REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

"H"/Kenya 338 AC-2-E2'/2/'T'/Kenya 338 AC-2-E2'. "I" is an Indiana selection of complex pedigree involving these lines —"Surpresa"/"Fultz"/"Kauvale"/"Hungarian"/"W38"/"Warbash"/"Fairfield"/"Trumbull"/"Hope"/"Hussar". "H" denotes H168-1-2/"Purplestraw"/"Trumbull" 555-1/"Steintin"/"Thorne". In 1968 and 1969 Potomac was tested as Virginia 66-54-6 in the Uniform Southern Wheat nursery grown at approximately 17 locations in the Southeast.

Potomac is a medium maturing cultivar with straw of medium height (107.5 cm) and medium strength. Spikes are apically awnleted, lax, and long. The glumes are generally white with a small percentage of brown chaff types, long and midwide; shoulders are rounded and midwide. The kernels are red, soft, and ovate. The germ is midsize; the crease is narrow and midwide; the cheeks are rounded and the brush is medium in size and length.

Yield results of 16 tests conducted from 1971 to 1975 in Maryland showed Potomac to average approximately 1.43 and 0.85 hl/ha (10 and 6 bushels/acre) more than 'Arthur' and 'Blueboy', respectively. In Virginia, Potomac yielded approximately 0.57 hl/ha (4 bushels/acre) more than Arthur and Blueboy for the last 8 years. In the Uniform Southern Wheat nurseries, Potomac yielded approximately 0.42 hl/ha (3 bushels/acre) less than Blueboy.

The grain of Potomac has excellent test weight. Potomac has displayed an average soft wheat baking and milling quality for cakes, cookies, and other pastries. Potomac is resistant to powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis DC. f. sp. tritici Marchal) but is susceptible to stem rust (Puccinia graminis f. sp. tritici Epiks. E. Henn.). It has a small percentage of plants resistant to leaf rust (Puccinia recondita Rob. ex. Desm. f. sp. tritici Johnson & Browder). Additional information on performance and management has been published.

The Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station will maintain certified and breeder seed of Potomac.

REGISTRATION OF VONA WHEAT1

(Reg. No. 599)

J. R. Welsh, G. Ellis, R. Normann, W. S. Ball, G. Hinze, and H. Mann

'VONA', CI 17441, a hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em Thell.), was named and released by Colorado State University in 1976 for both irrigated and dryland production in the southern and central Great Plains area. The cultivar is from the cross II 21183/C0652363/.Lancer KS62136 made in 1968. II 21183 is a semidwarf spring wheat from the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) and has the pedigree of Andes 64A/Sonora 64/7/Tacuari. C0652363 is a hard red winter wheat selection from the Colorado State University with the pedigree of Warrior/2/Kenya 58/Newthatch/2* (Cheyenne/tenmark/Mediterranean)/Hope/3/Parker. The F1 of II 21183/C0652363 was crossed with a hard red winter wheat selection of the pedigree Lancer/KS62136 is derived from the cross Norin 16/3/Nebraska 60/Mediterranean/Hope/4/Kaw.

Vona originated from an individual F1 plant selection followed over a wide range of production conditions. Potomac is white, strong, and hollow. The spike is compressed, fusiform, lax, middense, and weak. The awn is 5% longer than Lindon and 20 cm shorter than Scout 66. It is semidwarf in stature, averaging 5 cm shorter than Lindon and 20 cm shorter than Scout 66. It is semidwarf in stature, averaging 5 cm shorter than Lindon. It is semidwarf in stature, averaging 5 cm shorter than Lindon.

The awns are white and average 63 mm long, midlong, hard, and ovate with a midsize germ, shallow, and rounded; brush midsize and moderately deep. The awns are white and average 63 mm long, midlong, hard, and ovate with a midsize germ, shallow, and rounded; brush midsize and moderately deep. Vona shows better resistance to races 56, 15, 15B2 151, and 15B3 of leaf rust (Puccinia recondita Pers. f. sp. tritici Eriks.) and is intermediate in response to dryland Fusarium foot rot. Sprague is adapted to the snow mold areas of Washington. Sprague is moderately resistant to snow mold when seeded early. It is equivalent to Nugaines in Bt 1 and Bt 4 smut (Tilletia caries) resistance. Sprague is moderately resistant to snow mold when seeded early. It is equivalent to Nugaines in Bt 1 and Bt 4 smut (Tilletia caries) resistance.

REGISTRATION OF SPRAGUE WHEAT2

(Reg. No. 600)

G. W. Bruehl, M. Nagamitsu, W. L. Nelson, and G. L. Rubenthaler

'SPRAGUE', CI 15376, WA 5910, is a semidwarf winter wheat (Triticum aestivum) developed cooperatively by the Washington Agricultural Research Center and the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Information Paper SP 4781. 'Sprague' was selected in the F3 generation from 'Gaines' made at the Dryland Research Unit, Lind, Wash., by Dr. Roderick Sprague, a long-time student of snow mold. Sprague is adapted to the snow mold areas of Washington. Sprague is adapted to the snow mold areas of Washington. Sprague is adapted to the snow mold areas of Washington.

Sprague has winter habit, narrow leaf, maturity, short (semi-dwarf) in height, and white, strong, and hollow. The spike is compressed, fusiform, lax, middense, and weak. The awn is 5% longer than Lindon and 20 cm shorter than Scout 66. It is semidwarf in stature, averaging 5 cm shorter than Lindon. It is semidwarf in stature, averaging 5 cm shorter than Lindon.

Sprague is adapted to the snow mold areas of Washington. Sprague is adapted to the snow mold areas of Washington. Sprague is adapted to the snow mold areas of Washington.

Potomac shows better resistance to races 56, 15, 15B2 151, and 15B3 of leaf rust (Puccinia recondita Pers. f. sp. tritici Eriks.) and is intermediate in response to dryland Fusarium foot rot. Sprague is adapted to the snow mold areas of Washington. Sprague is adapted to the snow mold areas of Washington. Sprague is adapted to the snow mold areas of Washington.

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