REGISTRATION OF COACHMAN OATS

John E. Grafius and R. L. Kiesling

'Coachman' oats (Avena sativa L.), C.I. 7684, Mich. 56-30-1439, resulted from the cross of 'Marne' 4X 'Beaver' × 'Garry' 2X 'Clinton' 3X 'Clintland' made at East Lansing, Michigan, in 1956. Final selection was made in the F₂ in 1958. It was named and released in 1963.

Coachman has the Clintland type of crown and stem rust resistance. It is an early maturing, high-yielding, high-test-weight oat. The kernels are large with tan lemma and palea.

Coachman has field tolerance to Septoria avenae, the pathogen causing black stem disease, and to the barley yellow dwarf virus.

Coachman is recommended for Michigan as an early oat, but it has a yield advantage over AuSable only in the southern part of the State.

Breeder seed is maintained by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station.

The origin, history, description, and performance of Coachman have been published.

REGISTRATION OF UTE SAFFLOWER

L. N. Leininger

'Ute' safflower (Carthamus tinctorius) originated as an F₁ selection from a cross of 'N8' and 'Pacific 7'. Ute was developed through a cooperative program with the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Prior to release, this line was designated as U-15. It matures at approximately the same time as 'Gila' and 'US80' and is adapted particularly to irrigated production west of the 100th meridian except in the northern Great Plains and Arizona.

Ute has orange flowers with a few yellow and red flower segregates remaining in the line. It has more branches and heads of smaller diameter than other varieties and small seed. The percent oil content of the seed is slightly lower than Gila.

Ute has more resistance to Phytophthora root rot, especially the low temperature form, than any other variety and is moderately susceptible to Fusarium wilt. It has "field" tolerance to rust which enables it to withstand light infestations successfully and make it possible to grow continuous safflower in the low humidity areas. It is highly susceptible to Alternaria.

Yields of Ute have exceeded Gila in irrigated tests by 334 pounds per acre over two years of testing in 13 western states and 1 Canadian Province and are equal to Gila when grown without irrigation. It is higher in test weight than Gila and grows to about the same height. It is resistant to harvest shattering due to its closed heads but threshes easily.

Ute was released in 1965 in Utah.

REGISTRATION OF DELMAR SOYBEANS

H. W. Crittenden and R. H. Cole

'Delmar' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F₁ plant selection from the cross C 799 × F. C. 33243 in a cooperative program of the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. Prior to release, Delmar was identified by the number UD 672. It is classified in maturity Group IV and is adapted to Delaware, Maryland, and northern Virginia.

Distinguishing characteristics of Delmar are white flowers, gray pubescence, yellow seed coats, and yellow hilum. In comparison with Kent in the area of best adaptation, seed yields of the two varieties have been equal, but Delmar produces seed of superior quality and with higher oil content. Delmar is superior in resistance to shattering. It is resistant to a common species of root knot nematode (Meloidogyne incognita acrita), to a fungus (Diaporthe phaseolorum var. sojae) causing pod and stem blight, and to a fungus (Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. glycines) causing root rot of soybeans. Kent is susceptible to these pathogens. Delmar averages 2 inches taller and 4 days later in maturity than Kent.

Delmar was released in 1963 in Delaware and Maryland. The Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station will be responsible for maintenance of breeder seed.

REGISTRATION OF BETHEL SOYBEANS

H. W. Crittenden and R. H. Cole

'Bethel' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F₁ plant selection from the cross F. C. 33243 × 'Perry' in a cooperative program of the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Sta-