REGISTRATION OF NODAWAY 70 OATS
(Reg. No. 239)
J. M. Poehlman and Dale T. Schelker

'NODAWAY 70' spring oats (Avena sativa L.), C.I. 8442, Mo.
04978, originated at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment
Station as a panicle selection from 'Nodaway.' Parentage of Noda-
way included the varieties 'Columbia,' 'Marion,' 'Victoria,' 
'Hajira,' 'Banner,' 'Victory,' and 'Roxton' (Crop Science 2:533, 
1962). Nodaway was increased directly from an F2 plant selec-
tion, and was variable in heading date and maturity. Nodaway 70 
more uniform for these characters.

Plant type and seed characteristics of Nodaway 70 are similar 
to those of Nodaway. Both have a large culm, distinctive brace 
roots, wide spreading panicles, broad short glumes which spread 
wide at maturity, and short, plump, white kernels. Nodaway 70 has 
been tested in Missouri since 1961 and in the Uniform Early 
Oat Performance Nursery since 1966. In the Uniform Early Oat Performance Nursery Nodaway 70 compared with Nodaway, 
averaged 1 day earlier, 2.5 cm shorter, .65 kg/hl heavier in test 
weight, and 108 kg/ha higher in yield. Nodaway 70 is resistant 
to smut, has a generalized resistance to certain races of crown 
rust, and has the AB genes for stem rust resistance. Nodaway 70 
was released jointly with the Crop Research Division, Agricul-
tural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture in 
1970. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Missouri Agri-
cultural Experiment Station.

REGISTRATION OF CHECOTA OATS
(Reg. No. 240)


'CHECOTA' winter oats (Avena sativa L.), C.I. 8311, Stillwater 
594376, originated as an F2 head selection from a bulk popu-
lation of the cross 'Arlington'/'Wintok.' The initial cross was 
made in 1953. The F2, which became Checota, was selected in 1958 at the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, 
Stillwater, grown as a head row in 1959, and grown in the 
Stillwater Oat Observation Nursery in 1960. Checota has been 
entered in rod-row yield trials at several locations in Oklahoma 
since 1960.

Checota is a high-yielding winter oat variety. The early 
growth is semiprostrate to slightly upright, and maturity is mid-
season. Plants tiller well and have midsize, stiff culms. A few 
hairs are present on internodes. Leaf blades are midsize 
with glabrous margins, and sheaths are glabrous. Ligules are 
present. Panicles are equilateral, spreading, midsized, and mid-
long. The rachis is slightly flexuous. Checota has numerous 
spikelets per panicle and spikelet separation is by semiabscission 
to fracture. Floret separation is by disarticulation, but some by 
heterofracture. Lemmas are yellow, midlong, midpulp, and 
glabrous. A few midlong basal hairs are present. Awns are 
common, twisted, and geniculate.

Chicota yielded 290.5 kg/ha more than 'Cimarron' and 405.3

REGISTRATION OF POLAR TURNIP RAPE
(REG. No. 2)

B. R. Stefansson

'POLAR' (Brassica campestris L.), a summer 
turnip rape variety developed by the Plant Science Depart-
ment of Manitoba, originated as an individual 
seed stock as 'Polish' in Canada. In March 1969, Polar was identified as ST-79 by the 
Tests. Polar may replace 'Echo,' 'Arlo,' 
and other turnip rape varieties grown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan,

REGISTRATION OF CHILCO OATS
(Reg. No. 241)


'CHILCO' winter oats (Avena sativa L.), C.I.
616577, originated from the cross 'Winterfield' 
'Conte,' made in 1955 at the Oklahoma Agri-

cultural Experiment Station. The F2 which became Chilocco, 
grown as a head row in 1961, and entered in 
1962. It has been grown in rod-row yield trials 
in Oklahoma since 1962.

Chilocco is a high yielding winter oat variety. It has 
good weight per hectoliter, winterhardiness, and lodging re-

Chilocco yielded slightly more than 'Cimarron' and 
2.3 kg/ha more than 'Forkedeer' over a 4-year period in 
Oklahoma tests. The test weight of Chilocco was 2.3 kg/ha 
and 2.4 kg/ha better than Forkedeer. Checota headed 4 days 
only than Forkedeer but 3 days earlier than Cimarron, and much better lodging resistance than Cimarron, 
even though it is intermediate in height. Chilocco is superior to all currently grown varieties in Okla-

Chilocco was approved for release and named in 1970. Breeder 
seed will be maintained by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experi-

1Registered by Crop Science Society of America. Published 
with the approval of Director, Missouri Agricultural Experiment 
Station as Journal Series No. 6035. Received Nov. 7, 1970.

2Professor of Agronomy and Associate Professor of Agron-
omy, respectively, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.