Wheat Nursery during 1988-1990. Verne has shown consistent yield superiority to cultivars currently grown in Kentucky. In 4 yr of testing at seven locations, grain yield of Verne was 106% of Cardinal and 109% of Saluda. Test weight of Verne is high, being only slightly lower than that of Saluda. In several years of testing at the USDA Soft Wheat Quality Lab in Wooster, OH, Verne has had good milling quality (equivalent to ‘Caldwell’) and acceptable baking quality.

Verne possesses resistance to powdery mildew, caused by Erysiphe graminis DC. f.sp. tritici Em. Marchal, and leaf blotch caused by Septoria tritici Roberge in Desmaz, and is tolerant to glume blotch, caused by Phaeosphaeria nodorum (E. Müller) Hedjaroude, and leaf rust, caused by Puccinia recondita Roberge ex Desmaz. Verne is moderately susceptible to wheat spindle streak mosaic virus, and is susceptible to all biotypes of the Hessian fly, Mayetiola destructor (Say).

Seed classes of Verne will be breeder, foundation, and certified. Breeder and foundation seed will be maintained by the Foundation Seed Project, Dep. of Agronomy, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546-0091. Application for plant variety protection of Verne will be submitted.

D. A. Van Sanford,* C. R. Tutt, C. S. Swanson, and W. L. Pearce (1)

References and Notes

1. Dep. of Agronomy, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546-0091. The investigation reported in this paper (90-3-136) is in connection with a project of the Kentucky Agric. Exp. Stn. and is published with the approval of the director. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 28 Feb. 1991. *Corresponding author.


REGISTRATION OF ‘KARL’ WHEAT

‘KARL’ (Reg. no. CV-762, PI 527480) (KS831374) is a hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) developed cooperatively by the Kansas Agricultural Experimental Station and the USDA-ARS. It was released to seed producers in 1988. Karl was selected from the cross ‘Plainsman V’/3/’Kaw’/‘Atlas 50’/’Parker’/’Agent’, made by E.G. Heyne at Kansas State Univ. in 1977. Karl is an increase from an F4 head row grown in Manhattan, KS, in 1981. In 1986, seed from 200 F4 head rows was composited to produce breeder seed.

Karl is an awned, white-glumed, short wheat. It is equal in height to Plainsman V, and 5 to 6 cm shorter than ‘Newton’. Karl is 1 d later than Plainsman V and 4 d earlier than Newton. Its winterhardiness is better than Newton and slightly less than ‘Scout 66’. Stems of Karl are white, midstrong, and hollow; the flag leaf is lax, with few distinct leaf

tral and eastern Kansas. Its grain yield and test weight have been superior to the most commonly grown hard wheats in these regions, Arkan and Newton.

Hard wheat milling and bread-making qualities of Karl are excellent. It has a 15 to 20 g kg⁻¹ flour-extraction advantage over currently grown hard wheats (equal to ‘Caldwell’). Karl, as measured by the mixograph, is longer than for ‘Eagle’. It is rated equal in baking quality. Grain protein concentration of Karl is 10% above Eagle and 20 g kg⁻¹ above Newton.

Karl is resistant to soilborne mosaic, streak mosaic, and wheat streak mosaic virus. It has effective levels of resistance to leaf rust (caused by Puccinia recondita Roberge in Desmaz) and powdery mildew (caused by Erysiphe graminis DC. f. sp. tritici Em. Marchal), septoria leaf blotch (caused by Pyrenophora triticisporum (Fr.) Fuckel) and tan spot (caused by E. Miiller), septoria leaf blotch (caused by Septoria tritici Roberge in Desmaz) and tan spot (caused by E. Miiller) and Hessian fly (Mayetiola destructor Say).

Application for cultivar protection under the Plant Variety Protection Act, Public Law 91-577, has been made. Breeder and foundation seed of Karl will be maintained by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, KS 66506.


REGISTRATION OF ‘BATUM’ WHEAT

‘BATUM’ (Reg. no. CV-76, PI 495013) is a hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) developed cooperatively by the College of Agriculture, Washington State University, and the USDA-ARS and the Washington and Oregon Agricultural Experiment Stations in 1985. Batum was selected in the F3 population from the cross was maintained as a bulk for 4 yr (F4–F7) with natural selection for local climatic conditions and was evaluated in the Kansas advanced performance nursery during 1988–1990. Verne has shown consistent yield superiority to cultivars currently grown in Kentucky. In 4 yr of testing at seven locations, grain yield of Verne was 106% of Cardinal and 109% of Saluda. Test weight of Verne is high, being only slightly lower than that of Saluda. In several years of testing at the USDA Soft Wheat Quality Lab in Wooster, OH, Verne has had good milling quality (equivalent to ‘Caldwell’) and acceptable baking quality.

Verne possesses resistance to powdery mildew, caused by Erysiphe graminis DC. f.sp. tritici Em. Marchal, and leaf blotch caused by Septoria tritici Roberge in Desmaz, and is tolerant to glume blotch, caused by Phaeosphaeria nodorum (E. Müller) Hedjaroude, and leaf rust, caused by Puccinia recondita Roberge ex Desmaz. Verne is moderately susceptible to wheat spindle streak mosaic virus, and is susceptible to all biotypes of the Hessian fly, Mayetiola destructor (Say).

Seed classes of Verne will be breeder, foundation, and certified. Breeder and foundation seed will be maintained by the Foundation Seed Project, Dep. of Agronomy, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546-0091. Application for plant variety protection of Verne will be submitted.

D. A. Van Sanford,* C. R. Tutt, C. S. Swanson, and W. L. Pearce (1)

References and Notes

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