Breeder seed of BacUp will be maintained by the Minnesota Agric. Exp. Stn. Foundation seed will be produced and maintained by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association. Small quantities of seed for research purposes may be obtained from the corresponding author.


References and Notes
2. R. Busch and D. McVey, USDA-ARS and Dep. of Agronomy & Plant Genetics, and G. Linkert, R. Wilcoxson (retired), and R. Dill-Macky, Dep. of Agronomy & Plant Genetics, Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108; J. Wiensma, Univ. of Minnesota, Crookston, MN 56716; D. Wames, Univ. of Minnesota, Morris MN 56267; G. Hareland, USDA-ARS, Fargo, ND 58105; I. Edwards, Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Johnston, IA 50131; H. Schmidt, Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Moorhead, MN 55560.
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Registration of 'NYBatavia' Wheat

'NYBatavia' soft white winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) (Reg. no. CV-852, PI 595085) was developed and released in 1991 by the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station for production in the northeastern United States. It was developed using the bulk method of breeding with mass selection in the F₃ and F₄ generations for short stature and plump kernels. 'NYBatavia' was selected from an F₂ bulk population derived from the cross NY6298-14/'Frederick' made in 1973 and designated NY73116-4. A reselection for white chaff color in the F₇ generation was designated as NY73116-4W. The flag leaf is erect and straight and the stems have a waxy bloom. Spikes are middle density, fusiform, awnleted, and average 8 to 9 cm in length. Glumes are white, long, and wide and have an oblique shoulder and an acute beak. The soft white kernels are ovate, have rounded cheeks and a medium brush, and a narrow, middeep crease. Seeds average 6.8 mm in length and 3.5 mm in width and the mass of 1000 kernels averages 36 g.

NYBatavia is moderately resistant to prevalent races of loose smut [caused by Ustilago tritici (Pers.) Rostr.], leaf rust (caused by Puccinia recondita Robege ex. Desmaz.), and powdery mildew [caused by Erysiphe graminis DC. f. sp. tritici (Em. Marchal).]
NYBatavia is susceptible to stem rust (caused by Puccinia graminis Pers.:Pers.), and partially resistant to wheat spindle streak mosaic virus (WSSMV).
The generation sequence of seed production will be breeder, foundation, and certified. Cultivar protection has been approved under the U.S. Plant Variety Protection Act (PVP Certificate no. 9500249). NYBatavia was approved for release in 1991 and Breeder seed was planted for increase that year. Certified seed was made available to farmers in the fall of 1995. Breeder and foundation seed will be maintained by the New York Seed Improvement Cooperative, 249 Emerson Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

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References and Notes

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Registration of 'Cayuga' Wheat

'Cayuga' soft white winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) (Reg. no. CV-853, PI 595848) was developed and released in 1993 by the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station for production in the northeastern United States. It was developed using a combination of breeding methods with mass selection in F₃ and F₄ generations for preharvest sprouting resistance. Cayuga was selected from a BC₁S₄ bulk population derived from the cross 'Geneva'/'Clark's Cream'/Geneva made in 1985 and designated NY262-37-10W. A reselection for white chaff color and awnless spikes in the BC₁S₅ generation was designated as NY262-37-422.
'Cayuga' was tested in state and regional trials as both NY262-37-10W and NY262-37-422. NY262-37-422 was tested in New York from 1994. Cayuga first entered the Uniform Eastern Soft White Wheat Nursery in 1992. In 7 yr of regional testing in New York State, grain yield of Cayuga was 5 to 6% lower yielding than the current cultivars, Harus and Geneva. Winterhardiness is similar to these cultivars under New York State growing conditions. Grain volume weight averages 77 kg hL⁻¹, 2 to 3 kg hL⁻¹ heavier than Harus and Geneva. Cayuga is 12 to 14 cm taller in plant height than Geneva and Harus, but does not differ in lodging resistance. Milling and baking characteristics are acceptable for soft white winter wheats as determined by the USDA Soft Wheat Quality Laboratory, Wooster, OH. NYBatavia has a high level of resistance to preharvest sprouting that is comparable to many red wheat cultivars. In controlled sprouting tests for 1994 to 1996, Cayuga has averaged 1.6 ± 0.5, compared with 4.4 ± 1.7 for Geneva (on a scale of 0 to 9, where 0 = no sprouting and 9 = entire spike sprouted).