Clintford has an outstanding combination of straw strength, yield potential, kernel size, test weight, and percent groats. The parentage is 'Clinton' 99*/7 'Landhafer' 2/P 'Milford' PI 193101. Clintford was selected by the modified pedigree method with plant selection in the F3, F4 and F5 generations. Breeder seed was formed from progenies of 74 plants selected in the F5 generation and was observed for uniformity in the F6 and F7 generations. At the time of its release, Clintford exceeded other cultivars recommended in Indiana in yield, straw strength, short height, test weight, kernel size, and percent groats.

Clintford has stems that are moderately short (about 79 cm), strong, and glabrous. Leaves are green in color and the flag leaf is upright at booting. The leaf below the flag leaf averages about 16 mm in width and 27 cm in length. The coleoptile color is green. Panicles are equal in width and 18 cm long. Panicles average 19 branches from six whorls. Branches are ascending and generally one arises from the lowest rachis node. The rachis is flexuous. The lemma is white, commonly with a light brownish tinge, and fluoresces. Lemma length, averaging about 13 mm, commonly extends about 2 mm beyond the groat. Kernels are very plump and high in percent groats (4-year average, 73%). Clintford is similar in flowering time to 'Tippecanoe' and about 2 days earlier than 'Clinton' (Reg. No. 148).

Clintford has resistances to crown rust (Puccinia coronata Cda. var. avenae Fraser & Sem.) of the 'Bond' (Pc-3 and Pc-4) and 'Landhafer' (Pc-5) types and to stem rust (Puccinia graminis Pers. f. sp. avenae Ericks. & E. Henn.) derived from Clinton 59 (Pg-1). It is susceptible to many of the current races of P. coronata and P. graminis occurring in Indiana. Clintford has been resistant to loose smuts (Ustilago avenae (Pers.) Rostr.) in Indiana. It is moderately susceptible to the barley yellow dwarf virus and to Septoria (Septoria avenae Frank f. sp. avenae).

Clintford became a major cultivar in Indiana and in the northcentral U.S. Its hectarage expanded steadily from 12% of the Indiana crop in 1968 to 35% in 1974. Breeder seed is maintained by the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, West Lafayette, IN 47907.

Diana is 1 day earlier than Clintford and similar to it in height (about 79 cm). Stems are glabrous at the pre-ripe and post-ripe stages of grain development. The coleoptile color is green, young plant leaves are medium green in color. The leaf below the flag leaf is 16 mm in width and 25 cm in length. The leaf is slightly inclined at booting.

Panicles are equal and intermediate in size, generally 9 cm in width and 19 cm in length. Panicles are equilateral and intermediate in density, averaging 9.5 cm wide and 18 cm long. Panicles average 19 branches from six whorls. Branches are ascending and generally one arises from the lowest rachis node. The rachis is flexuous. The lemma is white, commonly with a light brownish tinge, and fluoresces. Lemma length, averaging about 13 mm, commonly extends about 2 mm beyond the groat. Kernels are very plump and high in percent groats (4-year average, 73%). Diana is similar in flowering time to 'Tippecanoe' and about 2 days earlier than 'Clinton' (Reg. No. 148).

Clintford has resistances to crown rust (Puccinia coronata Cda. var. avenae Fraser & Sem.) of the 'Bond' (Pc-3 and Pc-4) and 'Landhafer' (Pc-5) types and to stem rust (Puccinia graminis Pers. f. sp. avenae Ericks. & E. Henn.) derived from Clinton 59 (Pg-1). It is susceptible to many of the current races of P. coronata and P. graminis occurring in Indiana. Clintford has been resistant to loose smuts (Ustilago avenae (Pers.) Rostr.) in Indiana. It is moderately susceptible to the barley yellow dwarf virus and to Septoria (Septoria avenae Frank f. sp. avenae).

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