Registration of Sorghum Varieties, V
R. E. Karper

Eighty varieties of sorghum have been approved for registration and included in previous reports. During the past several years 14 additional new varieties have been approved for registration and are included in this report.

Midland, Reg. No. 81

Midland is a combine-type grain sorghum originating from a cross made in 1919 between Pink kafir and Dwarf Yellow milo. The final selection resulting in this variety was made in 1938. It was approved for distribution in Kansas in 1944 and for Nebraska in 1945. Midland is a dwarf variety having a stout, juicy stalk, and a high resistance to lodging. The round, red seed has nucellar layer absent, is of medium size, threshes free of glumes easily but does not shatter readily. Midland is resistant to "milo disease" and "weak-neck", a condition that causes the breaking of the peduncle at the upper node. The stalk, peduncle, and seed branches remain green until frost, giving it some resistance to charcoal rot and standing ability late in the fall.

Midland is an early variety maturing in 100 to 110 days and is extensively grown in Kansas and Nebraska.

The variety was bred by A. F. Swanson and was developed and introduced cooperatively by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Cody, Reg. No. 82

Cody originated from a cross made in 1933 between Club kafir and Leoti. The last selection resulting in this variety was made in 1939 and seed was first increased and distributed in Kansas in 1943 when it was released to meet war emergency needs for tapioca starch in this country. General Foods Corporation sponsored the production of six to eight thousand acres of this variety in Kansas and Texas from 1944 to 1947 for use in the manufacture of tapioca starch.

Cody is of dwarf height, too tall for easy combine harvesting. The stalk is juicy and sweet and resistant to lodging; the fodder is palatable to livestock. The plant has tan plant color, hence the seed are free from spots and pigments objectionable in processing. The seed are white, overcast with tan, and the nucellar layer is absent. The endosperm is waxy.

Cody matures in 110 to 115 days, grows high, and has large, club shaped heads.

The variety was bred by A. F. Swanson and developed and introduced cooperatively by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Texas Milo, Reg. No. 83

Texas Milo is Selection No. 338 of Texas milo selected for resistance to milo disease. Texas milo is identical to Dwarf Yellow milo except that it is resistant to milo disease.

Texas Milo is Selection No. 338 of Texas milo selected for resistance to milo disease. Texas milo is Selection No. 338 of 1,024 heads of Texas milo selected for resistance to milo disease by R. E. Karper and J. R. Quinby from a badly infested field on the farm of J. C. Miller, Miles, Runnels County, Texas, in 1935. There were slight variations in the different selections but by 1938 all had been discarded except the best five selections tested at stations throughout the State. Selection No. 338 was a little more resistant to chinch bugs at Lawton, Okla., and since it was more resistant than other strain at Lubbock and Chillicothe, Woodward, Okla., it was decided to select it as Texas milo. A distribution of seed was made in 1937 and by 1939 more than one million pounds of seed were sold by Texas certified seed growers alone. Soon thereafter all the milo acreage in Texas was planted to this new variety. At Chillicothe, during the period of 1938 to 1946, inclusive, Texas milo, an average yield of 21.4 bushels on soil with milo disease. The yield of the old susceptible strain, Dwarf Yellow milo T.S. 670, in plots adjacent to Texas milo, was 13.5 bushels, which is about 31% lower than Texas milo No. 8 itself. The disease-resistant strain distributed by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, is about 5 days later in heading than Texas milo at Chillicothe. Under similar conditions, Texas milo will frequently produce probably more grain than Finney milo.

Sooner Milo No. 8, Reg. No. 84

Finney milo No. 8 originated as a selection made in 1937. A small distribution of seed was made in 1939 and 1940, and varieties have been approved for registration and included in previous reports.

Sooner milo No. 8 is identical to Sooner milo T.S. 670, in plots adjacent to Finney milo.

Sooner milo No. 8, a new resistant variety, was made in 1939 and by 1939 more than one million pounds of seed were sold by Texas certified seed growers alone. Soon thereafter all the milo acreage in Texas was planted to this new variety. Sooner milo No. 8 is identical to Sooner milo T.S. 670, in plots adjacent to Finney milo.

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