rachilla segments are also glabrous. The kernels of Starter are yellow, nonfluorescent, medium to large, and plump.

Variety protection has been applied for under the Plant Variety Protection Act, Public Law 91-577 (PVP Application no. 8700067), with the option that Starter may be sold for seed by name only under the certified seed classes designated as breeder, foundation, registered, and certified. Breeder seed is maintained by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul, MN 55108, in cooperation with the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

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References and Notes


Published in Crop Sci. 30:1365–1366 (1990).

REGISTRATION OF ‘TADINIA’ WHEAT

‘TADINIA’ wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) (Reg. no. 753, PI 494096) was developed and released by the California Agricultural Experiment Station in 1984. Tadina is a hard red spring cultivar, selected from the hybrid of ‘Tadorna’, a winter wheat, with ‘Inia 66’, a spring wheat. The hybrid, CA 70353, was made at Davis, CA, in 1970 with subsequent generations handled in a pedigree selection program. The F₃ generation was grown in a summer nursery (July to October) in 1972 at Davis, where plants with winter habit do not flower, to select for spring growth habit and to begin selection for desirable agronomic characters. The F₄ generation was subjected to a severe natural epiphytotic of septoria leaf blotch (caused by Septoria tritici Rob. ex Desm.) in 1975 (1), wherein the line which gave rise to Tadina, CA 70353-60D-3S-4D, was free of the disease. Head-rows were selected for resistance to S. tritici and agronomic type through the F₆ generation under epiphytotic disease pressure in a field nursery inoculated each year with a collection of local pathogenic isolates. Tadina was evaluated in statewide yield trials in 1981 to 1984 as UC 544. Foundation seed stocks were produced in 1984 from breeder seed obtained from the bulk harvest of 45 F₁3 head-rows grown at Davis under heavy disease pressure in 1983. No necrotic lesions characteristic

In 4-yr tests at Davis, the mean grain yields of Tadina were 14% greater than ‘Anza’, the dominant cultivar in the Sacramento Valley where S. tritici occurs. In the highest disease severity, Tadina was 10% greater in grain yield, and it has maintained a 7% advantage over Anza in the absence of S. tritici. Results of the statewide trials confirmed the yield advantage of Tadina over S. tritici–susceptible cultivars in the presence of the disease (2) during a 4-yr period. The results indicated that Tadina was much better adapted to early planting in the Sacramento Valley than ‘Inia 66R’ (a reselection of ‘Inia 66’) and ‘Yecora Rojo’, both of which are considered more susceptible to S. tritici. The end-use characteristics of Tadina are similar to Anza, in that it has low grain protein concentration with a strong tendency for yellowberry. The milling performance of Tadina is good and has been equal to Anza in the absence of S. tritici and in the presence of the disease (2). The principal advantage of Tadina is its resistance to S. tritici and adaptation to early planting in areas where the pathogen occurs.

Tadina is short-statured, 2 to 4 cm taller than Anza (85 cm being a typical height for Anza in California, Davis, CA 95616). Foundation and breeder seed classes are maintained by the California Foundation Seed and Plant Materials Service, Farmhouse 4, 2400 Research Rd., Davis, CA 95616.


References and Notes


Published in Crop Sci. 30:1366 (1990).