at maturity), oblong, dense, and erect. The glumes are glabrous, yellow, midlong to long, and midwide; the glume shoulders narrow and elevated; and the beaks wide, acuminate, and 3 to 4 mm long. The awns are yellow and 6 to 16 cm long. The kernels are amber, hard, midlong, and elliptical; the germ midsized; the crease midwide and shallow; the cheeks angular to rounded; and the brush very short (essentially none).

In 29 tests from 1969 to 1972, Ward produced 15% higher grain yield than Leeds and was similar to Leeds in test weight, kernel weight, days to head, and stem rust resistance. Ward was about 2 cm shorter than Leeds and had stiffer straw than ‘Rolette,’ Leeds, ‘Hercules,’ and Wells. Ward exceeded Leeds in resistance to leaf rust and leaf spot diseases. It was about 3 days later in heading than Rolette. In 12 trials from 1970 to 1972 Ward had excellent quality compared with the currently grown durum varieties. Its kernel weight and distribution were slightly superior to Leeds but the kernels were not quite as large as those of Hercules and Rolette. Wheat and semolina protein content were higher than Hercules and Wells but lower than Leeds. Milling and processing characteristics were excellent. Spaghetti color, cooking properties, and cooked spaghetti firmness were excellent and equal to Leeds. Its spaghetti color and overall quality were superior to Rolette, Hercules, and Wells.

Ward was named and released by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, on October 24, 1972. Breeder seed will be maintained by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Fargo, ND 58102. Ward is described further in North Dakota Farm Research 30 (4):6-9. 1973.

REGISTRATION OF STODDARD WHEAT
(Reg. No. 539)
Dale Sechler, J. M. Poehlman, and C. F. Hayward

‘Stoddard’ wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell.) CI 15925, is a soft red winter wheat variety developed cooperatively by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Selection number 7687, later named Stoddard, is an F3 derived selection from the cross ‘Stadler’ ‘Redcoat.’ The cross was made in 1961 and the original F3 plant selection in 1963. Reselections were made in 1967 and three of the reselections were bulked for increase as breeder seed in 1970.

Stoddard is a winter wheat with an intermediate vegetative growth habit. The plants are of medium height and the straw is white and strong when mature. The spikes are middense with white, glabrous glumes and the awnlets, mainly toward the tip of the spike, may range from 1 to 25 mm in length. The kernels are red, midlong, and soft.

Compared with Stadler, Stoddard has produced about 10% higher grain yields and the approximately 5 cm shorter straw has lodged less under Missouri growing conditions. Leaf rust, mildew, and Hessian fly resistance have been slightly superior to that of Stadler while maturity, test weight, and milling and processing characteristics were excellent. Spaghetti color, cooking properties, and cooked spaghetti firmness were equal to those of Sturdy and have exceeded the yield of ‘Centurk’ 3 days later in heading than Rolette. In 12 trials from 1970 to 1972 Ward had excellent quality compared with the currently grown durum varieties. Its kernel weight and distribution were slightly superior to Leeds but the kernels were not quite as large as those of Hercules and Rolette. Wheat and semolina protein content were higher than Hercules and Wells but lower than Leeds. Milling and processing characteristics were excellent. Spaghetti color, cooking properties, and cooked spaghetti firmness were excellent and equal to Leeds. Its spaghetti color and overall quality were superior to Rolette, Hercules, and Wells.

Ward was named and released by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, on October 24, 1972. Breeder seed will be maintained by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Fargo, ND 58102. Ward is described further in North Dakota Farm Research 30 (4):6-9. 1973.

REGISTRATION OF TAM W-101 WHEAT
(Reg. No. 541)
K. B. Porter

‘TAM w-101’ hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell.) CI 15324, was released in 1974 by the USDA Southwestern Great Plains Research Center as Journal Series No. 1078. The name was subsequently changed to TAM W-101 to conform with the International Code of Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants which prohibits the use of the crop being a part of the variety name. This variety was selected from the cross ‘Norin 16’/3’/Nebraskan’/’Hope’/4’/Bison.’ Norin 16/3/Nebraskan/’Hope’, CI 12500, was developed by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station and released in 1957. Two short F3 plants were selected in 1959. A reselection in the F4 of one plant selected F2 progeny of the other F2 plant. TAM W-101, in the F5 generation, was entered into the Winter Wheat Regional Semidwarf Observation Nurseries at the USDA Southwestern Great Plains Research Center in 1963 but were not sufficiently uniform for increase. Reselections were made at Bushland from each line in 1963 and the F4 progeny of the other F2 plant were increased, and the刷 very short.

TAM W-101 is a short stature variety with about the same winterhardiness and test weight as Sturdy. It has good milling and baking characteristics. The awns are white and 3 to 8 cm long. The kernels are red, midlong, and ovalate; the germ is midsized to large; the crease is midwide and oblique while the beak is acuminate. The awns are white and 3 to 8 cm long. The kernels are red, midlong, and ovalate; the germ is midsized to large; the crease is midwide and shallow; the cheeks are rounded; and the brush is midsized and midlong.

TAM W-101 has little resistance to leaf rust prevalent in Texas but resists bunt cultures. Yields of TAM W-101 have been substantially higher than those of Sturdy and have exceeded the yield of ‘Scout’ in irrigated trials conducted on the irrigated semidwarf nursery at the USDA Southwestern Great Plains Research Center and the irrigated semidwarf nursery at the USDA Southwestern Great Plains Research Center. It has greater tolerance to moisture stress than Sturdy has produced well on dryland of the High Plains. However, in some seasons it may be too short to combine-

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