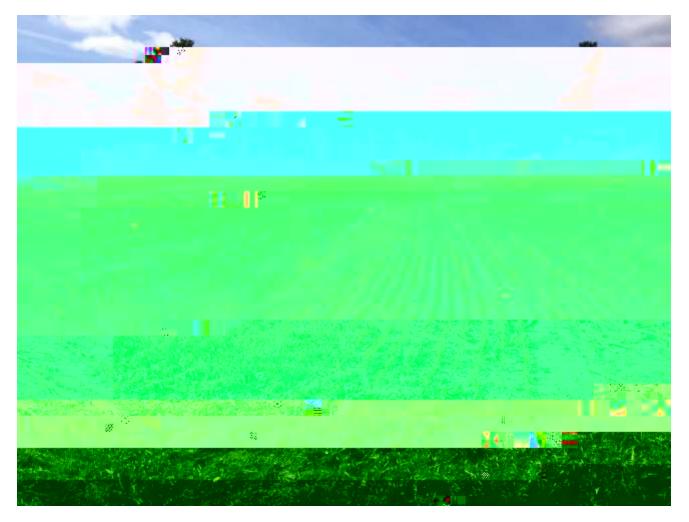


## **2014 Cereal Rye Variety Trial**



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falling number is related to the level of sprout damage that has occurred in the grain. It is measured by the time it takes, in seconds, for a stirrer to fall through a slurry of flour and water to the bottom of the tube. Deoxynivalenol (DON) analysis was done using Veratox DON 5/5 Quantitative test from the NEOGEN Corp. This test has a detection range of 0.5 to 5 ppm. Samples with DON values greater than 1 ppm are considered unsuitable for human consumption.

Variations in project results can occur because of variations in genetics, soil, weather, and other growing conditions. Statistical analysis makes it possible to determine whether a difference among treatments is real or whether it might have occurred due to other variations in the field. At the bottom of each table, a NUF"xcnwg"ku"rtgugpvgf"hqt"gcej"xctkcdng"\*g0i0" {kgnf+0""Ngcuv"Ukipkhkecpv"Fkhhgtgpegu"\*NUFøu+"cv"vjg"32 ' " level of probability are shown. Where the difference between two treatments within a column is equal to

## DISCUSSION

Many farmers question if growing VNS types of cereal rye limit yield and quality. Based on this single year of data collection it appears that cereal rye varieties performed similarly in yield and quality. It will be important to determine if other quality metrics should be evaluated to determine suitability of rye for baking or distilling.

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