REGISTRATION OF COACHMAN OATS\(^1\)
(Reg. No. 215)

John E. Grafius and R. L. Kiesling\(^2\)

'COACHMAN' oats (Avena sativa L.), C.I. 7684, Mich. 56-30-1439, resulted from the cross of 'Marne' 4X 'Beaver' X 'Garry' 2X 'Clinton' 3X 'Clinkland' made at East Lansing, Michigan, in 1956. Final selection was made in the F\(_2\) in 1958. It was named and released in 1963.

Coachman has the Clinkland 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.

The origin, history, description, and performance of Coachman have been published\(^3\).

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REGISTRATION OF UTE SAFFLOWER\(^1\)
(Reg. No. 4)

L. N. Leining\(^2\)

'Ute' safflower (Carthamus tinctorius) originated as an F\(_2\) 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 identified as U-15. It matures at approximately the same time as 'Gila' and 'US10' and is adapted particularly to irrigated areas remaining in the line. It has more branches and heads of flowers as 'Gila' and 'US10,' and is adapted particularly to irrigated lands, and northern Wisconsin.

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 infections 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.

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REGISTRATION OF FLAMBEAU SOYBEANS\(^1\)
(Reg. No. 61)

A. M. Strommen, C. O. Rydberg and J. H. Torrie\(^2\)

'FLAMBEAU' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as a selection from a USSR introduction at the Spooner Experiment Station, Wisconsin. Prior to release Flambeau was designated as Manchu 839-14. It is classed in the late part of maturity group 00 and is adapted to central and northern Wisconsin and to corresponding areas in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Michigan.

Flambeau has purple flowers, tawny pubescence, brown pods at maturity, shiny yellow seed coats and black hilum.

Regional tests indicate that Flambeau is higher in yield, about 7 days later in maturity, inches taller and more inclined to lodge than either Acme or Portage. Flambeau is lower in oil content but higher in protein content than either Acme or Portage (Table 1).

About 300 bushels of seed were released as seed growers in northern Wisconsin in 1945. The Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station will be responsible for maintenance of breeder seed.

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REGISTRATION OF DELMAR SOYBEANS\(^1\)
(Reg. No. 62)

H. W. Crittenden and R. H. Cole\(^2\)

'DELMAR' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F\(_2\) plant selection from the cross C.799 × F. C.35243 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 (the commercial strain of seed. 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.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Seed yield</th>
<th>Date maturity</th>
<th>Protein, %</th>
<th>Oil, %</th>
<th>Oil/Protein</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flambeau</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>1722</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acme</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>1506</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portage</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>1545</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Published as Miscellaneous Paper No. 778 with the approval of the Director of the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station. Contribution No. 158 of the Department of Plant Pathology. Received Mar. 10, 1967.

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