REGISTRATION OF DALE SWEET SORGHUM1
(Reg. No. 114)

Dempsey M. Broadhead and O. H. Coleman2

'DALE' is a sirup type sweet sorghum [Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench] developed cooperatively by the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station and the Agricultural Research Service, USDA.

Dale is a selection from the progeny of the fourth backcross between 'Tracy' and PI 152857 (MN 960) with Tracy as the recurrent parent. The crosses were made at Meridian, Mississippi, and the cultivar was evaluated under the breeding number Mer. 64-12.

Dale has a medium-length panicle that is somewhat erect, compact, and approaching a cylindroid in shape. The glumes, which cover about one-third of the seed, are reddish brown to blackish, with tufts of hyaline pubescence at the base, apex, and margins. The seeds are small and thresh-free. They vary from obovoid to globose in shape. Seed color ranges from light to dark brown subcoat (testa). The kernels of Centurk are round to ovate; germ midsized to large; crease indistinct to ovate; germ midsized to large; crease indistinct; and cheeks rounded.

Dale was released for sirup production in the southeastern region of the United States. It produces sirup with a mild sorghum flavor, good color, and excellent quality. Information on sirup production of Dale in Mississippi has been published.3

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Foundation Seed Program, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, Mississippi and the U. S. Sugar Crops Field Station, Meridian, Mississippi.

REGISTRATION OF CENTURK WHEAT1
(Reg. No. 592)

J. W. Schmidt, V. A. Johnson, P. J. Mattern, and A. F. Dreier

'CENTURK' wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) is a hard red winter wheat selected in 1959 at the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station. It was developed in cooperation with the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, USDA, and tested in the Southern and Northern Regional Performance Nurseries Series No. 66425.

Centurk is a moderately early winter wheat that matures about 3 weeks earlier than ‘Brandes' and 'Wiley.' It is similar in appearance to Tracy and matures at about the same time. However, Dale is very resistant to leaf anthracnose and stalk rot [Colletotrichum graminicola (Ces.) G. W. Wils.], whereas Tracy is susceptible. The cultivar restores fertility in crosses with cytoplasmic-genetic male-sterile lines. Dale is tolerant to most cotton insecticides.

Dale was released for sirup production in the southeastern region of the United States. It produces sirup with a mild sorghum flavor, good color, and excellent quality. Information on sirup production of Dale in Mississippi has been published.3

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Foundation Seed Program, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, Mississippi and the U. S. Sugar Crops Field Station, Meridian, Mississippi.

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Cooperative investigations of the Agricultural Research Service, USDA, and Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station, Mississippi State, MS 39762. Received Sept. 4, 1973.

2 Research Agronomist and Collaborator, U. S. Sugar Crops Field Station, Southern Region, ARS, USDA, Meridian, MS 39301.


Registration of Germplasms

REGISTRATION OF C.I. 15092 AND C.I. 15093
WHEAT GERMPLASMA
(Reg. No. 34 and 35)

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Cooperative investigations of the Nebraska Agricultural Station and the Agricultural Research Service, USDA, and tested in the Southern and Northern Regional Performance Nurseries Series No. 66425. Approved for publication by the Director of the Agricultural Research Service, USDA, and tested in the Southern and Northern Regional Performance Nurseries Series No. 66425.

C.I. 15092 (SD440-65) is a spring wheat with white chaff and is bearded.

C.I. 15092, first distributed to breeders in February 1971, has white chaff and is bearded.

C.I. 15093 (SD440-65) is a spring wheat with white chaff, with tufts of hyaline pubescence at the base, apex, and margins. The kernels of Centurk are round to ovate; germ midsized to large; crease indistinct; and cheeks rounded.

Centurk was named and released in 1971 by the Agricultural Experiment Stations of Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Plant Science Research Division of the Agricultural Research Service, USDA. Seed classes of Centurk designated by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station are registered and certified. U. S. Plant Variety Protection of these classes has been applied for. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station.