Registration of ‘Rod’ Wheat

‘Rod’ (Reg. no. CV-796, PI 558510) is a semidwarf soft white winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) cultivar that was developed by the cooperative state-federal research program at Pullman, WA. It was jointly released in June 1992 by the Washington Agricultural Research Center, Washington State University; the USDA-ARS; the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Idaho; and the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, Oregon State University. Rod was named in honor of the former Chairman of the Crop and Soil Sciences Department at Washington State University, Rod Bertramson.

Rod was selected in the F₄ from the cross ‘Luke’/‘Daws’//‘Hill 81’. It has an awned, clavate spike with long, midwide, white, glumes. The kernels are elliptical, white soft, and midlong, with a shallow crease. The germ is mid-sized. Rod has some winter hardiness (similar to ‘Stephens’) and moderately weak straw; it is medium late in heading.

Rod is resistant to the local races of stripe rust (caused by Puccinia striiformis Westend.) and common bunt [caused by Tilletia caries (DC.) Tul. & C. Tul. and Till. laevis Kühn in Rabenh.]. It is susceptible to snow mold (caused by Typhula idahoensis Remsberg), leaf rust (caused by P. recondita Rob. ex Desmaz.), stem rust (caused by P. graminis Pers.: Pers.), strawbreaker foot rot [caused by Pseudocercosporella herpotrichoides (Fren.) Deighton], and dwarf smut (caused by Tilletia controversa Kühn in Rabenh.). Rod is moderately susceptible to cephalosporium stripe (caused by Hymenula cerealis Ellis & Everh.).

Tests conducted by the USDA-ARS Western Wheat Quality Laboratory show that Rod has satisfactory milling and baking quality. Rod equals ‘Nugaines’, Daws, and Stephens in milling score and baking quality.

Rod was included in the Western Regional Soft White Winter Wheat Nursery from 1989 to 1992. When the grain production was averaged over 38 site-years, Rod produced 2.5, 2.6, and 8% more grain per hectare than ‘Kmor’, ‘Madsen’, and Stephens, respectively. Grain volume weight of Rod averaged 1% lower than Madsen over 28 site-years. Rod is shorter than Madsen and matures ≈2 d later.

References and Notes


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