Registration of ‘Denali’ Wheat


ABSTRACT

‘Denali’ (Reg. No. CV-1075, PI 664256) hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) was developed by the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station and released cooperatively by Colorado State University (CSU) and Kansas State University (KSU) in August 2011 through a marketing agreement with the Colorado Wheat Research Foundation. In addition to researchers at CSU and KSU, USDA-ARS researchers at Manhattan, KS, St. Paul, MN, and Pullman, WA participated in its development. Denali was selected from the cross CO980829/’TAM 111’ made in 2001 at Fort Collins, CO. CO980829 is an experimental line from CSU with the pedigree ‘Yuma’ (PI 559720)/PI 372129//CO850034/3/4*Yuma/4/NEWS12. TAM 111 (PI 631352) is a hard red winter wheat cultivar released by Texas A&M University in 2002. Denali was selected as an F₅ line in July 2007 and assigned experimental line number CO050303-2. Denali was released because of its superior grain yield under nonirrigated and irrigated production conditions in eastern Colorado, its grain volume weight, and its resistance to stripe rust (caused by Puccinia striiformis Westend. f. sp. tritici Eriks.).

Methods

Denali was developed using a modified bulk-breeding method. All early-generation population and line development was done in the greenhouse or at an irrigated field-testing location at Fort Collins, CO. The cross, designated as population X011673, was made in the greenhouse in fall 2001. The F₁ seed was harvested in January 2002. Following vernalization for 8 wk at 2°C, seedlings were hand transplanted in May 2002 to a field nursery in the San Luis Valley at Center, CO. The F₂ plants were hand harvested in bulk in early September 2002, and the F₂ seed was immediately planted in an unreplicated field nursery at Fort Collins, CO in late September 2002. In July 2003, the F₃ population was harvested in bulk with a small-plot combine. A subsample of the grain was sieved with a Ro-Tap Test Sieve Shaker (W.S. Tyler, Mentor, OH) to select the larger kernels, which were then planted in September 2003 in an unreplicated F₃ field nursery under sprinkler irrigation at Fort Collins, CO and under nonirrigated conditions at Akron, CO. In July 2004,
population X011673 was subjected to random sampling of approximately 200 spikes at maturity. The spikes were threshed individually and planted in a sprinkler-irrigated headrow nursery in September 2004. Based on visual observations of uniformity, agronomic appearance, and resistance to stripe rust, experimental line CO050303 was selected from the headrow nursery as an F14 line in July 2005.

CO050303 was tested in unreplicated preliminary yield trials in 2006 and in the Advanced Yield Nursery in 2007. In July 2006, CO050303 was subject to reselection by random sampling of 40 spikes from a plot growing at Fort Collins, CO. These head selections were threshed individually and planted in a sprinkler-irrigated headrow nursery in fall 2006. Based on visual observations of uniformity and agronomic appearance, Denali was selected as an F14 line in July 2007 and assigned experimental number CO050303-2.

Denali was evaluated in eastern Colorado in unreplicated preliminary yield trials in 2008, the CSU Elite Trial from 2009 to 2011, statewide nonirrigated and irrigated variety trials in 2010 and 2011, the Regional Germplasm Observation Nursery from 2009 to 2011, and the Southern Regional Performance Nursery in 2010 and 2011. The Advanced Yield Nursery and CSU Elite Trial were arranged in latinized row-column designs with two replications, and the state variety trials were arranged in latinized row-column designs with three replications. Seed purification of Denali began in the 2009 crop year using visual identification and manual removal of tall and red-chaffed off-types from a small strip increase (1.5 by 9.8 m) grown under irrigation at Fort Collins, CO. A subsample of grain harvested from the increase in 2009 was used to plant a large strip increase (1.5 by 189 m) for breeder-seed production in 2010. This increase was rogued as in 2009 and was used to plant a 2.0-ha foundation-seed increase near Fort Collins, CO in 2011. This increase was rogued as in previous years.

All statistical analyses were performed with SAS-JMP Pro Version 9.0.2 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC). Agronomic, disease resistance, and end-use quality data were analyzed by the Student’s paired t test procedure. Yield and grain volume weight data from the CSU Elite Trial and statewide variety trials were subjected to combined analyses of variance using a mixed model with genotypes as fixed factors and location-year combinations and replications within location-year combinations as random factors. Only entries common to year combinations and replications within location-year combinations during recent winters in Colorado suggest that it is at least adequate for successful production in the central Great Plains region.

### Disease and Insect Resistance

Denali has been characterized for disease and insect resistance in Colorado and through cooperative evaluations of the USDA Regional Testing Program. In greenhouse seedling evaluations at St. Paul, MN, Denali was susceptible to moderately susceptible to stem rust races QTHJC, TTTF, and TTKSK and resistant to moderately resistant to stem rust races MCCFC, QCCSM, QFCSC, RCRSC, RKQQC, SCCSC, and TPMKC. Field adult-plant evaluations at St. Paul, MN, and NJoro, Kenya, have confirmed that Denali is generally moderately resistant to North American races of stem rust and those found in Kenya (Ug-99 and derivatives). Greenhouse seedling evaluations with leaf rust (caused by *Puccinia triticina* Eriks.) have shown that Denali is susceptible to most common leaf rust races in the United States (TMGJ, TBDG, MFPS, MHDS, 10US1-1 MLDS, TNRJ, 10US3-1 TFBJ, and KFBJ). In 2011 under natural field infection with unknown leaf rust races, Denali showed a susceptible reaction at both St. Paul, MN (50% severity, susceptible infection type) and Castroville, TX (80–100% severity, susceptible infection type). In greenhouse seedling evaluations under a low diurnal temperature cycle gradually changing from 4°C at 0200 h to 20°C at 1400 h (Chen and Line, 1995), Denali was resistant (infection types 2–3 on a scale of 0–9, where 0 = resistant and 9 = susceptible) to races PST-37 and PST-45 and susceptible (infection types 7–8) to races PST-100, PST-114, and PST-127 of stripe rust (Chen et al., 2010). In greenhouse adult-plant tests under a high diurnal temperature cycle gradually changing from 10°C at 0200 h to 30°C at 1400 h (Chen and Line, 1995; Chen, 2005), Denali was resistant (infection type 2) to races PST-100, PST-114, and PST-127. The standard low- and high-temperature profiles were used to simulate early- and late-season growing conditions and to distinguish usable high-temperature adult-plant resistance from all-stage resistance (also called seedling resistance; Chen, 2005). In artificially inoculated field tests at Rossville, KS in 2011, Denali showed a highly resistant reaction (infection type 1–2, 1–2% severity; n = 3), whereas the susceptible check KS89180B-2 had infection type 9 and 90–95% severity. Field observations of stripe rust

### Characteristics

#### General Description

Denali is an awned, white-glumed, hard red winter wheat. Denali has medium-late maturity, 153.3 d to heading from 1 January, which is 1.8 d later (P < 0.05; n = 59) than ‘Hatcher’ (PI 638512; Haley et al., 2005) and 3.3 d later than ‘Ripper’ (PI 644222; Haley et al., 2007). Denali is medium-tall (83.3 cm; n = 115), 5.6 cm taller than (P < 0.05) Hatcher, and 6.1 cm taller than Ripper. Denali’s coleoptile length (evaluated according to Hakizimana et al., 2000) (72.1 mm; n = 10) is similar to (P > 0.05) that of Hatcher (69.3 mm) and shorter than (P < 0.05) that of Ripper (83.3 mm). The straw strength of Denali is good (3.7 score; n = 22; on a 1–9 scale, where 1 = erect and 9 = flat), which is similar to (P > 0.05) that of Hatcher (4.2) and less than (P < 0.05) that of Ripper (2.6). Preharvest sprouting tolerance of Denali, assessed through determination of a germination index (GI; Mares et al., 2005) from field-grown samples, is moderate (GI = 0.40; n = 11) and is similar to (P > 0.05) that of Hatcher (GI = 0.43) and Ripper (GI = 0.42), and greater than (P < 0.05) that of ‘Thunder CL’ (PI 655528; Haley et al., 2009) (GI = 0.60) and ‘TAM 112’ (PI 643143) (GI = 0.66). No objective data are available for winter hardiness of Denali, but field observations and performance under dry soil conditions during recent winters in Colorado suggest that it is at least adequate for successful production in the central Great Plains region.
severity at Laurel Springs, NC in 2011 were similar to those at Rossville, KS, whereas field observations at four locations in Washington suggested a higher degree of susceptibility to races in that region. Under natural field infection in Colorado in 2010, Denali was highly resistant (1.0 score on a scale of 1–9, where 1 = resistant and 9 = susceptible; n = 15) and more resistant (P < 0.05) than Hatcher (2.3) and Ripper (8.3). The susceptibility of seedlings at low temperatures to some races and resistance of adult-plants in greenhouse and field tests at higher temperatures suggest that Denali has a combination of seedling (or all-stage) resistance and very good high-temperature adult-plant resistance to stripe rust.

Other evaluations in Colorado or through the USDA Regional Testing Program have shown that Denali is resistant to a collection of endemic biotypes of the Hessian fly [Mayetiola destructor (Say)] (Chen et al., 2009) and moderately tolerant of acid soils. Denali is moderately susceptible to Barley yellow dwarf virus and Wheat soilo borne mosaic virus and susceptible to greenbug Biotype E [Schizaphis graminum (Rondani)] and Russian wheat aphid (Diuraphis noxia Kurdjumov) Biotypes 1 and 2. Denali is susceptible to Triticum mosaic virus; its reaction to Wheat streak mosaic virus is not known, though it lacks the DNA markers associated with Wsm1 (Qi et al., 2007) and Wsm2 (Lu et al., 2012).

**Field Performance**

Denali was tested at 29 trial locations of the CSU Elite Trial during 2009 (12 locations), 2010 (9 locations), and 2011 (8 locations). In the combined analysis across years, the grain yield of Denali was the third highest in the trial (6581 kg ha⁻¹), similar (P > 0.05) to that of Byrd (6707 kg ha⁻¹), Settler CL (6707 kg ha⁻¹), Ripper (6514 kg ha⁻¹), and Hatcher (6224 kg ha⁻¹), and greater than (P < 0.05) that of Thunder CL (6044 kg ha⁻¹). In these trials, Denali had above-average grain volume weight (789 kg m⁻³), which was similar to (P > 0.05) that of Byrd (796 kg m⁻³), Thunder CL (784 kg m⁻³), and Hatcher (782 kg m⁻³) and greater than (P < 0.05) that of Ripper (769 kg m⁻³).

Denali was tested in the 2010 and 2011 Southern Regional Performance Nursery. Averaged across the hard winter wheat region, Denali was the 5th-highest-yielding entry in the trial in 2010 (3908 kg ha⁻¹; 48 total entries; 30 locations) and the 13th-highest-yielding entry in the trial in 2011 (3698 kg ha⁻¹; 34 total entries; 25 locations).

### End-Use Quality

Milling and bread-baking characteristics of Denali and the common check entries were determined using the approved methods of the American Association of Cereal Chemists (AACC, 2000) in the CSU Wheat Quality Laboratory. Multiple location-year samples from the 2008, 2009, and 2010 growing seasons were available to enable comparison between Denali and Hatcher, Ripper, and ‘Above’ (PI 631449; Haley et al., 2003) as check entries. The three check varieties have overall good milling properties while overall baking properties for Hatcher and Ripper are good and Above is poor. Values for milling-related variables were generally good for Denali, with kernel characteristics, grain protein concentration, and flour extraction (with the Brabender Quadrumat Senior, C.W. Brabender, South Hackensack, NJ) comparable to those of the check entries (Table 1). Values for baking-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trait (unit of measurement)</th>
<th>Samples</th>
<th>Denali</th>
<th>Hatcher</th>
<th>Ripper</th>
<th>Above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SKCS kernel weight (mg)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>30.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>SKCS kernel diameter (mm)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2.62</td>
<td>2.62</td>
<td>2.68*</td>
<td>2.67*</td>
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<tr>
<td>SKCS kernel hardness (units)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>699*</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>73.0*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grain protein (g kg⁻¹)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>128 ns</td>
<td>135*</td>
<td>128 ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain ash (g kg⁻¹)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>14.8*</td>
<td>15.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour extraction (g kg⁻¹)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>674 ns</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>648*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flour ash (g kg⁻¹)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.4 ns</td>
<td>4.6*</td>
<td>4.6*</td>
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<td>Mixograph peak time (min)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.4*</td>
<td>3.2 ns</td>
<td>2.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixograph tolerance (score)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3.8*</td>
<td>3.1*</td>
<td>2.1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bake mix time (min)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>4.2*</td>
<td>3.2 ns</td>
<td>2.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bake water absorption (g kg⁻¹)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>627*</td>
<td>639*</td>
<td>615 ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loaf volume (L)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.91*</td>
<td>0.89*</td>
<td>0.83 ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crumb grain (score)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.8*</td>
<td>2.8 ns</td>
<td>3.4 ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significance of the difference between Denali and the check cultivar based on a Student’s paired t test procedure at the 0.05 probability level, ns, not significant.

†Single-kernel characterization system.

‡Scale for mixograph tolerance and crumb grain scores: 6 = outstanding, 0 = unacceptable.
related variables were generally similar for Denali and the lower baking-quality check Above, with reduced mixograph peak time, mixograph tolerance, bake water absorption, loaf volume, and crumb grain score compared with the higher-quality check Hatcher (Table 1). DNA marker assays for high molecular weight glutenin subunits (Butow et al., 2004; Liu et al., 2008) have shown that Denali carries the 1 subunit (Glu-A1a allele) at the Glu-A1 locus, the 7+8 subunits (Glu-B1b allele) at the Glu-B1 locus, and the 2+12 subunits (Glu-D1a allele) at the Glu-D1 locus. Denali does not carry either the T1BL-1RS or T1AL-1RS translocation.

**Availability**

The Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station will maintain breeder seed of Denali. Multiplication and distribution rights of other classes of certified seed have been transferred from the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station to the Colorado Wheat Research Foundation, 4026 South Timberline Road, Suite 100, Fort Collins, CO, 80525. Denali has been submitted for U.S. Plant Variety Protection (PVP) under Public Law 91-577 with the Certification Only option. Recognized seed classes will include the Foundation, Registered, and Certified. Small quantities of seed for research purposes may be obtained from the corresponding author for at least 5 yr from the date of publication. Seed of Denali has been deposited with the National Plant Germplasm System, where it will be available for distribution upon expiration of PVP, 20 yr after publication.

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**References**