proved susceptible to races 325, 326, 327, and biotypes of the 290 group present in Texas.

The exact species classification of these varieties may be questioned because they have some characteristics of both A. byzantina and A. sativa. Coronado and Cortez were increased from F2 plants and are not entirely uniform in plant characteristics. Both varieties are fairly tall, with strong straw and the best standing ability of any varieties available in Texas. Juvenile plants have a somewhat prostrate growth habit, but are near spring type in many characteristics and are not very winter hardy. Leaves are dark green and fairly wide. Cortez is about the same maturity as 'Moregrain' and approximately 10 days earlier than New Nortex. Coronado is 4 to 6 days later than Cortez. Grain quality of these new varieties is excellent, and in tests throughout the state, average test weight per bushel has been equal to Moregrain and other high test weight varieties. The grain is rather short, plump, and light red in color.

Coronado was advanced to state and regional trials in 1965 and Cortez 1 year later. They have yielded equal to or superior to any varieties now available for growing in Texas and have also performed well in several other southern states. As winters have been mild during the testing period, the exact range of adaptation of these varieties from a cold tolerance standpoint has not been determined. During the past three seasons, they have survived and produced well as far north as Denton, in north central Texas. No recommendation is that they be grown in the southern half of central and east Texas. Both varieties have produced outstanding yields in spring-sown tests at Bushland and Denton.

Foundation seed of Coronado and Cortez oats was released in 1967 and 1968, respectively, and will be maintained by the Foundation Seed Section of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

REGISTRATION OF VICTORY OATS
(Reg. No. 232)

Franklin A. Coffman

‘Victory,’ C.I. 560, is a spring oat (Avena sativa L.) which was introduced into the United States from the Swedish Seed Association by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1908. Several more introductions of the same variety, or variations of it, were made later and assigned higher C.I. numbers. In addition, several commercial seed companies imported seed of the western U.S., Canada, and Alaska. An important fact is that it appears in pedigrees of many current oat varieties.

Breeders’ seed is no longer being propagated. Small quantities (5 grams) is available from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.

REGISTRATION OF WRENS ABRUZZI RYE
(Reg. No. 3)

Darrell D. Morey

‘Wrens Abruzzi’ rye (Secale cereale L.) was introduced into Georgia over a long period of years by naturalized Abruzzi rye. Abruzzi rye was found to be widely grown in the southern states where it has been widely used for forage and grain production. A 1915 catalogue of the Coker’s Pedigreed Seed Company, gives a good account of Abruzzi rye. Among other traits, it states: 'Abruzzi rye was grown in the Abruzzi Province, a mountainous district of Italy; it was from this record: 'Abruzzi rye was tested by the United States Department of Agriculture during an exploration trip through Italy in search of outstanding rye varieties for use in this country, and was introduced into the United States about January 1900. It came with this record: 'Abruzzi rye was grown in the Abruzzi Province, a mountainous district of Italy.' This strain is one of the original Abruzzi rye, having made an average yield of 45 bushels per acre for a period of ten years.'

This rye was tested by the United States Department of Agriculture, found to be valuable, and is now widely grown in Georgia. Abruzzi is the best forage rye variety and has been the most popular rye variety in Georgia. It is not known if Wrens Abruzzi came from the original Abruzzi rye or from two plants which gave rise to 'Coker's Pedigreed' Abruzzi rye in 1913.

Forage and grain testing of rye varieties and selections started at the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station in 1930, the highest yields of grain came from the Abruzzi province. The best forage production was obtained from Abruzzi rye from Brooks County, Ga.

Several sources of Abruzzi rye were tested at the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station during the years 1950 through 1953, the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station tested a number of local and out-of-state sources of Abruzzi rye. The chief difficulty was in obtaining the same variety of Abruzzi rye. During 3 years of testing, the Abruzzi source from Brooks County, Ga. gave the highest forage yields. Wrens Abruzzi is an early maturing rye with a semi-upright habit of growth. It is winter hardy in all of Georgia except the extreme north. Wrens Abruzzi can be grown in the Piedmont, Coastal Plain and Coastal Plain areas of Georgia with success. The average yield of grain for 14 years at Tifton has been 2,258 kg/ha (36 bu/acre). The yield of dry-matter forage at Tifton for 4 years (1950-1953) was 6,640 kg/ha (nearly 3 tons/acre). It was one of the 'Explorer' rye in forage production during the years 1950 to 1953.

Although the male parent of this cross was originally reported to be AB 101, it is now believed to be 'Ascencao'.

*Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Oct. 6, 1969. Cooperative investigations of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Approved for publication as Technical Article No. 7804 by the Director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Texas 77843.

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*Coronado and Cortez oats, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Release Leaflet 855. September, 1969.

*Although the male parent of this cross was originally reported to be AB 101, it is now believed to be 'Ascencao'.