Registration of Crop Cultivars

REGISTRATION OF REGAL WHITE CLOVER
(Reg. No. 3)
W. C. Johnson, E. D. Donnelly, and P. B. Gibson

‘REGAL’ white clover, Trifolium repens L., is of the giant or ladino type. It is a synthetic variety developed by the Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station. The five parent clones are:

1) Ala 269—Selection from F. C. 24,051, Iowa
2) Ala 2688—Selection from an Alabama pasture
3) Ala 3757—Experiment, Ga., 1951 breeding nursery, row 81
4) Ala 3763—Selection from seed from Pennsylvania State University, 1950, 79 × 96
5) Ala 4249—Selection from an Alabama pasture.

Clones were selected on polycross performance using persistence, summer production, and total forage yield as criteria. During the period 1952 to 1954, numerous selections of diverse origin were made and progeny tested by P. B. Gibson. From this group he selected 10 clones. These clones were tested during 1954 to 1956 by E. D. Donnelly, who selected five as being superior from the standpoint of persistence. From 1957 until Regal was released in 1962, the polycross progeny of the five clones and three generations of the synthetic variety were tested by W. C. Johnson as ‘Alabama Synthetic.’

In appearance Regal is not readily distinguishable from other ladino varieties. Leaf markings are variable with single, double, and no marks being present. The outstanding characteristic of Regal is higher forage yield as a result of more summer production and greater persistence. Breeder seed is produced by the Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station. It is produced with artificially extended day-length under screened enclosures with confined bees. Seed produced on the five clones are mixed in equal portions. Foundation seed is the progeny of breeder seed, and certified seed is grown from foundation seed in California.

REGISTRATION OF CORONADO AND CORTEZ OATS
(Reg. Nos. 230 and 231)
I. M. Atkins, M. E. McDaniel, and P. E. Pawlisch

‘CORONADO’ (Reg. No. 230) and ‘CORTEZ’ (Reg. No. 231), Avena byzantina C. Koch., C.I.8250 and 8421, Texas Selections 64C4153-3 and 64C4194-2, were developed from a complex cross of ‘Santa Fe’ × ‘Clinton’ 3 × ‘Sac’ 2 × ‘Hajira’ × ‘Joanette’, C.I.6671 4 × ‘New Nortex’ × ‘Landhafer’ 5 × ‘Black Mesdag’ × ‘Ascencao’, C.I.7650. The cross was made in 1961 at College Station, Texas. By double cropping, with a winter crop at College Station and a spring crop at Aberdeen, Idaho, the hybrid and selections were advanced rapidly in the breeding program. Strains from this cross were highly resistant to prevalent races of crown rust during the testing stages, i.e., 264, 276, the 290 group, and others. Recently, the new varieties have