



Butler's Gold

Go for the gold, even with a late start

Breeder's Bullets

JUMP START

Spontaneous germination at planting is crucial for sufficient spring tillering when planting late. Thus, soil moisture and good seed to soil contact are essential for Butler's Gold to get a good jump at the starting block.

AS A RULE

Because drought conditions are difficult to forecast even 2-3 months out, a good rule of thumb for the optimal planting window for north central Oklahoma is to plant Butler's Gold around Thanksgiving. This date can be pushed back a couple weeks in far southern Oklahoma.

WHY BUTLER?

James Butler, OSU track star and graduate of Broken Bow High School, won the U.S. Olympic Trials in the 200 meter event and was ready to take some orange pride to the 1980 Olympics in Moscow – but the U.S. boycott got in the way. This up tempo variety is a tribute to his record breaking speed.



Dr. Brett Carver
Oklahoma State Wheat Breeder

TRADEMARKS

Industry-guided designation for end-use quality well above the norm, with preferred milling and baking characteristics.



SECOND CHANCE

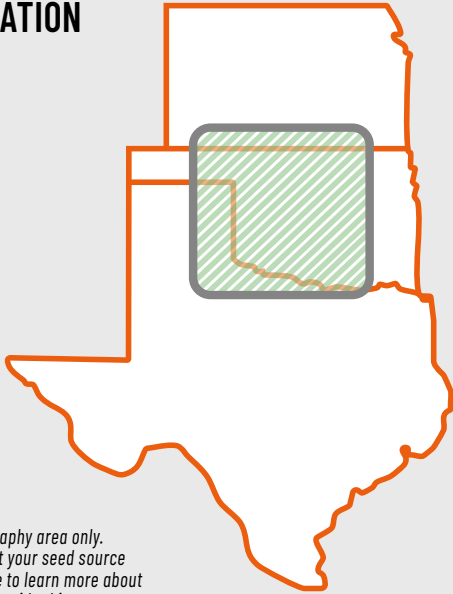
Sometimes the weather does not work in our favor with a first wheat planting, or a summer crop needs to finish before wheat can be planted, or more time is needed to clean up fall-emerging weeds. Butler's Gold is suited to those situations and not to early-planted grazing systems. A unique developmental pattern allows Butler's Gold to be planted late, but not excessively late, after the normal grain-only planting date. Butler's Gold carries another reward – its consistently high protein content and protein quality.

EXPECTATIONS

- High yield potential in central wheat corridor, though some yield decline will occur with delayed planting
- Strong protection against stripe rust, leaf rust, and other diseases
- Minimal delay of harvest with delayed planting
- Kernel weight ceiling exceeds 40 mg
- Test weight, protein, and bake quality like Doublestop CL+



ADAPTATION MAP



Primary geography area only.
Please contact your seed source representative to learn more about adaptability outside this area.

DO'S AND DON'TS

DO'S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use higher seeding rates to compensate for larger kernel • Plant into moisture to activate vernalization immediately • Plant up to 4-8 weeks after the normal grain-only planting date – shorten the delay in more northerly locations
DON'TS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant too deep – prompt emergence needed to promote spring tillering • Graze if planting in a normal October schedule (poor grazing recovery) • Plant excessively late in a drought-prone winter

BAR EXAM

Yield, grain only	Below Average	Average or	Above Average
Yield, grazed	Below Average	Average or	Above Average
Early fall forage accumulation	Below Average	Average or	Above Average
Grazing recovery	Below Average	Average or	Above Average
Test weight	Below Average	Average or	Above Average
BYD	Below Average	Average or	Above Average
Leaf rust	Below Average	Average or	Above Average
Stripe rust	Below Average	Average or	Above Average
Powdery mildew	Below Average	Average or	Above Average
Septoria leaf blotch	Below Average	Average or	Above Average
SB/SS complex	Below Average	Average or	Above Average
Hessian fly	Below Average	Average or	Above Average
Shattering	Below Average	Average or	Above Average
Standability	Below Average	Average or	Above Average
Acid soils	Below Average	Average or	Above Average
Kernel size	Below Average	Average or	Above Average
Protein	Below Average	Average or	Above Average
Bread baking	Below Average	Average or	Above Average

END-USE QUALITY

Overall Quality	Exceptional
Dough Properties	Balanced dough system and extensibility
Baking Quality	Exceptional absorption and loaf volume
Milling Quality	Top 5% for kernel weight and protein

GENEALOGY

