It has $2n=56$ chromosomes. Seedling vigor is good. Anthesis is in late afternoon.

Fortress appears widely adapted to the Kentucky bluegrass fine fescue areas. Tolerance to low soil pH and low fertility as occurs along many roadsides is good. When unmowed along roadsides, seedstalk production is markedly inhibited and foliage retains green color more months of the year than most grasses. Tolerance to shade is also good. Good stands have been maintained, however, in full sun under intensive management including low (4 cm) frequent mowing and moderately high fertilization. Fortress is compatible in mixtures with most bluegrass varieties and the improved turf-type ryegrass.

Seed propagation is limited to two generations of increase from breeder seed — one each of foundation and certified. Breeder seed is produced and maintained by the New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn.

Plant variety protection has been applied for.

REGISTRATION OF PETITE TICKBEAN
(Reg. No. 17)

R. G. Robinson

‘PETITE’ tickbean (Vicia faba L. minor Beck), named and released by the Minnesota Agric. Exp. Stn. in 1975, was selected from ‘PI 222129’. PI 222129 came from Afghanistan via the North Central Regional Plant Introduction Stn. at Ames, Iowa. Eight cycles of selection at Rosemount, Minnesota resulted in a high yielding cultivar uniform for plant type, date of bloom, and seed color.

Tickbeans, horsebeans (Vicia faba L. equina Pers.), and broadbeans (Vicia faba L. major Alef.) are collectively called fababeans.4 Horsebeans and broadbeans are larger seeded, higher yielding, and more widely grown than tickbeans. However, tickbeans are grown in Europe to feed pigeons and other livestock.

The unique characteristic of Petite is its small seed which is desirable to reduce the planting seed cost of production. The seed weighs about 19 g/100 and is of light tan color with a black hilum. Old seed becomes tan or brown in color. The plant grows about 69 cm tall. It is moderately late in blooming, but it matures more rapidly and uniformly than most varieties of fababeans. The crop matures in late July or about the same time as spring-sown oats (Avena sativa L.) at Rosemount.

Petite was the smallest seeded and highest yielding tickbean cultivar and was equal in yield to the highest yielding horsebean cultivar tested from 1968 to 1974. In trials planted and harvested with standard farm machinery, seed yields of Petite averaged 2.462 kg/ha and the seed protein percentage was 29%.

Seed for testing and small amounts of breeder seed will be maintained by the Dep. of Agronomy and Plant Genetics, Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

REGISTRATION OF BOTNO DURUM WHEAT
(Reg. No. 558)

J. S. Quick, D. E. Walsh, K. L. Lebsock, and J. D. Millet

‘BOTNO’ (Triticum turgidum L. var. durum) is a spring durum wheat developed cooperatively by North Dakota Agric. Exp. Stn. and ARS, USDA. It is the cross ‘Langdon’/3/Ld357//CI7780/Ld362//CI17283. Langdon and Wells were important North Dakota durum cultivars and CI 7780 is a source of stem rust resistance from Ethiopia. Ld 357 and Ld 362 have the cultivars ‘Hewart’, ‘Carleton’, ‘Mindum’, and ‘Nugget’.

Br180/Wells is a selection derived from the cross ‘Leeds’. The final cross was made in 1963 to combine stem rust resistance from several sources and bulked in the F2 generation as a single F3 derived line entered in preliminary yield trials in 1965.

It has been tested in the Uniform Regional Durum Nursery (URDN) since 1970, and in North Dakota since 1971.

Botno has midtall, strong, white culms that enable coloration under some conditions. The leaves (dehisce at maturity), oblong, dense, and erect; glabrous, yellow, midlong to long, and midwide; the glume shoulders are narrow and elevated; and the rachis, 3 to 4 mm long. The awns are 6 to 16 cm long. The kernels are amber, hard, midlong, and narrow. The germ is small and the crease midwide and angular to rounded; the brush very thin (about none).

In 40 URDN tests during 1970-73 in North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, and Manitoba, Botno had a major advantage in earliness over all cultivars. ‘Rolette’ Botno is earlier than its sib selection ‘Rugby’. Botno has been equal to Rolette in height, lodging, and reactions to diseases. Botno was released by about 5% in regional tests. Botno is equal in Rolette by about 5% in regional tests. Botno and similar to Ward in test and in North Dakota. Botno was superior to Rolette and Ward in overall quality.

Botno was named and released by the North Dakota Agric. Exp. Stn. and the ARS, USDA. December seed will be maintained by the Seedstock at North Dakota Agric. Exp. Stn., Fargo, ND 58102. The Grain Variety Review Board has approved the registration.

Botno is described further in North Dakota Agric. Exp. Stn., Fargo, ND 58102.