 REGISTRATION OF VARIETIES

varieties ('Vicland', 'Branch', and 'Clinton') and one breeding stock variety ('Santa Fe') in its parentage. A Clinton-Santa Fe selection having Santa Fe-type crown rust resistance was received from H. C. Murphy in 1947 and was crossed with Branch in 1948. The F₁ hybrid was used to pollinate the Vicland parent in 1949. Early generations were mostly resistant to leaf rust. F₂ rows in 1951 were noted as resembling Vicland. Septoria leaf spot was observed in 1952, a year of much septoria infection on above-ground parts of the oat plant (6). Twenty pounds of seed was winter increased in Florida by R. W. Earhart, who sent 14 bushels to Madison on May 11, 1954. Seven acres were grown that year, and Fayette was further increased in 1955 for distribution in 1956.

In yield tests, Fayette was low ranking. In North Central Uniform nursery tests (2, 3, 4), it averaged 62.8 bushels per acre compared to 66.3 for Clintland. In Wisconsin 1956-1959 tests (5), Fayette yields were nearly identical to those of Clinton, but were lower than those of Clintland for the same test period and lower than those of Vicland.

Fayette is early in heading and ripening, thus having a reduced growing season. This partly accounts for lower grain yields. Fayette has short straw that stands only moderately well.

Hull color is deep yellow and grains resemble those of Vicland. Bushel weight is medium and sometimes high in the absence of Septoria. Fayette has the "A" gene conditioning stem rust response (3) and also resists crown rust. This was evident in 1957 when race 216 was damaging. Fayette is also resistant to smuts.

Septoria sometimes damages stems and yield of Fayette. Fayette was given a 3-year average stem Septoria reading of 39.6 (5) compared to near 20 for several other varieties. Yields are sometimes reduced by leaf and stem Septoria infection. Earliness probably contributed to Septoria susceptibility. It is not fully understood how three of Fayette's parents with intermediate reaction to Septoria could produce progeny markedly more susceptible than any parent.

The assistance of R. W. Earhart, Z. M. Arawinko, D. C. Arny, and the Quaker Oats Company are acknowledged.

Literature Cited


FORVIC OATS¹
(Reg. No. 190)

During early generation testing it was subjected to inoculations. Yield tests began in the nursery in 1943. Forvic yielded an average of 5% more than for the 'Tama' variety in North Central Nursery comparisons during the 4-year period. The average yield was 10.8% more than for 'Santa Fe' in its parentage. A Clinton-Santa Fe selection having Santa Fe-type crown rust resistance was received from H. C. Murphy in 1947 and was crossed with Branch in 1948. The F₁ hybrid was used to pollinate the Vicland parent in 1949. Early generations were mostly resistant to leaf rust. F₂ rows in 1951 were noted as resembling Vicland. Septoria leaf spot was observed in 1952, a year of much septoria infection on above-ground parts of the oat plant (6). Twenty pounds of seed was winter increased in Florida by R. W. Earhart, who sent 14 bushels to Madison on May 11, 1954. Seven acres were grown that year, and Fayette was further increased in 1955 for distribution in 1956.

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Literature Cited


SAUK OATS¹
(Reg. No. 191)

H. L. Shands, D. C. Arny, and A. R. Brown

'SAUK', Avena sativa L., C.I. 5946, is a midseason hard red hulled spring oat variety released by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station after being tested for several years at locations in Wisconsin and for 1951, 1955, 1957, and 1958 in Uniform nurseries by Coffman et al. (2, 3, 4). It was released for the first time in 1954 (1). Saug was developed from the cross X209-1-2 x X215-1-2. X219-1-2 was a selection from the 'Forvic' oat's progeny. X209-1-2 was a selection from the 'Branch' oat's progeny. X215-1-2 was a selection from the 'Clinton' oat's progeny. Forvic yielded an average of 5% more than for the 'Tama' variety in North Central Nursery comparisons during the 4-year period. The average yield was 10.8% more than for 'Santa Fe' in its parentage.