REGISTRATION OF VARIETIES AND STRAINS OF OATS, XIII

T. R. STANTON

The twelfth consecutive report (3) on the registration of improved oat varieties was published in March 1943. During the past year one additional variety, described below, was submitted and approved for registration.

Group and Varietal Name Reg. No.
Early yellow:
Cedar ................................... 103

Cedar (C.I. 3314) (Plant Sel. 5545-522) originated from the same cross, Victoria × Richland, from which the previously registered varieties Boone, Vicland, and Tama were derived (3). This cross was made in the greenhouse at the Arlington Experiment Farm, Arlington, Va., in 1930. The history of Cedar thus is similar to that of the selections comprising the above-mentioned varieties (3,4,5).

Seed of selection C. I. 3314 and three sibs were sent from Ames, Iowa, by L. C. Burnett to Lincoln, Nebr., where these selections were tested in replicated field plots from 1938 to 1943, inclusive. The selection C. I. 3314 proved to be outstanding for yield and quality and was named Cedar in 1943 (1). Cedar thus was developed and named cooperatively by the Iowa and Nebraska experiment stations and the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. The application for the registration of cedar was submitted by H. C. Murphy and K. S. Quisenberry.

About 150 bushels of Cedar oats were distributed to certified growers in Nebraska in the spring of 1943. The variety will be distributed in 1944 to farmers chiefly in the east-central and northeastern parts of that state (1).

Cedar, like its sister varieties, is an early yellow common oat with short, stiff straw. Its superior characters are early maturity, high yield and quality, and satisfactory resistance to nearly all physiologic races of the oat rusts and smuts (2). It has been grown in extensive nursery tests at Ames and Kanawha, Iowa, for 6 and 4 years, respectively, and in replicated drill plots at Lincoln and Alliance, Nebr., for 6 and 4 years, respectively, in comparison with standard varieties. The yield data thus obtained are given in Table 1.

In acre yield, Cedar has been slightly superior to Tama in Iowa and decidedly superior to the old Kherson oat in Nebraska. Like

1Registered under cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and the American Society of Agronomy. Received for publication January 19, 1944.

2Senior Agronomist, Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, member of the 1943 committee on Varietal Standardization and Registration charged with the registration of oat varieties.

3Reference by number is to “Literature Cited”, p. 446.

4C.I. refers to accession number of the Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases.