



DAWS WHEAT

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Daws, CI 17419, is a semidwarf winter wheat developed for production in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. It has a bearded, common-type head with white chaff and soft white kernels. Daws is more winterhardy than Nugaines but not as winterhardy as the hard red winter wheat, Wanser. The test weight of Daws is generally 1 pound per bushel less than Nugaines. Daws has equalled or exceeded the grain yield of Nugaines.

Disease Resistance

Daws has a good adult field resistance to stripe rust. It is resistant to common bunt but susceptible to stem and leaf rust. Daws is also susceptible to *Cercospora* foot rot, flag smut, and snow mold.

Milling and Baking Quality

The milling quality of Daws is the same as Nugaines, but it is not as good as the soft club wheats Paha and Moro. Daws produces an excellent pastry-type flour. The flour is not suitable for making bread.

Recommended Areas

Daws is recommended for all areas where Nugaines is grown. As shown in the table, Daws generally equals or exceeds the grain yield of Nugaines.

Management

Manage Daws the same as Nugaines. It requires good soil moisture for germination and is

Average Yield and Test Weight Data on Four Winter Wheats for Four Years (1972-75)

Location	Bushels/Acre			
	Nugaines	Hyslop	Luke	Daws
Pullman				
seeded early	62	67	71	72
Pullman				
seeded late	66	72	71	68
Pomeroy	63	59	65	63
Walla Walla	77	80	76	73
Harrington	40	42	42	46
Average	62	64	65	64
Test weight	61.9	59.8	60.7	60.7

slower to emerge than Nugaines. Use 50 to 65 pounds per acre when seeding early (e.g. September 20 at Pullman or August 20 at Lind). Increase the rate of late seedings by 25%. Treat the seed with the recommended fungicide to control common bunt and flag smut.

Fertilization

Daws produces favorable economic returns from high nitrogen levels. Use the same fertility program recommended for Nugaines. Soil testing is recommended to establish the proper level of fertilization.

Weed Control

Follow the same weed control practices used with Nugaines. Daws appears to be as tolerant to 2,4-D and other herbicides as Nugaines.

Development

Daws was developed by C. J. Peterson, Jr. and O. A. Vogel of the Wheat Breeding and Production Unit, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the College of Agriculture Research Center, Washington State University. Primary field tests of Daws were made by the Agricultural Research Service and Washington State University Cooperative Extension Service, with supplemental tests conducted by the Idaho, Oregon, and Washington Experiment Stations. The Agricultural Research Service, Western Wheat Quality Laboratory at Pullman, Washington, carried out extensive quality trials on Daws.

Daws (CI 17419, WA 6099, VH 71349) was selected from the cross CI 14484//CI 13645/PI 178383 made at Pullman, Washington, in 1967. Breeder and Foundation seed will be maintained by the Washington State Crop Improvement Association under the supervision of the Agronomy and Soils Department, Washington Agricultural Research Center, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Pullman, Washington 99164.

Daws was named in honor of the late Dr. Charles Dawson Moodie, a Professor of Soils and Chairman of the Agronomy and Soils Department, Washington State University.

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