



SeedNet KWS Daniello Hybrid Fall Rye

KWS Daniello Hybrid Fall Rye is a very high yielding, winter hardy fall rye that is widely adapted. Hybrid ryes do very well in milling and feed grain markets, conserved forage, grazing, and potentially for biomass (ethanol) and fibre production. KWS Daniello is a PollenPlus® hybrid that floods the field with pollen during flowering to ensure the lowest ergot risk of all current rye varieties. Certified seed will be available in 2018!

Strengths:

- ✓ High Yielding
- ✓ Lowest Ergot Risk
- ✓ Grain or Silage
- ✓ Very Good Lodging Resistance
- ✓ Suitable for dryland or irrigation
- ✓ Excellent Winter Survival
- ✓ Very High Falling Number for Milling Markets



Table 1: From the Alberta Seed Guide Spring 2018

Variety	Hybrid or OP Variety	Overall Station Years of Testing	Overall Yield	Yield Category (% Hazlet)				Agronomic Characteristics:						
				Low < 48 (bu/ac)	Medium 48 - 80 (bu/ac)	High 80 - 112 (bu/ac)	V. High > 112 (bu/ac)	Winter Survival	Test Weight (lb/bu)	TKW (g)	Falling Number (sec)	Height (cm)	Resistance to Lodging	
Yield, significant differences and agronomic data only directly comparable to Hazlet														
Hazlet (bu/ac)			101	48	67	94	137							
Hazlet	OP	54	100	100	100	100	100	EX	59	39	145	108	G	
KWS Bono	Hybrid	24	137+	XX	115	130+	133+	EX	58	34	258	101	VG	
Brasetto	Hybrid	20	123+	XX	121	134	120+	EX	59	36	246	104	VG	
KWS Daniello	Hybrid	11	123+	XX	115	126	122+	VG	59	35	258	104	G	
KWS Gatano	Hybrid	14	124+	XX	XX	125+	120+	VG	58	33	250	102	F	
Guttino	Hybrid	20	120+	XX	119	122+	120+	EX	60	36	279	101	VG	
Prima	OP	51	85	77-	75-	91	89-	EX	58	33	188	120	F	

REMARKS: Hazlet has lower viscosity which improves feed performance in monogastric livestock. Fall rye is much more cold tolerant than winter wheat or winter triticale. The long-term average heading date and maturity for Hazlet is June 1 and August 6, respectively. All fall rye varieties are similar for heading and maturity and are considered early. A major factor in marketing rye grain into the milling market is sprouting. This is generally measured using the Hagberg falling number test and is measured in seconds. Typically, a falling number of 180 seconds or greater is preferred by the rye milling market. Falling number is heavily influenced by moisture around harvest time and producers must make sure rye is harvested in a timely manner, similar to wheat crops. There is considerable variation in fall rye varieties for falling number and this must be considered if the milling market is the targeted end-user for rye grain. All fall rye is susceptible to ergot, however Daniello and Gatano have reduced susceptibility. AFSC crop insurance deadlines for seeding fall rye is September 20 north of the Bow River, and September 30 south of the Bow River. XX - Insufficient data to describe.

