dense, and erect to inclined. Awns are tannish white to white and 9 to 75 mm long. Glumes are tannish white to white, midwide, and midlong with midwide, oblique shoulders. Beaks are midwide, acuminate, and 1 to 2 mm long. Kernels are red to light red, hard, midlong, and ovate with rounded cheeks and a narrow, middeep crease.

Yields of Blizzard, Manning, and Weston have averaged 2832, 2933, and 2832 kg ha⁻¹, respectively in southeastern Idaho yield trials during years when snow mold was not a factor. With snow mold present, Blizzard produced significantly better yields than the other cultivars. Test weights of Blizzard, Manning, and Weston averaged 789, 789, and 805 kg m⁻³, respectively.

Blizzard has superior milling quality compared with other intermountain hard red winter wheats. In southeastern Idaho yield trials from 1984 to 1988, Blizzard’s average milling percentage was 5.3 and 4.8 percentage points higher than Manning and Weston, respectively. In Western Regional Hard Red Winter Wheat Nursery milling evaluations, Blizzard had the highest milling score in 1986 and the third highest in 1985. Based on 5 yr of testing in southeastern Idaho, Blizzard has mixograph dough mixing characteristics intermediate between Manning and Weston, and puff loaf volume 6.3% smaller than Manning. Commercial milling tests and the Pacific Northwest Grains Council Collaborative Test have rated Blizzard’s bread baking quality acceptable relative to Manning and Weston.

Breeder and foundation seed of Blizzard is maintained by the Foundation Seed Program, University of Idaho Agriculture Experiment Station, Moscow, ID 83843.

D. W. Sunderman, E. Souza,*, Dianie Birzer, and Jim Whitmore (1)

References and Notes


REGISTRATION OF ‘SWS-52’ SPRING WHEAT

‘SWS-52’ (Reg. no. CV-755, PI 537307), a soft white spring wheat (Triticum aestivum L.), was developed at the Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Lethbridge, AB. An interim Registration no. I-91 was issued for SWS-52 on 24 May 1989 by the Plant Health and Plant Products Directorate, Food Production and Inspection Branch of Agriculture Canada.

SWS-52 was developed using a modified pedigree method from an F₄ bulk of unknown crosses received in 1980 from D.W. Sunderman, USDA-ARS, Aberdeen, ID. An F₄-derived line was tested as L2630-25 in preliminary and advanced yield trials in 1982 and 1984, respectively. From 1985 to 1988, it was evaluated in the Western Soft White Spring Wheat Cooperative tests as SWS-52.

SWS-52 is an awned wheat with stiffer straw than ‘Owens’ and brown chaff when mature. It is adapted to irrigated regions of southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. On the average, it outyielded the check cultivars, Owens and Fielder, by 5 and 11%, respectively, in 4 yr of Western Cooperative trials. It is 178 cm in height, however, early in maturity than the checks, and exhibited good resistance to lodging and moderate resistance to shattering compared with Owens and Fielder, respectively.

The spikes are oblong to tapering, middense, midlong, seminodding, glabrous, and brown at maturity; glume shoulders are elevated and midwide; glume beaks are narrow and acute. The kernels are soft, white, midsized, and ovate; cheeks are rounded; brush hairs are midlong; the crease is narrow and middeep; the germ is midsize and ovate.

SWS-52 is resistant to prevalent races of stripe rust (caused by Puccinia striformis Westend.), and has moderate resistance to black point (caused by Alternaria alternata (Fr.: Fr.) Keissl.) and common bunt (caused by Tilletia laevis Kühn in Rabenh. and T. caries (DC.) Tul. & C. Tul.). It is highly susceptible to loose smut (caused by Ustilago tritici (Pers.) Rostr.) and moderately susceptible to leaf rust (caused by Puccinia recondita Roberge ex Desmaz.) and powdery mildew (caused by Erysiphe graminis DC. Ep. tritici Em. Marchal).

SWS-52 is similar to Owens in volume and kernel weights, but 1.96% higher than Owens in flour yield. It has a higher falling number accompanied by lower a-amylase and better sprouting resistance than Fielder and Owens. SWS-52 has slightly stronger gluten and thus marginal cookie quality compared with the checks.

Breeder seed derived from a bulk of 323 head rows will be maintained by the Agriculture Canada Experimental Farm, Indian Head, SK 50G 2K0, Canada. The multiplication and distribution of pedigreed seed are handled by SeCan Association, 200-37 Auriga Dr., Nepean, ON, K2E 8B2, Canada.

R. S. Sadasiviah* and J. B. Thomas (1)

References and Notes

1. Agric. Canada Res. Stn., Lethbridge, AB T1J 4B1, Canada. Development of SWS-52 was funded in part by Alberta Agriculture’s Farming for the Future Program. Contribution no. 3878974 from the Lethbridge Res. Stn. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 31 July 1990. *Corresponding author.

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REGISTRATION OF ‘GEROGIA 100’ WHEAT

‘Georgia 100’ (Reg. no. CV-756, PI 538257), a soft red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L.), was developed at the University of Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the USDA-ARS and released in December 1988. Georgia 100 was derived from a four-way cross: ‘Omega 78’/‘Stacy’/‘Stacy’/‘Tyler’. It was named to honor the centennial celebration of the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station. After the last cross, Georgia 100 was developed using a modified pedigree method of breeding. Individual spike selections were made in the F₄, F₅, F₆, and F₇ generations at Plains, GA. Georgia 100 is the progeny of a single row selected from 100 head rows in the F₇ generation. Georgia 100 was performance tested as Ga 801310 in nursery plots in 1986, state trials at six locations in 1987 and 1988, and in the Uniform Southern Soft Red Winter Wheat Nursery in 1988 and 1989.

Georgia 100 is a midseason, semidwarf, stiff-strawed, white-chaffed, apically awnleted cultivar with high yield potential. In evaluation during 3 yr (6 locations yr⁻¹) in Georgia, Georgia 100 had yield advantage over Coker 983 by an average of 4092, 4059, and 3775 kg ha⁻¹, respectively. It is 5 d earlier in maturity than Florida 302 and similar to Coker 983 in lodging resistance. Georgia 100 is similar to Florida