

University of Idaho College of Agriculture Cooperative Extension Service

BANNOCK

WHEAT

Agricultural Experiment Station

Current Information Series No. 203 March 1973

MAR 1 4 1974

Hard Red Spring Wheat For Dryland Areas Of Southern Idaho

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Bannock (CI 15318)<sup>2</sup> is a high quality hard red spring wheat adapted to the dryland areas of southern Idaho. Because of its earliness, higher yield, and resistance to shattering, Bannock probably will be grown on most of the dryland acreage now being used for the production of Komar, Red River 68, and Northrup King (World Seeds) 1651.

# Description

E322

Bannock is a moderately stiff-strawed, mediumheight variety with good resistance to lodging and shattering. Bannock is awned, white-glumed, and early in maturity. It is moderately susceptible to the prevalent races of leaf and stripe rust found in Idaho.

#### Yield and Test Weight

Bannock has had the highest average yield of all recommended varieties tested for 1 to 4 years on dryland in southern Idaho (Table 1). Bannock has had better resistance to lodging and a higher yield than Komar and Moran when grown under irrigation. However, it has yielded less under irrigation than varieties released for use on irrigated land and less on dryland in northern Idaho than varieties released for that area. The grain test weight of Bannock grown on dryland is generally slightly lower than test weights of Red River 68 and 1651, equal to that of Komar, and higher than those of Thatcher and Moran.

This research is part of the cooperative investigations of the Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the University of Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station.

# Quality

The milling and baking properties of Bannock grown under irrigation and on dryland are superior to those of Komar, Thatcher, and Red River 68.

# **History of Development**

Bannock was selected from the cross Norin 10/ Brevor//Turkey/3/2°Centana made at the Aberdeen Branch of the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station in 1961. Seed from a single  $F_3$  line showing vigor, uniformity of height, and good milling and baking quality in 1964 was placed in preliminary yield trials at Tetonia and Aberdeen in 1965 and 1966. In 1967 through 1971 it was tested in two or more dryland and two irrigated Idaho yield nurseries. It was entered in the 1969 and 1970 Western Regional Spring Wheat Nursery.

#### Sources of Seed

Foundation seed of Bannock was released to registered seed growers in Idaho in 1972. Approximately 2,500 bushels of registered seed were available following the 1972 harvest. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Tetonia Branch Experiment Station.

# Acknowledgments

The authors thank the Idaho Wheat Commission for its continuing financial support of the wheat breeding project at Aberdeen, and also the Colorado Milling and Elevator Co., Ogden, Utah, and Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Ogden, for their cooperation and assistance in obtaining quality information.

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 $<sup>^2</sup>$  CI refers to the accession number assigned by the Plant Science Research Division, ARS-USDA.

Table 1. Agronomic and disease data obtained on hard red spring wheats grown in southern Idaho for one to four years.

Variety	Date headed	Height	Lodg- ing <sup>1</sup>	Stripe rust <sup>2</sup>	Dryland yield (bu./acre)		
		Aberdeen (inches)	Irrigated		1971 4-Station <sup>3</sup> Average	2-Year Avg. <sup>4</sup> Tetonia	2-Year 2-Station <sup>5</sup> Average
Bannock	.6/20	42	3	MS	23.7	32.7	28.0
Red River 68	. 21	37	2	VR	20.1	28.1	26.4
Moran	. 25	45	4	R	19.5	25.9	23.8
1651	. 24	33	2	VR	20.8	29.4	
Peak	. 24	37	0	VR	19.7	29.1	
Peak 72	. 25	39	0	VR	19.9		
Fremont	. 24	36	1	R	21.6		
Komar	. 23	47	5	MS	21.9		
Shortana	. 29	35	2	MR	18.9		

Dryland test weight (lb./bu.)

Variety	1971 4-Station <sup>3</sup> Average	2-Year Avg. <sup>4</sup> Tetonia	2-Year 2-Station <sup>5</sup> Average
Bannock	57.1	59.8	56.9
Red River 68	57.9	58.8	58.6
Moran	53.6	55.6	54.5
1651	56.4	59.9	
Peak	54.8	56.8	
Peak 72	56.7	59.7	
Fremont	55.7		
Komar	57.1		
Shortana	56.7		

<sup>10</sup>=no lodging, 5=most plants 45° angle from perpendicular.

<sup>2</sup>MS=moderately susceptible; VR=very resistant; R=resistant;

MR=moderately resistant.

<sup>3</sup>Stations=Tetonia, Fairfield, Rockland, and Preston. <sup>4</sup>Years grown=1970 and 1971. <sup>5</sup>Years grown=1968 and 1969; Stations=Tetonia and Heglar.

Published and distributed in furtherance of the Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, by the University of Idaho Cooperative Extension Service, James L. Graves, Director; and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperating.