One of these 10 was designated as Montana selection B51-9. Selection B51-9, now called Sawtana, has been tested continuously for sawfly resistance and yield at many locations in Montana and at several locations in Canada and North Dakota since 1951.

Distribution of Sawtana seed was first made to Montana certified seed growers in the spring of 1961. The variety was recommended for sawfly-infested areas of central, northeaster, and eastern Montana (districts 4, 5, and 6). Sawtana is not recommended for other districts because it yields no better than Thatcher or Centana and is more likely to lodge when grown in the higher moisture areas of these districts.

Morphological characteristics of Sawtana have been described as follows: plant spring habit, midseason to late, tall; stem white, semi-solids to solid; spikeawned, fusiform, middense to lax, inclined; glumes glabrous, white, midlong, midwide; shoulders midwide, square; beaks midwide, obtuse to acute, 1.0 mm. long; awnlets white, 2 to 15 mm. long; kernels red, short, hard, ovate; germ midseeded; crease midwide, middeep; cheeks rounded; brush midseeded, midlong, curled.

Sawtana produces a high straw tonnage under favorable growing conditions, and, like other solid-stemmed wheats, it is susceptible to lodging. It matures 2 or 3 days later than Rescue and is resistant to shattering, moderately resistant to bunt, and resistant to loose smut. Sawtana is susceptible to common races of leaf and stem rust and is about equal in sawfly resistance to Rescue.

Sawtana is resistant to shattering, moderately resistant to bunt, and resistant to loose smut. Sawtana is susceptible to common races of leaf and stem rust. Sawtana has a long mixing requirement and produces a high yield of medium-ash flour. Flour protein is about 13.4%.

The yields of Sawtana have been comparable to those of Thatcher and Chinook at Moccasin and Sidney but slightly lower at Havre (Table 1). Sawtana yields have been consistently higher than those of Rescue at all locations. Test weights for Sawtana at Havre (Table 1). Sawtana yields have been consistently higher than those of Rescue at all locations. Test weights for Sawtana at Havre (Table 1).

TAYLAND WHEAT

(Rog. No. 434)

R. G. Rougbe and J. L. Newcomer

TAYLAND, (Triticum aestivum L.), CI 12761, is a soft red winter wheat selection from the cross Leapland × Fronteira. The Leapland parent originated as a head selection from the Leap variety made by personnel of the Maryland University Agricultural Experiment Station. It had been named and released in 1934. The other parent, Fronteira, came from South America, and it was used in the USDA wheat breeding program.

The cross, Leapland × Fronteira, was made by J. W. Taylor, formerly Senior Agronomist, Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases, USDA. From this cross 2 lines were selected by Mr. Taylor and designated Y2652 and Y2381. For the purposes of evaluation and further selection, seed was transmitted from the USDA Planta Industry Station at Beltsville, Maryland to the nearby Maryland station in 1946.

Due principally to the resemblance of Y2381 to its Leapland parent it was chosen for improvement at the Maryland station. After continued plant selection and comparative testing locally, and in the Uniform Southern Soft Wheat Nurseries, it was named Tayland, and released in 1954 by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

Tayland has been grown in several Middle Atlantic states, but principally in Maryland and Delaware. In 1959, 23.2% of the total wheat acreage in Maryland was planted to Tayland as compared to Thorne, the leading variety with 33.9% of the state acreage.

The sister line, Y2652, was improved and released as the variety, Anderson, by the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

Tayland is intermediate in growth habit, midseason, and mid-tall. Other characteristics are as follows: stem—midseeded, spike—awned, fusiform, middense; inclined; glumes—glabrous, white (light tan) with light brown edges, midlong, midwide; shoulders—midseeded, square, to 1.0 mm. long; awnlets—tan, 2 to 3 mm. long; kernels—red, long, flat, ovate to elliptical; germ—midsized; crease—midwide, shallow; cheeks—rounded; brush—midsized, midlong to short.

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