

C. (2) Objective Description

WestBred 936 is a semi-dwarf, white chaffed, hard red spring wheat. The leaves and stems of WestBred 936 have a waxy bloom and the leaf auricles are purple with very few pubescent hairs. The spikes are lax, oblong and awned, and the awns are white at maturity. The glumes are white, long and wide, with narrow elevated shoulders. The beak is narrow, very long, and the apex is acuminate. Seed of WestBred 936 is mid-long, mid-wide, and ovate with rounded cheeks. The crease is mid-wide and shallow and the germ is medium in size. The brush is long and not collared. WestBred 936 is 1 to 3 inches shorter than either WestBred 906-R or WestBred 926 and is less susceptible to lodging. Grain yields of WestBred 936 have been consistently better than WestBred 906-R and WestBred 926 with grain quality remaining equal. WestBred 936 is more susceptible to powdery mildew (*Erysiphe graminis* f. sp. *tritici*) and head scab (*Fusarium* spp.) than WestBred 906-R. In contrast to both W.B. 906-R and W.B. 926, WestBred 936 appears to be tolerant to the wild oat herbicide "Avenge" (difenzoquat) in field tests.

Variants:

A tall variant (one to two head lengths taller than the norm) occurs in WestBred 936 at the frequency of 3 per 10,000 plants.

Also, a white variant occurs at approximately 18 per 10,000 seeds.

Western Plant Breeders is attempting to remove these variants through further head-rowing and purification. However, this may not be possible due to inherent genetic imbalances.

E. Area of Adaptation

WestBred 936 is best adapted to the irrigated sites in the Pacific Northwest. WestBred 936 is more susceptible than WestBred 906-R to hessian fly in Northern Idaho and should not be grown in these areas.

G. Breeders seed will be produced by planting a bulk of uniform line rows. Line rows will be maintained by planting a portion of the original line rows and rouging these for off-types.