Result Demonstration Report

2000-2001 Wheat Variety Test

Cooperators: Anthony Strawn

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Burkett, Texas Coleman County Precinct 1

Summary

Seven wheat varieties were planted on the Anthony Strawn farm in Northern Coleman County southeast of Burkett, Texas on December 15, 2000. These varieties were raised using normal dryland wheat production practices. Yields ranged from 26 to 40 bushels per acre and the test was topped by Big Dawg. When reviewing the test results, producers should keep in mind that this is only one years data. Year to year consistency should be a primary consideration in selecting varieties of wheat to be planted.

Problem

Over 66,200 acres of wheat are grown in Coleman County. The average dryland wheat yield for the county is 18.3 bushels per acre (1989-1998). Several new varieties of wheat become available each year and when combined with the varieties already available makes planting seed selection increasingly difficult. Producers need local data to help in selecting consistently high yielding adapted varieties.

Objectives

Variety tests provide producers with the opportunity of comparing new varieties of wheat with varieties of wheat that have been successfully grown under varying weather conditions in Coleman County. Utilization of new varieties, that are equal to or exceed currently available varieties, should increase production and income of county producers.

Materials and Methods

Cooperating County Producer:	Anthony Strawn
Location:	Northern Coleman County southeast of Burkett, Texas
Date Planted:	December 15, 2000
Planting Rate:	85 pounds per acre
Amount of Fertilizer Applied:	None
Moisture Condition at planting:	Good
Insecticide and Herbicide Applied:	2,4-D plus Ally
Previous Crop:	No crop grown in 2000
Drill Spacing:	10 inches

Results and Discussion

Agronomic Data Collected from Coleman County Wheat Variety Test

Variety	Grain Yield Per Acre (pounds)	Grain Yield Per Acre (bushels)	Forage Yield Per Acre Per Acre	Gross Return Per Acre From Grain ($2.65 bushel)	Gross Return Per Acre From Forage ($0.02 per pound)
Big Dawg	2400	39.99	472	$105.97	$ 9.44
Thunderbolt	2179	36.31	523	$ 96.22	$10.46
Coronado	2150	35.83	582	$ 94.95	$11.64
Ogallala	2112	35.19	714	$ 93.25	$14.28
Pecos	2025	33.75	616	$ 89.44	$12.32
Rowdy	1805	30.08	671	$ 79.71	$13.42
Custer	1545	25.76	641	$ 68.26	$12.82
Dallas (Oats)			653		$13.06
Trit II (Triticale)			611		$12.22
Danko Presto (Triticale)			562		$11.24

Grain yields were determined by hand harvesting an area 40 inches wide and 13 feet and 1 inch long; samples were harvested on June 4, 2001.

Economic Analysis

The difference in grain yield between the highest and lowest varieties of wheat was 14.23 bushels. With a selling price of $2.65 per bushel the difference in gross income would be $37.71 per acre. The higher income of the best adapted varieties justifies the adoption of these into current farm production. The impact of return from grazing is an important consideration in selecting a variety. In this test the gross return from combining grain and forage income would change the position of Ogallala. However, the gross income from top varieties were not substantial enough to say that there was a significant difference between them.

Conclusions

Seven wheat varieties were planted on the Anthony Strawn farm in Northern Coleman County southeast of Burkett, Texas on December 15, 2000. These varieties were raised using normal dryland wheat production practices. Yields ranged from 26 to 40 bushels per acre and the test was topped by Big Dawg. When reviewing the test results, producers should keep in mind that this is only one years data. Year to year consistency should be a primary consideration in selecting varieties of wheat to be planted.

Acknowledgments

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