Registration of Crop Cultivars

REGISTRATION OF CAPE AMERICAN BEACHGRASS1
(Reg. No. 34)
F. B. Gaffney and R. W. Duell2

'Cape' American beachgrass (Ammophila breviligulata Fernald) was developed by the Soil Conservation Service, USDA, and was released in 1972 in cooperation with the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

The original plant was collected by W. C. Sharp from Cape Cod, Mass. in 1965. The single clone was increased vegetatively and tested as NJ-390 at the Cape May Plant Materials Center, Cape May Court House, N. J. It was distinguished by its broad leaves and stout culms.

A collection of 50 clones of American beachgrass was assembled during 1965-66 from the coasts of the states of Maine to North Carolina and the Great Lakes shores of Michigan. After 3 years of comparative performance ratings, the number of accessions was narrowed to nine for further testing. On the basis of vigor, number of culms, and weight of tops, Cape was found to be superior. Cape averaged higher in culm weight than 'Hatteras' and 'NJ-32' cultivars in 1970-71 tests.

Cape produces long, broad, flat leaves that are mostly lax. Culm diameters are greater than those of other cultivars. The lustrous dark green summer color contrasts with other accessions.

Very few seed heads are formed on Cape compared with Hatteras or NJ-327. This may be advantageous in a vegetatively propagated grass for sand dunes as fertile culms senesce, and seed may lead to genetic changes through volunteer seedlings.

Areas of probable adaptation are sand dunes from southern Maine to northern North Carolina and the Great Lakes region. Cape is recommended by the Soil Conservation Service for sand dune stabilization along the northeast Atlantic coast.

Breeder stock is maintained and distributed by the Cape May Plant Materials Center, Soil Conservation Service, USDA.

REGISTRATION OF TRACY SOYBEANS1
(Reg. No. 105)
Edgar E. Hartwig2

'Tracy' soybeans [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] originated as a selection of soybeans grown at the Soil Conservation Service Research Agronomist, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, at Cape May Court House, N. J. It was distinguished by its broad leaves and stout culms.

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REGISTRATION OF COLANO SPRING WHEAT1
(Reg. No. 540)
J. R. Welsh, H. D. Moore, S. L. Shafer, and R. N. Normann2

'Colano' hard red spring wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Contribution from the Soil Conservation Service, Cape May Plant Materials Center, Cape May Court House, New Jersey, and paper of the Journal Series, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Cook College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. Received June 24, 1974.
2 Plant Materials Manager, Cape May Plant Materials Center, Cape May Court House, NJ 08210; and Associate Research Professor, Soils and Crops Department, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

3 COLANO' hard red spring wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em

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