REGISTRATION OF PIPER SUDANGRASS¹
(Reg. No. 115)

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'Piper' sudangrass [Sorghum sudanense (Piper) Stapf] was
officially named and released by the Wisconsin Agricultural
Experiment Station in 1951. It was named for C. V. Piper who
was primarily responsible for introducing sudangrass into
the United States in 1909. Stock seed for increase was made available to
other states in 1950.

The variety was derived from a double cross of parents including
two inbred lines from commercial lots, SA 1454-4-2 from
Chillicothe, Texas, and 'Tift,' released from Tifton, Georgia, in 1940. A recheck of the pedigree indicated that no Kansas line was involved, as was announced originally. The inbred lines were selfed for 4 years and were tested for cyrogenetic glucoside for 2 years before first crosses were made in 1938. The double cross was made in 1942. Seed from an F₃ progeny of a selected plant was bulked, tested, and increased without modification by subsequent selection.

The strain was tested in Wisconsin from 1945 to 51 as Wis.
797. It was grown experimentally in 20 states in 1948, 19 in 1949, 21 in 1950, and 30 in 1951. It proved to be widely adapted in northern and western states.

The advantages of Piper are its relatively improved adaptability to cool temperatures, better yield in areas of adaptation, good recovery after grazing, lower glucoside content, and improved disease resistance derived from Tift. It is not as resistant to common diseases as is the Tift parent, but where best adapted it is satisfactory in this respect. Seed production characteristics are good. Seed color is heterogeneous and types include straw, sienna, mahogany, reddish black, and black glumes.

Seed of Piper is now commonly available. When it was released, seven sudangrass varieties were certified in the United States. The percentage of Piper in total certified acres increased from 2.9 to 57.4 from 1951 to 56. The percentage of Piper, in amount of certified seed produced, varied from 83.4 to 98.6 in the period 1957 to 70.

Since release, breeder seed has been maintained by controlled culture in isolation by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. It has been available for foundation seed production by those interested.

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REGISTRATION OF BACA WHEAT¹
(Reg. No. 528)

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'Baca', a hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) in the United States in 1973. The variety originated from the variety 'Scout' in 1964. Baca was identified as CO64034. It has been released under the name 'Centurk' by 5%.

Baca is midtall, awned, with plant maturity equal to Scout. The spike is fusiform, lax, and inclined. The awns are long, and midwide; shoulders midwide, obtuse, and inate, 3 mm long. Twigs are white and 6-8 cm long, hard, midlong; germ midsized, long, narrow; cheeks rounded; brush midsized, short.

Baca has good stem rust resistance but is susceptible to lent races of leaf rust. It is susceptible to rust, fusarium, and mildew. It can be used in the southern region of the United States.