 Registration of Varieties and Strains of Trefoils (*Lotus* spp.) I

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In accordance with action taken by the Crop Science Division, American Society of Agronomy,^3^ varieties of trefoils became eligible for registration in 1951. Cascade is the first variety that has been approved for registration. While certain species of *Lotus* can be readily distinguished by seed characteristics, seed of birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) varieties at present are visually indistinguishable. For that reason it is imperative that seed be produced under state certification in order that the improved characteristic of the variety be maintained and consuming farmers may be assured of the trueness to variety name. Procedures, regulations and standards for production of foundation, registered and certified seed have been developed by the International Crop Improvement Association.^4^

**Cascade, REG. NO. 1**

Cascade birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) originated as selections from a European importation, possibly of French origin, which was distributed by the International Crop Improvement Association. Dec. 1953.

While certain species of *Lotus* were released several years ago, have not yet been registered and are included in this report. Several meritorious varieties of *Lotus* of some importance in certain states, where they were released several years ago, have not yet been registered because applications have not been instigated. Requests have been made to agronomists concerned and it is hoped that applications for such varieties of merit will be submitted soon and that they may be admitted to complete the registration roster.

**REDLAN, REG. NO. 102**

Redlan is a new variety of grain sorghum adapted to combine harvesting. It is a kafir-like type resulting from a cross made in 1936 between kafir × milo (C.I. 1090) and Standard Black Hull kafir (C.I. 71). It has the kafir resistance to chinch bugs and is adapted to the area east of the milo region. Redlan is genetically dwarf in height and grows a little taller than the double dwarf combine types. It is a long-season variety, ripening in around 120 days, and is capable of producing high yields under favorable soil and moisture conditions. The stalks are sturdy and juicy like the kafirs and produce few tillers. The head and portion of the stalk just below

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Table 1.—Hay yields of birdsfoot trefoil varieties obtained at Bellingham, Wash., 1948 to 1953.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varieties</th>
<th>1948</th>
<th>1949</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>1951</th>
<th>1952</th>
<th>1953</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cascade</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>1.71</td>
<td>2.59</td>
<td>3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>2.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empire</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td>2.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Registration of Sorghum Varieties, VII^1^

R. E. Karper^2^