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.

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REGISTRATION OF CENTENNIAL SOYBEANS1
(Reg. No. 114)

E. E. Hartwig and J. M. Epps3

Centennial ['CENTENNIAL' soybean] was developed at the Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Swift Current, Sask. It is classified “late Group VI” in maturity. Centennial has purple flowers, tawny pubescence, tan pods, black hilum. Seeds average slightly smaller than those of Wayne. It is superior to Calland and Wayne in lodging and shattering resistance, visual seed-quality rating, and oil content. It has earlier than ‘Calland’, and 3 days earlier than ‘Williams’. It earlies to be Group III maturity, about the same as ‘Wayne’, 2 days earher than ‘Calland’, and 3 days earlier than ‘Williams’. It was grown in plant progeny rows in a breeding nursery at Eldorado in southern Illinois, under conditions of severe stress on seed quality and pod-set. Selections were made for good seed quality, pod-set, plant vigor, and lodging resistance.

Centennial was screened for resistance to the soybean cyst nematode in the greenhouse at Jackson, Tenn., and field-evaluations were made at Stoneville, Miss. The ARS, USDA, and the Mississippi and Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Stations is responsible for maintenance of breeder seed. Other information on Centennial was published in Mississippi Information Sheet 1274, January 1977.

Woodworth was developed in a cooperative breeding program of the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory and the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. The parent line of the cross of ‘Williams’ x ‘Adams’. The F2 through F5 generations were grown in plant progeny rows in a breeding nursery at Eldorado in southern Illinois, under conditions of severe stress on seed quality and pod-set. Selections were made for good seed quality, pod-set, plant vigor, and lodging resistance.

Woodworth has been tested under the designation L66L-172 in Mississippi Information Sheet 1274, January 1977.

REGISTRATION OF WOODWORTH SOYBEANS1
(Reg. No. 116)

R. L. Bernards and D. A. Lindas

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Woodworth is similar to Wayne and Williams in moderate susceptibility to phosphophthora rot (Phytophthora sojae) races 1, 2, and 3. It is also resistant to foliar diseases bacterial pustule [Xanthomonas sojae], wildfire [Pseudomonas tabaci (Wolf)] and target spot [Corynespora cassiicola (Berk.)]. Shatter resistance is excellent.

Woodworth was distributed in 1976 for increase in Illinois, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. The Mississippi and Forestry Experiment Station is responsible for maintenance of breeder seed. Other information on Woodworth was published in Mississippi Information Sheet 1274, January 1977.