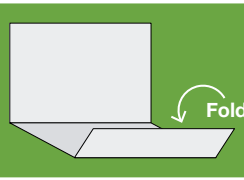
AHDB Recommended Lists

for cereals and oilseeds 2025/26

Produced in partnership with: bspb PROMOTING SEED INNOVATION, magb, UK FLOUR MILLERS

Contents

Use the fold-out flap at the back of the booklet to access the key for use with the tables.



About the RL

The first recommended list was published in 1944 by NIAB. It featured a limited number of winter wheat varieties – four bread making, seven biscuit making and four with 'limited' uses for milling and baking – and had no yield data. The variety-trialling project has come a long way since those early days. The RL now incorporates 11 crops and provides information on yield, quality, disease resistance and agronomic traits in recommended and descriptive lists.

RL purpose

The purpose of the Recommended Lists for cereals and oilseeds (RL) is to provide an industry-wide perspective of the most appropriate varieties for different users in an impartial, timely and cost-effective way.

RL consortium

The RL is run in partnership with a consortium of the British Society of Plant Breeders (BSPB), The Maltsters' Association of Great Britain (MAGB), UK Flour Millers (UKFM) and AHDB. Consortium members contribute cash and in kind to the project. The consortium is governed by a legal agreement.

RL project board

The RL project board ensures the proper management of the RL project. Consortium members nominate individuals to sit on the RL project board. The Agricultural Industries Confederation (AIC) also nominates an individual.

RL crop committees

The RL project board delegates technical decisions to three crop committees, which cover wheat, barley, oats and other cereals, and oilseeds. The committees represent the whole supply chain to ensure that listed varieties meet the needs of the varied users. Members include farmers, agronomists, processors (such as millers and maltsters), BSPB representatives, pathologists and grain traders. AHDB staff are not members.

Each committee is chaired by a farmer or agronomist. Farmer and agronomist members, along with some technical experts, are appointed by AHDB after a competitive recruitment process. Other committee members are appointed by the organisations they represent.

Recommendation process

The RL crop committees meet three times a year: in spring (to agree changes to the recommendation and trial processes), in summer (to select varieties to add to the RL trials) and in autumn (to select varieties to add to or remove from the lists). Decisions made by the crop committees must be ratified by the RL project board.

New recommended varieties

New varieties must show a positive 'balance of features' (compared with varieties on the lists) to be added to the trials and be recommended. This could include advantages in yield, pest or disease resistance, agronomic characteristics and quality characteristics (or a combination).

Yield is compared against the highest-yielding listed varieties. 'Comparator' varieties are used to assess pest, disease and quality traits – these are recommended varieties with strong agronomic and/or quality characteristics. See Figure 1 for criteria of recommendation and re-sowing.

Characteristics are assigned different levels of importance. For example, resistance to septoria tritici has a higher level of importance than resistance to mildew.

The characteristics and their importance are determined by the RL crop committees and defined in the RL crop committee handbook: **ahdb.org.uk/rl-protocols**

New described varieties

A new described variety is added to the lists if the breeder enters it into the RL trial system. There are no yield or agronomic targets for described varieties.

Reviewing and removing recommended varieties

Typically, recommended cereal varieties are removed from RL trials when their market share falls below 2% (based on certified seed production) and from the list the following year. However, varieties with low market share may remain on the list if they have an important market niche or are the sole representative of recommendation for a specific use.

Oilseed rape varieties have rapid turnover and are removed from trials and, subsequently, the list after two years, unless they are widely grown.

Any variety can be called for review by the crop committees, if an issue is identified. Any variety withdrawn by the breeder is removed immediately.

Varieties removed from the latest RL are detailed in the table footnote (see 'Varieties no longer listed').

Removing described varieties

Described varieties are removed when seed is no longer available or the breeder or UK contact withdraws the variety.

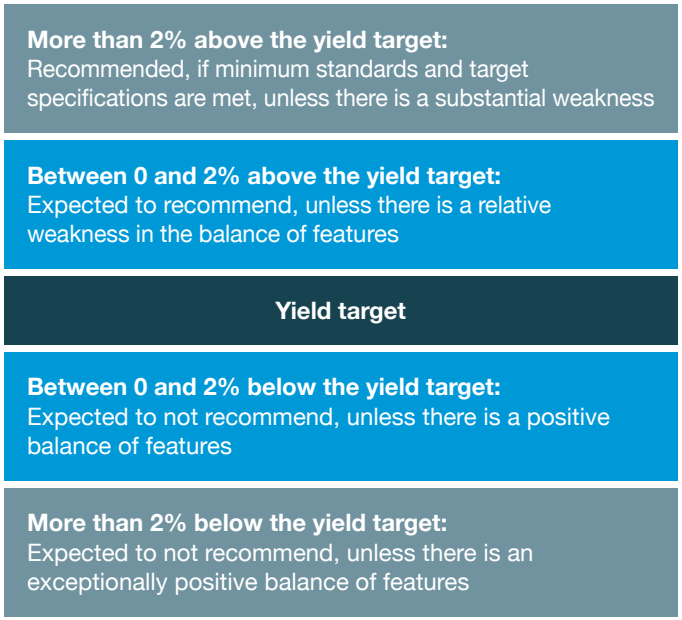


Figure 1. Criteria for recommendation and re-sowing

Using the RL

Reading the RL tables

For each crop (recommended and described), variety characteristic data is presented in a table.

Data is also available on the RL app, variety selection tools and AHDB website (online PDF and Excel tables).

For more information on variety comments and varieties grown in trials but not added, visit ahdb.org.uk/rl

Type of list

Recommended lists

AHDB RECOMMENDED

Recommended lists present data from many trials. Recommended varieties are considered to have the potential to provide a consistent economic benefit to the UK industry.

Descriptive lists

AHDB DESCRIBED

Descriptive lists show trial data for spring oilseed rape, spring linseed, winter triticale and winter rye. The data is for varieties for which seed is likely to be available. Data on described varieties is more limited and care should be taken when interpreting differences between varieties. A place on the descriptive list does not constitute a recommendation.

A Described varieties for the major crops

These varieties are usually for niche markets. Although recommendation is not appropriate, there is demand for descriptive data within the RL system. These varieties are displayed to the right of the main RL tables (in a straw colour).

Candidate lists

AHDB CANDIDATE

Current candidate varieties are published, along with their UK contacts, after each main table, in this booklet. Candidate varieties are usually in their first or second year of RL trials, having completed at least two years of GB and NI Variety Lists (VL) trials. If data is sufficient, they are considered for recommendation in the autumn.

Once candidate varieties have been added to the VL, yield and agronomic data is published in the candidate lists on the AHDB website and on the RL app.

B Variety scope and status

This information mainly features in the top rows of each table.

Most tables group varieties by market or variety type.

Scope of recommendation

This may refer to a UK, regional recommendation, or a specific recommendation for an end use or agronomic feature of interest to a limited number of growers. Specific recommendations are noted by 'Sp' in the tables, with an explanation in the footnote.

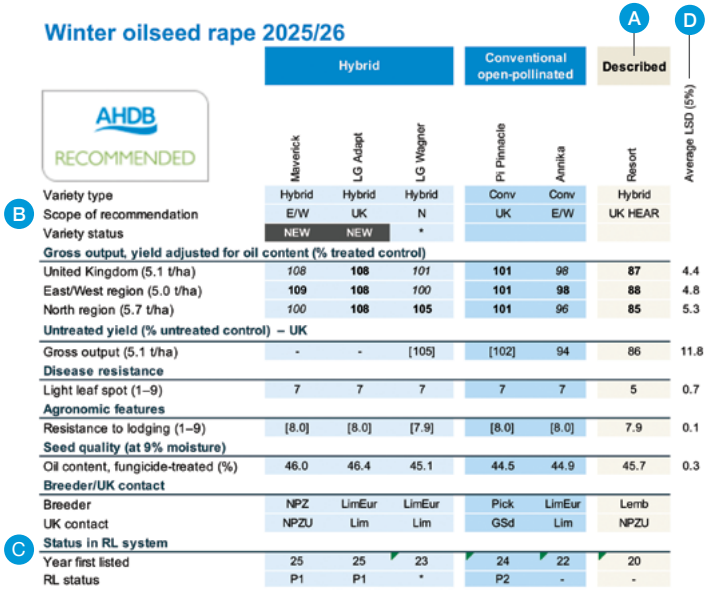
Variety status

NEW highlights new varieties to the current lists.

'*' indicates that the variety is no longer under test in trials (these varieties usually remain on the list for a further year).

'c' denotes control varieties – established varieties are selected as controls (control varieties that are no longer listed are cited in the table footnote).

C The tables also include additional rows (at the bottom) on the 'Status in the RL system'. These state the year first listed and show whether the variety is in the first (P1) or second (P2) year of listing.



Winter oilseed rape 2025/26

AHDB RECOMMENDED

	Hybrid			Conventional open-pollinated		Described	
	Maverick	LG Adapt	LG Wagner	Pi Pinnacle	Annika	Resort	Average LSD (5%)
Variety type	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Conv	Conv	Hybrid	
B Scope of recommendation	E/W	UK	N	UK	E/W	UK HEAR	
Variety status	NEW	NEW	*				
Gross output, yield adjusted for oil content (% treated control)							
United Kingdom (5.1 t/ha)	*108*	**108**	*101*	**101**	*98*	**87**	4.4
East/West region (5.0 t/ha)	**109**	**108**	*100*	**101**	**98**	**88**	4.8
North region (5.7 t/ha)	*100*	**108**	**105**	**101**	*96*	**85**	5.3
Untreated yield (% untreated control) – UK							
Gross output (5.1 t/ha)	-	-	[105]	[102]	94	86	11.8
Disease resistance							
Light leaf spot (1–9)	7	7	7	7	7	5	0.7
Agronomic features							
Resistance to lodging (1–9)	[8.0]	[8.0]	[7.9]	[8.0]	[8.0]	7.9	0.1
Seed quality (at 9% moisture)							
Oil content, fungicide-treated (%)	46.0	46.4	45.1	44.5	44.9	45.7	0.3
Breeder/UK contact							
Breeder	NPZ	LimEur	LimEur	Pick	LimEur	Lemb	
UK contact	NPZU	Lim	Lim	GSd	Lim	NPZU	
C **Status in RL system**							
Year first listed	25	25	23	24	22	20	
RL status	P1	P1	*	P2	-	-	

Figure 2. Sample RL table

Variety data

The tables provide full details of yield, disease resistance, agronomic features, main market options and quality for each listed variety.

For some crops, supplementary data is available. For example, this may cover annual yield and yield on different soil types and rotational positions.

Yields

Yields are calculated as a percentage of the controls with the average yield of the controls set to 100%.

For example, if the average yield of the control varieties is 10.2 t/ha, a variety that yields 10.4 t/ha will be shown as having a yield of 102%. The average yield of the control varieties is noted next to each yield character on the table.

Varieties are presented in UK fungicide-treated yield order within their market or variety group (highest on the left).

Ratings

Some characteristics are rated on a 1–9 scale, where a higher figure indicates that a variety shows the characteristic to a higher degree, such as higher resistance. Further explanation is given for some characteristics in the 'RL trialling and testing system' section of this booklet.

Data interrogation

Although some data is presented to 0 decimal places in the booklet, the data can be viewed to 1 decimal place in the online tables, but users should be cautious of overinterpreting small differences between varieties.

Not all fungicide-treated and fungicide-untreated trials are located together. This means a direct calculation from UK fungicide-treated yield to UK fungicide-untreated yield to get a treatment benefit value is not recommended. The online variety selection tools can be used to further navigate the RL data, make comparisons and identify the most promising varieties for your unique situation.

To personalise the RL results, visit ahdb.org.uk/vst

(D) Statistical significance (LSD)

Natural variability within and between trials means that smaller differences between varieties may be due to chance.

For most numerical characteristics, an average LSD (least significant difference) is published in the final table column.

Differences between variety means that are larger than the LSD are likely to reflect genuine differences, as they would only occur by chance fewer than 1 in 20 times (5%).

Differences smaller than the LSD are more likely to occur by chance and should be treated with caution.

Bracketed data

Data inside brackets [ ] or double brackets [[ ]] is from a limited and a very limited number of trials respectively. Treat such data with more caution than unbracketed figures.

Missing data

A dash (-) indicates missing data. Data may be missing because the variety was not tested for the trait or because there is insufficient data to produce a reliable rating or measure.

Additional information

The meaning of the symbols used to note crop- or variety-specific information is explained in the fold-out key at the back of this booklet.

Further information about the varieties can be obtained from the variety breeder and/or UK contact. Contact details are on page 47.

Variety comments

Variety comments provide a useful summary of information about yield, quality, agronomic features and main market options. Use the variety-specific comments (alongside the main RL tables) to identify promising varieties for your farm, visit **ahdb.org.uk/rl**

Parentage

Parentage information indicates the genetics that a variety may have inherited (not what it has inherited).

This information (where known) is in the RL app, variety selection tools and variety comments available at **ahdb.org.uk/rl**

For further information on the recommendation process, including the basis on which varieties are recommended and individual trial results, visit ahdb.org.uk/rl

RL trialling and testing system

Data sources

RL data is from several sources. Data on yields and agronomic characteristics is from trials conducted for GB and NI Variety Lists (VL) and RL purposes.

VL trials are managed by the Animal & Plant Health Agency (APHA) and VL data is the property of the breeders of the varieties. VL data is provided to the RL as an in-kind contribution.

Samples from VL and RL trials are used for malting, baking and distilling quality tests. The tests are done by laboratories and end users – MAGB, UKFM and the Scotch Whisky Research Institute (SWRI).

MAGB, UKFM and SWRI decide which varieties are suitable for their uses.

Data quality

VL and RL trials are replicated, randomised small plot trials, conducted by third-party companies.

All VL and RL trials are inspected by AHDB trial inspectors to ensure they are fit for purpose. Raw data from trial operators is received by AHDB, checked for errors or anomalies and validated by our technical experts before being included in the RL data set.

Where a trial is damaged, by waterlogging, for instance, some plots may be excluded from the data set. A whole trial may be rejected when impacts are severe. A trial rejected for yield may still provide useful information and may be used in other AHDB analyses.

Trial locations

Most trials are hosted on commercial farms. Generally, the spread of the trials reflects the national distribution of commercial crops. However, the North region has extra trials to provide sufficient data to create recommendations for this region.

Within a region, trials may be sited on specific representative soil types, such as wold soils in East Yorkshire.

Further information on regions and trial locations is provided in this booklet and online: **ahdb.org.uk/harvest-results**

Disease trials

Specific trials are conducted to help calculate disease ratings. Located in areas with traditionally high disease pressure, these trials may be inoculated or rely on natural infection. Disease data is also taken from fungicide-untreated yield trials and disease observation plots.

Lodging trials

Dedicated trials are used to test the straw strength of cereal varieties. Located across the country, these trials receive no plant growth regulators (PGRs) and may have additional nitrogen applied to encourage lodging. They are not taken to yield. Lodging data from yield trials (when it occurs) can be included in the lodging rating calculations.

Trial management

Cultivations

Trial cultivations follow the practice of the host farm. Trials in the North and in Scotland tend to be ploughed, while trials towards the South are established after a range of reduced cultivations or plough. Some oilseed rape trials are direct drilled.

Information on the tillage system used for each trial site is published on the RL harvest results page: **ahdb.org.uk/harvest-results**

Drilling

Trials are drilled as close to commercial timings as possible and within a couple of days of the host farm crop. Trials use commercial seed rates adjusted to hit specified spring plant populations (with lower seed rates for hybrid varieties) based on conditions at drilling.

Inputs

Crop nutrition

RB209 guidance (**ahdb.org.uk/rb209**) is followed, with the aim to ensure that yield is not limited by lack of nutrition. Rates for some trials are adjusted to meet specific quality targets, such as bread milling in wheat and malting quality in barley. Samples from these trials may be used for end-user quality testing.

Herbicides and insecticides

Herbicides and insecticides are applied as required to control weeds and pests. Commercially available products and rates are used following best local practice.

Fungicides

The RL fungicide programme followed aims to minimise the impact of all diseases and ensure that no variety is disadvantaged.

Commercially available products are used at or below label rates at conventional timings. Where disease exceeds 10%, fungicide-treated yield trials may be excluded if the fungicide protocol has not been followed.

Plant growth regulators (PGRs)

PGRs are applied to some trials to reduce the chances of lodging. Commercially available products and rates are used at conventional timings.

Protocols

The protocols, including RL fungicide programmes, are developed by panels of industry experts for the RL and VL systems. This is so that, wherever possible, the systems are aligned.

Actives and products that are being withdrawn or are in a use-up period are not used.

For more details on trial protocols, please visit ahdb.org.uk/rl-protocols

Standing power

Lodging

Lodging is a permanent displacement of a stem or stems from vertical posture by more than 45 degrees. Lodged stems may initially lean (less than 45 degrees).

Lodging scores are calculated for varieties grown with or without PGR application. Lodging scores are relative to other varieties in trial, so scores with and without PGR are not directly comparable. For example, a rating of 6 with PGR is not the same as a rating of 6 without PGR.

Lodging ratings are also not comparable across crops. For example, a winter oat variety with a rating of 6 will lodge more than a wheat variety with a rating of 6. Lodging data is also given as a percentage. Percentage data should be treated with caution as a low percentage lodging may result from several years without lodging conditions.

Lodging in winter oilseed rape is assessed at or around the time of flowering.

Stem stiffness (winter oilseed rape)

Stem stiffness is the assessment of lodging at maturity and close to harvest.

Brackling (barley)

Brackling is folding or breaking of the stem that occurs higher up the plant than in stem lodging (which occurs close to or below the ground).

Assessments are carried out on winter and spring barley at harvest. A high number on the 1–9 scale, or a low percentage, indicates high resistance to brackling.

Maturity

Ripening (cereals)

Ripening is a loose term to describe changes that occur in the grain between completion of growth and maturity. It is expressed as days earlier or later than a standard variety. Varieties with a negative number are earlier to mature than the standard variety. The numbers are from RL trial data. Differences can be far greater on farm.

Earliness of maturity (oilseeds)

Maturity is based on the degree of canopy senescence. Earliness of maturity is scored on a 1–9 scale, where 1 is late and 9 is early. It is recorded just prior to swathing or desiccation.

Earliness of flowering (oilseeds)

An oilseed rape crop is considered in full flower when 50% of the flowers on the main raceme are open. In spring linseed, this is when the earliest variety is in full flower. Earliness of flowering is scored on a relative scale of 1–9, where 1 represents the latest-flowering varieties and 9 represents the earliest-flowering varieties.

Sprouting (wheat)

Sprouting resistance is based on specially irrigated test plots, which are used to simulate wet harvest conditions. Sprouting is scored on a 1–9 scale, where 1 is low resistance and 9 is high resistance. Data is limited, so in the absence of a score, the Hagberg Falling Number (HFN) may provide some guidance – a variety with a low HFN may be prone to sprouting.

Pest and disease

Basis of resistance

Varietal resistance to pests and diseases forms the foundation of integrated pest management (IPM). There are two general types of resistance, based on minor and major genes. Individually, minor genes give a low level of resistance but can be combined to give moderate to high resistance. This type of resistance is usually durable. Alone, major genes can give a high level of resistance but may be overcome by specific pathogen strains relatively soon after a variety is released.

Important exceptions are the strong *mlo* resistance to mildew in spring barley and the moderate resistance to eyespot from *Pch1* in wheat, which have been durable for many years.

The durability of new sources of resistance can be difficult to predict. Therefore, in-season monitoring of all varieties is important. A new major gene may be more durable when it is combined with a background of minor genes.

As pathogen populations change, previously overcome genes may become effective again, so varietal disease ratings can go up as well as down.

Resistance vs tolerance

Varieties may be described as resistant or tolerant to a plant virus. A resistant variety will show few or no symptoms, with no significant yield loss and no, or very limited, viral replication. Although a tolerant variety may show substantial symptoms, it does not suffer significant yield loss as a result, but viral replication will occur.

Disease resistance ratings

Scores for disease resistance are based on a combination of natural infection and inoculated trials conducted over several years. Information is only used where relatively high levels of disease are present. This helps prevent low disease pressure being mistaken for resistance. Varieties with ratings of 4 or less can be interpreted as susceptible, and varieties with ratings of 8 or 9 as having high levels of resistance. However, the ratings do not indicate the durability of the resistance.

The disease rating scales are not linear (except for eyespot). A difference of 1 on the scale reflects a larger difference in disease susceptibility at low ratings than at high ratings.

Disease resistance ratings should be used alongside the treated and untreated yield data (and local disease pressure information) to estimate the potential yield loss associated with reducing fungicide inputs.

For more information, see the crop-specific overview pages.

RL review

A major review of the RL started in 2022. Nearly 1,000 people provided views, which confirmed that the project's core activities remain aligned with industry needs. It also identified areas of potential improvement, initial changes were made to the previous RL (2024/25), with work continuing this year.

Procedural changes

RL review leads to greater variety scrutiny

The RL project board and crop committees follow strict processes, which have one question at their heart: Will this variety potentially provide a consistent economic benefit to the UK cereals or oilseeds industry?

The review highlighted the need to look beyond headline fungicide-treated yields, with pest and disease resistance often cited as being more important.

Previously, it was possible for very high-yielding varieties (at least 2% higher than the yield target) to receive an automatic recommendation, if minimum standards for disease and agronomic features (such as lodging) and end-use market specifications were met without being reviewed by the committee. Now, varieties will always be reviewed by a committee.

Additionally, new target specifications for disease resistance have been introduced for all crops. These raise the bar for recommendation compared to the long-established minimum standards.

If a variety fails to meet any of the targets, it will need to demonstrate that it has a strong positive balance of features (compared to established varieties) for it to gain recommendation. Put simply, it needs to offer something different that outweighs any weaknesses in important characteristics.

For more information on the recommendation process, visit **ahdb.org.uk/rl**

‘Low-input’ variety development may need selection-system changes

Following the RL review, we commissioned two scoping reviews to help us understand how to deliver information on variety performance under lower inputs. The reviews examined the strength of the evidence on the impact of reduced inputs on the relative performance of varieties.

Nitrogen scoping review

A key finding was the high level of complexity associated with nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) and its measurement. Evidence of differences in the relative performance of varieties at relatively low nitrogen rates was mixed, with limited reports from UK trials. Despite the lack of conclusive evidence for differences between current cereal varieties, the researchers stated the inclusion of reduced nitrogen trial plots at RL winter wheat trial sites should be considered.

Fungicide scoping review

The researchers identified shortfalls in understanding about varietal tolerance to disease, as well as the influence of other potentially significant interacting factors, such as nitrogen inputs. The researchers stated that current RL protocols could be adapted to test the performance of varieties under reduced fungicide inputs.

Next steps

Although the scoping reviews stated that AHDB should consider investing in additional trials, any expansion of the RL’s scope would significantly increase the overall cost of the project.

Additionally, the RL is only part of the selection pipeline. For example, candidate varieties need to be added to the VL before data can be released in the RL. The VL trials, which are managed by APHA, provide information that is included in the RL, so the two systems need to remain broadly aligned.

Further discussions are in process with stakeholders, including APHA, BSPB and end users, to explore ways to deliver more sustainable varieties to farmers.

For more information, visit **ahdb.org.uk/rl-review**

RL review

You asked us:

To provide information on lower inputs.

We delivered:

Two scoping reviews that explored low-input variety development, underpinning active discussions across the variety-trialling pipeline.

You asked us:

To look beyond fungicide-treated yields and increase the importance of pest and disease resistance.

We delivered:

A new approach to variety recommendation, with tighter criteria for recommending varieties and increased importance of untreated yield.

You asked us:

To improve the accessibility and personalisation of RL data.

We delivered:

We are developing interactive RL tables. Based on the familiar RL tables, the new online tool will make it even easier to identify the best varieties for specific situations (arriving 2025).

You asked us:

To provide more information about the variety trials, including how they operate and how we make recommendation decisions.

We delivered:

For the 2024/25 growing season, we are bringing the RL procedures to life following one of our winter wheat trial sites in Norfolk.

You asked us:

To clarify the boundaries of the regions used within the RL and how they related to the different countries of the UK.

We delivered:

The regional maps now include national borders to indicate Wales, England, and Scotland, as well as the RL regional boundaries.

You asked us:

For information on physiological attributes, with cereal vigour (autumn and spring) frequently cited.

We delivered:

In the 2024/25 growing season, we will investigate how to measure vigour in a small subset of winter wheat trials.

ahdb.org.uk/rl-review

Join the Recommended Lists team

Industry views are vital to ensure that the RL delivers varieties that farmers want to grow.

AHDB appoints farmers and agronomists to the RL crop committees to be the voice of the farmer.

We need people who are passionate about variety development and the future of cutting-edge crop variety trials.

Farmer and agronomist crop committee members, along with grain traders and pathologists, are appointed after interview and can serve up to two consecutive three-year terms.

What does it involve?

The RL crop committees:

- Agree on agronomic and quality definitions for varietal recommendation
- Select candidate varieties for trial
- Propose new varieties to add to the RL

Committee members meet three times a year – generally, May/June, August/September and November.

Successful candidates receive support and reasonable allowances to cover costs during their three-year term(s).

Vacancies are advertised in winter on the AHDB website:
ahdb.org.uk/rl-board-and-committees

Wheat overview

Yield

Fungicide-treated yields

Fungicide-treated yields are calculated from trials that receive the full RL fungicide and PGR programme. Other inputs are applied according to best local practice.

Fungicide-untreated yields

Fungicide-untreated yields are calculated from trials that do not receive fungicides. They do receive PGRs. Other inputs are applied according to best local practice.

Yield in early-sown trials (winter wheat)

Yields are calculated from a specific set of trials sown (with reduced seed rates) before 25 September.

Trials are mostly located in northern England and Scotland, where early sowing is still relatively common (due to lower black-grass pressure). The trials receive the full RL fungicide and PGR programme. Other inputs are applied according to best local practice.

Data is included in the 'Early sown (before 25 Sep)' table row but not the main yield data set.

Yield in late-sown trials (winter wheat)

Yields are calculated from a specific set of trials sown (with increased seed rates) after 1 November and before 1 February (usually after a root crop). The trials receive the full RL fungicide and PGR programme. Other inputs are applied according to best local practice.

Data is included in the main yield data set.

Yield in early and late-sown trials should not be compared directly with the main data set (as trials are in different areas).

Yield on different soil types (winter wheat)

Trials are located on soil types that are representative of the region. Soils in RL trials are classified using the system in RB209 (**ahdb.org.uk/rb209**), with about half of the trials located on medium-textured soils.

Regional yields (winter wheat)

Regional yields are based on fewer trials and should be treated more cautiously. Using percentage of controls data to compare varieties across regions is not valid due to differences in the yield of the control varieties in different regions.

Regions are based on variety performance, and varieties in different trials within the same region are likely to perform more similarly than in trials in different regions. However, divisions between regions are not absolute and growers are advised to consider which region is most appropriate for their conditions (Figure 3).

Spring wheat has a smaller growing area with fewer trials. They are considered as one UK region as there are insufficient trials to calculate reliable regional yields.

Agronomic traits

Latest safe-sowing date (winter wheat)

Wheat sown after the latest safe-sowing date may fail to vernalise, flower and produce grain. Heading information is obtained from sequential sowings in the spring in specialist vernalisation trials. If considering sowing after the latest safe-sowing date, contact the breeder or UK contact first.

Breeders' claims

Some characteristics are presented as a 'breeder's claim'.

Accepted claims are associated with clear genetic markers that allow breeders to verify if a variety has inherited the trait.

For wheat, claims are:

- Orange wheat blossom midge resistance
- *Barley yellow dwarf virus* resistance (BYDV)
- *Pch1* eyespot resistance

Such claims are not verified in RL tests. For information on these claims, contact the breeder or UK contact.

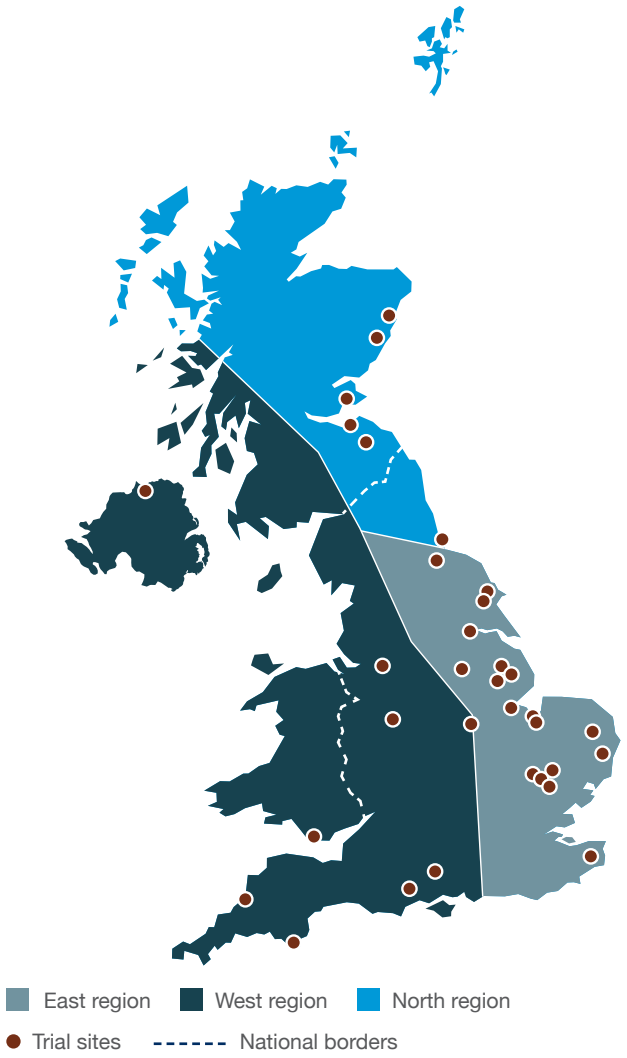


Figure 3. Winter wheat regions used for calculation of regional yields and location of harvest 2024 RL winter wheat fungicide-treated yield trials

For technical commentary on each recommended and described variety, visit ahdb.org.uk/rl

Wheat disease updates

Brown rust

In 2024, high levels of brown rust were observed in RL trials and commercial crops. What was particularly unusual was how early it was seen. Despite this, the brown rust disease ratings are generally similar to last year. This is because the calculation accounts for differences in disease pressure over several years.

Unusual symptoms were also seen in 2024, in a form of leaf yellowing that appeared almost stripy. Such symptoms are similar to yellow rust. Trial operators had to be extra vigilant when assessing the diseases and the data received went through extra scrutiny.

The RL is dominated by varieties with moderate levels of brown rust resistance (disease ratings 5, 6 and 7). In high-risk situations it is important to supplement varietal resistance with other integrated pest management (IPM) techniques. For example, later-sown crops are associated with less severe brown rust infections.

A mild winter followed by high temperatures and humidity can be conducive to infection. Use a fungicide with activity against brown rust when the disease is seen and conditions are conducive or at T2 and T3 fungicide timings in high-risk situations.

Figure 4. Brown rust in RL plot trials

Figure 5. Typical brown rust in RL trials

Figure 6. Brown rust on winter wheat showing yellowing symptoms reminiscent of yellow rust

Yellow rust

Winter wheat features two broad types of resistance to yellow rust.

Adult plant resistance provides protection from around stem extension onwards (timing is variety specific). The RL yellow rust disease ratings (1–9 scale) are based on this type of resistance.

Young plant resistance is effective at all growth stages. Some varieties are susceptible at the young plant stage but develop some level of adult plant resistance.

Varieties susceptible at the young plant stage may need yellow rust treatment during the T0–T2 fungicide period, even if they have a high level of adult plant resistance (ratings 8 or 9).

Since RL 2023/24, young plant resistance (r) or susceptibility (s) statuses have been presented alongside adult plant resistance ratings.

In RL 2025/26, young plant resistance has mainly been derived from United Kingdom Cereal Pathogen Virulence Survey (UKCPVS) growth room infection tests, based on 18 yellow rust strains (isolates) collected in the 2024 season. A variety is classified as susceptible if it is infected by any strain. Additionally, RL trial yellow rust disease data from before stem extension is also used to help determine the resistance status.

For further information about young plant resistance, visit **ahdb.org.uk/ukcpvs**

Markets for wheat

Wheat varieties are grouped by end use. The largest single market for quality wheat is for flour production. Other uses include cereals foods, distilling, starch production and biofuels. Different uses require specific quality traits and only certain varieties may be suitable. It is important to understand the variety and quality requirements of the market you are targeting. Farmers should speak to merchants before committing to varieties to ensure a suitable end market.

UKFM groups

UKFM commissions quality testing (using commercial laboratories) for bread and biscuit-making varieties to categorise varieties into three milling groups:

UKFM Group 1: bread-making varieties with consistent milling and baking performance.

UKFM Group 2: varieties with bread-making potential but not suitable to all grists.

UKFM Group 3: varieties used for biscuits and cakes.

Distilling quality

SWRI conducts distilling testing of wheat varieties. Based on the results, they give varieties a rating of good, medium or poor. This is represented in RL tables and variety comments as high (H), medium (M) and low (L).

Grain quality

Protein content

Most RL trials are grown with the appropriate amount of nitrogen fertiliser for feed varieties. Some trials are grown to a milling specification, with additional nitrogen added to meet bread-making protein specification. The data from these trials is included in the 'Protein content (%) - milling spec' line in the winter wheat table.

Hagberg Falling Number (HFN)

The HFN test provides an indication of the level of alpha-amylase in the grain. At the onset of germination, the levels of this enzyme can elevate a thousand-fold and result in poor-quality loaves with a sticky interior. In the laboratory, a suspension of flour is heated in water for a fixed period to create a gel. The number of seconds taken for a plunger to fall through the gel is recorded as the 'Hagberg Falling Number'.

Specific weight

Specific weight is the weight of grain (corrected for variation in moisture content) when packed into a standard container. It is expressed in kilograms per hectolitre (100 litres) and is an important indicator of the physical quality of wheat.

Chopin Alveograph

The Chopin Alveograph test determines W and P/L values. W is a measure of the baking strength of a dough, with a higher number representing a stronger flour. P is the maximum pressure required to burst a dough bubble, whereas L measures the extensibility of a dough (time taken for a bubble to burst). A low P/L measure represents a dough that is very extensible with low strength.

Exports

There is a core market overseas for UK-grown quality wheat. Growers can capitalise on this opportunity when choosing varieties to grow. However, distance to a port needs to be considered.

Overseas buyers have different requirements to domestic buyers and may be unfamiliar with UK varieties. The AHDB **ukp** (hard bread wheat) and **uks** (soft biscuit wheat) classifications help these buyers understand grain quality by focusing on the typical specifications for these markets (Table 1). For example, Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) markets prefer a lower moisture content, often less than 14%, and overseas buyers often use Chopin Alveograph test results.

Table 1. Typical specifications for milling wheat

	UKFM Group 1	UKFM Group 2	UKFM Group 3	ukp	uks
Minimum specific weight (kg/hl)	76	76	74	76	75
Maximum moisture content (%)	15	15	15	14	14
Maximum admix (%)	2	2	2	2	2
Minimum Hagberg Falling Number (HFN; s)	250	250	220	250	220
Protein content (%)	13.0	12.5	11.5	11.0–13.0	10.5–11.5
Chopin Alveograph W	-	-	-	170 (min)	70–120
Chopin Alveograph P/L	-	-	-	0.9 (max)	0.55 (max)

ukp = meets the specification for **ukp** bread wheat for export

uks = meets the specification for **uks** biscuit wheat for export

UK Flour Millers information

UK Flour Millers represents the UK milling industry, which uses approximately 4m tonnes of home-grown wheat in an average year. Flour-based products are a cornerstone of the nation's diet and demand for flour is stable. Given the consistency of demand, it is no surprise that the UK milling industry is committed to continuous investment, with two modern, inland mills opening in the past three years, offering farmers greater choice of destination for milling wheat.

The preference of local millers should always be a significant factor affecting choice of milling variety. Growing for a specific market should be at the forefront of a farmer's mind if incomes are to be maximised from milling wheat. The UK Flour Millers website features a tool that helps identify local mills and provides relevant contact details. This can be accessed using the following link: **ukflourmillers.org/millmap**

New group 1 bread-making varieties

UK bread-making wheats comprise the majority of millers' requirements and Group 1s command the highest premium, owing to their more consistent quality. SY Cheer was a welcome addition to the Group 1 winter wheat category in 2024/25, and millers are looking forward to seeing greater quantities of commercially grown parcels of this variety. The older Group 1 varieties continue to remain popular with millers.

KWS Vibe has shown good bread making quality and was awarded a provisional Group 1 rating and this will be confirmed in March 2025 following an assessment of a commercial quantity of this variety.

Despite our stable demand for home-grown milling wheat, the popularity of Group 1 varieties, on which the majority of our flour depends, has been in decline. Group 2 varieties continue to be an important part of millers' bread making grists; however, they are not suited for all baking systems and local market requirements should be acknowledged.

Soft varieties

In 2024, the Group 3 area dropped to just 2%, the lowest level in at least 20 years. Demand for these varieties remains strong as their unique protein quality is needed to produce a range of flour types and products, for which domestic and export demand continues to expand. The new variety Bamford, which joined the RL in 2024/25, as well as KWS Flute and KWS Solitaire which have joined in 2025/26, have shown good Group 3 quality and a strong agronomic package.

Group 4 soft wheats may also have a specific use in some flours, and these varieties can find a milling home. However, not all mills will be interested in them, so it is important to speak to your buyers and understand what local markets are looking for.

Ergot control

Ergot continues to be a frustrating disease for arable farms across the country. Strict ergot limits affecting flour sold in Northern Ireland and EU member states have led to many mills reducing their tolerances for ergot at intake. It is crucial that farmers view this as a food safety issue and address the disease on farm by applying the available management strategies. For further information, please visit **ahdb.org.uk/ergot** Cleaning ergot sclerotia out of grain and knowing the specifications of your mill markets are key steps to avoiding costly rejections. AHDB is in the process of updating its ergot guidance to growers, which will be published in 2025.

Our views on individual varieties

Other information on milling wheat quality requirements and the structure and needs of the milling industry can be found on the UK Flour Millers website at **ukflourmillers.org/farmers**

A digital copy can be downloaded, or a free physical copy requested, at **ukflourmillers.org/wheat**

A strong market for UK milling wheat

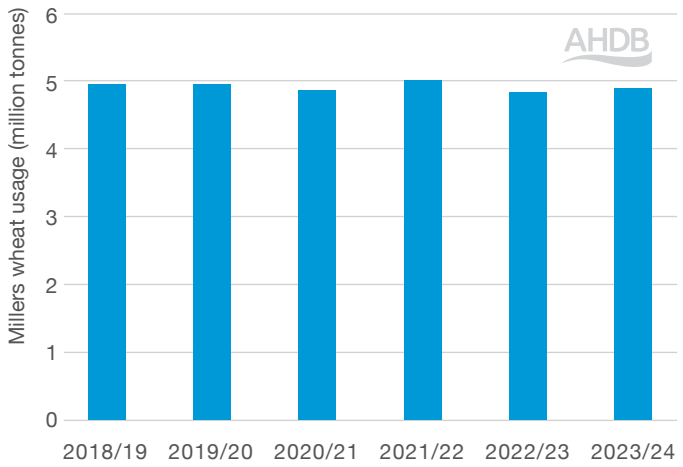


Figure 7. Milling industry wheat usage

Source: UK Flour Millers wheat usage survey

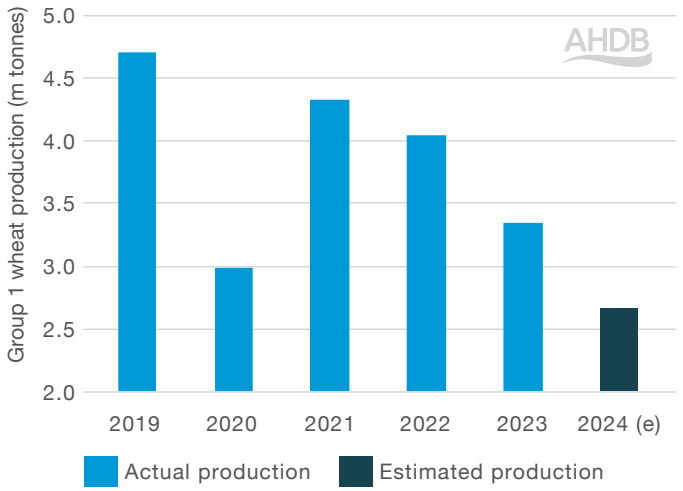


Figure 8. UKFM Group 1 wheat production

Source: UK cereal production statistics and AHDB variety survey

Winter wheat 2025/26

UKFM Group 1, 2 and 3

AHDB RECOMMENDED

	KWS Zyatt	KWS Vibe[1]	Skyfall	SY Cheer	RGT Illustrious	Crusoe	KWS Arnie	KWS Equipe	KWS Newbie	LG Shergar	KWS Extase	KWS Ultimatum	KWS Palladium	Mayflower	RGT Goldfinch	KWS Solitaire	Bamford	KWS Flute	Almara	LG Astronomer	Average LSD (5%)
End-use group	UKFM Group 1						UKFM Group 2									UKFM Group 3					
Scope of recommendation	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	Sp	UK	UK	UK	N	UK	
Variety status		NEW	C				NEW	NEW	NEW	NEW	C				NEW	NEW		NEW		*C	
Fungicide-treated grain yield (% treated control)																					
United Kingdom (10.8 t/ha)	100	98	97	96	96	95	106	103	103	102	102	102	101	98	89	107	106	106	98	97	3.1
East region (10.7 t/ha)	100	97	97	96	95	94	106	102	103	102	102	102	100	97	87	106	106	106	97	97	3.4
West region (11.1 t/ha)	102	100	97	97	97	96	108	105	101	103	102	102	103	100	90	109	107	106	99	97	3.9
North region (10.8 t/ha)	100	[99]	96	98	96	94	[103]	[100]	[107]	[105]	101	103	101	98	[91]	[108]	107	[108]	102	98	4.5
Untreated grain yield (% treated control)																					
United Kingdom (10.8 t/ha)	70	89	64	82	81	72	87	92	85	87	91	88	89	91	84	88	90	80	85	83	5.9
Disease resistance																					
Mildew (1–9)	7	[7]	6	7	6	6	[5]	[7]	[5]	[7]	6	7	7	7	[7]	[6]	6	[6]	6	4	1.4
Yellow rust (1–9)	3	8	3	8	8	8	7	7	9	7	7	9	9	9	9	8	7	6	8	9	0.6
Yellow rust (young plant)	s	s	s	r	s	s	s	s	r	s	s	r	r	r	s	s	s	s	s	s	
Brown rust (1–9)	7	6	8	6	5	3	6	7	6	6	7	6	6	6	9	5	6	5	7	8	0.5
Septoria tritici (1–9)	6.3	6.6	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.0	6.2	6.7	7.0	6.6	7.2	8.9	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.2	5.8	5.7	0.9
Eyespot (1–9)	7@	7@	6@	4	6@	6	5	4	5	5	3	6	6	5@	5	4	6@	5	4	5	1.3
Fusarium ear blight (1–9)	6	6	7	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	0.4
Orange wheat blossom midge	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R	-	R	R	R	
Agronomic features																					
Resistance to lodging without PGR (1–9)	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	7	7	8	6	3	5	7	6	7	7	1.5
Resistance to lodging with PGR (1–9)	8	8	8	7	9	8	7	7	7	8	7	7	8	7	7	6	7	7	8	8	1.1
Lodging without PGR (%)	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	2	4	1	4	68	15	2	8	4	2	-
Lodging with PGR (%)	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	5	5	1	3	2	2	3	3	9	3	4	2	1	-
Straw length without PGR (cm)	85	88	84	90	90	83	87	94	85	81	91	85	84	88	88	90	89	83	86	88	1.8
Straw length with PGR (cm)	76	79	78	83	81	77	81	87	77	76	86	77	79	82	80	83	83	77	80	80	1.5
Ripening (days +/- Skyfall)	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	0	-1	0	+1	-1	+2	-1	0	+3	+1	+1	+1	+2	+1	0.7
Resistance to sprouting (1–9)	6	-	5	[6]	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	[6]	[6]	[7]	-	-	[5]	-	[6]	7	1.2

Main market options (The specific attributes of varieties are different, so, whenever possible, varieties should not be mixed in store)																					
UK bread-making	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
UK biscuit, cake-making	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
UK distilling quality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	M	M	M	M	
ukp bread wheat for export	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	[Y]	[Y]	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
uks soft wheat for export	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[Y]	[Y]	[Y]	[Y]	-	
Grain quality																					
Endosperm texture	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Soft	Soft	Soft	Soft	Soft	
Protein content (%)	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.5	12.0	10.9	11.3	11.0	10.9	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8	11.2	0.3
Protein content (%) – milling spec	12.3	[13.2]	12.8	12.8	12.4	13.1	[12.1]	[12.2]	[12.5]	[11.9]	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.6	[13.1]	[11.8]	11.6	[11.9]	12.2	12.4	0.7
Hagberg Falling Number	259	283	280	299	260	272	287	305	305	289	287	275	309	299	279	179	247	198	193	241	22.6
Specific weight (kg/hl)	78.7	79.1	79.4	79.8	78.3	78.5	79.1	79.5	78.4	80.4	79.2	79.9	77.7	79.2	78.2	77.1	78.7	78.4	77.9	78.2	0.7
Chopin Alveograph W	-	[312]	267	[281]	-	250	[233]	[219]	[244]	[299]	208	192	[186]	213	[311]	[101]	108	[102]	102	[101]	36.4
Chopin Alveograph P/L	-	[1.0]	1.0	[1.6]	-	0.5	[1.2]	[0.7]	[0.6]	[0.9]	0.7	0.7	[0.7]	0.8	[1.6]	[0.4]	0.5	[0.4]	0.3	[0.4]	0.3
Annual treated yield (% control)																					
2020 (10.3 t/ha)	98	-	96	-	97	94	-	-	-	-	100	[103]	[101]	[97]	-	-	-	-	-	99	-
2021 (11.0 t/ha)	100	-	97	97	94	95	-	-	-	-	102	100	98	95	-	-	104	-	100	97	-
2022 (11.6 t/ha)	101	98	96	98	96	93	105	102	105	102	102	101	101	97	90	107	106	106	99	97	-
2023 (11.1 t/ha)	100	97	98	96	96	96	105	102	102	103	101	101	101	98	88	106	106	105	99	97	-
2024 (10.3 t/ha)	104	102	98	96	97	95	108	104	104	104	104	105	107	105	91	110	109	109	99	97	-
Rotational position																					
First cereal (11.1 t/ha)	100	98	97	97	96	95	106	103	103	103	102	102	101	98	89	107	106	106	99	97	3.1
Second and more (9.9 t/ha)	100	97	98	95	94	94	105	101	103	100	102	101	100	98	87	105	106	107	97	96	3.6
Sowing date (most trials were sown in October)																					
Early sown (before 25 Sept) (11.3 t/ha)	[100]	[[98]]	95	[[97]]	[100]	[[98]]	-	-	-	[[101]]	102	[103]	[[99]]	102	-	[[111]]	107	[[111]]	[[100]]	99	4.8
Late sown (after 1 Nov) (9.5 t/ha)	97	[[99]]	97	[96]	94	94	[[101]]	[[102]]	[[103]]	[[104]]	101	101	100	94	[[87]]	[[104]]	[104]	[[104]]	[[97]]	97	4.6
Latest safe-sowing date	End Jan	[[End Jan]]	End Feb	[End Jan]	End Jan	End Jan	[[End Jan]]	[[End Jan]]	[[End Jan]]	[[Mid Feb]]	End Jan	End Jan	End Jan	Mid Feb	[[End Jan]]	[[End Jan]]	[Mid Feb]	[[End Jan]]	[Mid Feb]	End Jan	
Soil type (about 50% of trials are on medium soils)																					
Light soils (10.3 t/ha)	98	[98]	96	96	95	94	[103]	[101]	[104]	[103]	102	102	100	98	[92]	[105]	106	[107]	[101]	98	3.5
Heavy soils (11.3 t/ha)	100	98	97	96	95	94	107	104	103	103	103	101	101	97	88	106	106	106	98	97	3.8
Breeder/UK contact																					
Breeder	KWS	KWS	RAGT	SCP	R2n	Lim	KWS	KWSMR	KWS	-	Mom	KWS	KWS	ElsW	RAGT	KWS	ElsW	KWS	KWS	LimEur	
UK contact	KWS	KWS	RAGT	Syn	RAGT	Lim	KWS	KWS	KWS	Lim	KWS	KWS	KWS	Els	RAGT	KWS	Els	KWS	Sen	Lim	
Status in RL system																					
Year first listed	17	25	14	24	16	12	25	25	25	25	19	23	22	22	25	25	24	25	24	21	
RL status	-	P1	-	P2	-	-	P1	P1	P1	P1	-	-	-	-	P1	P1	P2	P1	P2	*	

Varieties no longer listed: KWS Brium, LG Illuminate, RGT Rashid, RGT Stokes, RGT Wilkinson and Swallow.
[1]KWS Vibe may be added to the GB and NI Variety Lists (VL) in January 2025, provided no representations are received.
KWS Vibe is a provisional UKFM Group 1 variety. This rating will be confirmed in Spring 2025 once commercial assessments have been completed.
RGT Goldfinch has a specific recommendation for resistance to *Barley yellow dwarf virus* (BYDV). Resistance to BYDV is a breeder's claim, and has not been verified in RL tests.

Winter wheat 2025/26

Soft Group 4 and Hard Group 4

AHDB RECOMMENDED

	LG Redwald	RGT Hexton	KWS Zealum	Blackstone	RGT Bairstow	LG Skyscraper	KWS Scope	Champion	LG Beowulf	SY Insitor	Oxford	Gleam	KWS Dawsum	Graham	KWS Cranium	LG Typhoon	RGT Wolverine	Costello	Average LSD (5%)
End-use group	Soft Group 4						Hard Group 4												
Scope of recommendation	E&W	UK	N	UK	N	UK	UK	UK	UK	N	E&W	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	Sp	UK	
Variety status		NEW				C	NEW				*	C			*		*	*	
Fungicide-treated grain yield (% treated control)																			
United Kingdom (10.8 t/ha)	106	105	102	102	101	101	108	107	105	105	104	103	103	103	101	101	98	97	3.1
East region (10.7 t/ha)	106	105	102	102	101	102	106	106	106	105	104	103	103	102	101	101	97	98	3.4
West region (11.1 t/ha)	108	104	102	101	101	100	111	109	104	104	105	103	103	105	100	101	99	96	3.9
North region (10.8 t/ha)	107	[111]	103	104	102	100	[107]	105	107	107	102	104	106	104	103	103	98	99	4.5
Untreated grain yield (% treated control)																			
United Kingdom (10.8 t/ha)	87	80	81	83	80	80	85	86	85	75	86	78	89	86	76	87	70	80	5.9
Disease resistance																			
Mildew (1–9)	5	[6]	6	6	6	7	[6]	5	6	7	5	6	8	6	4	6	5	8	1.4
Yellow rust (1–9)	7	7	9	9	8	7	7	8	9	3	9	5	9	7	9	9	5	9	0.6
Yellow rust (young plant)	s	s	s	r	s	s	s	r	r	s	r	s	r	s	r	r	s	r	
Brown rust (1–9)	7	5	5	6	6	5	6	5	4	5	6	6	7	5	5	6	7	5	0.5
Septoria tritici (1–9)	6.3	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.0	6.5	7.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	5.7	6.3	6.5	5.7	7.2	6.0	5.7	0.9
Eyespot (1–9)	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	6	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	6	5	1.3
Fusarium ear blight (1–9)	6	6	7	8	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	7	6	7	6	6	7	0.4
Orange wheat blossom midge	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	-	-	R	R	-	-	
Agronomic features																			
Resistance to lodging without PGR (1–9)	4	7	6	8	6	6	8	7	8	6	8	7	8	7	7	7	7	8	1.5
Resistance to lodging with PGR (1–9)	5	7	8	7	7	6	8	7	8	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	8	1.1
Lodging without PGR (%)	20	2	5	1	7	6	2	3	1	5	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	-
Lodging with PGR (%)	17	3	2	2	4	7	2	5	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	-
Straw length without PGR (cm)	93	88	89	91	90	92	89	88	88	94	85	87	84	89	89	86	86	84	1.8
Straw length with PGR (cm)	88	81	82	83	82	83	80	81	80	83	79	78	77	81	82	79	79	76	1.5
Ripening (days +/- Skyfall)	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	0	+1	0	+2	+1	+2	0	+1	-1	+3	+2	+2	+2	0.7
Resistance to sprouting (1–9)	[5]	-	[6]	[7]	[6]	6	-	[6]	[6]	5	[6]	6	[6]	7	6	[5]	6	6	1.2

Main market options (The specific attributes of varieties are different, so, whenever possible, varieties should not be mixed in store)																			
UK bread-making	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UK biscuit, cake-making	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UK distilling quality	M	M	M	M	H	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ukp bread wheat for export	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
uks soft wheat for export	-	[Y]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grain quality																			
Endosperm texture	Soft	Soft	Soft	Soft	Soft	Soft	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	
Protein content (%)	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.6	10.8	10.4	10.7	10.9	10.3	10.9	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.5	11.2	0.3
Protein content (%) – milling spec	11.6	[11.3]	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.9	[11.3]	11.9	12.2	11.2	12.2	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.6	11.8	11.5	12.2	0.7
Hagberg Falling Number	154	236	206	295	227	205	247	246	253	272	211	221	310	278	293	165	279	330	22.6
Specific weight (kg/hl)	75.7	77.0	76.8	78.6	76.6	77.1	78.9	75.6	78.5	78.8	76.2	77.1	79.9	77.8	75.8	77.4	76.3	81.3	0.7
Chopin Alveograph W	-	[98]	[68]	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.4
Chopin Alveograph P/L	-	[0.5]	[0.3]	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Annual treated yield (% control)																			
2020 (10.3 t/ha)	[106]	-	[103]	-	[103]	102	-	[105]	-	103	[105]	103	[105]	102	104	[102]	101	99	-
2021 (11.0 t/ha)	106	-	101	102	101	101	-	106	106	105	102	104	103	103	99	100	94	99	-
2022 (11.6 t/ha)	107	105	103	103	102	102	106	106	105	105	102	103	103	103	102	98	101	98	-
2023 (11.1 t/ha)	105	106	102	102	102	100	107	106	106	106	105	104	104	102	102	101	100	98	-
2024 (10.3 t/ha)	110	109	103	101	99	98	111	111	105	107	105	103	103	107	100	107	95	94	-
Rotational position																			
First cereal (11.1 t/ha)	106	105	102	102	101	101	108	107	106	105	104	103	103	103	101	101	98	98	3.1
Second and more (9.9 t/ha)	107	108	104	101	102	102	106	107	105	107	105	103	103	101	102	102	97	96	3.6
Sowing date (most trials were sown in October)																			
Early sown (before 25 Sept) (11.3 t/ha)	[104]	[[111]]	105	101	100	101	[[110]]	108	105	[107]	105	103	105	103	[102]	103	100	99	4.8
Late sown (after 1 Nov) (9.5 t/ha)	104	[[103]]	[[103]]	[104]	104	102	[[104]]	106	[106]	102	104	103	103	100	102	102	98	99	4.6
Latest safe-sowing date	Mid Feb	[[End Jan]]	End Jan	[End Feb]	End Feb	End Jan	[[End Jan]]	Mid Feb	[Mid Feb]	End Jan	Mid Feb	Mid Feb	End Jan	End Jan	Mid Feb	End Jan	End Jan	End Jan	
Soil type (about 50% of trials are on medium soils)																			
Light soils (10.3 t/ha)	106	[107]	102	103	103	101	[105]	106	103	107	103	103	105	103	103	101	97	99	3.5
Heavy soils (11.3 t/ha)	106	105	102	101	101	101	107	108	106	104	105	103	103	103	101	101	98	96	3.8
Breeder/UK contact																			
Breeder	LimEur	RAGT	KWS	ElsW	RAGT	LimEur	KWS	DSV	LimEur	SyP	DSV	SyP	KWS	SyP	KWS	LimEur	R2n	KWS	
UK contact	Lim	RAGT	KWS	Els	RAGT	Lim	KWS	DSV	Lim	Syn	DSV	Syn	KWS	Syn	KWS	Lim	RAGT	Sen	
Status in RL system																			
Year first listed	23	25	23	24	22	19	25	22	24	20	23	18	22	16	21	22	21	15	
RL status	-	P1	-	P2	-	-	P1	-	P2	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	*	

Varieties no longer listed: KWS Brium, LG Illuminate, RGT Rashid, RGT Stokes, RGT Wilkinson and Swallow.
RGT Wolverine has a specific recommendation for resistance to *Barley yellow dwarf virus* (BYDV). Resistance to BYDV is a breeder's claim, and has not been verified in RL tests.

Spring wheat 2025

AHDB RECOMMENDED

	STRU102574k021511[1]	KWS Harsum	KWS Ladum	Nissaba	Mulika	KWS Bezique	KWS Alicium	WPB Mylo	KWS Cochise	Everlong	WPB Fraser	Ophelia	KWS Fixum	Average LSD (5%)
End-use group	UKFM Group 1					UKFM Group 2				Hard Group 4				
Scope of recommendation	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	
Variety status	NEW		C			NEW			C		NEW	NEW		
UK yield as % control (spring sowing)														
Fungicide-treated (7.5 t/ha)	101	101	99	94	94	104	104	102	99	105	105	104	104	3.3
Disease resistance														
Mildew (1–9)	[8]	[7]	[7]	[5]	6	[8]	[8]	[8]	8	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	1.0
Yellow rust (1–9)	5	7	7	5	6	7	7	9	4	7	8	6	6	0.4
Brown rust (1–9)	7	5	6	9	7	6	6	8	7	7	5	6	7	0.9
Septoria tritici (1–9)	[6]	6	6	6	6	[6]	6	7	6	6	[6]	[6]	6	0.9
Orange wheat blossom midge	-	R	-	R	R	R	R	-	R	-	-	-	-	
Agronomic features (spring sowing)														
Lodging with PGR (%)	-	[2]	[1]	[2]	[4]	-	[3]	[1]	[2]	[20]	-	-	[0]	-
Straw length without PGR (cm)	80	78	74	76	79	76	84	73	78	79	79	78	78	2.1
Ripening (days +/- Mulika)	-1	+1	0	+2	0	+1	-1	+2	0	-1	0	-1	+2	1.2
Grain quality (spring sowing)														
Endosperm texture	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	
Protein content (%)	13.0	12.8	13.4	13.5	13.9	12.9	13.2	12.9	13.4	12.9	12.5	12.0	12.9	0.3
Hagberg Falling Number	303	325	324	312	327	318	341	301	265	330	232	267	241	19.6
Specific weight (kg/hl)	81.2	78.9	78.5	77.3	77.8	79.2	80.6	77.6	79.0	80.9	75.8	80.3	77.9	0.6
Annual treated yield (% control, spring sowing)														
2020 (6.5 t/ha)	-	[100]	[97]	[95]	[93]	-	[100]	-	[100]	-	-	-	[107]	4.2
2021 (7.8 t/ha)	-	103	100	94	93	-	103	101	98	103	-	-	104	4.3
2022 (7.3 t/ha)	101	98	100	91	96	104	104	100	97	108	104	105	104	3.9
2023 (6.9 t/ha)	[105]	[99]	[97]	[96]	[94]	[102]	[106]	[104]	[100]	[106]	[107]	[104]	[100]	6.1
2024 (8.8 t/ha)	[98]	[104]	[98]	[95]	[91]	[106]	[105]	[103]	[101]	[103]	[103]	[103]	[104]	5.4
Breeder/UK contact														
Breeder	Str	KWS	KWS	BA	BA	KWS	KWSGmbh	WPB	KWS	SE	WPB	-	KWS	
UK contact	AgV	KWS	KWS	BA	Sen	KWS	KWS	NPZU	KWS	COPE	Lim	Els	KWS	
Status in RL system														
Year first listed	25	23	22	22	11	25	23	24	17	24	25	25	22	
RL status	P1	-	-	-	-	P1	-	P2	-	P2	P1	P1	-	

Varieties no longer listed: KWS Lightum and WPB Escape.
For this table, Hexham was also a control variety but is no longer listed.
[1]STRU102574k021511 has been added to the GB and NI Variety Lists (VL), with the proposed name of 'STR Pace'. Approval of the name 'STR Pace' will be confirmed in Spring 2025, provided no representations are received.

Candidate varieties – wheat trials harvest 2025

Winter wheat

AHDB CANDIDATE	Previous/proposed name	Variety ID	UK contact
Selected as potential bread-making varieties			
KWS W457	KWS Imrie	3303	KWS UK
KWS W461	KWS Grebe	3307	KWS UK
DSV 322116	Arlington	3336	DSV UK Ltd
Selected as potential biscuit-making variety			
LG Lotus	LGWU205	3367	Limagrain UK
Selected as potential feed varieties			
SJ S0592	Hector	3297	Senova
KWS W460	KWS Fowlmere	3306	KWS UK
KWS W466	KWS Aintree	3312	KWS UK
KWS W468	KWS Maximise	3314	KWS UK
AWC 37	-	3325	Angus Wheat Consultants Ltd
RW42265	RGT Guardsman	3345	RAGT Seeds
Sparkler	EW20679	3353	Elsoms Seeds Ltd
EW20733	Heartwood	3354	Elsoms Seeds Ltd
LG Defiance	LGWU206	3368	Limagrain UK
LG Challenger	LGWU207	3369	Limagrain UK
SY122518	SY Nairn	3379	Syngenta UK Ltd

Candidate varieties will be considered for the RL 2026/27.
Varieties are ordered within a group by ascending variety ID.

Spring wheat

AHDB CANDIDATE	Previous/proposed name	Variety ID	UK contact
Selected as potential bread-making variety			
BA W92	-	3387	Blackman Agriculture
Selected as potential feed varieties			
WPB Clifden	WPB18SD444-10	3396	Limagrain UK
SMJ 2015	Merkawa	3399	Senova

Candidate varieties will be considered for the RL 2026.
Varieties are ordered within a group by ascending variety ID.

After a candidate variety has been added to the GB and NI Variety Lists (VL), the data is published online (ahdb.org.uk/rl) and on the RL app (ahdb.org.uk/rlapp).

Barley, oats and other cereal crops overview

Yield

Fungicide-treated yields

Fungicide-treated yields are calculated from trials that receive the full RL fungicide programme. All trials receive PGRs, except for spring barley, where PGRs are only applied if there is a high lodging risk. Other inputs are applied according to best local practice.

Fungicide-untreated yields

Fungicide-untreated yields are calculated from trials that do not receive fungicides. Winter barley and winter oats fungicide-untreated trials receive a standard PGR programme. Other inputs are applied according to best local practice.

Regional yields

Regional yields are calculated for winter and spring barley. As these are based on fewer trials, they should be treated more cautiously.

Regions are based on variety performance and varieties in different trials within the same region are likely to perform more similarly than in trials in different regions. However, divisions between regions are not absolute and growers are advised to consider which region is most appropriate for their conditions (Figures 9 and 10).

As oats, triticale and rye have smaller growing areas, there are fewer RL trials, and results are presented for a single UK region (there are insufficient trials to calculate robust regional yields).

Yield on different soil types (winter barley)

Trials are located on soil types that are representative of the region. Soils in RL trials are classified using the system in RB209 (**ahdb.org.uk/rb209**), with about half of the trials located on medium-textured soils.

Ripening in spring barley

Ripening is expressed as days earlier or later than a standard variety. Values are based on a whole UK data set. Analysis of spring barley ripening data shows that varieties take about nine days longer to ripen on average in the North region compared to the UK, but the relative ranking of the varieties remains stable.

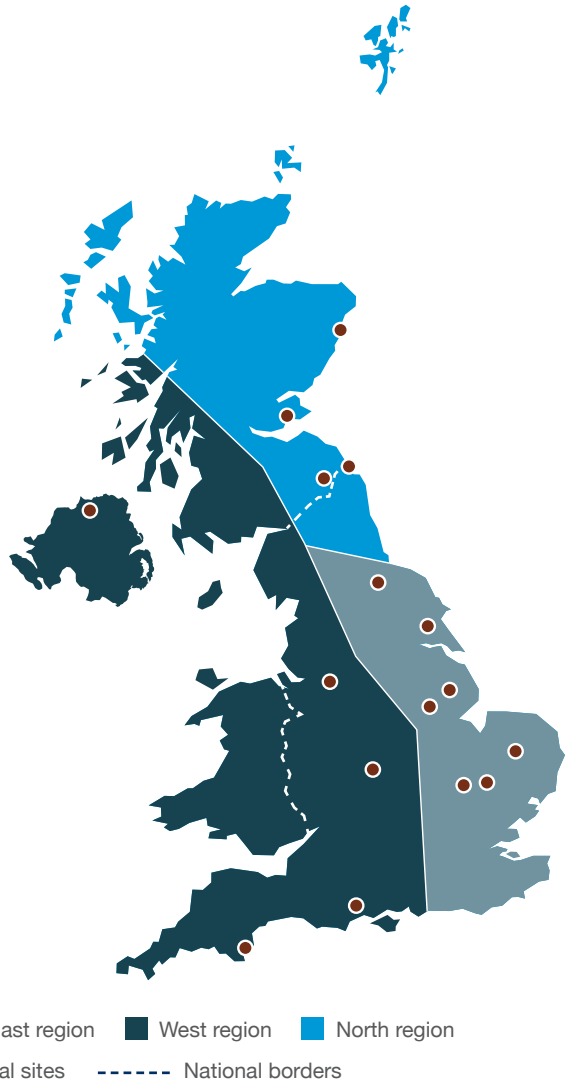


Figure 9. Winter barley regions used for calculation of regional yields and location of harvest 2024 RL winter barley fungicide-treated yield trials

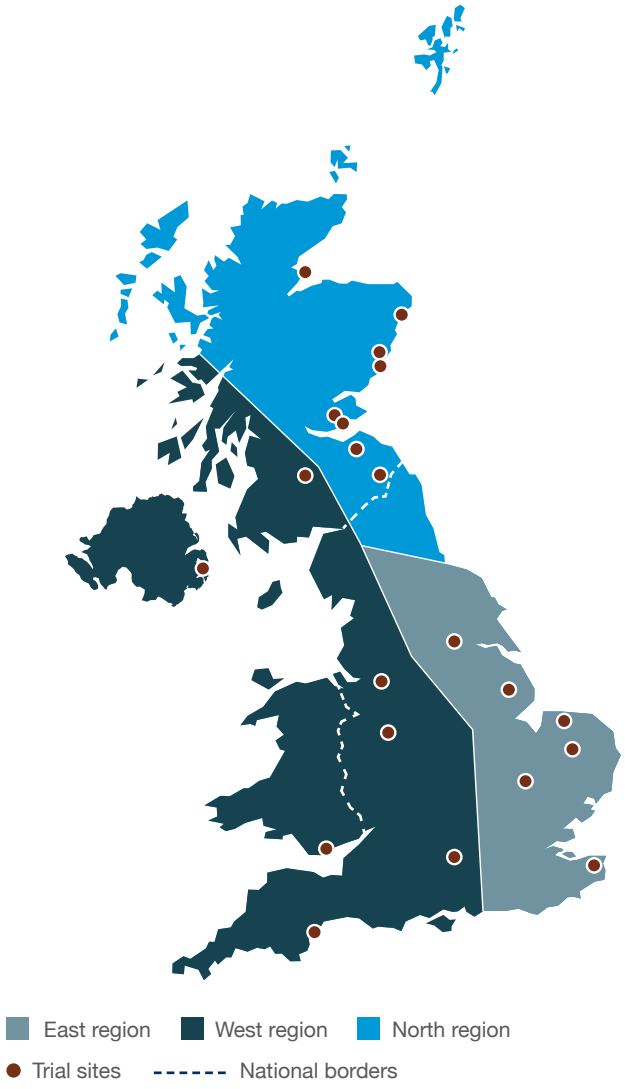


Figure 10. Spring barley regions used for calculation of regional yields and location of harvest 2024 RL spring barley fungicide-treated yield trials

Oat candidates

Oat candidates are trialled for an additional year of candidacy to provide sufficient data, before being considered for inclusion on the lists.

Breeders' claims

Some characteristics are presented as a 'breeder's claim'. Accepted claims are associated with clear genetic markers that allow breeders to verify if a variety has inherited the trait.

For barley, claims are:

- *Barley yellow dwarf virus* tolerance or resistance (BYDV)
- *Barley yellow mosaic virus* strain 1 (BaYMV1) and strain 2 (BaYMV2) resistance
- *Barley mild mosaic virus* resistance (BaMMV)
- *mlo* in spring barley (resistance to powdery mildew)
- Wheat dwarf virus tolerance or resistance in winter barley (WDV)

Such claims are not verified in RL tests. For more information, contact the relevant breeder or UK contact.

For technical commentary on each recommended and described variety, visit ahdb.org.uk/rl

Disease updates

Winter barley

BaMMV and BaYMV are persistent soilborne diseases of winter barley.

Sowing resistant varieties and limiting spread, through avoiding moving soil and good machinery hygiene, can help manage these diseases. However, there are resistance-breaking strains, often in areas with a high proportion of winter barley in the rotation.

All winter barley varieties on RL 2025/26 have BaYMV1 and BaMMV resistance. Resistance to BaYMV2 is also present in some varieties and is indicated in the table.

For more information, visit
ahdb.org.uk/cereal-mosaic-viruses

Data from an inoculated rhynchosporium trial has been included alongside data from naturally infected trials in the calculation of the ratings for the first time.

Spring barley

RL 2025/26 features net blotch resistance ratings in spring barley for the first time, based on three years of data (2022–2024) from naturally infected trials (all forms of net blotch).

The *mlo* resistance gene in spring barley confers almost complete resistance to barley powdery mildew. All spring barley varieties on RL 2025/26 carry this gene.

Winter oats

Crown rust thrives when a mild winter is followed by a warm and humid spring and summer. Conditions were optimal for crown rust infection in the 2023/24 season with exceptionally high levels of disease recorded in fungicide-untreated winter oat trials in the south and east of the England.

However, as rating calculations take year-to-year variation into account, there have been only minor changes to the ratings.

For more information on crown rust, visit
ahdb.org.uk/crown-rust

Quality testing

Specific weight

Specific weight is the weight of grain (corrected for variation in moisture content) when packed into a standard container. It is expressed in kilograms per hectolitre (100 litres) and is an important indicator of the physical quality of barley.

Screenings

Screenings are undersized/broken grains and crop debris that pass through sieves (see tables for specified sizes). For oats, the smaller sieve size (1.8 mm) is used to screen huskless (naked) oat varieties. Genetic and environmental factors affect screening percentages.

Oat quality

Kernel content

Kernel content is the proportion of harvested oats made up of dehulled oats (kernels). High kernel content, high specific weight and low per cent screenings are preferred for milling.

Hullability

AHDB has consulted with oat millers and end users and confirmed that hullability is an important quality characteristic in oats but different dehulling methods are used by mills. As there is no industry standard test, hullability is not reported in the RL.

Barley quality

The tables feature several characteristics that are tested within the Malting Barley Committee (MBC) process.

Hot water extract

This measures the amount of material extracted from the malt which contributes to fermentation. Maltsters and brewers look for high values (≥315 l deg/kg).

Predicted spirit yield

This measures the predicted amount of alcohol produced per tonne of malt in a malt whisky distillery. Maltsters and distillers look for high values (>410 laa/tonne).

Nitrogen content

Grain nitrogen content (determined by the Dumas method) is an indirect measurement of protein content. The required levels of grain nitrogen vary between malt distilling, brewing and grain distilling.

A conversion factor of x 6.25 is applied to the nitrogen value to give the protein content. For UK brewing, 1.60% to 1.75% nitrogen is normally required in malting barley to achieve the malt specification for most brewers' needs. Malting barley for export brewing usually requires nitrogen in the range 1.70% to 1.85%. For malt distilling, a high starch content is needed (hence lower protein). Nitrogen content of 1.40% to 1.50% is considered ideal, but distillers will use up to 1.65% nitrogen content, if necessary.

MBC updates

MAGB and AHDB facilitate quality testing of winter and spring barley varieties to assess their suitability for brewing and distilling.

Results from commercial labs (over multiple years) help create the MBC approved lists.

The MBC meets twice a year to make decisions on the approval status of varieties.

Decisions in May can affect the approval status of RL varieties. The MBC publishes changes on the MAGB website. Online RL tables, the RL app and variety selection tools capture the latest changes.

MBC special use category

The special use category encompasses varieties that are unlikely to command a large market share but are of importance to certain sectors and uses within the malting, brewing and distilling supply chain. For example, grain distilling is designated by the MBC as a special use category.

The MBC special use varieties may be included as a described variety type in the RL. Fairing is now a described spring barley variety. Prior to this change, it had a specific recommendation for grain distilling.

MAGB information

The Malting Barley Committee (MBC), which is administered by the Maltsters' Association of Great Britain (MAGB), tests and approves barley varieties for brewing, malting and distilling.

There is a considerable UK market for MBC approved varieties, with approximately 1.9 million tonnes of UK malting barley purchased each year.

The local market varies considerably across the UK and should guide variety choice and crop management, particularly the management of nitrogen.

The testing of varieties for suitability in different end markets takes several years and varieties are added to the RL while still undergoing MBC testing.

The MBC has revised the Approved List categories to include a 'Special Use' category. The special use category represents varieties that are unlikely to command a large market share, but are of importance to certain sectors and uses within the malting, brewing and distilling supply chain due to their unique traits.

Farmers should speak to merchants before committing to varieties that are still under test to ensure an end market is available.

The MAGB website (**ukmalt.com/home**) offers further information on the market for malting barley. It also includes an up-to-date list of MBC approved varieties and information on growing malting barley.

MBC Approved List – harvest 2025

Approved status	Winter barley brewing use	Spring barley brewing use	Spring barley malt distilling use	Special use
Full approval	Flagon Craft Electrum Buccaneer	Laureate RGT Planet LG Diablo Skyway SY Tennyson	Laureate KWS Sassy LG Diablo Firefoxx SY Tennyson	Fairing (spring) – grain distilling SY Vessel (winter) – malt distilling
Provisional approval		SY Signet LG Aquarius Belter Bounty Olsen	Diviner Belter Olsen	

SY Vessel is a non-GN winter barley with MBC special use full approval for malt distilling. SY Vessel was withdrawn from the RL process by the breeder before it was considered for inclusion, owing to there being no separate special end-use category at that time. Flagon is a winter malting barley that was removed from the RL in 2015 due to low certified seed area, but it has since increased its market share and is approved by the MBC for brewing.

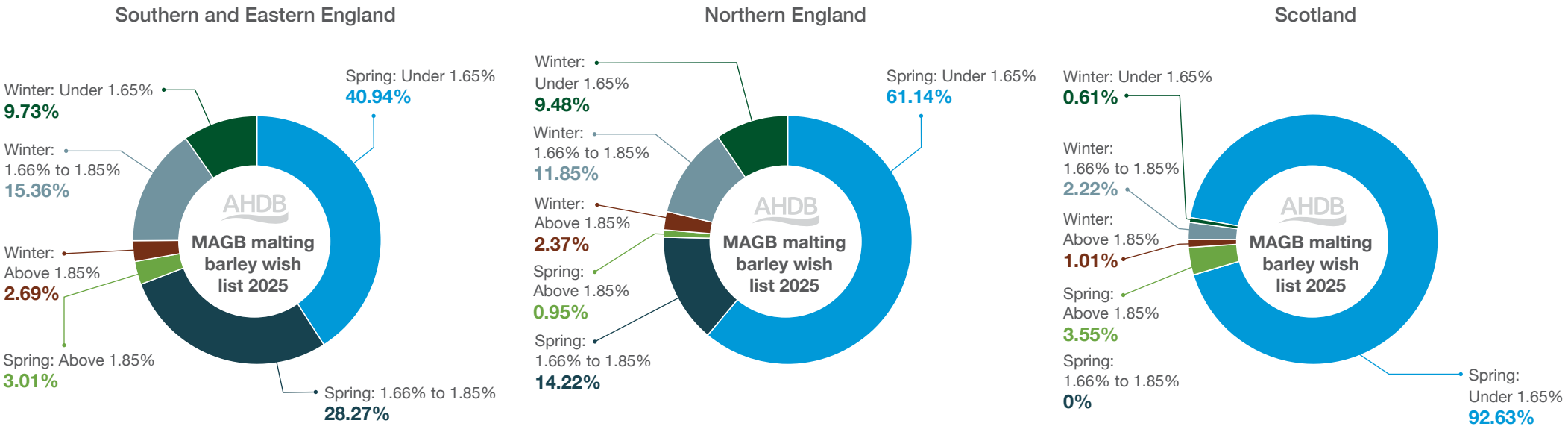


Figure 11. The chart above shows MAGB members' wish list for grain nitrogen levels in 2025 barley crop purchases from England and Scotland

Source: MAGB

Winter barley 2025/26

AHDB RECOMMENDED

	Buccaneer	Electrum	Craft	KWS Valencis	LG Caravelle	LG Capitol	Russo	NOS Olena	KWS Heraclis	Kitty	Rosemary	SU Arion	KWS Tardis	Bolivia	Bolton	Organa	LG Carpenter	Valerie	Inys#	SY Quantock#	SY Kingston#	SY Kingsbarn#	SY Canyon#	Integral	Sixy	SY Nephin#	SY Kestrel#	Belfry#	KWS Feeris	Average LSD (5%)
End-use group	Two-row malting			Two-row feed															Six-row feed											
Scope of recommendation	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	E	UK	N	UK	N	E&N	UK	UK	UK	UK Sp	E&W Sp	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK Sp	UK Sp	UK	UK Sp	UK	UK Sp	
Variety status		*C	C	NEW			NEW	NEW	NEW	NEW	NEW	NEW	C	*		NEW	NEW		NEW	NEW	*	C		NEW	NEW		NEW	*	C	
Fungicide-treated grain yield (% treated control)																														
United Kingdom (9.6 t/ha)	99	96	93	106	106	106	106	106	104	104	104	104	103	103	102	102	102	99	109	109	107	107	106	105	105	105	104	104	102	2.8
East region (9.4 t/ha)	100	96	93	107	107	107	108	106	105	104	106	107	104	104	104	105	104	99	109	106	107	106	105	105	104	106	102	104	102	3.3
West region (9.6 t/ha)	98	96	93	[104]	105	[104]	[105]	[103]	[102]	[102]	[100]	[99]	101	100	101	[100]	[101]	97	[112]	[112]	108	108	106	[107]	[105]	103	[108]	104	102	5.0
North region (10.4 t/ha)	99	96	93	[106]	104	105	[103]	[108]	[108]	[108]	[106]	[105]	104	103	101	[100]	[97]	100	[106]	[109]	105	107	106	[103]	[107]	104	[104]	104	101	4.1
Untreated grain yield (% treated control)																														
United Kingdom (9.6 t/ha)	89	80	81	91	91	90	90	87	91	81	90	86	85	88	87	90	92	73	90	93	85	82	91	91	75	91	86	85	84	4.3
Disease resistance																														
Mildew (1–9)	6	6	6	6	7	6	5	6	6	6	5	8	5	8	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	7	7	4	7	6	7	6	5	1.2
Brown rust (1–9)	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	5	7	6	6	8	7	7	7	4	6	6	6	5	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	0.9
Rhynchosporium (1–9)	6	5	6	6	6	6	5	6	5	7	6	6	6	6	5	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	6	1.1
Net blotch (1–9)	6	6	5	6	6	5	6	6	5	6	6	7	6	6	6	5	7	6	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	6	6	5	6	0.9
BaYMV2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BYDV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To	To	-	-	-	-	-	-	To	To	-	R	-	To	
WDV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To	-	-	
Agronomic features																														
Resistance to lodging without PGR (1–9)	7	7	8	[6]	7	7	[7]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[5]	[7]	8	7	8	[6]	[5]	8	[8]	[7]	6	6	6	[8]	[8]	7	[8]	7	8	1.7
Resistance to lodging with PGR (1–9)	7	6	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	7	6	8	7	8	7	6	8	8	7	6	6	6	8	8	6	7	8	7	1.2
Lodging without PGR (%)	7	5	2	[11]	4	4	[9]	[12]	[5]	[2]	[30]	[8]	2	8	2	[19]	[30]	3	[1]	[4]	17	18	11	[1]	[1]	9	[2]	7	2	-
Lodging with PGR (%)	4	4	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	4	1	2	1	3	6	1	1	2	7	6	6	1	2	6	2	1	2	-
Straw length without PGR (cm)	96	99	96	93	91	88	92	92	89	94	98	92	93	91	92	106	97	92	114	112	117	113	116	102	105	111	116	110	100	3.8
Straw length with PGR (cm)	91	91	90	88	85	84	88	86	85	86	88	89	85	88	84	99	93	87	106	106	109	105	108	95	101	104	106	104	96	2.2
Brackling (%)	5	12	13	8	11	12	17	6	4	3	9	27	7	22	11	20	17	11	7	13	23	20	15	4	6	26	9	13	13	-
Ripening (days +/- KWS Orwell)	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+2	+1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	+1	-1	-1	-1	0	0.7

Main market options																														
MBC malting approval for brewing	F	F	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grain quality																														
Specific weight (kg/hl)	69.5	69.8	69.7	69.8	71.4	69.9	69.9	69.6	69.4	72.7	69.1	68.8	70.1	69.9	69.4	69.6	70.3	70.6	69.3	70.4	70.2	70.2	71.1	69.4	66.7	70.9	68.7	69.2	69.1	0.8
Screenings (% through 2.25 mm)	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.6	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.1	1.7	2.8	2.7	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.8	3.2	1.5	2.8	1.7	0.6
Screenings (% through 2.5 mm)	6.6	7.1	7.2	6.1	5.1	5.9	5.5	6.1	6.7	4.4	8.5	4.1	5.5	3.9	5.1	5.9	5.7	2.7	5.9	9.5	8.7	5.4	6.1	5.2	9.1	11.0	4.4	9.2	5.8	1.7
Nitrogen content (%)	1.68	1.71	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.74	0.09
Malting quality																														
Hot water extract (l deg/kg)	307.6	306.4	307.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	295.4	1.9
Annual treated yield (% control)																														
2020 (9.3 t/ha)	101	96	94	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	104	104	-	-	99	-	-	107	106	105	-	-	104	-	105	102	-
2021 (9.8 t/ha)	98	96	94	-	104	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	101	101	-	-	98	-	-	105	106	106	-	-	105	-	103	102	-
2022 (9.9 t/ha)	99	96	92	105	106	106	105	106	106	105	105	104	102	105	102	102	102	100	109	109	107	108	107	105	105	104	105	105	103	-
2023 (10.0 t/ha)	98	97	92	105	104	105	105	105	104	106	104	104	103	102	101	100	101	100	109	109	107	109	106	105	105	104	105	105	100	-
2024 (9.8 t/ha)	98	96	93	106	105	105	104	106	104	103	103	102	103	101	101	101	99	98	108	108	106	106	105	105	106	104	105	103	102	-
Soil type (about 50% of trials are medium soils)																														
Light soils (9.8 t/ha)	98	95	94	[108]	104	105	[104]	[109]	[105]	[106]	[106]	[107]	103	104	103	[97]	[98]	100	[107]	[109]	106	106	106	[102]	[110]	105	[104]	104	102	4.5
Heavy soils (9.0 t/ha)	100	97	94	[107]	106	[110]	[105]	[106]	[106]	[104]	[105]	[105]	106	104	105	[103]	[105]	100	[108]	[108]	102	103	101	[105]	[102]	103	[100]	100	100	5.7
Breeder/UK contact																														
Breeder	Sej	SyP	SyP	KWS	LimEur	Lim	NS	NS	KWS	Bre	Ack	Nord	KWS	NS	Ack	NS	LimEur	Bre	SCP	SCP	SyP	SyP	SyP	Sec	Ack	SyP	SCP	SyP	KWS	
UK contact	SU	Syn	Syn	KWS	Lim	Lim	Agr	Sen	KWS	Sen	ElsAck	SU	KWS	Agr	ElsAck	Sen	Lim	Sen	KWS	Syn	Syn	Syn	Syn	Sec	ElsAck	Syn	Syn	Syn	KWS	
Status in RL system																														
Year first listed	23	18	16	25	23	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	21	23	21	25	25	19	25	25	21	19	22	25	25	23	25	16	22	
RL status	-	*	-	P1	-	P2	P1	P1	P1	P1	P1	P1	-	*	-	P1	P1	-	P1	P1	*	-	-	P1	P1	-	P1	*	-	

Varieties no longer listed: Bazooka, Bordeaux, KWS Orwell, LG Dazzle, LG Mountain, Lightning, SY Buzzard and SY Thunderbolt.
Integral, KWS Feeris, LG Carpenter, Organa, Sixy and SY Kestrel have a specific recommendation for resistance or tolerance to *Barley yellow dwarf virus* (BYDV). Resistance and tolerance to BYDV has not been verified in RL tests. Growers are strongly advised to check with their buyer before committing to a malting variety without full MBC approval.
All winter barley varieties in RL 2025/26 are believed to be resistant to *Barley yellow mosaic virus* strain 1 (BaYMV1) and *Barley mild mosaic virus* (BaMMV).

Spring barley 2025

AHDB RECOMMENDED

	MBC malting varieties																					
	Firefoxx	Laureate	Skyway	SY Tennyson	LG Diablo	RGT Planet	KWS Sassy	Bounty	Belter	LG Aquarius	Diviner	SY Signet	Olsen	SY Arrow	Firecracker	Ptarmigan	KWS Enduris	Hurler	NOS Gambit	Fairing	CB Score	Average LSD (5%)
End-use group	Approved							Provisional						Under test for malting				Feed		Described		
Scope of recommendation	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK Gr.Dis	UK Null-Lox	
Variety status	C	C	C		C	C								NEW	NEW	NEW	NEW					
Fungicide-treated grain yield (% treated control)																						
United Kingdom (7.8 t/ha)	102	102	101	101	99	96	94	106	104	103	102	102	102	104	103	103	102	104	104	91	99	2.3
East region (8.0 t/ha)	102	101	101	102	100	96	93	107	104	105	101	103	103	104	102	101	101	104	104	90	98	3.0
West region (7.3 t/ha)	102	103	102	101	98	95	94	106	104	103	102	101	101	[105]	[106]	[104]	[103]	104	105	93	99	4.0
North region (8.1 t/ha)	102	101	101	101	100	96	96	105	104	101	103	102	102	103	103	103	102	104	102	90	100	2.6
Untreated grain yield (% treated control)																						
United Kingdom (7.8 t/ha)	86	89	87	84	84	83	82	87	90	88	86	87	88	87	93	90	91	87	90	79	86	2.5
Disease resistance																						
Mildew (1–9)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	9	0.5
Brown rust (1–9)	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	0.8
Rhynchosporium (1–9)	6	7	7	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	7	5	6	7	6	6	8	6	1.4
Net blotch (1–9)	7	8	6	5	6	5	5	7	6	6	6	6	7	[8]	[7]	[7]	[5]	7	7	7	8	1.8
Agronomic features																						
Resistance to lodging without PGR (1–9)	7	6	7	[7]	7	7	6	[8]	[7]	[8]	[7]	[7]	[8]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[8]	[8]	[7]	7	7	1.0
Straw length without PGR (cm)	71	70	76	71	72	74	79	70	69	71	67	72	71	74	71	72	76	67	69	71	72	1.5
Ripening (days +/- RGT Planet)	0	+1	+1	+2	+3	0	+2	+2	+2	+1	+1	+2	+2	+1	+1	0	+1	+2	+1	-2	+1	1.0
Resistance to brackling (1–9)	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	7	8	0.4
Main market options																						
MBC malting approval for brewing	-	F	F	F	F	F	Nt	P	P	P	Nt	P	P	T	T	T	T	-	Nt	-	-	
MBC malting approval for malt distilling	F	F	-	F	F	Nt	F	-	P	-	P	-	P	T	T	T	T	-	-	-	-	
Grain quality																						
Specific weight (kg/hl)	67.8	67.8	69.9	67.0	68.4	69.3	69.6	66.5	68.2	68.8	68.1	68.0	67.5	67.7	68.8	69.4	67.9	66.9	67.8	69.4	68.4	0.6
Screenings (% through 2.25 mm)	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.3
Screenings (% through 2.5 mm)	3.1	2.7	1.9	2.7	3.0	2.9	1.9	3.4	2.1	3.4	3.8	3.0	3.9	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.4	3.8	1.8	2.2	3.0	0.8
Nitrogen content (%)	[1.46]	1.48	1.51	1.42	1.48	1.50	-	1.46	1.50	1.45	1.46	1.44	1.46	1.39	1.45	1.48	1.47	[1.46]	1.49	-	[1.51]	0.05

Malting quality																					
Hot water extract (l deg/kg)	[314.1]	314.2	314.1	316.2	314.2	313.5	-	314.4	314.0	314.1	314.9	314.9	315.7	315.8	315.9	314.9	315.1	312.7	313.5	-	311.8	2.0
Predicted spirit yield (laa/t)	[433.8]	434.9	-	437.9	436.0	-	-	435.6	436.3	437.4	437.0	[433.2]	436.5	437.8	435.6	436.6	434.5	[433.1]	-	-	-	4.6
Annual treated yield (% control)																						
2020 (7.7 t/ha)	100	101	103	102	100	97	95	-	-	-	102	102	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	90	98	-
2021 (8.0 t/ha)	103	102	101	103	99	95	94	107	104	103	103	103	102	-	-	-	-	105	103	91	99	-
2022 (7.9 t/ha)	101	101	102	102	98	97	96	107	104	104	102	102	103	103	104	103	102	104	104	92	99	-
2023 (7.7 t/ha)	102	102	101	99	99	96	94	104	103	102	102	102	102	104	102	103	102	103	104	91	98	-
2024 (7.8 t/ha)	102	103	100	101	100	95	91	106	105	103	103	101	102	105	104	102	102	104	104	93	100	-
Breeder/UK contact																						
Breeder	Ack	SyP	NS	SyP	LimEur	RAGT	KWS	NS	Sec	Lim	Sec	SyP	Sej	SCP	Sec	Sec	KWSGmbh	Sec	NS	SyP	Cal	
UK contact	ElsAck	Syn	Agr	Syn	Lim	RAGT	KWS	AgV	Agr	Lim	Agr	Syn	Lim	Syn	Agr	Agr	KWS	Agr	Sen	Syn	ADM	
Status in RL system																						
Year first listed	20	16	21	23	18	15	16	24	24	24	23	23	24	25	25	25	25	23	24	16	22	
RL status	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P2	P2	P2	-	-	P2	P1	P1	P1	P1	-	P2	-	-	

Varieties no longer listed: NOS Munro.
Null-Lox and grain-distilling (Gr.Dis) spring barley varieties are described. Data is provided for information only and does not constitute a recommendation.
Null-Lox varieties lack a gene for lipogenase production.
Growers are strongly advised to check with their buyer before committing to a malting variety without full MBC approval.

Winter oats 2025/26

AHDB RECOMMENDED

	RGT Southwark	Dalguise	Cromwell	Mascani	Peloton	Fusion[&]	Average LSD (5%)
Variety type	Husked varieties				Naked varieties		
Scope of recommendation	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	
Variety status		C	C	C			
UK yield (% treated control)							
Fungicide-treated (9.0 t/ha)	106	103	103	95	77	72	3.3
Untreated (% of treated control, 9.0 t/ha)	90	75	84	77	67	51	7.5
Disease resistance							
Mildew (1–9)	4	4	3	6	8	5	1.3
Crown rust (1–9)	7	4	5	5	6	3	1.6
Agronomic features							
Resistance to lodging without PGR (1–9)	5	4	9	7	7	9	1.8
Straw length without PGR (cm)	136	134	107	128	127	89	5.6
Ripening (days +/- Mascani)	0	-1	+1	0	+1	+3	1.2
Grain quality							
Kernel content (%)	72.8	72.8	74.8	75.2	-	-	0.8
Specific weight (kg/hl)	54.4	54.5	55.0	53.4	61.3	59.8	1.2
Screenings (% through 2.0 mm)	5.7	3.4	4.7	2.5	-	-	1.1
Screenings (% through 1.8 mm)	-	-	-	-	13.2	23.3	2.3
Annual treated yield (% control)							
2020 (8.2 t/ha)	106	102	102	96	76	73	5.3
2021 (8.9 t/ha)	108	103	-	97	77	72	6.0
2022 (9.5 t/ha)	107	105	100	95	79	73	5.9
2023 (9.2 t/ha)	104	101	105	94	78	72	7.1
2024 (9.3 t/ha)	107	103	103	93	76	71	6.6
Breeder/UK contact							
Breeder	R2n	Sen	IBERS	IBERS	IBERS	IBERS	
UK contact	RAGT	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	
Status in RL system							
Year first listed	18	03	23	04	17	10	
RL status	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Varieties no longer listed: Gerald and Grafton.

Spring oats 2025

AHDB RECOMMENDED

	Caledon	Merlin	WPB Isabel	Canyon	Asterion	Conway	RGT Vaughan	Described: Oliver	Described: Ovation	Described: Lennon	Average LSD (5%)
Variety type	Husked							Naked			
Scope of recommendation	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	
Variety status	NEW		C	C							
UK yield (% treated control)											
Fungicide-treated (7.5 t/ha)	105	101	100	100	99	96	94	72	71	70	4.2
Untreated (% of treated control, 7.5 t/ha)	98	94	86	93	94	85	89	60	64	63	4.6
Disease resistance											
Mildew (1–9)	8	7	5	8	8	6	8	3	6	6	0.9
Crown rust (1–9)	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	1.6
Agronomic features											
Resistance to lodging without PGR (1–9)	[7]	8	7	7	[7]	7	[7]	7	[6]	[7]	1.2
Straw length without PGR (cm)	[112]	106	110	111	109	102	108	104	109	98	3.1
Ripening (days +/- WPB Isabel)	-1	-2	0	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	-3	-2	1.4
Grain quality											
Kernel content (%)	72.8	71.4	72.8	71.5	72.8	71.4	72.8	-	-	-	1.2
Specific weight (kg/hl)	51.5	51.5	53.6	51.6	52.0	49.5	52.4	58.7	54.2	56.8	1.2
Screenings (% through 2.0 mm)	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.5	-	-	-	0.6
Screenings (% through 1.8 mm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	13.8	12.8	1.6
Annual treated yield (% control)											
2020 (6.4 t/ha)	-	[98]	[99]	[101]	[97]	[99]	[100]	[73]	[77]	[74]	7.6
2021 (8.0 t/ha)	[103]	[101]	[100]	[100]	[102]	[98]	[94]	[72]	[71]	[65]	4.3
2022 (7.9 t/ha)	[110]	[103]	[99]	[101]	[101]	[95]	[97]	[73]	[73]	[70]	5.9
2023 (7.4 t/ha)	[104]	[102]	[102]	[98]	[102]	[94]	[92]	[73]	[73]	[73]	7.7
2024 (8.0 t/ha)	[101]	[99]	[100]	[100]	[94]	[94]	[91]	[68]	[64]	[69]	5.9
Breeder/UK contact											
Breeder	Nord	Selg	Wier	Nord	Nord	IBERS	R2n	Selg	IBERS	IBERS	
UK contact	SU	COPE	KWS	SU	SU	Sen	RAGT	COPE	Sen	Sen	
Status in RL system											
Year first listed	25	22	20	11	24	14	23	18	24	22	
RL status	P1	-	-	-	P2	-	-	-	P2	-	

Variety no longer listed: Lion.
Naked spring oat varieties are described. Data is provided for information only and does not constitute a recommendation.

Winter triticale descriptive list 2025/26

	Lumaco	RGT Eleac	Kasyno	SU Askadus	KWS Fido	Average LSD (5%)
Variety status			C		C	
Grain yield (as % treated control)						
Fungicide-treated (10.2 t/ha)	107	101	100	100	100	8.5
Number of trials	16	12	18	12	18	-
Disease resistance						
Yellow rust (1–9)	9	8	8	6	5	1.1
Agronomic features						
Lodging (%)	[6]	[1]	[2]	[0]	[0]	6.7
Straw length (cm)	122	114	105	110	116	4.2
Ripening (days +/- KWS Fido)	-1	0	+1	0	0	2.2
Grain quality						
Specific weight (kg/hl)	73.0	69.5	71.6	73.2	73.1	1.1
Protein content (%)	10.3	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.0	0.3
Breeder/UK contact						
Breeder	Lant	R2n	Dank	Nord	Lant	
UK contact	Sen	RAGT	Sen	SU	Sen	
Status in DL system						
Year first listed	23	24	18	24	14	
DL status	-	P2	-	P2	-	

Varieties no longer listed: Brehat and Cyrkon.
The data in this table is provided for information only and does not constitute a recommendation.

Winter rye descriptive list 2025/26

AHDB DESCRIBED

	SU Thor	SU Baresi	Astranos	KWS Emphor	SU Karlsson	KWS Baridor	KWS Igor	SU Perspectiv	KWS Tayo	SU Arvid	SU Performer	SU Bendix	KWS Serafino	KWS Curator	Poseidon	Average LSD (5%)
Variety type	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	
Variety status	NEW			NEW		NEW					C			NEW	*	
Grain yield (as % treated control)																
Fungicide-treated (9.7 t/ha)	108	104	104	104	104	104	103	102	101	100	100	99	99	98	94	7.2
Number of trials	6	19	11	6	11	6	17	11	19	19	19	18	19	6	18	-
Disease resistance																
Brown rust (1–9)	5	4	4	6	6	6	3	4	6	5	4	4	5	6	3	1.4
Agronomic features																
Lodging (%)	[48]	[9]	[4]	[25]	[3]	[8]	[9]	[6]	[7]	[15]	[13]	[7]	[5]	[8]	[1]	1.9
Straw length (cm)	[130]	132	132	[130]	137	[135]	131	133	133	138	134	136	134	[134]	133	5.7
Ripening (days +/- SU Performer)	[0]	0	0	[+1]	0	[0]	0	0	+1	0	0	0	0	[+1]	-1	2.1
Grain quality																
Protein content (%)	8.4	8.4	9.4	8.2	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	9.2	8.7	8.4	9.4	0.4
Hagberg Falling Number	176	218	183	229	226	208	236	227	241	185	212	193	256	223	160	31.0
Specific weight (kg/hl)	76.1	77.1	76.6	76.2	77.6	76.4	75.4	77.0	76.0	76.0	76.8	76.6	76.5	77.2	75.5	1.1
Breeder/UK contact																
Breeder	Hybro	Hybro	NS	KWSGmbh	Hybro	KWSGmbh	KWSGmbh	Hybro	KWSGmbh	Hybro	Hybro	Hybro	KWSGmbh	KWSGmbh	NS	
UK contact	SU	SU	Sen	KWS	SU	KWS	KWS	SU	KWS	SU	SU	SU	KWS	KWS	Dalt	
Status in DL system																
Year first listed	25	22	24	25	24	25	23	24	22	21	17	22	21	25	21	
DL status	P1	-	P2	P1	P2	P1	-	P2	-	-	-	-	-	P1	*	

Varieties no longer listed: KWS Gilmor and KWS Inspirator.
The data in this table is provided for information only and does not constitute a recommendation.

Candidate varieties – barley trials harvest 2025

Winter barley

AHDB CANDIDATE	Previous/proposed name	Variety ID	UK contact
Selected as potential feed varieties			
Darcie	Br12942p3	3577	Senova
Elvys	KWSH1962	3581	KWS UK
KM 17EV016	KWS Birdis	3583	KWS UK
SY221182	SY Barnabus	3587	Syngenta UK Ltd
SY222291	SY Perowne	3588	Syngenta UK Ltd
LG Catapult	LGBU22-6936	3603	Limagrain UK
Selected as potential malting variety			
Carrousel	SC 113669 UH	3594	Agrii

Candidate varieties will be considered for the RL 2026/27.
Varieties are ordered within a group by ascending variety ID.

Spring barley

AHDB CANDIDATE	Previous/proposed name	Variety ID	UK contact
Selected as potential malting varieties			
SC22-G3208-210	Trailblazer	3610	Agrii
SC22-G3567-020	Cheerleader	3613	Agrii
SC22-G3695-112	Roulette	3614	Agrii
Morven	AC 18/780/61	3616	Elsoms Ackermann Barley
Shona	AC 19/690/24	3618	Elsoms Ackermann Barley
LG Alchemist	LGBU22-3051-A	3626	Limagrain UK
RP22017	RGT Stargazer	3634	RAGT Seeds
SEBC101	Aguti	3646	Senova
SY422356	SY Turret	3649	Syngenta UK Ltd
Described candidate variety			
KWS Thalis	KWS 17/2942	3622	KWS UK

Candidate varieties will be considered for the RL 2026.
Varieties are ordered within a group by ascending variety ID.

After a candidate variety has been added to the GB and NI Variety Lists (VL), the data is published online (ahdb.org.uk/rl) and on the RL app (ahdb.org.uk/rlapp).

Candidate varieties – oats and other cereals trials harvest 2025

Winter oats

AHDB CANDIDATE	Previous/proposed name	Variety ID	Candidate stage	UK contact
Husked varieties				
KWS Pertinent	KM SHPB84	487	Year 4	KWS UK
RGT Dempsey	RV21004	488	Year 4	RAGT Seeds
Rannoch	AUW003	494	Year 4	Senova
AUWO08	Maunsell	513	Year 3	Senova
RV22002	RGT Crawford	516	Year 3	RAGT, France
Naked variety				
Avalon	AUW005	496	Year 4	Senova

Year 4 candidate varieties will be considered for the RL 2026/27.
Year 3 candidate varieties will be considered for the RL 2027/28.

Spring oats

AHDB CANDIDATE	Previous/proposed name	Variety ID	Candidate stage	UK contact
Husked varieties				
KWS Vibrant	KM SPTB5	499	Year 4	KWS UK
Jacky	NORD 20/322	508	Year 4	Saaten Union UK
Neptun	NORD 21/230	509	Year 4	Saaten Union UK
Nova	AUSO06	510	Year 4	Senova
AWC SO16	-	525	Year 3	Angus Wheat Consultants Ltd

Year 4 candidate varieties will be considered for the RL 2026.
Year 3 candidate varieties will be considered for the RL 2027.

Varieties are ordered within a group by ascending variety ID.
For oats, varieties will be grown in RL trials for two years (Year 3 and Year 4) before being considered for recommendation.

Other cereals

AHDB CANDIDATE	Previous/proposed name	Variety ID	UK contact
Winter triticale			
RGT Rutenac	RT15108	127	RAGT Seeds
Bicross	LD167.10	133	Senova
Winter rye			
HYH348	SU Erling	77	Saaten Union UK
HYH-350	SU Jalo	78	Saaten Union UK

Candidate varieties will be considered for the DL 2026/27.
Varieties are ordered within a group by ascending variety ID.

After a candidate variety has been added to the GB and NI Variety Lists (VL), the data is published online (**ahdb.org.uk/rl**) and on the RL app (**ahdb.org.uk/rlapp**).

Oilseeds overview

Yields

For spring and winter oilseed rape, yields are presented as gross output rather than seed yield. Gross output is calculated from the seed yield, with an adjustment to take account of the oil content. For spring linseed, seed yield is reported with no adjustment for oil content.

Fungicide-treated yield (winter oilseed rape)

Fungicide-treated gross output is calculated from trials that receive the full RL fungicide programme, including applications to control sclerotinia at flowering. Other inputs are applied according to best local practice.

Fungicide-untreated yield

Fungicide-untreated gross output for winter oilseed rape is calculated from trials that do not receive fungicides in the autumn or spring to control phoma and light leaf spot. However, they do receive fungicides to control sclerotinia at flowering. As fungicide-untreated trials are not conducted as part of VL testing, data on fungicide-untreated yields is only available from the second year of RL listing.

Spring oilseed rape gross output and spring linseed seed yield are calculated from trials that do not routinely receive fungicides.

Treatment benefit (winter oilseed rape)

Because oilseed rape yields are inherently more variable than cereal yields, it is particularly important not to compare fungicide-treated and fungicide-untreated yields from different sites. Treatment benefit reported in the RL only uses data from trials where there is a fungicide-treated and fungicide-untreated trial on the same (co-located) site. Data is presented as a percentage of the treated control varieties at these sites only.

Regional yields

Winter oilseed rape varieties are presented on a single UK list. Regional recommendations are also maintained. Varieties that are suitable for both the East/West and North regions have a UK recommendation.

Regional gross output yields are calculated. However, regional yields are based on fewer trials and should be treated more cautiously. Data for the region a variety is recommended for is indicated in bold in the tables.

For regions where the variety is not recommended, yield figures are provided for information only (indicated in italics). An additional table showing all varieties recommended for a region, including those with UK recommendation, ranked by yield can be found at **ahdb.org.uk/rl**

Regions are based on variety performance, varieties in different trials within the same region are likely to perform more similarly than in trials in different regions.

When choosing a variety, consider those recommended for the UK and your region. Divisions between regions are not absolute and growers are advised to consider which region is most appropriate for their conditions (Figure 12).

As spring oilseed rape and spring linseed have smaller growing areas with fewer trials, results are presented for a single UK region (there are insufficient trials to calculate robust regional yields).

Breeders' claims

Some characteristics are presented as a ‘breeder’s claim’. Accepted claims are associated with clear genetic markers that allow breeders to verify if a variety has inherited the trait.

For oilseed rape, claims are:

- *Turnip yellows virus* resistance (TuYV)
- Tolerance to specific imidazolinone herbicides (a Clearfield® variety)
- Clubroot resistance
- Pod shatter resistance

Such claims are not verified in RL tests. For information on these claims, contact the relevant breeder or UK contact.

Figure 12. Winter oilseed rape regions used for calculation of regional yields and location of harvest 2024 RL winter oilseed rape fungicide-treated yield trials

Clubroot resistance (oilseed rape)

The pathogen that causes clubroot in oilseed rape has several strains. The relative proportion of these strains varies from location to location. Clubroot-resistant varieties are believed to be resistant to common clubroot strains and are recommended for growing on infected land. Some strains of clubroot may overcome the resistance in these varieties. Growing clubroot-resistant varieties repeatedly will select for these strains, potentially making the resistance genes ineffective.

To reduce the risk of resistance breakdown, these varieties should be used in line with AHDB clubroot management guidelines: **ahdb.org.uk/clubroot**

Pod shatter resistance (winter oilseed rape)

Unlike other claims, pod shatter resistance can be bred into a variety through more than one genetic pathway. This means that resistance to pod shatter may vary between varieties. Although AHDB research has developed a quantitative test for pod shatter resistance, it was not suitable for use in the RL.

Quality testing

Glucosinolate (oilseed rape)

Glucosinolate contents are taken from the VL trials data for winter and spring oilseed rape. The maximum permitted level is 18 µm/g.

ALA content (spring linseed)

The alpha-linolenic acid (ALA) content is reported for linseed. Premiums may be available for varieties with high ALA content.

Disease updates

Verticillium stem stripe

The verticillium ratings do not use the 1–9 disease resistance rating scale. This is due to insufficient differentiation between varieties in the data set for this disease. Instead, varieties are defined as: moderately resistant (MR), susceptible (S) or intermediate (I). The difference between varieties grouped within the MR and S categories is statistically significant.

More information on the symptoms and management of verticillium, along with the data on which the ratings are based, can be found at **ahdb.org.uk/verticillium-stem-stripe**

Agronomic traits not included in the RL

Vigour

Good autumn and spring vigour is valued by farmers. AHDB has conducted trials and worked with breeders to develop ways to measure it in oilseed rape.

Although statistically significant differences in vigour are recorded between varieties in individual trials, when trials are combined, differences are no longer significant. This is because varieties that have high levels of vigour in one trial can show low levels of vigour in another.

The reason for this variability is unclear. It may be due to temperature, soil moisture, soil nutrient content, day length or other environmental factors that outweigh genetic differences in vigour.

Until we understand more about these factors, it will not be possible to produce reliable information on varietal vigour.

Cabbage stem flea beetle (CSFB) resistance

Several AHDB projects aim to provide on-farm solutions for CSFB management. Research includes investigating whether there is varietal resistance or tolerance to CSFB.

AHDB funded further monitoring of CSFB migration in autumn 2024, with numbers of adults and larval scars recorded at several sites across England.

This work is helping to reveal the differences between sites and years. Ultimately, it will help develop models that predict migration.

A four-year programme of work, which concluded at the end of 2024, investigated the biology and life cycle of CSFB and how IPM practices contribute to control.

Recent AHDB CSFB projects:

- Genetic basis of winter oilseed rape resistance to cabbage stem flea beetle
- Varietal resistance to feeding (herbivory) by the cabbage stem flea beetle in oilseed rape
- Reducing the impact of cabbage stem flea beetle on oilseed rape in the UK
- Novel approaches to control cabbage stem flea beetle

Results indicate little difference in varietal tolerance or resistance to CSFB. The latest information on CSFB management is available online: **ahdb.org.uk/csfb**

For technical commentary on each recommended and described variety, visit ahdb.org.uk/rl

Winter oilseed rape 2025/26

Hybrid varieties

AHDB RECOMMENDED

	Maverick	LG Adapt[1]	Hinsta	Magelan[1]	Turing	LG Armada	LG Academic	LG Adeline	LG Avenger[1]	Murray	LG Auckland	Vegas	Dolphin	Attica	Ambassador	Aurelia	LG Wagner	Average LSD (5%)
	Hybrid																	
Variety type	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	
Scope of recommendation	E/W	UK	E/W	E/W	E/W	UK	UK	UK	N	E/W	E/W	UK	E/W	UK	E/W	UK	N	
Variety status	NEW	NEW	NEW	NEW	C				NEW		*	*		*	*C	*C	*	
Gross output, yield adjusted for oil content (% treated control)																		
United Kingdom (5.1 t/ha)	*108*	**108**	*106*	*106*	*106*	**105**	**105**	**105**	*104*	*104*	*104*	**104**	*103*	**101**	*101*	**101**	*101*	4.4
East/West region (5.0 t/ha)	**109**	**108**	**106**	**106**	**106**	**105**	**105**	**105**	*104*	**104**	**104**	**104**	**103**	**101**	**101**	**101**	*100*	4.8
North region (5.7 t/ha)	*100*	**108**	*[104]*	*[102]*	*104*	**105**	**106**	**107**	**[106]**	*102*	*103*	**103**	*98*	**102**	*100*	**102**	**105**	5.3
Seed yield (% treated control)																		
United Kingdom (4.7 t/ha)	*107*	**106**	*104*	*104*	*106*	**105**	**105**	**105**	*103*	*105*	*103*	**103**	*100*	**101**	*101*	**101**	*100*	4.1
East/West region (4.6 t/ha)	**108**	**106**	**105**	**104**	**107**	**105**	**105**	**105**	*103*	**105**	**103**	**103**	**101**	**101**	**102**	**101**	*100*	4.5
North region (5.2 t/ha)	*99*	**106**	*[102]*	*[100]*	*105*	**104**	**105**	**107**	**[105]**	*102*	*102*	**102**	*97*	**102**	*100*	**102**	**104**	5.0
Untreated yield (% untreated control) – UK																		
Gross output (5.1 t/ha)	-	-	-	-	102	[110]	[108]	[106]	-	104	103	104	[105]	102	101	102	[105]	11.8
Seed yield (4.7 t/ha)	-	-	-	-	103	[110]	[108]	[106]	-	104	103	103	[103]	101	101	102	[105]	11.6
Disease resistance																		
Light leaf spot (1–9)	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	0.7
Stem canker (1–9)	9	6	5	5	4	6	6	5	5	8	5	9	6	5	6	4	4	1.1
Verticillium	[I]	[I]	[I]	[MR]	I	[I]	[I]	[I]	[S]	[MR]	[I]	[I]	[I]	[S]	S	[S]	[S]	
TuYV	R	R	R	R	-	R	R	R	R	-	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	
Agronomic features																		
Resistance to lodging (1–9)	[8.0]	[8.0]	[8.0]	[7.8]	[7.9]	[8.0]	[7.9]	[7.9]	[8.0]	[8.0]	[7.8]	[7.9]	[8.0]	[7.9]	7.9	7.9	[7.9]	0.1
Stem stiffness (1–9)	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	8	9	8	8	[8]	9	7	8	9	8	8	7	[8]	0.6
Shortness of stem (1–9)	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0.3
Plant height (cm)	154	157	155	154	146	155	154	152	161	153	150	148	146	153	150	146	147	3.2
Earliness of flowering (1–9)	7	6	6	7	8	5	7	7	6	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	0.5
Earliness of maturity (1–9)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	6	5	5	0.3
Pod shatter resistance	-	R	R	R	-	R	R	R	R	-	R	-	-	R	R	R	R	

Seed quality (at 9% moisture)																		
Oil content, fungicide-treated (%)	46.0	46.4	46.1	46.3	44.4	45.6	45.2	44.9	46.0	44.6	45.5	45.5	46.5	45.1	44.8	44.8	45.1	0.3
Glucosinolate (µmol/g)	11.3	12.7	14.8	14.8	10.4	12.6	14.1	14.7	10.5	11.1	12.2	11.0	13.0	12.0	10.9	10.2	11.7	-
Annual treated gross output, yield adjusted for oil content (% control) – UK																		
2021 (5.2 t/ha)	-	-	-	-	105	105	104	106	-	104	103	103	99	102	100	100	101	-
2022 (5.9 t/ha)	104	107	104	103	104	106	105	105	105	102	103	102	102	102	101	101	103	-
2023 (5.2 t/ha)	104	108	105	105	104	105	106	106	105	103	104	102	102	102	100	100	103	-
2024 (5.0 t/ha)	104	107	105	103	105	105	106	105	105	103	104	104	98	101	101	103	102	-
Treatment benefit at co-located sites (% treated control, 5.3 t/ha) – UK																		
Treated gross output	-	-	-	-	104	[107]	[109]	[109]	-	99	105	101	[105]	103	101	101	107	11.1
Untreated gross output	-	-	-	-	98	[106]	[104]	[102]	-	99	99	100	[101]	98	97	98	[101]	11.3
Breeder/UK contact																		
Breeder	NPZ	LimEur	KWSMR	LimEur	NPZ	LimEur	LimEur	LimEur	LimEur	NPZ	LimEur	NPZ	DSV	LimEur	LimEur	LimEur	LimEur	
UK contact	NPZU	Lim	KWS	Lim	NPZU	Lim	Lim	Lim	Lim	NPZU	Lim	NPZU	DSV	Lim	Lim	Lim	Lim	
Status in RL system																		
Year first listed	25	25	25	25	23	24	24	24	25	23	22	23	24	23	20	20	23	
RL status	P1	P1	P1	P1	-	P2	P2	P2	P1	-	*	*	P2	*	*	*	*	

Varieties no longer listed: Dart, LG Adonis, LG Aviron, LG Constructor CL, PT303, PX131 and Tennyson.
For this table, PT303 was also a control variety but is no longer listed.
[1]LG Adapt, LG Avenger and Magelan may be added to the GB and NI Variety Lists (VL) in January 2025, provided no representations are received.
Yield figures for regions where the variety is not recommended are provided for information only and are indicated in italics.

Winter oilseed rape 2025/26

Conventional open-pollinated, herbicide tolerant, clubroot resistant, described varieties

AHDB RECOMMENDED

	Pi Pinnacle	Tom	Powerhouse	Annika	Acacia	Aspire	Amarone	Miraculix CL	Beatrix CL	Matrix CL	Crusoe	Cromputer	Crocodile	Crome	Resort	Average LSD (5%)
	Conventional open-pollinated							Herbicide tolerant			Clubroot resistant				Described	
Variety type	Conv	Conv	Conv	Conv	Conv	Conv	Conv	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	
Scope of recommendation	UK	UK	N	E/W	UK	N	N	N Sp	E/W Sp	UK Sp	UK Sp	UK Sp	E/W Sp	N Sp	UK HEAR	
Variety status			NEW		*	*C	*				NEW	NEW				
Gross output, yield adjusted for oil content (% treated control)																
United Kingdom (5.1 t/ha)	**101**	**100**	*99*	*98*	**97**	*95*	*94*	*94*	*94*	**93**	**103**	**98**	*97*	*94*	**87**	4.4
East/West region (5.0 t/ha)	**101**	**100**	*98*	**98**	**97**	*95*	*94*	*94*	**94**	**93**	**103**	**99**	**99**	*94*	**88**	4.8
North region (5.7 t/ha)	**101**	**100**	**102**	*96*	**98**	**97**	**98**	**93**	*89*	**93**	**101**	**96**	*90*	**95**	**85**	5.3
Seed yield (% treated control)																
United Kingdom (4.7 t/ha)	**102**	**100**	*100*	*98*	**97**	*94*	*95*	*93*	*92*	**92**	**104**	**98**	*98*	*93*	**86**	4.1
East/West region (4.6 t/ha)	**102**	**100**	*100*	**98**	**97**	*94*	*94*	*93*	**93**	**92**	**104**	**98**	**99**	*93*	**87**	4.5
North region (5.2 t/ha)	**101**	**100**	**104**	*96*	**97**	**96**	**99**	**92**	*89*	**92**	**101**	**96**	*90*	**94**	**84**	5.0
Untreated yield (% untreated control) – UK																
Gross output (5.1 t/ha)	[102]	101	-	94	97	96	98	[93]	93	94	-	-	99	92	86	11.8
Seed yield (4.7 t/ha)	[102]	101	-	95	97	96	99	[92]	92	93	-	-	99	91	86	11.6
Disease resistance																
Light leaf spot (1–9)	7	6	7	7	5	7	7	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	0.7
Stem canker (1–9)	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	5	4	2	4	1.1
Verticillium	[I]	[S]	[S]	[MR]	[I]	[I]	[S]	[S]	I	[S]	[MR]	[MR]	[I]	[I]	[I]	
TuYV	-	-	-	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	-	-	-	
Agronomic features																
Resistance to lodging (1–9)	[8.0]	[8.0]	[8.0]	[8.0]	8.0	8.0	[8.0]	[7.9]	[7.9]	7.8	[8.0]	[7.9]	[8.0]	8.0	7.9	0.1
Stem stiffness (1–9)	9	[9]	[8]	9	8	8	[8]	8	[8]	7	[8]	[8]	8	8	8	0.6
Shortness of stem (1–9)	6	6	7	6	7	7	7	5	6	6	5	6	6	7	6	0.3
Plant height (cm)	152	146	142	146	142	139	140	155	149	152	155	150	144	143	146	3.2
Earliness of flowering (1–9)	5	7	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	7	7	0.5
Earliness of maturity (1–9)	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	6	5	5	0.3
Pod shatter resistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R	R	-	-	-	-	-	

Seed quality (at 9% moisture)																
Oil content, fungicide-treated (%)	44.5	45.2	43.5	44.9	44.9	45.2	44.5	45.5	45.8	45.6	44.5	45.5	44.8	45.8	45.7	0.3
Glucosinolate (µmol/g)	13.0	11.6	14.5	11.6	8.1	9.9	11.9	15.2	15.3	14.2	12.6	13.4	12.8	10.8	14.0	-
Annual treated gross output, yield adjusted for oil content (% control) – UK																
2021 (5.2 t/ha)	102	100	-	97	98	95	96	94	91	92	-	-	94	95	88	-
2022 (5.9 t/ha)	100	100	99	98	97	96	96	94	94	94	102	97	96	94	87	-
2023 (5.2 t/ha)	100	101	99	95	97	96	96	93	91	93	102	98	92	95	85	-
2024 (5.0 t/ha)	102	99	101	[97]	97	94	96	91	90	91	101	96	92	93	85	-
Treatment benefit at co-located sites (% treated control, 5.3 t/ha) – UK																
Treated gross output	[99]	100	-	98	96	96	97	[94]	97	95	-	-	96	93	86	11.1
Untreated gross output	[98]	97	-	90	93	92	94	[89]	90	90	-	-	94	88	83	11.3
Breeder/UK contact																
Breeder	Pick	CBI	Els	LimEur	LimEur	LimEur	LimEur	DSV	DSV	DSV	NPZ	DSV	DSV	NPZ	NPZ	
UK contact	GSd	FrontAg	Els	Lim	Lim	Lim	Lim	DSV	DSV	DSV	NPZU	DSV	DSV	NPZU	NPZU	
Status in RL system																
Year first listed	24	23	25	22	20	19	22	24	23	22	25	25	20	19	20	
RL status	P2	-	P1	-	*	*	*	P2	-	-	P1	P1	-	-	-	

Varieties no longer listed: Dart, LG Adonis, LG Aviron, LG Constructor CL, PT303, PX131 and Tennyson.
For this table, PT303 was also a control variety but is no longer listed.
High erucic acid (HEAR) is a described variety. Data is provided for information only and does not constitute a recommendation.
Yield figures for regions where the variety is not recommended are provided for information only and are indicated in italics.
Herbicide-tolerant varieties have a specific recommendation for tolerance to specific imidazolinone herbicides (a Clearfield® variety).
Clubroot-resistant varieties have a specific recommendation for growing on land infected with common strains of clubroot.

Spring oilseed rape descriptive list 2025

AHDB DESCRIBED

	Lakritz	Lumen	Fergus	Contra CL[1]	Cocktail CL[1]	Average LSD (5%)
Variety type	Hybrid	Hybrid	Conv	Hybrid	Hybrid	
Variety status	C	C			NEW	
Gross output, yield adjusted for oil content (% control)						
UK without fungicide (3.0 t/ha)	[103]	[98]	[95]	[92]	[88]	6.6
Number of trials	8	8	8	8	4	-
Seed yield (% control)						
UK without fungicide (2.8 t/ha)	[103]	[97]	[93]	[92]	[90]	6.3
Agronomic features						
Shortness of stem (1–9)	7	6	6	6	[7]	0.3
Earliness of flowering (1–9)	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[6]	0.5
Earliness of maturity (1–9)	5	5	5	5	[6]	0.5
Seed quality (at 9% moisture)						
Oil content (%)	[43.5]	[44.1]	[45.1]	[43.9]	[43.0]	0.8
Glucosinolate content (µmol/g)	10.6	11.0	12.3	12.4	12.6	-
Annual gross output, yield adjusted for oil content (% control)						
2020 (3.1 t/ha)	[101]	[99]	[98]	[88]	-	12.4
2021 (2.4 t/ha)	[107]	[93]	[100]	[94]	-	10.8
2022 (4.7 t/ha)	[[101]]	[[98]]	[[88]]	[[90]]	-	-
2023 (2.9 t/ha)	[[107]]	[[103]]	[[93]]	[[93]]	[[89]]	-
2024 (2.5 t/ha)	[102]	[98]	[99]	[98]	[87]	8.0
Breeder/UK contact						
Breeder	NPZ	NPZ	Lant	NPZ	NPZ	
UK contact	DSV	DSV	Sen	DSV	DSV	
Status in DL system						
Year first listed	21	18	22	21	25	
DL status	-	-	-	-	P1	

Varieties no longer listed: Builder, Lavina and Performer.
The data in this table is provided for information only and does not constitute a recommendation.
[1]Cocktail CL and Contra CL are herbicide-tolerant varieties. These varieties have a tolerance to specific imidazolinone herbicides (a Clearfield® variety).

Spring linseed descriptive list 2025

AHDB DESCRIBED

	Juliet	Bingo	Skylark	Buffalo	Bliss	Octal	Baroness	Daniel	Nimbus	Paddington	Richess	Gilbert	Abacus	Genie	Average LSD (5%)
Seed colour	B	B	B			B	B		B	Ye		Ye	B	Ye	
Variety status		C				*	NEW		NEW	NEW			C	NEW	
Seed yield (% control)															
UK without fungicide (2.1 t/ha)	110	109	108	103	103	102	[102]	99	[98]	[97]	97	94	94	[83]	10.4
Number of trials	17	17	13	17	17	17	9	17	9	9	13	17	17	9	-
Agronomic features															
Plant height (cm)	54	50	49	51	49	49	47	52	55	50	43	49	48	50	2.6
Earliness of flowering (1–9)	4	5	4	4	6	4	6	6	4	4	7	6	5	4	0.8
Earliness of maturity (1–9)	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	0.6
Seed quality (at 9% moisture)															
Oil content (%)	42.1	40.5	41.8	42.9	41.0	41.4	[41.9]	40.5	[40.7]	[41.0]	43.0	41.7	40.4	[38.2]	0.8
ALA content (%)	58.1	58.2	62.0	58.7	60.9	55.8	59.7	57.8	60.2	60.5	65.5	66.9	59.5	69.5	-
Annual seed yield (% control)															
2020 (2.7 t/ha)	[118]	[105]	-	[108]	[106]	[98]	-	[93]	-	-	-	[97]	[95]	-	10.4
2021 (2.1 t/ha)	[95]	[109]	[106]	[97]	[102]	[102]	-	[98]	-	-	[94]	[92]	[98]	-	8.6
2022 (2.0 t/ha)	[110]	[112]	[109]	[92]	[103]	[101]	[106]	[105]	[103]	[101]	[90]	[96]	[90]	[80]	15.6
2023 (1.7 t/ha)	[114]	[110]	[109]	[99]	[105]	[103]	[102]	[105]	[97]	[89]	[99]	[86]	[94]	[77]	13.0
2024 (1.9 t/ha)	[110]	[113]	[106]	[117]	[98]	[107]	[97]	[96]	[94]	[101]	[98]	[99]	[89]	[85]	14.5
Breeder/UK contact															
Breeder	GKI	Bilt	JTSD	Bilt	Bilt	LaS	Bilt	Med	JTSD	Bilt	LS	CDC	JTSD	JTSD	
UK contact	Agr	Els	UOM	Els	Els	Dalt	Els	Agr	JTSD	Els	PC	Rapp	Sen	JTSD	
Status in DL system															
Year first listed	01	17	24	21	20	17	25	18	25	25	24	23	06	25	
DL status	-	-	P2	-	-	*	P1	-	P1	P1	P2	-	-	P1	

Varieties no longer listed: Aquarius, Batsman, Bowler, Ineke and Olympe.
For this table, Batsman was also a control variety but is no longer listed.
The data in this table is provided for information only and does not constitute a recommendation.

Candidate varieties – winter oilseed rape trials harvest 2025

AHDB CANDIDATE	Previous/proposed name	Variety ID	UK contact
Hybrid varieties			
MH 20ND241	KWS Martinos	3507	KWS UK
H9209177	KWS Domingos	3510	KWS UK
CWH603	Cezanne	3524	NPZ UK
CWH596	DK Exedge	3525	Bayer CropScience
Dirigent	NPZ22320W	3531	NPZ UK
Madison	RAP22329W	3534	NPZ UK
Karat	NPZ22328W	3535	NPZ UK
RAP 647	-	3551	DSV UK Ltd
RAP 646	-	3557	DSV UK Ltd
Conventional open-pollinated variety			
Bachus	CBI 19-13	3542	Jennaway Consulting
Clubroot-resistant variety			
Crios	HRG941	3539	RAGT Seeds
Herbicide-tolerant variety			
LG Calvin CL	LE21/363	3516	Limagrain UK

Candidate varieties will be considered for the RL 2026/27.
Varieties are ordered within a group by ascending variety ID.

AHDB CANDIDATE	Previous/proposed name	Variety ID	UK contact
Described candidate variety			
Erling	NPZ22315W	3533	NPZ UK

Candidate varieties will be considered for the DL 2026/27.
Varieties are ordered within a group by ascending variety ID.

After a candidate variety has been added to the GB and NI Variety Lists (VL), the data is published online (ahdb.org.uk/rl) and on the RL app (ahdb.org.uk/rlapp).

Candidate varieties – spring oilseeds trials harvest 2025

Spring oilseed rape

AHDB CANDIDATE	Previous/proposed name	Variety ID	UK contact
Spring oilseed rape			
Leporello	DLE23836S11	3560	DSV UK Ltd
Crazy CL	DLE23838S25	3561	DSV UK Ltd

Candidate varieties will be considered for the DL 2026.
Varieties are ordered within a group by ascending variety ID.

Spring linseed

AHDB CANDIDATE	Previous/proposed name	Variety ID	UK contact
Spring linseed			
FP2513	-	271	JTSD Ltd
Balance	OVB-03	273	Elsoms Seeds Ltd

Candidate varieties will be considered for the DL 2026.
Varieties are ordered within a group by ascending variety ID.

After a candidate variety has been added to the GB and NI Variety Lists (VL), the data is published online (ahdb.org.uk/rl) and on the RL app (ahdb.org.uk/rlapp).

A world of knowledge awaits

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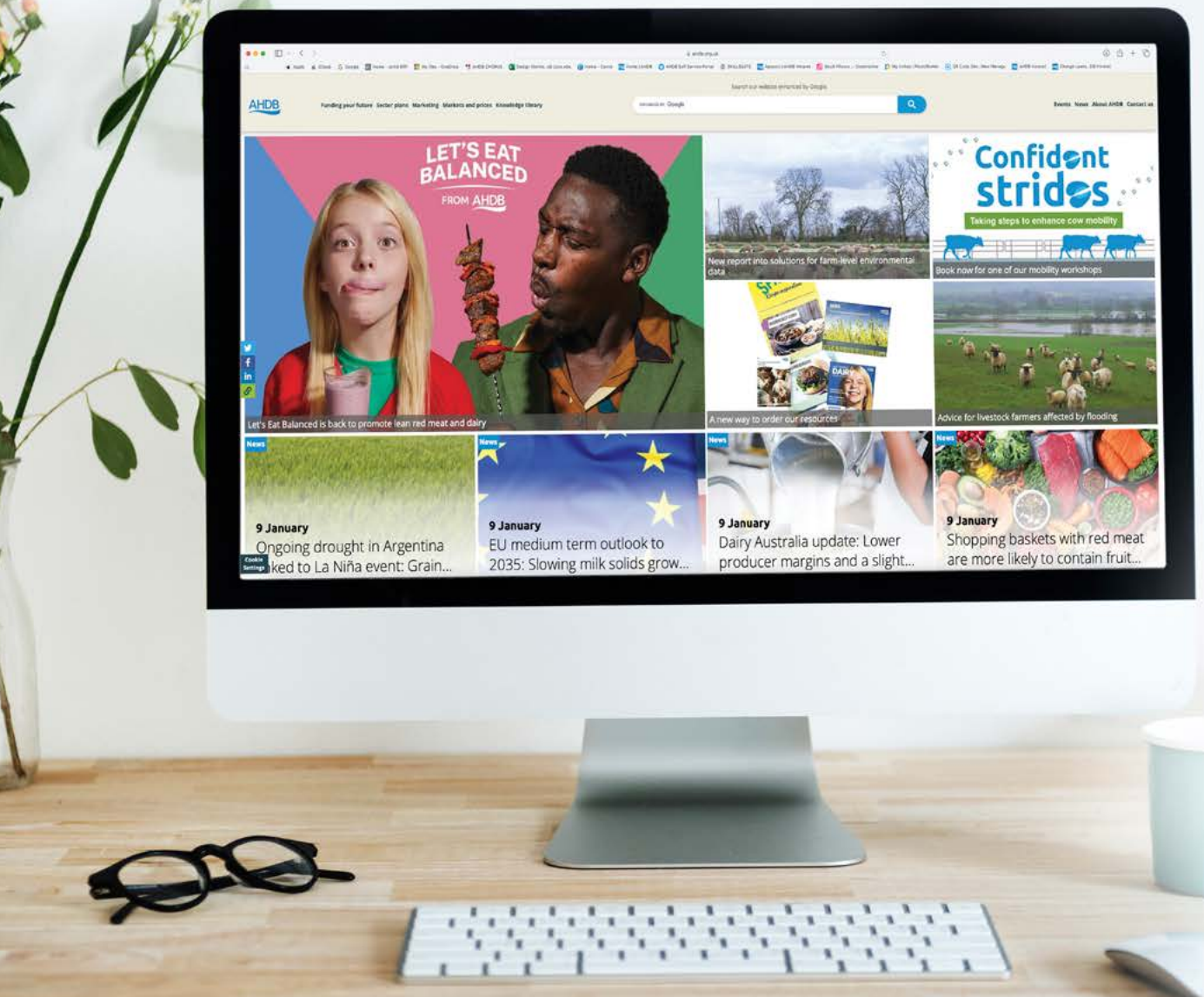

Quick links

RL tables: **ahdb.org.uk/rl**

RL variety comments: **ahdb.org.uk/rl**

RL app: **ahdb.org.uk/rlapp**

RL variety selection tools: **ahdb.org.uk/vst**

Nutrients: **ahdb.org.uk/rb209**

Diseases (cereals): **ahdb.org.uk/cereal-diseases**

Diseases (oilseeds): **ahdb.org.uk/osr-diseases**

Pests: **ahdb.org.uk/pests**

Weeds: **ahdb.org.uk/arable-weeds**

Soils: **ahdb.org.uk/greatsoils**

Post-harvest: **ahdb.org.uk/harvest-toolkit**

General: **ahdb.org.uk/cereals**

Breeder and UK contact information

Abbreviation	Name	Web address
Ack	Ackermann Saatzucht GmbH	sz-ackermann.de
ADM	ADM Agriculture Ltd	adm-agri.co.uk
Agr	Agrii	agrii.co.uk
AgV	Agrovista UK Ltd	agrovista.co.uk
BA	Blackman Agriculture	
Bilt	van de Bilt, Netherlands	
Bre	Saatzucht Josef Breun, Germany	breun.de
Cal	Carlsberg Research Laboratory	
CBI	Cluser Breeding International GmbH	
CDC	CDC Saskatchewan	agbio.usask.ca/cdcflax
COPE	Cope Seeds & Grain	copeseeds.co.uk
Dalt	Dalton Seeds	daltonseeds.co.uk
Dank	Danko Hodowla Roslin, Poland	danko.pl
DSV	DSV UK Ltd	dsv-uk.co.uk
Els	Elsoms Seeds Ltd	elsoms.com
ElsAck	Elsoms Ackermann Barley	elsoms.com
ElsW	Elsoms Wheat Ltd	elsoms.com
FrontAg	Frontier Agriculture Ltd	frontierag.co.uk
GKI	GK Kht, Hungary	
GSd	Grainseed	grainseed.co.uk
Hybro	Hybro, Germany	saaten-union.co.uk
IBERS	Institute of Biological, Environ. & Rural Sciences	aber.ac.uk/en/ibers
JTSD	JTSD Ltd	jtsd.co.uk
KWS	KWS UK	kws-uk.com
KWSGmbh	KWS Lochow GmbH	kws-uk.com
KWSMR	KWS Momont Recherche	kws-uk.com
Lant	Lantmannen SW Seed BV	lantmannen.com
LaS	Laboulet Semences, France	

Abbreviation	Name	Web address
Lim	Limagrain UK	lgseeds.co.uk
LimEur	Limagrain Europe SA	lgseeds.co.uk
LS	Linéa Semences de lin	
Med	Medovarsky	
Mom	Momont, France	kws-uk.com
Nord	Nordsaat, Germany	nordsaat.de
NPZ	NPZ-Lembke, Germany	npz.de
NPZU	NPZ UK	npz-uk.com
NS	Nordic Seed, Denmark	nordicseed.com
PC	Premium Crops	premiumcrops.com
Pick	Mike Pickford	
R2n	RAGT, France	ragt.co.uk
RAGT	RAGT Seeds	ragt.co.uk
Rapp	Robin Appel	robin-appel.com
SCP	Syngenta Crop Protection	syngenta-crop.co.uk
SE	Saatzucht Edelhof, Austria	saatzucht.edelhof.at
Sec	Secobra, France	secobra.fr/en/accueil
Sej	Sejet, Denmark	sejet.com
Selg	Selgen, Czech Republic	selgen.eu
Sen	Senova	senova.uk.com
Str	Strube, Germany	
SU	Saaten Union UK	saaten-union.co.uk
Syn	Syngenta UK Ltd	syngenta.co.uk
SyP	Syngenta Participations AG	syngenta.co.uk
UOM	United Oilseeds Marketing	
Wier	Wiersum BV, Netherlands	
WPB	Wiersum Plant Breeding	

Key index

*	Variety no longer under test in RL trials
[ ]	Limited data
[[ ]]	Very limited data
#	Hybrid variety
@	Believed to carry the *Pch1* Rendezvous resistance gene to eyespot
&	Dwarf variety
ALA	Alpha-linolenic acid
B	Brown seed
C	Yield control
Conv	Conventional open-pollinated variety
E	Recommended for the East region
E/W	Recommended for the East/West region
F	Full MBC approval in this segment
H	High
I	Intermediate
LSD	Least significant difference. Average LSD (5%): Varieties that are more than one LSD apart are significantly different at the 95% confidence level
M	Medium
MBC	Malting Barley Committee
MR	Moderately resistant
N	Recommended for the North region
Nt	Not approved by MBC in this segment
P	Provisional MBC approval in this segment
P1	First year of listing
P2	Second year of listing
PGR	Plant growth regulator
R	Believed to be resistant to the trait; as this is a breeders' claim, this has not been verified in RL tests
r	Young plant resistance to yellow rust as shown by UKCPVS tests and RL trial data
s	Young plant susceptibility to yellow rust as shown by UKCPVS tests and RL trial data
S	Susceptible
Sp	Specific recommendation. For more details, please see table footnote
T	Under test for MBC approval in this segment
To	Believed to be tolerant to the trait; as this is a breeders' claim, this has not been verified in RL tests
TuYV	*Turnip yellows virus*
UK	Recommended for the UK
UKFM	UK Flour Millers
W	Recommended for the West region
WDV	Wheat dwarf virus
Y	Suited to that market
[Y]	May be suited to that market
Ye	Yellow seed

The AHDB Recommended Lists (RL) is managed by a project consortium of AHDB, BSPB, MAGB and UKFM.

Funding for the RL trials and tests is provided by AHDB Cereals & Oilseeds but the production of the RL would be impossible without the contribution and support of the industry.

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To order printed publications:

E publications@ahdb.org.uk

T 024 7799 0069

Scan the QR code to go to the Recommended Lists webpage.

Preliminary data

The selection of new varieties to promote into AHDB RL trials is made on the basis of preliminary data collected during GB and NI Variety Lists (VL) and other trials and tests. The data also makes a major contribution to the RL variety means. Acknowledgement is made to Defra, the devolved governments and BSPB for the use of this data.

Processors

AHDB is grateful for the valuable contributions made by member companies of BBPA, MAGB, SWA, SWRI and UKFM who conduct milling and distilling tests both at the preliminary and RL stages.

Test and trials contractors

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Committee members and growers

AHDB wishes to thank all those who give freely of their time to serve on our committees and to the numerous growers across the country who host RL trials.

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AHDB is a statutory levy board, funded by farmers, growers and others in the supply chain. We equip the industry with easy to use, practical know-how which they can apply straight away to make better decisions and improve their performance. For further information, please visit **ahdb.org.uk**