

# **Evaluation of Oaxacan Wheat Landraces under moisture stress. (C08-skovmand172009-Poster)**

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## **Abstract:**

Few details are known of what kinds of wheat were introduced by Spanish colonists to Mexico after the conquest. The first written record of wheat introduction to Mexico was in 1523. It is known that Dominican monks took wheat to Oaxaca in 1540 and gave grains to the native Mexican Indians to grow for flour for sacramental bread. These wheats were given to Oaxacan Indian farmers to plant after the maize crop had matured. They sowed the seed into residual moisture in the deep volcanic soils of Los Altos de Mixteca, Oaxaca. About 1600 accessions of these types of wheat were collected by CIMMYT and INIFAP during the mid 1990s under a project supported by CONABIO, Mexican Organization for the Study of Biodiversity. These wheats were evaluated for their response to low moisture in a rain shelter in El Batán during the winter cycle. A number of bread and durum wheat land races were identified as yielding higher than checks with known tolerance to drought. The selected accessions were planted in replicated trials under reduced moisture in Cd. Obregon during the 2002 winter cycle and were evaluated for yield, kernel weight, canopy temperature, chlorophyll content, height and maturity.

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