the plant type and fruiting habit are suitable to machine harvest by picking or stripping.

The fiber is longer and stronger than that of Tamcots CAMD-E and SP21S (4) otherwise they are similar. Average boll weight is 5.41 g seed cotton and lint percent is 38.

The Foundation Seed Service of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station will produce and sell foundation seed to producers of registered and certified classes. Application for protection under the U.S. Plant Variety Act with Title V, which requires that Tamcot CAB-CS be sold only by name as classes of certified seed, has been approved.

L. S. BIRD, K. M. EL-ZIK, AND P. M. THAXTON (5)
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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 'HASKELL' SIDEOWS GRAMA

'HASKELL' sideoats grama [Bouteloua curtipendula (Michx.) Torr.] (Reg. no. 100) was released by the USDA-ARS, Soil Conservation Service in Texas in 1983. It was evaluated at 150 and later as PI-433946 at the Knox City Plant Materials Center.

Sideoats grama is a grass of the midgrass prairie of central and southern Texas. Haskell was collected from a single colony of sideoats grama found near Haskell, TX. Testing began at Knox City, TX, during its evaluation at Knox City, off-type plants were removed from seed increase rows.

Haskell was compared to over 40 native and introduced cultivars of sideoats grama including 'El Reno'. In early maturity, Haskell showed excellent forage yield, good vigor, and resistance to seedling rust. 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 that have 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 in land revegetation and pasture improvement. Haskell is also being evaluated for use in soil stabilization in reclaimed surface mined areas and in grassed waterways.

Breeder seed of Haskell will be maintained by the USDA-ARS, Soil Conservation Service, Plant Materials Center of Knox City, TX.

References and Notes

REGISTRATION OF 'KELLY' OAT

'KELLY' oat [Avena sativa L.] (Reg. no. 311) (PI no. 486133) was developed and tested cooperatively by personnel of the USDA-ARS and the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. Kelly, released in January 1985, is a spring oat cultivar developed by the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. It was tested as SD 743358-06 and was released in February 1984.

Kelly was tested statewide 1981 to 1983, and in the University of Nebraska Oat Performance Nursery in 1982 to 1983. Based on its performance in these trials, Kelly was selected for crown rust resistance. This F6 line was tested as SD 743358-06 and was released in February 1984.

Kelly flowered 54 days after sowing to first bloom and were 57, 53, and 60 cm in height, respectively, in ratings than Linott, Culbert, and Dufferin in all 3 yrs of testing. Kelly had an average yield of 398 kg ha'1 across early and late seedings in North Dakota regional trials from 1980 to 1982. Yield of Linton averaged 1075 kg ha'1 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). Linott, Culbert, and Dufferin flowered 52, 49, and 55 days after sowing to first bloom and were 57, 53, and 60 cm in height, respectively.

R. B. HEIZER (1)

References and Notes
1. Research geneticist, USDA-ARS; professor, Dep. of Agronomy, South Dakota State Univ.; research pathologist, USDA-ARS, Plant Pathology, North Dakota State Univ., Fargo, ND. Registration by the USDA-ARS and the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. These investigations between the USDA-ARS and the North Dakota Agricultural Exp. Stn., Fargo, ND 58105. Published with the approval of the North Dakota Agric. Exp. Stn. as Journal Article no. 4242. Accepted for publication 31 July 1984.