to Prima (95%), the most cold-tolerant cultivar. More detailed information can be found elsewhere (1).

Plant height of AC Rifle averaged 82 cm, about 70% of the checks’ mean. The reduction in height resulted in an increase in lodging resistance over the check cultivars. The coleoptiles have a strong anthocyanin coloration. The spike of AC Rifle is of medium length and is midlax. It has an erect habit at maturity and the chaff is white. The kernels of AC Rifle are about 10% smaller than those of Musketeer. Kernel color is variable. AC Rifle is susceptible to snow mold (caused by *Typhula* spp. and *Myriosclerotinia borealis* (Bubák & Vleugel) L.M. Kohn; syn. *Sclerotinia borealis* Bubák & Vleugel). Evaluation of ergot (caused by *Claviceps purpurea* (Fr.:Fr.) Tul.] percentage revealed AC Rifle to be similar to the check cultivars Kodiak, Prima, and Musketeer. Shattering resistance is superior to all of the check cultivars.

AC Rifle has been released to Proven Seed Growers, TD Centre, 201 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, MB R3C 3A7, Canada, for multiplication and distribution. Breeder seed originating from the uniform breeder lines will be produced and maintained by the Seed Increase Unit of the Research Farm, Indian Head, SK SOG 2KO, Canada.


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References and Notes


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**Registration of ‘Verde’ Wheat**

‘Verde’ (Reg. no. CV-827, PI 592561) is a hard red spring wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) cooperatively developed and released by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the USDA-ARS in February 1995. It was released because of its high yield in northern and central Minnesota, desirable agronomic traits, disease resistance, and acceptable bread-making quality.

Verde originated from the cross MN7663/SBY354A. MN7663 is an elite Minnesota line, with the pedigree ‘Kitt’/MN7222. MN7222 was an elite line with the pedigree ‘Era’*2/MN6616M (1). SBY354A is a Pioneer line with the pedigree of ‘Waldrör’/‘Lundi’//‘Justin’/3/Argentina line 3/4/DeKalb ‘Tala’. Verde originated as a head selection from an F5 line in the former Pioneer spring wheat breeding program. Headrows were grown at Yuma, AZ, in a 1992-1993 winter nursery and about 230 morphologically similar rows were bulked to form breeder seed that was increased at St. Paul, MN, in 1993.

Verde was tested as SBE0437 in Minnesota statewide yield trials from 1992 through 1994. In these trials, Verde yielded 14% more than ‘Grandin’ and similarly to ‘Pioneer 2375’ over 18 Minnesota environments. Under severe smut conditions in eight Minnesota environments in 1993 and 1994, Verde was 9% lower yielding than Pioneer 2375, but 11% higher than Grandin. Verde yielded 5% more than ‘Stoa’ and 10% more than Era in 40 environments from 1993 through 1994 in the Uniform Regional Hard Red Spring Wheat Nursery. Compared with Pioneer 2375 and Grandin, Verde is about 3 and 1% lower in grain volume weight, respectively, and is 2 d later to head. Verde is similar to Grandin in plant height and approximately 2 cm taller than Pioneer 2375. It is more resistant to lodging than either Pioneer 2375 or Grandin.

Bread-making properties of Verde were judged acceptable in the USDA Spring Wheat Quality Laboratory tests at Fargo, ND, from 1992 to 1994 and in industry evaluations (Spring Wheat Quality Council) in 1993 and 1994. Verde is 0.3 percentage points higher than ‘Marshall’ in grain protein content (the flour quality standard), respectively. Flour yield is somewhat higher than Pioneer 2375 and Grandin, and water absorption of the flour is higher than Pioneer 2375 and Grandin, and the flour is higher than Marshall but lower than Grandin. Internal and external loaf characteristics were judged to be similar to Grandin.

Verde (Spanish for green) was named for its green leaf retention. It expresses limited spread of blight in the spike and scab.

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