also to honor C.E. (Chuck) Caviness, former plant breeder at the University of Arkansas, who was raised in Hazen and taught a number of southern wheat breeders while at the University of Arkansas. Variety protection under the U.S. Plant Variety Protection Act is not sought. Breeder and foundation seed is maintained by the Arkansas Agric. Exp. Stn., Fayetteville, AR 72701.

R. K. BACON, J. T. KELLY, AND E. A. MILUS (2)

References and Notes
2. R.K. Bacon and J.T. Kelly, Dep. of Agronomy, and E.A. Milus, Dep. of Plant Pathology, Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701. Published with the approval of the Director, Arkansas Agric. Exp. Stn., Manuscript no. 95011. Research supported in part by grants from the Arkansas Wheat Promotion Board. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 31 Aug. 1995. *Corresponding author (E-mail: rkb2741@uafsyliv.ukar.edu).

We gratefully acknowledge Fred Collins, who was responsible for the early breeding work in the development of Hazen.


Registration of ‘Halt’ Wheat

‘Halt’ (Reg. no. CV-815, PI 584505) hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) was developed by the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, and released to seed producers in August 1994. Halt was released because of its resistance to the Russian wheat aphid (RWA) [Diuraphis noxia (Mordvilko)] and is the first RWA-resistant cultivar developed in the USA. The level of resistance is similar to that in PI 372129. Halt was selected from the crosses Sunnner/CO820026,F,/?PI 372129, F,/?TAM 107, which were made in 1986, 1987, and 1988. Sunnner is an unreleased line made available in 1986 by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, and released to seed producers in August 1994.

Breeder seed of Halt will be maintained by the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station. Halt will be submitted for U.S. plant variety protection under Public Law 91-577 with the certification option.

Registration of ‘Akron’ Wheat

‘Akron’ (Reg. no. CV-814, PI 584504) hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) was developed by the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, and released to seed producers in August 1994. Akron was released because of high grain yield, resistance to leaf rust (caused by Puccinia recondita Roberge ex Desmaz.), and improved bread-baking quality. Akron was selected from the cross ‘TAM 107’/‘Hail’ made in 1984. TAM 107 was released by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1984 and has been the predominant cultivar grown in Colorado during 1989 to 1995. Hail was released by the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station in 1982 and has hail resistance due to its very lax spike. Akron is an F4-derived line bulked in 1988 and tested as CO880169. It was later purified for plant type by the selection of 60 headrows from the F4 generation to form the source of breeder seed.

Akron has been tested in Colorado yield nurseries since 1989, and in the Southern Regional Performance Nursery in 1993 and 1994. In 4 yr of dryland testing in the Colorado Variety Trial (30 location-years), Akron’s grain yield (2680 kg ha−1) was 3% lower than TAM 107, and 2% higher than ‘Yuma’. In 3 yr of testing in the irrigated Colorado Variety Trial (7 location-years), Akron was 2, 5, and 6% higher yielding than ‘TAM 200’, ‘Yuma’, and TAM 107, respectively. Akron had 3 and 2% higher yields than TAM 107 at Colorado locations of the 1993 and 1994 Southern Regional Performance Nursery, respectively. Akron is 5 cm taller than Yuma and TAM 107 and 10 cm shorter than ‘Lamar’, a conventional height wheat. Akron has a shorter coleoptile (85 mm) than TAM 107 (95 mm). Akron is recommended for all production areas in