KATEPWA HARD RED SPRING WHEAT

Katepwa is a backcross derivative of Neepawa, with two added genes for stem rust resistance. It was licensed in 1981.

Key words: Cultivar description, wheat (spring)

[Blé roux vitreux de printemps Katepwa.]
Titre abrégé: Blé roux vitreaux de printemps, Katepwa.
Katepwa est un rétrocroisement issu de Neepawa, possédant deux gènes additionnels de résistance à la rouille de la tige. Il a été homologué en 1981.

Mots clés: Description de cultivar, blé (printemps)

Triticum aestivum L. 'Katepwa' was developed at the Agriculture Canada Research Station in Winnipeg. It was accessioned as RL4376 in 1977, tested as BW49 from 1978 to 1980, and licensed (No. 2162) on 16 Nov. 1981.

Pedigree and Breeding Method.

The pedigree of Katepwa is Neepawa *6/RL2938/3/Neepawa*6//CI8154/2*Frocor. The donor parent RL2938, from the cross Lee*2/Kenya Farmer, was the source of the stem rust resistance gene *Sr11*. The other donor parent, CI 8154/2*Frocor, was the source of an as yet unspecified gene for stem rust resistance. The resistance genes were carried through the backcross series and through the combining cross by careful selection for stem rust resistance. Crossing was begun in 1970, and completed in July 1972.

Description and Performance

The spike of Katepwa is oblong, middense, erect and apically awnletted. The kernel is hard, medium red, midsize and ovate. Katepwa is very similar to Neepawa but is easier to thresh, although resistant to shattering. Like Neepawa, it has good milling and baking properties (equal to Marquis), and moderate resistance to sprouting. It has greater resistance to stem rust because of the transferred genes. It also has slightly more resistance to leaf rust than Neepawa, but not enough to provide complete protection in south central Manitoba. Katepwa is as resistant as Neepawa to common root rot, loose smut and bunt. It is widely adapted on the prairies—Tables 1 and 2 summarize its agronomic performance in relation to other licensed varieties.

In 1985 Katepwa was grown on 26.1, 17.3

Table 1. Data from Central Bread Wheat Co-operative Tests (1978–1980)

	Manitoba yield (t ha^{-1})	Saskatchewan yield	Maturity (d)	Lodging (1–9)	Height (cm)	Test mass (kg hL^{-1})	Seed mass (mg)
Neepawa	3.14	3.02	96.7	1.9	80	78.8	33.3
Sinton	2.98	2.91	98.5	1.7	81	79.1	35.8
Benito	2.99	2.93	96.4	2.3	78	78.8	31.5
Columbus	3.21	3.09	99.7	1.8	86	80.2	35.7
Katepwa	3.21	3.02	96.8	2.1	80	79.5	34.3

Table 2. Data from Western Bread Wheat Co-operative Tests (1979 to 1980) grown in Saskatchewan and Alberta

	Yield (t ha^{-1})	Maturity (d)	Height (cm)	Test mass (kg hL^{-1})	Seed mass (mg)
Neepawa	2.65	102	76	80	32
Columbus	2.77	105	80	81	34
Chester	2.62	104	78	80	33
Leader	2.63	104	74	81	32
Katepwa	2.66	102	76	80	32

and 13.6% of the bread wheat acreage in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, respectively, according to a survey by Prairie Pools Inc. This totalled almost 2 million hectares.

Maintenance of Pedigreed Seed Stocks

Breeder Seed is maintained by Agriculture Canada Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Saskatchewan. SeCan Association has the exclusive right of increasing and distributing the seed.

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