REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

seed may be produced only in fields planted with breeder or foundation seed. No other seed class or generation will be certified.

REGISTRATION OF WL 307 ALFALFA
(Reg. No. 55)

D. F. Beard and I. I. Kawaguchi

'WL 307' alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) was developed by the Waterman-Loomis Company and initially tested at 67 Cage B. Thirteen of the parent clones used in 'WL 215' were combined with five selected clones from second- and third-cycle polycrosses of alfalfa weevil, Hypera postica (Gyllenhal), tolerant plants tracing to 'Ranger,' 'Vernal,' and 'Atlantic.'

WL 307 and WL 215 are similar in resistance to bacterial wilt, Corynebacterium insidiosum (McCull.) H. L. Jens., and anthracnose, Colletotrichum trifolii, (Bain and Essary). WL 307 is more resistant to the pea aphid, Acyrthosiphon pisum (Harris), and the spotted alfalfa aphid, Theroioaphis maculata (Buckton). It is less fall dormant than WL 215 and slightly higher in forage yield. The growth habit of WL 307 is upright and a high percentage of its plants have a strong tendency towards axillary branching. Predominant flower color is purple with 20 to 25% of the plants having blue, bluish purple, or variegated flowers.

WL 307 was favorably reviewed at the December 1971 meeting of the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board and subsequently approved for certification.

Three classes of certified seed will be recognized: breeder, foundation, and certified. Breeder seed is produced by intercrossing the 18 parent clones in isolation. Foundation seed is the product from fields planted with breeder seed between the 37° and 44° parallels. Certified seed may be produced only in fields planted with breeder or foundation seed.

REGISTRATION OF WL 308 ALFALFA
(Reg. No. 56)

D. F. Beard and I. I. Kawaguchi

'WL 308' alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.), developed by the Waterman-Loomis Company, is comprised of 261 plant selections made in 1967 from a bacterial wilt inoculated population of 1200 plants of 'WL 308,' and 74 plants from seven progeny tested experimental synthetics of similar type and growth habit. These synthetics were tested under the designations Cage 709, 713, 716, 720, 725, 727, and 746. The 335 selected plants interpollinated by honeybees in 1968 produced the initial source of breeder seed.

Fall dormancy, growth habit, pea aphid resistance, spotted alfalfa aphid resistance, anthracnose, and water use efficiency.

Breeder, foundation, and certified seed classes will be used.

REGISTRATION OF EL-UNICO ALFALFA
(Reg. No. 57)

M. H. Schonhorst, R. K. Thompson, and M. W. Nielson

'El-Unico' alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) was developed at the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station and released in 1972. This cultivar was initially evaluated as Arizona E1-Unico and Unico.

Preliminary production tests were conducted by the Waterman-Loomis Company in Arizona, California, and Nevada, and seed of El-Unico was distributed widely for determination of adaptation. El-Unico is nonwinter-dormant and adapted to areas that have mild winter temperatures. This central valley of California and the lower desert areas of southwestern U.S. In forage production tests El-Unico has consistently out-yielded the check cultivars 'Sonora' and 'Moapa.' In a 2-year field study related to dry matter, El-Unico was similar to 'Sirsa' but superior to Moapa and Sonora in forage yield and water use efficiency.

El-Unico has higher levels of resistance to the pea aphid, Theroioaphis maculata (Buckton) than the cultivars Sonora and Moapa. El-Unico was similar to Sirsa but Moapa and Sonora. It also has less resistance than Mesa-Sirsa. It has more resistance to downy mildew, Pseudopeziza trifoliorum d By., than Moapa and Sonora.

El-Unico was developed by combining two two-clone combinations from different germplasm sources. One two-clone combination was made by crossing two parent clones, C 1025 and C 1026, which were highest in general combining ability for forage yield. Foundation seed was planted to produce the first synthetic generation which is classed as foundation seed. Foundation seed is planted to produce the second synthetic generation which is classed as certified seed. There is no registered breeder seed. Breeder seed will be produced and maintained by the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station.

El-Unico received a favorable review from the certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board at its December meeting.