REGISTRATION OF EDMORE DURUM WHEAT
(Reg. No. 637)
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‘Edmore’ (Triticum turgidum L. var. durum), CI 17748, is a spring durum wheat developed by the Agric. Exp. Stn., North Dakota State Univ. (NDSU), Fargo, in cooperation with AR-SEA-USDA. ‘Edmore’ was selected from the cross ‘Cappelli’ (an Italian durum wheat cultivar with strong gluten) and North Dakota selection D561. D561 is a tall, stem rust (caused by Puccinia graminis f. sp. tritichi Eriks. and Henn.) resistant selection with good physical quality, high yield, and lodging susceptibility. D65114 is a tall, high yielding, North Dakota selection from a cross between ‘Leeds’ and a North Dakota semidwarf derivative involved in the parentage of ‘Cando’ and ‘Calvin’. Calvin, Cando, and Leeds are North Dakota-USDA cultivars released in 1978, 1975, and 1996, respectively. The cross to produce Edmore was made to combine strong gluten with an adapted plant type having high grain yield, good physical quality, and disease resistance. Early selection through the F2 generation was done by the pedigree method in 4 years by utilizing North Dakota and Mexico winter breeding nurseries. Edmore was bulked in the F2 generation as an F2-derived line in 1971 and first entered in preliminary yield in North Dakota in 1972 as selection D7175. Edmore was tested in the Uniform Regional Durum Nursery since 1974. It also was evaluated in national and worldwide disease evaluation tests. Edmore is the first strong gluten durum released by the Agric. Exp. Stn., NDSU.

Edmore is daylength sensitive and has midtall, strong, white culms that may show purplish coloration under some conditions. The spike is awned (deciduous), oblong, dense, and erect. The glumes are glabrous, white, midlong to long, and midwide; the glume shoulders are narrow and elevated; and the beaks wide, acuminate, and 3 to 4 mm long. The awns are white and 8 to 18 cm long. The kernels are amber, hard, midlong, and elliptical; the germ midized; the crease midwide and shallow; the cheeks angular to rounded; and the brush very short (essentially none).

The grain yield of Edmore was about equal to that of ‘Ward’ when averaged over sites in North Dakota, western Minnesota, northern South Dakota, eastern Montana, and southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan during 1974 through 1977. Over North Dakota stations, yields of Edmore and Ward have been essentially equal and below that of Cando. Grain yields of Edmore have been below those of Ward and ‘Rugby’ during 1978 to 1979, the 2 years following release. Edmore has been about equal to Ward in test weight and has been superior to Ward, Rugby, Cando, and Calvin in kernel weight. Edmore has been about 1 day earlier in heading and is slightly taller than Ward. Under severe lodging conditions, Edmore has been weaker than Ward and Rugby and about equal to ‘Crosby’ and Leeds. Edmore has been about equal to Ward in disease resistance; however it has root rot (primarily caused by Helminthosporium sativum) resistance superior to all other durum cultivars.

The milling and spaghetti processing characteristics of Edmore were excellent in tests during 1975 to 1979. The cultivar had good test weight, high vitreous kernel content; improved kernel size and weight, high protein content and improved spaghetti color when compared to previously released cultivars. The inclusion of strong gluten as an additional quality factor provides a cultivar with improved processing and cooking characteristics.

Edmore was named and released by the North Dakota Agric. Exp. Stn. on 26 January 1978. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Seedstocks Project, N.D. Agric. Exp. Stn., Fargo, ND 58105. Information for certification has been provided to the National Small Grain Variety Review Board for approval. Edmore is described further in N. D. Farm Res. 36(6):14-18, 1979.