

Pendleton Branch Experiment Station, Pendleton, Oregon. The chief advantage of Moro over Omar is its resistance to stripe rust. Moro is more resistant than Omar to dwarf and common bunt also.

It emerges quickly and yields the same as Omar when stripe rust is not a factor. When the disease is severe, Moro produces much better yields than stripe rust-susceptible varieties. In some yield studies where stripe rust infestation has been heavy, Moro has produced about twice the yield of stripe rust-susceptible Omar. Moro matures about two days earlier than Omar. Moro does not have the high yield potential of Gaines or Nugaines in the high rainfall area.

The same fertilizer program is recommended for Moro as for Omar. In the lower rainfall areas

of Washington where it is difficult to obtain stands with Gaines, Moro will germinate and emerge much better than Gaines or Nugaines from seedings in dry dusty seedbeds. Moro has about one pound lower test weight than Omar. It also has weak straw, making it susceptible to lodging, as many farmers found out this year.

Old wheat varieties such as Burt, Brevor, Omar, do not have the agronomic characteristics, disease-resistance or yield potential of the new improved varieties. Wheat growers cannot expect maximum yields and the highest dollar return if they do not shift to these new improved wheat varieties.

MORO — Moro is a disease-resistant white club wheat with red chaff, released by Oregon and Washington experiment stations. It was developed at the

Moro

Moro is a white club wheat with brown chaff, released by Oregon and Washington Experiment Stations and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It was developed at Oregon's Pendleton Branch Experiment Station.

Moro emerges fast and yields the same as Omar when stripe rust is not a factor. But when that disease is severe, Moro produces much better yields than stripe rust-susceptible varieties. It does not have as good a yield record as Paha, however.

Moro is a medium tall variety. It is early maturing. In the lower rainfall areas of Washington where it is difficult to obtain

stands with Nugaines, Moro will germinate much better than Nugaines from deep seedings in dry, dusty seed beds.

MORO—

Moro, a white club wheat with brown chaff, was released by Oregon and Washington experiment stations and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It was developed at the Pendleton Experiment Station, Pendleton, Oregon.

Moro is resistant to dwarf bunt, common bunt and stripe rust. It also emerges fast but yields less than Paha.

Moro makes a good pastry flour; however, it has a higher flour viscosity than other club varieties which may make it less suitable for some uses.

Moro is a medium tall club variety, maturing about two days earlier than Paha. It does not have the high yield potential of Nugaines in the higher rainfall areas. The same fertilizer program is recommended for Moro as for Paha.

In the lower rainfall areas of Washington where it is difficult to obtain stands with Nugaines, Moro will germinate and emerge much better than Nugaines from deep seedings in dry dusty seedbeds.