soil. Choska averaged 3% higher yield than Forrest in 45 Oklahoma tests, where neither cultivar exhibited iron deficiency chlorosis. Choska yielded 3% less than Forrest in regional tests. In 17 Oklahoma tests, Choska averaged 8% higher yields than Sohoma. Choska is resistant to stem canker [caused by Diaporthe phaseolorum (Cooke & Ellis) Sacc. f. sp. meridionalis Morgan-Jones] and to root-knot nematode [Meloidogyne incognita (Kofoid & White) Chitwood], but susceptible to soybean cyst nematode (Heterodera glycines Ichinohe). It is also susceptible to the soybean looper [Pseudoplusia includens (Walker)]. It is tolerant to the herbicide metribuzin [4-amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one].

Foundation seed will be produced and distributed by the Oklahoma Foundation Seed Stocks, Inc., Dep. of Agronomy, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078. Pedigreed seed will be limited to one generation each of foundation, registered, and certified classes. The Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station will be responsible for maintenance of breeder seed. A small seed sample of Choska for research purposes may be obtained from the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station for at least 5 yr by contacting the corresponding author.

L. H. EDWARDS,* J. S. KIRBY, AND J. R. SHOLAR (3)

References and Notes
3. Dep. of Agronomy, Oklahoma State Univ., Stillwater, OK 74078. Research supported by the Oklahoma Soybean Commission and the Oklahoma Agric. Exp. Stn. Published with approval of the Director, Oklahoma Agric. Exp. Stn. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 31 May 1994. *Corresponding author.


Registration of 'Ike' Wheat
'Ike' (Reg. no. CV-795, PI 574488) is a hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) developed cooperatively by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station and the USDA-ARS. Ike was released jointly in 1993 by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, and the USDA-ARS. It is an increase of an F₆ head-row selected from the cross 'Dular'/Eagle'/2*Larned'/Cheney'/3'/Colt'. The last cross was made at Hays, KS, during the winter of 1982–1983.

'Ike' is a tall semidwarf, similar in appearance to Larned, but shorter than Larned and taller than 'TAM 107'. The coleoptile length of Ike is equal to that of 'Newton', but its hardness is similar to that of Larned. Ike head is slightly shorter than Larned and 5 d later than TAM 107. Ike is awned, tapering, middense, and white at maturity, but its spikelets are white, midlong, and midwide. Shoulders are slightly oblique. Beaks are narrow, acuminate, and 6 to 8 mm long. The kernel is red, hard, midlong, and ovate; the germ is small, the crease is narrow and middeep; the cheeks are smooth; and the brush is midsized and midlong, without a collar.

'Ike' was evaluated in the Kansas Intrastate Nurseries KS89H48 from 1991 to 1993. It also was evaluated in the Southern Regional Performance Nursery and the Kansas Wheat Performance Tests in 1992 and 1993. Ike has performed best in western Kansas, where it demonstrated a 13% yield advantage over TAM 107 and a 10% advantage over Larned from 1990 through 1993.

The hard wheat milling and baking characteristics are similar to those of Larned, except Ike has stronger mixing characteristics. Ike produces good test weights, equal to or better than those of TAM 107 and Larned and its grain and flour protein contents are 1.0 percentage points higher than those of TAM 107.

'Ike' carries effective levels of resistance to leaf rust (caused by Puccinia recondita Roberge ex Desmaz.), stem rust (caused by P. graminis Pers.:Pers.), Hessian fly [Mayetiola destructor (Say)], soilborne mosaic virus, and wheat spindle mosaic virus. It is susceptible to wheat streak mosaic virus. Application has been made for cultivar protection under the U.S. Plant Variety Protection Act, Public Law 91-577. Breeder seed of Ike will be maintained by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at the Kansas State University Agricultural Research Center, Hays, KS 67601.


References and Notes

Published in Crop Sci. 34:285 (1994).