prevalent races of stripe rust and moderately resistant to leaf rust and leaf blotch. It is susceptible to common and dwarf smut races observed in eastern Oregon and Washington.

A summary comparing Yamhill with the present commercial varieties is presented in Table 1. Yamhill has consistently out-yielded ‘Druchamp’ and ‘Nugaines’ in yield trials conducted in western Oregon.

Table 1. Summary comparing Yamhill with Druchamp and Nugaines for five agronomic traits when grown in western Oregon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultivar</th>
<th>Test weight</th>
<th>Plant height</th>
<th>Days to head</th>
<th>Lodging</th>
<th>Yield kg/ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yamhill</td>
<td>61.2</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Druchamp</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nugaines</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,996</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Comparable yields based on yield trial data obtained in western Oregon from 1964 through 1970.

Milling and baking properties have been evaluated by the Western Wheat Quality Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture and have proven to be satisfactory.

Breeder seed is being maintained at the Agronomic Crop Science Department, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331.

REGISTRATION OF HYSLOP WHEAT1

(Reg. No. 512)

‘Hyslop’ (Triticum aestivum L. em Thell), C.I. 14564 is a soft white wheat developed by the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station from a cross between ‘Nord Desprez’ and Pulman Selection 101 (C.I. 13488) with an additional backcross to Pullman Selection 101. The original selection was made from an F1 row with further selections being made from F2 head rows. After further testing, head rows were re-selected in 1967 for seed increase. Hyslop was released in 1971.

Hyslop is semidwarf with white, stiff straw. Spikes are awned, oblong, erect to inclined with glabrous, white, midwide glumes. The shoulders are wanting with acuminate beaks 2 to 10 mm long. Kernels are white, midlong, soft, and ovate and have a small germ and a narrow, deep crease.

Hyslop is adapted to the winter wheat growing areas of the Pacific Northwest where severe winter killing is not a factor. Agronomic data for Hyslop and three commercial varieties are provided in Table 1. Hyslop had the highest average yield in the Uniform Regional White Wheat Nursery in 1969, 1970 and 1971.

Hyslop carries the ‘Martin’ and ‘Turkey’ factors for resistance to common bunt and appears to be heterogeneous for the ‘Ridit’ factor. It is resistant to the prevalent races of stripe rust and moderately resistant reactions have been noted for powdery mildew, leaf blotch, and leaf rust. Hyslop is moderately susceptible to flag smut.

Hyslop has been identified by the Western Regional Quality Laboratory as having milling and baking properties either equal to or superior to the recommended soft white common varieties currently in production.

Table 1. Agronomic data for Hyslop in comparison with three commercial varieties when grown in Oregon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultivar</th>
<th>Test weight</th>
<th>Plant height cm</th>
<th>Days to head</th>
<th>Lodging %</th>
<th>Yield kg/ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hyslop</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,778.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nugaines</td>
<td>61.2</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,880.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paha</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4,541.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morro</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3,682.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Yield data obtained from the Uniform Regional White Wheat Nursery grown in the Western Region at 12, 22, and 23 locations in 1969, 1970, and 1971, respectively.

REGISTRATION OF BLUEBOY II WHEAT1

(Reg. No. 513)
Charles F. Murphy3

‘Blueboy II,’ (Triticum aestivum L. em Thell.), C.I. 15981, is a soft red winter wheat selection from the cross Agent/Tascosa (F1)//4 Blueboy. Blueboy II is a high yielding, stiff-strawed, nitrogen-responsive semi-dwarf variety which is very similar in appearance to its recurrent parent, Blueboy. It is the result of a backcrossing program, began in 1965, to incorporate a high level of leaf rust resistance into the Blueboy type. The non-recurrent parent was obtained from the Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture, Texas A&M College. Blueboy II was named and released by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, September 1, 1971.

Yield results from 33 tests show Blueboy II to have an average yield increase of more than 8%, over Blueboy. It has good resistance to a broad range of leaf rust races and it also has good resistance to stem rust. Its test weight is somewhat higher than Blueboy and milling and baking characteristics are satisfactory. Blueboy II is characterized by spikes which are apically awned, fusiform, lax and nodding. The glume is white, long and narrow; with a narrow, rounded shoulder and midwide acute base measuring 0.7 to 1.0 millimeters. The kernel is red, short, soft and ovate. The germ is mid-sized; the crease is narrow and shallow; the check is rounded and the brush is large and short.

Breeder seed will be maintained at the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

REGISTRATION OF ADAMS WHEAT1

(Reg. No. 514)
Charles R. Rohde2

‘Adams’ wheat, Triticum aestivum L. em Thell, Oregon Selection 42-5, C.I. 13722, is a hard white spring wheat cultivar developed by the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station at Pendleton, Oregon. It has a bulked F1 line selected from the cross Idaho/Burt made in 1958. This variety was selected on the basis of its resistance to common bunt and its good milling quality as shown by the 5-gram mill test.

The phenotypic characteristics of Adams are as follows: spring habit, mid-season, medium in plant height; stem white, medium strong; spike, awned, oblong, mid-dense; glumes glabrous, white, mid-long to long, mid-wide; shoulders, narrow, oblique; beaks, narrow, acuminate, 2 to 4 mm long; awns white, 1 to 8 cm long; kernels, white midlong, hard, ovate; germ, midsize; crease, midwide, middeep; checks, angular; brush, midsized, short to midlong.

Adams is tolerant to stripe rust even though it becomes infected readily. It is highly resistant to most races of common bunt, but it is susceptible to the foot and root rot disease caused by Fusarium roseum F. sp. cerealis ‘culmorum.’ For a spring wheat, Adams possesses good resistance to winter injury.

Adams is well adapted for growing in eastern Oregon and especially in Wallowa County where summers are fairly cool. This variety yields more flour than varieties such as Idaho and Federation. Since it is a hard white variety, it is suitable for bread flour.

Adams was released in 1968. Breeder seed is available from the Pendleton Experiment Station, Oregon State University, Pendleton, Oregon, 97801.

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received March 2, 1972.
2 Associate Professor of Agronomy, Associate Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Instructor, and Professor of Agronomy, Oregon State University, Pendleton, Oregon.
3 Superintendent, Pendleton Experiment Station, Oregon State University, Pendleton, Oregon, 97801.

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