A uniform winterhardiness nursery has been grown at from 20 to 30 experiment stations in the Great Plains of the United States and Canada each year since 1929. The purpose has been to obtain information on the relative winterhardiness of new wheats as rapidly as possible. Results of the first 10 years of the experiment have been published. 

Data from seven additional years have now been obtained. At the close of each season a mimeographed summary of the current year's data has been prepared and sent to all cooperators. The annual reports are often preliminary, but furnish the current data from the individual stations. Because no period of years summary has been published since 1930 and because of regional interest in the data, the present summary is presented.

Yields were taken at some stations, but as not all nurseries were grown in multiple-row plats and since in many cases yield is directly correlated with survival, the yield data are not given.

SCOPE OF INVESTIGATIONS

The methods employed were substantially the same as in earlier work and have been thoroughly described in the previous reports. In all nurseries the strains were grown in three or more replications. In some cases there were only single rows, while in others there were 3-row blocks. Insofar as possible, all seed was raised at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans. When this source failed to supply sufficient seed of any variety, the deficit was made up from North Platte and Lincoln, Nebr., or from Moccasin, Mont. In most cases seed of new varieties for the first year was grown at the station at which the variety originated.

METHODS

The relative winterhardiness data presented in this report are based, for the most part, on visual estimates of survival in the spring rather than on actual counts. Actual counts are desirable where the seed has been spaced and where large numbers of plants may be counted. In these nurseries the seed was not spaced, and if good stands were obtained, counts would have been very difficult to make. It is felt that in this case an estimate of survival, based on observation at the time growth starts in the spring, gives the most accurate figure on survival.