REGISTRATION OF CULTIVARS

Onobrychis plants from each plant introduction were spaced planted in an 1963. These introductions were evaluated for regrowth after Pullman, Washington, were seeded at Bozeman, Montana, in Delaney. Sainfoin Symposium Montana Agri. Expt. Station.

It has a seasonal yield distribution similar to alfalfa. Rexnont will flower the year of seeding while Eski will not flower at 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 fledge by July 15 to 20 days before 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.


VANSOY SOYBEANS1 (Reg. No. 88)

G. E. Jones, D. J. Humc and Q. Van de Vrie2

‘VANSOY’ soybeans Glycine max (L.) Merr. originated as an F2 plant selection from the cross (‘Lincoln’ × ‘Flanabeu’) × ‘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, tall, pubescent, brown pods, dull yellow seed coats and yellow hila. 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.

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

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Financial assistance of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food is gratefully acknowledged. Received August 12, 1971.
2 Professor, Associate Professor and Technicin, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, respectively.

REGISTRATION OF BONANZA WHEAT1 (Reg. No. 496)

G. Vazquez and W. W. Roath2

‘BONANZA,’ a hard red spring wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell.) CI 14076, was released by DeKalb AgResearch, Inc., in 1968. 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, ebbique too rounded; beaks narrow, acuminate 6 to 11 mm long; awn white, 3 to 5 cm long; kernels red, short, hard, ovate; germ midsized; crease narrow, mid-deep; cheeks rounded; brush large, mid-long.

Bonanza resists leaf, stem, and stripe rust under field conditions. It has shown some susceptibility to Septoria and Pyrenophora; 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 meeting 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 strong gluten variety with very satisfactory flour volume and internal flour 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.

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.

REGISTRATION OF CHAPARRAL WHEAT1 (Reg. No. 497)

G. Vazquez and W. W. Roath2

‘CHAPARRAL,’ a hard red spring wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell.) CI 14076, was released by DeKalb AgResearch, Inc., in 1968. 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 early maturity, semi-dwarf in height and daylength neutral; stem white, strong, hollow; spike awned, oblong, middense, inclinet; glume glabrous, white midlong, narrow; shoulders narrow, square to elevated; beaks wide, acuminate, 3 to 8 mm long; awn white, 3 to 5 cm long; kernels red, short, hard, ovate; germ large; crease narrow; mid-deep; cheeks rounded; brush large, mid-long.

Chaparral resists stem, leaf, 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. The 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.4 DeKalb AgResearch, Inc., is the source of registered seed of this variety.

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, respectively.
3 Authors wish to acknowledge the quality evaluation contribution by R. K. Bequette and L. H. Fischer of the DeKalb Cereal Chemistry Project.

Published January, 1972