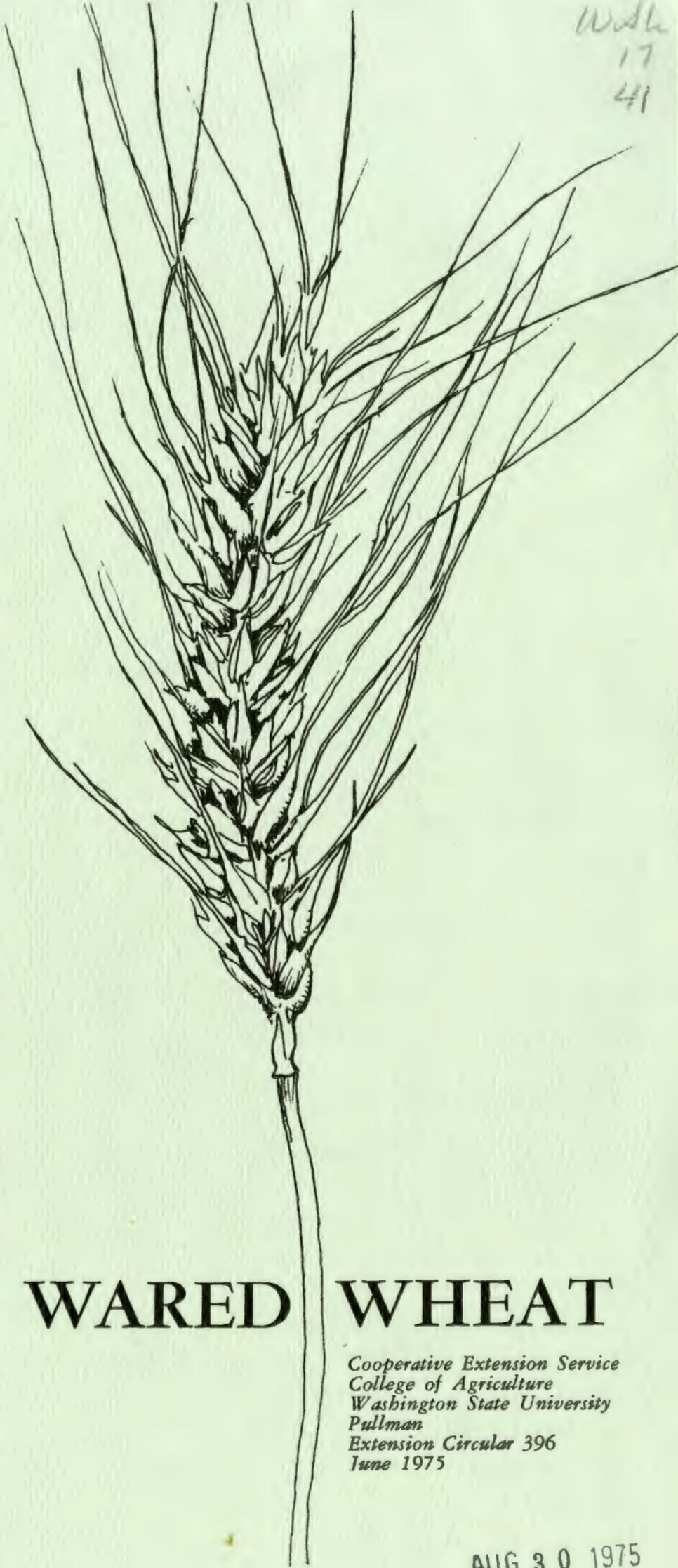


Wash
17
41



WARED WHEAT

*Cooperative Extension Service
College of Agriculture
Washington State University
Pullman
Extension Circular 396
June 1975*

AUG 30 1975

Wared Spring Wheat

Wared, C.I.-15926, is a semi-dwarf hard red spring wheat developed for production in the hard red wheat area of eastern Washington. The variety is also suited for irrigated production. The chaff color is white and the heads are awned and lax. Wared is slightly earlier heading than Marfed, but it is mid-season to late maturing.

Disease Response

Wared has shown good resistance to mildew, fair resistance to the prevalent races of stripe rust and is resistant to many races of stem rust. It is also resistant to many races of leaf rust.

Milling and Baking Quality

Tests by the Western Wheat Quality Laboratory have shown Wared milling properties are slightly better than Fortuna and equal to Peak 72. The baking properties are superior to Fortuna and Peak 72 for white pan bread production. Flour of Wared is not as strong as that from Peak 72 in dough strength and would not be as suitable for use as a blending wheat.

Recommended Areas

Wared in Washington tests in the high rainfall areas has yielded 5-10 per cent above Marfed.

Under stress conditions Wared will produce short secondary tillers which may be hard to harvest.

The variety has been included in the Western Regional Spring Wheat Nursery since 1971. Wared is expected to replace Henry and other hard red spring wheats and soft white spring wheats in the low rainfall areas of eastern Washington.

Managing Wared

Wared should receive the same amount of fertilizer used for other spring wheat varieties. Wared is a spring wheat and may be damaged by late spring frosts if sown too early. The variety has less cold resistance than Marfed but the same as Peak 72, Borah, or Twin.

Development of Wared

The breeding work on Wared was done by the USDA, ARS, and University of Minnesota programs. The selection was among several obtained from Dr. R. E. Heiner in 1967 for tests in Washington. Minnesota has released two sister lines, Era and Fletcher, which have not performed well in Washington. Wared has been tested for six years by Washington State University on dry land and for five years under irrigation at Othello or on the Royal Slope.

Authors are C. F. Konzak, Professor of Agronomy & Genetics; E. Donaldson, Asst. Agronomist; M. A. Davis, Research Technician; M. Nagamitsu, Research Technician; K. J. Morrison, Extension Agronomist; G. Rubenthaler, Research Cereal Technologist in charge, USDA, ARS, Western Wheat Quality Laboratory.

Issued in furtherance of the Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, by the Washington State University Cooperative Extension Service, J. O. Young, Director, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. 5M575EM