	3687.0	221.8	A

Indian Head (IHARF)

At Indian Head, yield was influenced by variety in both years (Table 3). In 2024, SY Stanza achieved the highest yield, followed by KWS Kellie and AAC Synergy (Table 33). In 2025, yields increased overall, and KWS Kellie ranked highest, followed by Esma and AB Tofield. Harvest-time effects were significant in 2025 (Table 33), but varietal rankings remained broadly consistent, indicating that genetic differences in yield potential were stable.

Table 33. 2024 and 2025 Treatment means for grain yield (kg/ha), at alpha = 0.05 for Indian Head. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ

Indian Head Grain Yield, 2024				Indian Head Grain Yield, 2025			
Harvest Time	Estimate	Standard Error	Tukey Grouping	Harvest Time	Mean (kg/ha)	Standard Error	Tukey Grouping
Early	5121.68	317.9	A	Early	6284.36	63	A
Late	5271.25	317.9	A	Late	5797.56	92.9	B
Variety				Variety			
SY Stanza	6128.2	278.6	A	KWS Kellie	6908.5	133.1	A
KWS Kellie	5927.2	278.6	AB	Esma	6785.8	133.1	AB
AAC Synergy	5893.3	278.6	AB	AB Tofield	6680.7	133.1	ABC
Sirish	5846.2	278.6	AB	CDC Durango	6463.3	133.1	ABCD
Esma	5783.0	278.6	AB	CDC Churchill	6453.8	133.1	ABCD
AB Tofield	5740.7	278.6	AB	SY Stanza	6427.3	133.1	ABCD
AB Prime	5585.7	278.6	AB	AB Prime	6415.3	133.1	ABCD
CDC Durango	5551.3	278.6	ABC	CDC Renegade	6397.7	133.1	ABCD
CDC Churchill	5502.0	278.6	ABC	Claymore	6368.8	133.1	ABCD
AAC Lariat	5495.5	278.6	ABC	CDC Goldstar	6343.5	133.1	ABCD
RGT Planet	5493.2	278.6	ABC	AAC Lariat	6317.2	133.1	ABCD
AAC Prairie	5406.7	278.6	ABC	AAC Synergy	6317.0	133.1	ABCD
AAC Connect	5387.2	278.6	ABC	AAC Prairie	6275.7	133.1	ABCD
AB Foothills	5350.3	278.6	ABC	Torbellino	6229.5	133.1	ABCDE
Claymore	5320.5	278.6	ABC	AB Advantage	6210.8	133.1	ABCDE
CDC Fraser	5244.7	278.6	ABC	AB Foothills	6159.0	133.1	BCDE
AB Advantage	5242.8	278.6	ABC	AAC Connect	6084.8	133.1	BCDE
Torbellino	5120.5	278.6	ABC	AB Hague	6065.0	133.1	BCDE
CDC Copper	5104.8	278.6	ABC	Sirish	6030.5	133.1	CDE
CDC Goldstar	5071.7	278.6	ABC	CDC Austenson	6015.8	133.1	CDE
AC Metcalfe	5061.7	278.6	ABC	RGT Planet	5994.2	133.1	DE
AB Brewnet	5022.5	278.6	ABC	CDC Copper	5935.0	133.1	DE
CDC Austenson	4978.5	278.6	ABC	CDC Copeland	5908.8	133.1	DE
CDC Copeland	4965.3	278.6	ABC	AB Wrangler	5882.5	133.1	DEF
AB Dram	4834.5	278.6	ABC	AB Brewnet	5877.8	133.1	DEF

AB Hague	4820.2	278.6	ABC	Legacy	5858.2	133.1	DEF
AB Wrangler	4765.2	278.6	ABC	AB Dram	5788.2	133.1	DEF
Legacy	4724.2	278.6	ABC	AC Metcalfe	5742.3	133.1	DEF
CDC Renegade	4682.3	278.6	ABC	CDC Fraser	5518.7	133.1	EFG
CDC Maverick	4606.2	278.6	ABC	HB21355	5212.2	147.8	FGH
HB20351	4546.7	278.6	BC	CDC Clear	4926.0	133.1	GH
CDC Clear	4179.7	278.6	C	HB20351	4921.5	133.1	GH
HB21355	4101.2	278.6	C	CDC Maverick	4695.8	133.1	H

Outlook (ISask)

At Outlook, yield was significantly influenced by variety in both 2024 and 2025, while harvest time and interaction effects were not significant. In 2024, CDC Durango, CDC Fraser, and Claymore were among the highest-yielding varieties, whereas several varieties produced lower yields (Table 34). In 2025, AAC Lariat achieved the highest yield, followed closely by CDC Durango, CDC Austenson, and CDC Churchill. Yield differences were well defined, reflecting strong varietal expression under irrigated conditions.

Table 34. 2024 and 2025 Treatment means for grain yield (kg/ha), at alpha = 0.05 for Outlook. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ

Outlook Grain Yield, 2024				Outlook Grain Yield, 2025			
Variety	Estimate	Standard Error	Tukey Grouping	Variety	Estimate	Standard Error	Tukey Grouping
CDC Durango	6726.7	236	A	AAC Lariat	6800.1	143.1	A
CDC Fraser	6644.7	236	A	CDC Durango	6538.7	143.1	A
Claymore	6618.0	236	A	CDC Austenson	6527.7	143.1	A
SY Stanza	6574.8	236	A	CDC Churchill	6502.2	143.1	A
AB Tofield	6511.1	236	A	AB Foothills	6476.9	143.1	A
Esmas	6493.4	236	A	KWS Kellie	6433.6	143.1	AB
AAC Lariat	6451.5	246	AB	Claymore	6419.9	143.1	AB
CDC Renegade	6329.6	236	AB	CDC Copper	6412.6	143.1	AB
CDC Austenson	6278.0	236	AB	AB Advantage	6341.0	143.1	AB
Sirish	6228.1	236	B	AB Tofield	6340.0	143.1	B
AB Hague	6206.3	236	B	CDC Goldstar	6305.2	143.1	B
CDC Churchill	6185.2	236	B	Esmas	6279.1	143.1	B
AB Foothills	6171.2	236	B	AAC Synergy	6218.4	143.1	B
AB Prime	6170.2	236	B	AB Wrangler	6098.3	143.1	BC
KWS Kellie	6092.6	236	BC	AAC Connect	6061.9	143.1	C
AAC Synergy	6077.9	236	BC	AAC Prairie	6052.0	143.1	C
Torbellino	6044.7	236	BC	AB Hague	6042.7	143.1	C
AAC Connect	5999.0	236	C	AB Prime	5970.4	143.1	C
AAC Prairie	5988.7	236	C	CDC Fraser	5923.6	143.1	CD

AB Advantage	5902.8	236	C	CDC Copeland	5889.9	143.1	D
CDC Copper	5842.2	236	C	RGT Planet	5860.8	143.1	D
AC Metcalfe	5721.3	236	CD	Legacy	5847.1	143.1	D
CDC Goldstar	5708.3	236	CD	AB Dram	5842.8	143.1	D
Legacy	5619.4	236	D	AB Brewnet	5808.6	143.1	D
AB Wrangler	5558.9	236	D	Sirish	5797.4	143.1	DE
CDC Copeland	5490.4	236	D	AC Metcalfe	5797.2	143.1	DE
RGT Planet	5454.2	236	D	CDC Renegade	5655.0	143.1	E
AB Dram	5438.1	236	D	CDC Maverick	5294.2	143.1	F
AB Brewnet	5434.7	236	D	CDC Clear	5263.8	143.1	EF
CDC Maverick	5258.8	236	E	HB21355	4768.3	143.1	G
HB20351	4854.1	236	E	HB20351	4732.3	143.1	G
CDC Clear	4452.4	236	F	SY Stanza	6610.3	143.1	H
HB21355	4347.0	236	F	Torbellino	5758.0	143.1	H

Relative Viscosity Units (RVU)

Relative Viscosity Unit (RVU) values were used as an indicator of pre-harvest sprouting (PHS) damage due to their association with α -amylase activity. Lower RVU values indicate greater sprout damage, while higher values indicate stronger resistance to PHS. RVU was assessed at all locations, and responses showed strong and consistent effects of harvest timing, variety, and, in some environments, their interaction.

Scott (WARC)

At Scott, RVU was strongly influenced by both harvest time and variety in 2024 and 2025, with significant harvest-time-by-variety interactions in 2024 (Table 3). In 2024, early-harvest grain had substantially higher RVU values than late-harvest grain, indicating marked sprout damage following delayed harvest. CDC Austenson consistently exhibited the highest RVU values under both harvest times, while AAC Prairie and AC Metcalfe showed the greatest reductions under late harvest. The interaction revealed substantial differences among varieties in susceptibility to RVU decline when harvest was delayed (Table 35).

In 2025, harvest time and variety again had significant effects, although their interaction was not significant. Late-harvest grain generally showed higher RVU than early-harvest grain this year, reflecting different environmental conditions compared with 2024. CDC Austenson and CDC Churchill recorded the highest RVU values, while AAC Prairie showed consistently lower values (Table 36).

Table 35. 2024 Treatment means for RVU, at alpha = 0.05 for Scott. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	167.9	5.26	A
	Late	NA	40.9	5.27	B
Variety	NA	CDC Austenson	152.6	4.55	A
	NA	CDC Churchill	109.1	4.72	B
	NA	AC Metcalfe	95.5	4.55	C

	NA	AB Foothills	95.3	4.55	C
	NA	CDC Fraser	93.0	4.55	C
	NA	AAC Connect	92.9	4.55	C
	NA	AAC Prairie	92.2	4.55	C
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	CDC Austenson	182.2	6.44	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	173.8	6.44	AB
	Early	CDC Churchill	170.2	6.44	AB
	Early	AAC Prairie	167.5	6.44	ABC
	Early	AB Foothills	160.7	6.44	BC
	Early	AAC Connect	160.6	6.44	BC
	Early	CDC Fraser	159.9	6.44	C
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	CDC Austenson	123.0	6.44	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	48.0	6.90	B
	Late	AB Foothills	29.9	6.44	C
	Late	CDC Fraser	26.1	6.44	C
	Late	AAC Connect	25.1	6.44	C
	Late	AC Metcalfe	17.2	6.44	CD
	Late	AAC Prairie	16.9	6.44	D

Table 36. 2025 Treatment means for RVU, at alpha = 0.05 for Scott. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Late	NA	156.0	7.0	A
	Early	NA	127.9	7.0	B
Variety	NA	AAC Connect	140.0	9.2	BC
	NA	AAC Prairie	119.9	9.2	C
	NA	AB Foothills	143.6	9.2	BC
	NA	AC Metcalfe	128.3	9.2	C
	NA	CDC Austenson	170.5	9.2	A
	NA	CDC Churchill	163.2	9.2	AB
	NA	CDC Fraser	128.3	9.2	C
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	AAC Connect	124.2	13.1	A
	Early	AAC Prairie	88.8	13.1	A
	Early	AB Foothills	127.0	13.1	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	104.2	13.1	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	170.3	13.1	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	156.0	13.1	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	125.0	13.1	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	AAC Connect	155.7	13.1	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	151.0	13.1	A
	Late	AB Foothills	160.1	13.1	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	152.4	13.1	A

	Late	CDC Austenson	170.7	13.1	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	170.5	13.1	A
	Late	CDC Fraser	131.6	13.1	A

Redvers (SERF)

At Redvers, RVU was significantly affected by harvest time and variety in 2024 and displayed a strong harvest-time response in the severe sprouting conditions observed in late harvest. Early harvest produced substantially higher RVU values, while late harvest resulted in major reductions across most varieties. CDC Austenson showed the greatest stability, maintaining higher RVU values under both harvest timings, whereas AAC Prairie and CDC Fraser showed pronounced declines under late harvest (Table 37).

In the second year of assessment, RVU values under late harvest were low across all varieties, resulting in limited varietal separation under that treatment. However, early-harvest RVU values still showed varietal differences, again with CDC Austenson and AB Foothills ranking highest (Table 38).

Table 37. 2024 Treatment means for RVU, at alpha = 0.05 for Redvers. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	151.13	2.07	A
	Late	NA	115.13	2.07	B
Variety	NA	CDC Austenson	164.85	3.20	A
	NA	CDC Churchill	150.08	3.20	B
	NA	AB Foothills	146.45	3.20	B
	NA	AC Metcalfe	136.28	3.20	B
	NA	AAC Connect	118.27	3.20	CD
	NA	AAC Prairie	113.33	3.20	CD
	NA	CDC Fraser	102.65	3.20	D
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	CDC Austenson	168.83	4.53	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	163.97	4.53	AB
	Early	CDC Churchill	157.73	4.53	BC
	Early	AB Foothills	150.93	4.53	CD
	Early	AAC Prairie	149.80	4.53	CD
	Early	AAC Connect	133.77	4.53	D
	Early	CDC Fraser	132.87	4.53	D
	Late	CDC Austenson	160.87	4.53	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	CDC Churchill	142.43	4.53	BC
	Late	AB Foothills	141.97	4.53	BC
	Late	AC Metcalfe	108.60	4.53	CD
	Late	AAC Connect	102.77	4.53	CD
	Late	AAC Prairie	76.87	4.53	D
	Late	CDC Fraser	72.43	4.53	D

Table 38. 2025 Treatment means for RVU, at alpha = 0.05 for Redvers. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	110.0	9.0	A

	Late	NA	2.1	9.0	B
Variety	NA	CDC Austenson	78.5	11.8	A
	NA	AB Foothills	77.2	11.8	A
	NA	CDC Churchill	54.5	11.8	A
	NA	AAC Connect	49.8	11.8	A
	NA	AAC Prairie	47.0	11.8	A
	NA	CDC Fraser	43.2	11.8	A
	NA	AC Metcalfe	42.0	11.8	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	CDC Austenson	154.7	16.7	A
	Early	AB Foothills	152.0	16.7	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	107.0	16.7	A
	Early	AAC Connect	97.7	16.7	A
	Early	AAC Prairie	92.0	16.7	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	84.3	16.7	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	82.0	16.7	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	CDC Austenson	2.3	16.7	A
	Late	AB Foothills	2.3	16.7	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	2.0	16.7	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	2.0	16.7	A
	Late	AAC Connect	2.0	16.7	A
	Late	CDC Fraser	2.0	16.7	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	2.0	16.7	A

Yorkton (ECRF)

At Yorkton in 2024, RVU was significantly affected by variety but not by harvest time, reflecting more moderate sprouting pressure. CDC Austenson recorded the highest RVU values, followed by CDC Churchill, while AAC Prairie and AC Metcalfe had lower RVU values (Table 39). In 2025, harvest time had a strong impact, with late-harvest RVU values dropping across all varieties to nearly zero. Despite this, early-harvest RVU values showed varietal differences, with CDC Churchill and CDC Austenson maintaining the highest viscosity (Table 40).

Table 39. 2024 Treatment means for RVU, at alpha = 0.05 for Yorkton. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	108.6	7.63	A
	Late	NA	82.5	7.63	A
Variety	NA	AAC Connect	104.2	8.52	BC
	NA	AAC Prairie	45.5	8.52	E
	NA	AB Foothills	93.7	8.52	BC
	NA	AC Metcalfe	54.8	8.52	DE

	NA	CDC Austenson	169.6	8.52	A
	NA	CDC Churchill	127.4	8.52	B
	NA	CDC Fraser	73.6	8.52	CD
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	AAC Connect	117.9	12.05	A
	Early	AAC Prairie	62.3	12.05	A
	Early	AB Foothills	106.3	12.05	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	82.6	12.05	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	170.0	12.05	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	136.4	12.05	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	84.5	12.05	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	AAC Connect	90.5	12.05	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	28.6	12.05	A
	Late	AB Foothills	81.1	12.05	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	26.9	12.05	A
	Late	CDC Austenson	169.2	12.05	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	118.4	12.05	A
	Late	CDC Fraser	62.6	12.05	A

Table 40. 2025 Treatment means for RVU, at alpha = 0.05 for Yorkton. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	140.0	5.2	A
	Late	NA	3.6	5.2	B
Variety	NA	AAC Connect	88.8	7.7	A
	NA	AAC Prairie	35.1	7.7	D
	NA	AB Foothills	78.9	7.7	B
	NA	AC Metcalfe	46.5	7.7	C
	NA	CDC Austenson	97.2	7.7	A
	NA	CDC Churchill	103.0	7.7	A
	NA	CDC Fraser	53.2	7.7	C
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	AAC Connect	174.8	11.0	AB
	Early	AAC Prairie	68.1	11.0	D
	Early	AB Foothills	154.8	11.0	B
	Early	AC Metcalfe	90.9	11.0	CD
	Early	CDC Austenson	184.5	11.0	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	202.6	11.0	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	104.1	11.0	C
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	AAC Connect	2.8	11.0	E
	Late	AAC Prairie	2.0	11.0	E
	Late	AB Foothills	3.0	11.0	E

	Late	AC Metcalfe	2.1	11.0	E
	Late	CDC Austenson	9.9	11.0	E
	Late	CDC Churchill	3.4	11.0	E
	Late	CDC Fraser	2.3	11.0	E

Swift Current (WCA)

In Swift Current, RVU responses varied across years. In 2024, neither harvest time nor the interaction was significant, while variety effects were present but moderate. RVU values were generally high across both harvest timings, indicating limited sprouting damage at this site (Table 41).

In 2025, overall RVU values were very low, and variety became the main source of variation. CDC Austenson had higher RVU values than all other entries, while AAC Prairie, AAC Connect, and AC Metcalfe showed low viscosity. Harvest time effects were not significant, indicating uniformly severe sprouting-related enzyme activity across treatments (Table 42).

Table 41. 2024 Treatment means for RVU, at alpha = 0.05 for Swift Current. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Late	NA	163.62	4.75	A
	Early	NA	162.68	4.75	A
Variety	NA	AAC Connect	176.00	4.71	A
	NA	AC Metcalfe	174.58	4.71	A
	NA	AAC Prairie	170.88	4.71	AB
	NA	CDC Churchill	164.65	4.71	BC
	NA	AB Foothills	160.58	4.71	BC
	NA	CDC Fraser	148.08	4.71	C
	NA	CDC Austenson	147.28	4.71	C
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	AC Metcalfe	174.53	6.66	A
	Early	AAC Connect	173.27	6.66	A
	Early	AAC Prairie	172.50	6.66	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	163.90	6.66	A
	Early	AB Foothills	163.00	6.66	A
	Early	CDC Fraser	149.77	6.66	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	141.80	6.66	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	AAC Connect	178.73	6.66	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	174.63	6.66	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	169.27	6.66	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	165.40	6.66	A
	Late	AB Foothills	158.17	6.66	A
	Late	CDC Austenson	152.77	6.66	A
	Late	CDC Fraser	146.40	6.66	A

Table 42. 2025 Treatment means for RVU, at alpha = 0.05 for Swift Current. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Late	NA	5.16	0.55	A

	Early	NA	3.91	0.55	A
Variety	NA	AAC Connect	2.80	0.89	B
	NA	AAC Prairie	2.63	0.89	B
	NA	AB Foothills	3.92	0.89	B
	NA	AC Metcalfe	2.75	0.89	B
	NA	CDC Austenson	13.45	0.89	A
	NA	CDC Churchill	3.88	0.89	B
	NA	CDC Fraser	2.33	0.89	B
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	AAC Connect	2.70	1.22	C
	Early	AAC Prairie	2.60	1.22	C
	Early	AB Foothills	3.90	1.22	B
	Early	AC Metcalfe	2.67	1.22	C
	Early	CDC Austenson	9.67	1.22	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	3.67	1.22	C
	Early	CDC Fraser	2.20	1.22	C
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	AAC Connect	2.90	1.22	C
	Late	AAC Prairie	2.67	1.22	C
	Late	AB Foothills	3.93	1.22	C
	Late	AC Metcalfe	2.83	1.22	C
	Late	CDC Austenson	17.23	1.22	C
	Late	CDC Churchill	4.10	1.22	C
	Late	CDC Fraser	2.47	1.22	C

Prince Albert (CLC)

At Prince Albert, RVU showed no significant harvest-time effect in 2024, and varietal differences were large but defined by high variability. Some varieties, including AC Metcalfe and AAC Prairie, maintained relatively higher RVU under early harvest, while others showed declines (Table 43). In 2025, both harvest time and variety significantly affected RVU. Early harvest resulted in higher RVU values overall, and CDC Austenson and CDC Churchill ranked highest, while AAC Prairie showed the lowest values under both harvest timings (Table 44).

Table 43. 2024 Treatment means for RVU, at alpha = 0.05 for Prince Albert. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Mean	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	74.20	11.32	A
	Late	NA	62.83	11.32	A
Variety	NA	AC Metcalfe	106.52	21.18	A
	NA	AAC Prairie	96.53	21.18	AB
	NA	CDC Fraser	91.65	21.18	AB
	NA	AAC Connect	81.57	21.18	AB
	NA	CDC Churchill	58.20	21.18	AB
	NA	CDC Austenson	38.23	21.18	AB
	NA	AB Foothills	6.90	21.18	B
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	CDC Fraser	178.43	29.95	A
	Early	AAC Prairie	125.43	29.95	A
	Early	AC Metcalfe	96.13	29.95	A

	Early	CDC Austenson	67.57	29.95	A
	Early	AAC Connect	34.97	29.95	A
	Early	AB Foothills	9.93	29.95	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	6.90	29.95	A
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	AAC Connect	128.17	29.95	A
	Late	AC Metcalfe	116.90	29.95	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	109.50	29.95	A
	Late	AAC Prairie	67.63	29.95	A
	Late	CDC Austenson	8.90	29.95	A
	Late	CDC Fraser	4.87	29.95	A
	Late	AB Foothills	3.87	29.95	A

Table 44. 2025 Treatment means for RVU, at alpha = 0.05 for Prince Albert Current. Means followed by the same letter within a column across each effect do not significantly differ.

Effect	Harvest Time	Variety	Estimate	Standard	Tukey Grouping
				Error	
Harvest Time	Early	NA	135.2	12.5	A
	Late	NA	80.5	12.5	B
Variety	NA	CDC Austenson	173.1	11.0	A
	NA	CDC Churchill	155.3	11.0	AB
	NA	AB Foothills	141.2	11.0	B
	NA	AAC Connect	106.2	11.0	C
	NA	CDC Fraser	67.7	11.0	D
	NA	AC Metcalfe	61.4	11.0	D
	NA	AAC Prairie	49.9	11.0	E
Harvest Time*Variety	Early	AB Foothills	186.8	15.6	A
	Early	CDC Austenson	186.7	15.6	A
	Early	CDC Churchill	176.6	15.6	A
	Early	AAC Connect	142.7	15.6	B
	Early	CDC Fraser	107.2	15.6	C
	Early	AC Metcalfe	73.7	15.6	D
	Early	AAC Prairie	72.6	15.6	D
Harvest Time*Variety	Late	CDC Austenson	159.5	15.6	A
	Late	CDC Churchill	133.9	15.6	B
	Late	AB Foothills	95.6	15.6	C
	Late	AAC Connect	69.7	15.6	D
	Late	AC Metcalfe	49.1	15.6	DE
	Late	CDC Fraser	28.2	15.6	E
	Late	AAC Prairie	27.3	15.6	E

Indian Head (IHARF)

At the Indian Head location, RVU was significantly affected by harvest time, variety, and their interaction in 2024, and showed a harvest-time response with severe sprouting conditions observed in late harvest (Figure 1). Varieties, including

CDC Maverick, CDC Durango, CDC Renegade, and AB Prime, maintained high RVU values even under late harvest conditions.

In 2025, harvest-time responses by variety again showed stratification. Early harvest RVU values were consistently high, whereas late-harvest RVU values varied from moderate to low depending on the variety. CDC Maverick, CDC Renegade, and CDC Durango maintained the highest RVU values under late harvest, while some varieties had RVU values near zero, indicating severe sprouting susceptibility.

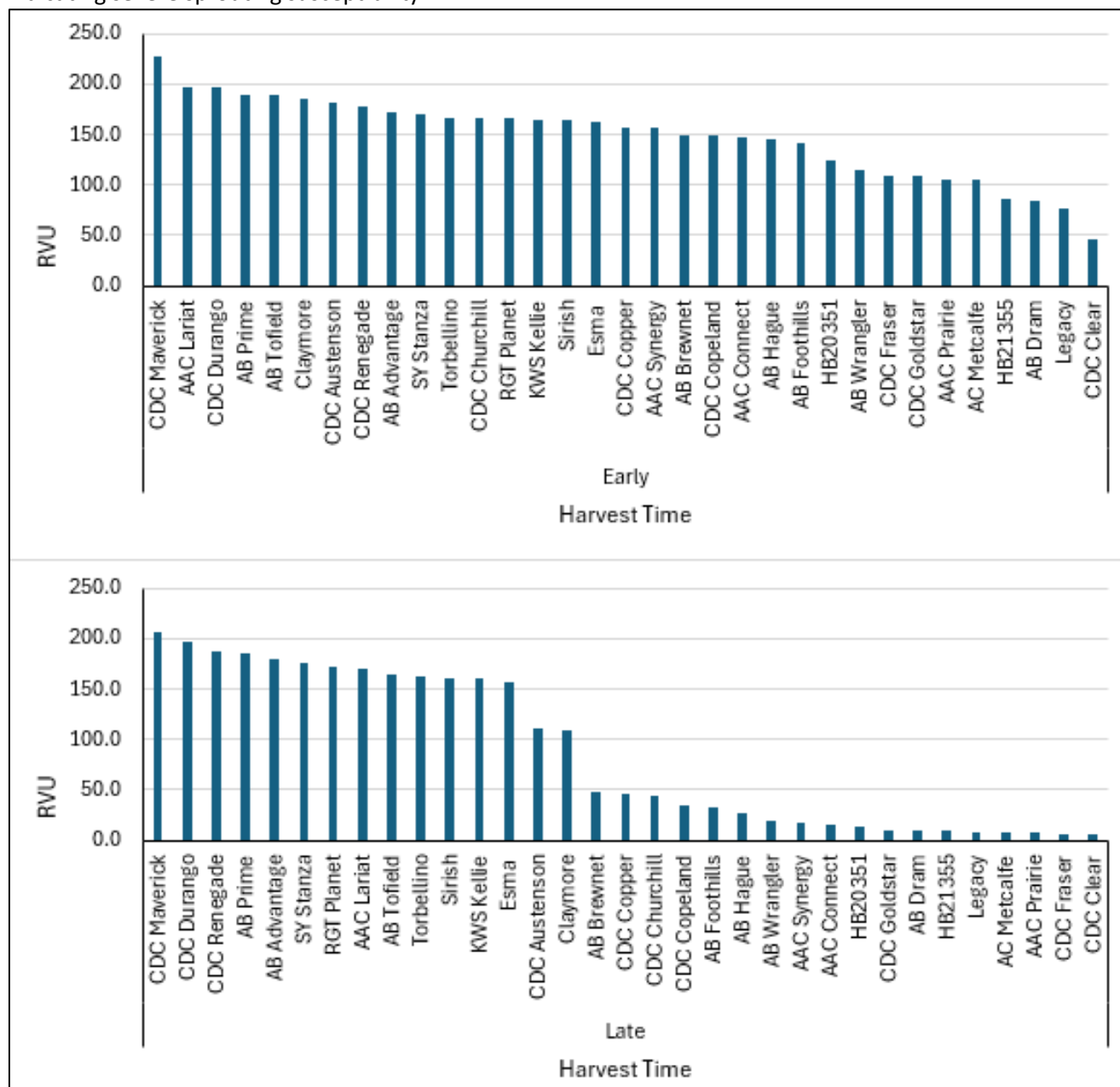


Figure 1. 2024 Treatment means for distribution of RVU for the Indian Head location.

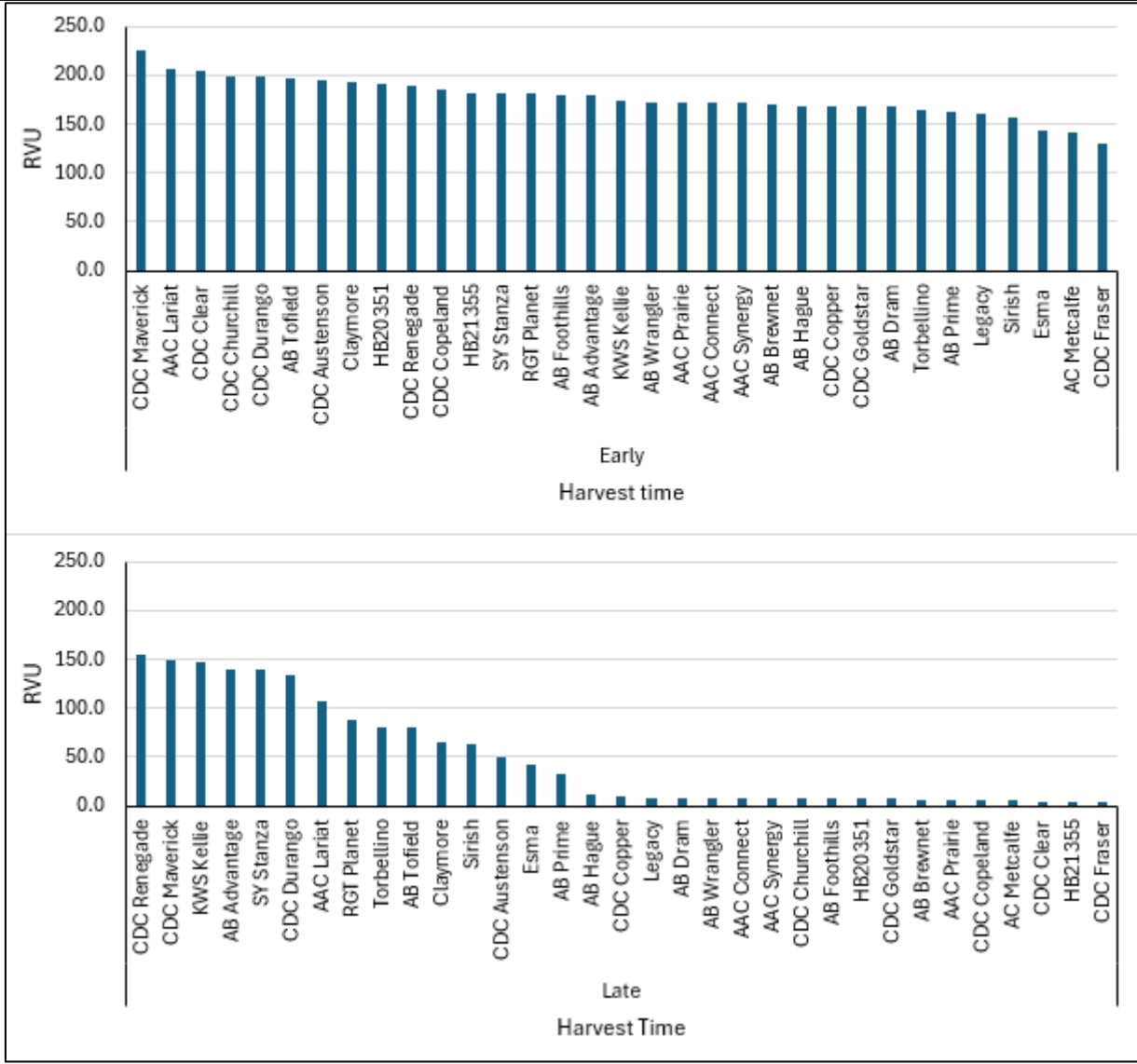


Figure 2. 2025 Treatment means for the distribution of RVU for the Indian Head location.

Outlook (ISask)

At Outlook, RVU was highly sensitive to simulated rainfall and harvest timing, with strong harvest-time-by-variety patterns. In 2024, early- and mid-harvest treatments produced high RVU values across most varieties, indicating limited sprouting damage, whereas late harvest reduced RVU in most entries. Only a few varieties maintained moderate RVU values under late harvest (Figure 3). In 2025, varietal differences were again observed. While harvest time effects were significant, variety remained the dominant factor influencing RVU. Several (Figure 4).

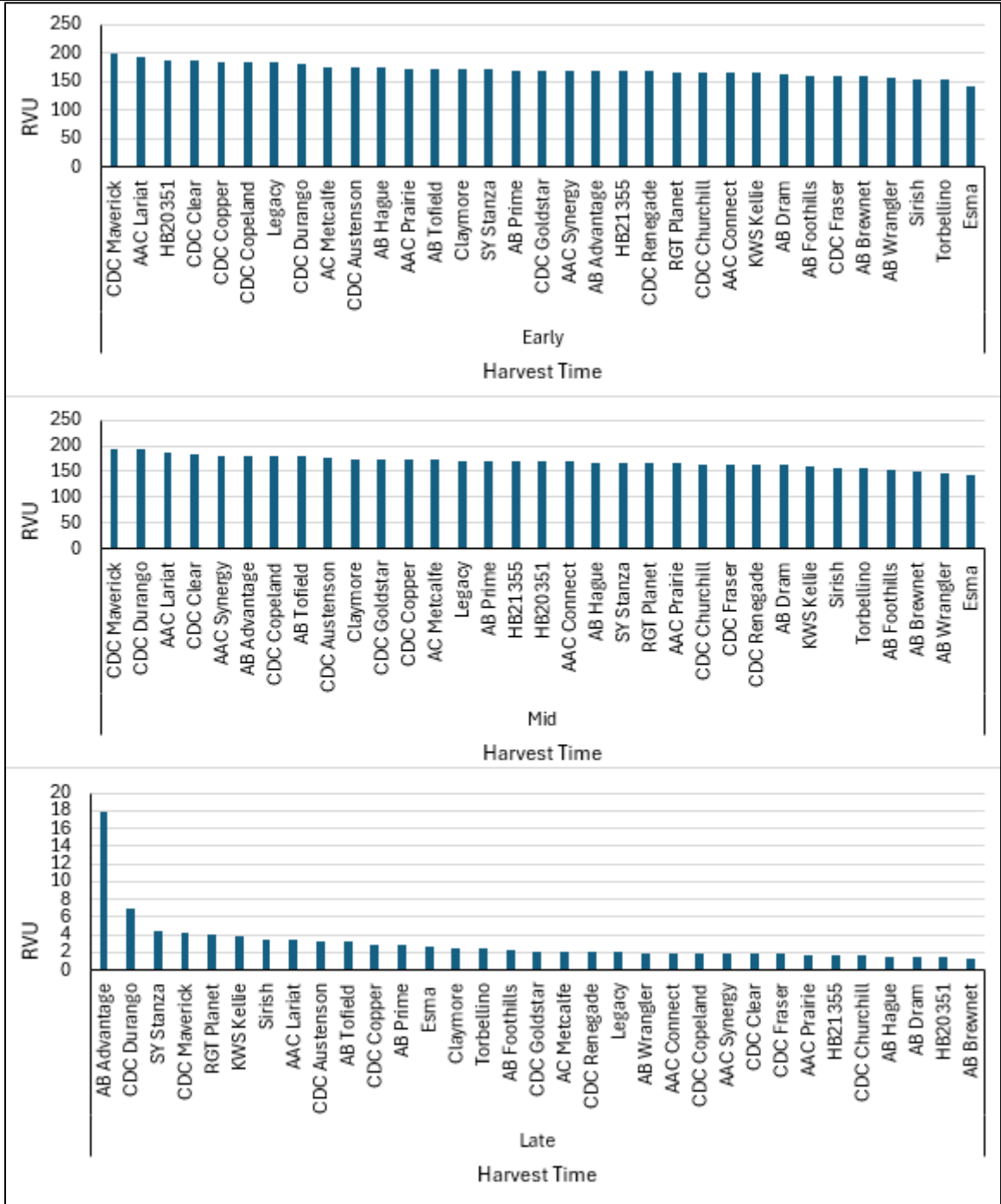


Figure 3. 2024 Treatment means for RVU for Outlook location.

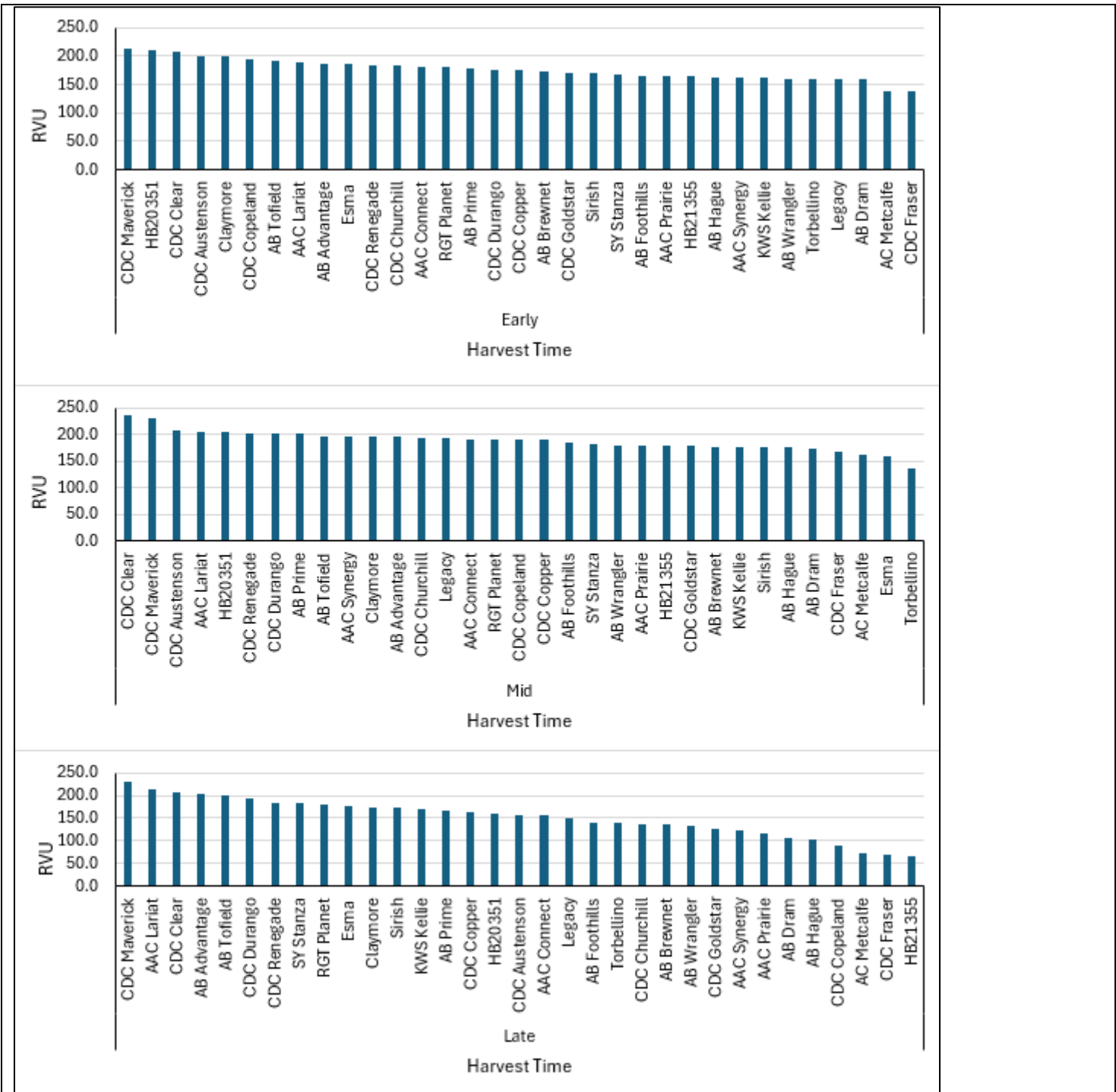


Figure 4. 2025 Treatment means for RVU for Outlook location.

Conclusions and Recommendations (maximum 500 words)

Highlight significant conclusions based on the findings of this project, with emphasis on the project objectives specified above. Provide recommendations for the application and adoption of the project findings.

This study demonstrated that pre-harvest sprouting resistance in barley is strongly influenced by genetic differences among varieties, with delayed harvest under wet conditions clearly exposing susceptibility to sprouting. Relative Viscosity Units (RVU), measured using Rapid Visco Analysis, consistently detected sprouting damage across environments and years, making it a reliable indicator of PHS resistance. While environmental conditions played a major role in the severity of sprouting, several varieties showed stable performance across locations, indicating that genetic resistance can mitigate risk even under challenging harvest conditions. Genotype-by-environment interactions were present but did not obscure the identification of consistently more resistant varieties.

Based on these findings, it is recommended that PHS resistance ratings derived from RVA be integrated into regional variety performance testing and variety selection tools. This would provide growers, agronomists, and the malt industry with objective, field-based information to support variety choice and risk management. Growers are encouraged to prioritize varieties with demonstrated PHS resistance, particularly in regions prone to late-season rainfall, and to harvest susceptible varieties as early as feasible to reduce quality losses. Incorporating RVA-based screening into breeding programs will also help accelerate the development of new barley varieties with improved sprouting resistance, supporting a more stable and competitive malt barley supply for Saskatchewan.

Follow-up Work

Please identify if there is a need to conduct further work. Detail any further projects and/or communication needs arising from this project.

While the study clearly demonstrated genetic differences in pre-harvest sprouting resistance, not all site-year results were fully consistent between the first and second years. At some locations, varietal rankings for RVU and related PHS indicators shifted between years, likely reflecting differences in weather patterns, timing and duration of wetting events, and overall environmental stress during grain maturation and harvest. These inconsistencies indicate the strong influence of environment on PHS expression and underscore the need for additional temporal replication to distinguish stable genetic resistance from year-specific effects.

As future work, extending the study by at least one additional year would strengthen confidence in varietal PHS resistance ratings and improve understanding of genotype-by-environment interactions. Additional years would increase the likelihood of capturing a broader range of natural weather scenario. Expanding the number of sites or repeating selected high-contrast locations would further improve the robustness of resistance classifications.

Patents/ IP generated/ Commercialized Products

List any products developed from this project.

NA

Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership (Sustainable CAP) Performance Indicators

a) List of performance indicators

Sustainable CAP Indicator	Total Number
Scientific publications from this project (List the publications under section b)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published 	0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accepted for publication 	0

HQPs trained during this project	
• Master's students	0
• PhD students	0
• Post docs	0
Knowledge transfer products developed based on this project (presentations, brochures, factsheets, flyers, guides, extension articles, podcasts, videos) ¹	4

¹ Please only include the number of unique knowledge transfer products.

b) List of scientific journal articles published/accepted for publication from this project.

Title	Author(s)	Journal	Date Published or Accepted for Publication	Link (if available)

c) List of knowledge transfer products/activities developed from this project.

Knowledge Transfer Product or Activity	Event/Location Where Knowledge Transfer Was Conducted	Estimated Number of Producers/Processors Participated In Knowledge Transfer	Link (if available)
M. Japp (SBDC) at the Outlook irrigation field day	Outlook	200	NA
M. Japp (SBDC) and C. Holzapfel (IHARF), Plot Tour	Crop Management Field Day, Indian Head, SK (Jul-16-2024)	145	https://iharf.ca/indian-head-crop-management-field-day/
C. Holzapfel (IHARF) and M. Japp (SBDC) plot tour / presentation	Indian Head Crop Management Field Day (Indian Head, Jul-15-2025)	157	https://iharf.ca/indian-head-crop-management-field-day/
C. Holzapfel (IHARF) plot tour	BASF Global Herbicide Group / IHARF Plot Tour. (Indian Head, Jul-16-2025)	26	NA

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List any industry contributions or support received.

Zoe Galbraith - Conservation Learning Center (CLC) Mike Hall - East Central Research Foundation (ECRF) Jessica Enns - Western Applied Research Foundation (WARC) Bryan Nybo - Wheatland Conservation Area (WCA) Lana Shaw - South East Research Foundation (SERF) Chris Holzapfel - Indian Head Agriculture Research Foundation (IHARF) Matthew Struthers- Crops and Irrigation Branch/ Plant Industry
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Appendices

Include any additional materials supporting the previous sections, e.g. detailed data tables, maps, graphs, specifications, literature cited (Use a consistent reference style throughout).

Table A1. List of varieties evaluated at the Outlook and Indian Head trial sites.

Treatment	Variety	Treatment	Variety	Treatment	Variety
1	AAC Connect	12	AC Metcalfe	23	CDC Renegade
2	AAC Lariat	13	AB Advantage	24	Claymore
3	AAC Prairie	14	CDC Austenson	25	Esmā
4	AAC Synergy	15	CDC Churchill	26	HB20351
5	AB Brewnet	16	CDC Clear	27	HB21355
6	AB Dram	17	CDC Copeland	28	KWS Kellie
7	AB Foothills	18	CDC Copper	29	Legacy
8	AB Hague	19	CDC Durango	30	RGT Planet
9	AB Prime	20	CDC Fraser	31	Sirish
10	AB Tofield	21	CDC Goldstar	32	SY Stanza
11	AB Wrangler	22	CDC Maverick	33	Torbellino

Table A2. List of varieties evaluated as the Prince Albert, Yorkton, Redvers, Scott, and Swift Current trial sites.

Treatment #	Varieties
1	Ac Metcalfe
2	CDC Austenson
3	AAC Connect
4	CDC Fraser
5	CDC Churchill
6	AAC Prairie
7	AB Foothills