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Cultivar Difference on Dry Matter Production and Grain Production in Two-rowed Barley of Warm Regions in Japan

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Abstract:

Cultivar difference on dry matter production and grain production in two-rowed barley (Hordeum distichum L. emend, LAMARK) of warm regions in Japan were investigated from 1987 to 1989. Fifteen Japanese cultivars and nineteen foreign cultivars in 1987/1988, and four Japanese cultivars and eleven foreign cultivars in 1988/1989 were grown under field conditions. The full heading stage of Japanese cultivars except New Golden and Kanto Nijyo 19 in 1987/1988 was in the early of April, but the foreign cultivars except WI-2727 was in the late of April. The top dry weight of Japanese cultivars was 615-1001 g m⁻², and that of the foreign cultivars was 744~1088 g m⁻². The top dry weight of late maturing cultivars in the full heading stage was higher than that of early and middle maturing cultivars. The LAI of Japanese cultivars was 3~4, and Nishinochikara was 4.97, higher than the early maturing cultivars. The maturing stage of Japanese cultivars except New Golden, Daisen Gold and Kanto Nijyo 19 was in the middle of May. The grain weight were 408 ~ 544 g m⁻¹ ². The harvest index (HI) of breeding cultivars in Japan in recent years was $41 \sim 42$ and that of Hakei 86-107 was 46.1.

Keywords:

Dry matter production, Efficiency of solar energy utilization, Grain production, Harvest index, Two-rowed barley

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