REGISTRATIONS OF CULTIVARS

Registration of ‘Ok102’ Wheat

‘Ok102’ (Reg. no. CV-941, PI 632635) is a hard red winter wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) developed cooperatively by the Oklahoma Agric. Exp. Stn. and the USDA-ARS. Ok102 was released in March 2002, primarily on the basis of its resistance to several foliar diseases, excellent milling quality, and desirable dough strength for leavened bread products.

Ok102 was derived from the cross ‘2174’/‘Cimarron’ (PI 536993), performed in 1991. 2174 has the pedigree IL71-5662/‘PL145’ (PI 600840)/‘2165’ and was released by the Oklahoma Agric. Exp. Stn. in 1997. Cimarron has the pedigree ‘Payne’ (Clt 17717)*2/CO725052 and was released by the Oklahoma Agric. Exp. Stn. in 1990. Ok102 traces to the bulk progeny of a single F₃, head row harvested in 1995. The F₃ and F₄ generations were evaluated and harvested as bulk populations in Stillwater, OK. The selfing progny was selected in 1996 from a non-replicated nursery at Lahoma, OK, for its acceptable winterhardiness, plant and head type, heading and maturity date, leaf rust (caused by *Puccinia triticina* Eriks.) resistance, lodging resistance, grain yield, volume weight, kernel plumpness, and mixograph properties. Subsequent generations were advanced by bulk selfing in the field, with roguing of taller variants each year until 2002. Ok102 was evaluated as OK97508 in replicated Oklahoma performance trials from 1997 to 2001, and in the Southern Regional Performance Nursery (SRPN) in 2000 and 2001.

Ok102 is semidwarf but shorter than most HRW wheat cultivars currently in production. Its mature-plant height (77 cm) is 8 cm shorter than 2174 and ‘Ok101’ (Carver et al., 2003) and 7 cm shorter than ‘Jagger’ (Sears et al., 1997). Lodging resistance on a scale of 1 (highest) to 5 (lowest) is about 2 for Ok102, compared with values of 1 for 2174, 3 for Ok101, and 4 for Jagger. Ok102 shows an intermediate reaction to acidic, aluminum-toxic soil. With a tolerance rating of 3.2 on a scale of 1 (most tolerant) to 5 (most susceptible), Ok102 is more sensitive to Al toxicity than Ok101 (1.3) and Jagger (1.6), but similar to 2174 (3.0). Ok102 breaks winter dormancy relatively late, but its heading date (123 d) is intermediate among current cultivars. Comparative placement of cultivars for date of first-hollow-stem stage is Jagger < Ok101 < 2174 and Ok102. Precise differences are highly year-dependent. Heading date of Ok102 is 2 d later than Ok101 and Jagger, the same as 2174, and 2 d earlier than ‘2137’.

This phenological pattern makes Ok102 well suited for winter grazing and grain production in a dual-purpose (graze-plus-grain) management system. Another characteristic that lends Ok102 to dual-purpose production is coleoptile elongation, or the ability to emerge from deeper seed placement. When exposed at 15°C in a growth chamber until the length of the coleoptile exceeded 5 cm, Ok102 was 0.4 cm longer than 2174 (moderately long), and 0.4 cm shorter than Ok101 (8.7 cm) is 2.1 cm longer than Ok101 (short coleoptile), 2.1 cm shorter than Ok101 (long coleoptile), and 7.4 cm longer than 2174 (moderately long). Ok102 is 7.7 cm shorter than Ok101, 768 kg m⁻³ (Ok101), 768 kg m⁻³ (2174), and 748 kg m⁻³ (Ok102).

In greenhouse tests, juvenile plants of Ok102 exhibited an intermediate reaction to Barley yellow dwarf virus (1 on a 1-to-9 scale). Ok102 is more sensitive to Al toxicity than Ok101 (1.3) and produces a heterogeneous response to the Great Plains biovars of Hessian fly (*Mayetiola destructor* Say) and is susceptible to greenbug (*Schizaphis graminum* Rondani). Ok102 breaks winter type of Hessian fly (*M. destructor* Say) and is susceptible to greenbug (*S. graminum* Rondani). Ok102 is more sensitive to Al toxicity than Ok101 (1.3) and produces a heterogeneous response to the Great Plains biovars of Hessian fly (*M. destructor* Say) and is susceptible to greenbug (*S. graminum* Rondani).

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