

Table 2. Agronomic performance of hard red spring wheat genotypes grown at University of Wyoming, Sheridan Research and Extension Center, Sheridan, WY under dry-land conditions during 2007.

Variety	Plant height	Heading date	Grain yield	Test weight
	inches	Days from Jan. 1	bu/acre	lb/bu
2375	34.0	175	40.3	52.9
Alzada durum	31.3	173	37.3	50.5
Outlook	34.0	176	36.4	47.0
Hank	32.3	175	34.7	50.8
Westbred 936	32.0	175	34.5	50.3
Express	32.0	175	34.0	54.1
Granite	33.0	171	33.6	48.9
McNeal	30.0	173	33.5	50.9
Choteau	30.3	175	31.9	48.2
Reeder	30.0	174	28.4	52.8
Mean	31.9	174	34.5	50.6
LSD _{0.05}	2.0	1.9	4.7	3.5
CV%	3.8	0.6	7.9	4.1

NS=non significant

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UW-REC (SHERIDAN): The experiment was located at the University of Wyoming Research and Extension Center in Sheridan, Wyoming during 2007. The soil was a Wyarno clay loam (fine, montmorillonitic, mesic; Ustollic Haplargid), had a cropping history of: 2006, fallow; 2005, small grains; and 2004, fallow. The soil in the study area was prepared for planting by fall chiseling, followed by spring chiseling and roller harrowing. Ten wheat varieties were established in plots 5 by 20 feet using double disk openers set at a row spacing of 8 inches on 24 April. The seeding depth was 2.0 inches, and the seeding rate was 50 pounds of seed per acre. This location is a dry-land site with no irrigation. Rainfall during the growing period (1 April -31 July) was 7.42 inches. Subplots, 5 by 15 feet, were harvested on 07 August, using a Wintersteiger plot combine.