## WHEAT

#### **CLASSES OF WHEAT**

Wheat is classified primarily by growing season. Winter wheat is planted in the fall and harvested in the spring. 70% of wheat grown in the U.S. is winter wheat. **Spring wheat** is planted in northern climes in the spring and harvested in late summer/early fall. Beyond the growing season, wheat is further categorized according to color (white/red), hardness (soft/hard), and shape of its kernel. The result is six classes of wheat.

# For more inspiration and information on wheat, please visit wheatfoods.org

### **Classes of Wheat**

#### HARD RED WINTER

Versatile, with excellent milling and baking characteristics for pan bread, Hard Red Winter is also a choice wheat for Asian noodles, hard rolls, flatbreads, general-purpose flour, and cereal.

#### HARD RED SPRING



The aristocrat of wheat when it comes to "designer" wheat foods like hearth breads, rolls, croissants, bagels, and pizza crust, Hard Red Spring is also a valued improver in flour blends.

#### **SOFT RED WINTER**



A versatile weak-gluten wheat with excellent milling and baking characteristics, Soft Red Winter is suited for cookies, crackers, pretzels, pastries, and flatbreads.

#### SOFT WHITE



A low-moisture wheat with high extraction rates, providing a whiter product for exquisite cakes, pastries, and Asian-style noodles, Soft White is also ideally suited to Middle Eastern flatbreads.

#### HARD WHITE



The newest class of U.S. wheat, Hard White receives enthusiastic reviews when used for Asian noodles, whole wheat or highextraction applications, pan breads, and flatbreads.

#### DURUM



The hardest wheat, Durum has a rich amber color and high gluten content, ideal for pasta, couscous, and Mediterranean breads.

Keep in mind that the harder the wheat, the higher the protein content in the flour. Soft, low-protein wheats are used for cakes, pastries, cookies, crackers, and muffins, while hard, high-protein wheats make excellent goods requiring size, like breads and rolls.

