



American Malting Barley Association, Inc.

MALTING BARLEY BREEDING GUIDELINES IDEAL COMMERCIAL MALT CRITERIA

	Six-Row	Adjunct Two-Row	All Malt Two-Row ¹	Grain Distillers'
AMBA Member Interest*	4%	61%	31%	4%
Barley Factors				
Plump Kernels (on 6/64)	> 80%	> 90%	> 90%	> 70%
Thin Kernels (thru 5/64)	< 3%	< 3%	< 3%	< 5%
Germination (4ml 72 hr. GE)	> 98%	> 98%	> 98%	> 98%
Protein	≤ 13.0%	≤ 13.0%	≤ 12.0%	11.5 -14.0%
Skinned & Broken Kernels	< 5%	< 5%	< 5%	< 5%
Malt Factors				
Total Protein	≤ 12.8%	≤ 12.8%	≤ 11.8%	11.0 - 13.5%
on 7/64 screen	> 60%	> 70%	> 75%	>50%
Glycosidic Nitrile (g/MT)			< 0.5	< 1.5
Measures of Malt Modification				
Beta-Glucan (ppm)	< 120	< 100	< 100	
F/C Difference	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.2	
Soluble/Total Protein	42-47%	40-47%	38-45%	>48%
Turbidity (NTU)	< 10	< 10	< 10	
Viscosity (absolute cp)	< 1.50	< 1.50	< 1.50	
Congress Wort				
Soluble Protein	5.2-5.7%	4.8-5.6%	< 5.3%	>6.0%
Extract (FG db)	> 79.0%	> 81.0%	> 81.0%	> 79.0%
Color (°ASBC)	1.8-2.5	1.6-2.5	1.6-2.8	<4.0
FAN	> 210	> 210	140-190	>250
Malt Enzymes				
Diastatic Power (°ASBC)	> 150	> 120	110-150	>200
Alpha Amylase (DU)	> 50	> 50	40-70	>75

* Based on 2018 dues weighted survey of Regular members

General Comments

Barley should mature rapidly, break dormancy quickly without pregermination and germinate uniformly. The hull should be thin, bright and adhere tightly during harvesting, cleaning and malting.

Malted barley should exhibit a well-balanced, modification in a conventional malting schedule with four day germination.

Malted barley must provide desired beer flavor.

Distillers' Malt guidelines are designed to reflect how varieties perform when malted in the normal Brewers' cycles used for AMBA and CCRU variety trials.

¹The All Malt Two-Row would be appropriate for malt distillers provided it has less than 0.5 g/MT Glycosidic Nitrile.

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