GLENLEA RED SPRING WHEAT

Glenlea (*Triticum aestivum* L.) was developed by the Plant Science Department, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. It is the first Canadian-bred spring utility (No. 1 and No. 2 Canada utility wheat grades came into effect August 1, 1972, to accommodate cultivars such as Glenlea and Pitic 62 that are licensed and produced primarily for nonmilling commercial uses) wheat to be licensed in Canada. Glenlea is higher yielding (Table 1) than other wheat cultivars recommended in Manitoba and is well adapted to the moister areas of the Prairie Provinces.

Table 1. Yield comparison of Glenlea, Pitic 62, and Neepawa (1969–1971), kg/ha

	Glenlea	Pitic 62	Neepawa
1969 Advanced tests (2 station avg)	4338	2657	2780
1970 Advanced tests (4 station avg)	4260	3632	2814
1970 Non-Bread Co-operative (5 station avg)	3879	3184	3083
1971 Manitoba Zonations (10 station avg)	3823	3778	3307
1971 Non-Bread Co-operative (13 station avg)	4540	4551	3800
1971 Eastern Spring Co-operative (16 station avg)	3677	3251	2993
50 station years (avg)	4024	3699	3251
% of Neepawa	124%	114%	100%

Although superior to Pitic 62 in baking quality Glenlea is inferior to Marquis (the quality standard) and will not be eligible for the 1 C.W. or 2 C.W. grades.

Origin

The cultivar was derived from the cross (Pembina^2 × Bage) × CB100. CB100 is a Mexican strain having the cultivars Sonora 64, Tezanos Pintos Precoz, and Nainari 60 in its parentage. The cross was made in 1965 and subsequent segregating generations were grown alternately in Mexico and Winnipeg as per the modified pedigree method described by Shebeski (1970). Replicated yield trials were conducted in 1969, 1970, and 1971 and included 2 years in the Western Non-Bread Co-operative tests and 1 year in the Eastern Co-operative Spring Wheat test.

Glenlea was licensed in March 1972 and approximately 18 metric tons of seed were distributed to select seed growers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

Description

SPIKE. Fusiform, lax, awnletted, and erect. Beaks short, shoulders midwide and square.

KERNEL. Midlarge, light red, germ large. Readily distinguished from varieties eligible for 1 C.W. and 2 C.W. grades.

STRAW. Slightly taller than Neepawa, equal in straw strength.

MATURITY. Midseason, 1 day later than Neepawa.

DISEASE REACTION. Resistant to all prevalent races of leaf and stem rust. Resistant to common root rot, loose smut, and head discoloration.

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SHEBESKI, L. H. 1970. Wheat and breeding. F.A.O. Inf. Bull. Vol. VII, No. 2, May–August 1970.

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