REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

REGISTRATION OF REED 1978

REGISTRATION OF REDCOAT WHEAT

REGISTRATION OF KNOX 62 WHEAT

REGISTRATION OF BENHUR WHEAT

REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

Reed is midseason, midtall (110 cm), with strong white or very lightly tinged purple stems. Spikes are awnleted, fusiform, middense, and erect to inclined. Glumes are glabrous, white, midlong, and midwide. Shoulders are wide and square with obtuse, midwide beaks about 0.5 mm long. Awnlets are white and about 3 to 15 mm long. Kernels are red, midlong, soft, and ovate with a midsized germ and midwide, middeep crease with rounded cheeks. The brush is large and midlong.

Reed was resistant to the races of leaf rust (Puccinia recondita Rob. ex Desm. f. sp. tritici Erick.) in the eastern U. S. when it was released. It is resistant to the soil-borne mosaic disease. Reed is susceptible to stem rust (Puccinia graminis f. sp. tritici Ericks. & E. Henn.), powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis DC. f. sp. tritici Em. Marchal), and loose smut (Ustilago tritici (Pers.) Rostr.). It has resistance (H₅ H₅) to Hessian fly (Mayetiola destructor Say) races GP, A, and C derived from Ill. No. 1, W38. Reed excelled in yielding ability, straw strength, and forage production. It was recommended as a replacement for 'Dual' wheat in Indiana. Its winterhardiness is somewhat lower than that of Dual. Reed was grown on an estimated 5% of the wheat area in Indiana in 1967 and 1968. Reed is good in soft wheat quality.

Breeder seed will be maintained by Purdue University.

F. L. Patterson, J. F. Schafer, and R. L. Gallun

'REDCOAT' wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em Thell.), CI 13701, is a soft red winter wheat cultivar developed cooperatively by the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station and the SEA, USDA, and released in 1960. Along with the contributions to the breeding of Redcoat were former staff members of Purdue and the SEA.

Redcoat, tested earlier as Purdue 45A82-5-18, is a combination of characters from many parents. The W38 source (H₅ H₅) is Supresa PI 103,833/'Fultz' sel CI 11,845/3/'Hungarian'/2/'Ill. No. 1, W38/3/'Wabash'/6/'Trumbull*3/2/'Hope'/Hussar'.

Redcoat resulted from a complex series of crosses to combine resistance to leaf rust (Puccinia recondita Rob. ex Desm. f. sp. tritici Ericks.), stem rust (Puccinia graminis f. sp. tritici Ericks. & E. Henn.), powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis DC. f. sp. tritici Em. Marchal), soil-borne mosaic fly (Mayetiola destructor Say) with superior agronomic and forage characteristics in the eastern U. S. and forage production. The first cross was made in 1945. Following the final cross, plant material was grown in the F₂, F₃, and F₄ generations. Breeder seed was in the F₅ generation of selfing.

Redcoat became a widely grown cultivar in the eastern soft red winter wheat region of the midwest and the predominant cultivar in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland by 1964 and continuing to 1969.

Reg. No. 595

Breeder seed will be maintained by Purdue University.


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3 Former staff members of Purdue and the SEA, USDA.

4 Approved for publication as Purdue Univ. Agric. Exp. Stn. Journal of Publications and the SEA, USDA.