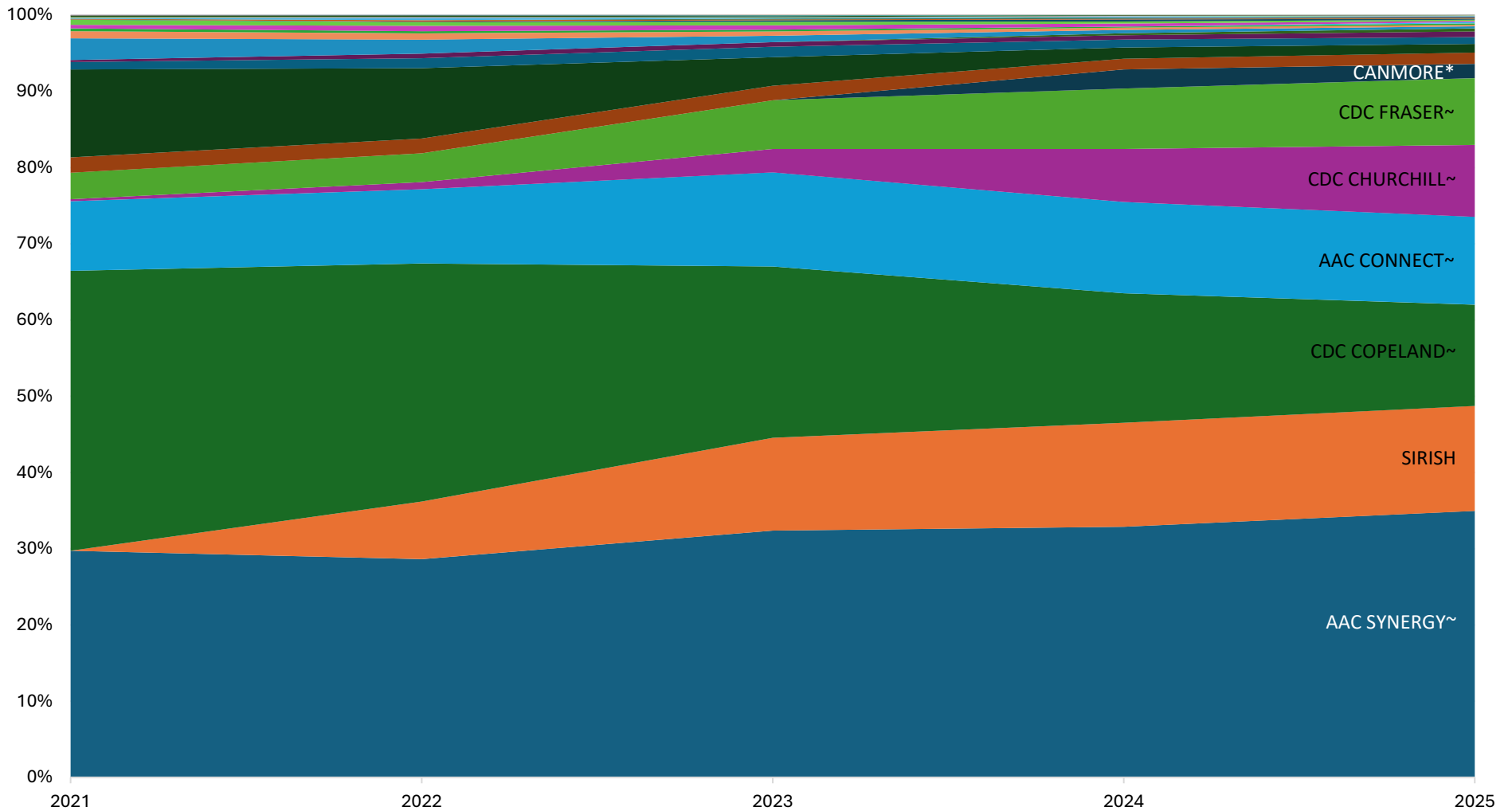


Barley Designated Varieties by Acreage Insured



- | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| ■ AAC SYNERGY~ | ■ SIRISH | ■ CDC COPELAND~ | ■ AAC CONNECT~ | ■ CDC CHURCHILL~ | ■ CDC FRASER~ | ■ CANMORE* |
| ■ LEGACY | ■ AC METCALFE | ■ CDC COPPER | ■ BILL COORS 100 | ■ CDC GOLDSTAR | ■ CDC BOW | ■ NEWDALE |
| ■ BENTLEY | ■ SY STANZA | ■ CERVEZA | ■ CELEBRATION | ■ AB BREWNET | ■ TRADITION | ■ HARRINGTON |
| ■ TORBELLINO | ■ AB DRAM | ■ AAC PRAIRIE | ■ CDC MEREDITH | ■ CDC RATTAN* | ■ CDC ANDERSON | ■ MERIT 16 |
| ■ CDC KINDERSLEY | ■ CDC YORKTON | ■ CDC BATTLEFORD | ■ LACEY | ■ CDC HILOSE* | ■ CDC CLEAR | ■ CDC MARLINA* |
| ■ CDC PLATINUM STAR | ■ CDC KENDALL | ■ STELLAR-ND | ■ CDC MAYFAIR | ■ AAC GOLDMAN | ■ CDC ASCENT* | ■ CDC FIBAR* |
| ■ ROBUST | ■ LOWE | ■ CDC POLARSTAR | ■ CDC CLYDE | ■ MAJOR | | |

~CMBTC 2026-2027 recommended varieties

*Food barley varieties

Observations for 2025

- Canada is the fifth largest barley producer and the fourth largest malt exporter in the world with the majority exported to China.
- In 2025, Canada produced over 9.7 million tonnes of barley, which is 9% higher than the five-year average of 9 million tonnes.¹ The majority of barley was grown in Alberta (50%), followed by Saskatchewan (45%), Manitoba (4%) and British Columbia (1%).²
- All registered barley varieties meet the requirements for agronomic, disease and quality properties for their intended purpose. Based on end-use, there are three classes of barley: malting barley, food barley and general purpose.³ Barley varieties can be covered or hulless. Barley that does not meet grading requirements for malt or food grades is considered general purpose and typically used for animal feed.
- The preceding graph was created using data compiled by the Canadian Grain Commission from the provincial crop insurance organizations² and shows the change in insured acres as a percentage of the total amount of insured acres in Western Canada between 2021-2025.
- In 2025, six varieties accounted for 92% of all insured acres of barley: AAC Synergy, Sirish, CDC Copeland, AAC Connect, CDC Churchill and CDC Fraser (represented in the black box around the variety names in the preceding graph).
- Food barley varieties (listed in the preceding graph) accounted for 40,947 insured acres in 2025. This represents 1.9% of all insured barley acres, which is a slight decrease compared to 2024 (2.5%). Canmore was the most popular food barley variety grown in 2025 and made up almost all food barley acres.
- AAC Synergy was the most popular variety in 2025 representing 35% of insured acres. AAC Synergy has been the most popular variety since 2023.
 - AAC Synergy is a hulled, two-row spring malting barley that was registered in 2012. It has high yield potential with desirable malting quality characteristics.⁴
- Sirish was the second most popular variety in 2025 representing 14% of insured acres, similar to 2024.
 - Sirish is a hulled, two-row spring barley that was registered in 2017. It is high yielding with short, strong straw and low protein content making it suitable for both malt and feed markets.⁵
- CDC Copeland is the third most popular variety, representing 13% of insured acres in 2025. It has been decreasing in insured acres since its peak in 2017.
 - CDC Copeland is a hulled, two-row spring malting barley that was registered in 1999. It is high yielding with excellent malting quality.⁶
- AAC Connect is the fourth most popular variety, representing 12% of insured acres in 2025 and it had similar insured acres in 2024.
 - AAC Connect is a hulled, two-row spring malting barley that was registered in 2016. It is high yielding with moderate fusarium head blight resistance and excellent malting quality.⁷
- In 2025, both CDC Churchill and CDC Fraser represented 9% of insured acres. Both varieties have been steadily increasing in insured acres in recent years.
 - CDC Churchill is a hulled, two-row spring malting barley that was registered in 2019. It is high yielding with strong straw and low protein and beta-glucan contents.⁸
 - CDC Fraser is a hulled, two-row spring malting barley that was registered in 2016. It is high yielding with strong straw and lower protein content.⁹

¹ <https://doi.org/10.25318/3210035901-eng>

² <https://grainscanada.gc.ca/en/grain-research/statistics/varieties-by-acreage/>

³ <https://www.grainscanada.gc.ca/en/grain-quality/official-grain-grading-guide/06-barley/classes-types-varieties.html>

⁴ <https://cdnsiencepub.com/doi/10.4141/cjps2013-307>

⁵ <https://www.fpgenetics.ca/wp-content/uploads/Sirish-2025.pdf>

⁶ <https://secan.com/system/files/CDC%20Copeland%20Jan%202025.pdf>

⁷ https://canterra.com/resources/products/AAC_Connect_2025.pdf

⁸ <https://secan.com/system/files/CDC%20Churchill%20Jan%202025.pdf>

⁹ <https://secan.com/system/files/CDC%20Fraser%20Jan%202025.pdf>

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