

K-State Wheat Variety Demonstration Plots
 Cheyenne County
 Plot Location: 14 miles west of St. Francis and 3.5 miles north
 Cooperator: Hingst Farms



Variety	Characteristics	Yield bu/ac	Test Weight lb/bu	Moisture %	Protein %
Avery	Colorado State/Plains Gold	67.9	58.6	8.9	11.9
Tam 114	AGSECO	67.8	60.0	9.4	12.4
Langin	Colorado State/Plains Gold	67.3	58.0	9.5	12
AG Golden	AGSECO	65.6	58.3	8.9	12.2
LCS Atomic AX	Limagrain CoAxium	65.2	59.8	9.3	11.6
LCS Steel AX	Limagrain CoAxium	63.8	57.9	9.1	12.1
Byrd CL +	Colorado State/Plains Gold Clearfield	63.5	58.3	9.1	12.1
KS Hamilton	-State/Kansas Wheat Alliance	63.1	59.1	9.3	12.3
WB Grainfield	WestBred	63.1	58.9	9.3	12.5
KS Providence	-State/Kansas Wheat Alliance	63.0	58.7	8.9	12.3
KS Western Star	-State/Kansas Wheat Alliance	62.8	60.2	9.1	12.4
KS Bill Snyder	-State/Kansas Wheat Alliance	62.6	60.1	9.3	12.9
KS Mako	-State/Kansas Wheat Alliance	62.6	59.7	9.4	12.3
Guardian	Colorado State/Plains Gold	62.1	59.7	9.5	12.7
Canvas	Colorado State/Plains Gold	62.0	59.6	9	12.2
KS Dallas	-State/Kansas Wheat Alliance	61.7	60.1	9.1	12.1
WB4595	WestBred	60.5	60.8	9.5	12
Amplify SF	Colorado State/Plains Gold semi-solid	58.8	59.0	9.5	12.6
C018D297R	Colorado State/Plains Gold	58.0	58.7	9.3	12.4
WB4792	WestBred	55.4	59.9	9.2	12.3
KS Territory	-State/Kansas Wheat Alliance	55.3	59.8	9.1	12.8
WB4422	WestBred	53.5	59.8	9.3	12.3
Average		62.0	59.3	9.2	12.3

Dilled: October 11, 2023
 2" deep into fair moisture
 70 lbs/ac

Herbicide: Ally + StareDown
 Fungicide: sprayed with tebuconazol for stripe rust

Harvested: July 15, 2024

Variety Characteristics

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 Hingst Farm for being the wheat plot cooperator!

All yields are adjusted to 13% moisture.

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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Overview of the plot:

- After than drier than ideal drilling conditions, the wheat was slow to emerge. This resulted in small wheat going into winter with limited fall tillering.
- Winter snow and early spring rain helped initiate spring tillers. The spring tillers were very important in contributing to yield and to shading between the rows.
- A trace level of stripe rust was detected in a couple of the most susceptible varieties, resulting in a fungicide application.
- Even though hot conditions were present during a portion of the grain fill period, cool nighttime temperatures and a period of more moderate temperatures contributed greatly to yield and test