higher than Newdak. Jerry exceeded all other cultivars evaluated for test weight, with the exception of ‘Hytest’. Jerry has low hull content and high experimental milling yield. Relative to Newdak, Jerry is similar in height and has superior lodging resistance. It possesses genes \( P_{c-39} \) and \( P_{c-39} \) for resistance to crown rust and \( P_{g-13} \) for resistance to stem rust. Although the major crown rust resistance genes possessed by Jerry are no longer effective in conferring resistance to pathotypes prevalent in North Dakota, crown rust severity ratings of Jerry have been substantially lower than other oat genotypes with similar major resistance genes. Jerry provides considerable protection from crown rust in North Dakota. Jerry has moderate tolerance to barley yellow dwarf virus (BYDV). Jerry was released to provide a disease-resistant cultivar, with high grain yield potential and stable high test weight, that is adapted to North Dakota and adjacent regions of South Dakota and Minnesota.

Culms and leaf margins of Jerry are glabrous, and ligules are present. It has equilateral panicles, with ascending branches. Spikelet separation occurs by fracture and floret separation by heterofracture. Lemmas are glabrous, and basal hairs are absent. Kernels of Jerry are white, fluorescent, medium to large, and midplump. Awns are absent.

Variety protection under the Plant Variety Protection Act, Public Law 91-577, is pending (no. 9600001), with the option that Jerry seed may be sold by name only under the certified seed classes designated as breeder, foundation, registered, and certified. Breeder and foundation seed will be maintained by the Seedstocks Project, N. Dak. Agric. Exp. Stn., North Dakota State Univ., Fargo, ND 58105-5051. Limited quantities of seed for research are available upon request from the corresponding author. Recipients of seed are asked to make appropriate recognition of the source of Jerry if it is used in the development of a new cultivar, germplasm, parental line, or genetic stock. The name Jerry was chosen to recognize the contributions to oat research of Gerald (Jerry) R. Buck, retired Lamoure County Extension Agent.

M. S. McMullen,* D. C. Doehlert, and J. D. Miller (1)

References and Notes

1. M.S. McMullen, Dep. of Plant Sciences, D.C. Doehlert, USDA-ARS and Dep. of Cereal Science and Food Technology, and J.D. Miller, USDA-ARS and Dep. of Plant Pathology, North Dakota State Univ., Fargo, ND, 58105-5051. Research supported in part by the Quaker Oats Co. Cooperative investigations of the North Dakota Agric. Exp. Stn. and the USDA-ARS. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 31 Aug. 1996. *Corresponding author (mcmullen@plains.nodak.edu).


Registration of ‘Paul’ Oat

‘Paul’ naked spring oat (\( Avena \) sativa L.) (Reg. no. CV-342, PI 591809) was developed at the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the USDA-ARS and was released to provide a disease-resistant cultivar, with high milling content and high experimental milling yield. Relative to Newdak, Paul provides considerable protection from crown rust in North Dakota. Its average groat yield was similar to ‘Newdak’ and 18% higher than Newdak. Jerry exceeded all other cultivars evaluated for test weight, with the exception of ‘Hytest’. Jerry has low hull content and high experimental milling yield. Relative to Newdak, Jerry is similar in height and has superior lodging resistance. It possesses genes \( P_{c-39} \) and \( P_{c-39} \) for resistance to crown rust and \( P_{g-13} \) for resistance to stem rust. Although the major crown rust resistance genes possessed by Jerry are no longer effective in conferring resistance to pathotypes prevalent in North Dakota, crown rust severity ratings of Jerry have been substantially lower than other oat genotypes with similar major resistance genes. Jerry provides considerable protection from crown rust in North Dakota. Jerry has moderate tolerance to barley yellow dwarf virus (BYDV). Jerry was released to provide a disease-resistant cultivar, with high grain yield potential and stable high test weight, that is adapted to North Dakota and adjacent regions of South Dakota and Minnesota.

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