During the final stages of testing and before distribution, Goodfield resisted rust and smuts, but showed considerable crown rust later (11). It resisted crown rust races 203, 216, and 290 (9). Stem rust genotype was Abs (4). Goodfield is considered intermediate in stem blight response (10), yet it has more infection where spikelets are sterile. Goodfield is susceptible to "red leaf." The Wisconsin Statistical Service indicated that Goodfield made up 5% of Wisconsin oat acreage in 1961 and 4% in 1964. Goodfield is grown in limited quantities in other North Central States (2,7,8) and has been increased in Nuevo Leon, Mexico (3). Goodfield may find use as a breeding stock.

**Literature Cited**


**Registration of Portage Oats**

(Reg. No. 199)

H. L. Shands, Z. M. Arawinko, and R. A. Forsberg

'PORTAGE', Avena sativa L., C.I. 7269, is from the same series of crosses as 'Goodfield'. The parents were 'Clintland' x ('Garry' x 'Hawkeye' — 'Victoria'). Breeding histories are essentially the same throughout the F2 generations. F2 seed was produced in the greenhouse with the hope of gaining more smut resistance than was evident in a greenhouse smut test of an F1 generation. Dodd was also increased in a late summer planting in 1965. Plants were taller than those of Goodfield. A Florida increase by W. H. Chapman was noted as having more crown rust resistance than Goodfield (7), but it was late maturing, thus shortening the 1957 growing period at Madison. The final increase was made in 1959, but its distribution was delayed until 1961 because of red leaf prevalence in 1959. The increase of newer crown rust races in 1960 made desirable the distribution of Dodd in Wisconsin 1961 (19). Yield testing in Wisconsin began with the F2 generation in 1956 and in the North Central nursery in 1957. Dodd averaged higher in yield than Goodfield; but with only small differences if sand location comparisons were omitted (8). In North Central comparative tests (2,3,4,5,6) Dodd was below the average, but above the lower quarter in yield. Dodd is satisfactory for lodged resistance, but lodges more than Goodfield. Healing and maturity are medium early in Wisconsin, the plants are long and spreading and plant height is medium. Bushel weight of Dodd is usually high; kernels are long and well filled. Hull color is yellow. Dodd is generally

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1 Registered by Crop Science Society of America. Received May 7, 1966.
2 Professor and Assistant Professors of Agronomy, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. The assistance of J. N. Barker, D. C. Arny, L. G. Cruger, and the support of the Quaker Oats Company are acknowledged.
3 Registered by Crop Science Society of America. Received May 7, 1966.
4 Professor of Agronomy, formerly assistant in Agronomy, and Assistant Professor of Agronomy, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. The assistance of M. L. Kaufmann, Z. M. Arawinko, P. E. Pawsch, and the support of the Quaker Oats Company are acknowledged.