REGISTRATION OF 'LINTON' FLAX

'LINTON' flax (Linum usitatissimum L.) (Reg. no. 38, PI 499690) was developed and tested cooperatively by personnel of the USDA-ARS and the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. Linton, released in January 1985, is a blue-flowered, brown-seeded F₆ derived selection advanced by pedigree selection from the cross CI 2506 M₃P₃P₃/P₆/ 'Culbert' made in 1974. The selection from the F₆ generation was made in 1978. CI 2506 M₃P₃P₃P₃ is a multiple-gene line developed by H. H. Flor with resistance to flax rust (incited by Melampsora lini (Ehrenb.) Lev). Rust resistance of plants was tested in the F₂, F₄, and F₆ generations. The M₃P₃P₃P₃ genes possessed by Linton convey resistance to all naturally occurring and prevalent races of flax rust in North America.

Linton, tested as CI 2934, was 15.6% higher in seed yield than the cultivars 'Linott', Culbert, and 'Dufferin', averaged across early and late seedings in North Dakota regional trials in 1980 to 1982. Yield of Linton averaged 1075 kg ha⁻¹ and the three checks averaged 930 kg ha⁻¹. Linton was 4% higher yielding than the same checks in all North Central Regional Flax trials. Linton flowered 51 days after sowing and is medium height (57 cm), medium high in oil percentage (42.6), and medium high in iodine value (183). Linton, Culbert, and Dufferin flowered 52, 49, and 55 days after sowing to first bloom and were 57, 53, and 60 cm in height, respectively.

References and Notes

5. Professor, professor, and research scientist, respectively. Dep. of Plant Pathology and Microbiology, Texas Agric. Exp. Stn., The TAMU System, College Station, TX 77843. Paper no. 20389 of the Texas Agric. Exp. Stn. Registration by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 3 Oct. 1985.

REGISTRATION OF 'KELLY' OAT

'KELLY' oat (Avena sativa L.) (Reg. no. 311) (PI no. 486133) is a spring oat cultivar developed by the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. It was tested as SD 743358-06 in state and regional trials. 'KELLY' was selected for crown rust resistance. This F₆ line was tested as SD 743358-06 in a multiple-gene line. Kelly came from a 1972 cross of 'DaF/′Nodaway 70'. It was advanced testing, Haskell was superior to El Reno and most other native collections in rhizome development, and vigor. Field planting data showed Haskell is the best and most consistent forage producing cultivar of sideoats grama for central and southern Texas.

Haskell has performed well in areas of Texas receiving 45.72 cm (18 inches) or greater natural rainfall. It is a vigorous cultivar that shows good drought tolerance, and good rhizome and seed production. It is well adapted to central and southern Texas, but Haskell's full range of adaptation is still being evaluated. The primary use for Haskell is range and pasture improvement. It is also well suited for use in soil stabilization in reclaimed surface mined areas and in grassed waterways.

Breeder seed of Haskell will be maintained by the USDA-SCS, Plant Materials Center of Knox City, TX 79529-9752.

References and Notes