REGISTRATION OF GOLDEN GERMAN FOXTAIL MILLET¹

(Reg. No. 23)

Greg Hinze, Kenneth Takeda, and T. E. Haus²

‘Golden German’ foxtail millet, Setaria italica (L.) Beauv., was released by the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station in 1969. This release represents a source of Golden German that has been maintained and grown for over 50 years by J. J. Deschamps and his son David of Wray, Colorado. The origin of the seed is obscure but Golden German is well known to farmers of the northeastern Colorado area by this name.

Golden German is of medium height, ranging between 66 to 107 cm (26 to 42 inches) under Colorado conditions. Plants taller well, and exhibit medium purpling of the culms, leaves, and heads in late summer. At maturity the purple color generally fades, leaving the entire plant tawny buff or gold colored. Well matured seed is definitely golden in color, although immature seed may grade into an off-white. Spike length will vary from 5 to 15 cm (2 to 6 inches) and the spike is moderately lobed. Bristles are 7 to 8 mm long. Both forage and grain yields of this variety are high. Maturity is slightly earlier than ‘White Wonder’.

One generation each of foundation, registered, and certified seed is recognized for Golden German. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Department of Agronomy, Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, Colo. 80521.

¹Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received May 5, 1971.
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REGISTRATION OF MELROSE SAINFOIN¹

(Reg. No. 12)

D. A. Cooke, M. R. Hanna, and B. P. Goplen³

‘Melrose’ sainfoin, Onobrychis viciefolia Scop., is the first variety of this crop to be licensed in Canada (License Number 1209, December 23, 1969). It is the progeny of an introduction established at Saskatoon in 1962 from seed received from the USSR. Open-pollinated seed harvested in 1963 was planted at Melfort in 1964; a group of plants with good vigor and high seed-set was selected at Melfort to form the basis of the variety. In Uniform Regional Sainfoin tests conducted during 1966-69 the variety was designated ‘L-1968’ or ‘Melfort.’

Melrose is similar to the Eski variety in general growth characteristics but has greater seedling vigor, is slightly taller, flowers earlier and more profusely, and recovers more quickly after being mowed or grazed. The variety averaged 11% more forage and 55% higher seed yield than ‘Eski’ and was more winterhardy than any of the sainfoin introductions tested in Canada. A detailed description of the variety and its performance has been published by Hanna, Cooke, and Goplen. Melrose is recommended for dryland hay or pasture and irrigated hay production in the Prairie Province region.

Seed of Melrose is being increased through the breeder, foundation, and certified classes. Breeder seed is maintained by the Canada Department of Agriculture Research Stations at Melfort and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; and Lethebridge, Alberta, Canada.

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³Research Scientists, Canada Department of Agriculture, Research Station, Melfort, Lethebridge, and Saskatoon, respectively.

REGISTRATION OF PICKETT 71 SOYBEANS⁴

(Reg. No. 87)

E. E. Hartwig*, J. M. Eppels, and C. J. Edwards, Jr.⁵

‘Pickett 71’ soybeans [Glycine max (L) Merr.] originated as a composite of gray pubescent F₁ lines selected from the cross ‘Pickett’ × a phytophthora rot-resistant ‘Lee’ type. Pickett 71 was developed in a cooperative program of the Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Mississippi and Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Stations. Prior to release, Pickett 71 was identified as D68-B4. Classed in maturity group VI, it is adapted for production in the same general areas as Lee.

Like its Pickett parent, Pickett 71 has gray pubescence, purple flowers, tan pod walls, yellow seed coats, and brownish-black hilum. Also, like Pickett, it is highly resistant to races 1 and 3 of the soybean cyst nematode (Heterodera glycines) and, in addition, is resistant to phytophthora rot (Phytophthora megasperma var. sojae). Like its Pickett and Lee parents, it is resistant to the foliar diseases bacterial pustule, wildfire, and target spot. It is susceptible to root-knot nematodes (Meloidogyne incognitae). Pickett 71 is similar to Pickett and Lee in seed holding and maturity.

Pickett 71 was screened for resistance to the soybean cyst nematode in the greenhouse at Jackson, Tenn., and evaluated in the field on infested soil at Ridgely, Tenn. It was screened for reaction to phytophthora rot in the greenhouse at Stoneville, Miss., and evaluated in the field at Stoneville on soils where phytophthora rot development is severe on susceptible types. Pickett 71 was tested on a limited regional basis for one year and extensively for two years. In these plantings its general performance has closely approximated that for ‘Lee 68.’

Seed was released in 1971 in North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station is responsible for maintenance of breeder seed. Other information on Pickett 71 was published in Mississippi Farm Research, Vol. 34 No. 2, February 1971.

⁴Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received May 5, 1971.
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REGISTRATION OF KY 171 TOBACCO⁶

(Reg. No. 49)

C. C. Litton, G. B. Collins, P. D. Legg, and G. A. Everett⁷

‘Ky 171’ tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum L.) was developed and released cooperatively by the University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station and the Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Ky 171 is a dark fire-cured (Types 22 and 23) cultivar with

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