REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

Canuck is medium late, tall, moderately susceptible to lodging and shattering. The spikes are fusiform, midlong, apically awnletted; glumes are glabrous and white; shoulders are oblique to rounded and slightly elevated at the tip; and beaks are short, midwide and obtuse. The kernels are ovate and midlong; the germ is oval and midsize; the crease is midwide and middeep; and the cheeks are rounded to angular. The brush is midsize to midlong.

It is resistant to common root rot [caused by Bipolaris sorokiniana (Sacc. in Sorok.) Shoem and Fusarium sp.], loose smut [caused by Ustilago tritici (Pers.) Rostr.]; moderately resistant to common bunt [caused by Tilletia foetida (Wallr.) Liro and Tilletia caries (DC.) Tul.] and to stem rust [caused by Puccinia graminis Pers. f. sp. tritici Eriks. and E. Henn.]; and susceptible to leaf rust [caused by Puccinia recondita Rob. ex. Desm. f. sp. tritici].

The Canadian Expert Committee on Grain Quality has rated Canuck equal in breadmaking quality to 'Marquis' and noted that it had a very high flour yield. Canuck has a higher amyllograph viscosity than Cypress, although it does not reach the level of the 'Thatcher' types. A more detailed description of the cultivar has been published.

Breeder seed is being maintained by the Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Regina, Saskatchewan. S4P 3A2.

REGISTRATION OF PIKE WHEAT
(Reg. No. 645)

Dale Sechler and J. M. Poehlman

'Pike,' CI17878, is a soft red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em Thell.) developed and released by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station in 1980. Pike originated as a single plant selection made from an F1 bulk population of the cross 'Sava'/Stoddard'/S'/Suwon 92'/Burr'/2/Stoddard and was tested in state and regional trials as Mo. W9148. Mo. W9148 has been tested in yield trials in Missouri since 1975 and in the Uniform Eastern Soft Wheat Nursery since 1977.

Pike is similar to Stoddard in vegetative growth habit and winterhardiness. The straw is short, stiff, and light in color. Spikes are medium lax, slightly tapered, awnletted, and relatively white at maturity. Spikelets often have four to five kernels giving the spike a plump appearance. Kernels are soft and red. The glumes are relatively wide, rounded at the shoulder, and the beak tends to be acute in shape.

Compared with Stoddard in Missouri trials, Pike has averaged 12 cm shorter in plant height, 6% lower in Septoria tritici Rob. ex. Desm. infection, 2 days earlier in maturity, and 16% higher in grain yield. Test weight has been 1.29 kg/hl lower than Stoddard while lodging has been about equal. Pike has averaged 2.5 cm shorter in plant height, 10% lower in Septoria tritici Rob. ex. Desm. infection, and 3% higher in grain yield than 'Hart' while test weight is comparable. Soft wheat quality tests indicate that milling and baking quality is acceptable when grown in cm in length in the central and lower spikelets or they may be absent. Otherwise the cultivar appears uniform.

Foundation seed of Pike was distributed to registered growers in 1980. Breeder seed will be made available to Missouri Agric. Exp. Stn., Columbia, MO 65211. Application has been made for Plant Variety Protection with certification option.

REGISTRATION OF SINTON WHEAT
(Reg. No. 647)


'Sinton,' hard red spring wheat (Triticum aestivum L. Em Thell.) CI 17573, was developed by the Research Stations, Agriculture Canada, Swift Current and Regina. The assistance was received from the Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Winnipeg, to select for rust resistance and license number 1613 in Canada in October 1981.

Sinton was selected from a cross between an awnless awnletted line derived from 'Thatcher'®/6'/Lee®/6'1'/6'/Keny Farmer and the rust resistant PI 177934. It was developed by the pedigree method using selection for both grain yield and breadmaking quality. It was evaluated as CT 440 in the Western Cooperative Tests at about 20 locations in 1971-1974. Breeder seed was developed by bulked seed from 182 uniform plant rows.

In the rust area of Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan Sinton averaged 8% higher grain yield than Manitou and 1% higher than 'Neepawa.' In the drier prairie area of Saskatchewan and southern Alberta, Sinton averaged 1% higher than Manitou and 1% lower than 'Neepawa.' The main attributes of Sinton's main attributes are higher grain yield in the range of the Canadian and resistance to common root rot [caused by Bipolaris sorokiniana (Sacc. in Sorok.) Shoem. and Fusarium sp.]

'Sinton' has straw length similar to Neepawa but slightly stronger. It is moderately susceptible to lodging. The spelt is oblong, awned, and midlax to middense. The glumes are glabrous and white; shoulders are narrow and beaks are tapering and midlong. The kernels are ovate, midsize to small, midlong to short, middeep; the germ is midsize and round, and the crease is midsize and shallow to middeep. The brush is midsize to midlong.

It is resistant to prevalent races of stem rust [caused by Puccinia graminis Pers. f. sp. tritici Eriks. and E. Henn.]; moderately resistant to common root rot [caused by Bipolaris sorokiniana (Sacc. in Sorok.) Shoem. and Fusarium sp.]; and moderately susceptible to leaf rust [caused by Ustilago tritici (Pers.) Rostr.]