Registration of Varieties and Strains of Red Clover, IV

E. A. Hollowell

This is the fourth report on the registration of red clover varieties. Varieties previously registered were described in the *Agronomy Journal* as follows: Cumberland and Midland, September 1943; Kenland, May 1951; Penscotta, November 1953. Chesapeake, submitted by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, has been approved for registration.

Chesapeake (Reg. No. 5)

Chesapeake is a double-cut or medium type that produces high yields and has a high degree of persistency, particularly during the first harvest year, under conditions of the eastern shore of Maryland. It has some resistance to the southern anthracnose disease *Colletotrichum trifolii*, but is susceptible to the northern anthracnose disease *Kabatiella cauliorma*. Yield data and a discussion of the characteristics of Chesapeake red clover have been published. It has wide adaptation in several states other than Maryland.

Chesapeake (tested under the name "Stevens" during 1947-57) originated as a natural selection, being grown on the farm of Elmer Stevens, Talbot County, Maryland, for over a 30-year period. Breeder seed of Chesapeake is produced under the direction of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station and foundation seed is available through the Maryland Crop Improvement Association. Certified seed of Chesapeake red clover is available and is being sold by several seed companies.

Registration of Varieties and Strains of White Clover (*T. repens*)

E. A. Hollowell

In accordance with action taken by the Crop Science Division of the American Society of Agronomy, white clover varieties became eligible for registration in 1951. There are three types of white clover, namely, large, intermediate, and small. These types differ principally in size of vegetative and floral parts when grown under conditions favorable to growth and where adapted. Seed of the three types is visually indistinguishable. Since white clover plants are principally self-sterile and are cross-fertile between types and varieties, it is important that seed of varieties be produced under state certification in order to maintain the improved characteristics of the varieties and to assure consumers of the trueness to variety name. Procedures, regulations and standards of the production of foundation, registered, and certified seed have been developed by the International Crop Improvement Association. Louisiana S1 white clover, submitted by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, has been approved for registration.

Louisiana S1 (Reg. No. 1)

Louisiana S1 is a synthetic variety of the intermediate type, developed by C. R. Owen of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station. It originated in 1950 by intercrossing 5 evaluated (1946-48) clones—Louisiana 6, 15, 21, 23, and 26—that were selected from the naturalized strain, Louisiana White. Louisiana S1 was first distributed in 1952. It is higher yielding and more persistent during the summer months than the parent strain, Louisiana White, and is particularly adapted to the Gulf Coast States. Yield data and a discussion of the characteristics of Louisiana S1 are presented. Breeder seed from clonal plantings is produced by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, and foundation seed is produced under its direction. Certified seed is produced under the direction of state seed certifying agencies.

Louisiana S1 (Reg. No. 1)

1 Registered under a cooperative agreement between the Crops Research Division, ARS, USDA, and the American Society of Agronomy. Received Sept. 8, 1958.

2 Principal Agronomist, Crops Research Division, ARS, USDA, Beltsville, Md. Member of the 1958 Committee on Varietal Standardization and Registration charged with the registration of white clover varieties.
