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 Jessee. 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 millability 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.

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

REGISTRATION OF MONON WHEAT
(Reg. No. 591)

E. L. Patterson, J. F. Schafer, and R. L. Gallun

Monon most resembles the 'Knox' cultivar in appearance and short stature. It is earlier in maturity and has good field and planting characteristics. It is more resistant to leaf blight (Alternaria spp.) and fusarium (Fusarium spp.) blight than Knox. It is susceptible to the races of leaf rust occurring currently in Indiana and is not resistant to the races of the wheat acreage in 1964 and continuing.

Resistant to the races of Puccinia recondita sp. Triticci Eriks, inciting the leaf rust disease prevalent in Indiana when released, Monon is susceptible to the races of rust occurring currently in Indiana and is not resistant to the races of the wheat acreage in 1964 and continuing.

Restrictive to the races of Puccinia recondita sp. Triticci Eriks, inciting the leaf rust disease prevalent in Indiana when released, Monon is susceptible to the races of rust occurring currently in Indiana and is not resistant to the races of the wheat acreage in 1964 and continuing.

REGISTRATION OF REED WHEAT
(Reg. No. 592)

F. L. Patterson, J. F. Schafer, and R. L. Gallun

'Reed' wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em Thell.), CI 13513, is a soft red winter cultivar developed cooperatively by the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station and the USDA, and released in 1962. Along with contributions to the breeding of Reed were made by three former USDA research agronomists, research geneticist, former research agronomist, (now staff scientist--Sugar Crops, National Program Staff, Beltsville, Md.) and research plant pathologist, respectively, SEA, USDA, Canal Point, Fla.

Seed selection was made in 1957 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.

1 Registered by the Crop Sci. Soc. Am. Accepted 22 Dec. 1977.
2 Research agronomist, research geneticist, former research agronomist (now staff scientist--Sugar Crops, National Program Staff, Beltsville, Md.) and research plant pathologist, respectively, SEA, USDA, Canal Point, Fla.

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