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' ALFALFA
(Reg. No. 47)
I. J. Johnson

'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 foliar 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 hardiness approximately equal to Ranger.

153 has non-variegated flower color and can be distinguished from other cultivars with similar winter hardiness 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
(Reg. No. 116)
T. M. Starling, C. W. Roane, and H. M. Camper

'Hanover' barley (Hordeum vulgare L.) 64-14-8, C.I. 13197, was developed by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and was released over was selected from the cross 'Cebada Capa' x 'Wong' 2x and 'African' or 'Hairy Peruvian,' two of the best varieties previously available. Yields of Florida 66 in the second harvest year have averaged higher than African. Although the variety is grown in Florida, it is probably also adapted to adjacent Southeastern Coastal Plain.

Florida 66 has light blue to purple flower habit, and is non-dormant in Florida. It is being tested in the Agricultural Experiment Station Circular S-182. Seed production of Florida 66 shall be offered for registration on the basis: breeder, foundation, and certified. Foundation seed shall be produced in the Southern Grain Seed Production, south of 37° north latitude, and below 2,500 feet. The Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Florida, will maintain breeder seed.

The National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board received a favorable report on Florida 66 in March 1968.

REGISTRATION OF FLORIDA 66 ALFALFA
(Reg. No. 48)
E. S. Horner

'Florida 66' alfalfa (Medicago sativa) (Reg. No. 48) was developed by a combination of natural and induced mutations in the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. 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 initial selection was made in the F2 and was reselected through a favorable report on Florida 66 in March 1968.

Breeder seed of Florida 66 is being maintained for future increases of breeder seed. 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 stock should not be recognized as experimental number A5.

Florida 66 has persisted much better in the Southeastern Coastal Plain than any other variety we have tested. Because of this, the second harvest year has averaged about 15% higher than 'African' or 'Hairy Peruvian,' two of the best varieties previously available. Yields of Florida 66 in the second harvest year have averaged higher than African. Although the variety is grown in Florida, it is probably also adapted to adjacent Southeastern Coastal Plain.

Florida 66 has light blue to purple flower habit, and is non-dormant in Florida. It is being tested in the Agricultural Experiment Station Circular S-182. Seed production of Florida 66 shall be offered for registration on the basis: breeder, foundation, and certified. Foundation seed shall be produced in the Southern Grain Seed Production, south of 37° north latitude, and below 2,500 feet. The Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Florida, will maintain breeder seed.

The National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board received a favorable report on Florida 66 in March 1968.

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

'Hanover' barley (Hordeum vulgare L.) 64-14-8, C.I. 13197, was developed by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and was rele-