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EVALUATION OF SELECTED VARIETIES OF SOME CEREALS  
UNDER CONDITIONS OF THE CORN REGION

Vedecke Prace, Vyskumnaho Ustavu  
Rastlinoj Vyroby v Piestanoch  
(Scientific Works of Crop Produc-  
tion Research Institute, Piestany)  
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Introduction

Grains comprise the principal group of crops in crop production. They are the basis of the population's food supply, and the most valuable feed for livestock. At the same time, they are also an important industrial raw material. One of the most important and effective means of systematically increasing the grain harvest is to suitably select the composition of the sown assortment, and to zone the varieties. The particular significance of zoning is that in every farm region only the most productive varieties are introduced for cultivation, with due consideration for the local climatic, soil and production conditions -- i.e., varieties that are able to maximally utilize the given cultivation conditions so as to attain constant and high yields. (1) Sound zoning, however, requires reliable and objective data that are obtained in performance tests. Accordingly, one of the possibilities of directly utilizing the studied varieties within the world assortment is the performance testing of selected varieties that were the most promising in the basic tests.

Review of Literature

The worldwide professional literature devoted to the problems of grain is extensive. It sums up all available knowledge not only on the taxonomy, biology and utilization of grains, but also the detailed studies on the possibilities of maximally utilizing the bred new varieties, under certain pedological and climatic conditions. Since space limitations do not allow us to analyze the investigated problem in detail, we will cite

the works of only a few authors, with special attention to the varieties under study. Yakubtsiner (1964) discusses the intensive varieties of winter wheat and their utilization. Lelley et al (1963) analyze the problems of wheats and their utilization. Popov et al (1963) investigated the feasibility of growing southern types of wheat under the conditions in the Soviet Union. Rabinovich (1963) analyzes the problems of growing the wheat varieties of the Danube regions. Kostelecki (1963) evaluates Polish and foreign wheat varieties, under the conditions in Poland. Lantev (1963) discusses the Scandinavian wheats and their utilization. Kapas (1961) evaluates the feasibility of growing Soviet wheat varieties under the conditions in Hungary. Rabinovich (1963) evaluates the wheat varieties of East Germany. Exceptional attention is being devoted to some wheat varieties, because of the results that have been attained in their cultivation. Thus the Soviet Bezostaya 1 variety is held in high esteem by many authors; for example, by Zhlutenko (1961), Kulpoi (1962), Kuchumov (1961), Yakubtsiner (1962), Tyricheva (1963), Gorbatyuk (1963), and others. The same is true of the Mironovskaya 803 and 264 varieties, which produced outstanding yields in comparison tests. These varieties are evaluated by Remeslo (1962), Prutskova (1964), and others. Interesting results of international comparison tests are given by Darpatov (1962) who evaluates the promising new wheat varieties. An important part of the tests and of their evaluation are also the values of the technological properties. Exceptional attention is being devoted to these properties, as evident from the works of Boldea et al (1963), Waltl (1962), Betz and Wuschek (1962), Samolevskiy (1962), Hoerer (1962), Hyza (1959), Prugar (1964), and others.

The situation is the same with respect to the study and evaluation of the varieties of spring barley, which likewise is receiving considerable attention in the world literature. Bakhteyev (1955) speaks of barley as an important food and industrial crop. Aufhammer (1958) analyzes the quality of brewer's barley in various countries of Europe. Plumet (1955) studies the extracted substances and proteins. Szilvinyi and Payer (1955) investigate the qualitative indicators of brewer's barley. Moes (1955) discusses the varieties of spring barley. Gopp (1963) analyzes the problems of growing barley in various countries of Europe. Cans (1962) establishes grades for the properties and values of barley. Aufhammer (1962) considers an increase in the barley acreage.

In Czechoslovakia, considerable attention is being devoted to the problem of zoning. From 1956 to 1964, the Crop Production Research Institute in Piestany devoted much effort to the evaluation of grains, on the basis of the world assortment, and also of special experiments with selected varieties that proved promising in the basic tests. Reports on this work were published by Sestrienka and Polerecky (1961), Riman and Churova (1962), Riman (1962), Riman (1963 a + b), Riman and Foltin (1963), Riman and Bartos (1963), Riman (1964 a + b + c), Foltin and Riman (1964), Pastorek and Churova (1965), Riman (1965 a + b), and Riman and Foltin (1965). The listed authors analyze in detail the entire problem under study, and also the results attained during this period.

## Material and Methods

After researching and studying for several years the world's grain assortment, we selected for the tests certain varieties which proved promising in the basic studies and evaluations, or which could be assumed to be suitable for the corn region, on the basis of the data published in the literature. The actual tests evaluated in this work covered in all 285 grain varieties, including 166 varieties of winter wheat, 96 varieties of spring barley, and 23 varieties of spring wheat. The tests were made on the plots of the Crop Production Research Institute in Piestany, Trnava Okres; of the Krakovany Cooperative Farm, Trnava Okres; and of the Növy Trh Experimental Farm, Dunajská Streda Okres. The general rules for comparison tests were observed. Increased doses of artificial fertilizer were used per hectare: for wheat, 20 + 20 kg N, 54 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, and 100 kg K<sub>2</sub>O; for spring barley, 30 kg N, 54 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and 60 kg K<sub>2</sub>O. For control we used the varieties that have been zoned for the corn region. These were: the Kosutska variety in the case of winter wheat; the Slovensky Dunajsky trh (SDT) variety in the case of spring barley; and the Niva variety in the case of spring wheat. The results of the tests were processed statistically and evaluated by the analysis of variance method due to Hrubý and Konvíčka (1954). The results were analyzed in terms of the grain and straw values, and of the technological (intrinsic) properties, in accordance with the nature of the test material. The analyses of malting values were made in close cooperation with the Experimental Malting Station of the Slovak Malthouses, Trnava. The technological properties of wheat were evaluated in the closest possible cooperation with the Plant Breeding Station, Solary. The tests were performed in 1961-1964.

## Experimental Part

The scope of the tests and studies is considerable. Because of space restrictions, we cannot report all the tests and their results. Therefore, we will limit ourselves to some of the interesting tests and will evaluate the results of the winter-wheat and spring-barley tests on the plots of the Crop Production Research Institute, Piestany.

The weather in the 1961-1962 growing season was favorable for winter wheat, only a relative drought delayed sowing. In March the weather was fairly cold, and in June there was little precipitation. But essentially this did not affect the development of the plants of the individual varieties, because the weather in winter was favorable for winter wheat. Table 1 presents the results of the tests in terms of yield. From an analysis of the variances we obtained the following values. For the grain yield: varietal difference  $P = 0.05 = 7.2$  quintals (= 9.07 percent); varietal difference  $P = 0.01 = 9.7$  q (= 12.37 percent). For the straw yield: varietal difference  $P = 0.05 = 4.50$  q (=8.36 percent); varietal

difference  $P = 0.01 = 6.03 \text{ q}$  (= 11.88 percent). In Table 2 we present the technological analyses of the basic values of the grain yields in the performed tests. From the presented data it is evident that the investigated varieties did not have significantly higher values than the control (Kosut-ska variety).

The weather during the 1962-1963 growing season was exceptionally unsuitable for winter wheat, because the autumn was dry, and winter arrived unevenly, with temperature fluctuations. This produced frequent black frosts and glazed frosts, which damaged the crops and caused heavy losses to the national economy. For research and plant breeding, however, this disaster was exceptionally advantageous, because in this way the varieties could be tested from the viewpoint of their winter hardiness, etc. In other words, it was possible to study the complex of conditions which might occur when growing wheat in the corn region, and which are important from the viewpoint of evaluating the suitability of the individual varieties for zoning. In this respect the southern (especially Italian) varieties proved unsuitable for our corn region. Table 3 presents the results of the yield tests. From an analysis of the variances we obtained the following results. Grain: varietal difference  $P = 0.05 = 4.16 \text{ q}$  (= 4.9 percent); varietal difference  $P = 0.01 = 5.54 \text{ q}$  (= 6.7 percent). Straw: varietal difference  $P = 0.05 = 6.17 \text{ q}$  (= 11.20 percent); varietal difference  $P = 0.01 = 8.26 \text{ q}$  (= 14.98 percent). In Table 4 we present the technological analyses of the basic values of the grain yield from the performed tests. That year and the next, we were unable to do extensigraphic tests, because the instrument was out of order. The Mironovskaya 808, Bezostaya 1, and Fertodi 293 varieties proved very suitable in terms of technological properties. In view of the exceptional winter, we present also the stalk density per square meter. This count clearly illustrates the ability of the varieties to tolerate the extreme weather conditions of the corn region. From the presented results it is also evident that many varieties (1--8) had significant grain yields, in quintals per hectare. In the tests for straw, however, fewer varieties (1--5) showed significant results.

In the 1963-1964 growing season, the weather was average for winter wheat, except that in winter the temperature fluctuated. (But this did not affect the well-established crop as greatly as the preceding year.) The relative paucity of precipitation in winter, and also in summer, influenced to some extent the development of the plants. Table 5 presents the results of the yield tests. In the analysis of the variances we obtained the following results. Grain: varietal difference  $P = 0.05 = 3.65 \text{ q}$  (= 7.39 percent); varietal difference  $P = 0.01 = 4.83 \text{ q}$  (10.32 percent). Straw: varietal difference  $P = 0.05 = 6.02 \text{ q}$  (= 6.04 percent); varietal difference  $P = 0.01 = 7.96 \text{ q}$  (= 9.18 percent). In Table 6 we present the technological analysis of the basic values of the grain in the performed tests. From the presented results it is evident that the varieties ranking from 1 to 16 are significantly better than the control in terms of grain yield, but the control has not been surpassed in terms of straw yield.

Table 1  
Experiments with Winter Wheat (1961-1962 Growing Season)

(a) Cult.	(b) plots	Yield (c)		Straw (f)		
		N	(d) N %	N	(e) N %	
1	Swabbe Panzer III (Sweden)(g)	48,27	80,69	95,88	91,79	1
2	Weißbrot Ergo (Sweden)(h)	42,45	70,96	102,07	95,49	2
3	Hahnenschauer (Germ.) (i)	63,71	101,16	89,39	83,31	3
4	Primo VII (Nem.) (j)	57,86	96,77	81,99	78,11	4
5	Milano 68 (Pol.) (k)	57,91	95,51	91,22	90,72	5
6	Belotserkovskaya 198 (USSR)	65,30	94,37	99,03	87,93	6
7	Bezostaya 1 (USSR)(l)	65,61	103,12	78,19	71,55	7
8	ICAR 558 B (Rum.) (m)	51,97	86,93	87,38	81,83	8
9	San Pastore Fav. 11 (Ital.) (n)	45,36	75,65	69,00	57,51	9
10	Albaca 22 (France)(o)	48,06	89,33	99,29	93,76	10
11	Pavla D'Espèrs (France)(p)	61,19	85,55	85,79	81,67	11
12	Košutská (Czechoslovakia)(q)	69,82	106,69	101,55	101,99	12
S	Primo: no body	53,16	79,96	89,19	87,11	13

Key: a - number; b - variety; c - grain; d -  $\bar{x}$  in percent; e - rank; f - straw; g - Sweden; h - Germany; i - Poland; j - Rumania; k - Italy; l - France; m - Belotserkovskaya 198 (USSR); n - Bezostaya 1 (USSR); o - Kosutska (control) (Czechoslovakia); p - average values.

### Technological Analyses of Winter Wheat

(a)	(b)	(d)	(e)	Lepok		
				(f)	(g)	(h)
1	Pouzer 141 (Švédsko) (t)	28	8	(13)	(17)	(20)
2	Wendula 20 (Švédsko)	32	5	(13)	(17)	(21)
3	Holmer-Ebenet Qualitas (Nemsko)	20	11	(14)	(18)	(22)
4	Hellas VII (Nemsko) (u)	27	10	(14)	(18)	(23)
5	Milgotatka Udyeka (Polsko) (v)	28	9	(14)	(18)	(23)
6	Belotskovskaja (SSSR)	35	2	(14)	(18)	(23)
7	Bezostaya 1 (SSSR)	30	7	(14)	(18)	(23)
8	ICAR 378 B (Rumunsko) (w)	35	1	(14)	(18)	(23)
9	San Pastore Fann. 14 (Itálie) (x)	33	4	(15)	(19)	(24)
10	Aisaco 22 (Francúzske) (y)	34	3	(15)	(19)	(24)
11	Dovnia D'Ampros (Francúzske)	32	6	(15)	(19)	(24)
12	Krásňatka (ČSSR) (z)	22	12	(16)	(20)	(25)
8	Průmerná hodnota	29,01	1-12	-	-	-

Key to Table 2: a - number; b - variety; c - gluten; d - moist gluten, percent; e - rank; f - elasticity; g - extensibility; h - gluten grade; i - swelling value; j - extensigraph; k - area under curve, cm<sup>2</sup>; l - corrected, cm<sup>2</sup>; m - category; n - farinograph; o - absorption, percent; p - drop-off after 10 minutes; q - drop-off after 15 minutes; r - drop-off area, cm<sup>2</sup>; s - number; t - Sweden; u - Germany; v - Poland; w - Rumania; x - Italy; y - France; z - Czechoslovakia; S - average values;

6 - Belotskovskaya (USSR); 7 - Bezostaya 1 (USSR); 13 - slightly elastic; 14 - elastic; 15 - inelastic; 16 - strong;



(1951-1962 Growing Season)

Table 2

		(j)					(n)				
(i)	(e)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(m)	
6	7	33.3	33.3	B2	60.0	120	120	21.2	31.5	C1	
7	9	18.2	18.8	C1	58.0	125	115	21.5	33.7	C1	
13	2	33.1	31.3	B1	50.0	90	120	11.5	13.8	B2	
3	8	18.8	18.8	C1	51.0	100	200	20.7	20.5	C2	
10	6	32.1	29.2	B1	57.0	100	130	10.0	17.1	B2	
12	4	33.7	32.5	B1	60.0	60	110	12.0	21.5	B2 B1	
13	3	39.6	36.1	A2, B1	60.0	65	100	9.7	18.7	B1	
11	5	37.1	33.0	A2, B1	60.0	60	110	10.3	15.0	B1	
1	12	17.5	19.4	C1	60.0	200	210	37.2	10.5	C2	
2	10	19.3	20.8	C1	60.0	150	150	23.8	31.5	C1	
2	11	15.8	21.4	C1	55.0	150	180	33.5	21.2	C2	
20	1	15.0	32.1	B1, A2	50.0	40	100	8.3	62.0	B1	
833	1-12	29.27	26.51	—	58.33	108.33	145.83	20.30	31.42	—	

17 - extensible; 18 - intermediately extensible; 19 - very briefly; 20 - poorish; 21 - poor; 22 - good; 23 - intermediate.

Table 3

Experiments with Winter Wheat (1962-1963 Growing Season)

(a) №	Odstava (b)	Paket molina po perimetrovi (c)		X (f)		N	(g) №	(e)	N	(d) №	(e)
		X	Xv% (d)	X	Xv% (f)						
1	Hiana (Svicko) (h)	106,16	136,39	31,15	82,02	26,00	101,20	12	12	101,20	11
2	Skandin 111 B (Svicko)	125,15	163,39	27,99	73,65	60,10	126,33	13	13	126,33	2
3	Skala (Svicko)	83,33	165,06	37,05	95,50	60,10	109,68	13	13	109,68	6
4	Eron (Frod) (Nemsko) (i)	84,52	82,90	23,78	62,55	27,25	98,12	10	10	98,12	13
5	Hodna isobavac Queltas (Nema)	69,50	71,73	31,96	81,03	7,00	63,29	11	11	63,29	15
6	Hiana VII (Nemsko)	61,67	79,37	20,06	70,10	20,00	71,47	18	18	71,47	18
7	Harrachovce n (Italsko) (j)	57,67	73,38	20,06	70,10	6,00	102,00	6	6	102,00	19
8	Malgoska Udycka (Polsko) (k)	117,68	189,71	41,57	111,65	6,00	102,00	5	5	102,00	1
9	Fertodi 293 (Madarsko) (l)	138,33	177,58	33,58	85,73	20	17,25	20	20	17,25	11
10	Etoile de Chiny (Francusko) (m)	23,33	42,98	38,52	100,57	10	61,05	10	10	61,05	20
11	Bezostaja I (4,5 mil) (SSSR) (n)	122,15	136,97	27,92	99,78	12	34,15	12	12	34,15	15
12	Bezostaja I (6 mil) (SSSR)	173,33	223,26	46,37	122,02	2	71,00	2	2	71,00	12
13	Čeromnja (SSSR)	167,83	213,63	39,10	102,80	9	26,75	9	9	26,75	8
14	Kuntsevskaja 45 (SSSR)	127,83	161,27	30,10	102,80	3	47,25	3	3	47,25	7
15	Mironovskaja 201 (SSSR)	133,83	171,95	45,75	120,39	1	66,10	1	1	66,10	2
16	Mironovskaja 808 (SSSR)	106,83	214,35	60,86	133,81	3	40,72	3	3	40,72	3
17	Tavricheskaja (SSSR)	131,33	172,59	40,72	107,15	7	26,15	7	7	26,15	9
18	Savann 611 (Italsko) (d)	82,67	106,22	40,25	105,93	8	40,25	8	8	40,25	15
19	Futuro (Italsko) (o)	6,83	8,78			21		21	21		21
20	Mara (Italsko)	1,16	1,49			22		22	22		21
21	Kvčičak ostena (SSSR) (p)	128,33	161,88	43,62	120,05	1	120,05	1	1	120,05	1
22	Košarka (kontrola) (SSSR) (q)	77,83	100,00	38,00	100,00	15	100,00	15	15	100,00	11
8	Průmerná hodnota	100,24	149 - 225,26	36,88	83,73	133,81	130,02	1 - 22	22	130,02	1 - 22

Key: a - number; b - variety; c - plant density after wintering; d - X in percent; e - rank; f - grain; g - straw; h - Sweden; i - Germany; j - Austria; k - Poland; l - Hungary; m - France; n - USSR; o - Italy; p - Czechoslovakia; q - control; 11, 12 - Bezostaja; 13 - Čner-vonaya; 14 - Kuntsevskaja; 15, 16 - Mironovskaja; 17 Tavricheskaja; 18 - average value.

Table 5

Experiments with Winter Wheat (1963-1964 Growing Season)

Cult (a)	Odrach (b)	Yield (c)			Straw (f)		
		X	S <sup>2</sup> (d)	Err (e)	X (d)	Err (e)	n
1	Diana I (USSR)	57,60	119,06	6, 3	91,60	15	15
2	Fanal (Habsburgskaja VIII) (USSR)	55,69	117,03	10	88,93	20	20
3	Hobominka ostro (USSR)	49,80	85,57	25	100,30	1	1
4	Chlupacka IZ (USSR)	42,10	99,11	27	82,55	2	2
5	Iva (USSR)	48,00	107,78	18	101,58	3	3
6	Kustická o tomá (USSR)	50,20	108,14	11	90,00	7	7
7	Košická (kontrola) (USSR)(h)	46,70	100,00	20	100,00	3	3
8	Pavlovická IIS (USSR)	50,30	107,49	16	97,60	5	5
9	Slovenská 200 (USSR)	41,70	91,86	25	97,01	12	12
10	Sáček (USSR)	47,80	102,77	19	90,58	7	7
11	Beloserkovskaja IIS (USSR)(l)	60,20	128,01	1	100,00	25	25
12	Bezostaja I (1,5 mil) (USSR)	60,30	126,98	2, 3	70,12	20	20
13	Bezostaja I (6 mil) (USSR)	61,30	109,55	12	91,35	17	17
14	Červenaja (USSR)	49,80	106,87	17	82,64	21	21
15	Komovskaja IZ (USSR)	46,50	99,37	21, 22	68,71	22	22
16	Michurinka (USSR)	67,20	122,18	4	96,77	10, 11	10, 11
17	Mironovskaja 261 (USSR)	69,30	126,98	2, 3	97,27	11	11
18	Mironovskaja 808 (USSR)	61,60	110,16	11	100,71	10	10
19	Tavrichskaja (USSR) (l)	56,60	121,29	5	93,94	6	6
20	Malozemka Udycha (Pol) (k)	50,30	105,70	12	90,90	17	17
21	Fritsch 203 (Mladar-ko) (l)	53,70	108,26	8	93,62	17	17
22	Hanzachweizen (Polatsko)(l)	50,70	113,06	13	102,06	2	2
23	Stumm 6111 (Bakšičon)	52,80	113,06	9	82,67	21	21
24	Habsburgskaja Quatras (Nemcko) (m)	53,60	119,03	6, 7	77,91	20	20
25	Diana (Svedsko)	41,30	91,65	26	82,90	21	21
26	Skandja III B (Svedsko) (n)	45,10	96,27	23	94,12	17	17
27	Svalde (Svedsko)	46,50	99,57	21, 22	95,50	5	5
28	Primerne hodoty	50,20	87,37	128,91	69,20	100,00	1 25

Key: a - number; b - variety; c - grain; d -  $\bar{X}$  in percent; e - rank; f - straw; g - Czechoslovakia; h - control; i - USSR; j - Hungary; k - Austria; l - Austria; m - Germany; n - Sweden; o - average values; 11 - Belotserkovskaja; 12, 13 - Bezostaja; 14 - Chervonaja; 15 - Kuntsevskaja; 16 - Michurinka; 17, 18 - Mironovskaja; 19 - Tavricheskaja.

### Technological Analyses of Winter Wheat

(a)	(b) Variety	(c)				
		(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
1	Diana (Svobisko) (t)	32	5	neprůz. (26)	v. faž. (30)	slab. (33)
2	Santola 10 (Svobisko)	32	8	neprůz.	faž. (32)	slab. (34)
3	Scala (Svobisko)	30	18	neprůz.	faž.	slab. (31)
4	Eros (Přibor) (Německo) (u)	31,5	9	neprůz.	v. faž.	slab. (32)
5	Hochmehrsiebener Qualitäts (Nem. klas)	32	20	str. průz. (27)	str. faž. (34)	slab. (35)
6	Hermes VII (Německo)	38	15	neprůz.	v. faž.	slab. (31) 1/2
7	Harrachweizen (Bukovsko) (v)	32	6	slab. (28)	faž.	slab. (36)
8	Mahozovka Ulyeska (Polsko) (w)	31	19	neprůz.	faž.	slab. (31)
9	Periboli 200 (Maďarsko) (x)	32	7	str. průz. (27)	str. faž.	str. (31)
10	Étoile du Loisy - France (y)	33	3	neprůz.	faž.	slab. (31) 2
11	Bezostaja 1 (4,5 mil.) (SSSR) (z)	35	16	průz. (38)	str. faž.	slab. (37)
12	Bezostaja (6 mil.) (SSSR)	35	17	str. průz.	str. faž.	str. (31) 2
13	Červenaja (SSSR)	39	14	neprůz. (29)	faž.	slab. (32) (34)
14	Kunčovskaja 45 (SSSR)	40	19	str. průz.	str. faž.	str. (32)
15	Mironovskaja 261 (SSSR)	39	13	str. průz.	str. faž.	str. (31)
16	Mironovskaja 308 (SSSR)	39	12	str. průz.	str. faž.	str. (31) 2
17	Tavričeskaja (SSSR)	43	4	neprůz.	faž.	sl. (32) (31) (34)
18	Stomun 611 (Bukovsko)	39	1	neprůz.	faž.	slab. (31)
19	Furone (Toluňsko) (23)					
20	Mars (Toluňsko)					
21	Kaštická ostená (kontrola) (24) (SSSR) (25)	46	2	neprůz.	v. faž.	slab. (33)
22	Košická (kontrola) (SSSR)	39	11	str. průz.	str. faž.	str. (31) 2
8	Průměrné hodnoty	40,1	1-20	---	---	---

Key to Table 4: a - number; b - variety; c - gluten; d - moist gluten, percent; e - rank; f - elasticity; g - extensibility; h - gluten grade; i - swelling value; j - extensigraph; k - area under curve, cm<sup>2</sup>; l - corrected, cm<sup>2</sup>; m - category; n - farinograph; o - absorption, percent; p - drop-off after 10 minutes; q - drop-off after 15 minutes; r - drop-off area, cm<sup>2</sup>; s - number; t - Sweden; u - Germany;

(1962-1963 Growing Season)

Table 4

(i)	(e)	(k)	(j)		(n)		(r)	(s)	(m)	
			(l)	(m)	(o)	(p)				
v	11				165	170	200	205	207	C2
v	12				165	165	170	205	207	C1
v	13				165	165	170	205	207	C1
v	14				165	165	170	205	207	C2
v	15				165	170	170	205	207	C1
v	16				165	170	170	205	207	C1, B2
v	17				165	170	170	205	207	C1
v	18				165	80	165	170	35	B1
v	19				165,5	170	200	205	208	C2
v	20				165	80	165	170	35	B1
w	21				165,5	80	165	170	35	B2, 1
w	22				165	80	165	170	35	B2
w	23				165	80	165	170	35	B2
w	24				167,5	60	165	165	37,7	B1
w	25				168,5	100	165	165	39,6	B2
w	26				168	90	165	170	43,5	B2
w	27				172	150	165	22	37,5	C1
x	28				168,5	165	205	205	20,5	C2
x	29				165	160	150	15,7	47,4	B2
y	30	1-20			167,42	118,5	170,0	20,78	40,27	—

v - Austria; w - Poland; x - Hungary; y - France; z - USSR;  
 S - average values;  
 11, 12 - Bezostaya; 13 - Chervonaya; 14 - Kuntsevskaya; 15, 16 - Mironovskaya; 17 - Tavricheskaya; 23 - Italy; 24 - control; 25 - Czechoslovakia; 26 - inelastic; 27 - intermediate elasticity; 28 - poor; 29 - small; 30 - very extensible; 31 - intermediately extensible; 32 - extensible; 33 - bad; 34 - poor; 35 - intermediate; 36 - poorish; 37 - good; 38 - elastic.

Technological Analyses of Winter Wheat

(a)	Variety (b)	(d)	(e)	(c)		
				(f)	(g)	(h)
1	Bravo (SSSR) (t)	28	27	(29)	(35)	(40)
2	Pravoslavinskaja (SSSR) (u)	28	28	(30)	(36)	(41)
3	Dobryj (SSSR)	30	2	pruž.	taž.	slabé B1, C2
4	Chomutovská 12 (SSSR)	39	3	m. pruž.	str. taž.	slabé B1, C2
5	Iva (SSSR)	39	4	str. (29)	str. taž.	slabé C2
6	Koštická (SSSR)	31	14	nepr. (31)	v. taž. (37)	slabé C2 (42)
7	Ivinská (SSSR)	32	22	pruž. (32)	m. taž. (38)	slabé B1 (43)
8	Dobryj (SSSR)	35	10	m. pruž.	taž.	slabé C1
9	Stavinská 200 (SSSR)	39	5	str. pruž.	str. taž.	slabé C2
10	Sibaká (SSSR)	42	1	pruž.	str. taž.	dobré A2, B1
11	Bobrovskaja 108 (SSSR) (u)	38	0	pruž.	str. taž.	dobré B1, A2
12	Bezostej 1 (1,5 mil.) (SSSR) (v)	32	25	v. pruž. (33)	str. (39)	dobré A2
13	Bezostej 1 (6 mil.) (SSSR) (v)	31	25	v. pruž.	krát.	dobré A2
14	Červenaja (SSSR)	31	15	pruž.	str. taž.	dobré A2
15	Kamecovskaja 45 (SSSR)	36	7	pruž.	str. taž.	dobré A2
16	Mičurinká (SSSR)	33	18	struž. (29)	str. (35)	slabé C2
17	Mironovskaja 201 (SSSR)	33	19	pruž.	str. taž.	dobré A2
18	Mironovskaja 308 (SSSR) (v)	35	11	pruž.	str. taž.	dobré A2
19	Tavrišská (SSSR)	36	8	pruž.	str. taž.	dobré B1
20	Milgozátka Ulycka (Polsko) (v)	36	9	m. pruž.	taž.	str. B2
21	Pestál 203 (Maďarsko) (w)	35	12	pruž.	str. taž.	dobré B1, A2
22	Hornschweizen (Rakúsko) (x)	34	16	m. pruž.	taž.	slabé B2, C1
23	Stamm 6111 (Rakúsko)	33	20	v. krát. (34)	m. taž.	dobré B2
24	Hochmenseigner Qualitas (Nemecko)	36	26	m. pruž.	taž.	slabé C2
25	Heino VJ1 (Nemecko)	32	24	nepr.	v. taž.	slabé C2
26	Djuna (Švédsko)	34	17	nepr.	v. taž.	slabé C2
27	Skandia 111 B (Švédsko) (y)	35	13	nepr.	v. taž.	slabé C2
28	Svano (Švédsko)	33	21	nepr.	v. taž.	slabé C2
S	Průmerné hodnoty	34,50	1-28	—	—	—

Key to Table 6: a - number; b - variety; c - gluten; d - moist gluten, percent; e - rank; f - elasticity; g - extensibility; h - gluten grade; i - swelling value; j - extensigraph; k - area under curve, cm<sup>2</sup>; l - corrected, cm<sup>2</sup>; m - category; n - farinograph; o - absorption, percent; p - drop-off after 10 minutes; q - drop-off after 15 minutes; r - drop-off area, cm<sup>2</sup>; s - number; t - Czechoslovakia; u - USSR; v - Poland; w - Hungary; x - Austria; y - Sweden; S - average values;

(1963-1964 Growing Season)

Table 6

		(j)				(n)			
(i)	(e)	(k)	(l)	(r), (o)	(p)	(q)	(z)	(s)	(m)
1	1			58	58	100	7.5	50.1	B1
2	2			31	31	100	21.5	30.1	C1
3	3			32	32	100	27.0	31.7	C1
4	4			32	32	100	21.5	30.1	C1
5	5			38	38	100	28.5	28.7	C2
6	6			35	35	100	31.5	31.5	B1
7	7			35	35	100	23.5	30.1	C1
8	8			31	31	100	30.5	37.0	B2
9	9			32	32	100	31.5	31.3	B1
10	10			38	38	100	23.5	30.1	A2
11	11			39	39	100	23.5	30.1	A2
12	12			32	32	100	31.5	37.0	A1
13	13			35	35	100	31.5	31.7	A2
14	14			36	36	100	27.5	33.8	B2
15	15			32	32	100	31.5	30.2	A2
16	16			32	32	100	32.5	30.9	A2
17	17			35	35	100	28.5	33.2	B1
18	18			32	32	100	31.5	33.8	B2
19	19			31	31	100	31.5	32.7	B2
20	20			31	31	100	31.5	32.1	B2
21	21			35	35	100	31.5	33.1	B1
22	22			38	38	100	27.5	31.1	C1
23	23			33	33	100	30.9	31.7	C2
24	24			38	38	100	38.1	31.1	C2
25	25			36	36	100	32.5	31.1	C2
26	26			36	36	100	23.5	30.1	C1
8,12 1-26				60,42	100,2	128,5	15,85	50,73	—

11 - Belotserkovskaya; 12, 13 - Bezostaya; 14 - Chervonaya; 15 - Kuntsevskaya; 16 - Michurinka; 17, 18 - Mironovskaya; 19 - Tavricheskaya; 29 - intermediate elasticity; 30 - small elasticity; 31 - inelastic; 32 - elastic; 33 - very elastic; 34 - very briefly; 35 - intermediately extensible; 36 - extensible; 37 - very extensible; 38 - slightly extensible; 39 - briefly; 40 - intermediate; 41 - poor; 42 - bad; 43 - good.

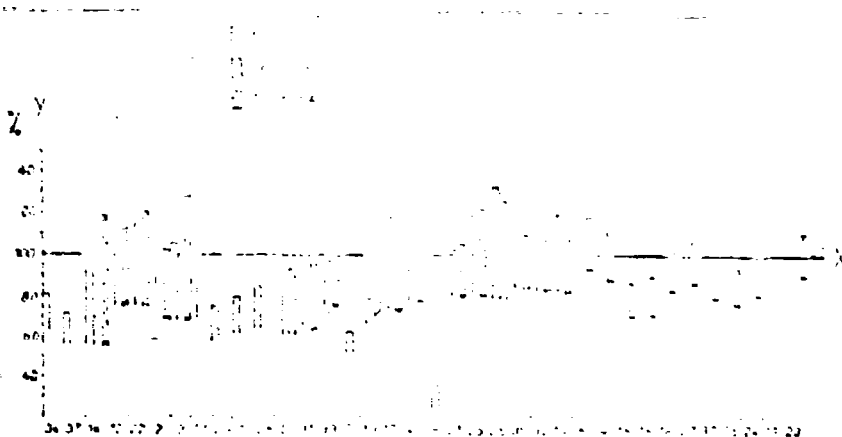


Fig. 1. Grain Yield of Winter Wheat in Piestany.

The y-axis shows the grain yield in percent; 100 percent is the grain yield of the control variety. The x-axis shows the varieties: 1 - Alsace; 2 - Belotserkovskaya; 3 - Bezostaya 1; 4 - Chervonaya; 5 - Diana; 6 - Diana I; 7 - Eros; 8 - Etoile de Choisy; 9 - Fanal; 10 - Fertodi 293; 11 - Funone; 12 - Hadmerslebener Qualitas; 13 - Harrachswitzen; 14 - Heines VII; 15 - Hodoninska ostena; 16 - Chlumecka 12; 17 - ICAR 578 B; 18 - Iva; 19 - Kasticka ostena; 20 - Kosutska; 21 - Kuntsevskaya 45; 22 - Malgozatka Udycka; 23 - Mara; 24 - Michurinka; 25 - Mironovskaya 264; 26 - Mironovskaya 808; 27 - Pavlovicka 196; 28 - Pevele D'espres; 29 - San Pastore fam. 14; 30 - Slovenska 200; 31 - Skandia III B; 32 - Stamm 6111; 33 - Svale; 34 - Svalofs Panzer III; 35 - Sal'ska; 36 - Tavricheskaya; 37 - Weibulls Ergo.

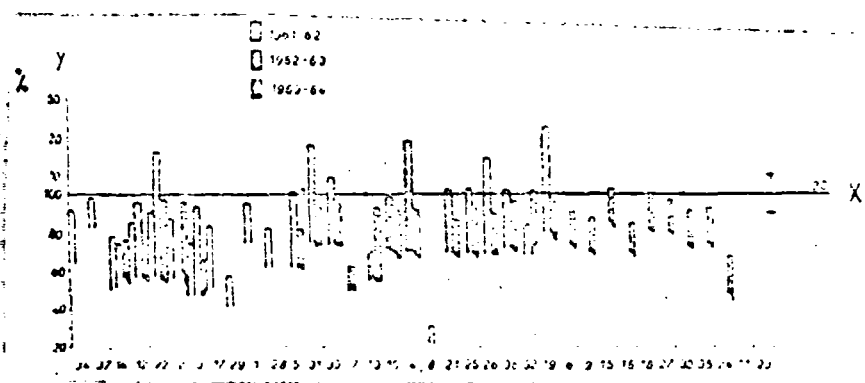


Fig. 2. Straw Yield of Winter Wheat in Piestany.

The y-axis shows the straw yield in percent; 100 percent is the straw yield of the control variety. The x-axis shows the varieties [1--37 as in Fig. 1, above].



Table 7

## Experiments with Spring Barley (1962 Growing Season)

Exp. (a)	Variety (b)	Yield (c)		Plants (e)	N (f)	N x P (d)	P (e)
		N (d)	P (e)				
1	Proctor (Austria) (g)	61.69	105.09	3	81.15	111.27	1
2	D. Ha (Holland) (h)	63.25	101.13	1	71.67	98.25	10
3	Gazelle (Holland) (i)	61.51	102.95	1	73.80	99.53	5
4	Carlsberg II (Denmark) (j)	62.16	99.20	0	73.10	100.76	6
5	Hafnia (Denmark)	62.56	100.15	8	72.15	99.02	11
6	Sajer (Denmark)	63.71	101.52	3	80.18	100.73	7
7	Bromus Wisa (Netherlands) (k)	65.29	105.98	7	79.65	101.00	3
8	Furber's Union (Netherlands)	61.36	97.92	10	73.15	91.26	9
9	Lisa (Spain 1959) (Netherlands)	57.20	91.25	12	78.25	101.69	3
10	Violina II (Holland) (k)	60.25	90.15	11	68.58	89.93	12
11	Bjovschøj 43 (USSR)	61.98	103.10	2	70.10	101.15	1
12	Shostakovsky Danaj 35 1rb (USSR) (l)	62.66	100.00	6	70.92	101.26	3
8	Experimental locality	62.61	91.28 101.13	1 12	70.19	89.72 101.15	1 11

Key: a - number; b - variety; c - grain; d -  $\bar{X}$  in percent; e - rank; f - strain; g - England; h - Holland; i - Denmark; j - Germany; k - Austria; l - Czechoslovakia; m - average values; 11 - Il'yinet'skiy 43 (USSR).

Technological Analyses of Spring Barley

(a)	Variety (b)	(c) Hectoliter weight	Sifting, mesh size (d)			Waste (e)		Absolute dry weight (f)		Cut through endosperm (g)	
			2.0	3.0	4.0	Waste (%)	Moisture (%)	Mealy (%)	Half-stealy (%)	Stealy (%)	Mealy in percent (h)
1	Proctor (Anglijsko) (A)	71.1	91.5	9.5	1.2	39.5	5	90			
2	Ušba (Holandsko) (B)	71.5	98.1	0.5	1.1	41.9	6	90			
3	Chazello (Holandsko)	72.8	93.0	6.1	0.9	39.4	6	91			
4	Carlsberg II (Dánsko) (C)	69.7	96.0	9.0	1.0	41.7	10	88			
5	Hronca (Dánsko)	70.1	85.0	11.0	0.5	38.6	6	92			
6	Sejka (Dánsko)	65.3	79.9	16.6	13.1	38.5	7	90			
7	Pyramis White (Nemecko) (D)	71.7	93.9	5.2	1.8	41.2	6	92			
8	Prácheňský Úněšov (Nemecko)	73.2	96.5	2.8	1.2	42.0	10	86			
9	Isari (Nemecko 11703) (Nemecko)	72.9	91.2	8.0	0.8	40.2	6	90			
10	Vyšebátka II (Rakúsko) (E)	70.5	96.9	2.3	1.7	40.2	6	91			
11	Dijonckij 43 (SSSR) (F)	73.0	100.0			40.4	4	94			
12	Slovenský Dvojnásobný trn - kontrola (SSSR)	72.8	96.0	3.0	1.0	40.9	6	90			
S	Průměrné hodnoty	71.32	91.94	6.05	2.05	40.27	6.83	91.66			

Key to Table 8: a - number; b - variety; c - hectoliter weight; d - sifting, mesh size; e - waste; f - absolute dry weight; g - cut through endosperm; h - mealy; i - half-stealy; j - stealy; k - mealy in percent; l - moisture content, percent; m - chemical content of dry matter: n - nitrogen; o - proteins; p - starch; q - malt extract; r - yield; s - dry malt; t - dry extract; u - crop; v - dry matter in the grain, per hectare; w - dry extract per hectare; x - dry extract produced per hectare, in percent of the control; y - rank; A - England; B - Holland; C - Denmark; D - Germany; E - Austria; F - control (Czechoslovakia); S - average values; 11 - Il'yinetskiy 43 (USSR).

Table 6

(1952 Growing Season)

(j)	(k)	(i)				(r)			(u)			(z)	(y)	
		(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(s)	(t)	(v)	(w)	(x)				
2	51	110	108	102	68.0	800	910	910	33.5	312	301.75			
2	52	111	110	105	69.0	787	920	920	33.0	330	307.0			
2	53	115	108	100	67.7	790	918	910	33.1	302	288.0			
2	54	115	111	105	68.5	797	910	977	33.1	308	310.0			
2	55	121	109	101	68.0	791	912	910	33.0	292	280.0			
2	56	121	117	111	68.8	787	917	912	33.8	292	290.0			
2	57	121	113	107	68.7	795	915	910	33.5	318	310.0			
4	58	127	125	119	69.0	811	920	921	32.7	320	370.0			
4	59	128	120	113	68.4	785	915	977	32.2	281	280.0			
4	60	127	122	117	68.7	799	918	911	31.8	318	310.0			
2	51	120	105	100	68.5	801	920	911	33.8	308	308.01			
4	51	122	112	108	68.8	801	920	920	33.0	300.00				
		1,00	52,08	12,13	1,76	11,01	68,15	79,70	910	350	33,83	31,80	79,02	1-12
													108,01	

Technological Analyses of Spring Barley

(a)	Variety (b)	(c)	(d) (f)			(g)		
			(e)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	
1	Pravinska (A)	79.3	78.9	1.0	3.1	48.9	4	98
2	Pravinska (A)	69.9	78.5	10.5	3.2	48.3	2	98
3	DK-1 (B)	67.6	80.0	7.7	1.2	48.8	2	100
4	Carlberg II (C)	69.7	76.2	10.5	2.3	46.9	2	100
5	Carlberg (C)	69.7	80.9	6.7	2.1	47.9	2	98
6	Carlberg (C)	67.6	80.5	11.5	1.3	46.5	2	96
7	S. 1 (D)	67.2	76.0	11.1	1.6	46.6	2	100
8	Mentor (D)	70.8	81.0	11.5	3.2	48.5	2	100
9	Dama (D)	66.8	80.7	11.9	3.1	42.6	2	98
10	Bismarck (D)	70.8	80.7	11.7	3.1	47.9	2	98
11	Forbæck (E)	71.9	93.1	3.9	2.7	54.7	2	92
12	Chervenec II (E)	72.0	77.7	12.6	3.7	46.1	2	98
13	Alsa (E)	71.0	85.2	5.9	0.9	42.5	2	96
14	Pima (E)	70.8	94.8	9.6	2.0	41.7	2	96
15	Violetta II (E)	70.8	81.0	10.2	3.8	41.9	2	96
16	Stamm II-11 617 (F)	66.8	83.2	6.8	4.0	33.2	2	98
17	Stamm II-11 617 (F)	70.4	80.9	4.9	4.2	41.5	2	98
18	Ilyinskij III (F)	71.6	80.5	10.5	0.9	46.2	2	100
19	Nosovitskiy 2 (F)	68.8	80.7	11.7	1.6	41.2	2	98
20	Stepovoy (F)	66.8	70.7	15.9	11.1	36.3	2	100
21	Umanskiy 2021 (F)	71.2	80.9	11.5	3.2	40.5	2	96
22	Donau (G)	70.0	90.0	3.4	4.5	41.1	2	100
23	Antick (H)	71.2	87.5	8.9	4.5	36.5	2	96
24	Ariel (I)	72.0	80.0	3.2	0.8	43.8	2	100
25	Slov. Dum. tri - kontr. (J)	71.6	89.0	7.7	1.3	48.8	2	96
S	Primerne hodnoty	69.60	84.50	10.50	3.29	46.82	4.1	97.12

Key to Table 10: a - number; b - variety; c - hectoliter weight; d - sifting, mesh size; e - waste; f - absolute dry weight; g - cut through endosperm; h - mealy; i - half-steely; j - steely; k - mealy in percent; l - moisture content, percent; m - chemical content of dry matter; n - nitrogen; o - protein; p - starch; q - malt extract; r - yield; s - dry malt; t - dry extract; u - crop; v - dry matter in the grain, per hectare; w - dry extract per hectare; x - dry extract produced per hectare, in percent of the control; y - rank;

A - England; B - Holland; C - Denmark; D - Germany; E - Austria; F - USSR; G - Norway; H - Poland; I - France; J - control (Czechoslovakia); S - average values;

18 - Il'yinetskiy; 19 - Nosovitskiy; 20 - Stepovoy; 21 - Umanskiy.

(1963 Growing Season)

Table 10

		(1)				(z)		(u)	(x)			
		(m)				(s)	(t)	(v)	(w)	(y)		
(j)	(k)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(u)	(x)	(y)	(z)		
4	30	121.1	117.9	112	111	78.0	910	365	217	300.0	13	
	21	125	117.9	112	110	78.8	910	378	217	300.0	21	
	30	120	117	112	109	78.1	910	351	208	300.0	19	
	30	119	117	112	109	78.1	910	351	209	300.0	21	
	31	119	116	111	109	78.8	910	371	207	300.0	6	
	32	122	117	112	109	78.8	910	370	209	300.0	17	
	30	111	112	108	107	78.6	910	372	210	300.0	15	
	30	111	111	109	107	78.0	910	360	201	300.0	3	
	31	118	110	109	107	78.8	910	365	206	300.0	11	
	30	122	117	112	107	78.2	910	359	201	300.0	13	
	31	121	119	113	109	78.1	910	360	201	300.0	1	
	30	123	118	112	107	78.0	910	381	210	300.0	18	
4	18	110	112	110	107	77.0	910	377	210	300.0	9	
	30	122	117	111	109	77.8	910	387	212	300.0	5	
	38	120	110	107	103	77.1	910	358	209	300.0	10	
	30	120	110	112	107	78.1	910	387	209	300.0	7	
	30	123	117	107	103	78.0	910	358	201	300.0	2	
	30	121	117	107	109	78.6	910	361	218	300.0	11	
	30	121	112	109	108	77.0	910	360	201	300.0	20	
	30	118	111	118	107	78.0	910	360	200	300.0	25	
4	18	118	112	120	109	77.0	910	370	213	300.0	23	
	30	121	110	107	109	78.4	910	361	209	300.0	22	
1	38	119	112	111	111	77.2	910	360	207	300.0	17	
	30	121	112	111	107	78.4	910	361	210	300.0	4	
2	30	120	112	108	110	80.0	910	370	209	300.0	8	
201	300.0	1220	1170	1115	1050	77.83	910	321.28	19.26	21.04	51.02- 117.31	1-25

Table 9

Experiments with Spring Barley (1963 Growing Season)

(g)	Ocepeca(b)	Zrno (c)			Stiv (f)			
		X	$\bar{X}$ (d)	Paralle (e)	X	$\bar{X}$ (d)	Paralle (e)	
1	Proctor (Anglo) (g)	68.72	110.37	5	69.55	97.37	9	
2	Rayston (Vogel) (g)	57.16	108.57	7	57.08	56.09	14	
3	Debra (Holand) (h)	53.78	109.15	15	52.14	83.15	22	
4	Gazelle (Holand) (h)	51.27	102.01	12	53.58	88.55	20	
5	Carlberg II (Dansk) (i)	51.56	99.91	20	47.83	97.85	6	
6	Hofny (Dansk) (i)	53.83	104.29	10	49.83	76.77	27	
7	Sjft (Dansk) (i)	64.41	111.61	4	69.83	79.11	21	
8	Menton (Dansk) (j)	56.15	121.05	1	61.05	95.91	5	
9	Duna (Dansk) (j)	55.80	106.16	9	57.01	67.28	14	
10	Branne Wassa (Nemec) (j)	59.77	99.24	18	59.16	64.27	17	
11	Firbacks Union (Nemec) (j)	57.15	112.31	3	58.68	93.51	14	
12	Criewaper II (Nemec) (j)	51.52	105.66	21	61.73	102.16	1	
13	Lisa (Stamm 1103) (Nemec) (j)	51.92	96.81	21	58.20	93.16	14	
14	Plena (Nemec) (k)	64.96	101.17	13	67.38	107.21	7	
15	Violeta (Rak) (k)	53.11	109.39	11	51.23	86.17	21	
16	Stamm II 6117 (Rak) (l)	58.00	109.02	6	59.72	93.18	11	
17	Stamm II 6118 (Rak) (l)	60.71	113.85	2	61.00	88.61	7	
18	Bijevski 43 (SSSR) (l)	52.59	98.01	19	59.23	80.01	23	
19	Xosovskij 7 (SSSR) (l)	50.19	91.20	22	57.20	91.57	13	
20	Stepovoj (SSSR) (m)	36.91	67.48	24	58.20	92.17	16	
21	Chubskij 2021 (SSSR) (n)	43.18	81.16	23	59.01	93.17	10	
22	Damon (Nid) (n)	43.10	81.08	21	58.85	100.23	11	
23	Arhel (Francuz) (n)	53.13	99.86	17	58.34	97.99	11	
24	Shovensky Dumajsky (R kontrola) (p)	56.67	106.12	8	61.04	102.14	3	
25	Primerne hodby	53.30	100.00	16	61.75	107.00	5	
8	Primerne hodby	53.00	67.68	131.07	58.35	76.22	106.23	1 25

Key: a - number; b - variety; c - grain; d -  $\bar{X}$  in percent; e - rank; f - straw; g - English; h - Holland; i - Denmark; j - Germany; k - Austria; l - USSR; m - Norway; n - Poland; o - France; p - control (Czechoslovakia); S - average value; 18 - Il'yinetokij; 19 - Nosovitskiy; 20 - Stepovoy; 21 - Umanskiy.

Experiment with Spring Turley (25th Growing Season)

(a) Cult.	otrod (b)	N	Zona (c)		N	Soviet (f)	
			N <sup>1</sup> (d)	(e) <sup>1</sup> (e)		N <sup>2</sup> (d)	(e) <sup>2</sup> (e)
1	Proctor (Australia) (g)	49,37	66,61	19	59,53	63,27	19
2	Bayton (Australia)	54,26	101,56	17	14,18	24,25	17
3	Dix (Belgium)	54,39	111,75	4	31,37	31,37	4
4	Gozelle (Belgium)	56,79	111,75	6	60,47	60,47	6
5	Goldberg II (Belgium)	53,28	102,17	17	54,35	54,35	17
6	Hafnia (Denmark)	53,09	108,36	9	53,15	101,99	9
7	Sejda (Denmark)	51,10	104,95	4	59,47	101,99	4
8	Merton (Denmark)	57,26	111,40	13	60,38	111,40	13
9	Lama (Denmark)	54,53	105,91	8	59,56	105,91	8
10	Broma VII (Netherlands)	53,94	104,78	11	59,57	104,78	11
11	Federal Union (Netherlands)	54,91	104,95	11	53,52	104,95	11
12	Cruciver II (Netherlands)	51,26	104,18	16	58,38	104,18	16
13	Lisa (Stamma, France)	54,10	105,06	9	57,47	105,06	9
14	Phon (Netherlands)	58,09	112,54	3	62,37	112,54	3
15	Violetta II (Belgium)	51,11	99,26	18	53,17	99,26	18
16	Stamm II II G17 (Belgium)	60,42	116,97	1	60,58	116,97	1
17	Stamm II II G18 (Belgium)	58,67	112,51	2	59,58	112,51	2
18	Pijonij 3 (USSR)	48,66	94,29	21	54,51	94,29	21
19	Nosovij 2 (USSR)	48,33	92,78	21	54,51	92,78	21
20	Stepovoj (USSR)	30,81	60,37	24	35,95	60,37	24
21	Vinnichij 203 (USSR)	49,92	91,17	24	50,17	91,17	24
22	Damon (Norway)	39,50	76,54	24	46,99	76,54	24
23	Antokh (Poland)	49,17	104,39	20	52,55	104,39	20
24	Aval (Pranetichlo)	50,78	108,36	7	60,38	111,40	7
25	Slovenij Duroj 17 (Lombard) (p) (USSR)	51,49	106,63	17	51,58	106,63	17
S	Primenen' locality	62,30	60,37	1	54,95	60,37	1

Key: a - number; b - variety; c - grain; d - X in percent; e - rank; f - straw; g - England; h - Holland; i - Denmark; j - Germany; k - Austria; l - USSR; m - Norway; n - Poland; o - France; p - control (Czechoslovakia); S - average values; 18 - Il'yinet'skiy; 19 - Korotitskiy; 20 - Stepovoy; 21 - Uvanskiy.

Technological Analyses of Spring Barley

(a)	Variety (b)	(c)		(d)		(f)		(g)	
		kg	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg
1	Proctor (Anglicko) (A)	65.2	38.0	21.2	17.1	36.3			96
2	Hexagon (Anglicko)	61.9	57.1	21.5	18.1	32.5			91
3	Dobla (Holandsko) (B)	65.1	72.0	19.5	8.5	49.7			95
4	Granor (Holandsko)	67.2	60.5	26.5	19.2	39.2			96
5	Carstovoj 1 (Dánsko) (C)	62.9	57.7	21.9	17.7	35.9	2		96
6	Uacht (Dánsko)	67.8	59.0	22.2	15.8	49.2			98
7	Svoj (Dánsko)	58.2	38.8	20.6	21.6	29.9			95
8	Mentor (Dánsko)	67.9	60.9	27.7	22.6	33.1			100
9	Dana (Dánsko)	69.9	71.0	29.5	12.7	49.9			100
10	Barbas Wron (Norsko) (D)	68.8	66.8	26.8	19.1	39.9			98
11	Polibocka Vrtol (Norsko)	66.2	71.5	19.2	19.2	38.3			96
12	Chowane 11 (Norsko)	68.8	55.2	20.9	15.8	38.5	2		91
13	Isis (Stamm 1670) (Nem.)	68.0	65.2	20.9	14.5	39.5			96
14	Pana (Nem.)	68.9	76.2	18.8	19.9	38.8			100
15	Andeta 11 (Rakúsko) (E)	66.2	57.2	22.0	19.8	31.1	2		98
16	Stamm 1611 6117 (Rakúsko)	61.0	75.2	19.2	17.6	46.3			100
17	Stamm 1611 6118 (Rakúsko)	65.8	75.6	19.2	14.2	45.9			92
18	Ignoski 15 (SSSR) (F)	66.6	59.9	26.5	14.5	38.1			100
19	Nosovitskiy 2 (SSSR)	61.9	55.9	18.2	18.8	31.1			96
20	Stepovoj (SSSR)	67.8	60.2	27.8	15.9	36.5	2		91
21	Umanskiy 2021 (SSSR)	63.6	49.9	17.5	22.5	38.1			96
22	Damen (Nizsko) (G)	68.0	79.0	12.2	8.8	46.7	2		92
23	Amrick (Nizsko) (H)	65.9	56.3	16.2	7.5	38.7			100
24	Amel (Francúzsko) (I)	61.8	66.5	22.2	8.3	35.3			100
25	Slov. Dan. trh - kontrola (SSSR) (J)	67.8	51.5	28.9	17.5	33.6			92
8	Průmerné hodnoty	65.62	61.67	21.32	15.89	39.08	2		96.86

Key to Table 12: a - number; b - variety; c - hectoliter weight; d - sifting, mesh size; e - waste; f - absolute dry weight; g - cut through endosperm; h - mealy; i - half-steely; j - steely; k - mealy in percent; l - moisture content, percent; m - chemical content of dry matter; n - nitrogen; o - protein; p - starch; q - malt extract; r - yield; s - dry malt; t - dry extract; u - crop; v - dry matter in the grain, per hectare; w - dry extract per hectare; x - dry extract produced per hectare, in percent of the control; y - rank;  
 A - England; B - Holland; C - Denmark; E - Germany; E - Austria; F - USSR; G - Norway; H - Poland; I - France; J - control (Czechoslovakia); S - average values;  
 18 - Il'yinetskiy; 19 - Nosovitskiy; 20 - Stepovoy; 21 - Umanskiy.



Table 12

(1964 Growing Season)

	(1)		(m)			Yield lb/acre	(r)		(u)		(x)	(y)
	(j)	(k)	(a)	(b)	(p)		(s)	(t)	(v)	(w)	1000 bushels of grain	
1	85	121	118	113	61.1	768	919	79	102	119	916	20
2	87	127	119	61	59.2	741	919	116	107	200	1007	15
3	88	122	118	114	61	736	919	116	102	113	1119	19
4	88	122	118	114	60.2	711	919	101	102	102	1109	17
5	89	127	118	117	61.2	717	919	108	102	115	1098	17
6	91	131	118	117	61.8	733	919	111	102	113	1117	12
7	91	128	119	116	61.2	732	919	113	111	113	1112	18
8	89	121	112	113	60.9	707	919	108	105	111	1109	12
9	91	121	112	113	61.5	713	919	113	105	109	1101	19
10	89	122	112	112	60.9	707	919	101	102	112	1112	9
11	88	119	112	112	60.5	739	919	107	119	113	1123	8
12	89	120	118	116	61.3	701	919	108	113	111	1115	17
13	88	120	113	113	61.5	702	919	115	111	118	1108	11
14	89	128	119	117	61.9	702	919	115	111	119	1112	11
15	81	111	111	108	60.5	713	919	119	111	111	1109	21
16	89	123	113	117	61.1	717	919	119	102	113	1119	17
17	91	121	113	119	60.8	715	919	117	109	118	1113	6
18	89	121	117	113	61.5	712	919	121	119	113	1113	19
19	88	128	113	117	61.1	713	919	111	119	113	1117	12
20	89	127	119	116	61.8	719	919	117	113	113	1119	25
21	88	121	119	113	61.5	712	919	118	113	113	1113	21
22	89	129	121	113	60.9	706	919	115	111	118	1119	25
23	81	113	119	111	60.8	711	919	118	111	113	1113	19
24	89	121	118	113	61.1	717	919	114	117	119	1111	15
25	86	117	112	119	61.5	719	919	111	113	113	1119	16
1-25	88.51	123.38	122.0	115.81	61.79	716.09	919	118.2	112.29	117.27	1119.9	14-25
											110.2	

Table 13

Evaluation of Malt Extract in Dry Matter Content of Spring Barley

No. of expts.	Name variety (b)	1962		1963		1964	
		extract yield (c)	%	extract yield (c)	%	extract yield (c)	%
1	Aufabek (Pol'sko) (qf)			77.9	96.60	74.3	92.2
2	Aval (Francuzsko)			78.4	98.00	73.1	91.10
3	Bismis Wisa (Nemcko) (g)	79.5	98.88	79.2	94.10	74.7	91.20
4	Carlberg II (Dansk) (h)	79.7	99.12	76.9	96.12	74.1	95.10
5	Cherwiner II (Nemcko)			78.0	91.50	74.1	90.10
6	Dana (Dansk)			78.8	95.20	74.3	90.30
7	Delta (Holandsko) (i)	78.7	97.88	76.2	93.50	74.8	92.20
8	Donovan (Norsk) (j)			78.1	98.00	73.6	91.50
9	Falket, Curvus (Nemcko)			79.1	99.50	73.9	93.00
10	Guz. B. (Holandsko)	81.1	100.87	79.1	98.80	73.1	90.70
11	Hafala (Dansk)	79.6	99.01	78.8	98.80	73.1	91.10
12	Hjorsholm 43 (SSSR) (k)	79.1	98.75	77.8	97.50	73.2	91.90
13	Hjorsholm 43 (SSSR) (k)	80.4	100.00	78.6	98.20	73.7	92.50
14	Lisa (Stamm 14702) (Nemcko)	78.9	99.13	77.9	97.30	73.2	91.10
15	Mentor (Dansk)			78.9	98.90	73.3	91.10
16	Nasovskij 2 (SSSR)			77.0	95.02	73.3	91.10
17	Plena (Nemcko) (l)	80.9	100.62	77.8	97.87	73.7	91.10
18	Proctor (Anglijsko)			78.3	98.00	73.1	91.10
19	Rayston (Anglijsko)			78.6	98.70	73.1	91.10
20	Sajat (Dansk)	78.7	97.88	78.6	98.70	73.1	91.10
21	Shoven'ky, hmoj 14 (Dansk) (m)	80.4	100.00	80.0	100.00	74.0	91.10
22	Stamm 1511 6117 (Dansk) (n)			78.2	91.00	73.2	91.10
23	Stamm 1511 6118 (Dansk)			76.9	93.12	73.9	91.10
24	Stepovoj (SSSR)			76.6	95.75	74.0	91.10
25	Umanskiy 2021 (SSSR)			77.0	98.20	73.3	91.10
26	Violetta II (Dansk)	79.9	99.37	77.1	98.37	73.3	91.10
27	Primeran' hmoj (o)	79.56	97.88	77.83	100.00	73.90	90.10
28			100.57		100.00		100.00

Key: a - number; b - variety; c - malt extract; d - rank; e - Poland; f - France; g - Germany; h - Denmark; i - Holland; j - Norway; k - USSR; l - England; m - control (Czechoslovakia); n - Austria; o - average values; 12 - Il'yinetskiy; 15 - Krasovitskiy; 23 - Stepovoy; 24 - Umanskiy.

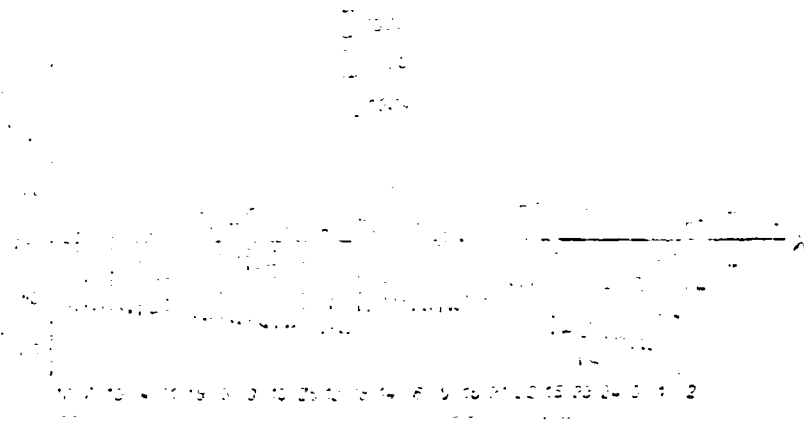


Fig. 3. Grain Yield of Spring Barley in Piestany.

The y-axis shows the grain yield in percent; 100 percent is the grain yield of the control variety. The x-axis shows the varieties: 1 - Antalek; 2 - Ariel; 3 - Browns Wisa; 4 - Carlsberg II; 5 - Criedwener II; 6 - Dana; 7 - Delta; 8 - Doren; 9 - Firlbecks Union; 10 - Gazelle; 11 - Harina; 12 - Il'yinetskiy; 13 - Lisa; 14 - Mentor; 15 - Nosovitskiy 2; 16 - Plena; 17 - Proctor; 18 - Rayston; 19 - Sejet; 20 - Slovensky Danajsky trh; 21 - Starm H-II 6117; 22 - Stamm H-II 6118; 23 - Stepovec; 24 - Umanskiy; 25 - Violetta II.



Fig. 4. Straw Yield of Spring Barley in Piestany.

The y-axis shows the straw yield in percent; 100 percent is the straw yield of the control variety. The x-axis shows the varieties [1--25 as in Fig. 3, above].

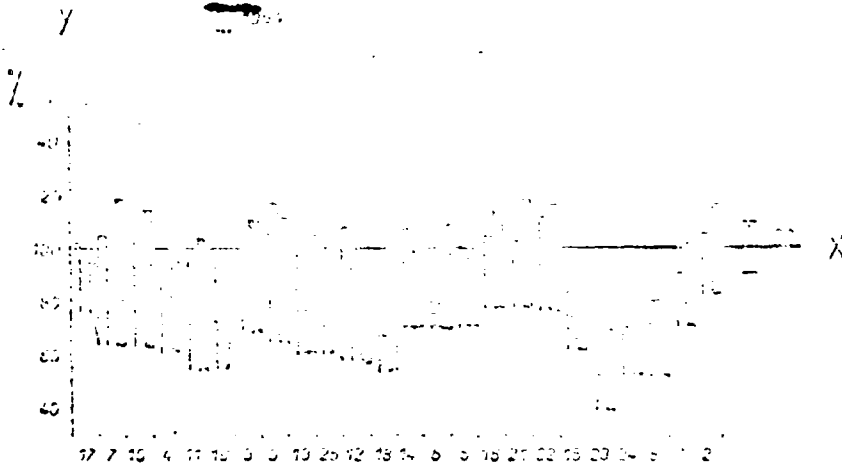


Fig. 5. Malt Yield of Spring Barley in Piestany.

The y-axis shows the malt yield in percent; 100 percent is the malt yield of the control variety. The x-axis shows the varieties: 1 - Antalek; 2 - Ariel; 3 - Breuns Wisa; 4 - Carlsberg II; 5 - Criedener II; 6 - Dana; 7 - Delta; 8 - Dmen; 9 - Firlbecks Union; 10 - Gazelle; 11 - Hafnia; 12 - Il'yinatskiy 43; 13 - Lisa; 14 - Mentor; 15 - Nosovitskiy 2; 16 - Plena; 17 - Proctor; 18 - Rayston; 19 - Sejet; 20 - Slovensky Dunajsky trh; 21 - Stamm H-II 6117; 22 - Stamm H-II 6118; 23 - Stepovoy; 24 - Umanskiy 2021; 25 - Violetta II.

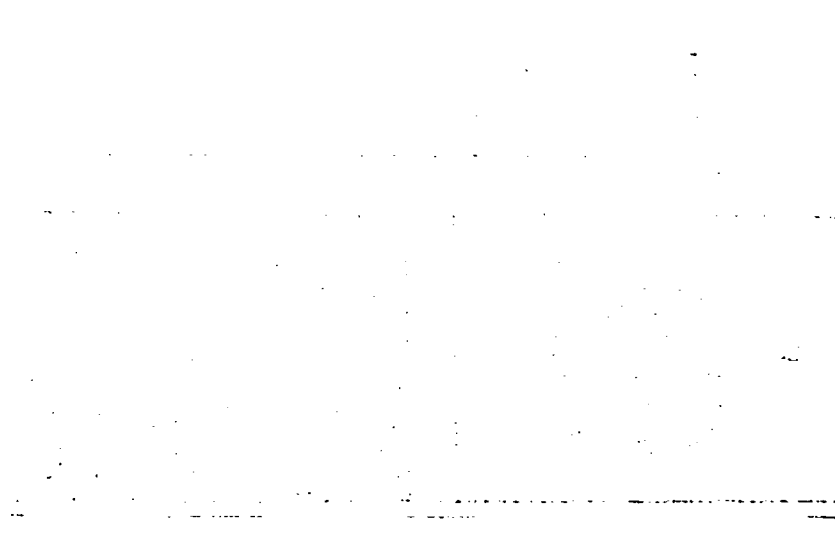


Fig. 6. Winter wheat, Bezostaya 1 variety (USSR).

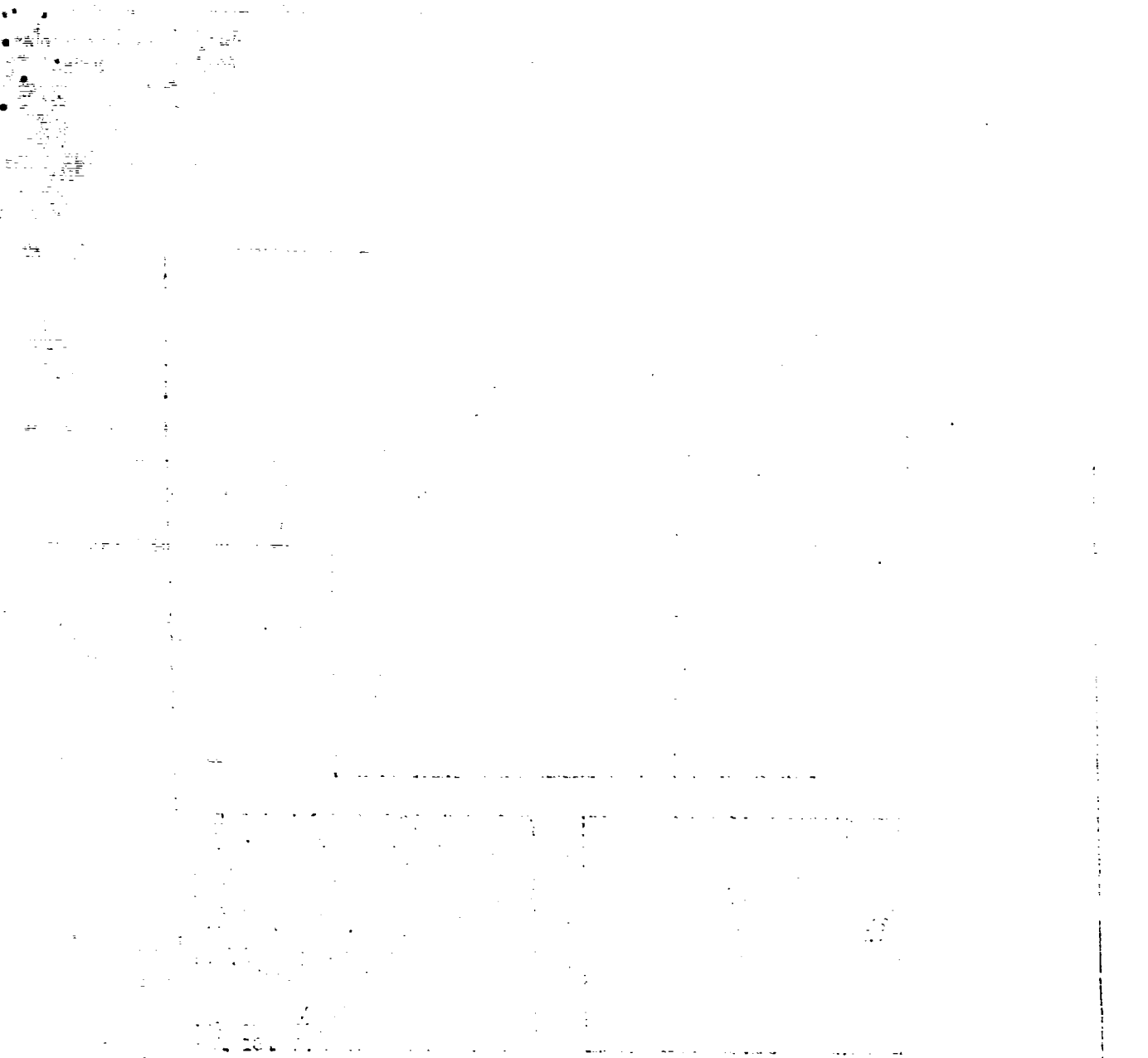


Fig. 7. Winter wheat, Mironovskaya 808 variety (USSR).

Fig. 3. Winter wheat, Fertodi 293 variety (Hungary).

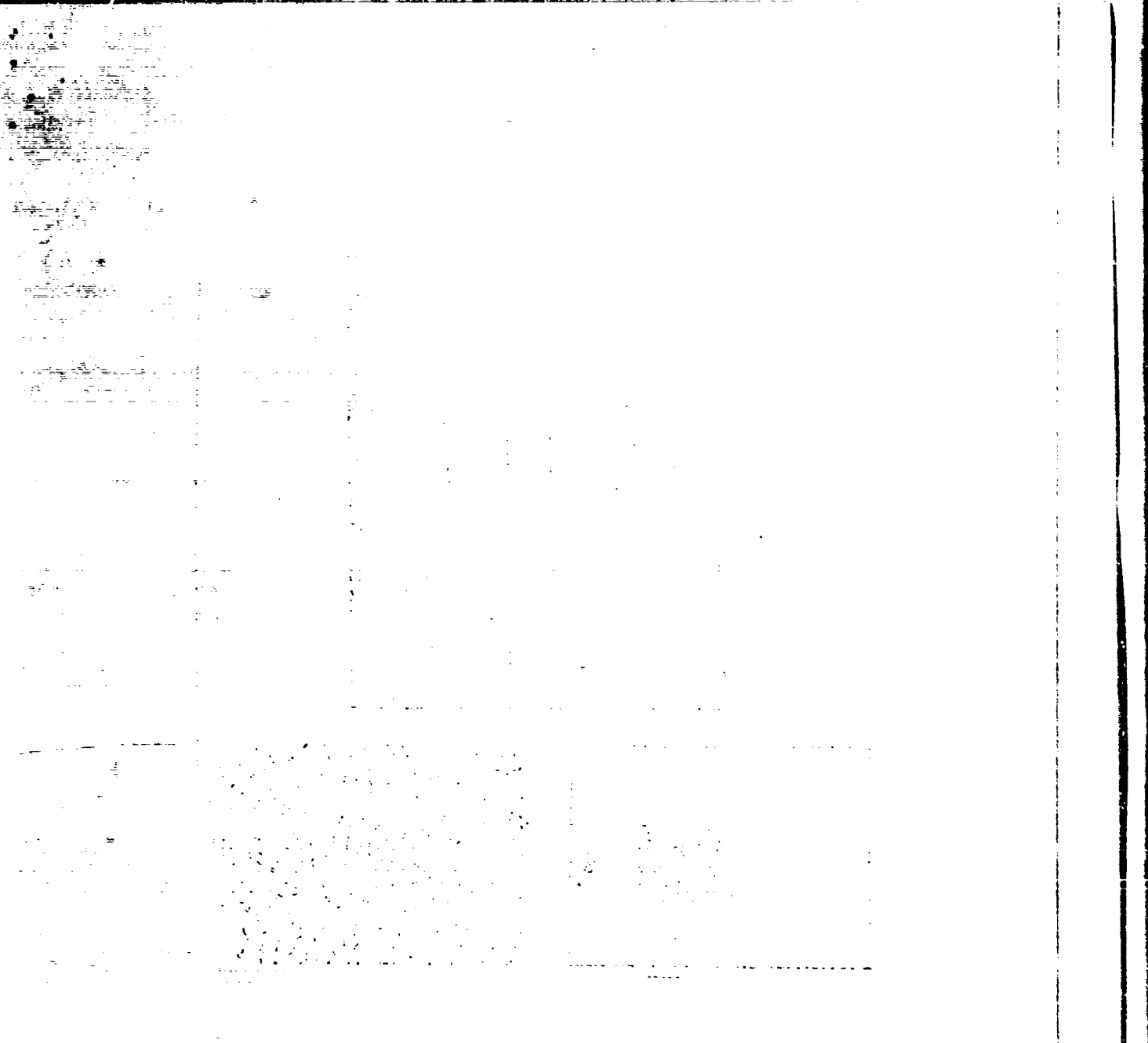


Fig. 9. Spring barley, Mentor variety (Denmark).



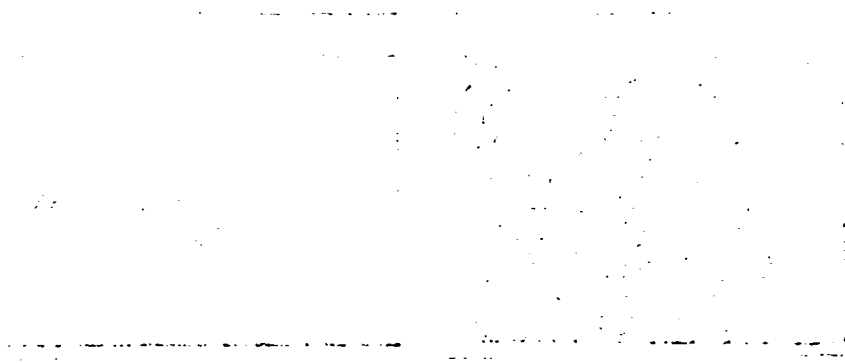


Fig. 10. Spring barley, Plena variety (East Germany).

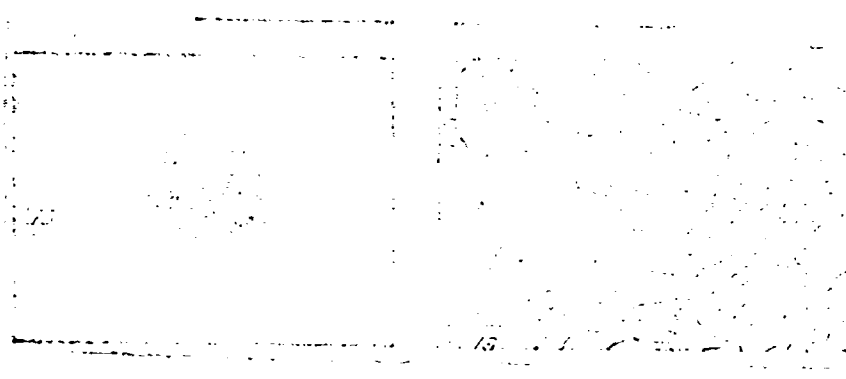


Fig. 11. Spring barley, Stamm H-II 6117 variety (Austria).

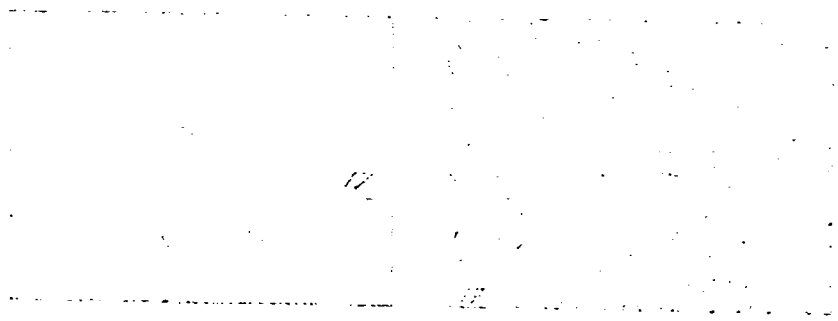


Fig. 12. Spring barley, Stamm H-II 6118 variety (Austria)

Fig. 13. General view of plots in spring of 1962.

Fig. 14. General view of same plots in full growth.

Fig. 15. General view of plots in spring of 1963.

Fig. 16. General view of same plots in full growth in 1963.

The diagram in Fig. 1 shows the attained grain yields. The control variety equals 100.00 percent and coincides with the x-axis. Fig. 2 illustrates the achieved straw yields.

For spring barley the weather in the 1962 growing season was basically favorable. Table 7 presents the results of the yield tests. From an analysis of the variances we obtained the following results. Grain: varietal difference  $P = 0.05 = 2.9 \text{ q}$  (= 4.62 percent); varietal difference  $P = 0.01 = 3.9 \text{ q}$  (= 6.22 percent). Straw: varietal difference  $P = 0.05 = 9.68 \text{ q}$  (= 12.75 percent); varietal difference  $P = 0.01 = 13.15 \text{ q}$  (= 17.32 percent). From this it is evident that in the tests the grain yields are not significant as compared with the control. In the straw yields there were likewise no significant differences. Table 8 presents the results of the technological and malting analyses of the investigated varieties. The Il'yinetskiy 43, Delta, and Proctor varieties had higher malt yields per hectare.

In the 1963 growing season the weather was initially unfavorable for the development of spring barley. The dry and late spring, and also the seeding caused the uneven emergence and development of the plants, which significantly improved later in the season. Table 9 presents the yield tests for this season. From an analysis of the variances we obtained the following values. Grain: varietal difference  $P = 0.05 = 2.53 \text{ q}$  (= 4.75 percent); varietal difference  $P = 0.01 = 3.36 \text{ q}$  (= 6.32 percent). Straw: varietal difference  $P = 0.05 = 3.96 \text{ q}$  (= 6.60 percent); varietal difference  $P = 0.01 = 5.26 \text{ q}$  (= 8.74 percent). From the presented data it is evident that the varieties ranking from 1 to 10 are significantly better than the control in terms of the grain yield, and that the varieties ranking first and second are significantly better in terms of the straw yield. In Table 10 we present the results of the technological and malting analyses of the performed tests. The Firlbecks Union, Stamm H-II 6118, Mentor, Ariel, Plena, Gazella, and Stamm H-II 6117 varieties had higher malt yields per hectare than the control variety.

The weather was favorable for spring barley in the 1964 growing season. Table 11 presents the results of the yield tests. From an analysis of the variances we obtained the following values. Grain: varietal difference  $P = 0.05 = 3.78 \text{ q}$  (= 7.34 percent); varietal difference  $P = 0.01 = 5.00 \text{ q}$  (= 9.71 percent). Straw: varietal difference  $P = 0.05 = 5.36 \text{ q}$  (= 9.78 percent); varietal difference  $P = 0.01 = 7.10 \text{ q}$  (= 12.95 percent). The varieties ranking from first to seventh have significantly higher grain yields than the control, and the varieties ranking from first to sixth have significantly higher straw yields. Table 12 presents the technological and malting analyses of the performed tests. In this case many varieties (up to 15) gave higher malt yields per hectare.

The diagram in Fig. 3 sums up the grain yields during the entire test. Fig. 4 sums up the straw yields; and Fig. 5, the malt yields per hectare. The control variety equals 100.00 percent and corresponds to the x-axis.

One of the most important values and standards for introducing the cultivation of brewer's barley varieties (or for recommending them for special breeding) is the value of the dry malt extract. As evident from Table 13 and the results of the evaluation, the Slovensky Dunajsky trh (SDT) variety, which is zoned for the corn region, maintains its high international level in comparison with the other tested varieties. In 1962 it ranked third and fourth, surpassed only by Germany's Firlbecks Union (100.87 percent) and England's Proctor (100.62 percent) varieties. However, the differences are so slight that practically it is impossible to speak of a lead. In 1963 the SDT variety ranked first. In 1964 it was second, after Denmark's Dana (100.51 percent). Here again we cannot speak of a lead in practical evaluation. On the basis of the dry malt extract values in the spring barley tests conducted in Piestany, we have come to the conclusion that on this basis the tested and evaluated foreign varieties of spring barley are not better in the corn region than the zoned SDT variety.

### Discussion

We will evaluate briefly the obtained results. In terms of the grain yield of winter wheat, the best results were achieved by the Mironovskaya 808, Mironovskaya 264, and Chervonaya varieties. A drawback of the last two varieties is their tendency to lodge. The results of Bezostaya 1 fluctuate from year to year. Very favorable results were obtained with the Malgozatka Udycka and Fertodi 293 varieties. The Stamm 6111 and Kasticka ostena varieties gave higher yields than the control. The southern varieties, particularly from Italy, proved unsuitable. In terms of the straw yield, all the varieties were less productive than the control. This is due especially to the fact that all the investigated varieties are basically short-stemmed varieties.

In terms of grain yield, many spring barley varieties exceeded the control. Particularly noteworthy among them is the Mentor variety which basically proved to be the best. Also in this group are the Stamm H-II 6118 and Stamm H-II 6117 varieties, which ranked second, with likewise very favorable results. In terms of straw yield, the investigated varieties did not surpass the control. The only exception was the Doman variety, but its grain yield did not attain the level of the best world varieties. Noteworthy is the Plena variety. Interesting is the evaluation of the malt yield per hectare. In this respect the Stamm H-II 6118, Firlbecks Union, Ariel, Plena, Mentor, and Gazelle varieties deserve mention.

In general the Czechoslovak zoned varieties are good. But it must be admitted that many foreign varieties of winter wheat and spring barley attained the level of our domestic varieties and even surpassed them in certain properties, particularly in terms of yield and technological

characteristics. These varieties should be included in a special breeding program, or their direct use in breeding should be considered.

#### Summary

Selected varieties of certain grains were evaluated in the 1961-1964 growing seasons, from the viewpoint of their use in the corn region. The world assortment of grains served as the basis for the tests. The actual tests covered 235 grain varieties, including 166 varieties of winter wheat, 96 varieties of spring barley, and 23 varieties of spring wheat. Some interesting results are presented for winter wheat and spring barley. On the basis of the tests we have reached the following conclusions.

1. We recommend the following varieties of winter wheat for inclusion in a special breeding program, or for cultivation: Mironovskaya 808 (USSR) for its grain and straw yields, and for its intrinsic value; Bezostaya 1 (USSR) for its grain yield, technological properties and suitability for mechanized harvesting; and Fertodi 293 (Hungary) for the quantity and quality of its yields.

2. Because of their yields, technological qualities and resistance to lodging, we recommend the following varieties of spring barley for inclusion in a special breeding program or for cultivation: Mentor (Denmark), Stamm H-II 6117 and Stamm H-II 6118 (Austria), and Plena (East Germany).

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