

K-State Wheat Variety Demonstration Plots

Wallace County

Plot Location: 9 miles south of Sharon Springs, 4 mi east and 1/4 mi south

Cooperator: Mai Farms



Variety			Yield bu/ac	Test Weight lb/bu	Moisture %	Protein %
Windom SF	White, Semi-S	Colorado State	62.8	58.5	13.2	13.0
WB Grainfield		WestBred	62.6	60.6	14.0	13.6
KS Hamilton		K-State	62.5	58.4	13.4	13.7
Byrd CL+		Colorado State	62.0	57.6	13.0	13.8
LCS Steel AX	CoAxium	Limagrain	61.9	59.2	13.1	14.1
Monarch	White	Colorado State	61.6	59.0	14.4	14.1
KS Western Star		K-State	60.8	58.9	13.4	14.3
WB 4792		WestBred	59.3	59.9	14.3	13.8
Breck	White	Colorado State	57.7	59.5	13.1	14.1
Langin		Colorado State	56.4	59.3	13.8	14.4
KS Providence		K-State	56.1	58.0	13.1	14.0
LCS Radar		Limagrain	55.9	59.0	14.2	13.4
Amplify SF	Semi-Solid	Colorado State	55.5	57.0	13.8	13.5
KS Dallas		K-State	55.0	58.3	14.9	14.0
LCS Julep		Limagrain	53.4	57.6	12.8	14.1
LCS White Lightning	White	Limagrain	51.7	61.0	13.9	14.2
WB 4595		WestBred	50.3	58.0	12.4	14.3
Guardian		Colorado State	49.8	57.8	13.7	13.7
KS Silverado	White	K-State	48.5	58.7	13.1	14.4
Avery		Colorado State	47.7	56.9	12.6	13.7
TAM 114		Agseco	46.2	58.4	14.2	13.8
KS Big Bow	White	K-State	44.6	58.4	12.3	14.8
Joe	White	K-State	42.9	58.5	12.8	14.6
Average			55.0	58.6	13.5	14.0

Dilled: September 27, 2022

2" deep into moisture

40 lbs/ac

Fertility: 55 lbs of N as anhydrous, 5 gal of 10-34-0 (starter)

Herbicide: none

Fungicide: none

Harvested: July 16, 2023

AX = CoAxium variety, can be treated with Aggressor herbicide

CL+ = 2 gene Clearfield variety, can be treated with higher rates of Beyond herbicide

SF = varieties with a semi-solid stem, to help prevent egg laying by wheat stem sawfly

Thank you to Mai Farms for being the long-time wheat plot cooperator!

All yields are adjusted to 13% moisture.

**Overview of the plot:**

- Field is in a wheat-corn-fallow rotation with a combination of herbicide and tillage ahead of wheat drilling.
- The wheat stand established pretty well, with some fall tillers established (even with the dry conditions).
- Dry conditions during the spring did not allow establishment of many spring tillers.
- Rains started in early May, when the wheat was in the boot stage.
- Stripe rust became established very slowly, arriving in early June. The rain showers, foggy mornings and cool overnight temperatures allowed the stripe rust to continue infections through grain fill.
- These same conditions created a long grain fill period, resulting in better than expected wheat yields (when compared to earlier in the spring).
- Hail damage on the plot was 15-20%.

This data is from demonstration plots. It should be used with replicated performance test data for variety selection.

Please contact Jeanne Falk Jones, K-State Agronomist at (785) 443-3403 or jfalkjones@ksu.edu with questions.

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