Registration of 'GA-ANDY' Wheat

'GA-ANDY' (Reg. no. CV-783, PI 561843), 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 1990. GA-Andy was derived from the cross: 'Coker 68-15' * 'Libellula' / 'Aurora' in 1978. It was named to honor Dr. O. E. Anderson, the former Agronomy Department Head at the Georgia Station, Griffin. The cultivar was developed using a modified pedigree method of breeding. Individual spike selections were made in the F1, F2, F3, and F4 generations at Griffin, GA. GA-Andy resulted from the bulking of the progeny of a single row selected from 100 head rows in the F2 generation. GA-Andy was evaluated for agronomic performance as Ga 791197-3 in nursery plots in 1985 and 1986, state trials at six locations in 1987, 1988, and 1989, and in the Uniform Southern Soft Red Winter Wheat Nursery at 30 locations in 1989 and 1990.

GA-Andy is an early maturing, medium height, white-chaffed, stiff strawed, and apically awnletted cultivar with high yield potential. During 3 yr (3 locations yr-1) in the Coastal Plain region of Georgia, GA-Andy’s yield (3040 kg ha-1), was superior to ‘Florida 303’, and ‘Coker 9323’, (2970, and 2640 kg ha-1), respectively (1). It is 3 d earlier in maturity and similar in test weight (745 kg m-3), height (84 cm), and lodging resistance (25%) to Florida 303. Milling and baking quality characteristics of GA-Andy are rated acceptable for soft red winter wheat use by USDA-Soft Wheat Quality Laboratory, Wooster, OH.

The spikes are middense, oblong, and erect. The glumes are glabrous, midwide, and short with oblique, midwide, and acute beaks. Kernels are red, midlong, and elliptical; the kernel brush is middized and short; the kernel crease is rounded and the kernel crease is midwide and middeep. GA-Andy possesses excellent resistance to the biotypes G, M, and O of Hessian fly [Mayetiola destructor (Say)] present in Georgia and resistance to current races of leaf rust caused by Puccinia recondita (Roberge ex Desmaz). It is moderately resistant to both powdery mildew caused by Erysiphe graminis DC. I. sp. tritici Em. Marchal and glume blotch caused by Phaeosphaeria nodorum (E. Müller) Hedjaroude.

Breeder seed of GA-Andy will be maintained by the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Georgia, Griffin Station, Griffin, GA 30223-1977.


References and Notes

2. J. W. Johnson and D. Bland, Dep. of Agronomy; J. J. Roberts, USDA-ARS, and Dep. of Agronomy; B. M. Cunfer, Dep. of Plant Pathology, G. D. Bunting, Dep. of Entomology, Univ. of Georgia, Georgia State Agronomy Department Head at the Georgia Station, Griffin.

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The spikes are middense, oblong, and erect. The glumes are glabrous, midwide, and short with oblique, midwide, and acute beaks. Kernels are red, midlong, and elliptical; the kernel brush is middized and short; the kernel crease is rounded and the kernel crease is midwide and middeep. GA-Andy possesses excellent resistance to the biotypes G, M, and O of Hessian fly [Mayetiola destructor (Say)] present in Georgia and resistance to current races of leaf rust caused by Puccinia recondita (Roberge ex Desmaz). It is moderately resistant to both powdery mildew caused by Erysiphe graminis DC. I. sp. tritici Em. Marchal and glume blotch caused by Phaeosphaeria nodorum (E. Müller) Hedjaroude.

Breeder seed of GA-Andy will be maintained by the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Georgia, Griffin Station, Griffin, GA 30223-1977.


Registration of 'Norm' Wheat

'Norm' (Reg. no. CV-784, PI562700) is a hard red spring wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) cooperatively developed and released by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and USDA-ARS in February 1992. It was released because of its high yield in both northern and southern Minnesota, desirable agronomic traits, disease resistance and acceptable bread-making quality. Norm originated from a cross of M73167/MN81070. MN73167 is an elite Minnesota breeding line, closely related to 'Wheaton', (Busch et al., 1984) with the pedigree 'Fletcher'//Era/'Kitt'/3/Fletcher/2*Era. Individual plants were selected for disease resistance and agronomic type in the F2 generation. Progeny of the selected plants were advanced by single seed descent in the greenhouse through the F3 and F4. Norm originated as a head row in 1984. About 250 F2 head rows were grown at Weslaco, TX, in a 1988 winter increase, and about 220 phenotypically similar rows were bulked to form breeder seed that was increased at St. Paul, MN, in 1989.

Norm was tested as MN85324 in Minnesota state-wide trials from 1988 through 1991. In these trials, Norm yielded 12% and 7% greater than 'Marshall' and 'Vance', respectively. Norm yielded 5% more than Era, but 3% less than 'Stoa' in the Uniform Regional Hard Red Spring Wheat Nursery from 1988 through 1990. Norm has higher test weight and is 2d earlier to head than Marshall and Vance. It is approximately 2 cm taller than Vance and 4 cm taller than Marshall. Norm is intermediate to Vance and Marshall in lodging resistance.

Norm has short, narrow, white glumes with a square shoul-

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References and Notes

2. J. W. Johnson and D. Bland, Dep. of Agronomy; J. J. Roberts, USDA-ARS, and Dep. of Agronomy; B. M. Cunfer, Dep. of Plant Pathology, G. D. Bunting, Dep. of Entomology, Univ. of Georgia, Georgia State Agronomy Department Head at the Georgia Station, Griffin.

The cultivar was developed using a modified pedigree method of breeding. Individual spike selections were made in the F1, F2, F3, and F4 generations at Griffin, GA. GA-Andy resulted from the bulking of the progeny of a single row selected from 100 head rows in the F2 generation. GA-Andy was evaluated for agronomic performance as Ga 791197-3 in nursery plots in 1985 and 1986, state trials at six locations in 1987, 1988, and 1989, and in the Uniform Southern Soft Red Winter Wheat Nursery at 30 locations in 1989 and 1990.

GA-Andy is early maturing, medium height, white-chaffed, stiff strawed, and apically awnletted cultivar with high yield potential. During 3 yr (3 locations yr-1) in the Coastal Plain region of Georgia, GA-Andy’s yield (3040 kg ha-1), was superior to ‘Florida 303’, and ‘Coker 9323’, (2970, and 2640 kg ha-1), respectively (1). It is 3 d earlier in maturity and similar in test weight (745 kg m-3), height (84 cm), and lodging resistance (25%) to Florida 303. Milling and baking quality characteristics of GA-Andy are rated acceptable for soft red winter wheat use by USDA-Soft Wheat Quality Laboratory, Wooster, OH.

The spikes are middense, oblong, and erect. The glumes are glabrous, midwide, and short with oblique, midwide, and acute beaks. Kernels are red, midlong, and elliptical; the kernel brush is middized and short; the kernel crease is rounded and the kernel crease is midwide and middeep. GA-Andy possesses excellent resistance to the biotypes G, M, and O of Hessian fly [Mayetiola destructor (Say)] present in Georgia and resistance to current races of leaf rust caused by Puccinia recondita (Roberge ex Desmaz). It is moderately resistant to both powdery mildew caused by Erysiphe graminis DC. I. sp. tritici Em. Marchal and glume blotch caused by Phaeosphaeria nodorum (E. Müller) Hedjaroude.

Breeder seed of GA-Andy will be maintained by the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Georgia, Griffin Station, Griffin, GA 30223-1977.