this variety. The plant height of Beedee is intermediate and the straw satisfactory; but there is more lodging than in Clintland or varieties distributed later.

Beedee resists the smuts and races 7 and 7A of stem rust, having the "A" gene conditioning stem rust response. Stem Septoria is generally intermediate. Beedee showed tolerance to red leaf in 1959 (10). In 1963 halo blight was observed to be more persistent on Beedee than on certain other varieties.

Beedee has been the leading oat variety in Wisconsin beginning with 1959 and continuing until this account was prepared. Consistently good yields and kernel plumpness largely account for its popularity. Phonetically, the name resembles the first initials of the late Professor B. D. Leith, one of the early oat hybridizers of this century.

The assistance of C. M. Brown and D. C. Arny and the support of Quaker Oats Company are acknowledged.

Literature Cited


BRANCH OATS

(Reg. No. 188)

H. L. Shands and D. C. Arny

'Branch', Avena sativa L., C.I. 5013, was developed by hybridization at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station at Madison, Wisconsin. It was released to growers of certified seed in Wisconsin (11).

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Literature Cited


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