MOHAWK (REG. NO. 127)

Mohawk (C. I. 4327, Sel. 1307–9) was originated by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a selection from the cross Bond × Iowa D67 made by H. C. Murphy in 1932. The Iowa D67 parent was cooperatively developed at the Iowa Station by S. M. Dietz from the cross Richland × Green Russian made in 1919. The introduction of Bond from Australia in 1929 has been recorded (22). Numerous selections from the Bond × Iowa D67 cross were tested for disease resistance, yield and quality at Ames. The final selection (1307–9), later named Mohawk and distributed by the Cornell University Station, Ithaca, N. Y., as a selection from the cross Ithacan × Victoria made by H. H. Love and the late W. T. Craig in 1939. Ithacan was registered in 1926 (21). Victoria has been reported previously (22). Selection and testing for disease resistance, yield, and quality were conducted at Ithaca and at other locations in New York by N. F. Jensen, H. H. Love, G. C. Kent, and A. A. Johnson. The final selection, later named Craig, was made by N. F. Jensen in 1946. Craig was first approved seed grower in New York in 1947.

Craig was described in the application for registration made by N. F. Jensen as a high yielding, midseason oat with a short straw of average stiffness, resistance to Helminthosporium victoriae, and moderately resistant to crown rust. Craig was selected for average crown rust infection under field conditions in New York. It has been 25% for Craig compared with 75% for Mohawk and Clinton. Craig is a uniform oat with an attractive head layer. It produces a plump, white kernel with good test weight. Craig was described in the application for registration as having the White Tartar "type" of resistance to stem rust and is resistant to Helminthosporium victoriae, most races of loose and covered smut, and to helio blight. Craig is an early, stiff strawed, medium-tall oat, very similar to Clinton in appearance, performance and disease reaction. The kernels are yellow, occasionally bearing weak awns. It matures about two days earlier than Vicland, and grows 2 to 3 inches taller. Mohawk almost equals Clinton in stiffness of straw. In disease resistance, Mohawk is nearly immune from infection by 89 of the 113 known races of crown rust. It is highly susceptible, however, to the now most prevalent races 45, 57, 101, and similar races of crown rust. Mohawk has the White Tartar "type" of resistance to races 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, and 10 of stem rust and is resistant to Helminthosporium victoriae, most races of loose and covered smut, and to helio blight.

Mohawk was developed at the Iowa Station by S. M. Dietz from the cross Bond × Iowa D67 made in 1947. The Iowa Station distributed Mohawk in New York because of its stiff straw, high yield, and resistance to Helminthosporium blight, smut, and older races of crown rust. The Iowa Station increased Mohawk and distributed it to New York as an early oat with a short straw of above average stiffness. Mohawk is a uniform oat with a deep head layer. It produces a plump, white kernel with good test weight. It has averaged four to seven days later than Vicland, and one inch shorter than Mohawk. Craig appears to be best adapted to western and central New York. The average yield, bushel weight, height and lodging of Craig were 63.3, 41, 34, and 20 bushels per acre, respectively. The average yield, bushel weight, height and lodging of Mohawk were 62.5, 41, 39, and 33 bushels per acre, respectively. Additional seed was supplied by the Iowa Station in 1945 and 1946 for increase by the Cornell Station. Additional seed was supplied to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for testing in 1943. H. H. Love, N. F. Jensen and A. A. Johnson made the selections and reselections of Mohawk. Additional seed was supplied by H. C. Murphy in 1932. The Iowa D67 parent was cooperatively developed at the Iowa Station by S. M. Dietz from the cross Richland × Green Russian made in 1919. The introduction of Bond from Australia in 1929 has been recorded (22). The Iowa D67 parent was cooperatively developed at the Iowa Station by S. M. Dietz from the cross Richland × Green Russian made in 1919. The introduction of Bond from Australia in 1929 has been recorded (22). The Iowa D67 parent was cooperatively developed at the Iowa Station by S. M. Dietz from the cross Richland × Green Russian made in 1919. The introduction of Bond from Australia in 1929 has been recorded (22). The Iowa D67 parent was cooperatively developed at the Iowa Station by S. M. Dietz from the cross Richland × Green Russian made in 1919. The introduction of Bond from Australia in 1929 has been recorded (22). The Iowa D67 parent was cooperatively developed at the Iowa Station by S. M. Dietz from the cross Richland × Green Russian made in 1919. The introduction of Bond from Australia in 1929 has been recorded (22). The Iowa D67 parent was cooperatively developed at the Iowa Station by S. M. Dietz from the cross Richland × Green Russian made in 1919. The introduction of Bond from Australia in 1929 has been recorded (22). The Iowa D67 parent was cooperatively developed at the Iowa Station by S. M. Dietz from the cross Richland × Green Russian made in 1919. The introduction of Bond from Australia in 1929 has been recorded (22). The Iowa D67 parent was cooperatively developed at the Iowa Station by S. M. Dietz from the cross Richland × Green Russian made in 1919. The introduction of Bond from Australia in 1929 has been recorded (22). The Iowa D67 parent was cooperatively developed at the Iowa Station by S. M. Dietz from the cross Richland × Green Russian made in 1919. The introduction of Bond from Australia in 1929 has been recorded (22). The Iowa D67 parent was cooperatively developed at the Iowa Station by S. M. Dietz from the cross Richland × Green Russian made in 1919. The introduction of Bond from Australia in 1929 has been recorded (22). The Iowa D67 parent was cooperatively developed at the Iowa Station by S. M. Dietz from the cross Richland × Green Russian made in 1919. The introduction of Bond from Australia in 1929 has been recorded (22).