ing on soils of high fertility where lodging in the commonly grown varieties LeConte and Forkedeer may occur. Blount had an average yield of 85.8 bushels per acre in Tennessee tests during the 5 years, 1956–60, compared with 76.6, 79.2, and 80.9 for Forkedeer, LeConte, and Victorgrain 48–93, respectively.

The panicle of Blount is longer and more open than the panicle of LeConte. The mature tillers are 5” to 9” longer than LeConte or Forkedeer. The breaking strength of the internodes on the stem averages around 1.93 pounds per inch as against 1.11 pounds on stems of Forkedeer. The diameters and wall thickness of the stems are larger than those of Forkedeer. In the seedling stage Blount is a semiprostrate type and is not as winter hardy or as early as Forkedeer. The main feature of Blount is its ability to stand up at dead ripe stage under adverse weather conditions and under high applications of fertilizers.

REGISTRATION OF ONEIDA OATS

(Reg. No. 176)

N. F. Jensen

Oneida (C.I. 7458, N.Y. 618a1-1-2-12) was developed by N. F. Jensen at the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, New York, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and other experiment stations. It was selected from the cross Goldwin × C.I. 4192 made at Ithaca by H. H. Love and W. T. Craig in 1944. C.I. 4192 is from the hybrid of Victoria × Rainbow. The line from which Oneida was selected was established by an F1 plant selection. This population was field tested for several years and the final selection which became Oneida was made in 1956. Oneida was distributed in New York in 1960 following an Arizona winter increase totaling approximately 1,000 bushels.

Oneida is a medium tall, medium late, moderately strong strawed spring oat. Grain color is yellow: kernels are medium long, medium plump with low hull content. Oneida is highly resistant to loose smut. In 4 years of examining plants grown from seed inoculated with a mixture of loose smut inoculum, not a single smutted plant was found. An important factor in the release of Oneida was its field tolerant reaction to the black stem (Septoria) disease. Oneida carries the A gene for stem rust reaction.

Oneida has been tested extensively in New York and in cooperative regional nurseries. The origin, history, description, and performance of Oneida in New York were published. Among other qualities, it contributed resistance to crown rust.

Radar 1 was introduced from the Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Georgia, in 1958 as a cooperative project of the Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Cokers Pedigreed Seed Company, and the Crops Research Division, ARS, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Radar 1 is an early-maturing variety with strong straw. It is susceptible to crown rust, but susceptible to the virus, Helminthosporium victoriae, M. & M. Radar 1 has the ABC genes for resistance to Helminthosporium victoriae. M. & M. Radar 1 is susceptible to the Fulgrain 3 race of barley yellow dwarf virus and to soil-borne virus found in the Piedmont area of Georgia. Radar 1 is maturing earlier than Victorgrain 48-93 and is usually later than Suregrain and Moregrain. It is a relative of Radar 2 with the excellent strength of the Victorgrain 48–93 but has been high in the Coastal Plain area. Radar 1 has been used as a dual-purpose variety.

The grains of Radar 1 are rather small, and protein content has been average. The grain is pure for nonfluorescence. The grains have few awns and are clean of rachilla hairs on the base of the kernel.

Radar 1 has been used as a dual-purpose variety in Georgia and grown to a limited extent in Iowa.

REGISTRATION OF RADAR 2 OATS

(Reg. No. 178)

Darrell D. Morey

Radar 2 (C.I. 7340) originated from Lot 44-7-4 X (Bond-Rainbow × Hajira-Joanette) X Landhafer made for 1960. USDA, ARS, CRD. (Processed) 1961.

Among other qualities, it contributed resistance to stem rust.

Radar 2 has the ABC genes for resistance to stem rust. It is resistant to rust. Radar 2 has larger grains than Radar 1, and the grain yields Radar 2 has larger grains than Radar 1. Radar 2 has larger grains than Radar 1.