REGISTRATION OF PEAK 72 WHEAT
(Reg. No. 522)

D. W. Sunderman, Martin Wise, and Marie Sneed

‘Peak 72’, CI 15319, is a hard red spring wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) developed cooperatively by the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station and the Western Region, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Peak 72 was released jointly by the Agricultural Research Service and the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station in 1972.

Peak 72 is a single plant selection from ‘Peak,’ CI 14587, made at Aberdeen, Ida. in 1967. It has been evaluated in Idaho yield trials since 1968. Peak 72 was entered in the 1971 Western Regional Spring Wheat Nursery.

Peak 72 is a semidwarf, stiff-strawed variety of medium maturity. It is slightly taller than Peak, with an average height of 91 cm when grown under irrigation. Peak 72 is resistant to the prevalent races of leaf and stripe rust found in Idaho. The major advantages of Peak 72 compared with Peak are higher test weight and yield. For the 3-year, two-station averages of the two varieties grown under irrigation, Peak 72 had an average yield of 6020 kg/ha (89.5 bu/acre) compared with 5462 kg/ha (81.2 bu/acre) for Peak. Peak 72 had a 2.1 kg/ha (1.6 lbs/bu) higher average test weight than Peak. Quality characteristics are similar to those of Peak.

Spikes of Peak 72 are inclined to nodding, awned, fusiform to oblong and middense. Glumes are glabrous, white, long, midwide; shoulders midwide, oblique to elevated; beaks midwide, acuminate, 2 to 10 mm long. Kernels are hard, red, ovate, midlong, and midwide, while the shoulders are oblique to elevated, and stem is white (light brown), midstrong, and small, and it leans shallow to middeep; cheeks rounded; brush midized, midlong.

Breeder seed is maintained by the University of Idaho at the Tetonia Branch Experiment Station.

REGISTRATION OF FOX WHEAT
(Reg. No. 524)

O. G. Merkle, E. C. Gilmore, and F. J. Gough

‘Fox’ hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell.), CI 13987, was selected in F3 from a cross of ‘Agent’/‘Tascosa.’ The cross was made at College Station, Texas in 1958. The cultivar was released cooperatively by the Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1970. Fox was tested in observation and yield nurseries as Tx62C436.

Fox is midseason in maturity and midtall in height. The stem is white (light brown), midstrong, and slightly at maturity. Spikes are awned, fusiform, inclined to nodding at maturity. Glumes are midlong, and midwide, while the shoulders are rounded. Beaks are midwide, acuminate, and awns are white (light brown) and 2 to 9 mm long. Kernels are hard, red, midlong, ovate, with midized germ, midsized and shallow, with rounded cheeks, midsized and short.

Fox was resistant to all known races of leaf rust found in the United States at the time of its release; however, it is now susceptible to the same race that attacks ‘Agent.’ Fox is resistant to stem rust, moderately susceptible to powdery mildew, and susceptible to mildew.

Fox is less winterhardy than Tascosa, but it is sufficiently hardy for all areas of Texas other than the High Plains. Although it does have some winterhardiness, its vernalization requirement is low. It has a slight tendency to altitude harvest conditions.

Fox has long mixing time and good bread wheat milling and baking characteristics. It has a higher yield of the commercial varieties tested in its area.

REGISTRATION OF BANNOCK WHEAT
(Reg. No. 523)

D. W. Sunderman, Martin Wise, and Marie Sneed

‘Bannock,’ CI 15318, is a hard red spring wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) developed cooperatively by the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station and the Western Region, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Bannock was released jointly by the Agricultural Research Service and the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station in 1972. Bannock has been superior to those of ‘Thatcher,’ ‘Komar,’ and ‘Red River 68.’ Bannock has a slightly higher average test weight than Red River 68. It is moderately susceptible to leaf and stem rust. The milling and baking characteristics of Bannock have been superior to those of ‘Thatcher,’ ‘Komar,’ and ‘Red River 68 and equal to those of Moran.

Spikes of Bannock are inclined, awned, fusiform to oblong, and middense. Glumes are white, midlong, midwide; shoulders midwide, oblique to elevated; beaks narrow, acuminate, 2 to 7 mm long. Kernels are hard red, midlong, ovate, germ midsized and shallow to middeep; cheeks rounded; brush midsized, midlong.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the University of Idaho at the Tetonia Branch Experiment Station.