REGISTRATION OF CULTIVARS

70 has a stormproof boll, is resistant to the fusarium wilt-nematode complex, has a slight tolerance to verticillium wilt (Verticillium albo-atrum Reinke and Berth.), and is susceptible to bacterial blight (Xanthomonas malvacearum (E. F. Sm.) Dows.). Both varieties have essentially the same fiber uniformity, coarseness, and strength as well as pulled lint percent. Both varieties have produced high yields of lint under Oklahoma conditions, especially on dryland or under limited irrigation, whether the fusarium wilt-nematode complex was a known problem or not.

Foundation seed of Westburn 70 were released to certified seed growers in Oklahoma in 1970. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, and small amounts will be furnished to qualified breeders upon request.

REGISTRATION OF LUTANA CICER MILKVETCH1
(Reg. No. 11)

J. R. Stroh, A. E. Carleton, and A. A. Thornburg2

'LUTANA' cicer milkvetch, Astragalus cicer L., was developed from PI-66515 introduced from Sweden in 1926. Its experimental designation was A-13107. One hundred twenty-seven open-pollinated spaced plants were selected for one generation for carline-ness of spring growth, rapid recovery after cutting, rapid rhizome spread, and uniformity of seed maturation. These plants were harvested for breeder’s seed. This variety was cooperatively developed by the Bridger, Montana, Soil Conservation Service Plant Materials Center, the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station and was released in 1970. The name Lutana is a contraction of the Latin words lutea (yellow) and montana (mountains). It is the only officially released variety of this species in the United States.

Lutana is a rhizomatous, decumbent, frost-tolerant variety adapted to high elevations. It performs well in wet areas with short growing seasons of 50 days or less. Lutana is also adapted to dryland areas which receive more than 38 cm (15 in.) of precipitation annually. It is more frost and moisture tolerant than alfalfa, but also performs well within the entire range of alfalfa adaptation. No occurrence of bloat has been reported from livestock grazing this plant. Its rhizomatous habit and low fertility requirements make it useful for soil and water erosion control on critical areas. A high percentage of hard seed are produced. It recovers more slowly than alfalfa after cutting. Forage production of Lutana has been slightly less than for well-adapted varieties of alfalfa, except in areas where frost damage or excess moisture reduces alfalfa yields.

The increase of Lutana is limited to one generation each of the following classes of seed: foundation, registered, and certified. The USDA, SCS Plant Materials Center at Bridger, Montana, will maintain breeder and foundation seed.

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Sept. 25, 1970. Published with approval of the Director of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station as paper No. 321.
2 Plant Materials Center Manager, Soil Conservation Service, USDA, Bridger, Montana 59014; Associate Professor, Montana State University, Bozeman; and Plant Materials Center Manager, Soil Conservation Service, USDA, Bridger, Montana 59014.

REGISTRATION OF OTTER OAT2
(Reg. No. 238)

Verne C. Finkner, D. L. Davis, Charles R. Mehl, and John T. Greene

'OTTER' oat (Avena sativa L.), C.I. 8205, was developed by the Department of Agronomy, University of Kentucky, and released January 1, 1970. It originated from a cross S. 172 (CI 4897)/Ky. 56-302 (CI 7621). The variety was released in 1970. Head row selection was practiced through the F6 stage. F6 Rogued progeny increases of a single F6 plant constituted the released seed.

Description – Juvenile growth prostrate; plant late, many tillers, mid-tall (80 to 100 cm); culm glabrous at nodes, sheaths green, nonhairy; leaves margins slightly ciliate; pelluncle large, straight, long, panicles equilateral, erect, midsize, compact, ovate, of panicle branches arising at normal rachis nodes, straight; usually eight nodes; branches short, ascending; glumes, usually two-flowered, separate by fracture; lemmas numerous, usually two-flowered, separate by fracture; palea greyish-white; basal hairs absent; awns and second lemma awns absent; second floret reduced.

2 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Approved for publication by the Director of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station as Journal Series No. 7326. Published January, 1971.