Foundation seed will be produced in the Northern Alfalfa Region from fields established with breeder seed. Foundation seed fields are maintained only for two seed crops. Certified seed may be produced from fields established only with foundation or breeder seed. Seed produced by planting any other than the above designated stocks should not be recognized as 123.

123 alfalfa was favorably reviewed by the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board at its December 1967 meeting.

REGISTRATION OF ‘153’ ALFALFA1
(Reg. No. 47)
I. J. Johnson2

‘153’ (Medicago sativa) is a winter-hardy cultivar developed by Cal/West Seeds, Inc. and released in 1967 to DeKalb Ag Research, Inc. 153 is a synthetic made by recombining seven parental clones of which two were derived from ‘Vernal,’ two from ‘Ranger,’ two from ‘Buffalo’ and one from ‘Cody’ origin. These seven parental clones were chosen from among 561 tested in replicated trials in the Midwest for forage yields and other characteristics and for seed yields and other criteria at Woodland, California. From among these 561 clones, 20 were chosen and a complete diallel among them was evaluated for forage yields, fall dormancy, foliage diseases and color and recovery in the Midwest Nursery at Sycamore, Illinois. The seven parental clones finally chosen were superior in respect to average combining ability, in fall dormancy and in other attributes.

153 alfalfa has been tested extensively in forage yield trials in its major area of adaptation in the North Central Region. These tests have shown that 153 is consistently superior to Ranger, Buffalo and Cody in forage yields and forage disease scores and usually equal to Vernal in forage yield. Fall growth is slightly greater than Ranger and consistently less than for Buffalo and Cody, indicating a winter hardness approximately equal to Ranger.

153 has non-variegated flower color and can be distinguished from other cultivars with similar winter hardness on the basis of more rapid recovery after harvest, especially in August and September as day length is decreasing.

Breeder seed of 153 is produced in isolation from a recombination of the seven parental clones propagated by cuttings. Foundation seed will be produced in the Northern Alfalfa Region from fields established with breeder seed. Foundation seed fields are maintained for only two seed crops. Certified seed may be produced on fields planted only with foundation or breeder seed. Seed produced by planting any other than the above designated seed stocks should not be recognized as 153.

153 alfalfa was favorably reviewed by the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board at its December 1967 meeting.

REGISTRATION OF HANOVER BARLEY1
(Reg. No. 116)
T. M. Starling, C. W. Roane, and H. M. Camper-2

‘Hanover’ barley (Hordeum vulgare L. 64-14-8, C.I. 13197, was developed by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and was released in 1968. ‘Hanover’ was selected from the cross ‘Cebada G’ x ‘Hudson’ selection (C.I. 10658) made in 1957. The initial selection made in the F2, and was then used in the F3. The breeder seed is a composite of lines from head selections made in yield test plots. Each line of these lines is being maintained for future increases of breeder seed.

Hanover is a six-rowed, awned, winter barley with a short growing season in maturity and is short to mid-tall, being about 15 cm shorter than Wong. The leaves are long and upright; the distance from flagleaf to spike is about 20 cm. The spike is dense, short to mid-length, and straight. Lemma awns are long on the central spike and reduced to short awns on laterals. The awns are not covered, midlong, semi-wrinkled, and have long hairs. Hanover is resistant to the common races of leaf rust and powdery mildew and is resistant to scald under Virginia conditions. However, it is susceptible to scald which have been found in the Carolinas for the past two years, and is moderately susceptible to rust.

In 25 yield tests conducted throughout Virginia during the period 1965 through 1969, Hanover outyielded ‘Wong’ approximately 12%, and lodged 35% compared to ‘Wong.’ Hanover is included as an entry in the University of Delaware Nursery in 1967 and 1968 and in a total of 10 tests in southeastern states yielded 23% more than ‘Wong.’