# CSU Wheat Breeding Program Update

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### Outline

- Wheat streak mosaic virus (WSMV) management and varietal resistance
- Irrigated wheat management, variety testing, variety trial results
- Grain protein issues in the 2016 and 2017 wheat crop
- New and upcoming wheat varieties



#### **Wheat Streak Mosaic**

#### **Department of Plant Pathology**

#### MF3383

Wheat Disease

Wheat streak mosaic is one of the most economically devastating wheat diseases in Kansas and the Great Plains. The disease is most common in the western portion of the state, with sporadic outbreaks in central and eastern Kansas.

#### Symptoms

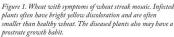
Plants infected with the disease often have yellow leaves with contrasting green and yellow streaks

#### **Quick Facts**

- Wheat streak mosaic causes a yellow discoloration of leaves. This discoloration is most intense near the leaf tip. Plants infected as seedlings are often stunted and have a reduced head size.
  - Wheat streak mosaic can reduce yield by

#### <u>Web</u> bit.ly/2wjkwDD





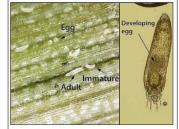


Figure 3. Wheat curl mitte live in colonies on the upper surface of the leaf where the leaf's edges curl around them due to their feeding. Adult, immature, and egg stages magnified 220s (left). Close-up of a female wheat curl mite (smaller than 0.03 mm).

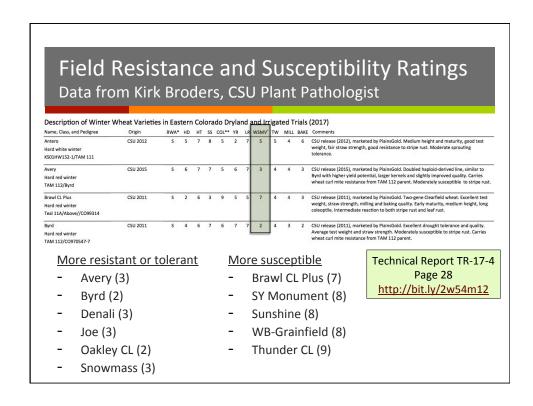
#### Wheat Curl Mite

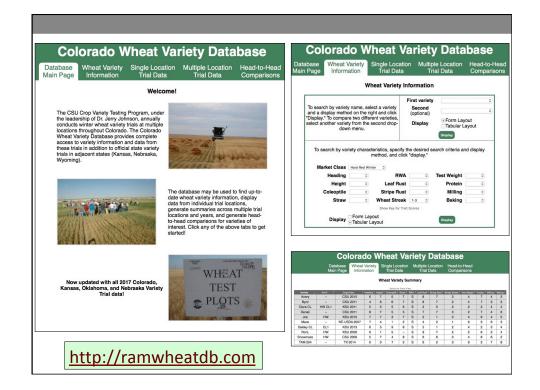
- Primary role in virus transmission (*vector*)
  - Wheat streak mosaic virus (WSMV)
  - Wheat mosaic virus (WMoV, aka High Plains Virus)
  - Triticum mosaic virus (*TrMV*)
  - A single wheat curl mite can carry all three viruses at once and can simultaneously transmit them to the same wheat plant
  - A wheat plant carrying WSMV + others will typically show much more severe symptoms than a plant with WSMV alone
- Management no available chemical options as with stripe rust!
  - Control volunteer to eliminate/reduce curl mite populations
  - Delayed planting to reduce curl mite movement into wheat
  - Wheat variety selection

#### Varietal Resistance for WSMV

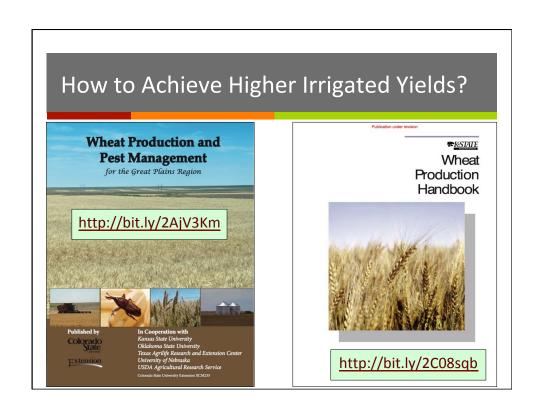
- Resistance to the wheat curl mite "slim pickings"
  - Two common sources: chromosome 1A, chromosome 6D
  - TAM 112, TAM 204: both sources
  - Avery, Byrd, Langin: 6D source only
  - Resistance may not be so effective under very high curl mite pressure (as in western Kansas in 2017)
- Resistance to the viruses "slimmer pickings"
  - Three available sources: Wsm1, Wsm2, Wsm3
  - Wsm1 effective against WSMV+TrMV: Mace (NE)
  - Wsm2 effective against WSMV only: Oakley CL, Joe (KWA)
     Snowmass (PlainsGold)
  - Wsm3 effective against WSMV+TrmV, not temp-sensitive





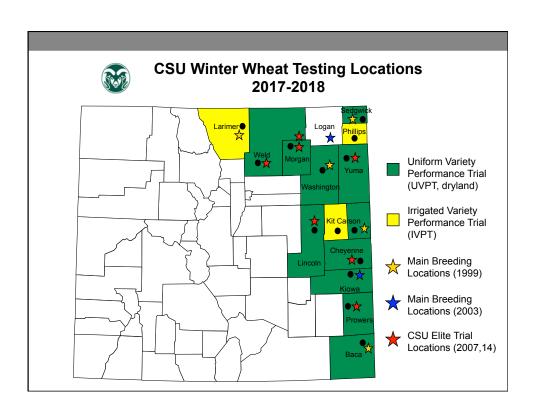






### Factors Affecting Irrigated Wheat Yield

- Planting date, seeding rate
- Water management amount and timing
- Fertility management amount and timing
- Fungicide stripe rust, powdery mildew control
- Growth regulator Moddus, Palisade (trinexapac-ethyl)
- Wheat variety yield potential, straw strength, disease resistance, quality incentives



Technical Report TR-17-4 (page 23)		Summary of 2017 Irrigated							
http://bit.ly/2w54m12		Vari	Variety Performance Results						
11ttp.//bit.iy/2W34III12		2017 Individual Trial Yield <sup>a</sup> 2017 Multi-Location Average							
		Fort			=	017 1711111 12	Test	erage.	
	Variety <sup>b</sup>	Burlington	Collins	Haxtun	Yield	Yield	Weight	Lodging	
			bu/ac —		bu/ac	% of avg	lb/bu	scale (1-9)°	
	SY Wolf	115.9	102.3	74.1	97.4	104%	57.0	3	
	WB4303	108.0	108.2	72.0	96.1	103%	55.3	2	
	Denali	106.8	105.0	74.6	95.5	102%	58.5	4	
	Byrd	110.1	96.2	78.8	95.1	102%	58.2	5	
	Langin	114.4	87.8	82.4	94.8	102%	57.9	5	
	KanMark	111.6	103.0	68.5	94.4	101%	58.0	3	
	Cowboy	109.4	103.7	67.8	93.6	100%	55.1	8	
	SY Sunrise	110.9	94.3	73.1	92.8	99%	58.9	5	
	Brawl CL Plus	113.3	83.5	75.4	90.7	97%	58.1	2	
	Avery	98.0	91.4	79.9	89.8	96%	57.0	8	
	Larry	110.4	96.0	60.7	89.0	95%	57.1	4	
	Sunshine	116.1	74.4	74.1	88.2	95%	56.2	5	
	Thunder CL	109.5	85.8	57.9	84.4	90%	57.6	1	
	WB-Grainfield	106.2	78.1	67.1	83.8	90%	58.8	4	
	Antero	92.7	77.8	79.8	83.4	89%	58.0	7	
	WB4458	99.4	88.0	61.4	83.0	89%	56.3	2	
	Experimentals				WILLIAM				
	CO13D1383	127.9	116.5	82.5	109.0	117%	58.6	2	
	CO12D296	112.0	118.7	86.8	105.8	113%	58.6	5	
	CO13D0787	111.7	104.0	97.0	104.2	112%	59.2	5	
	CO13D1299	124.5	103.8	82.9	103.8	111%	58.2	4	

Technical Report TR-17-4
(page 25)
http://bit.ly/2w54m12

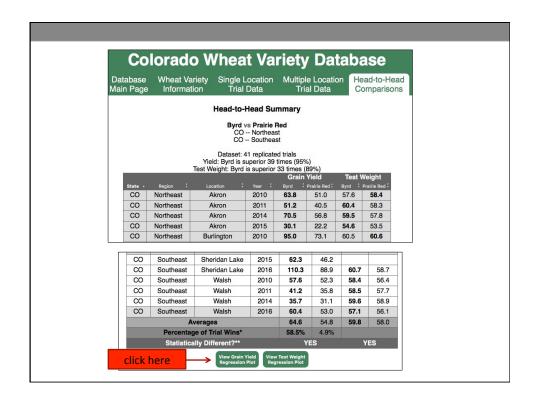
## Summary of 3-year (2015, 2016, and 2017) Irrigated Variety Performance Results

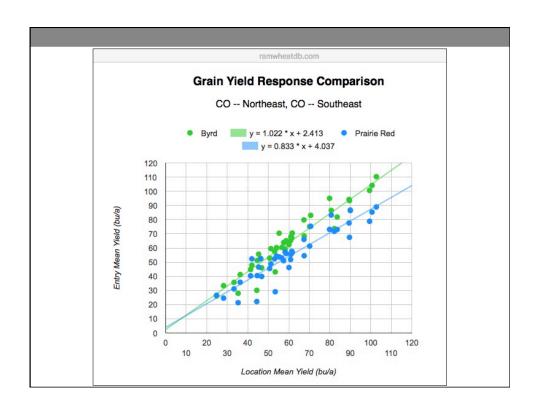
		-	3-Year Average <sup>a</sup>					
		Market			Test	Plant		
Variety <sup>b</sup>	Brand/Source	Classc	Yield	Yield	Weight	Height	Lodging	
2.00			bu/ac	% trial average	lb/bu	in	scale (1-9) <sup>d</sup>	
Denali	PlainsGold	HRW	92.5	108%	58.5	39	4	
SY Sunrise	AgriPro Syngenta	HRW	91.2	106%	58.8	35	3	
SY Wolf	AgriPro Syngenta	HRW	90.3	105%	56.3	37	3	
Langin	PlainsGold	HRW	88.1	102%	57.5	36	6	
KanMark	Kansas Wheat Alliance	HRW	86.4	101%	57.0	33	2	
Byrd	PlainsGold	HRW	85.2	99%	57.4	37	6	
Brawl CL Plus	PlainsGold	HRW	84.1	98%	57.7	37	2	
Sunshine	PlainsGold	HWW	83.8	97%	55.0	35	5	
Avery	PlainsGold	HRW	83.6	97%	56.9	38	7	
Cowboy	Crop Research Foundation of WY	HRW	82.8	96%	55.7	36	8	
Antero	PlainsGold	HWW	82.0	95%	56.3	38	7	
Thunder CL	PlainsGold	HWW	81.2	95%	57.3	38	2	
		Average	85.9		57.0	37	5	



#### **Grain Protein Issues**

- Since 2014, winter wheat in eastern Colorado has generally received above average precipitation, resulting in higher than average grain yields.
- Unfortunately, in many areas producers have experienced low grain protein in their crop, resulting in price discounts not just here in Colorado but throughout the region.
- There are many factors involved -
  - Higher than average grain yields CSU dryland variety trial average from 2010-13 was 47 bu/a, and from 2014-17 was 66 bu/a (<a href="http://ramwheatdb.com">http://ramwheatdb.com</a>).
  - Higher grain yield of newer varieties, and in particular, higher yield potential of newer varieties compared to older varieties.



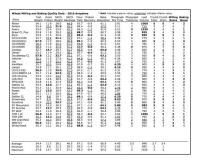


### Grain Protein – Factors Involved

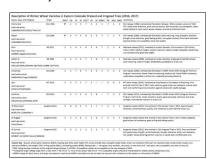
- Higher moisture years, higher grain yields.
- Higher yielding varieties.
- Some other ideas -
  - Later season precipitation, after winter/early spring fertilizer topdressing.
  - Low market prices, historical lack of protein premiums, resulting in some wheat producers reducing inputs.
  - Larger farm acreages, resulting in fewer acres getting a soil test.
  - A lack of appreciation for the relationship between soil N availability, grain yield, and grain protein of winter wheat.
     (CSU Wheat Production Manual, http://bit.ly/2AjV3Km)
  - "I always got good protein with Scout, why don't I get good protein with these new varieties?"

#### **Grain Protein and Wheat Quality**

Grain proteins from several variety trial locations reported along with milling and baking quality data annually since 2007.



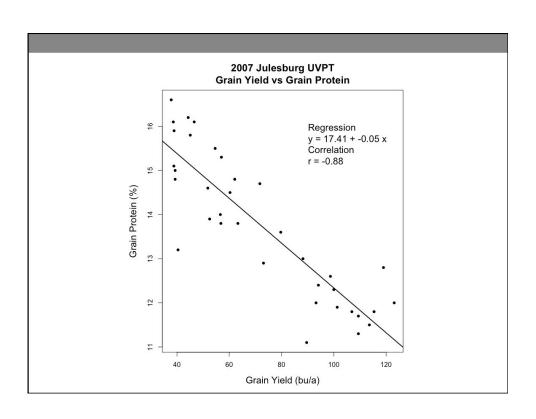
Overall milling and baking quality ratings derived from the data are updated in the *Variety Characteristics Table*.

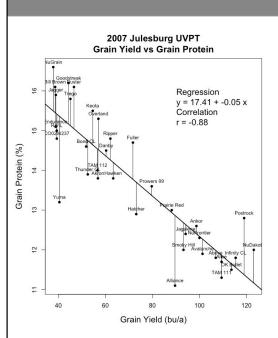


Making Better Decisions - http://csucrops.com

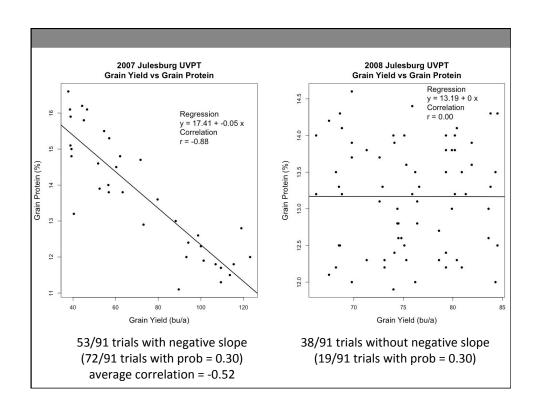
### Breeding for Grain Protein?

- Due to what has been called the "dilution effect", grain protein content and grain yield are usually inversely related.
  - Same management in the field, with some spatial variation (soil texture, application variation, organic matter, etc)
  - High yielding plots/varieties -> lower protein
  - Lower yielding plots/varieties -> higher protein
- The inverse relationship between grain protein content and grain yield is a very well known phenomenon in the scientific literature.
- Because of this, few (if any) wheat breeding programs practice selection based on grain protein with the obvious concern that this would lead to lower grain yield among the selections.
- What does this relationship look like?





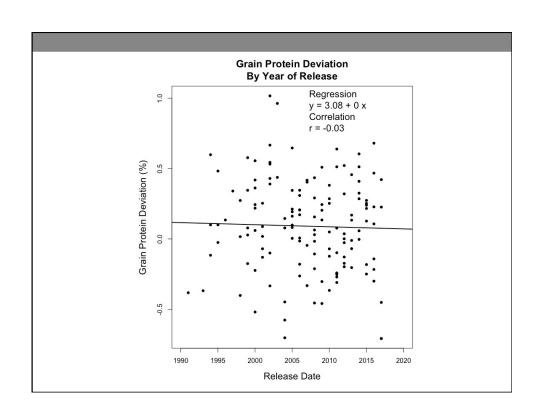
- Grain Protein Deviation (GPD)
   the distance above and below the best-fit line between the data.
- GPD allows direct comparison of protein content between varieties without confounding influence of yield differences between those varieties.
- Dataset 3,876 datapoints
  - Trial years 2003 to 2017
  - Both CSU Variety Trials and CSU Elite Trials included
  - 91 total year-location-trial combinations
  - 280 different varieties and experimental lines



### **Grain Protein Deviation Scores**

Higher Positive GPD	Medium GPD	Medium GPD	Higher Negative GPD
Brawl CL Plus (1)	Breck (4)	Ripper (5)	Avery (7)
WB4721 (1)	Doublestop CL Plus (4)	Settler CL (5)	Byrd (7)
Oakley CL (2)	LCS Chrome (4)	SY Monument (5)	CO13003C (7)
TAM 204 (2)	Ruth (4)	TAM 112 (5)	Cowboy (7)
WB4458 (2)	SY Sunrise (4)	Winterhawk (5)	Denali (7)
LCS Pistol (3)	SY Wolf (4)	Above (6)	Spur (7)
Sunshine (3)	T158 (4)	Akron (6)	Tatanka (7)
SY Rugged (3)	WB4303 (4)	Antero (6)	Hatcher (8)
TAM 114 (3)	Bearpaw (5)	Gallagher (6)	Incline AX (8)
WB-Cedar (3)	CO12D1770 (5)	Joe (6)	Snowmass (8)
WB4462 (3)	CO13D1299 (5)	Langin (6)	Thunder CL (8)
	KanMark (5)	LCS Mint (6)	Yuma (8)
	Larry (5)	TAM 113 (6)	LCS Fusion AX (9)
	Prairie Red (5)	WB-Grainfield (6)	

Values will be updated each year, and posted in the Variety Characteristics Table and on the searchable database at <a href="http://ramwheatdb.com">http://ramwheatdb.com</a>





### New Varieties – Fall 2017

- Pedigree 50% Antero, 25% Denali (Denali/HV9W07-482W//Antero)
- Higher dryland grain yield than Snowmass/Sunshine
- Higher irrigated grain yield than Thunder CL
- Very good quality, similar to Sunshine, but lower PPO
- Good stripe rust resistance (same genes as Antero)
- Excellent test weight and sprouting tolerance, good straw strength



Breck (hard white winter wheat)

### New Varieties – Fall 2017



Incline AX (hard red winter wheat)

- Pedigree 66% Byrd, 34% Hatcher (AF28/Byrd)//(AF10/2\*Byrd)
- Resistance to group 1 herbicide
   Aggressor for winter annual grassy
   weed control (esp. rye, cheatgrass)
- Good straw strength and quality, later maturity
- Slightly lower yield, lower test weight compared to Brawl CL Plus







http://www.coaxiumwps.com

### New Varieties - Fall 2018



CO12D1770 – HRWW (Denali/Antero//Byrd)



CO13D1299 – HWWW (CO07W722-F5/Snowmass//Brawl CL Plus)



