Swedish Select (Pedigree No. 5) Oats

The plant has a dense root system, also large leaves and stem. It makes a rank growth, which under favorable conditions reaches a height of five feet.

This oats originated in Sweden, was imported into Russia and became one of the standard varieties of that country. Dr. M. A. Carleton, of the United States Department of Agriculture, secured a small quantity of these oats and sent a portion to the Wisconsin Experiment Station in 1898. It was planted in centgener plots and only the best heads from the best plants were planted each year. On the experimental plots it yielded exceptionally well, weighing from 36 to 40 pounds per measured bushel. Under favorable conditions this is one of the highest yielding varieties.

It is well adapted to lighter soils and soils low in fertility. It is grown extensively in the sandy region in the central part of the state. On rich clay and prairie soils it has a tendency to lodge.

Khereson (Pedigree No. 7) Oats

The plant is vigorous but does not grow very rank. The straw remains short but stands up well. The kernel is small, slender, yellow in color, thin hulled, very light awned.

It was brought to America from the dry regions of Southern Russia. The Wisconsin Experiment Station received the seed in 1906 and since that time has improved it by straight selection.

The merits of the oats are its adaptability to conditions usually unfavorable to other varieties of oats. It matures early and thus escapes hot weather and drouth. It grows well on soils which are too rich for other oats and on bottom lands where late varieties of oats are apt to rust.