REGISTRATION OF KELSEY OATSt
(Reg. No. 272)
R. I. H. McKenzie

‘Kelsey’ spring oats (Avena sativa L.), CI 1871, was licensed in 1967 by Agriculture Canada, and 120,000 kg of registered seed were distributed in Manitoba and Saskatchewan in an area east of the third meridian (106°W) for planting in the spring of 1967. Kelsey originated from the cross OT 604 × ‘Rodney’ and is a sister line of ‘Harmon.’ The cross was made at Ottawa, Ontario in 1956. Selection was mainly for kernel appearance, yield, and stem rust (Puccinia graminis f. sp. avenae) resistance at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, and Winnipeg, Manitoba. During 1959-66, Kelsey was tested (initially as IH 5880-3-3-1 and then as OT 611) for a total of 85 station years.

Kelsey is particularly well adapted to the black soil zones of the eastern prairies. It outyielded Harmon by 3%, ‘Garry’ by 7%, and Rodney by 7% in this area in tests conducted from 1962 to 1965. In 1975, Kelsey was grown on 28% of the oat acreage in North Dakota, 15% in Saskatchewan and 7% in Manitoba.

In the field, Kelsey is very similar in appearance to Rodney and Harmon, but has smaller kernels. It is slightly shorter and is 1 day earlier in maturity than these cultivars. It has a medium sized equilateral panicle. Like Garry and Harmon, Kelsey has the same genes (Pg-2 and Pg-4) for resistance to stem rust and is quite susceptible to race C10, the most prevalent stem rust race. It has moderate resistance to greyspeck (Mn deficiency), and more tolerance to crown rust (Puccinia coronata f. sp. avenae) and barley yellow dwarf virus than Harmon, Garry, or Rodney. It has the Victoria resistance to loose smut (Ustilago kolleri) and covered smut (Ustilago avenae), but is susceptible to newer races. Kernels are creamy white in color, short in length, and of average width. Kelsey has high test weight and moderately low kernel weight. Kernels are awnless. Protein content, fiber content, and percent hull are all very low. Kelsey has moderately high fat content and this combined with its very low fiber results in a higher energy value as livestock feed than other cultivars.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Seed Section, Agriculture Canada Res. Stn., Regina, Saskatchewan.

Kelsey was named after Henry Kelsey, a Hudson Bay Company fur trader. He was the first fur trader or explorer to have seen the northern great plains, and he traveled across some of the area where this cultivar is adapted.

REGISTRATION OF SIoux OATSt
(Reg. No. 273)
R. I. H. McKenzie

Sioux, a new spring oat (Avena sativa L.), CI 1872, was developed by the Oat-Rust Area Project Group coordinated from the Agriculture Canada Res. Stn., Winnipeg, Manitoba. It originated from the cross CI 6792 × ‘Rodney’ 2x ‘Pendek’ X ‘Lodi’ which was most susceptible to the prevalent crown rust (Puccinia coronata f. sp. avenae) races and to greyspeck (Mn deficiency). It is shorter than Harmon, Garry, or Rodney, but has the Victoria resistance to loose smut (Ustilago avenae) and covered smut (Ustilago kolleri), but is susceptible to some newer races. Like Harmon, Kelsey, and Garry, it has genes Pg-2 and Pg-4 (Puccinia graminis f. sp. avenae) resistance, but is susceptible to race C10, the most prevalent race of stem rust. Sioux is about 8 days later than ‘Harmon’ and Rodney, and has the Victoria resistance to loose smut (Ustilago avenae) and covered smut (Ustilago kolleri), but is susceptible to some newer races. Like Harmon, Kelsey, and Garry, it has genes Pg-2 and Pg-4 (Puccinia graminis f. sp. avenae) resistance, but is susceptible to race C10, the predominant race of stem rust. Sioux performs best in the brown and dark brown soil zones of Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan. Sioux has the same genes as Sioux, but is susceptible to some newer races. Like Harmon, Kelsey, and Garry, it has genes Pg-2 and Pg-4 (Puccinia graminis f. sp. avenae) resistance, but is susceptible to race C10, the predominant race of stem rust. Sioux is about 8 days later than ‘Harmon’ and Rodney, and has the Victoria resistance to loose smut (Ustilago avenae) and covered smut (Ustilago kolleri), but is susceptible to some newer races.

Kernels of Sioux are medium in length, awnless, creamy white in color, and have a medium size. The protein, fiber content, and percent hull are low. The fat content is low.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Seed Section, Agriculture Canada Res. Stn., Regina, Saskatchewan.

REGISTRATION OF HUDSON OATSt
(Reg. No. 274)
R. I. H. McKenzie, J. W. Martens, and G. Fleischmann

‘Hudson,’ a new spring oat (Avena sativa L.), CI 1873, was developed by the Oat-Rust Area Project Group coordinated from the Agriculture Canada Res. Stn., Winnipeg, Manitoba. It was selected from the cross CI 6792 × ‘Rodney’ 2x ‘Pendek’ X ‘Lodi’ which was most susceptible to the prevalent crown rust (Puccinia coronata f. sp. avenae) races and to greyspeck (Mn deficiency). It is shorter than Harmon, Garry, or Rodney, but has the Victoria resistance to loose smut (Ustilago avenae) and covered smut (Ustilago kolleri), but is susceptible to some newer races. Like Harmon, Kelsey, and Garry, it has genes Pg-2 and Pg-4 (Puccinia graminis f. sp. avenae) resistance, but is susceptible to race C10, the predominant race of stem rust. Sioux performs best in the brown and dark brown soil zones of Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan. Sioux has the same genes as Sioux, but is susceptible to some newer races. Like Harmon, Kelsey, and Garry, it has genes Pg-2 and Pg-4 (Puccinia graminis f. sp. avenae) resistance, but is susceptible to race C10, the predominant race of stem rust. Sioux is about 8 days later than ‘Harmon’ and Rodney, and has the Victoria resistance to loose smut (Ustilago avenae) and covered smut (Ustilago kolleri), but is susceptible to some newer races.

Kernels of Sioux are medium in length, awnless, creamy white in color, and have a medium size. The protein, fiber content, and percent hull are low. The fat content is low.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Seed Section, Agriculture Canada Res. Stn., Regina, Saskatchewan.

Kelsey was named after Henry Kelsey, a Hudson Bay Company fur trader. He was the first fur trader or explorer to have seen the northern great plains, and he traveled across some of the area where this cultivar is adapted.