REGISTRATION OF US H21 SUGARBEET1
(Reg. No. 6)
Gerald E. Coe and George J. Hogaboam1

'US H21' sugarbeet (Beta vulgaris L.) was developed by the Agricultural Research Service, USDA. It was released in cooperation with the Beet Sugar Development Foundation, the Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association, and the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station. This hybrid cultivar was produced by crossing a monogerm cytoplasmic male-sterile seed-bearing parent with a multigerm pollinator. The lines used were SP-69950-01 × SP-6522-0.

In the Great Lakes region, US H21 produces about 99% as much recoverable white sugar per hectare as 'US H20', 92% of the yield of roots, and 108% as much recoverable white sugar per metric ton of roots. This higher quality is achieved with a 6% improvement in sucrose content and an 0.8% improvement in clear-juice purity. Tests by others have indicated that US H21 has high quality in Iowa, North Dakota, and Minnesota. When leaf-spot ratings are on a scale from 1 to 10 (10 representing complete necrosis), US H21 rates at least 1.2 points better than US H20 under heavy infection. US H21 is equal to US H20 in resistance to black root. The leaves of US H21 tend to be smaller, with shorter petioles, and less upright than those of US H20.

US H21 is recommended for use in the sugar beet districts of the Great Lakes region.

Breeder seed is maintained by the Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, MD 20705.

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Cooperative investigations of Agricultural Research Service, USDA; Beet Sugar Development Foundation; Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association; and Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station. Approved for publication as Journal Article No. 6495, Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station. Received Oct. 20, 1973.

REGISTRATION OF COULLEE WHEAT1
(Reg. No. 536)
R. E. Allan and O. A. Vogel2

'COULLEE' wheat (Triticum aestivum L., CI 14168) is a semi-dwarf hard white, bread-type cultivar selected from the cross 'Suwon 92/A4' x 'Burt' made at Pullman, Washington in 1961. Coulee was developed cooperatively by the Agricultural Research Service, USDA and the College of Agriculture, Washington State University. It was jointly released to growers by the Agricultural Research Service and College of Agriculture Research Center, Washington State University in 1971.

Coulee has short, white straw that varies from 60 to 90 cm and usually is 15 to 30 cm shorter than Burt. Otherwise it is morphologically similar to Burt. The spike is awned, oblong to ovoid, erect to inclined, with white glabrous, midlong to midwide glumes. Awns are white, 1 to 5 cm long. Coulee has white, midlong, hard ovate kernels with a small germ; shallow, midwide crease; and a midziled short: to midlong brush.

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REGISTRATION OF S L A T E INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS2
(Reg. No. 10)
L. C. Newell2

'SLATE' is a cool-season forage cultivar of intermediate wheatgrass (Agropyron intermedium (Host) Beauv.) developed in the cooperative grass improvement program of the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Research Service, USDA. The cultivar was released in 1969 for initial seed increase on farms. Slate is a synthetic variety produced from two parental strains. A slate-colored strain of 'Nebraska 50,' developed from seed increase of 60 clones, and one of 'Amur,' from 57 clones, were selected as the complementary unrelated parent strains. Nebraska 50, widely grown from 1950 to 1965, was developed by selection from P.I. 88586, which originated in the Maltok region, U.S.S.R. Amur traces to P.I. 131522, introduced from the region of the Amur River in Manchuria, eastern Asia.

Plants of Slate are strongly spreading by rhizomes. They show reasonable uniformity in height, leaf color, and time of flowering. Leaf blades are broad and flat, not strongly veined or rolled. As they mature, plants are slate-green in color, intermediate between the bright green and glaucous blue-green of other cultivars. The inflorescence is a well developed spike with multiflowered spikelets, usually with awnless glumes that are either glabrous or slightly pubescent. Occasional spikelets have glumes with short awns or awn points. Seeds, comprised of the grain and attached flowering glume, are large and frequently exceed 5 g per thousand in seed weight.

Slate is a winter-hardy perennial forage cultivar, replacing Nebraska 50 for seed production and use primarily in the central Great Plains. It is used principally as a cool-season pasture crop and sometimes as hay. In the central latitudes, growth begins early and extends into the summer grazing season, with

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