REGISTRATION OF VARIETIES

In the McCurdy replicated oat yield trials conducted at Fremont, Iowa, Dassel, Minnesota, and Spring Valley, Minnesota, over a 3-year period, Goldfield had an average yield of 81.4 bushels with a test weight of 33.7 pounds compared with 62.5 bushels and 33.8 pounds for Cherokee, and 69 bushels and 34.2 pounds for Newton. Comparative performance data for Goldfield are given in Table 1 of the registration article for Colfax.

REGISTRATION OF JEWELL OATS

(Reg. No. 184)
LeRoy McCurdy and Carl Koehler

’JEWELL’ (Avena sativa L.), C.I. 7598, (McCurdy 19–54) was developed by workers of the W. O. McCurdy & Sons Seed Company, Fremont, Iowa. It originated as an F3 plant selection from a cross made in 1950 between [(Clinton × Santa Fe) × Mo. 0–200] × Ajax. Santa Fe was obtained from H. C. Murphy, Iowa State University; Mo. 0–200 from J. M. Poehlman, University of Missouri; Clinton as certified seed from Iowa State University; and Ajax from a commercial lot. The Clinton and Santa Fe were first crossed and then an F2 selection from this cross was crossed with Mo. 0–200. One of the better F3 plants from the latter cross was then crossed with Ajax. The final cross was made in 1950 and an F4 selection made in 1952 was increased in 1953 with replicated yield testing and further increase initiated in 1954.

Jewell has been outstanding for yield in Minnesota and Iowa. It is an early variety with fast growth and early heading. The leaves and stems remain green as the panicles ripen. The culm is medium in size, of a willowy type that stands well under most conditions. The leaves are medium to narrow in width. Jewell has white, partly awned, medium-slim kernels with slightly below average bushel weight. It performs well over a wide area from Missouri through Iowa into central Minnesota, giving high yields throughout the area. Its maturity is between Cherokee and Minnehafer. Jewell has some tolerance to yellow dwarf and to the various races of stem and crown rusts prevalent in recent years.

In the McCurdy replicated oat yield trials conducted at Fremont, Iowa, Dassel, Minnesota, and Spring Valley, Minnesota, over a 3-year period, Jewell yielded an average of 85.6 bushels with a test weight of 32.7 pounds compared with 62.5 bushels and 33.8 pounds for Cherokee, and 69 bushels and 34.2 pounds for Newton. Comparative performance data for Jewell are given in Table 1 of the registration article for Colfax.

REGISTRATION OF MAHASKA OATS

(Reg. No. 185)
LeRoy McCurdy and Carl Koehler

’MAHASKA’ (Avena sativa L.), C.I. 7599, (McCurdy M469) was developed by workers of the W. O. McCurdy & Sons Seed Company, Fremont, Iowa. It originated as an F1 plant selection from a cross made in 1951 of [(Clinton × Santa Fe) × Mo. 0–200] × Nemaha. Santa Fe was obtained from H. C. Murphy, Iowa State University; Mo. 0–200 from J. M. Poehlman, University of Missouri; Clinton as certified seed from Iowa State University; and Nemaha from a commercial source. An F1 plant selection of Clinton × Nemaha was advanced to yield trials in 1953, increased in a 5-foot row, and became available in substantial quantities to growers in the spring of 1955. The final F2 plant selection was made in 1953, increased in a 5-foot row, and advanced to yield trials in 1955.

Mahaska is a midseason-to-late maturing, hardy, high yielding, 6-rowed, rough-awned winter barley. It is consistently superior to Cherokee for yield and test weight. It has some tolerance to the races of stem and crown rusts prevalent in recent years.

In the McCurdy replicated oat yield trials conducted at Fremont, Iowa, Dassel, Minnesota, and Spring Valley, Minnesota, over a 3-year period, Mahaska yielded an average of 64.4 bushels with a test weight of 34.7 pounds compared with 62.5 bushels and 33.8 pounds for Cherokee, the earliest commonly grown variety, and 69.0 bushels and 34.2 pounds for Newton. Comparative performance data for Mahaska are given in Table 1 of the registration article for Colfax.

REGISTRATION OF DUTCHESS BARLEY

(Reg. No. 50)

N. F. Jensen

’DUTCHESS’ (Hordeum vulgare L. emend. Lain.) C.I. 8080, was developed by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. Dutchess was Cornell Sel. 5148B-2B-8 from [(Faysel) CI 11347 × (CI 7372 × ‘Hudson’)]. Dutchess was selected as a mixture of the races of stem and crown rusts prevalent in the area. It was made available in 1951 as certified seed through the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. Dutchess was Cornell Sel. 5148B-2B-8 from the cross of Faysel’ × ‘Hudson’. Dutchess is a winter barley, 1957–60.

Table 1. Performance data for Dutchess, Hudson, and Wong winter barley, 1957–61.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Yield, bu./A.</th>
<th>Test wt., lb./bu.</th>
<th>Height, inches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dutchess</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>36.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wong</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>41.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dutchess is a midseason-to-late maturing, hardy, 6-rowed, rough-awned winter barley. It is outstanding for yield and test weight. It is mildew and scald resistant but moderately susceptible to loose rust. It is used for pasture and as a feed barley with blue aleurone. Dutchess was introduced in 1951 and is currently one of the top-rated winter barley varieties in New York and USDA cooperative trials.

In Table 1. Additional information on Dutchess was reported by Jensen, N. F. Dutchess winter barley. Farm Research (NY) 28(1):10. March 1962.

REGISTRATION OF ERIE BARLEY

(Reg. No. 51)

N. F. Jensen

’ERIE’ (Hordeum distichum L. emend. Lam.) C.I. 8082, was developed by workers of the W. O. McCurdy & Sons Seed Company, Fremont, Iowa. It originated as an F2 plant selection from a cross made in 1954 between [(Clinton × Santa Fe) × Mo. 0–200] × Nemaha. Santa Fe was obtained from H. C. Murphy, Iowa State University; Clinton as certified seed from Iowa State University; and Nemaha from a commercial source. An F2 plant selection of Clinton × Nemaha was advanced to yield trials in 1955, increased in a 5-foot row, and advanced to yield trials in 1955.

Erie is a midseason-to-late maturing, hardy, high yielding, 6-rowed, rough-awned winter barley. It is consistently superior to Cherokee for yield and test weight. It has some tolerance to the races of stem and crown rusts prevalent in recent years.

In the McCurdy replicated oat yield trials conducted at Fremont, Iowa, Dassel, Minnesota, and Spring Valley, Minnesota, over a 3-year period, Erie yielded an average of 63.4 bushels with a test weight of 33.7 pounds compared with 62.5 bushels and 33.8 pounds for Cherokee, the earliest commonly grown variety, and 69.0 bushels and 34.2 pounds for Newton. Comparative performance data for Erie are given in Table 1 of the registration article for Colfax.