excellent competitive ability with bromegrass, good seed set, and resistance to shattering of pods. The selections were finally evaluated on an individual plant basis in progeny tests. A distinguishing characteristic criterion of selection was yellow flower color. Evaluation trials were conducted across western Canada to assess the forage and seed yielding ability of Drylander. A more detailed description of Drylander and its performance has been published.

Drylander is adapted for hay and pasture use on dryland in the Canadian Prairie region. It is yellow flowered, very winter-hardy, creeping-rooted to the extent of 70%, and moderately resistant to bacterial wilt (Corynebacterium insidiosum (McCull) H. L. Jens). It competes well with crested wheatgrass, Agropyron cristatum (L.) Gaertn and Russian wild ryegrass, Elymus junceus Fisch., and is recommended as a mixture component with these grasses.

Seed is being multiplied through the breeder, foundation, and certified seed classes. Breeder seed is being maintained by the Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Swift Current, Sask.

REGISTRATION OF CALROSE 76 RICE*
(Reg. No. 41)

John D. Powell, E. R. Beaty, and W. C. Young*

‘Calrose 76’ rice (Oryza sativa L.) is an introduction supplied to the USDA by Pandit Ramdott Chilkoti, Almora Province, India. It carries accession numbers PI 19629, AM-520. This accession was first grown at the Americus, Ga. Plant Materials Center in 1961 after having been received from the Southern Plant Introduction Station at Experiment, Ga.

Seed of all available foreign introductions of proso, plus many accessions grown in the United States were assembled at Americus (a total of 36). During 3 years of testing, Calrose was outstanding in growth and was the leading seed producer. Results at the Plant Material Centers at Brooksville, Fla. and Coffeeville, Miss. confirmed the superior growth and seed production.

The fact that doves like this seed led to its name. Grown mainly as a wildlife food, Dove proso is a quick maturing, summer annual, upright growing grass that produces seed in a loose, drooping panicle. It averages 1.2 m in height with plants on more favored sites reaching 1.8 m. Plants tiller to a slight degree. The lax leaves are pale to yellow-green on comparatively heavy stems. The mass of vegetation is stemmy rather than leafy. Seeds are light straw colored, are easily harvested by combining, and usually average 700 to 1,100 kg/ha.

The crop will grow on most well drained, fairly fertile soils from eastern Oklahoma and Texas to North Carolina and south to the Gulf Coast, but not in peninsula Florida.

Dove proso was reproduced without further selection and was jointly released by the Soil Conservation Service, USDA, and the University of Georgia Agricultural Experiment Stations. It is certified under the Georgia Crop Improvement Association Program.

1 Registered by the Crop Sci. Soc. Am. Accepted 16 May 1977.
2 Manager, Americus Plant Materials Center, Soil Cons., Ser., USDA, Americus, Ga.; and professor of agronomy, Univ. of Georgia, Athens; and Soil Cons. Ser., USDA, retired, respectively.
3 Registered by the Crop Sci. Soc. Am. Accepted 16 May 1977.