REGISTRATION OF TIMWIN WHEAT
(Reg. No. 544)

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'TIMWIN' (CI 13787), Wis. 256, is a short-strawed, soft red winter wheat [Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell. spp vulgare (Vill., Host) Mac Key.] developed and released cooperatively by the ARS, USDA, and the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station (1).

Timwin was selected in the F2 generation in 1960 from the cross 'Ill.' 1/'Chinese'/T. timopheevi/3/Turkey'/5/Minturki'/6/Brevor' × 'Norin 10-10'/7/Knox'. The pedigree of Timwin has been described in detail (2). The second cross was highly sterile, but the third cross resulted in a single selfed seed. Its progenies had 42 chromosomes, were late maturing, and had good rust resistance transferred from T. timopheevi Zhuk. Lateness and rust resistance were strongly associated, but early recombinants were obtained when crossed with Minturki (3). Brevor/Norin 10-10 provided the reduced height characteristic while Blackhawk and Knox donated good agronomic and grain quality features. Timwin is white chaffed and awned. The straw is of good strength, and plant height is from 76 to 91 cm (30 to 36 in) on soils of average fertility, or about three-fourths as tall as 'Racine.' Timwin is less winterhardy than Blackhawk or Racine and heads and ripens about 8 days earlier than Racine (2). It is low in kernel plumpness and test weight.

Timwin has a high degree of resistance to leaf rust, rust, and rust resistance. It is intermediate in response in trials with loose smut. Septoria tritici occurs naturally, yet has not been epidemic on this variety.

Timwin undergoes natural crossing readily. When it is grown near taller-strawed varieties, outcrosses result in tall plants. This seems to be characteristic of certain short-strawed progenies derived from the Brevor/Norin 10-10 ancestor.

The milling and baking characteristics, as determined by the USDA Soft Wheat Laboratory at Wooster, Ohio, resemble those of Knox. In a large number of international tests (4), Timwin ranked near the top for production of protein units per area.

Timwin may winterkill in Wisconsin if low temperatures occur when fields are bare of snow. In the Madison area test plots Timwin had intermediate to low survival in April 1972. When winterkilling is absent, Timwin often yields more than other varieties adapted in Wisconsin. Timwin was first distributed in 1967. In 1969 Timwin was grown on 6.7% of Wisconsin wheat area (5). Breeder seed will be maintained by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison, WI 53708.

REFERENCES