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.) Shoen 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 baking quality to ‘Marquis’ and noted that it had a very high flour yield. Canuck has a higher amylograph 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,’ CI 17878, 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/3/Suwon 92’/Burt/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 producers in 1980. Breeder seed will be maintained at the Missouri Agric. Exp. Stn., Columbia, MO 65201. No license 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, Saskatchewan. Assistance was received from the Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Winnipeg, to select for rust resistance. It received license number 1613 in Canada in October 1975.

Sinton was selected from a cross between an awned line derived from ‘Thatcher’*6/‘Kenya Farmer’*6/Neepawa and the rust resistant cv. ‘Manitou.’ It was developed by the pedigree method using multiple selection for both grain yield and breadmaking quality. Sinton was evaluated as CT 440 in the Western Cooperative Tests at about 20 locations in each of the years 1971-1974. Breeder seed was developed by bulk of 182 uniform plant rows.

In the rust area of Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan Sinton averaged 8% higher grain yield than ‘Neepawa.’ In the drier prairie area of Saskatchewan and southern Alberta, Sinton averaged 9% higher than Manitou and 1% lower than ‘Thatcher.’ Sinton’s main attributes are higher grain yield in the zone of the Canadian prairies and resistance to stem rust by Puccinia recondita Rob. ex. Desm. f. sp. tritici. It is highly resistant to common root rot, has straw length similar to Neepawa but slightly more lodging, is highly susceptible to shattering. The spike is narrow, oblong, awned, and midlax to middwide. The kernels are glabrous and white; shoulders are narrow and elevated, and the crease is midsize to small, midlong to short, midwide to wide, 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.) Shoen. and Fusarium sp.], loose smut [caused by Ustilago foetida (Wallr.) Liro and Tilletia caries (DC.) Tul.]; and moderately susceptible to leaf rust [caused by Ustilago tritici (Pers.) Rostr.]

Published September, 1981