REGISTRATION OF YUKON WHEAT
(Reg. No. 481)
J. A. Wilson and Peter Salm

‘YUKON’, a hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell.), CI 14583, was developed by DeKalb AgResearch, Inc. and released in 1969. It originated as an F₁ head row selection from the backcross: 4*’Tascosa’/’Norin’ derivative. This variety is the result of a program designed to transfer semidwarf genes from Japanese stocks into well adapted, high quality hard red winter wheats. The male parent, introduced by DeKalb for breeding purposes, is a semidwarf, poor quality, nominal yielding winter hardy Norin derivative that is believed to contain 50% hard red winter germplasm.

Yukon is distinguished by the following: plant winter habit, medium early, short to semidwarf; stem white, strong; spike awned, oblong to fusiform, middense, erect to inclined; glumes glabrous, brown, midlong, midwide; shoulders wide, square to elevated; beaks midwide acuminate, 3 to 4 mm. long; awns light brown, 2 to 8 cm. long; kernels red, midlong, hard, ovate; germ midsized; crease midwide, shallow; cheeks rounded; brush midsize.

Yukon is resistant to soil-borne mosaic. It is susceptible to leaf rust but is slow-rusting. Although susceptible to mildew, it has a slower build-up of this disease than some hard red winter varieties. It is susceptible to stem rust and bunt, but may be moderately resistant to loose smut since no loose smut infection has been detected under natural field conditions.

The straw of Yukon is short and of good quality but not equal to Satanta and Chanute. The leaves maintain an erect position until heading. The variety has a high yield potential under above average fertility and moisture. It is 6 inches shorter and 4 days earlier than Tascosa.

Yukon’s primary area of adaptation is western Oklahoma. It is similar to Tascosa in winter hardiness. Yukon has extensive fall tillering and an early spring recovery which makes it suitable as a dual purpose forage-grain type in the Southwestern wheat areas.

The grain and flour quality are excellent in meeting hard red winter wheat standards. The grain is hard, has high test weight and produces a high yield of flour with low ash. The flour has strong gluten and high water absorption. Loaf volume and texture are excellent.

DeKalb AgResearch Inc. will be the source of registered seed. Only registered seed can be used in the production of certified seed.

REGISTRATION OF PALO DURO WHEAT
(Reg. No. 482)
J. A. Wilson and Peter Salm

‘PALO DURO’, a hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell.), CI 14584, was developed by DeKalb AgResearch, Inc. and released in 1969. It originated as an F₁ head row selection from the backcross: 4*’Tascosa’/’Norin’ derivative. This variety is the result of a program designed to transfer semidwarf genes from Japanese stocks into well adapted, high quality hard red winter wheats. The male parent, introduced by DeKalb for breeding purposes, is a semidwarf, poor quality, nominal yielding winter hardy Norin derivative that is believed to contain 50% hard red winter germplasm.

The distinguishing characteristics of Palo Duro are the following: plant winter habit, medium early, short to semidwarf; stem white, strong; spike awned, fusiform, middense, erect to inclined; glumes glabrous, brown, midlong, midwide; shoulders wide, square to elevated; beaks midwide acuminate, 3 to 6 mm. long; awns light brown, 3 to 6 cm. long; awns light brown, 2 to 7 cm. long; kernels red, midlong, hard, ovate; germ midsized; crease midwide, shallow; cheeks rounded; brush midsize.

Palo Duro is resistant to soil-borne mosaic. It is susceptible to leaf rust but is slow-rusting. Although susceptible to mildew, it has a slower build-up of this disease than some hard red winter varieties. It is susceptible to stem rust and bunt, but may be moderately resistant to loose smut since no loose smut infection has been detected under natural field conditions.

The straw of Palo Duro is short and of good quality but not equal to Satanta and Chanute. The leaves maintain an erect position until heading. The variety has a high yield potential under above average fertility and moisture. It is 6 inches shorter and 4 days earlier than Tascosa.

Palo Duro’s primary area of adaptation is in the High Plains of Texas. It is similar to Tascosa in winter hardiness. It is an outstanding dual purpose forage-grain type in the Southwestern wheat areas.

The grain and flour quality are excellent in meeting hard red winter wheat standards. The grain is hard, has high test weight and produces a high yield of flour with low ash. The flour has strong gluten and high water absorption. Loaf volume and texture are excellent.

DeKalb AgResearch Inc. will be the source of registered seed. Only registered seed can be used in the production of certified seed.

REGISTRATION OF CREST WHEAT
(Reg. No. 483)
J. R. Welsh, V. R. Stewart, E. L. Sharp, G. A. Taylor and E. R. Henn

‘Crest’ (Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell.), CI 178383, is a hard red winter wheat (MT6619) selected from the cross Tascosa/P.I. 178383 made in 1961 at the Montana State University Agronomy Department, Colorado State University); Associate Professor of Plant Pathology; Assistant Professor of Agronomy and Head, Plant and Soil Science Department, Montana State University, respectively. Published July, 1970