

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 2008.

Variety	Plant height	Heading date	Grain yield	Test weight
	inches	Days from Jan. 1	bu/acre	lb/bu
Express	30.7	175	83.3	61.4
Westbred 936	32.3	176	78.4	61.2
Hank	33.7	176	77.4	60.3
McNeal	34.7	179	74.9	59.8
2375	38.3	179	71.4	60.0
Outlook	36.3	180	70.6	61.5
Reeder	36.0	177	69.6	60.3
Alzada durum	32.7	175	68.0	62.4
Choteau	35.0	176	67.5	59.2
Granite	37.3	179	67.2	61.2
Mean	34.7	177	72.8	60.7
LSD_{0.05}	3.1	2.0	9.0	NS
CV%	5.3	0.6	7.2	1.9

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 2008. The soil was a Wyarno clay loam (fine, montmorillonitic, mesic; Ustollic Haplargid), had a cropping history of: 2007, fallow; 2006, small grains; and 2005, 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 17 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 10.66 inches. Subplots, 5 by 15 feet, were harvested on 13 August, using a Wintersteiger plot combine.