

leaf area infected compared with 28% for K 62. 41% for

wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) with resistance to wheat curl mite.

### Winter Wheat Complexes Resistant to

Wheat curl mite (*Oligonychus avenae*) is a major pest of winter wheat in the Great Plains region of the United States. The mite causes significant yield losses by feeding on the leaves and stems of the wheat, resulting in stunted growth and reduced grain quality. The objective of this study was to evaluate the resistance of winter wheat complexes to wheat curl mite. The study was conducted in a field experiment in Kansas, where the wheat complexes were grown under normal conditions. The results showed that the winter wheat complexes were highly resistant to wheat curl mite, with only a small percentage of the plants being infested. This resistance was attributed to the presence of a specific gene in the wheat complexes, which was inherited from a wild ancestor. The study also showed that the resistance was stable over time and across different environments, suggesting that the gene is a valuable source of resistance for wheat breeding programs.

*Triticum aestivum* L., wheat curl mite, resistance, winter wheat complexes, Great Plains region, United States, field experiment, Kansas, yield losses, stunted growth, reduced grain quality, specific gene, wild ancestor, stable over time, across different environments, wheat breeding programs.

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