

Lowell Point Germplasm meadow barley

Hordeum brachyantherum

Selected Class Release “Natural”



Uses: Revegetation Within Its Natural Range In Alaska

Lowell Point Germplasm meadow barley

Plant Identification Number: 9097678

Lowell Point Germplasm meadow barley was collected in Seward, Alaska, in 1996 (Wright, 2004).

This native grass is a Selected Class Release by the Alaska Plant Materials Center (PMC). This means it has been grown and harvested at the PMC and continues to preserve its excellent performance.

Growth

Meadow barley is a colonizer. In the wild it can be found on moist to dry soils, under trees and in full sun, and on acid substrates.

Meadow barley has a moderate lifespan. It starts growth after snowmelt, with seeds maturing in September. It propagates by seed.

Meadow barley grows about 2 feet high. It has a bunch growth habit. Its awn is about one centimeter long.



Map from Hultén, 1968.
Used with the permission of Stanford University Press.



Distribution

Hordeum brachyantherum is found wild in Alaska in wet meadows, beside riverbanks, on grassy slopes, and along shores. It is also native to much of North America.

Lowell Point Germplasm meadow barley seed is maintained by the Alaska Plant Materials Center for commercial production.

This grass is recommended for use in revegetation because its seedlings are vigorous and provide good initial plant cover. It can be used as a nurse plant for slower growing native

Alaska Plant Materials Center

Serving Alaska's needs in production of Alaska native plants

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Lowell Point Germplasm meadow barley for Alaska Revegetation Purposes

Meadow barley is ideal for a portion of a revegetation seed mix. It grows well on coarse, medium, and fine soils. It is able to grow on a pH between 6.0 and 8.5. It grows well in semi-wet areas.

With its early summer blooming and mid-summer seed-set, it is one of the earliest grasses to mature. It establishes quickly. At maturity it is about two feet high. (USDA, 2000).

It is competitive with annual grasses (Brown and Rice, 2000).



Lowell Point Germplasm meadow barley in production at the Plant Materials Center, Palmer, Alaska.



Hordeum brachyantherum seed.
~126,492 seeds per pound

To Produce Lowell Point Germplasm meadow barley

Conventional farm equipment is needed. A drill for seeding to a depth of ~1/2 inch is recommended.

Seeds germinate in about 21 days. Seedling vigor is fast and good. It grows best with irrigation, cultivation of weeds, and fertilization.

Seed can be harvested easily with normal equipment. Seed heads are ripe when light brown. Seed heads produce ripe seed at the top first (indeterminate). Shattering of the top seeds may occur (Young, 2001).

Hordeum brachyantherum plant characteristics

Wetness Tolerance	good
Acidity Tolerance	high
Seedling Vigor	medium
Yield Potential	medium
Longevity	moderate
Seed Production	high
Drought Resistance	medium
Winter Hardiness	high
Palatability	low

References

Brown, Cynthia and Kevin Rice. 2000. *The Mark of Zorro, Effects of the Exotic Annual Grass, Vulpia myuros, on California Native Perennial Grasses*. In: Restoration Ecology, Vol.8, No.1, pp.10-17.

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USDA, NRCS National Plant Data Center. 2000. *Meadow Barley—Hordeum brachyantherum*. <http://plants.usda.gov>.

Wright, S. 2004. *Personal discussion*. Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Agriculture, Plant Materials Center, Palmer, Alaska.

Young, Betty. 2001. *Propagation protocol for production of container Hordeum brachyantherum plants*. In: Native Plant Network. URL: <http://www.nativeplantnetwork.org>.

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