REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

1517-75 averaged 1054 kg lint/ha, which was 105 and 111% of Acala 1517V and 'Acala 1517-70', respectively.

Boll size (6.6 g seed cotton) is smaller than that of Acala 1517V (7 g). Seed index (13.1 g/100, compared to 15.5 g/100 for Acala 1517V. lint percentage, 2.5% span, micronaire, tensile strength, and 22's yarn strength have averaged essentially the same as for Acala 1517V.

Acala 1517-75 has compact, ovate, well-shaped open bolls with the seed cotton firmly held in the burl which, combined with the plant type, makes it ideally suited for harvesting with the spindle picker.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the New Mexico Agric. Exp. Stn.

REGISTRATION OF ACALA 1517E-1 COTTON

(Reg. No. 68)


'ACALA 1517E-1' was developed from a cross of 'Acala 3080' × 'Pee Dee 2165' made at New Mexico State Univ.*

The Acala 3080 parent originated from a cross of 'Acala 9156' × Acara 49 y Hartsville. Acara 49 and Hartsville were breeding lines with moderate resistance to Verticillium wilt. Acala 9156 came from a complex cross involving G. barbadense 'Tanguis' introgression into G. hirsutum, and carries genes for resistance to races 1 and 2 of Xanthomonas malvacearum (E. F. Smith) Dows. Plant-to-row selection procedures resulted in strain B8040 which was bulked as an F2, in 1971. After 4 years testing this strain was released as Acala 1517E-1 in 1976.

Plants of Acala 1517E-1 are pyramidal in shape and the shortest statured of all Acala 1517 cultivars, growing about 80% as tall as 'Acala 1517C' under the same conditions.

Acala 1517E-1 is fully 1 week earlier in maturation than all other Acala 1517 types, with the single exception of Acala 1517-75 which matures about 3-4 days later than Acala 1517E-1. In short, cool seasons Acala 1517E-1 has outyielded the old standard types, but often falls below the standard types in long hot seasons.

Acala 1517E-1 has slightly shorter fiber than other Acala 1517 types, with an average 2.5% span of 30 mm as measured on the digital fibrograph. Fiber strength and elongation are very similar to other Acala 1517 cultivars but fiber uniformity and particularly micronaire are higher. Micronaire generally runs about 0.4 units higher than other Acala 1517 types grown under similar cultural conditions. The genetic potential for uniform, high micronaire fiber is an advantage under cultural conditions that tend to delay maturity of the fiber, such as excess soil fertility or water and/or short cool seasons.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the New Mexico Agric. Exp. Stn.

REGISTRATION OF CABBRE RUSSIAN WILDRYE

(Reg. No. 45)

S. Smoljak

'CABRE' Russian wildrye (Elymus juncus Fisch.) was developed at the Agriculture Canada Research Station, Lethbridge, Alberta. The cultivar was tested in the Prairie Provinces under the designation LRS 6757 before being released as Cabre. License number 168 was granted by the Production and Marketing Branch, Agriculture Canada, in March 1976.

Cabre is a six-clome synthetic with resistance to seed shattering. The original selection of plants with excellent seed retention was made in 1955 at the Agriculture Canada Research Substation, Manyberries, Alberta, in a field seeded in 1952 with commercial seed of unknown origin. Subsequent selection of selfed plants of this type resulted in the maintenance of high yield, seed yield, and seedling vigor in replicated clone and polycross progeny tests. The synthetic was evaluated in 32 tests at 7 locations for forage production and in 28 tests at 6 locations.