Registration of ‘AGS 2000’ Wheat

‘AGS 2000’ soft red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) (Reg. no. CV-913, PI 612956) was cooperatively developed and released by the Georgia and Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations in September 1999. AGS 2000 has a combination of high yield, high test weight, average milling quality, good disease resistance, and medium maturity.

AGS 2000 was derived from a three-way cross. Pioneer Brand ‘2555’ (Reg. no. PF 84301, West Lafayette, IN, and PI 612956) was used as the male parent. ‘Marfed’ 68-5 (Reg. no. CV-914, PI 607839) was used as the female parent. ‘Wawawai’ in the intermediate to high rainfall regions of Washington State based on its tolerance to the prevalent biotypes in the field present in Georgia and Florida. ‘AGS 2000’ is moderately resistant to leaf rust, powdery mildew, and glume blotch. It is moderately susceptible to the soilborne mosaic virus (WSBV).

Classes of seed production are limited to Breeder, Foundation, and Certified. Breeder seed of AGS 2000 will be maintained by the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Georgia, Georgia Station, Griffin, GA 30223-1797. A small sample of seed for research purposes can be obtained from the corresponding author for at least 5 yr. U.S. Plant Variety Protection for AGS 2000 (89482E7) is pending (PVP Certificate no. 200000141).


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Registration of ‘Zak’ Wheat

‘Zak’ soft white spring wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) (Reg. no. CV-914, PI 607839) was developed by the Agricultural Research Center of Washington State University in cooperation with the Agricultural Experiment Stations (AESs) of the University of Idaho and Oregon State University and the USDA-ARS. This variety was named in honor of emeritus professor Dr. C.F. Konzak, who was the spring wheat breeder at Washington State University from 1957 to 1993. Zak was jointly released by the AESs of Washington, Idaho, and Oregon and the USDA-ARS. Zak was released as a replacement for ‘Wawawai’ in the intermediate to high rainfall (~457 mm of average annual precipitation), nonirrigated wheat production regions of Washington State based on its tolerance to the Hessian fly [Mayetiola destructor (Say)], high grain yield and superior end-use quality.

Zak, tested under the experimental designations WA00-7850, W9400154, and K897972, were assigned through progressive generations of advancement, is a F6 head row selection derived from the cross ‘Pavon S’/5/PI 167822/Cl 13438 113-6//Idaed’/Marfed’ 68-5/4/‘Lemhi 66/3’/Yaktana 54A//4/‘Norin 10’/Brevor’/6/‘Walladay’/7/PI 5063558//‘Treasure’ CI 13438 113-6 and Marfed 68-5 were single plant selections, based on plant type, from the original cultivars. The following modified pedigree-breeding method was used to advance early generation progeny. Bulked seed (30 g) from F6 plants was used to establish an F7 field plot. Approximately 100 heads were selected at random from individual F7 plants, and a 40-g subsample of the bulked seed was used to establish a single F8 plot. Seed from the F7 plot was bulk harvested, then a 60-g subsample was used to establish an F9 field plot. Single heads from 150 F9 plants were threshed individually to establish F10 head row families. Following selection for general adaptation, plant height, and grain appearance, seed from 30