REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

Produced only on fields established with breeder or foundation seed. No other class or quality of seed will be available in the spring of 1974. Agate was favorably reviewed by the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board at its December 1972 meeting.

REGISTRATION OF RAMSEY ALFALFA1
(Reg. No. 63)

L. J. Elling, F. I. Frohleiser, D. K. Barnes, and R. D. Wilcoxson

‘RAMSEY’ alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) was developed by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Research Service, USDA. It was released jointly with the Iowa, Michigan, and Missouri Agricultural Experiment Stations on March 15, 1978. It was tested experimentally as Minn. Syn. N. Ramsey is a four-cloned synthetic. Two parental clones trace to ‘Ladak.’ One clone was selected from a cross between clones C-10 × Ind. 73 and one clone, C-318 (= Pa. 53-13), was selected at the U.S. Regional Pasture Research Laboratory, University Park, Pennsylvania. Ramsey is a winter-hardy, multiple pest resistant cultivar. It is similar in adaptation to ‘Vernal.’ Ramsey has higher levels of resistance to common leafspot, spring blackstem, downy rail-mold, Leptosphaerulina leafspot, Phytophthora root rot, potato leafhopper yellowing, and lodging than Vernal. The levels of bacterial wilt resistance are similar in Ramsey and Vernal. Based on 52 test years in Minnesota, yields of Ramsey were equal to those of Vernal, ‘Iroquois,’ and ‘Saranac’ during years when winter injury and diseases were not a problem. However, during periods of stress and in long-term stands, yields of Ramsey were superior to those of other cultivars.

Breeder seed (Syn. 2) was produced at Lamberton, Minnesota, from a field of 10,000 plants representing equal numbers of plants from the six possible single crosses made among the four parent clones. Reserve breeder seed will be maintained by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. The region of adaptation for seed production is the northern alfalfa region as defined by the national Alfalfa Improvement Conference. Seed classes will be breeder, foundation, and certified. Certified seed may be produced on fields established with breeder or foundation seed. Certified seed should be available for planting in 1976.

Ramsey was favorably reviewed by the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board at its December 1972 meeting.

REGISTRATION OF TEAM ALFALFA1
(Reg. No. 64)

D. K. Barnes, C. H. Hanson, R. H. Ratcliffe, T. H. Bushbice, J. A. Schillingler, and G. R. Buss

‘Team’ alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) was developed cooperatively by the Agricultural Research Service, USDA, and the North Carolina, Maryland, and Virginia Agricultural Experiment Stations and released in 1969. Team is a multiple pest resistant alfalfa with tolerance to the alfalfa weevil, moderate resistance to Sternphylium leafspot, spring blackstem, downy rail-mold, and high resistance to the pea aphid. About 18% of the plants are highly resistant to anthocrene. Team was developed for the Maryland-Virginia-North Carolina area. It is susceptible to bacterial wilt. In the mid-Atlantic and southern Appalachian regions the forage yields of Team have been similar or superior to those of ‘Saranac,’ ‘Iroquois,’ ‘Cherokee,’ and ‘Vernal.’ Forage-quality and animal-feeding trials indicated that Team was similar to cultivars with which it was compared. Team was tested experimentally as MSHp3 before its release. Researchers in many states assisted with the development of Team; hence, the name reflects the team effort that resulted in the development of the cultivar.

Team was developed from six cycles of recurrent phenotypic selection for weevil resistance in a population initiated by crossing 66 plants selected for low larval damage in 1957 at Raleigh, N.C. More than one-half of the 66 selected plants were from polycrosses of clones selected in North Carolina, which traced to polycrosses and synthetics obtained from Kansas and Nebraska in 1946. The other plants trace to ‘Narrangansett,’ ‘Atlantic,’ ‘Rhizia,’ and ‘DuPuits.’ The first four of the six cycles of selection were conducted in the field—two each in North Carolina and Maryland. The fifth and sixth cycles for weevil-resistance were conducted in the laboratory at Beltsville, Md. From 2,500 to 50,000 plants were evaluated in each cycle. Comparisons with early generations and data from related experiments indicated that increased weevil tolerance resulted primarily from field selection. Although laboratory selection did not appear to be effective in selection for weevil resistance, such tests were useful in characterizing the kind of resistance present.

Breeder seed was produced at Prosor, Wash, from an isolated planting of 10,000 MSHp7 plants. The area of production for foundation seed is defined as that north of the 40° latitude at elevations below 760 m (2,500 ft) in the states of California, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, and Washington. Seed of Team is limited to two generations of multiplication from breeder seed: one each of foundation and certified. Reserve breeder seed is maintained by the Applied Plant Genetics Laboratory, ARS, USDA, Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md. 20705.

Team was favorably reviewed by the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board at its December 1968 meeting.

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REGISTRATION OF RAPIDAN BARLEY1
(Reg. No. 136)

T. M. Starling, C. W. Roane, and H. M. Camper, Jr.

‘RAPIDAN’ barley (Hordeum vulgare L. emend. Lam.), CI 14006, was developed and released in August, 1970, by the Research Division, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. It originated from a single plant selected in the F2 generation