flavor, and filling value of the Flue-Cured Tobacco Quality Committee-Varieties.

The high yield of good quality tobacco together with high disease resistance and high usability should make NC 60 adaptable to a wide portion of the flue-cured tobacco growing region. Breeder seed of NC 60 will be maintained at the Oxford Tobacco Research Laboratory. Foundation seed will be distributed by the North Carolina Foundation Seed Producers, Inc., Raleigh, NC 27650.

G. R. Gwynn (3)

References and Notes


REGISTRATION OF ‘CREE’ WHEAT

‘CREE’, PI 491532, is a hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) (Reg. no. 712) developed cooperatively by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station and approved for release in December 1983. Cree was tested as MT 77063 in Montana trials from 1979 through 1981 and in regional trials in 1981 and 1982. Cree was selected as a shatter resistant backcross derived F₄ line at Montana State University, Bozeman. The pedigree is MT 7302/4*Cheyenne’. MT 7302 is a stiff-strawed, shatter resistant, semidwarf with awned brown spikes selected from ‘Norin 10’/’Brevor’14//3*’Yogo’. Following each backcross, F₃ progeny from shatter resistant F₂ plants were used in additional backcrosses with the recurrent parent Cheyenne.

Cree has awned, fusiform, upright spikes. The brown glumes are glabrous, shoulder midwide to wide, oblique to elevated, and beaks are acute. Kernels are hard red, midlong, elongate with small embryos, narrow creases, cheeks rounded to angular with midsize brush.

Cree is recommended for those areas of Montana where lodging and shatter resistance are important. The brown glumes will help to reduce bacterial leaf blight. Cree has shown less differential susceptibility to the differential races of stripe rust than the above three cultivars, and has a more prostrate growth habit. Norwin is lodging and shatter resistant. The milling and baking quality of Norwin is satisfactory. Under high yield conditions, adequate soil fertility is necessary for maintenance of satisfactory grain and flour protein percentage. In 1980 through 1982 Montana trials, the flour yield of Norwin averaged 3% more than Winalta and 4% more than Roughrider and Froid.

The winterhardiness of Norwin is at least equal to ‘Winona’, ‘Roughrider’, and Froid, three winter-hardy wheat cultivars currently recommended in Montana. Cree is more winter hardy than Trader and MT 6928.

The spike is awned, middense, fusiform, and upright. The brown glumes are glabrous, shoulder midwide to wide, oblique to elevated, and beaks are acute. The kernels are hard red, midlong, elongate with small embryos, narrow creases, cheeks rounded to angular with midsize brush.

Cree is very shatter resistant. The brown glumes will help reduce bacterial leaf blight. Cree is similar to Cheyenne in exhibiting an intermediate field reaction to stripe rust (caused by Puccinia striiformis West.) and to bacterial leaf spot (caused by Pseudomonas syringae Van Hall).

References and Notes


REGISTRATION OF ‘NORWIN’ WHEAT

‘NORWIN’, PI 491533, is a hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) (Reg. no. 713) developed cooperatively by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station and approved for release in December 1983. Norwin was tested as MT 7877 in Montana trials from 1980 through 1982 and in regional trials in 1982 and 1983. Norwin is a semidwarf, stiff-strawed, shatter resistant line with good yielding ability in low winter stress environments.

Norwin is lodging and shatter resistant. The milling and baking quality of Norwin is satisfactory. Under high yield conditions, adequate soil fertility is necessary for maintenance of satisfactory grain and flour protein percentage. In 1980 through 1982 Montana trials, the flour yield of Norwin averaged 3% more than Winalta and 4% more than Roughrider and Froid.

The spike is awned, middense, fusiform, and upright. The brown glumes are white and glaucous, shoulder midwide to wide, oblique, and beaks are acute. The kernels are hard red, midlong, elongate with small embryos, narrow creases, cheeks rounded to angular with midsize brush.

Cree is recommended for those areas of Montana where lodging and shatter resistance are important. Cree has shown less differential susceptibility to the differential races of stripe rust than the above three cultivars, and has a more prostrate growth habit. Norwin is lodging and shatter resistant. The milling and baking quality of Norwin is satisfactory. Under high yield conditions, adequate soil fertility is necessary for maintenance of satisfactory grain and flour protein percentage. In 1980 through 1982 Montana trials, the flour yield of Norwin averaged 3% more than Winalta and 4% more than Roughrider and Froid.

The average yield of Norwin in 1980 through 1982 Montana trials was 10, 15, and 27% higher than Winalta, Roughrider, and Froid, respectively. Norwin is more winter hardy than the above three cultivars, and has a more prostrate growth habit. Norwin is lodging and shatter resistant. The milling and baking quality of Norwin is satisfactory. Under high yield conditions, adequate soil fertility is necessary for maintenance of satisfactory grain and flour protein percentage. In 1980 through 1982 Montana trials, the flour yield of Norwin averaged 3% more than Winalta and 4% more than Roughrider and Froid.

The spike is awned, middense, fusiform, and upright. The brown glumes are white and glaucous, shoulder midwide to wide, oblique, and beaks are acute. The kernels are hard red, midlong, elongate with small embryos, narrow creases, cheeks rounded to angular with midsize brush.

Cree is very shatter resistant. The brown glumes will help to reduce bacterial leaf blight. Cree is similar to Cheyenne in exhibiting an intermediate field reaction to stripe rust (caused by Puccinia striiformis West.) and to bacterial leaf spot (caused by Pseudomonas syringae Van Hall).

Cree is recommended for those areas of Montana where lodging and shatter resistance are important. Cree has shown less differential susceptibility to the differential races of stripe rust than the above three cultivars, and has a more prostrate growth habit. Norwin is lodging and shatter resistant. The milling and baking quality of Norwin is satisfactory. Under high yield conditions, adequate soil fertility is necessary for maintenance of satisfactory grain and flour protein percentage. In 1980 through 1982 Montana trials, the flour yield of Norwin averaged 3% more than Winalta and 4% more than Roughrider and Froid.

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