REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

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.1

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.

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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. S9H 3X2.

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REGISTRATION OF MAYAK RUSSIAN WILD RYEGRASS

(Reg. No. 43)

T. Lawrence

'MAYAK' Russian wild ryegrass (Elymus juncus Fisch.) was developed 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.2

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.

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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. S9H 3X2.

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REGISTRATION OF CENTENNIAL SOYBEANS

(Reg. No. 114)

E. E. Hartwig and J. M. Epps

'CENTENNIAL' soybeau (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated at the Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Swift Current, Sask. by the Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Swift Current, Sask. Station is responsible for maintenance of breeder seed. Other information on Centennial was published on a regional basis for 4 years. From 30 locations, Centennial averaged 5 to 8% higher seed yield than 'Lee Current'.

Centennial was screened for resistance to the root knot nematode in the greenhouse at Jackson, Tenn., 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.1

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REGISTRATION OF WOODWORTH SOYBEANS

(Reg. No. 116)

R. L. Bernard3 and D. A. Lindahl

'WOODWORTH' soybean (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) is a downy mildew resistant soybean developed at the Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Swift Current, Sask. by research at the Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Swift Current, Sask. Station is responsible for maintenance of breeder seed. Other information on Centennial was published on a regional basis for 4 years. From 30 locations, Centennial averaged 5 to 8% higher seed yield than 'Lee Current'.

Centennial was screened for resistance to the root knot nematode in the greenhouse at Jackson, Tenn., 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.1

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