a space-planted nursery at Swift Current in 1947, and probably came from introductions from the Western Siberian Experiment Station at Omsk. The objective of the breeding program from which Sawki was produced was to develop a cultivar superior to the commercial strain in seed yield and erectness of growth habit. The clones were evaluated through two cycles of selection on the basis of progeny tests.

Sawki is well adapted for dryland pastures in the Canadian Prairie region. A more detailed description of the cultivar has been published.

Seed of Sawki 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.

1 Registered by the Crop Sci. Soc. Am. Accepted 9 May 1977.
2 Senior research scientist (grass breeding), Head, Forage Production and Utilization Section, Research Station, Swift Current, Sask. 9SH 3X2.

REGISTRATION OF CENTENNIAL SOYBEANS1
(Reg. No. 114)

E. E. Hartwig and J. M. Epps2

'CENTENNIAL' soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] originated at the Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Swift Current, Sask. It was tested experimentally as Sc. 3631 and was licensed for use in Canada in March, 1971. The name Mayak is a Blackfoot Indian name for grass.

Mayak is a 20-clone synthetic cultivar. The 20 clones originate from selections within strains 1546, 1495, 2355, and Acc. 19 PI 75737 obtained from the Northern Great Plains Research Center, Mandan, N. Dak. and from Swift Current breeding material. They were selected for high forage and seed yield, and resistance to leaf spot diseases. Open pollinated and polycross progeny tests were used to evaluate selected plants over a period of years prior to their inclusion in synthetics.

Mayak is well adapted for dryland pastures in the Canadian Prairie region. A more detailed description of Mayak and its performance has been published.

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

1 Registered by the Crop Sci. Soc. Am. Accepted 9 May 1977.
2 Senior research scientist (grass breeding), Head, Forage Production and Utilization Section, Research Station, Swift Current, Sask. 9SH 3X2.

REGISTRATION OF WOODWORTH SOYBEAN2
(Reg. No. 116)

R. L. Bernard2 and D. A. Lind2

'WOODWORTH' soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] originated from progeny of an F4 plant selected from the cross of PI 10993 x PI 75737. Woodworth was released in 1974 by the Agricultural Experiment Station. The parent line L57-0034 is a selection from 'Clark' x 'Adams'. The F4 through F7 generations were grown in plant progeny rows in a breeders' greenhouse in southern Illinois, under conditions of seed quality and pod-set. Selections were made on good seed quality, pod-set, plant vigor, and lodging resistance.

Woodworth has been tested under the design of a regional Uniform Test III in the states of Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota. These tests have shown it to be Group III maturity, about the same as 'Wayne', 2 days earlier than 'Calland', and 3 days earlier than 'Woodworth' soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.].

Woodworth is similar to Wayne and Williams in having moderate susceptibility to phytophthora rot (Pythium sojae), bacterial pustule (Xanthomonas phaseoli), and visual seedling quality rating, and oil and protein averaged slightly higher in yield than Calland in the region tested. It is similar to Williams in lodging resistance, but because it is earlier it is adapted slightly to the central to southern part of the North Central region.

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