regions. When planted in a cold, wet seedbed, on the other hand, the seed often rots and a poor stand results because of the bad effect of excess moisture.

SUMMARY
Feterita is a desirable dry land crop, but difficulty is often experienced in securing a good germination and stand if wet weather occurs at planting time.

The greatest rate of absorption of water in the sorghum varieties studied occurred during the first two hours of soaking. Water absorption was more rapid in feterita and Kansas Orange than in Blackhull kafir and Red Amber.

Feterita and Kansas Orange have soft seed coats, while Blackhull kafir and Red Amber have hard glossy seed coats. The indications are that a hard glossy seed coat retards rapid water absorption. The mesoderm cells appeared to be of greater depth in feterita than in kafir or Red Amber. These mesoderm cells, though a part of the seed coat, are filled with starch granules and probably account for feterita absorbing water more rapidly than either Blackhull kafir or Red Amber.

The hyaline layer was present in feterita and Red Amber, but absent in Blackhull kafir. The slight difference in the rate of water absorption between Blackhull kafir and Red Amber indicates that the hyaline layer is not a factor in the relative rates of water absorption.

Feterita germinated in a much shorter time than either wheat or corn. Feterita germinated at a moisture content about the same as corn, but much lower than that of wheat.

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A STUDY OF THE HISTORY, MANAGEMENT, AND CARRYING CAPACITY OF NEW YORK PASTURES

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(Abstract)