One-hundred and eighty plant introductions of the genus Onobrychis obtained from the Plant Introduction Station at Pullman, Washington were spaced planted at Bozeman, Montana in 1963. These introductions were evaluated for regrowth after hay harvests in 1965 and 1966. Plant introductions selected were P.I. 212241, 223389, 227038, 227373, 228289, 228352, 228402, 228612, 228646, 229657, 229658, 229925, 229960, 239926, 239927, and 250024. These introductions were equal to ‘Eski’ 228402, 229612, 236486, 239957, 239958, 239959, 239960, 243226, were P.I. 212241, 223389, 227038, 227373, 228289, 228352, were isolated crossing block in 1967. Seed harvested from this block was bulked and designated as breeder seed of Remont.

Remont will recover after harvest more rapidly than other sainfoin varieties. It begins spring growth earlier than Eski and will flower the year of seeding while Eski will not flower at Bozeman latitude when spring seeded. Remont will provide more forage the year of seeding and in late season than Eski. It has a seasonal yield distribution similar to alfalfa. Remont is adapted to the Northern Rocky Mountain region where Eski has been successfully grown.

Seed production of Remont will be limited to two generations of increase from breeder seed. Namely, one each of foundation and certified. Breeder seed will be maintained by Montana Agricultural Experiment Station.

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**VANSOY SOYBEANS**

(Reg. No. 88)

G. E. Jones, D. J. Humc and Q. Van de Vrie

'Vansoy' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F2 plant selection from the cross ('Lincoln' × 'Flambeau') × 'Goldsoy'. Vansoy was developed at the University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada, in cooperation with the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory and the Ontario Soybean Committee. Prior to its release, Vansoy was identified as OAC 85. It is early Group 0 maturity and has performed best as a full-season variety in Central and Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec.

Distinguishing characteristics of Vansoy are white flowers, tawny pubescence, brown pods, dull yellow seed coats and yellow hills. The plants are slender and tall for their maturity, lowest pods are higher than those of most varieties of comparable maturity, and leaves are light green. Vansoy is susceptible to Phytophthora root rot.

U.S. Regional trials in 1965 and 1966 plus Ontario Soybean Performance trials during 1967 to 1970 indicate that Vansoy is later and higher in yield than 'Altona' and earlier and lower in yield than 'Merit'. It is higher in protein and lower in oil than either Altona or Merit and is equal in height to Merit.

Breeders and foundation seed were released to seed growers in Canada in 1969. Breeder seed was distributed in 1968 to Minnesota and North Dakota. The University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada, will be responsible for maintenance of breeder seed.

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**REGISTRATION OF BONANZA WHEAT**

(Reg. No. 496)

G. Vazquez and W. W. Roath

'Bonanza,' a hard red spring wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell.) Cl 14076, was released by DeKalb AgResearch, Inc., in 1988. It originated from the cross 'Pitic 62'/'Chris' sib/ 'Sonora 64'. The original cross was made by CIMMYT, and the variety evolved from an individual plant selection made from a segregating F3 population by DeKalb AgResearch, Inc.

Bonanza has a spring habit, midseason maturity and semi-dwarf in height, stem white, strong, hollow; spike awned, oblong, middense, inclined; glume glabrous, white, midlong, mid-wide; shoulders narrow, oblique to rounded; beaks narrow, acuminate 6 to 11 mm long; awns white, 3 to 5 cm long; kernels red, short, hard, ovate; germ mid-sized; crease narrow, mid-deep; checks rounded; brush large, mid-long.

Bonanza resists leaf, stem, and stripe rust under field conditions. It has shown some susceptibility to Septoria and Pyrenopeziza; however, no symptoms of mildew or other diseases have been noticed.

Bonanza tillers abundantly, has short stiff straw that may be affected by weathering after ripening. These straw characteristics permit high fertilization under adequate moisture conditions. Heads are medium to large in size, and resistant to shattering. Bonanza is best adapted to areas where irrigation is practiced or where adequate moisture conditions exist in the hard red spring wheat areas of North and South Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota.

The grain and flour qualities of Bonanza are satisfactory in northern hard red spring wheat quality standards. The grain is hard and has satisfactory test weight and flour yield. The flour protein and bake absorption are satisfactory for the northern U.S. hard red spring wheat area. Bonanza is a stronggluten variety with very satisfactory loaf volume and internal loaf properties which, with its excellent dough handling properties, makes it a strong blending wheat.

DeKalb AgResearch, Inc. is the source of registered seed for this variety.

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**REGISTRATION OF CHAPARRAL WHEAT**

(Reg. No. 497)

G. Vazquez and W. W. Roath

'Chaparral,' a hard red spring wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell.) Cl 14076, was released by DeKalb AgResearch, Inc., in 1988. It originated from the cross 'Pitic 62'/'Chris' sib/ 'Sonora 64'. The original cross was made by CIMMYT, and the variety evolved from an individual plant selection made from a segregating F3 population by DeKalb AgResearch, Inc.

Chaparral has a spring habit, midseason maturity, semi-dwarf in height and daylength neutral: stem white, strong, hollow; spike awned, oblong, middense, inclined; glume glabrous, white midlong, narrow; shoulders narrow, square to elevated; beaks wide, acuminate, 3 to 8 mm long; awns white, 3 to 5 cm long; kernels red, short, hard, ovate; germ large; crease narrow, mid-deep; checks rounded; brush large, mid-long.

Chaparral resists leaf, stem, and stripe rust. No loose smut or bunt has been detected under field conditions, and no symptoms of susceptibility to mildew have been observed over a wide range of growing conditions.

Chaparral tillers abundantly, and has short, stiff straw. Heads are medium to large in size, and are resistant to shattering. These straw characteristics of Chaparral allow this variety to produce high yields under good moisture conditions and heavy fertilization.

Due to its high resistance to stem and leaf rust as well as its midseason growth character, Chaparral is adapted well to the spring wheat areas of southern Texas.

The milling and baking qualities of Chaparral are satisfactory and meet the standards for hard red spring wheat when grown in its area of adaptation.

DeKalb AgResearch, Inc., is the source of registered seed of this variety.

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1. Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Sept. 15, 1971.
2. Research Agronomists, DeKalb AgResearch, Inc., Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico and Fargo, North Dakota 58102,