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 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.1

Drylander is adapted for hay and pasture use on dryland in the Canadian Prairie region. It is yellow flowering, 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 DOVE PROSO MILLET1
(Reg. No. 41)

John D. Powell, E. R. Beaty, and W. C. Young2

'Dove' proso millet (Panicum miliaceum L.) is an introduction supplied to the USDA by Pandit Ramdott Chilkoti, Almora, Provinces, India. It carries accession numbers PI 169629, AM-520. This accession was first grown at the Americas, 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 Americas (a total of 36). During 3 years of testing, Dove was outstanding in growth and was the leading seed producer. Results at the Plant Material Centers at Brooksville, Fla. and Coffeetville, 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 comparison with these grasses.

Dove proso was reproduced without further selection and was jointly released by the Soil Conservation Service, USDA; the Calif. Agric. Exp. Stn.; and the Joint Group for the Protection of Proso Millet. It is registered and foundation seed of Calrose 76 will be maintained by the California Cooperative Rice Research Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 306, Biggs, Cal. 95616. Germplasm amounts of seed (≤ 25 g) are available from the senior author.

REGISTRATION OF CALROSE 76 RICE1
(Reg. No. 45)

J. N. Rutger, M. L. Peterson, and C. H. Hu2

'Calrose 76' rice (Oryza sativa L.), CI 9966, is a true-breeding, induced short stature mutant (experimental designation D7) from the cultivar 'Calrose'. The parent cultivar has been described and is grown extensively in California. Calrose 76 was selected in 1971 at Davis, Calif., as a single short stature M generation plant grown from Calrose seed exposed to 25 kR of Cobalt-60 gamma radiation. Calrose 76 is similar to its parent cultivar Calrose except that its straw is about 25 cm shorter at maturity and has more awniness. Average mature height of Calrose 76 in 3 years of tests was 87 cm. Genetic studies have shown that Calrose 76 carries a single recessive gene for short stature. Calrose 76 is more resistant to lodging than Calrose and 'CS-M3', another tall medium-grain cultivar widely grown in California. In 2 years of tests at Davis the straw length of Calrose 76 averaged 5.0 mm compared to 2.0 mm for Calrose. In a test at Biggs, Calrose 76 awn length was 12.0 mm compared to 8.7 mm for Calrose. Like its parent, Calrose 76 has pubescent leaves and hulls. No differences have been noted in disease reaction of Calrose 76 and Calrose. Its short stature distinguishes Calrose 76 from other medium grain cultivars grown in California.

In 19 agronomic tests conducted cooperatively with the California Agriculture Extension Service and the California Cooperative Rice Research Foundation from 1973 to 1975, yields of Calrose 76 equaled those of CS-M3, a check cultivar very similar to Calrose in yield and adaptation. Average lodging of Calrose 76 was 18%, compared to 45% for CS-M3. Seedling vigor of Calrose 76 closely approached that of CS-M3. Calrose 76 headed about 1 day later than CS-M3. Because of its shorter stature and lodging resistance, Calrose 76 is expected to replace a portion of the acreage of the tall, medium grain cultivars currently grown in California.

Kernels of Calrose 76 are nonaromatic and have light brown pericarp color and white nonlignous endosperm. Brown rice seeds average 5.8 and 2.7 mm in length and width, respectively, compared to 6.0 and 2.7 mm for CS-M3. Respective unilled kernel weights of Calrose 76 and CS-M3 were 2.80 and 2.04 g/100. Head rice milling yields of Calrose 76 were similar to those of Calrose and CS-M3. In tests at the Cooperative Regional Rice Quality Laboratory at Beaumont, Tex., Calrose 76 showed characteristics typical of U.S. medium-grain cultivars, specifically, the amylose content of Calrose 76 was 18.4%, compared to a mean value of 18.9%, for Calrose and CS-M3. Alkali reaction values of Calrose 76 were similar to those of Calrose and CS-M3, indicating a low-gelatinizing-temperature type. Taste panelists at the Western Regional Research Center at Albany, Calif., could detect no differences in cooked samples of Calrose 76 and Calrose.

Calrose 76 was jointly released on 1 June 1976, by the ARS, USDA, the California Agricultural Experiment Station, and the California Cooperative Rice Research Foundation. Classes of seed will be breeder, foundation, registered, and certified. Breeder and foundation seed of Calrose 76 will be maintained by the California Cooperative Rice Research Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 306, Biggs, Cal. 95616. Germplasm amounts of seed (≤ 25 g) are available from the senior author.

REGISTRATION OF SAWKI RUSSIAN WILD RYEGRASS1
(Reg. No. 42)

T. Lawrence1

'Sawki' Russian wild ryegrass (Elymus junceus Fisch.) was developed at the Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Swift Current, Sask. It was tested experimentally as Sc. 3579 and was licensed for use in Canada in January, 1971. It was the first cultivar of this species licensed in Canada. The name Sawki is a Blackfoot Indian word meaning "Great Prairie" and symbolizes the area to which this grass is adapted. Sawki is a 10-clone synthetic cultivar. The source material traces back to a commercial strain of uncertain origin grown in

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2 Registered by the Crop Sci. Soc. Am. Cooperative investigations by the ARS, USDA; the Calif. Agric. Exp. Stn.; and the California Cooperative Rice Research Foundation. Classes of seed will be breeder, foundation, registered, and certified. Breeder and foundation seed of Calrose 76 will be maintained by the California Cooperative Rice Research Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 306, Biggs, Cal. 95616. Germplasm amounts of seed (≤ 25 g) are available from the senior author.