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South Dakota Crop Varieties: Recommendations and Descriptions

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Recommended Citation

Verry, Vivian, "South Dakota Crop Varieties: Recommendations and Descriptions" (1945). *Extension Circulars*. Paper 414.
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South Dakota Crop Varieties Recommendations AND Descriptions

MARCH APRIL MAY JUNE JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER

ADAPTED VARIETY SEED

SOUTH DAKOTA GROWING SEASON

S. DAK. GROWING SEASON BEGINS ABOUT MAR. 15 AND ENDS JULY 10

EARLY VARIETIES READY TO HARVEST BEFORE "JULY"

HAZARD TIME
July 10 — Aug. 15
HEAT
GRASSHOPPERS
DROUGHT
PLANT DISEASES
HAIL

NATURE LIES DORMANT JULY 10 - AUG. 15

SORGHUM LAID LOW NOW RAIN—OH BOY!

ANOTHER GROWING SEASON AUG. 15 TO FROST

CLEAN & TREAT SEED

I'LL JUMP JULY!

SORGHUM

100°
110°
115°

B.L. Gibson

In most of South Dakota there is a crop-hazard time in mid-summer that must be considered in choosing varieties

**SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
United States Department of Agriculture**

South Dakota Crop Varieties

By MEMBERS OF AGRONOMY STAFF*

The yield obtained from any variety depends upon its adaptability to local conditions, soil type and the environment under which it is grown.

All varieties recommended in this publication have some merit, but they also have some weaknesses which show up more some years than others.

In some years, only early maturing varieties produce a crop, while in other years the late varieties give the highest yield. Some varieties are resistant to the common diseases, while others are susceptible and may result in crop failures. Because of these varying conditions, no one variety is best for all locations.

Although we can't outguess the weather, we can use varieties that have done well over a period of years and fit South Dakota's climate. Many introduced varieties yield well for one or two years when rainfall is plentiful, but fail in normal years when rainfall is limited especially during July and August. (See cover page).

This list of recommended varieties for South Dakota is based on reliable and impartial information obtained from comparable test and demonstration plots located on experimental and private farms throughout this state.

These recommendations are based not only on yield but also on earliness, disease resistance, quality and other characteristics.

Since there are usually several good varieties recommended for each agricultural area, the farmer should choose the one that meets the crop hazards which he regards more serious.

Although the recommendations are not final but subject to change, it must be remembered that they are based on the most reliable information available. As more information is obtained new varieties will be added while some of those now included may be dropped.

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Wheat

Description of Recommended Varieties

Pilot, Pilot 13—Bearded, resistant to stem rust, leaf rust, bunt and loose smut. Matures two to five days later than Thatcher. Straw slightly weaker than Rival. This variety was derived from the cross of Hope x Ceres. Suitable for all spring wheat areas of the state. Pilot 13 is a selection out of Pilot.

Rival—Bearded, purplish straw. Resistant to leaf rust, stem rust, bunt and loose smut. About one day earlier in maturity than Pilot. Yield equal to Pilot but more resistant to lodging than Pilot. Head type more open and has a greater tendency to shatter than Pilot. Developed from a cross of Ceres x (Hope x Florence). Suitable for all spring wheat areas of the state.

Mida—Bearded, high test weight spring wheat. Resistant to leaf rust, stem rust and bunt, but susceptible to loose smut. Maturity and strength of straw similar to Rival. Appears to have less tendency to shatter than Rival. Short time observations indicate that the yield of Mida is equal to or

slightly greater than that of Rival in Eastern and North Central South Dakota. Derived from a multiple cross including Ceres, Hope, Florence and Double Cross, a sister selection of Thatcher.

Nebred, Minturki—Both are bearded winter wheats. Nebred selected from South Dakota Turkey 144 is very early. Minturki medium early. Both are relatively winter-hardy but are susceptible to leaf rust and stem rust. Nebred being earlier, often escapes stem rust damage.

Mindum, Kubanka—Both amber seeded semolina (used for macaroni) durum. Both are moderately susceptible to stem rust and bunt but resistant to leaf rust. Maturity about a week to 10 days later than Pilot, a hard red spring wheat.

Pentad—A red durum not acceptable as a semolina (used for macaroni) durum. Has, in general, outyielded the semolina types. Resistant to stem rust and leaf rust.

Description of Varieties of Secondary Importance

Thatcher—Beardless, heads are shorter than Marquis and more compact. About two days earlier than Ceres. Resistant to stem rust, very susceptible to leaf rust and moderately resistant to bunt. Milling and baking qualities very good. Developed from a cross of (Marquis x Iumillo durum) x (Kandred x Marquis).

Ceres—Bearded, intermediate between Marquis and Thatcher in maturity. Susceptible to some races of stem rust, susceptible to leaf rust and very susceptible to bunt and loose smut. About equal to Thatcher in yield when stem rust not a factor. Good milling and baking qualities. Developed from a cross of Marquis x Kota.

Newthatch—A hard red spring wheat developed by the Minnesota Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It has high resistance to stem rust and greater leaf rust resistance than Thatcher.

Reward—Beardless. Very early. Hairy chaff. Susceptible to stem rust, leaf rust and covered smut. Very susceptible to grasshopper damage.

Marquis—Beardless. Medium late. Heads slightly longer than Thatcher. Susceptible to leaf rust and stem rust.

Regent—Beardless, about the same maturity as Thatcher. Yield not as high as Pilot or Rival at locations tested. Resistant

to stem rust and leaf rust. Developed from a cross of H44 x Reward. Milling and baking qualities good.

Carleton and Stewart—Two new semolina (used for macaroni) durum developed from the cross of Vernal x Mindum back-crossed to Mindum. They are more resistant to stem rust than Mindum but are

several days later in maturity. They were developed through the cooperation of the USDA and North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Pelissier—Also called black bearded durum. Has long amber-colored kernels. Yield comparable to Mindum. Grown in area 2.

Oats

Description of Recommended Varieties

Vikota, Tama, Boone and Vicland—Medium early yellow oats derived from the cross of Victoria x Richland. Maturity similar to Richland. These four varieties are all resistant to leaf rust, stem rust and smut and have performed well in eastern South Dakota. Vikota is slightly taller and Boone has a slightly greater resistance to lodging than the other three, although all four varieties have good strength of straw. Where leaf rust is a factor the use of these four varieties may increase the yield over that of Richland by as much as 100 per cent.

Brunker—A very early red oat selected from Burt. This variety is susceptible to leaf rust, stem rust and smut. *Not adapted to eastern South Dakota.* Adapted to central and western areas where drought, heat and grasshoppers are common hazards.

Trojan—A very early white oat. Has a greater strength of straw than Brunker. It is susceptible to leaf rust, moderately resistant to stem rust and resistant to smut. Adapted to same area as Brunker.

Description of Varieties of Secondary Importance

Richland—A medium early yellow oat selected from Kherson. It is resistant to stem rust and to loose and covered smut, but susceptible to leaf rust.

Gopher—A medium early white oat selected from sixty day oats. It is susceptible to smut and leaf rust and is moderately tolerant to the common races of stem rust.

Nakota—A hullless oat developed from a cross of (Markton x Richland) x (Swedish Select x Kilby Hullless.) It is resistant to smut and to stem rust but highly suscepti-

ble to leaf rust. The yields are comparable to Richland when the weights are adjusted for hulls.

Burt—A very early red oat. This oat is moderately susceptible to stem rust and susceptible to leaf rust and resistant to smut.

Miomark—A medium early white oat derived from a cross of Markton x (Iogold x Markton). This oat is resistant to stem rust and smut but is extremely susceptible to leaf rust.

Barley

Description of Recommended Varieties

Odessa—Introduced from Russia by the way of Canada in 1902. In 1914 Odessa was released by South Dakota State College and is still being grown on about one million acres in South Dakota. This variety is six-rowed, rough-awned, with a somewhat stiffer straw than Trebi. It is acceptable on the market as malting or distiller's barley.

Velvet—A smooth-awned, six-row barley derived from a cross of (Manchuria x Lion) x Luth. It is slightly earlier than Wisconsin 38 and has a stiffer straw. It is accepted as a malting type barley.

Wisconsin Pedigree 38—A smooth-awned, six-row barley derived from the cross of Wisconsin 5 x Lion. It has a tendency to be weak-strawed. It is accepted on the market as malting barley. This variety is too late for central and western South Dakota.

Spartan—A two-rowed, smooth-awned, stiff-strawed variety. It was derived from the cross of Michigan two-row x Black Barbless. It is very early and has high test weight and high protein content which makes it especially valuable in central and western South Dakota. Not acceptable as a malting barley.

Trebi—A six-row, rough-awned, feed barley introduced from the vicinity of the Black Sea in 1905. It is later than Spartan, extremely vigorous and has in general produced higher yields than Spartan; however, because of Trebi's weak straw, later maturity and rough awns, Spartan barley is generally grown in its place.

Dryland—A six-row, smooth-awned barley. This variety is very early but extremely susceptible to loose smut. It is acceptable as malting barley. Suitable for the central and western areas.

Description of Varieties of Secondary Importance

Glabron—Bearded, smooth-awned, six-row, very similar to Velvet. Stronger straw than Velvet.

Plush—Originated in Canada at the Dominion Experiment Station, Brandon, from the cross Lion x Bearer. Plush is a six-rowed, smooth-awned variety. It has not been satisfactory under South Dakota conditions and is very susceptible to grasshopper attack.

O.A.C. 21—Also called "Arctic." Originated in Canada at the Ontario Agricultural College by selection from Manchuria. It is a nodding, six-rowed, rough-awned variety with greenish-blue seeds.

L or Kindred—Originated as a farmer selection from a field of Wisconsin 38. It is a six-rowed, rough-awned variety. It is resistant to stem rust but weak-strawed.

Tregal—Originated at the North Dakota Agricultural College as the result of a cross of Trebi x Regal. This variety has not been outstanding under South Dakota conditions.

Compana—Two-row, smooth-awned barley. Slightly later in maturity than Spartan. Developed by the Montana station and USDA. Adapted to area 1 and north-western part of area 2.

White Smyrna—Two-row, semi-rough-awned barley. It is early, drought resistant, and usually has a short straw. Limited adaption in southwestern parts of areas 1 and 2.

Beecher—Originated from an Atlas x Vaughn cross, and produced by the Colorado station and USDA. Earlier in maturity than Spartan.

Varieties Recommended for South Dakota

Crop and Variety	WHEAT	Areas in which adapted
Spring Wheat		
Pilot	}	All areas where spring wheat is grown
Rival		
Mida		
Winter Wheat		
Nebred	}	Southern part of areas 2, 6, 7, 8
Minturki		
Amber Durum		
Mindum	}	Areas 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7
Kubanka		
Red Durum		
Pentad		Areas 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7

Crop and Variety	OATS	Areas in which adapted
Vikota	}	Areas 4, 5, 7, 8 and northern one-third of area 3
Tama		
Boone		
Vicland		
Brunker	}	Areas 1, 2, 6, southern 2/3 of area 3 and western part of area 7
Trojan		

Crop and Variety	BARLEY	Areas in which adapted
Odessa		Areas 4, 5, 8, 7, and northern part of 3
Wisconsin 38		Areas 5, 8, and eastern part of 7
Velvet		Areas 5, 8, and eastern part of 7
Spartan		Areas 5, 8, but especially 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7
Trebi		Areas 1, 2

Crop and Variety	FLAX	Areas in which adapted
Koto	}	Areas 4, 5, 8 and eastern part of area 7
Redwing		
Crystal		Northern part of area 5
Buda		Areas 4 and 5

Crop and Variety	FIELD CORN*	Areas in which adapted
Sokota Hybrids		
200, 204, 208, 212, 216, 220, 224, 228, 232, and 236	}	Areas 3, 4 and 5
400		
Open-Pollinated		
Alta, Dakota White, Payne's White, Eureka, Brown County Dent, Fulton, Northwestern Dent, Silver King, Squaw Corn, Gehu Flint, Rainbow Flint, Falconer		Areas 2 and 3

*For commercial hybrids see South Dakota Corn Performance Test, 1944, S. D. Agricultural Experimental Station Circular 55, in County Extension Offices.

Crop and Variety	SORGHUMS	Areas in which adapted
Forage Sorghums		
Low Prussic Acid (39-30-S)	}	All areas where sorghum is grown
Rancher		
Atlas (on lowlands)		
Rox or Waconia		Areas 6, 7, 8 and southern part of 4
Leoti Red		Areas 6, 7, 8 and southern parts of areas 3 and 4
Norkan		All areas of the state
Sudan Grass		
Grain Sorghums		
Sooner Milo		Areas 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
Improved Coes; Colby Milo; Sedan Kafir		Areas 2, 3, 6, and 7.
Cheyenne Kafir		Areas 2, 3, and 6

Crop and Variety	ALFALFA	Areas in which adapted
Ranger*; Hardistan; Ladak	}	All areas of the state. Because of their wilt resistance, these varieties are recommended especially for seed production
Cossack; South Dakota Hardy; Common Alfalfa; Baltic; Grimm		
*Seed is being increased but is not generally available.		

Crop and Variety	GRASSES	Areas in which adapted
Kentucky Bluegrass		Areas 1 and 8—Bottom land of areas 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7
Crested wheatgrass		Areas 2, 3, and 6—gravely uplands in areas 4 and 7
Smooth brome grass		Areas 1, 4, 5, 7, and 8, and lowland soil areas 3 and 6
Ree wheatgrass		Areas 1, 3, 4, 6, and 7, and upland in areas 5 and 8

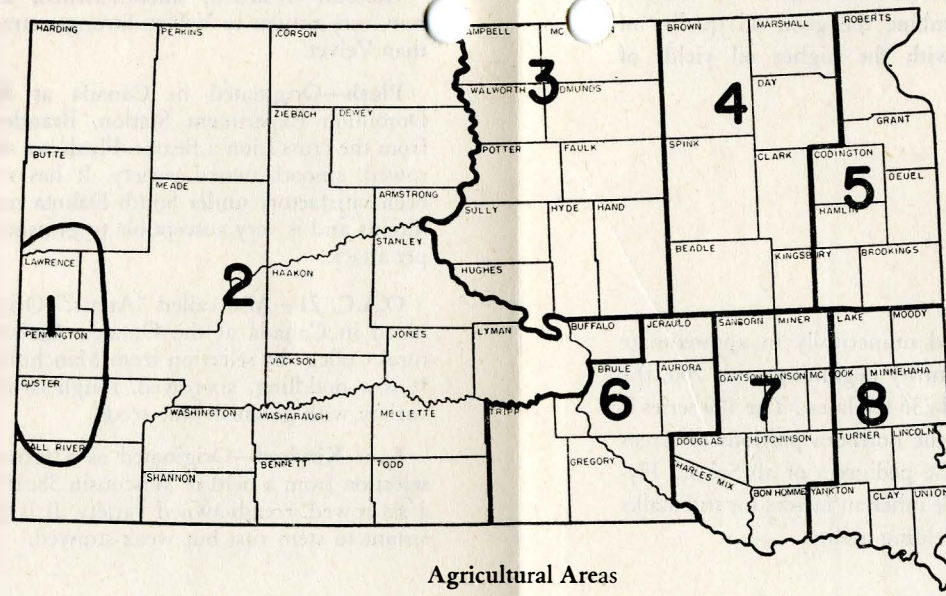
Crop and Variety	FOXTAIL MILLET	Areas in which adapted
Kursk; Siberian		Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6
Hungarian		Areas 5, 7, and 8
German		Area 8

Crop and Variety	PROSO MILLET	Areas in which adapted
Red Thurgai (early)	}	All areas of the state
Early Fortune (early)		
Black Voronezh (late)		

Crop and Variety	SOYBEANS	Areas in which adapted
Manchukota		Area 8 and S. part of 5
Ottawa Mandarin		Area 5 and N. part of 8
Wisconsin Mandarin 507		Area 5
Habaro		Areas 5 and 8
Richland		S. half of area 8

Crop and Variety	RYE	Areas in which adapted
Dakold; South Dakota Common		All areas of state

Crop and Variety	MINOR CROPS	Areas in which adapted
Rape—Dwarf Essex	}	Where these crops are desired, these varieties are recommended
Emmer—Vernal (white spring)		
Dry Beans—Great N., Pinto, Tepary		
Sweet Clover—White, Yellow Blossom		
Edible Soy Beans—Agate		
Buckwheat—Japanese, Silver Hull		



Flax

Description of Recommended Varieties

Koto—A mid-season, brown-seeded medium tall variety. It is resistant to wilt, resistant to some races of rust and moderately susceptible to pasmo. This variety has an excellent plant type and competes more successfully with weeds than Redwing, Buda or Crystal. There are approximately four thousand bushels of seed of this variety available to farmers in 1945.

Redwing—A medium early, brown-seeded, medium tall flax. It is resistant to wilt, medium susceptible to rust, and susceptible to pasmo. This variety was selected from an unnamed variety.

Buda—A mid-season, brown-seeded, medium tall variety. It is moderately resistant to rust, resistant to wilt and susceptible to pasmo.

Crystal—A new yellow-seeded variety, produced by the Minnesota station in cooperation with the USDA. This variety is from two to five days later than Koto, and three or four inches taller. In general it has not produced as well as Koto, but it may answer the desire for a yellow-seeded variety for northeastern South Dakota. It is resistant to wilt, rust and pasmo, but the plant type is more slender and less branching than Koto and it does not compete as successfully with weeds. Seed is not available in 1945.

Description of Varieties of Secondary Importance

Bison—A mid-season brown-seeded medium tall variety. It is resistant to wilt, susceptible to rust and susceptible to pasmo.

B. Golden CI 644—An early, yellow-seed, short-strawed flax. This variety is resistant to wilt, immune to rust, and highly susceptible to pasmo. It is too short-strawed

to compete with weeds under the usual South Dakota conditions.

Biwing and Redson—Characteristics and yields similar to Redwing. These varieties tend to combine the good oil quality of Redwing with the higher oil yields of Bison.

Field Corn

(Sokota Hybrids)

Sokota Hybrids are classified into four series 200, 400, 600, and 800, 200 being the earliest series and 800 indicating late maturity. Ten hybrids in the 200 series are available and one hybrid in the 400 series. The 200 series are best adapted to Areas 3, 4 and 5. Within the 200 series the hybrids

are arranged numerically in approximate relative maturity beginning with 200, the earliest, and 236 the latest. The 400 series is adapted to the northern portions of Areas 7 and 8. The pedigrees of all Sokota Hybrids include inherent factors for stiff stalks and high yielding ability.

Sorghums

Description of Recommended Varieties

Rancher—Is the lowest hydrocyanic acid Dakota Amber forage sorghum in production. Developed by the South Dakota Experiment Station from a cross of a low and a high hydrocyanic acid Dakota Amber strain and back-crossed with the low hydrocyanic acid strain. It is 10 days to two weeks later, and is taller, heavier stemmed and more leafy than the low acid Dakota Amber strain 39-30-S. It is juicy, sweet and a high yielder of both forage and grain. It is adapted throughout the state where forage sorghums are grown.

39-30-S—(Low prussic acid) Dakota Amber—Very early, leafy, uniform, 60 inches tall, juicy, sweet and a good yielder of both grain and forage.

Rox or Waconia—A very sweet stalk sorgo. Makes excellent forage or silage. Brown-seeded. Mid-season in maturity.

Norkan—A cross between Atlas and Early Sumac. Semi-sweet stalk. Seeds white, palatable. Earlier than Atlas. 60 to 70 inches tall.

Cheyenne Kafir—Very early, 60 inches tall, medium leafy, slender stalk, juicy, varying from sweet to acid, seed heads medium size semi-compact, seeds white. Fairly drought resistant, adapted to low rainfall and short growing season.

Sedan Kafir—60 inches or more tall, leafy, slender stalk, semi-juicy, long slender seed head, fairly compact, small brown seeds.

Improved Coes—35 to 50 inches tall, leafy, slender stalk, semi-juicy. Very early. Seed heads long erect, and semi-compact, seeds white. A fair dual-purpose sorghum.

Sooner Milo—Dwarf Milo—early, medium leafy, 36 inches tall, small compact oval head and brownish seed.

Colby Milo—Combine type. Grows about 2 feet tall. Produces compact heads of brownish seeds. Not as early as Sooner Milo, but has stronger stalk permitting it to stand for combining.

Atlas—Tall sturdy leafy stalk, juicy and sweet. Seeds white, palatable, grain yield in South Dakota not dependable because of late maturity.

Description of Varieties of Secondary Importance

Early White Milo—Very similar to White Milo but much earlier, fewer leaves, smaller panicle and more slender stalks, seeds white.

Early Hegari—Medium tall, leafy, medium size stalk, semi-juicy and slightly sweet. Seed heads compact medium length, erect, seeds white with reddish brown markings.

Highland Kafir—Is similar to Improved Coes, but it produces a little more sprangled head and more of a grain type sorghum.

Modoc—Slightly later than Sooner Milo, medium-leafy, medium height, juicy stems, slightly sweet, seed head erect, somewhat long, seeds pearly white.

Day Milo—Dwarf Milo 20 to 30 inches tall, leafy seed head slightly longer than Sooner Milo, very compact and brownish seed.

Early Kalo—An early selection from Kalo, medium tall, leafy, seed heads long semi-compact, seeds small and brownish. Likely to lodge when over-ripe.

Soybeans

Description of Recommended Varieties

Manchukota—A high yielding variety developed by the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. The oil content is approximately 19.3 per cent. It is resistant to lodging and shattering and is well suited for combine harvesting.

Ottawa Mandarin—This is an improved strain of Mandarin and superior in lodging resistance and in oil content. It is adapted to Areas 5 and northern part of area 8.

Wisconsin Mandarin 507—An early improved strain of Mandarin adapted for the northern part of the state.

Habaro—Has yielded very consistently at the South Dakota Experiment Station. It is more vegetative in growth habits and more inclined to lodge than is the Manchukota, hence giving more difficulty in combine operations.

Richland—Is later than the varieties mentioned above and can be used in the southeastern portion of the state where the season is from five to ten days longer on the average.

Description of Varieties of Secondary Importance

Minsoy—This variety is extremely early maturing. The one serious objection to this variety is its extremely short growth and the production of beans very close to the

ground making it difficult to get the entire crop with machine harvesting methods, particularly the combine.

Alfalfa

Description of Recommended Varieties

Ranger—Is a new variety developed by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture by combining several superior strains. It is wilt resistant, winter hardy and adapted for South Dakota conditions. Seed of this new variety is being increased and will be available commercially in a few years.

Hardistan—Was obtained in 1930 from an old superior field in Nebraska believed to be of Turkistan origin. It is resistant to bacterial wilt but has produced less forage than Grimm or Cossack.

Ladak—The parent material of this variety was introduced from Northern India in 1910. The selection work was done at Redfield, S. D. It produces abundantly the first cutting. Recovery after cutting is slower than in other varieties and the second cutting is generally lower in yield. Ladak is high yielding, cold and drought resistant and is resistant to bacterial wilt. Especially adapted to Great Plains conditions.

Cossack—The original seed of Siberian origin was introduced to the United States in 1907 by N. E. Hansen of the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Cossack is winter hardy and produces high yields of forage.

South Dakota Hardy—This is alfalfa from long established stands which has proven superior by test, and which has survived the extremes in climate during the past twenty or more years. Tests of South Dakota Hardy alfalfa show that the performance is comparable to that of the recommended varieties for hay production in South Dakota.

Common Alfalfa—Is seed of alfalfa which may be harvested from unknown

varieties. It is usually designated by the state in which it was produced, as Dakota Common.

Baltic—Originated in 1906 at Baltic, S. D. It is the result of natural selection, probably from Grimm. Baltic is resistant to cold and produces high yields of quality forage.

Grimm—The original seed was brought from Germany in 1857 by Wendelin Grimm who settled in Minnesota. It yields well and is winter hardy. Not wilt resistant.

Description of Varieties of Secondary Importance

Hardigan—Is a selection from Baltic made by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station in 1920. It produces high yields of forage and seed under Michigan conditions.

Arizona Chilean—Is seed produced in Arizona from South American non-hardy seed. In tests during five years it produced only half as much forage as Cossack.

Grasses

Kentucky Bluegrass—Is a perennial with widely creeping rootstalks producing a dense sod. It starts growth early in the spring and continues growth late in the fall, and has a long summer dormant period. A good pasture grass relished by all classes of livestock. It is adapted to eastern part of the state and also bottom lands.

Crested Wheatgrass—Is a hardy, drought resistant perennial bunch grass native to the cold, dry plains of Russia and Siberia. It is very early in spring growth but during hot, dry spells it becomes dormant and resumes growth with cooler weather and more favorable moisture conditions. It is well adapted as an early summer and late fall pasture. It produces a good seed and hay crop. It is adapted especially to the western area.

Smooth Bromegrass—Is perennial with strong creeping rootstalks producing a dense sod. It begins growth early in the spring and grows throughout the summer, continuing growth until late in the fall. It is a good pasture and hay grass. It is adapted to the eastern one-third of the state.

Ree Wheatgrass—Is perennial with abundant strong creeping rootstalks producing a dense sod. It was released by the South Dakota Experiment Station in 1945. It starts growth very early in the spring and grows throughout the summer, continuing growth very late into the fall. It is a good pasture and hay grass. It is adapted to the central and eastern part of the state.

Proso Millet

Red Thurghai—An early grain millet maturing about 70 days. It has in general produced highest average yields in area represented by North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming. The hay is of poor quality.

Early Fortune—An extremely early grain millet. Reddish-brown seed. Because of its small growth and extremely early maturity this variety produces relatively small yields. However, it may be ready to harvest 60 days after sowing.

Black Voronezh—A late grain millet. Brownish-black seed. Average days from seeding until ripe is about 80 days.

Rye

Dakold—Originated at North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. It was developed by a process of natural selection whereby seed from surviving plants of commercial rye was saved year after year until this variety was developed. It is very hardy since it can survive winters of North Dakota and Canada.

Foxtail Millet

Kursk—A selection from Siberian. Earliest of all foxtail millets. Can sometimes be cut for hay 45 days after seeding. Average date for hay production is 60 days. Popular in western South Dakota.

Siberian—A hardy drought resistant variety. Seeds are orange in color. Under good growing conditions it is ready to cut in 50 days.

Hungarian—This millet has a small compact head, resembling common millet very closely. Bristles are of purplish color. Seed color varies from pale yellow to brown, sometimes dark purple. Will mature for hay in about 60 days but it is not as drought resistant as Kursk or Siberian.

German—A late foxtail millet requiring 85 to 90 days for hay production. It has heavy stems, broad leaves. Seeds are small and dull in appearance. Requires more moisture for development than Kursk or Siberian.

Rape

Dwarf Essex—A biennial variety. It is generally ready to be grazed 10 to 12 weeks after seeding.

Emmer

Vernal—(white spring)—This is the common variety grown in South Dakota. It has slender, nodding heads about 2 inches long. Very resistant to rust and smut. Emmer is better adapted to eastern South Dakota than to central and western areas.

Dry Beans

Great Northern—A large white early maturing, drought resistant variety of high productivity. Resistant to common bean mosaic disease.

Pinto—A speckled buff-colored bean, adapted to the dryland conditions.

Tepary—A white edible bean, resistant to heat and drought.

Buckwheat

Japanese—Large seeded brown variety.

Silverhull—Silver gray seed. Plants are smaller than Japanese.

It is a common practice to mix seed of Japanese and Silverhull. The shorter Silverhull supports the taller Japanese plants and the taller plants help shade the shorter Silverhull preventing heat injury.

Extension Service—S. D. State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts—Brookings, S. Dak. Published and distributed under Acts of Congress, May 8 and June 30, 1914, by the Agricultural Extension Service of the South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings, John V. Hepler, director; U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperating.