

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 2009.

Variety	Plant height inches	Heading date Days from Jan. 1	Grain yield bu/acre	Test weight lb/bu
Express	25.0	182.7	33.7	58.0
Westbred 936	23.0	181.3	33.6	60.3
Reeder	27.3	182.0	33.6	59.2
Outlook	26.3	184.0	33.4	56.0
2375	26.3	185.3	31.9	55.4
Alzada durum	25.7	181.0	31.8	58.5
Hank	24.0	182.0	31.5	56.5
Choteau	25.7	182.7	30.3	58.6
Granite	25.0	182.7	29.3	59.7
McNeal	28.3	182.7	28.1	58.8
Mean	25.7	182.6	31.5	58.1
LSD_{0.05}		1.7	NS	2.5
CV%	6.4	0.53	12.1	2.5

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 2009. The soil was a Wyarno clay loam (fine, montmorillonitic, mesic; Ustollic Haplargid), had a cropping history of: 2008, fallow; 2007, small grains; and 2006, 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 5 May. 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 4.75 inches. Subplots, 5 by 15 feet, were harvested on 13 August, using a Wintersteiger plot combine.