Additional Pictures of Interest to Field Inspectors.
Wheat, Jointgrass, and Cross of the two
See if you can spot the jointgrass, wheat and the hybrid
Triticale (left) is the result of crossbreeding rye with wheat (right). Triticale is a PROHIBITED CROP in a field of certified wheat.
Three heads of triticale. Triticale can be awnless, awnletted or awned (not shown). The awnless one is the left head while the two heads on the right are awnletted.
Rye (two heads on left) and awnletted Triticale (two on right)
Triticale in a field of wheat. Triticale is a prohibited crop in a certified field of wheat.
Rye (4 heads left) awnletted and awned triticale heads (right) Both are PROHIBITED CROPS IN WHEAT
When I asked inspector Betsy Reinert if I could use this photo she said the caption should be "Exhausted field inspector Betsy Reinert makes her way through a jungle of Certifiedawnletted triticale!"
Six-row Barley. Barley can be awnletted or awned. There are six rows of seed.
Smut in an awned, six-row barley field
A field of oats
Oats in a wheat field
Hail damage in wheat – damaged heads, broken stems, torn leaves
Freeze damage in wheat
Canada Thistle – Noxious (Prohibited Weed)
Examples of common weeds one might see in a field. Common weeds are not an issue unless they impede inspection.
Ergot in rye. Can also affect wheat and other grasses. The dog-toenail like sclerotia contain alkaloids which are toxic and some say that it was ergot that lead to strange behaviors which in turn led to the Salem witch trials.
Bull Thistle is a commonly seen thistle. It is a common weed and should not be confused with Musk Thistle which is a prohibited noxious weed.
Other plants you might see

- **Soybean Plant in Wheat**

- **Hairy Vetch** – has hairy stems and leaves. It is objectionable weed in wheat.

- **Tall Morningglory** – related to Lwyleaf mg. Both are common weeds.
Common Weeds

Yellow Goatsbeard in amongst the prickly lettuce and downy brome

Prickly Lettuce

Pepperweed
Head Scab, or Fusarium Head Blight (FHB).

FHB can occur when wet cool weather occurs during wheat flowering. The fungus enters the wheat spike at a floret and disrupts vascular flow at point of entry and above which accounts for the characteristic half-dead spike. You may be able to see reddish coloration at the base of the affected spikelets.

FHB can be a major disease in some years. The seed are shrivelled and will get a white to pink mycelial coverage. These shrunken kernels are called “tombstones”