

CHEYENNE--Developed by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station from a selection of the variety Crimean. It was released in 1922 and recommended in Montana in 1956. Cheyenne is a mid-tall weak-strawed, bearded winter wheat, white chaffed, with a square to oblique shoulder and mid-long beak. It has a fair level of winterhardiness. Cheyenne is susceptible to shattering. This variety is recommended for Districts 3, 4 and 5. It produces a strong gluten flour but lacks the loaf volume and crumb grain and texture of Winalta. It produces an excellent yield of flour in the mill.

CREST--Developed by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station from a cross of Westmont 2 x PI 178383. It was released in 1969. Crest is a brown-chaffed variety, awned, with a straw three to four inches shorter than Cheyenne, short heads, and matures three to four days earlier than Cheyenne. It produces a mellow type gluten with good loaf volume when compared to Winalta on an equal protein basis. Flour yield is its weakest point. It should be grown only in the designated areas, as it is adapted throughout the areas where dwarf smut and stripe rust occur. It is not extremely winterhardy, therefore production should be avoided in the Plains area.

DELMAR--A hard red winter wheat developed from a cross of Utah Kanred and Brevor by the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station. It was released to Utah certified seed growers in 1961 and recommended for District 1 in Montana in 1965. Delmar is a stiff-strawed mid-tall, white-chaffed, bearded winter wheat. The glumes have midwide, rounded shoulders with narrow beaks. This variety has a low level of winterhardiness. It is resistant to most common races of bunt and dwarf smut found in the intermountain area, as well as some races of stripe rust. Delmar is a strong gluten wheat of above average milling quality. It rates almost equal to Winalta in milling and baking.

FROID--Developed by selecting from a bulk population of winter wheats including some crosses by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station and released in 1968 to Montana farmers. It is a tall, weak-strawed, white-chaffed, lax and nodding, bearded winter wheat. Froid has a higher level of winterhardiness than Cheyenne, Warrior, or Winalta. Froid yields less than Cheyenne, Warrior or Winalta except in areas where winterkill is severe. It is resistant to stem rust races 56 and 15B-2. This variety is moderately tolerant to stripe rust, but is susceptible to leaf rust and dwarf bunt. Its loose smut tolerance has not been evaluated. Froid, even though a weak strawed variety, does not have the problem of lodging on dryland, but will lodge under irrigation. It is moderately resistant to shattering--less than Winalta, but equal to Cheyenne. Froid is recommended for production in Districts 5 and 6, where winterhardiness and stem rust are factors affecting production. It has been rated satisfactory for milling and baking by private and public laboratories. It has consistently equaled Winalta in industry milling and baking studies.

McCALL--Developed from crossing Burt x Itana by Washington State University and the University of Idaho in cooperation with the USDA. It was released in 1965 to farmers in the dryland areas of Washington and Idaho. It is a mid-tall, white chaffed, bearded winter wheat. McCall is moderately winterhardy and moderately resistant to stripe rust. It is resistant to common smut and some dwarf smut races. This mellow gluten wheat has not been adequately tested by industry. In laboratory tests at MSU it is low in loaf volume, mediocre in grain and texture, and produces lower flour yields than Winalta.