

Sinton tested under the experimental number CT440, is named after Robert Sinton, a homesteader in the Regina area and former owner of the present site of the Regina Research Station.

Sinton is similar to Neepawa in most respects. Its main attribute is resistance to leaf rust as losses due to this disease have been estimated at 10% in recent years in parts of Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan. In cooperative trials from 1971-1974, Sinton has outyielded Neepawa by 7% in

these areas, and has been equal to Neepawa elsewhere in Western Canada. Sinton is awned which may be an added advantage to farmers, as awned varieties can be more completely picked up from windrows, and also the heads of awned varieties dry out more quickly when windrows get wet.

Sinton is about equal to Neepawa in height, straw strength, bushel weight and resistance to bunt and stem rust. It is however, less resistant to loose smut. Sinton is larger seeded than Neepawa, two days later maturing, and threshes more easily, but may be subject to shattering under adverse conditions.

Spike: Fusiform to oblong, awned, midlax to middense, glumes glabrous and white, shoulder narrow and elevated and beaks are acuminate and midlong varying from 3 - 15 mm long (In the initial seed released a trace of bald heads may be found). Kernel: Type, hard red spring; color, medium red; shape, midsize to small, midlong to short, midwide to wide, oval to ovate; germ midsize, round; crease, midwide to wide, shallow to middeep, few deep; brush, midsize to small, midlong; checks, rounded angular. The kernel type is satisfactory and the sample is satisfactory in appearance.