Orchard grass seed obtained in 1939 and 1946 from old established stands of unknown origin at two locations in southern Alberta was used to develop an individual plant nursery at Lethbridge. Fifty-one plants were selected from this nursery on the basis of leafiness, vigor, and forage yield. The number of selections was reduced to nine after the performance of clonal and polycross progenies had been further evaluated. Seed harvested from the best four of the nine clones was combined to form a synthetic strain. This strain was designated L1175 during subsequent testing before being licensed as Chinook.

Chinook was developed primarily as a winterhardy cultivar for irrigated pastures in southern Alberta. It has been used very successfully for this purpose, combining earliness and good forage yield with persistence. It has also persisted well in hay and pasture stands in areas of southern Alberta outside the irrigated districts and in Montana.

Breeder seed is produced and distributed by the Agriculture Canada Research Station, Lethbridge, Alberta. Certified seed is distributed through the seed trade.

REGISTRATION OF CP 70-1133 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 45)

E. R. Rice, J. D. Miller, N. I. James, and J. L. Dean

The sugarcane cultivar 'CP 70-1133' was selected from progeny of a polycross (67 P 6 'CP 56-63') that was made in January 1967. CP 56-63 was the female parent. It is a complex trispecies hybrid of Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet. CP 70-1133 was developed through cooperative research of the USDA, The Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations, and the Florida Sugar Cane League, Inc. and was released to the industry in 1977.

CP 70-1133 is a high yielding, excellent stubbling, late flowering cultivar. It has a milbility factor of 0.98 compared with 1.00 assigned to CP 63-588, the check variety. Averaged over all plant and stubble tests at the beginning of the harvest season, CP 70-1133 produced the same quantity of sugar per ton of cane and 56% more sugar per ha than did CP 63-588. Later in the harvest season, CP 70-1133 had 5% less sugar per ton of cane but still produced 29% more sugar per ha than did CP 63-588.

CP 70-1133 has adequate resistance (for commercial production in Florida) to sugarcane mosaic virus, leaf scald, caused by Xanthomonas albilineans (Ashby) Dows, and eyespot, caused by Bipolaris sacchari (Butler) Shoemaker.

Seedcane of CP 70-1133 will be maintained by the SEA-USDA at the Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Fla.

REGISTRATION OF REED WHEAT
(Reg. No. 592)

F. L. Patterson, J. F. Schafer, and M. H. Bauner

'REED' wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em Thell.) is a soft red winter cultivar developed cooperatively by the University Agricultural Experiment Station, USDA, and released in 1962. Along with the contributions to the breeding of Reed were those of the staff members of Purdue and SEA.

Reed was tested earlier as Purdue 421. It has a soft red winter characteristic and is of the 'Vermillion' for winterhardiness and has good milling and baking qualities but is not quite equal to Knox.

Monon became the most widely grown cultivar of soft wheat region of the U.S., occupying about 17% of the wheat acreage in 1964 and continuing. It is susceptible to loose smut (Ustilago tritici (Pers.) Rostr.), powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis DC. (Pers.) Henn.), and the Hessian fly (Mayetiola destructor Say.) against races GP, A, and C.

Monon is early in maturity and intermediate in kernel size (10 cm). Spikes are midlong, fusiform, awnless, curved, and white in color. Kernels are red, midlong, soft, oval; have a midsized germ, middeep crease and rounded cheeks. The beard is soft, and about 0.05 mm long. Awnlets are 2 to 25 mm long and white in color. Kernels are red, midlong, soft, oval; have a midsized germ, middeep crease and rounded cheeks.

Breeder seed will be maintained by Purdue.

REGISTRATION OF MONON WHEAT
(Reg. No. 591)

F. L. Patterson, J. F. Schafer, and M. H. Bauner

'MONON' wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em Thell.), CI 13278, is a soft red winter cultivar developed cooperatively by the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station and the SEA, USDA. It was released in 1962. Along with the contributions to the breeding of Monon were made by three former staff members of Purdue and SEA, respectively. A. R. Caldwell, Dep. of Botany and Plant Pathology; L. E. Dean, professor, Dep. of Entomology, Purdue Univ., respectively; and research entomologist, SEA, USDA, and released in 1962. Along with the contributions to the breeding of Monon were made by three former staff members of Purdue and SEA, respectively. A. R. Caldwell, Dep. of Botany and Plant Pathology; L. E. Dean, professor, Dep. of Entomology, Purdue Univ., respectively; and W. B. Cartwright, Dep. of Entomology, USDA.

Monon most resembles the Knox cultivar but is about 6 cm shorter and 1 day earlier in maturity. It has 'Vermillion' for winterhardiness and has good milling and baking qualities but is not quite equal to Knox.

Monon has the W 38 (H~ H~) source of resistance against races GP, A, and C.

Monon is early in maturity and intermediate in kernel size (10 cm). Spikes are midlong, fusiform, awnless, curved, and white in color. Kernels are red, midlong, soft, oval; have a midsized germ, middeep crease and rounded cheeks.