Registration of 'Jagger' Wheat

'Jagger' hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) (Reg. no. CV-836, PI 593688) was developed cooperatively by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station and the USDA-ARS. It was released to seed producers in 1994. Jagger is an increase from an F3 head row, reselected again as an F3 head row from the cross KS82W418/'Stephens', made in 1984. Jagger was released because of its high grain yield, strong general disease resistance, and excellent bread-baking quality.

Jagger is awned, brown-chaffed, and semidwarf. It is similar in height to 'Karl 92' and 3 days earlier in heading. Its winterhardiness is similar to that of 'Newton' and less than that of 'Scout 66'. Stems of Jagger are white, strong, and hollow; the flag leaf is erect, not twisted, and glabrous. Spikes of Jagger are midlong, oblong, and lax. At maturity, the spikes are inclined. Glumes are tan, with a brown line on the outside edge of the glume and lemma; they are long, wide, and rounded at the shoulder. The beak is narrow, midlong, and acuminate. The kernel is red, hard, and ovate; the germ is midsized; the crease is midwide and shallow, the cheeks are angular; the brush is midsized and has no collar.

Jagger has been evaluated as KS84063-9-39-3 in the Kansas Intra-State Nursery since 1992. It was evaluated in the USDA Southern Regional Performance Nursery in 1993 and has been evaluated in the Kansas Variety Performance Tests since 1993. In Kansas tests (40 location-years), Jagger has been 14 and 8% higher in grain yield than Karl 92 and '2163', respectively. It is recommended for all growing areas in Kansas south of Interstate Hwy. 70.

Jagger is resistant to stem rust (caused by Puccinia graminis Pers.:Pers.), leaf rust (caused by Puccinia recondita Roberge ex Desmaz.), tan spot (caused by Pyrenophora trichostoma (Fr.) Fckl.), speckled leaf blotch (caused by Septoria tritici Roberge in Desmaz.), wheat soilborne mosaic virus (SBWMV), and wheat spindle streak mosaic virus (WSSMV). It is moderately resistant to glume blotch (caused by Phaeosphaeria nodorum (E. Müller) Hedjaroude) and bacterial streak caused by Xanthomonas campestris pv. translucens) and cephalosporium stripe (caused by Hymenula cerealis Ellis & Everh.; syn. Cephalosporium gramineum Nisikado & Ikata in Nisikado et al.). Jagger is tolerant to A1 toxicity caused by low soil pH, being equal to 2163 in this regard.

Hard wheat milling and bread-making qualities of Jagger are excellent and similar to Karl 92, except that Jagger has slightly lower grain volume weight and requires a shorter dough-mixing time.

Cultivar protection of Jagger under the U.S. Plant Variety Protection Act, Public Law 91-577, has been granted (PVP no. 9500324). Breeder seed will be maintained by the Kansas Agric. Exp. Stn., Manhattan, KS 66506.


References and Notes


Registration of 'Pomerelle' Wheat

'Pomerelle' soft white spring wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) (Reg. no. CV-838, PI 592983) was released in 1992 by the Washington, Oregon Agricultural Experiments Station and the USDA-ARS. Pomerelle is adapted to intensive grain production in the Pacific Northwest of the United States.

Pomerelle was derived from the 1984 cross 'Asto'//Norin 10/Brevor/3/'Twin'//Norin 10/Brevor/3/IDO448. The breeding line A771084-B/IDO246. The breeding line A771084-B//ID0246. The breeding line A771084-B//IDO246 that is wide and shallow at the crease. In Pacific Northwest evaluation, Pomerelle has adult-plant resistance to stripe rust (caused by Puccinia striformis f.sp. tritici) and adult-plant resistance to stripe rust (caused by Xanthomonas oryzae). Pomerelle is moderately resistant to leaf rust (caused by Puccinia striiformis). Pomerelle has grain volume weight per volume of 764 kg m~3 and 744 kg m~3 for Treasure. In rainfed trials, Pomerelle and Treasure had significantly better lodging resistance than Treasure; in extension and research trials, where lodging is a problem, Treasure averaged 0.38 m and 0.41 m greater than Treasure in 76% of the trials.

In 21 site-years of irrigated research and extension trials in southern Idaho from 1989 to 1994, Pomerelle produced yields that were greater than Treasure. In 16 site-years of irrigated research and extension trials throughout Idaho from 1989 to 1994, Pomerelle produced an average yield of 4031 kg ha~1, compared with 3592 kg ha~1 for Treasure and 3628 kg ha~1 for Penawawa. In 37 site-years of Idaho testing, Pomerelle had a stable yield performance, with a 3-year average of 4031 kg ha~1 and a 3-year average of 3592 kg ha~1 for Treasure. In rainfed trials, Pomerelle had an average grain weight per volume of 764 kg m~3 and 744 kg m~3 for Treasure. In rainfed trials, Pomerelle had an average grain weight per volume of 764 kg m~3 and 744 kg m~3 for Treasure. In rainfed trials, Pomerelle had an average grain weight per volume of 764 kg m~3 and 744 kg m~3 for Treasure.

Pomerelle is similar in appearance to the soft white spring wheat 'Penawawa'. Pomerelle has dark green leaves, a prostrate juvenile growth habit. Pomerelleheading is later and is approximately 2 cm shorter than Treasure at heading. Pomerelle has a semiclavate, awned head type, with long and wide glumes that have oblique shoulders and a brown line on the outside edge of the glume and lemma; they are long, wide, and rounded at the shoulder. The beak is narrow, midlong, and acuminate. The kernel is red, hard, and ovate; the germ is midsized; the crease is midwide and shallow, the cheeks are angular; the brush is midsized and has no collar.

A8439S-1 was among the lines selected which were evaluated in Idaho testing, Pomerelle had a stable yield performance, with a 3-year average of 4031 kg ha~1 and a 3-year average of 3592 kg ha~1 for Treasure. In rainfed trials, Pomerelle and Treasure had significantly better lodging resistance than Treasure; in extension and research trials, where lodging is a problem, Treasure averaged 0.38 m and 0.41 m greater than Treasure in 76% of the trials.

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