Registration of Crop Cultivars

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

'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 1969-66 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-327' 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. Hartwig

'Tracy' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as 'TP 35Y' soybeans cultivated at the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station. Before release, Tracy was identified with the cooperation of the ARS, USDA and Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station.

The cultivar was developed in a cooperative program of the ARS, USDA and Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station. Tracy was developed in a cooperative program of the ARS, USDA and Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station.

Tracy has white flowers, tawny pubescence, smooth seedcoats, and black hila. It is resistant to races 1, 2, 8, and 4 of phytophthora rot and to the foliar diseases brown wildfire and target spot. It is susceptible to the bacterial leaf blight, Fusarium oxysporum and cyst nematodes. Shatter resistance is good. It is more tolerant to the herbicide 2,4-D than varieties presently in production.

All early generation material from this cross was grown at Stoneville. Progeny of Fs plants were screened in 1971 for reaction to race 2 of phytophthora rot. Both Tracy and 'Hatteras' are resistant to race 1. Fs, F1 and F2 lines were grown in a continuous soybean cropping system. Exposure to phytophthora rot and other soil-borne diseases was accomplished by the addition of better agronomic types were later screened for resistance to herbicide 2,4-DB.

Tracy was tested on a regional basis for 5 years in regions where it is considered to be adapted. Tracy has a 6% higher in seed yield than 'Lee 68' and 6% higher in protein content of the seed. In maturity, Tracy averaged better than Lee 68. Foliage is dense, which aids in suppression of weeds.

Seed was distributed in 1973 for increase in Maine, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi. The cultivar is very similar to it. Tracy was developed in a cooperative program of the ARS, USDA and Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station.

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

'Colano' hard red spring wheat (Triticum aestivum L. Thell.), CI 15333, is a midseason cultivar that originated in the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, Mexico from the cross 'Pitic 62'/Chris' Sib//'Sonora 64.' Colano was released by the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station in 1971. It has been carried in the Colorado spring wheat variety test since 1968 Colano is a midseason cultivar grown at four irrigated Colorado locations in the 1968-69 spring wheat variety test. This cultivar has given a 15% increase over Waldron and a 28% increase over Chris in yield in the 1968-69 variety test. Colano has a higher kernel weight and double kernel size than 'Pitic 62' and 'Nadadores.' It also has excellent kernel weight and double kernel size. This cultivar has a mean yield of 2.2 ton per hectare, compared with 1.8 ton for 'Pitic 62' and 1.5 ton for 'Chris.' It probably represents a two-gene dwarfing system, and a single gene for double kernel size.

Grains are white, fusiform, lax, and inclined. Glumes are white, 5 to 6 mm long. The grain is hard, and ideal for milling purposes. The kernel weight is excellent, and is most attractive for baking purposes. This cultivar has a mean yield of 2.2 ton per hectare, compared with 1.8 ton for 'Pitic 62' and 1.5 ton for 'Chris.' It probably represents a two-gene dwarfing system, and a single gene for double kernel size.