



A wide-angle photograph of a lush green field of spring barley. The grasses are tall and blowing in the wind, creating a sense of movement. In the background, a dense line of dark green trees stretches across the horizon under a bright, slightly overcast sky. The overall scene is vibrant and natural.

Spring Barley

PAST - PRESENT - FUTURE



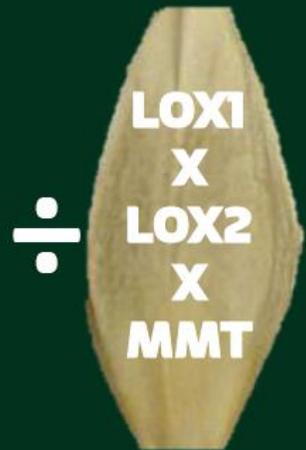
Sejet spring barleys in Europe





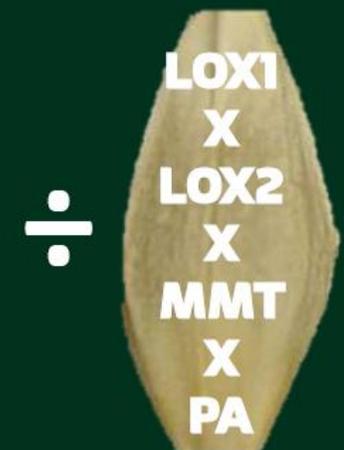
TARGETED BREEDING

improved beer quality and lower climate impact



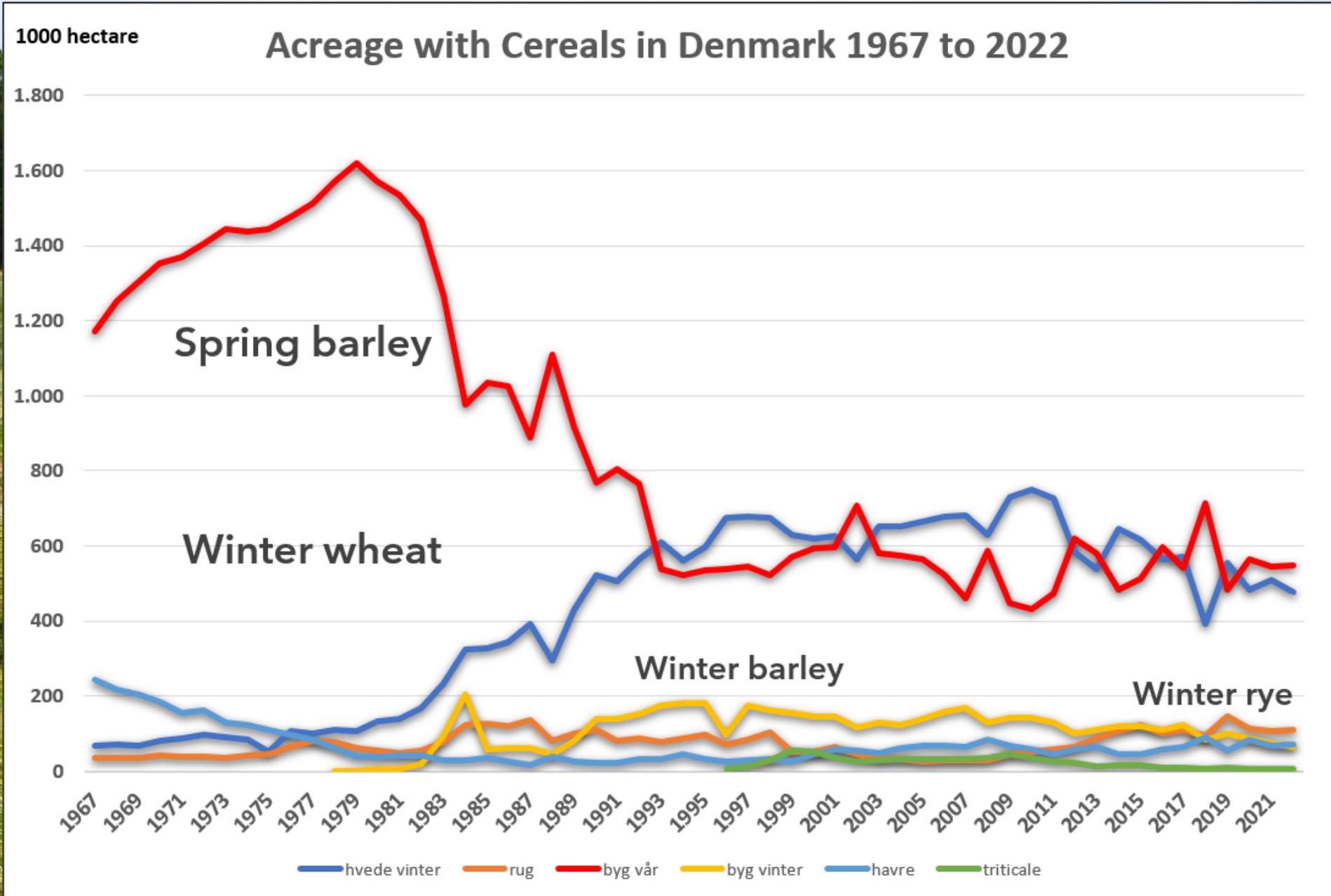
Null-LOX3G barley

- Freshness
- Foam stability
- Energy savings
- Less water loss
- Improved beer quality



Null-LOX4G barley

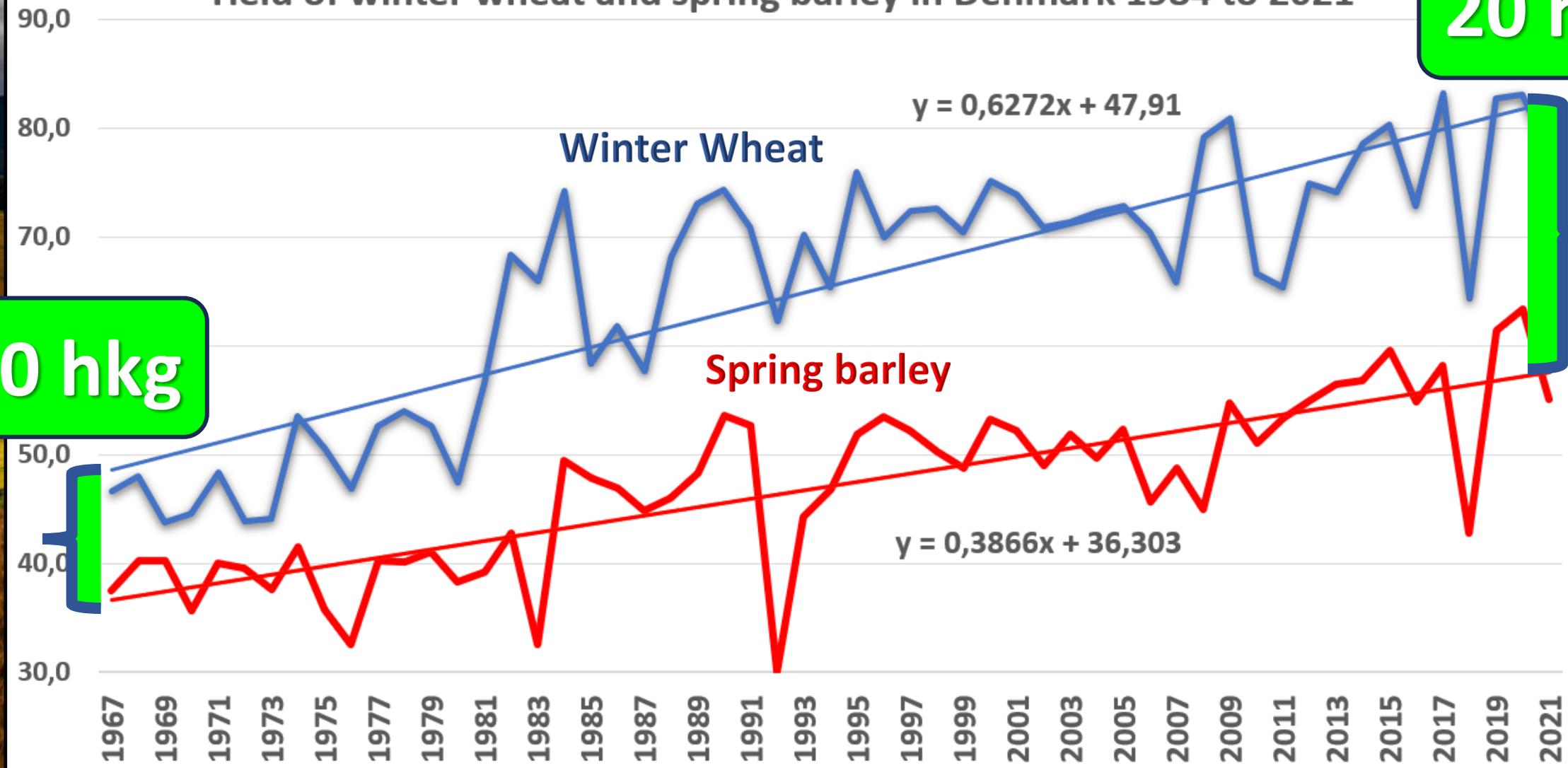
- Freshness
- Foam stability
- Energy savings
- Less water loss
- Improved beer quality
- No beer stabilisation



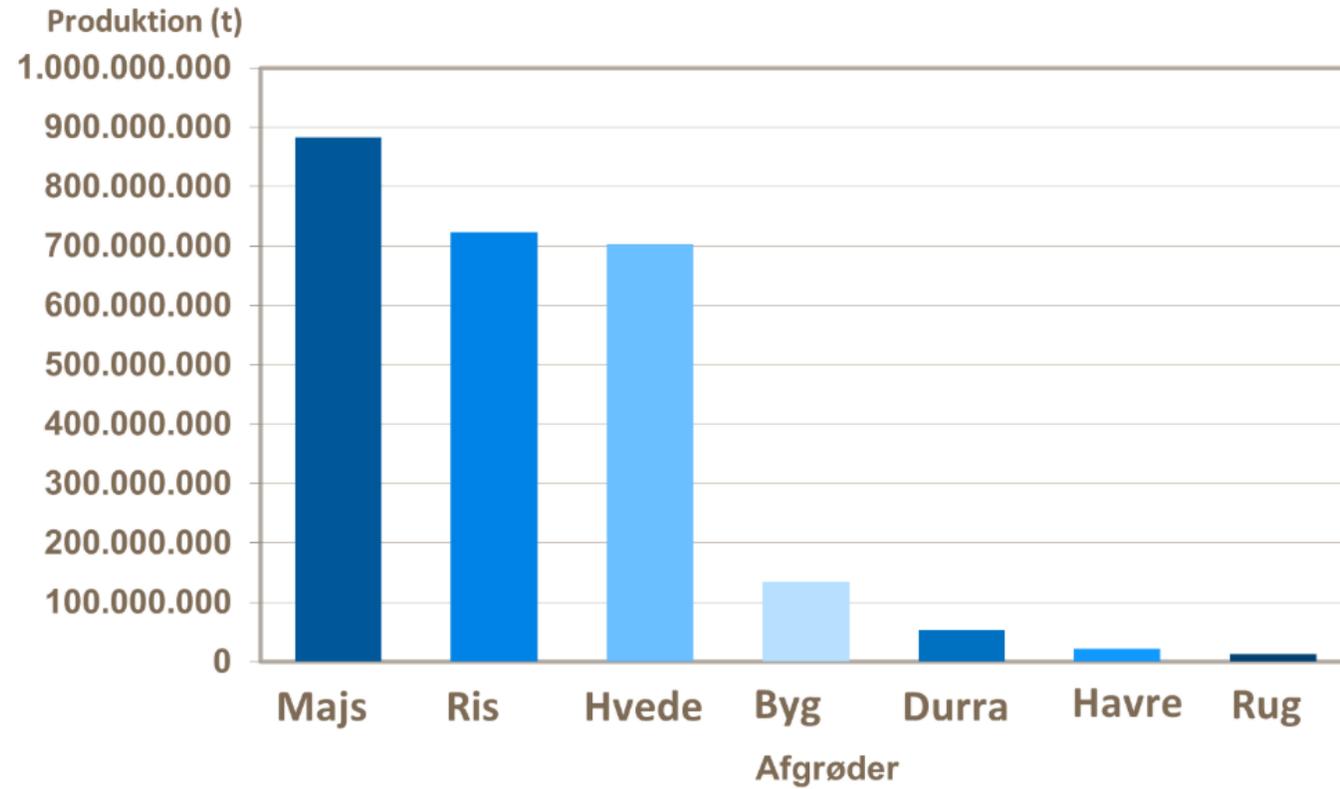
Yield of winter wheat and spring barley in Denmark 1984 to 2021

20 hkg

10 hkg



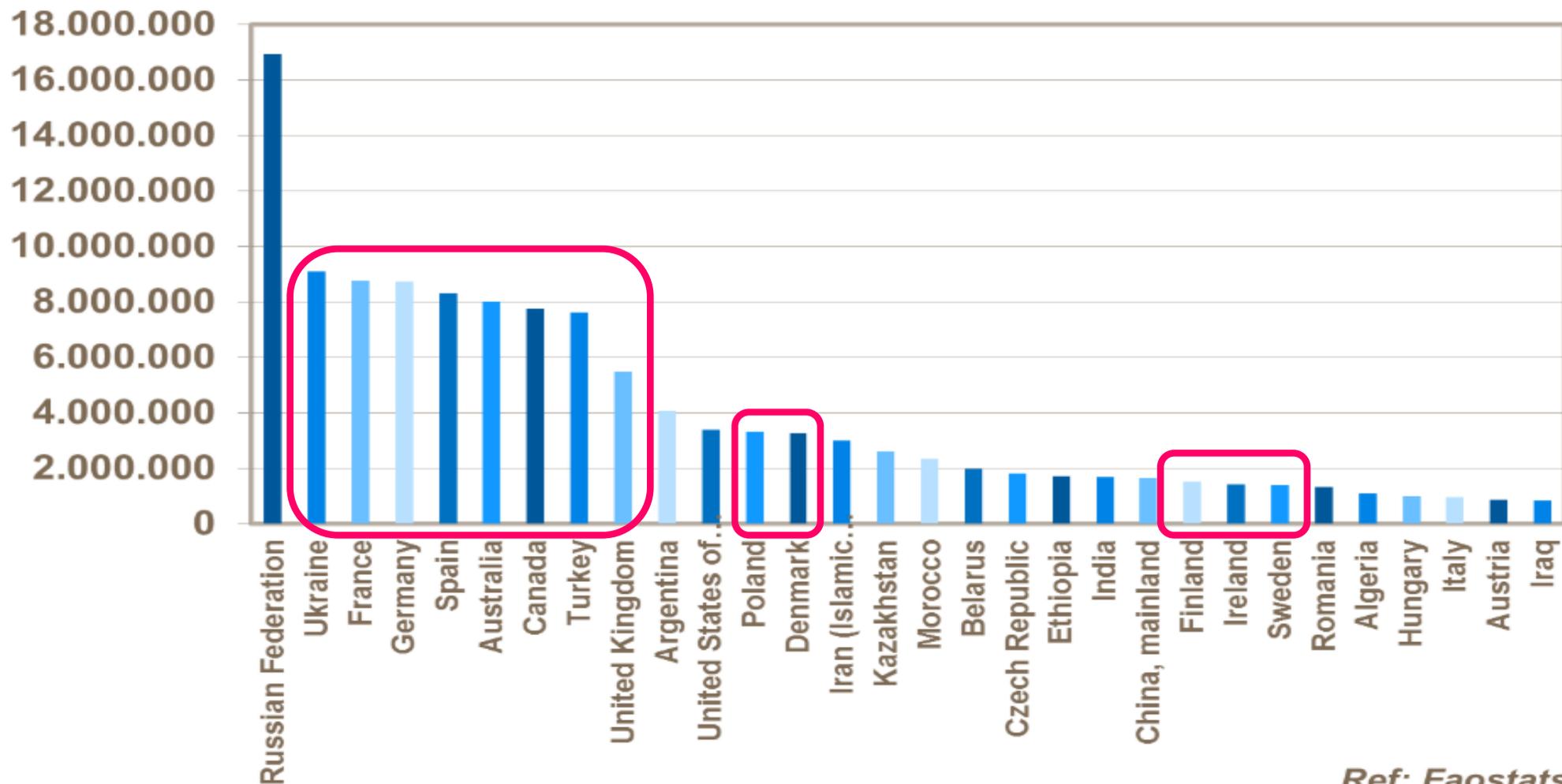
Verdens kornproduktion



REF: FAOSTATS

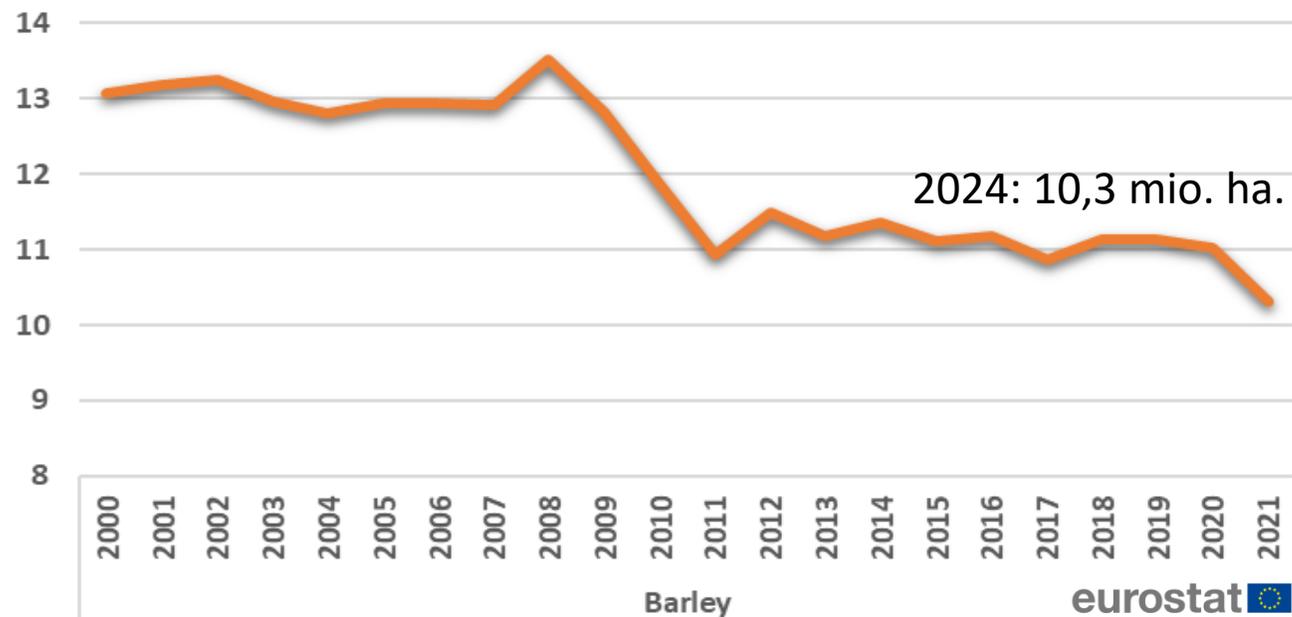
Top 30 over lande der dyrker byg – 2011 (ton)

Produktion (ton)



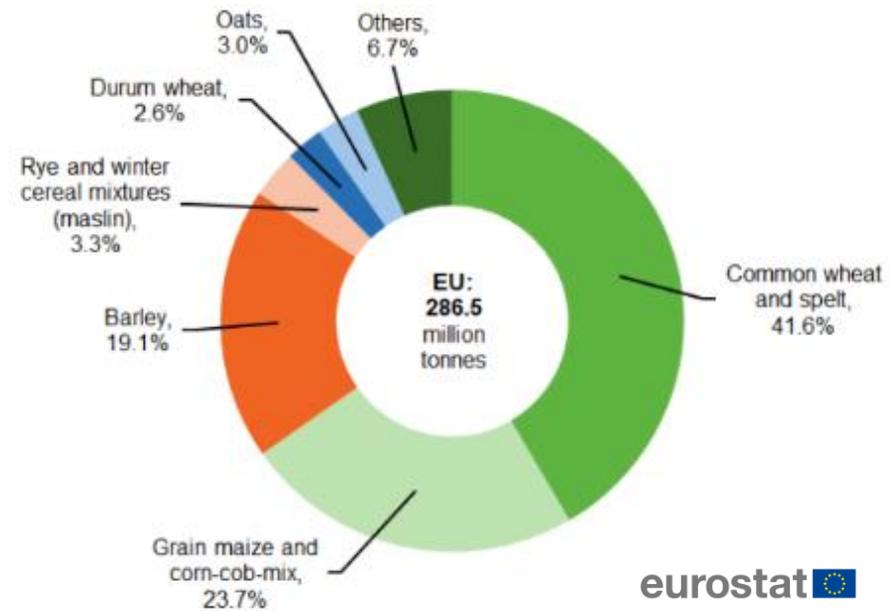
Ref: Faostat

EU 27 Barley acreage in hectare



Main cereals

(%, EU, 2020)



Production spring- and winter barley

	Spring Barley	Winter Barley
EU 27	40%	60%
World	80%	20%

Production of malt from

	Spring Barley	Winter Barley	Wheat
World	> 75 %	< 25 %	< 5 %

Barley for feed or malt ?



80%



150m MT



20%

Premium for malt
11–30 DKK pr. hkg



10%



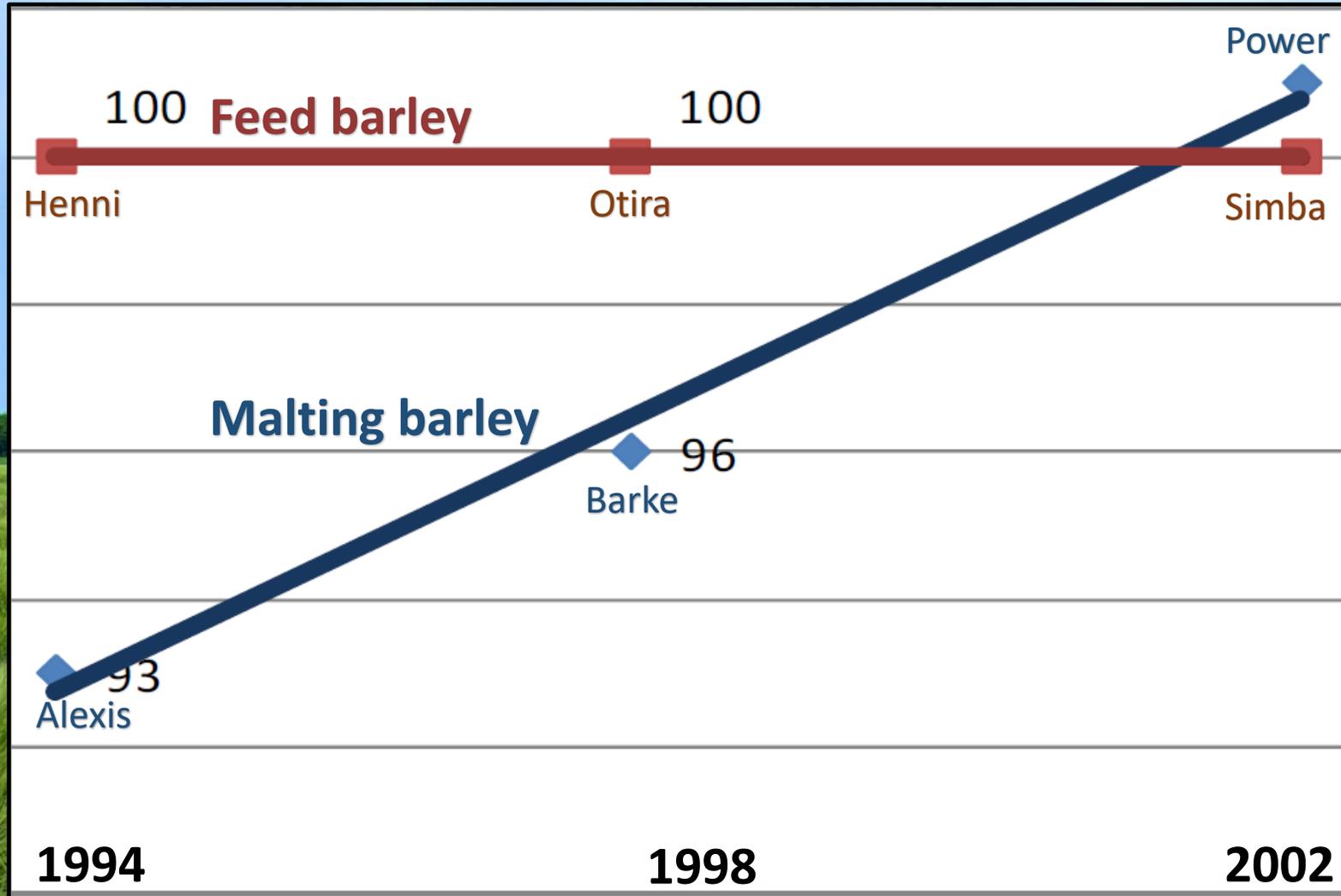
24m MT



90%

0 to 60 DKK

Relative yield - malting barleys compared to feed barleys



Spring Barley

PAST

Barley Genetics VI (1992)

885

**BARLEY CULTIVAR DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE -
SUCCESS IN THE PAST AND POSSIBLE CHANGES IN THE FUTURE**

G. Fischbeck

*Technische Universität München,
Lehrstuhl für Pflanzenbau und Pflanzenzüchtung,
D-8050 Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany*

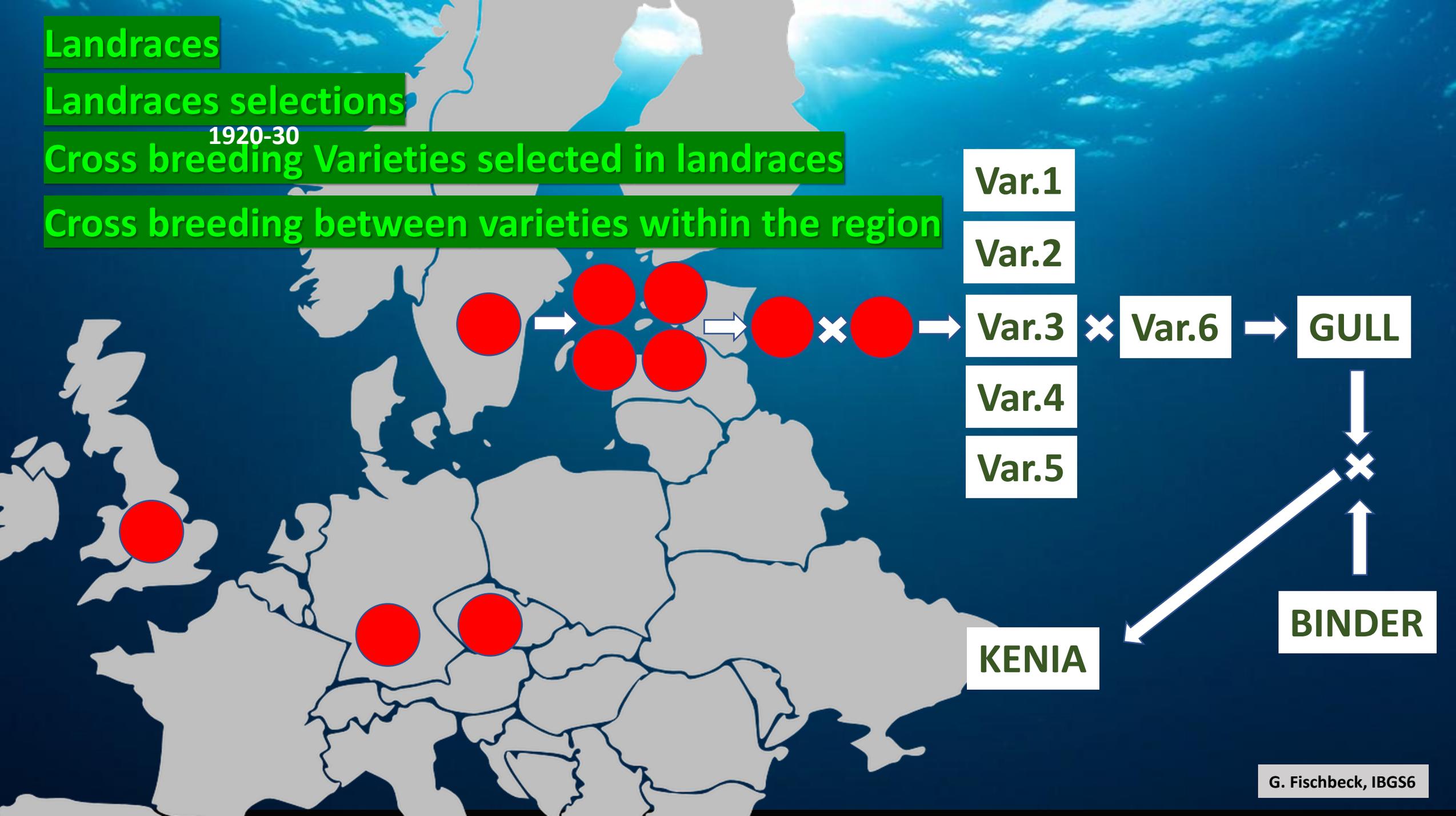
Landraces

Landraces selections

1920-30

Cross breeding Varieties selected in landraces

Cross breeding between varieties within the region



Var.1

Var.2

Var.3

Var.4

Var.5

Var.6

GULL

KENIA

BINDER

Cross breeding between varieties from different the regions



Broad-based cross breeding

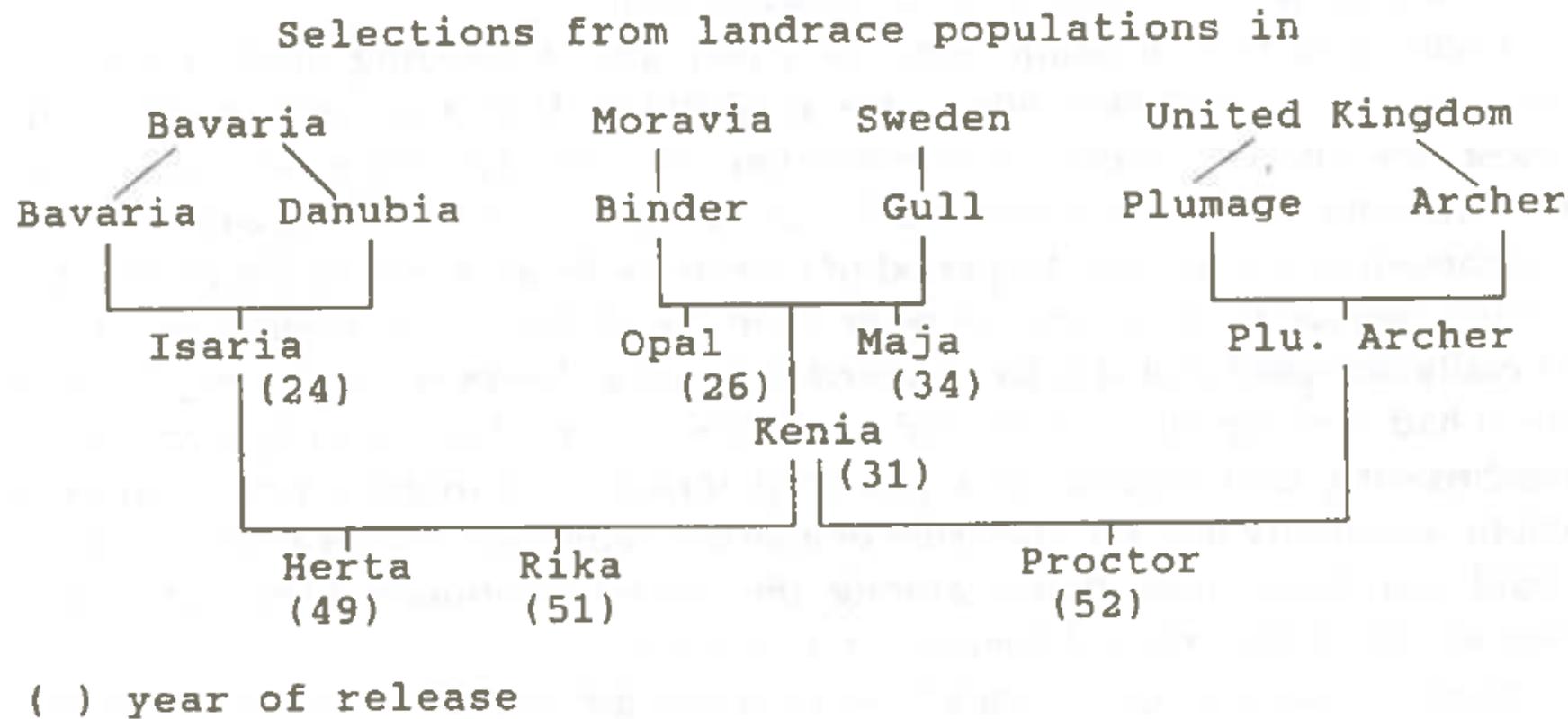


Fig. 1. Pedigree of spring barley cultivars derived from early cycles of broad-based cross breeding (Aufhammer *et al.*, 1958)

Narrow-based cross breeding

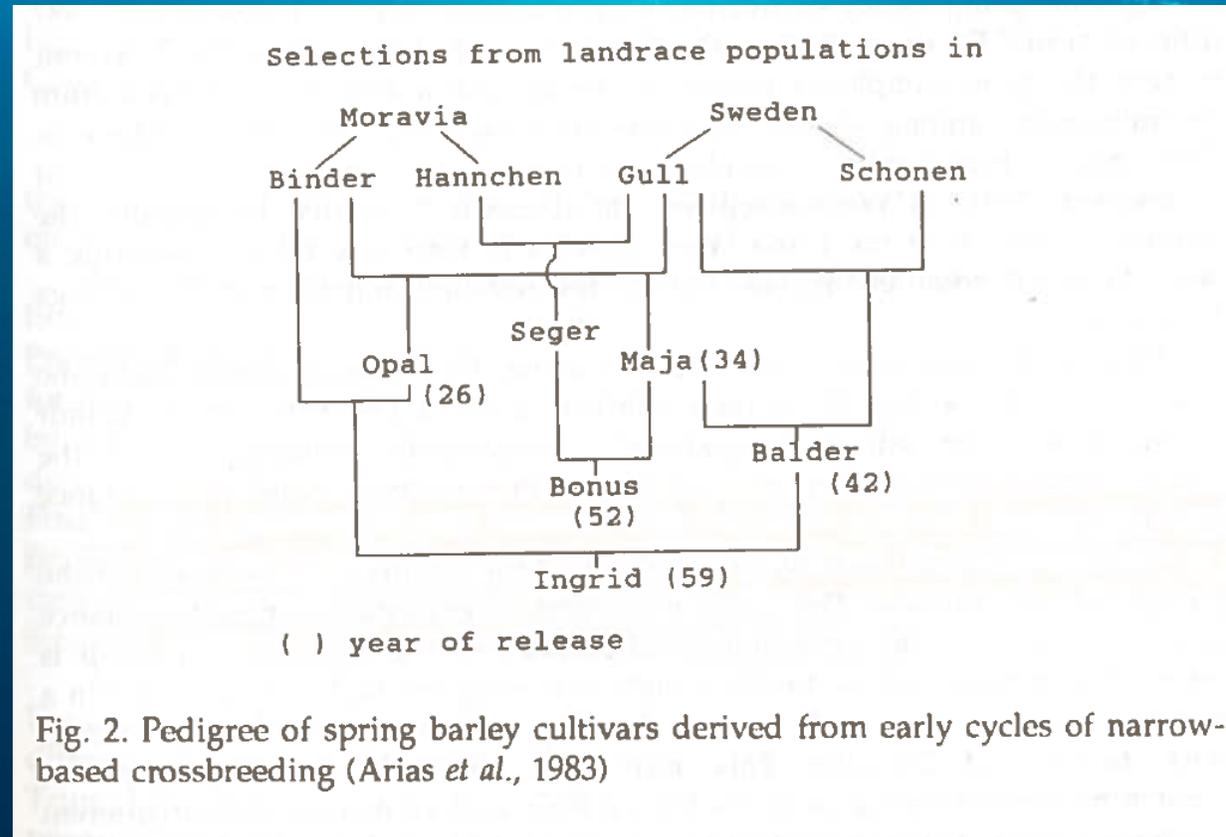
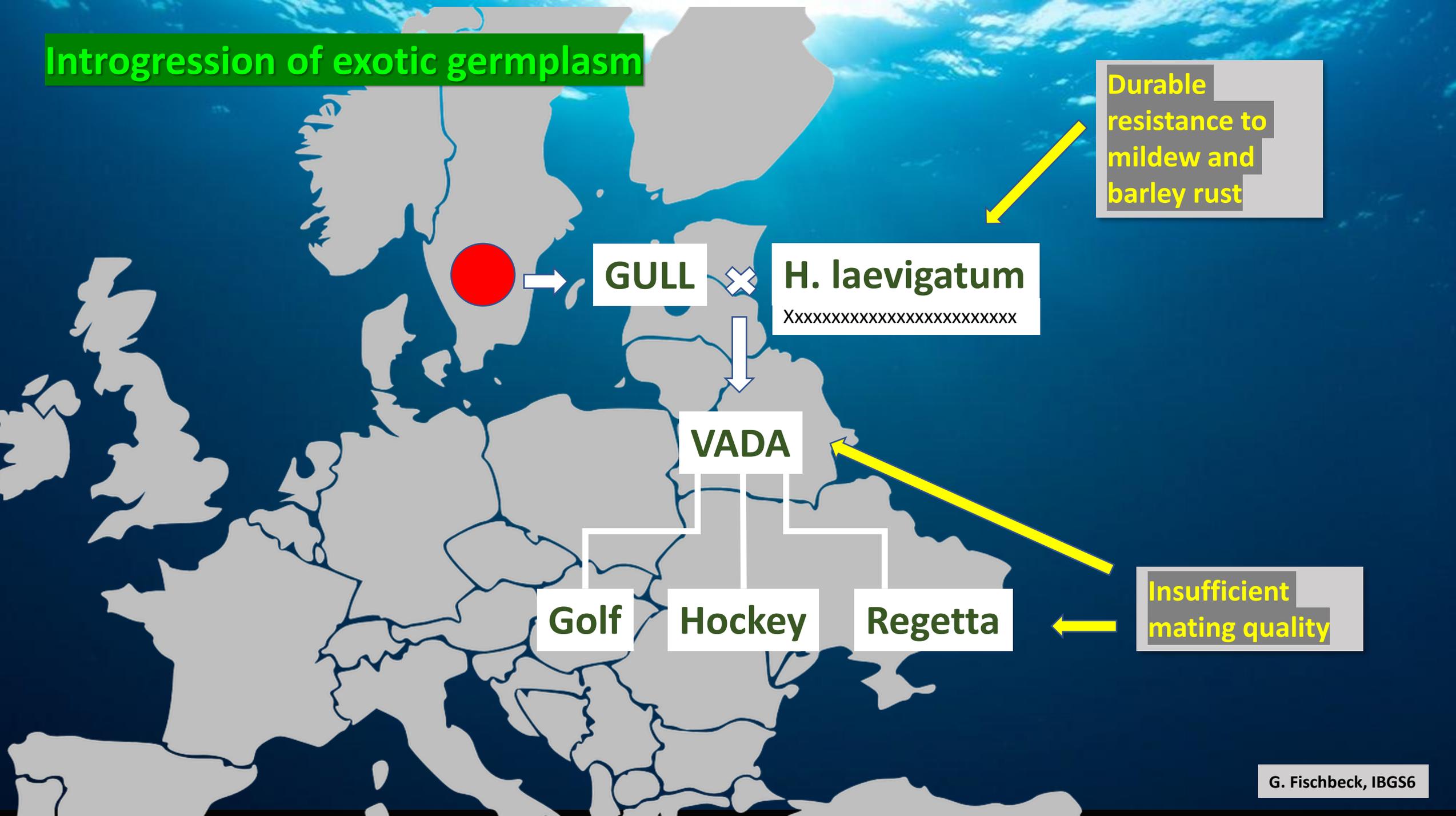


Fig. 2. Pedigree of spring barley cultivars derived from early cycles of narrow-based crossbreeding (Arias *et al.*, 1983)

Introgression of exotic germplasm



Durable resistance to mildew and barley rust

GULL

H. laevigatum
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

VADA

Golf

Hockey

Regetta

Insufficient mating quality

Introgression of mutants and exotic germplasm while improving the malting quality

ETHIOPIA
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Balanced breeding line after several backcrosses

Mutants with denso-gene and high proteolytic in high quality background

DIAMANT

14029/64/6

TRUMPF (Triumph)

Improved malting quality

Blenheim

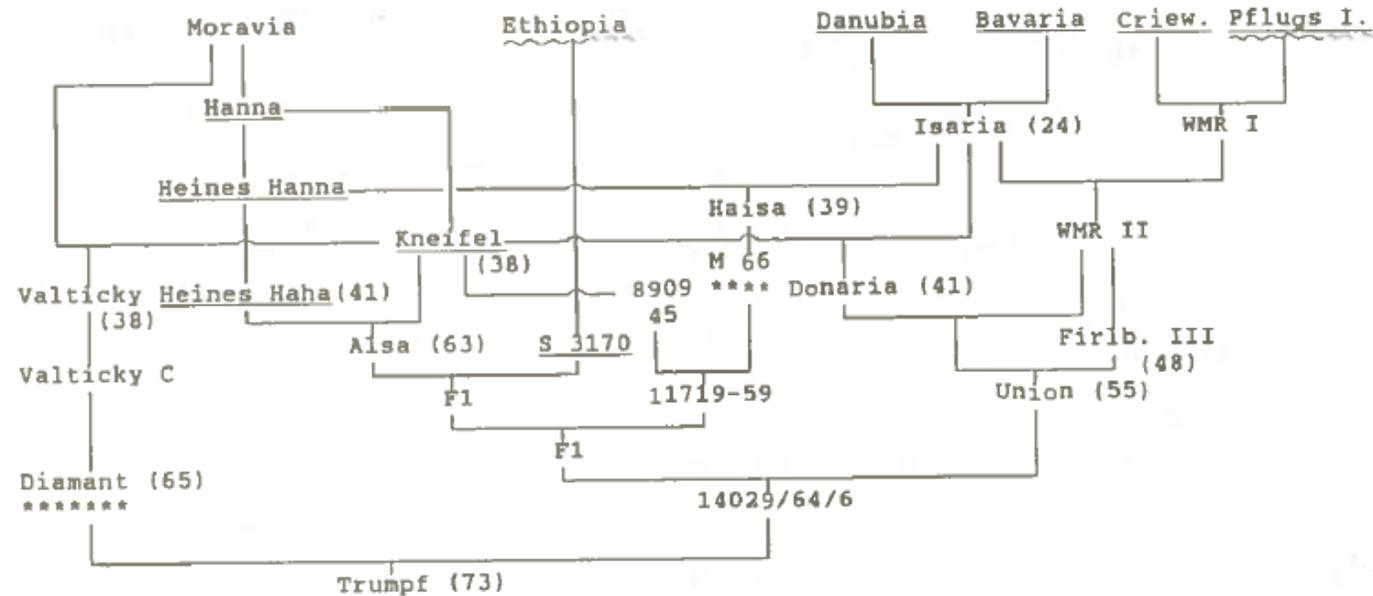
Prisma

Natasha

Carmen

Alexis

mlo-gene from mutated Diamant

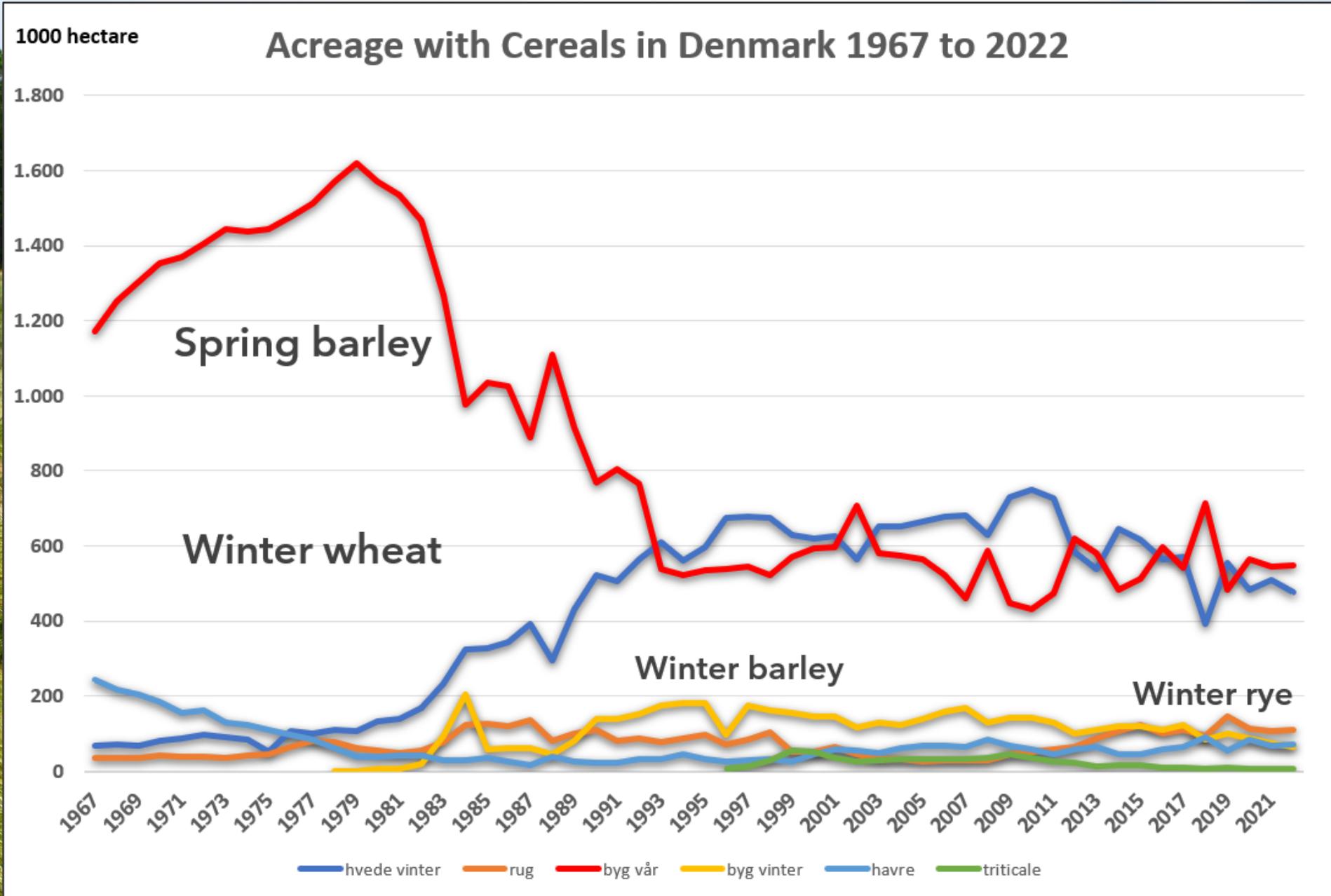


- GB Blenheim (85) = Trumpf x Egmont
- A Carmen (85) = Trumpf x (Aramir x (Nota x Volla x (Annemarie)))
- NL Prisma (85) = (Trumpf x Cambrinus) x Piccolo
- D Alexis (86) = (Helena x Ribari) x St x Trumpf
- F Natasha (86) = Aramir x Trumpf
- D Cheri (87) = Triumph x Medusa x Diamant

() year of release

- selection from landraces
- ~~~~~ sources for disease
- resistance
- ***** mutation

Fig. 5. Pedigree of spring barley cultivar Trumpf and related derivatives (from the Trumpf breeding cycle) (D. Lau, Personal communication)



PRESENT

Spring Barley Varieties in Europe - multiplication acreage in hectares

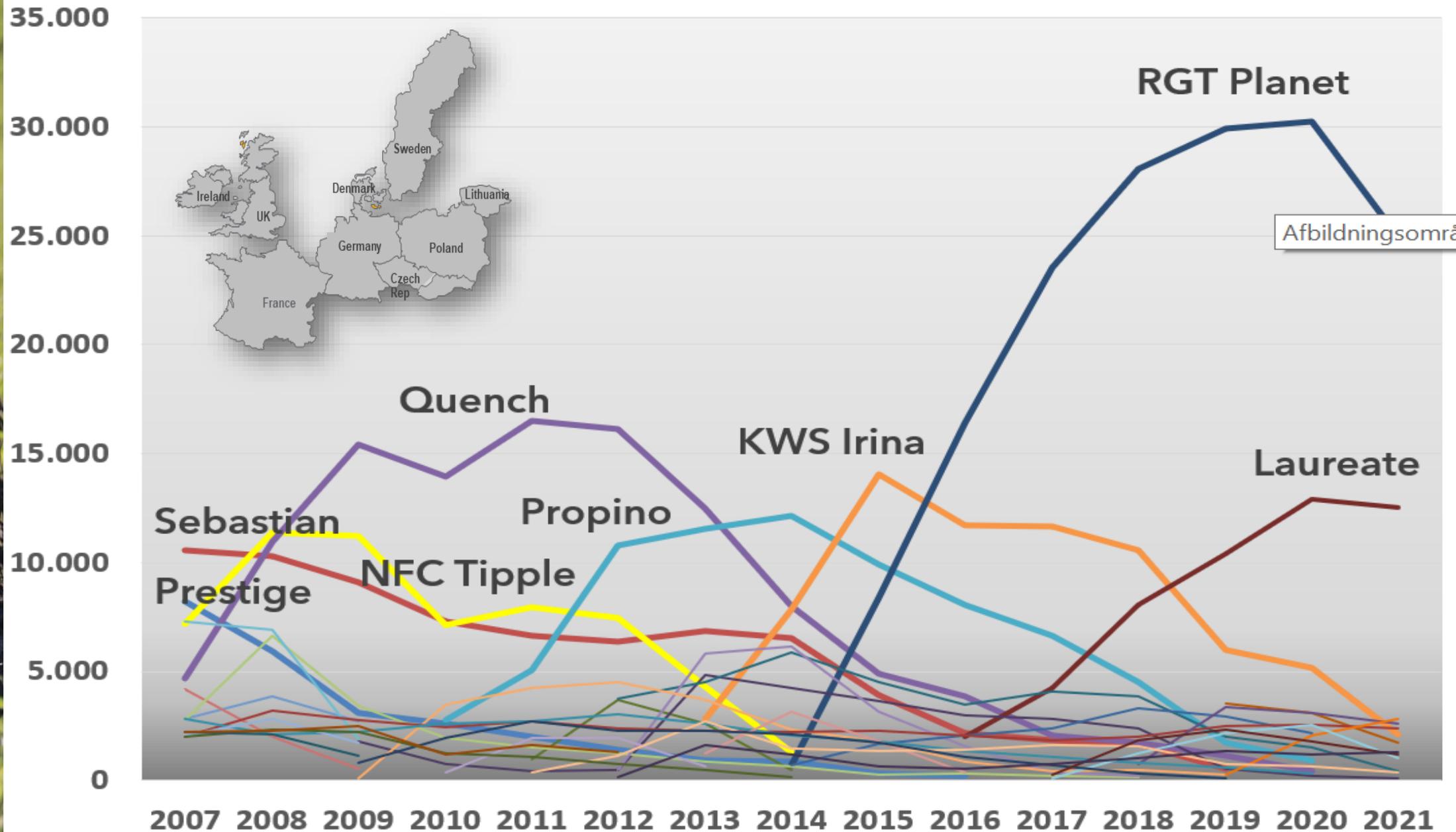
35.000
30.000
25.000
20.000
15.000
10.000
5.000
0

- * Main countries for malting barley
- * Top 10 spring malting barley per country
- * Multiplication acreage – not growing area
- * Data from official national certification bodies
- * Data collected by Birger Eriksen and Heinrich Maubach

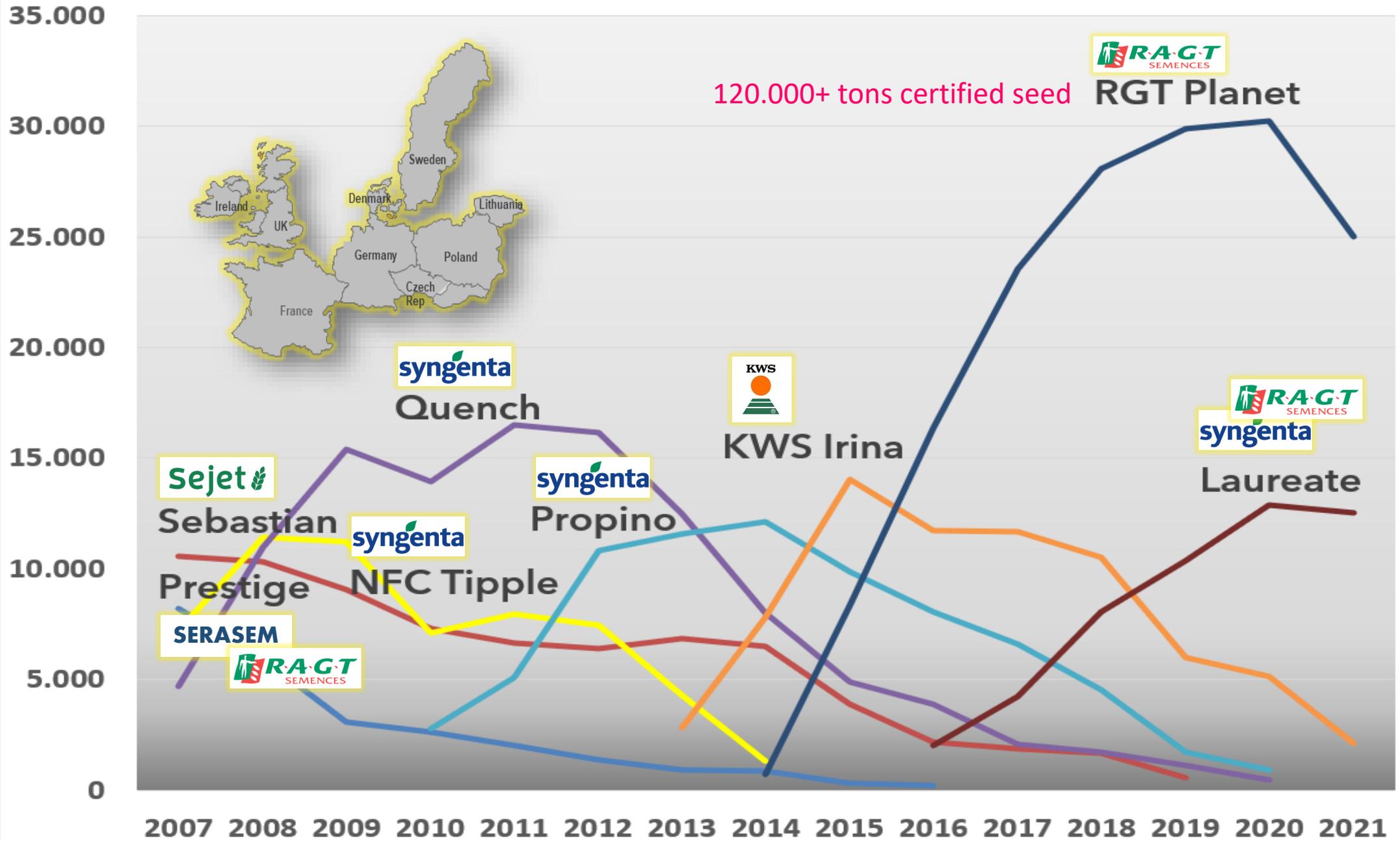


2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021

Spring Barley Varieties in Europe - multiplication acreage in hectares

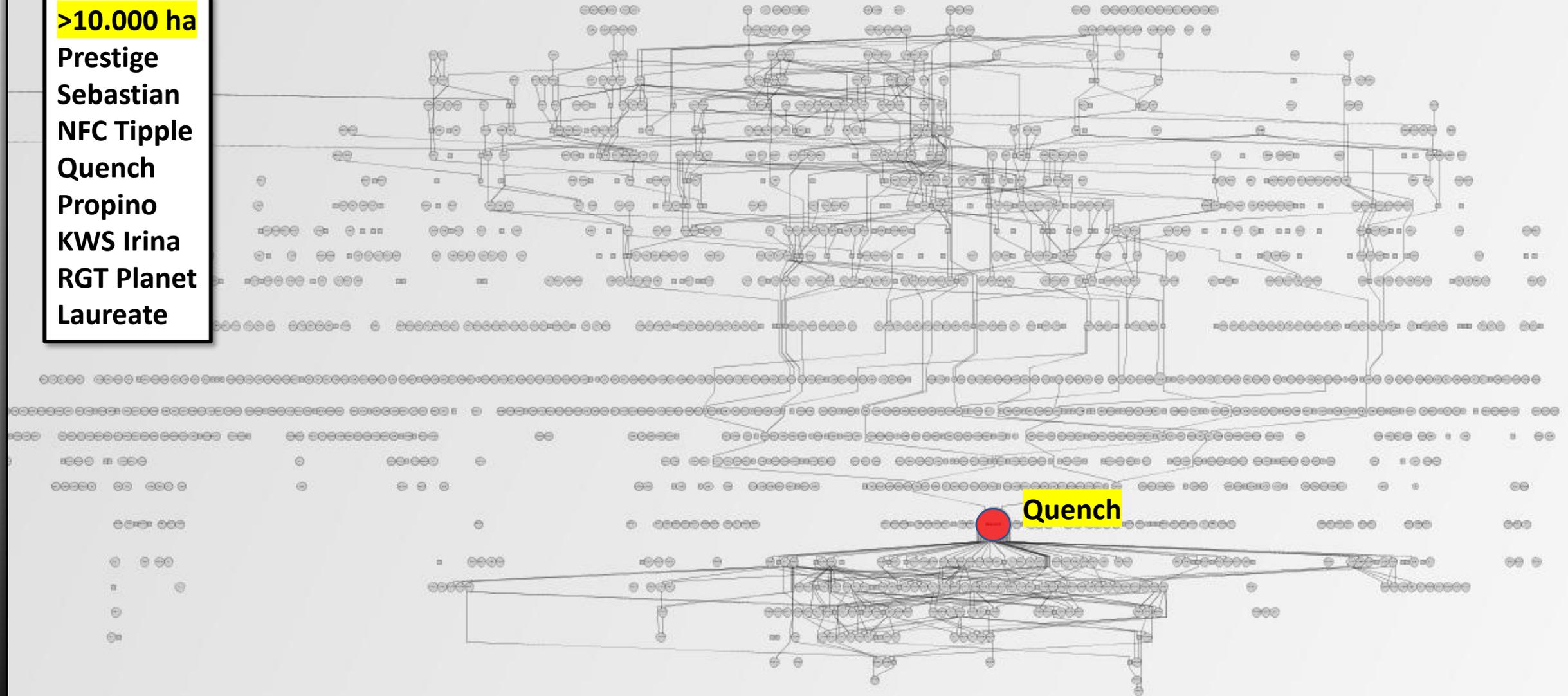


Spring Barley Varieties in Europe - multiplication acreage in hectares



>10.000 ha

Prestige
Sebastian
NFC Tipple
Quench
Propino
KWS Irina
RGT Planet
Laureate



> 10.000 ha
 Prestige
 Sebastian
 NFC Tipple
 Quench
 Propino
 KWS Irina
 RGT Planet
 Laureate

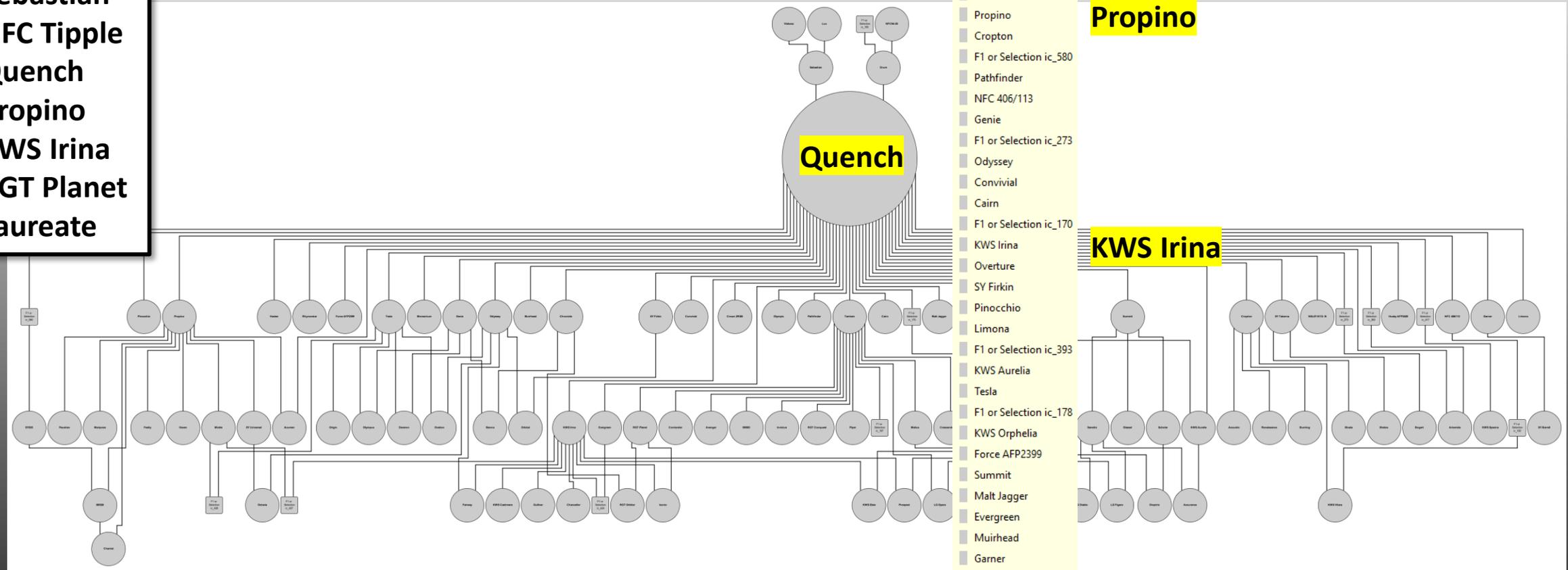
Sebastian

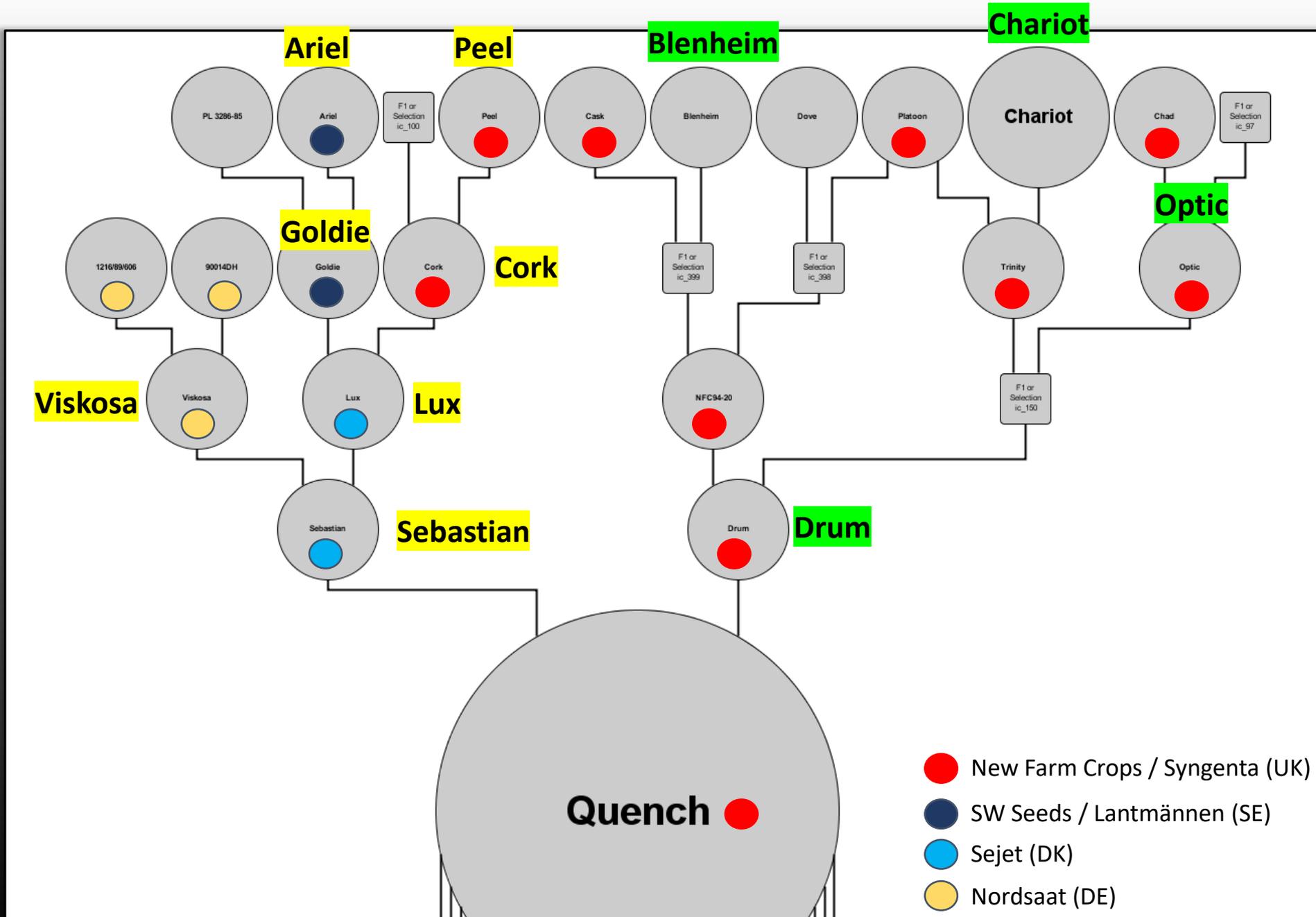
- Parents:2
 - Drum
 - Sebastian
- Children:41
 - Tamtam
 - Kelim
 - F1 or Selection ic_417
 - Propino
 - Cropton
 - F1 or Selection ic_580
 - Pathfinder
 - NFC 406/113
 - Genie
 - F1 or Selection ic_273
 - Odyssey
 - Convivial
 - Cairn
 - F1 or Selection ic_170
 - KWS Irina
 - Overture
 - SY Firkin
 - Pinocchio
 - Limona
 - F1 or Selection ic_393
 - KWS Aurelia
 - Tesla
 - F1 or Selection ic_178
 - KWS Orphelia
 - Force AFP2399
 - Summit
 - Malt Jagger
 - Evergreen
 - Muirhead
 - Garner
 - SY Taberna
 - Acumen
 - Artemida
 - Chronicle
 - Crown 2RSB
 - Hacker
 - Husky AFP2429
 - Momentum
 - NSL07-8113- B

Tamtam → RGT Planet

Propino

KWS Irina





1,5 mio. € per year

year 1

10.000

**Succesrate
0,001 pct.**

year 2

1.000

year 3

100

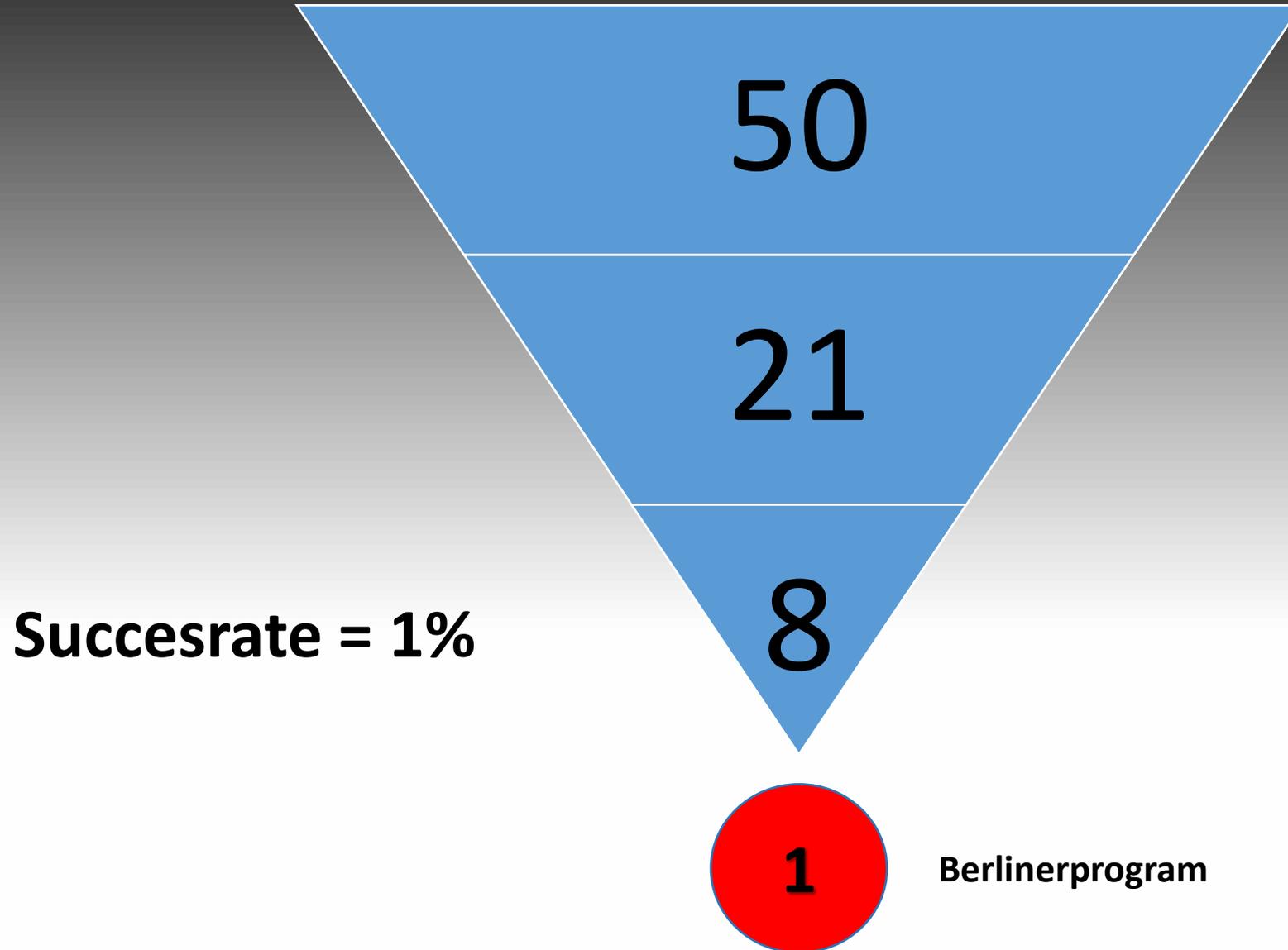
Registration

10

**1 variety in
10 years**

Pan-european succes

Tyske officielle forsøg i vårbyg



Mallasohrakomitea –
Malting Barley Committee
(VTT / PBL Brewing lab.)



The Irish malting
barley variety
committee



Index Result

	Laureate_45	Laureate_43	Laureate_41	RGT Planet_45	RGT Planet_43	RGT Planet_41	KWS Premis_45	KWS Premis_43	KWS Premis_41	KWS Thalıs_45	KWS Thalıs_43	KWS Thalıs_41	Lexy_45	Lexy_43	Lexy_41	LG Flamenco_45	LG Flamenco_43	LG Flamenco_41	NOS 113.259-19_45	NOS 113.259-19_43	NOS 113.259-19_41	NOS 114.124-10_45	NOS 114.124-10_43	NOS 114.124-10_41	NOS 114.299-14_45	NOS 114.299-14_43	NOS 114.299-14_41	SY Solar_45	SY Solar_43	SY Solar_41
Extract	1	1	3	3	4	4	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	3	1	3	3	2	2	5	3	5	5	2	2	4	1	2	3
Friability	3	3	5	1	2	4	1	2	4	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	2	5	2	3	5	1	2	5	1	2	4
Beta-Glucan	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	2	4	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	5	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	2	3
Viscosity	2	3	4	1	2	4	1	2	4	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	5	1	2	5	2	3	5	1	2	4
FAN	2	4	5	1	3	4	3	4	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	4	5	5	3	5	5	1	3	4	2	3	5
Soluble N	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	4	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	4	5	3	4	5	1	2	3	2	3	4
Kolback	1	2	4	1	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	5	5	3	4	5	1	2	4	2	3	4
FAN dev.*	6%	-1%	4%	7%	-4%	1%	-7%	-12%	-3%	4%	3%	14%	4%	-5%	-6%	12%	9%	6%	-9%	-14%	7%	-8%	-9%	-4%	13%	8%	6%	-2%	-6%	-9%
Soluble N dev.*	1%	3%	4%	1%	2%	3%	2%	4%	4%	1%	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%	4%	4%	5%	3%	4%	5%	1%	2%	3%	2%	3%	4%
Kolback dev.*	1%	2%	4%	1%	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%	1%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	3%	5%	5%	3%	4%	5%	1%	2%	4%	2%	3%	4%
Proteolyse compared to modification	5 % higher			2 % higher			4 % lower			4 % higher			5 % lower			1 % higher			6 % higher			8 % lower			7 % lower			6 % higher		
Alpha-Amylase	3	4	4	2	3	4	3	4	4	2	3	4	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	2	4	4	5	5	5
Beta-Amylase	4	4	4	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	4	4
Limit Dextrinase	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	5	3	4	4	2	3	4	3	3	4
Attenuation	2	3	3	2	3	5	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	3	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	5	5	3	4	3	1	3	4
Turbidity	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Index **	10	12	18	12	16	21	10	14	16	9	14	17	9	9	13	6	11	14	13	16	25	17	22	25	12	15	20	8	13	18
Index mean ***	25			31			25			24			20			19			33			40			29			24		

Explanation to the color indications: The best of the standards is for each parameter and steeping degree assigned light green. Values lower than best standard are marked with increasingly intense green color.

Red is used for values being two points higher than best standard, the higher value the more intense red.

* = deviation from the calculated value (calculated from the degree of modification).

** = 2*Extract + Mean(Friability, Beta-glucan, Viscosity) + Mean(Alpha, Beta-amylase, Limit Dextrinase) + Attenuation + Turbidity/3

*** = Index_45 + Mean(Index_43, Index_41)

Approved lists of malting barley varieties

Danish Preferred Approved Varieties			
Variety	Breeder	Year of approval	Page
RGT Planet	RAGT	2017	*
Laureate	Syngenta	2018	6
Focus	Secobra Recherches S.A	2022	7
Prospect	Sejet	2022	8
Skyway	Nordic Seed	2022	9
Firefoxx	Ackermann Saatzucht	2023	10
CB-Score	Carlsberg	2024	11
KWS Thalix	KWS	2025	12
NOS Gambit	Nordic Seed	2025	13

Variety	Breeder	own and accepted by malting
Tests to be		
LG Caruso	Limagrain	
NOS Lollipop	Nordic Seed	
Tests to be		
Fontane	Sejet	

Approved lists of malting barley varieties



LISTE DES VARIÉTÉS PRÉFÉRÉES DE MALTEURS DE FRANCE et BRASSEURS DE FRANCE ORGES DE BRASSERIE - RECOLTE 2026



VARIÉTÉS PRÉFÉRÉES*

ORGES DE PRINTEMPS		ORGES D'HIVER	
		2 RANGS	6 RANGS
Supérieur à 15 000 ha →	RGT PLANET / KWS THALIS / STING		KWS FARO / CARROUSEL (JNO)
Inférieur à 15 000 ha →	LAUREATE		
Usage limité →	LEXY	COMTESSE	CONSTEL (JNO)

* Certaines variétés dont les surfaces de production ont baissé, restent brassicoles et apparaissent au dos de cet encart.

VARIÉTÉS EN OBSERVATION COMMERCIALE ET INDUSTRIELLE

Étape 2 →	LG FLAMENCO / LG RHAPSODY / MAGNITUDE		KWS DELIS (JNO)
Étape 1 →	LG ALLEGRO / TIMBER / BUZZER	DUCHESSE	

VARIÉTÉS ADMISES EN VALIDATION

LG BAROK / SAILER

Neue Sorten, die im „Berliner Programm“ geprüft wurden

Zulassung 2022	LG Caruso Sting		Zulassung 2025	Tilda Fontane	
Zulassung 2023	Ostara Bounty				
Zulassung 2024	Excalibur RGT Corella Belladonna Kosima KWS Enduris LG Allegro LG Baryton				

Erläuterung: Sortenname = Teilnahme am Berliner Programm
Sortenname = Praxisgroßversuche durchgeführt

19 Jahre Berliner Programm
92 Sorten
28 Großtechnik
24 Verarbeitungsempfehlungen
Gesamtaufwand nur für Analytik ca.
2.000.000,00 €



Verarbeitungsempfehlung Berliner Programm

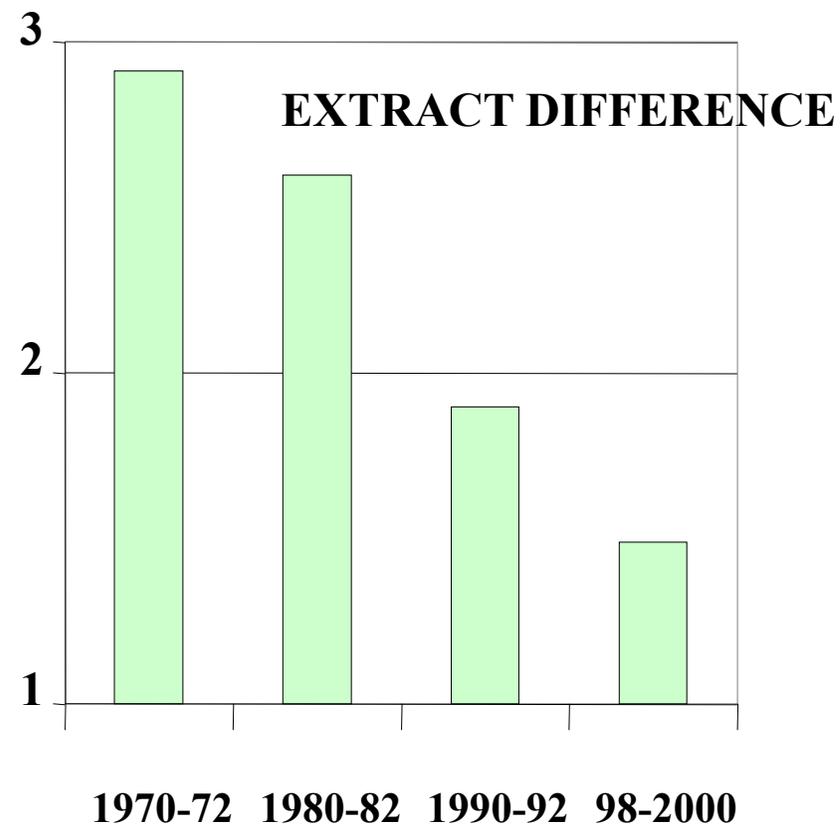
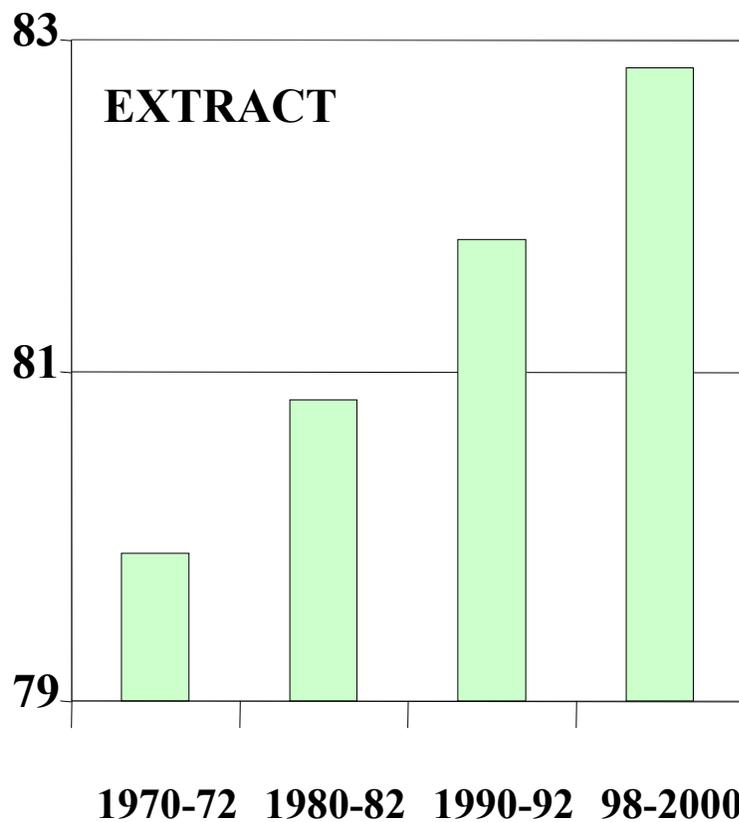


Zur Verarbeitung empfohlene Braugerstensorten ab 2005

Marthe Power	Zulassung 2005 Zulassung 2005	Verarbeitungsempfehlung 2007 Verarbeitungsempfehlung 2007
Lisanne Quench	Zulassung 2006 Zulassung 2006	Verarbeitungsempfehlung 2008 Verarbeitungsempfehlung 2008
Streif	Zulassung 2007	Verarbeitungsempfehlung 2009
Grace	Zulassung 2008	Verarbeitungsempfehlung 2010
KWS Bambina Propino Sunshine	Zulassung 2009 Zulassung 2009 Zulassung 2009	Verarbeitungsempfehlung 2011 Verarbeitungsempfehlung 2011 Verarbeitungsempfehlung 2011
Catamaran Passenger	Zulassung 2011 Zulassung 2011	Verarbeitungsempfehlung 2013 Verarbeitungsempfehlung 2013
Solist	Zulassung 2012	Verarbeitungsempfehlung 2014
Avalon	Zulassung 2012	Verarbeitungsempfehlung 2015
Ventina	Zulassung 2014	Verarbeitungsempfehlung 2016
Cervinia	Zulassung 2015	Verarbeitungsempfehlung 2017
Accordine	Zulassung 2016	Verarbeitungsempfehlung 2018
Leandra	Zulassung 2017	Verarbeitungsempfehlung 2019
Prospect	Zulassung 2018	Verarbeitungsempfehlung 2020
Amidala KWS Jessie	Zulassung 2019 Zulassung 2019	Verarbeitungsempfehlung 2021 Verarbeitungsempfehlung 2021



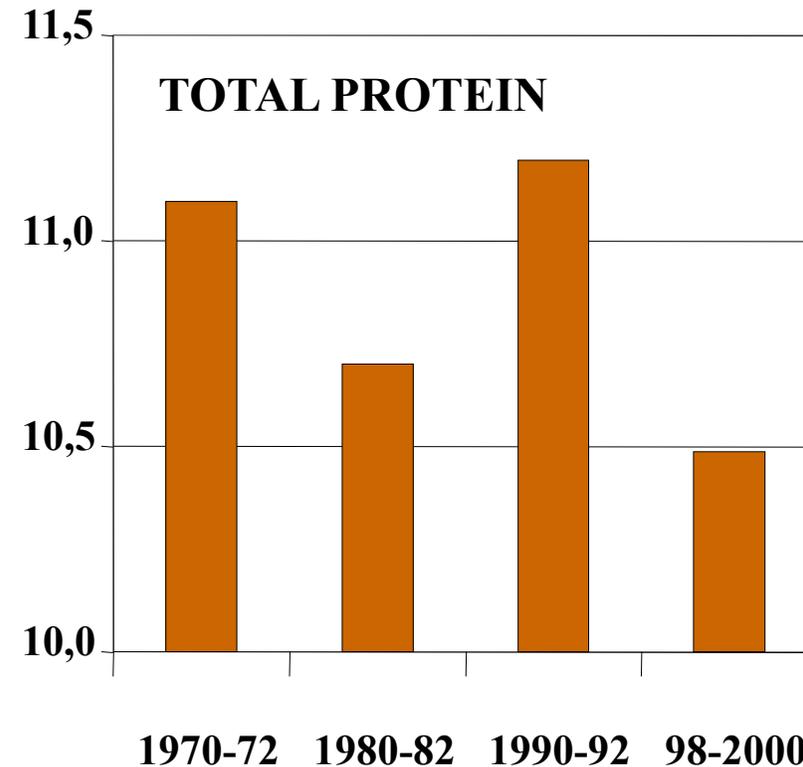
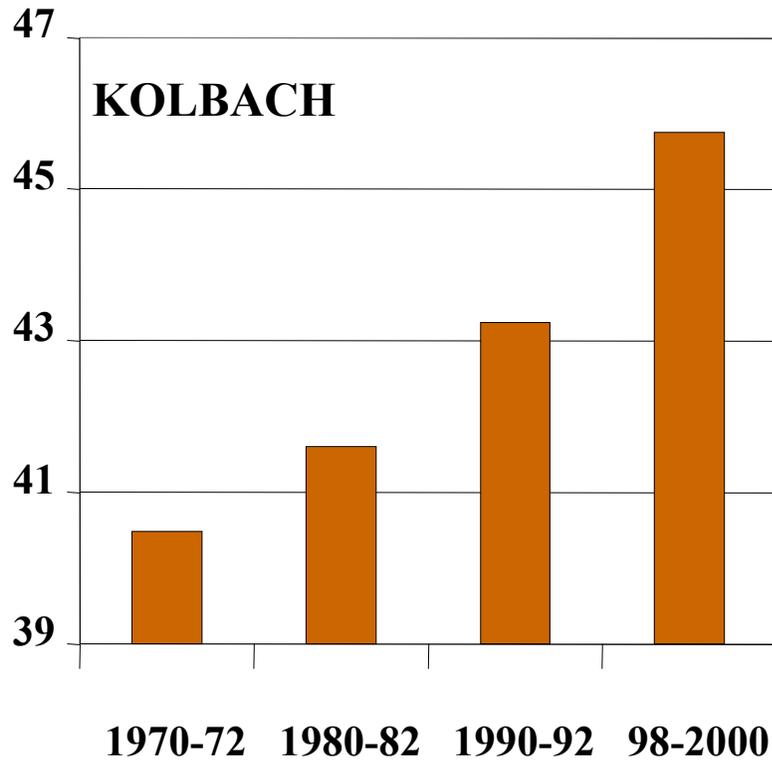
Increases in Extract During Last 30 Years



Data from EBC Trials in Germany, compiled by Prof. R. Schildbach



Increases in Soluble Protein During Last 30 Years



Data from EBC Trials in Germany, compiled by Prof. R. Schildbach

Improved malting quality over a 30-year period (based on German Official Trials)

	1983	2015	Diff.
Extract	81,5	83,3	1,8
Friability	76,3	95,5	19,2
Viscosity	1,52	1,46	-0,06
Kolbach	43,3	47,4	4,1
Attenuation	80,8	83,2	2,4

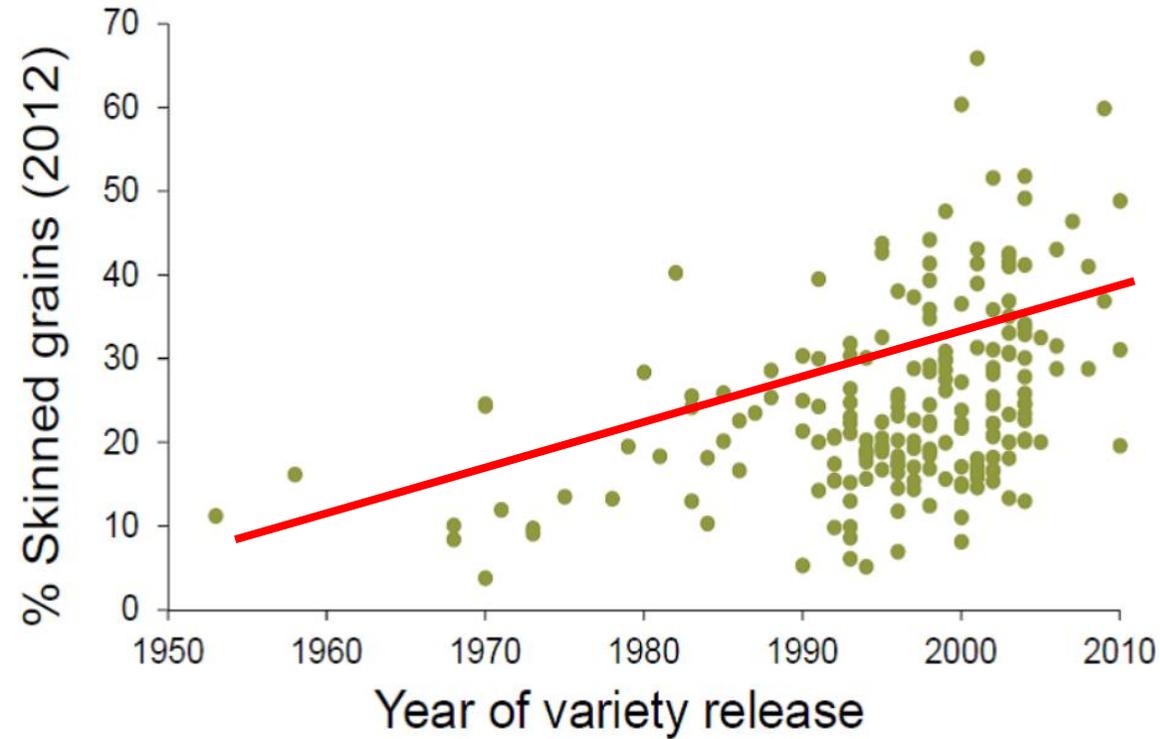
**Outstanding breeding
achievements**



of great importance to the brewing industry

Variety age vs skinning

Are we breeding skinning into new varieties?



Source: BBSRC CIRC project, SRUC and JHI



Fast Malting

- **Hurtigere modifikation:** Processen kan potentielt forkortes med **25-40%**. Det betyder, at malterierne kan producere mere malt på den samme tid.
- **Vandbesparelse:** Ved at optimere måden, kornet optager fugt på, kan man reducere vandforbruget markant (ofte nævnt op mod **15-20%**).
- **Lavere energiforbrug:** Da spiringstiden forkortes, spares der energi på ventilation og køling i malteriet.
- **Højere ekstraktudbytte:** Hurtig modifikation sikrer, at stivelsen i kornet bliver lettere tilgængelig for bryggeren, hvilket giver et bedre udbytte i bryghuset.



Editor's summary

Short seed dormancy durations have been selected during cereal domestication to allow fast and even germination after sowing. However, when dormancy duration is too short, seeds can begin germinating while still attached to the parent plant, a phenomenon known as preharvest sprouting. Jørgensen *et al.* explored variation in sequences and copy number of barley MKK3, a kinase involved in dormancy regulation. Domesticated barley had more copies of MKK3 than its wild relatives, which generally only had one copy. Additional copies of MKK3 increased transcript levels, whereas sequence variation affected kinase activity. Together, these variations correlate with dormancy duration and preharvest sprouting across global growing regions. This research may help with grain selection for plants suited to their local climate, particularly in regions where preharvest sprouting is common or may become more common with climate change. —Madeleine Seale

NG OR
UTING

barley kinase
dormancy duration
sprouting p. 90

arya in control at NIH? p. 16

ss rogue planet pp. 23 & 96

relates of cooperation p. 46

FUTURE

CO2 footprint pr. produceret kg korn er afhængig produktionen pr. hektar: flere kg at fordele CO2 belastningen på

CO2 footprint kan også mindskes ved at designe råvaren til optimeret industrianvendelse – typisk gennem mutationsforædling

Bedre genetik er en af de vigtigste faktorer for at løse disse problemstillinger – Innovativ planteforædling vil blive efterspurgt som aldrig før

Klimaforandringerne med ekstremt vejr sætter produktionen i vise regioner under pres

Vi får derfor behov for at producere mere og bedre i regioner med mindre påvirkning af ekstremt vejr

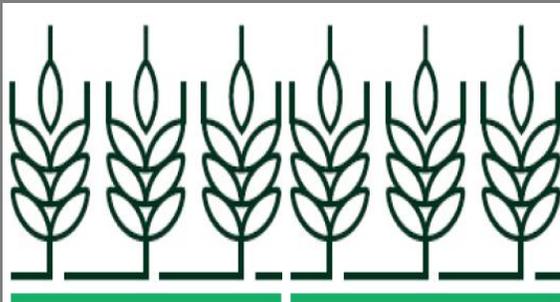
Land Use Change og afskovning er "no go"

Forbedret biodiversitet kræver plads til uforstyrret natur (conservation ecology)



Life cycle and CO2 footprint

Carlsberg
Danmark



THE PROPORTION OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS
RELATING TO EACH STAGE IN THE LIFE CYCLE OF OUR PRODUCTS



Fremtiden (med NGT)

- Komplet bladsygdomsresistens
- Tolerance mod lus
- Virusresistens (BYDV)
- Tørkeresistens / "Soppe"-resistens
- Højere fotosyntese

- 4G til 8G?
- Fast malting uden markspiring
- Høj ekstrakt uden afskalling
- Høj indhold af varmem stabile enzymer
- Bedre foderkvalitet: proteinindhold, aminosyrebalance, fytase



**UDBYTTTE,
UDBYTTTE,
UDBYTTTE**



Breeding improves wheat productivity under contrasting agrochemical input levels

Kai P. Voss-Fels

Based on 200
german varieties
from 50 years,
18.844 yield plots

Our observation **that genetic gain for performance under high-input conditions simultaneously increases performance under suboptimal management conditions** has important consequences

for the design of breeding strategies. Interestingly, **Udbyttepotential "shiner" altid også under stress-betingelser inkl. øko** cultivars

outperformed conventionally bred cultivars from the same year of release (Supplementary Fig. 19).

A photograph of a field of young green plants, likely rice seedlings, arranged in neat rows. The plants are vibrant green and appear to be in the early stages of growth. The rows recede into the distance, creating a strong sense of perspective. The lighting is bright, suggesting a sunny day. The word "END" is overlaid in the center of the image in a bold, blue, sans-serif font with a slight shadow effect.

END



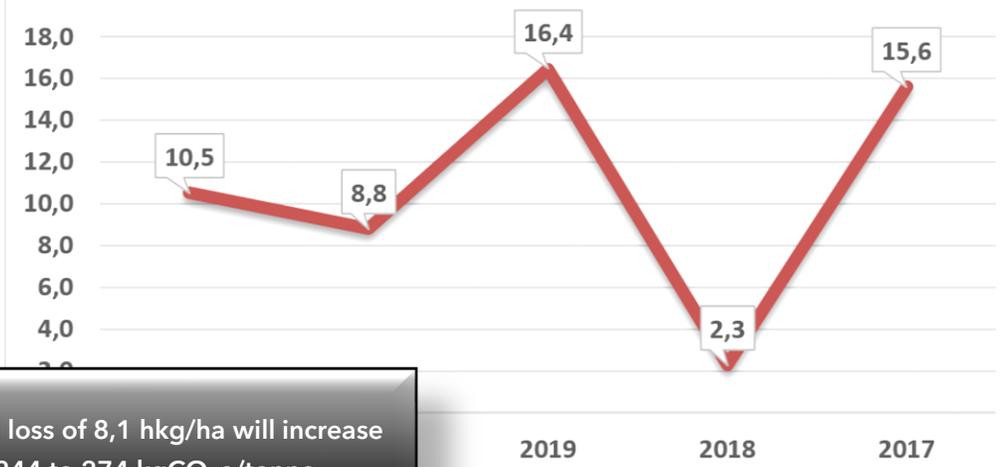
Danish Observation Plots, unsprayed

	Mildew 2021	Rust 2021	Skald 2020	Net blotch 2021	Ramularia 2020
leaf disease coverage (%)					
Best	0	0,05	0,1	0	5
Worst	3,7	21	29	40	42
Ellinor	0	0,07	24	0,19	15

Yield loss in **hkg** by not applying fungicides, mean 9 varieties

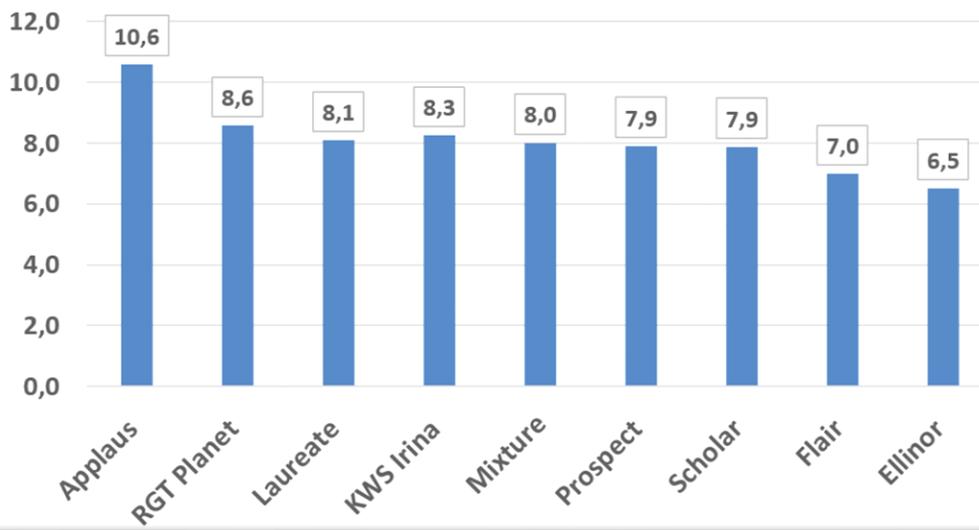


Yield loss in **percent** by not applying fungicides, mean 9 varieties



Average yield loss of 8,1 hkg/ha will increase the emissions from 244 to 274 kgCO₂e/tonne harvested barley

Yield loss in **hkg** by not applying fungicides, mean 5 years



Yield loss in **percent** by not applying fungicides, mean 5 years

