Breeder, foundation, and certified seed classes will be used. Breeder seed was produced in isolation by pollination of the 335 parent plants. Foundation seed was produced only from breeder seed planted in fields 37° and 44° parallels. Certified seed may be grown from plantings made with breeder or foundation seed.

REGISTRATION OF WL 307 ALFALFA¹
(Reg. No. 55)

D. F. Beard and I. I. Kawaguchi²

'WL 307' alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.) was developed by the Waterman-Loomis Company and initially tested as 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, *Hylobius 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, *Acerostephus pisum* (Harris), and the spotted alfalfa aphid, *Therioaphis 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.

¹Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Oct. 10, 1972.

²Vice President-Research and Research Agronomist, respectively, Waterman-Loomis Company, 1015 Chester Ave., Bakersfield, Calif. 93301.


REGISTRATION OF WL 308 ALFALFA¹
(Reg. No. 56)

D. F. Beard and I. I. Kawaguchi²

'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',³ 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, bacterial wilt resistance, and water use efficiency are similar. The flower color is similar, except that WL 308 has twice as many yellow and cream-colored flowers. Resistance to bacterial wilt is the principle distinguishing characteristic. WL 308 has about 19% resistant to bacterial wilt is the principle distinguishing characteristic. E1-Unico has 20 to 25% resistant to bacterial wilt, *Corynebacterium insidiosum* (McCull.) H. L. Jens., and anthracnose, *Colletotrichum trifolii* (Bain and Essary). 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, *Acerostephus pisum* (Harris), and the spotted alfalfa aphid, *Therioaphis 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 308 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.

¹Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Oct. 10, 1972.

²Vice President-Research and Research Agronomist, respectively, Waterman-Loomis Company, 1015 Chester Ave., Bakersfield, Calif. 93301.


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

M. H. Schonhorst², R. K. Thompson³, and M. W. Nielson²

'E1-Unico' alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.) was developed by the Waterman-Loomis Company, is comprised of 261 plant selections from different germplasm sources. One two-clone combination was made between the highest-yielding parents, C 931 and C 937, from the cultivar Sonora. Parent clone E1 was developed by combining two two-clone combinations from different germplasm sources. One two-clone combination was made by crossing two parent clones, C 931 and C 937, which were highest in general combining ability and production from the cultivar Mesa-Sirsa. The other cross was made between the two highest-yielding parents, C 931 and C 937, from the cultivar Sonora. Parent clone Sirsa was developed by the Crop Science Society of America in 1971. Breeder seed from these two combinations is classed as breeder seed.

Breeder seed is planted to produce the first synthetic generation which is classed as foundation seed. Foundation seed is produced to produce the second synthetic generation which is classed as certified seed. There is no registered certified seed. Breeder seed will be produced and maintained by the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station. E1-Unico received a favorable review from the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board at its December meeting.

¹Contribution from the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Arizona, Tucson 85721. Received Oct. 10, 1972.

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