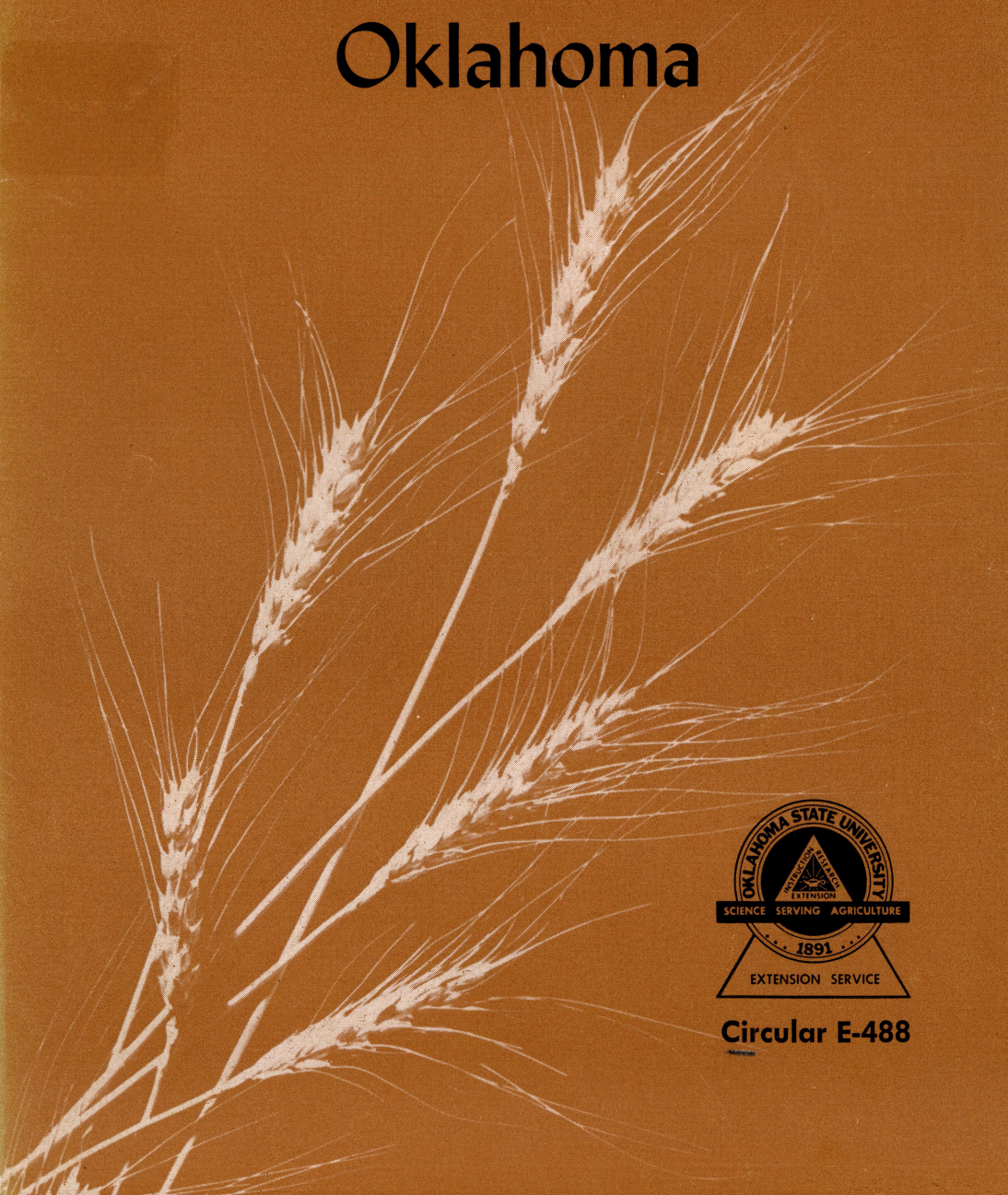


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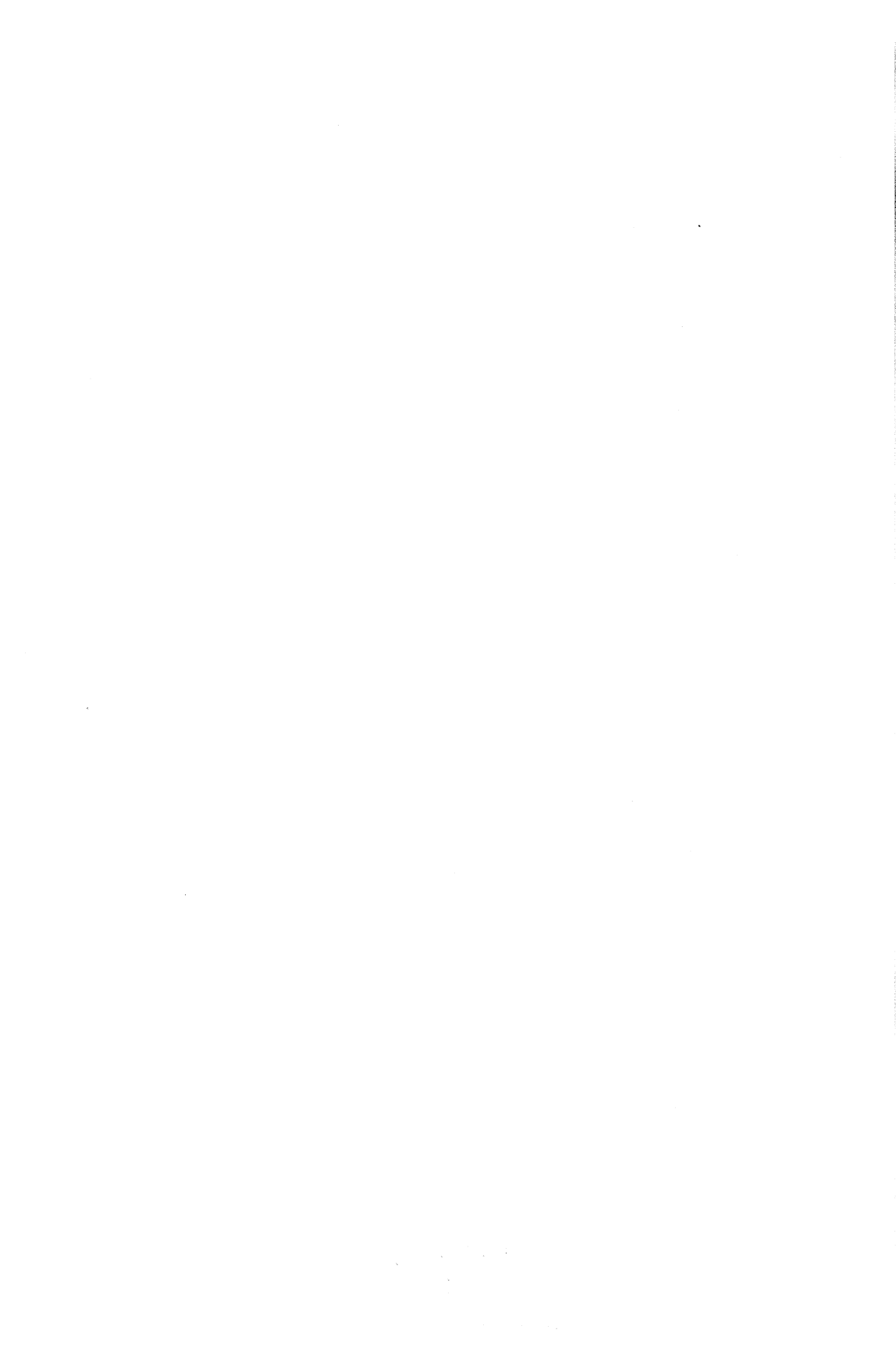
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Wheat Varieties for Oklahoma



Circular E-488



Wheat Varieties for Oklahoma

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Wheat variety recommendations for Oklahoma are based on the results of tests conducted by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station. The tests are located throughout the main wheat section of the state. Varieties are thoroughly tested and their characteristics are carefully determined. In these tests yield per acre, susceptibility to diseases, resistance to lodging and shattering, and other factors are recorded. Milling and baking tests are made to determine the commercial value of varieties. In appraising each variety, all of the factors which affect the grower, the miller, the baker, and the consumer are considered. The following hard red winter wheat varieties are recommended for Oklahoma:

Medium maturing—

Comanche, Concho, and Ponca

Early maturing—

Triumph, Wichita, and Kaw

Good Flour Wheats Are Needed

Growers, millers, and bakers are conscious of the need for growing wheats with good flour quality. Oklahoma ranks second in the production of hard red winter wheat and third in total wheat production in the nation. We cannot continue as an important wheat producing state if millers are forced to ship in large quantities to blend with that locally grown to produce a satisfactory baking flour. Good markets can be maintained only by growing varieties from which flour of desirable baking quality can be made.

Recommended Varieties

Concho

Midseason in maturity—fair straw—bronze-colored chaff—good milling and baking qualities—high resistance to bunt or stinking smut and

soil-born mosaic—some resistance to leaf rust—susceptible to loose smut—good stooling and abundant forage production—drought tolerant—high grain yields. Adapted throughout Oklahoma.

Comanche

Midseason in maturity—fair to good straw—high resistance to bunt or stinking smut and soil-born mosaic—some tolerance of leaf rust—excellent milling and baking qualities—high grain yields. Adapted throughout Oklahoma and recommended especially in the western part of the state.

Ponca

Midseason in maturity—good straw—high resistance to Hessian fly—non-shattering—high resistance to leaf rust, loose smut and bunt smut—susceptible to soil-born mosaic—excellent milling and baking qualities—less winter-hardy than other adapted varieties—produces good yields of grain. Adapted mainly in the central and eastern sections of the state.

Triumph

Early maturing—short, moderately strong straw—highly resistant to loose smut—susceptible to bunt smut and other common wheat diseases—flour highly acceptable for family use and, in high protein range, satisfactory for commercial baking. Recommended in all of Oklahoma.

Wichita

Early maturing—straw sometimes weak—good family type flour and frequently fair to good baking flour—susceptible to smuts and rust—sometimes shatters—high yielding. Recommended in western Oklahoma.

Kaw

A new early maturing variety released jointly by the Oklahoma and Kansas Stations—straw slightly stronger than that of Wichita—shatters considerably less than Wichita—resistant to bunt smut—considerable resistance to leaf rust—susceptible to soil-born mosaic—higher in test weight than Wichita or Triumph—excellent milling and baking characteristics. Adapted in western Oklahoma, the same area now occupied by Wichita.

Varieties Not Yet Recommended

In preliminary testing, the varieties Crockett (early maturing) and Tascosa (medium maturing) have produced good grain yields, and look promising. However, more testing will be required before these varieties can be properly evaluated for commercial use in Oklahoma.

Comparative Yields

The results of wheat variety tests conducted by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station in different sections of the state during the three-year period 1957-59 are shown in the following table.*

Variety	Northwest Oklahoma	Southwest Oklahoma	Northeast Oklahoma
Comanche	28.9	26.5	22.6
Concho	30.2	27.8	22.6
Ponca	29.6	29.0	21.4
Kaw ¹	41.8	30.4	39.6
Triumph	30.8	25.5	22.1
Wichita	32.2	25.9	22.8
Crockett	34.7	29.4	29.2
Tascosa ²	40.1	27.9	31.4

¹Included in only 11 of 35 tests in northwest, 11 of 29 tests in southwest, and 6 of 15 tests in northeast.

²Included in only 6 of 35 tests in northwest, 6 of 29 tests in southwest, and 3 of 15 tests in northeast.

Wheat Pasture

Tests conducted by the Oklahoma Station have shown the hard red winter wheat varieties to be about equal in value for pasture.

Seed Treatment

Seed treatment is recommended as a regular practice to control bunt or stinking smut, seed decay, and seedling blight. Some forms of Black Point disease are also partially controlled by the use of seed disinfectants. The recommended chemicals for treating wheat seed are Cresan M, Agrox, Panogen, Mema, and Vancide 51.

*Unpublished data supplied by Roy M. Oswalt, in charge of the statewide small grains testing program, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station.

More complete information on the use of seed disinfectants is given in Okla. Ext. Cir. 615, "Seed Treatment for Plant Disease Control." Free copies are available at the County Agents' offices.

Plant Certified Seed

Certified seed is the best class of seed available for general use. It is grown by farmers who specialize in the production of high quality seed of adapted and recommended varieties. Your County Agent can help you locate sources of certified seed wheat.

More Information

If you would like more information about crop production, fertilizer use, soil testing and tillage, copies of the following publications are available at your county agent's office:

- E-659—Growing Wheat in Oklahoma
- E-675—Better Oats on Oklahoma Farms
- E-681—Better Barley for Oklahoma
- E-706—Stubble Mulching
- E-560—Improved Tillage Practices
- E-566—Your Soil: Know What it Needs
- E-653—Crop Varieties for Oklahoma
- E-613—Methods of Applying Fertilizers
- E-695—Growing Cotton in Oklahoma
- E-410—Peanuts
- E-497—Alfalfa, Queen of Forage Crops
- E-478—Sorghums for Grain and Forage
- E-615—Seed Treatment for Plant Disease Control
- E-638—Our Soil and Its Care
- L-54 —Quality Seed Means More Profit
- L-55 —How to Take a Soil Sample
- L-58 —1960-61 Crop Varieties for Oklahoma

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, Oklahoma State University and United States Department of Agriculture, Cooperating. Luther H. Brannon, Director, Oklahoma Agricultural Extension Service, Stillwater, Oklahoma Distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914.