

KWS Tower



Fungicide-treated grain yield (% controls)

United Kingdom (9.6 t/ha)	101
East region (9.6 t/ha)	100
West region (9.6 t/ha)	102
North region (9.4 t/ha)	102

Untreated grain yield (% treated control)

United Kingdom (9.6 t/ha)	78
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Grain quality

Specific weight (kg/hl)	67.3
Screenings (% through 2.25 mm)	-
Screenings (% through 2.5 mm)	-
Nitrogen content (%)	-

Agronomic features

Resistance to lodging (1-9)	7
Straw height without PGR (cm)	91
Straw height with PGR (cm)	89
Ripening (+/-SY Venture, -ve = earlier)	-1
Winter hardiness #	-

Disease resistance

Mildew (1-9)	5
Yellow rust (1-9)	[8]
Brown rust (1-9)	6
Rhynchosporium (1-9)	5
Net blotch (1-9)	3
Ramularia (1-9)	4
BaYMV	R

Soil type (~50% of trials are medium soils)

Light soils (9.5 t/ha)	102
Heavy soils (9.8 t/ha)	101

Agronomic characteristics

Lodging without PGR (%)	3
Lodging with PGR (%)	1

Variety Positioning

- KWS Tower has been the leading winter barley for the last couple of years taking over from KWS Glacier which is in decline. Slightly higher yields in the North and with stiffer longer straw it established itself quickly in the livestock areas. It produces a nice bold sample with the lowest screenings of any winter barley.
- Performs well in all regions and consistent performance across soils types.
- Prostrate over winter it has a vigorous growth habit and goes on to produce a medium tall but stiff straw. A standard PGR programme will normally be adequate. Similar maturity to KWS Cassia and an ideal entry for oilseed rape.
- Improved disease resistance against Mildew and *Rhynchosporium* will continue to move growers out of KWS Cassia. However, its weakness on Net Blotch needs attention particularly in the mild and wetter areas of the West but reasonable *Rhynchosporium* resistance is paying dividends further North. It has the weakest rating against *Ramularia* of any of the feed barleys.