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

'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 Nodaway included the varieties 'Columbia,' 'Marion,' 'Victoria,' 'Hajira,' 'Banner,' 'Victory,' and 'Roxton' (Crop Science 2:533, 1962). Nodaway was increased directly from an F2 plant selection, and was variable in heading date and maturity. Nodaway 70 is resistant 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 Series Paper No. 6036. Received Nov. 7, 1970.  

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 Series Paper No. 6036. Received Nov. 7, 1970. The initial cross was made in 1953. The F2, which eventually became Checota, was selected in 1958 at the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater, 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 1962. Checota has been grown as a head row in 1961, and entered Oklahoma yield tests in 1962. Checota is resistant 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 is resistant 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 was released jointly with the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1970. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.  

3 Registered by Crop Science Society of America. Published with the approval of Director, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station as Journal Series No. 6036. Received Nov. 7, 1970.  

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REGISTRATION OF CHEROKEE OATS  
(Reg. No. 240)  
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'Cherokee' winter oats (Avena sativa L.), C.I. 8311, Stillwater 594376, originated as an F2 head selection from a bulk population of the cross 'Arlington'/ 'Wintok.' The initial cross was made in 1953. The F2, which eventually became Checota, was selected in 1958 at the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater, 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 midseason. Plants tiller well and have midsized, stiff culms. A few hairs are present on internodes. Leaf blades are midwide with glabrous margins, and sheaths are glabrous. Ligules are present. Panicles are equilateral, spreading, midsized, and midlong. The rachis is slightly flexuous. Checota has numerous spikelets per panicle and spikelet separation is by semiabscession to fracture. Floret separation is by disarticulation, but some by heterofracture. Lemmas are yellow, midlong, midplump, and glabrous. A few midlong basal hairs are present. Awns are common, twisted, and geniculate. Checota yielded 290.5 kg/ha more than 'Cimarron' and 405.3 kg/ha more than 'Forkedeer' over a 4-year period in Oklahoma tests. The test weight of Checota was 2.3 kg/hl and 2.4 kg/hl better than Forkedeer. Checota was 1 day earlier than Forkedeer but 3 days later than Cimarron. It has much better lodging resistance than Cimarron, even though it is intermediate in height to the check varieties. Checota is superior to all currently grown oat varieties grown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Checota was approved for release and named in 1970. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater, Oklahoma.  

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REGISTRATION OF POLAR TURNIP RAPE  
(Reg. No. 2)  
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'Polar' (Brassica campestris L.), a summer turnip rape variety developed by the Plant Science Department of Manitoba, originated as an individual seed stock known as 'Polish' in Canada in March 1969. Polar was identified as S61-2419 in Cooperative Tests. Polar may replace 'Echo,' 'Arlo,' and other turnip rape varieties grown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Polaris was approved for release and named in 1969. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Plant Science Department of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba.  

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