REGISTRATION OF GEORGIA 1469 TOBACCO

(Reg. No. 48)

P. D. Dukes

'Georgia 1469' is a flue-cured (bright) tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum L.) cultivar with the pedigree (NC 95 × PD 603) × NC 95. PD 603 is a breeding line, with the pedigree (Bel. 430 × 'Coker 139') × Coker 139] × 'Hicks Broadleaf,' developed at the Pee Dee Experiment Station, Florence, S. C. Georgia 1469 (formerly breeding line, Ga. 1090) was in the eighth selfed generation after the last cross at the time of its release. It was released in 1970 by the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Stations.

This cultivar carries disease resistance to Granville wilt (Pseudomonas solanacearum E. F. Sm.), fusarium wilt (Fusarium oxysporum Schlecht. f. sp. batatas (Wr.) Snyder & Hans), and black shank (Phytophthora parasitica Dast. var. nicotiana (Breda

Reg. No. 30) was released in 1968 by the US Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station. The male steriles were isolated from 'DuPuits' alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) and were characterized by nondehiscent anthers and a low percentage of stainable pollen. No seed was obtained from selfing U-1292A and its pollen was nonfunctional in crosses with a recessive marker line. Nine seeds were obtained from extensive selfing of U-1292A as well as a few hybrids from crossing onto a recessive marker line. When U-1292A and U-1292A were crossed, no seeds were obtained. Both clones are vigorous, moderately good seed producers, and set an average number of seeds per pod when cross-pollinated by hand.

Maintainer clone U-305 is one of the parents of 'Uma.' U-2B is from an open-pollinated progeny of A-225. These clones

Registration of Germplasms

REGISTRATION OF N.S. 16 ALFALFA GERMPLASM

(Reg. No. GP 15)

W. R. Kehr

N.S. 16, Medicago sativa L., was developed through cooperative investigations by the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station. It was released to alfalfa breeders in July 1968.

N.S. 16 is a four-clone synthetic segregating for resistance to Stemphylium leaf spot, rust, and potato leafhopper (Empoasca fabae) yellowing. It is similar to slightly superior to 'Ranger' in forage yield and bacterial wilt resistance. In greenhouse tests, N.S. 16 had a low level of resistance to Leptosphaerulina leaf spot. It is susceptible to spotted alfalfa aphid (U.S. Thoerziphis maculata) and pea aphid (U.S. Acyrthosiphon pisum).

N.S. 16 has slightly higher carotene and protein contents than Ranger. It is variable for growth habit and other characteristics. Percentage traces principally to 'Atlantic,' 'Hardigan,' Kansas Common, 'Ladak,' Ranger, and 'Turkistan.'

Seed stocks are maintained by the Agronomy Department, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr. 68503.

REGISTRATION OF N.S. 30 ALFALFA GERMPLASM

(Reg. No. GP 16)

W. R. Kehr

N.S. 30, Medicago sativa L., was developed through cooperative investigations by the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station. It was released to alfalfa breeders in January 1967.

N.S. 30 is an 11-clone synthetic of broad germplasm origin, containing plants with a high level of resistance to potato leafhopper (Empoasca fabae) yellowing. It is similar to 'Ranger' in forage yield. Parentage traces to 'Buffalo,' 'Grimm,' Kansas Common, 'Ladak,' 'Turkistan,' selections from Medicago falcata and glutinosa, and four plant introductions of M. sativa: P.I. 107298 Turkey, P.I. 204889 Turkey, P.I. 206278 Turkey, and P.I. 243224 Iran. N.S. 30 is variable for resistance to bacterial wilt, growth habit, and other characteristics.

Seed stocks are maintained by the Agronomy Department, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr. 68503.

REGISTRATION OF ALFALFA CLONES WITH CYTOPLASMIC STERILITY AND MAINTAINER GERMPLASM

(Reg. Nos. GP 11 to 14)

M. W. Pedersen

Male sterile clones U-1292A (Reg. No. GP 11) and U-1293A (Reg. No. GP 12), and maintainer clones U-55B (Reg. No. GP 13) and U-2B4 (Reg. No. GP 14) were developed at Logan, Utah, and released in 1968 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station. The male steriles were isolated from 'DuPuits' alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) and were characterized by nondehiscent anthers and a low percentage of stainable pollen. No seed was obtained from selfing U-1292A and its pollen was nonfunctional in crosses with a recessive marker line. Nine seeds were obtained from extensive selfing of U-1292A as well as a few hybrids from crossing onto a recessive marker line. When U-1292A and U-1293A were crossed, no seeds were obtained. Both clones are vigorous, moderately good seed producers, and set an average number of seeds per pod when cross-pollinated by hand.

Maintainer clone U-305 is one of the parents of 'Uma.' U-2B is from an open-pollinated progeny of A-225. These clones

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