Registration of Germplasms

REGISTRATION OF C-2 KURA CLOVER GERMPLASM
(Reg. No. GP 7)
C. E. Townsend

C-2 KURA clover (Trifolium ambiguum Bieb.) is the first generation progeny of 20 plants selected for vigor, susceptibility to nodulation, relatively dark-green color, and hexaploid condition from a 1,200 spaced-plant nursery. Sources of these plants were listed earlier.

The number of nodules on an individual plant ranged from relatively few to many, but their color was reddish brown, which indicated the presence of the red hemoglobin pigment that is associated with effective N fixation. All parents possessed the leaf-mark, but the intensity was variable. Date of flowering ranged from June 7 to 21, and flowering was profuse. Plant spread was rapid under irrigation, and there was no evidence of foliar or root diseases. The initial selection for susceptibility to nodulation was done in the field at Beltsville, Maryland; all other selections and observations were made in the field at Fort Collins, Colo. The selected clones were grown in isolation, and an equal quantity of seed from each clone was bulked to form C-2.

C-2 was developed and released cooperatively by the Colo. State Univ. Exp. Stn. and the ARS, USDA. Small quantities (≤ 10 g) may be requested from the Crops Res. Lab., ARS, USDA, Colo. State Univ., Fort Collins, CO 80523.

REGISTRATION OF GT-CEW-RS8 MAIZE GERMPLASM
(Reg. No. GP 51)

W. V. Campbell, D. A. Emery, and J. C. Wynne

GT-CEW-RS8 is a mixed white and yellow kernel maize [Zea mays (Bodde)]. Breeder seed of the synthetic was obtained by the Southern Grain Insects Res. Lab. at Beltsville, MD 20705.

The genetic base of this synthetic was crosses from 34 southern adapted inbred lines, including NC 15729, to test for earworm injury. Among the 423 single crosses, the highest levels of resistance to the earworm were obtained by removing all ears from the plants before they were tasseled, and allowed to random-pollinate with male rows of the respective testers. In the next generation, about 200 plants among the 66 progeny rows were selected to each of two single-cross testers (GT112 × GT12 and F44 × GT120). Top crosses were evaluated for earworm injury in the field at Beltsville, Maryland, and the selected plants were planted as rows of random plants of the respective top cross performance. In addition, desirable agronomic traits were practiced with each row. In the next generations, plants grown from the progenies were selfed and top crossed to the respective testers, and the selection process was repeated. The original 423 single crosses resulted from six cycles of this type of selection of the original 423 single crosses.

The GT-CEW-RS8 synthetic has earworm resistance, suitable ear height, and good yield potential. Cob color is white, and ears have either 14 or 16 kernels, and seed quality is fair. Prolificacy is common when grown under favorable conditions. Maturity can range from about 120 to 120 days.

REGISTRATION OF FOUR GERMPLASM LINES OF PEANUTS
(Reg. Nos. GP 5 to GP 8)

W. V. Campbell, D. A. Emery, and A. F. Woodring

‘NC 10247,’ ‘NC 10272,’ ‘NC 15729,’ and ‘NC 15745’ are four late-generation selections from crosses ‘F~ #13’ × ‘Recurred’ and ‘NC Ac 4508’ × ‘Recurred’, respectively. ‘NC 4508’ are E. segregates from ‘NC Bunch’ and NC 15745 after four irradiation treatments. ‘NC 4508’ is the first inbred line, ‘NC 4508’ × ‘Recurred’.

The GT-CEW-RS8 synthetic has earworm resistance, suitable ear height, and good yield potential. Cob color is white, and ears have either 14 or 16 kernels, and seed quality is fair. Prolificacy is common when grown under favorable conditions. Maturity can range from about 120 to 120 days.