produces good forage yield in the fall and early in the spring because it has a vigorous upright growth habit. It has a higher test weight (64.5 kg/hL) than Councill (57.5 kg/hL).

Morrison kernels are semivitreous with floury endosperm and weight of 1000 kernels averages 40 g. The average size of kernel is 8.0 mm long and 2.5 mm wide. They are elliptical, light tan, or brown and slightly shriveled. The spike is lax, mid-fusiform, and awned. The length of the first leaf below the flag leaf averages 20.70 cm and width 1.65 cm. At maturity glumes are glabrous, white, long and oblique. The spike averages 11.5 cm in length and contained 60 to 64 seeds. The mean seed set is 90% (based on two seeds per spikelet). The average grain protein content is 15.5%.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the School of Agriculture, Alabama A&M Univ., Normal, AL 35762.

VAL T. SAPRA (1)

References and Notes

1. Professor of plant breeding, Dep. of Natural Resources and Environment Studies, Alabama A&M Univ., Normal, AL 35762. Research reported here is supported by SEA/CR ALAX-011-985. Registration by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am., Accepted 2 Apr. 1985.

REGISTRATION OF ‘UTE’ WHEAT

‘UTE’, PI 490017 (Reg. no. 699), is a hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) developed and released by the Utah Agric. Exp. Stn. It originated from a single F₅ plant selection made in 1977 from the cross ‘Hussar’/‘Turkey’/‘Ridit’/‘Oro’/Ridit/4/‘Norin 10’/‘Brevor’/5/‘Delmar’/6/‘Columbia’/7/‘Bannock’/8/‘Cardon’. During its testing period Ute was identified as UT1195-152. Foundation seed was released to commercial seed producers in the fall of 1983.

Ute’s semidwarf height sets it apart from other hard red winter wheats currently being grown in Utah and southern Idaho. It averages 30 to 40 cm shorter than the standard height hard red cultivars ‘Hansel’, ‘Jeff’ and ‘Weston’, and 10 to 15 cm shorter than the soft white semidwarf cultivars ‘Nugaines’ and ‘Stephens’. As a consequence of its short stature, lodging is ordinarily not a problem under high levels of irrigation and fertility.

In 4 years of yield testing under irrigated conditions, Ute has yielded comparably (no statistical difference) with Nugaines and Stephens, the two most commonly grown irrigated winter wheats in this area. ‘Manning’ and ‘Neeley’, the only hard red grown to any extent under irrigation in southern Idaho, by 8 and 16%, respectively, from Ute.

Ute possesses satisfactory breadmaking quality if protein levels are maintained at 12% or above. Maintenance of adequate grain protein at an acceptable level could be a problem with Ute, unless special attention is paid to the amount and timing of N fertilization.

Ute has shown considerable resistance to dwarf bunt (caused by Tilletia controversa Kühn) and to the races of stripe rust (caused by Puccinia striiformis) prevalent in Utah. It is moderately susceptible to powdery mildew (caused by Erysiphe graminis DC. f. sp. tritici E. Marchal).

Ute is medium in maturity, heading approximately 2 days earlier than Nugaines and 2 days later than ‘McDermid’. It has awned, oblong glumes. Spikes are mid-dense and somewhat nodding at maturity. Glumes are glabrous, midlong and midwide. Kernels are red, hard, midlong and ovate. The crease is narrow, middeep, with rounded cheeks. The brush is midsized, midlong and noncollared.

Ute is being recommended for high-producing irrigated areas of northern Utah where lodging has been a problem with the standard tall hard red cultivars, and where growers may prefer a hard red bread wheat over a soft white type. Its short stature should make Ute especially suitable for sprinkler irrigation.

Breeder and Foundation seed will be maintained by the Utah Agric. Exp. Stn., Logan, UT 84322.

W. G. DEWEY (1)

References and Notes