REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

REGISTRATION OF SERALA 76 AND INTERSTATE 76 SERICEA LESPEDEZA¹
(Reg. Nos. 8 and 9)

E. D. Donnelly and N. A. Minton²

'SERALA 76' (Reg. No. 8) and 'Interstate 76' (Reg. No. 9) [Lespedeza cuneata (Dumont) G. Don] were released in 1978 by the Auburn University (Alabama) Agricultural Experiment Station, the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, and the AR, SEA, USDA. Serala 76 (tested as Serala RNR) is a synthetic cultivar composed of 10 elite inbred lines that breed true for resistance to Meloidogyne incognita incognita (Kofoid & White, 1919) Chitwood, 1949; and M. incognita acrita Chitwood, 1949. Four of the 10 lines are resistant to M. hapla Chitwood, 1949. Six of these lines originated from common sericea and four from 'Arlington.' Serala 76 and 'Serala' have no lines in common. However, three of the 10 lines in Serala 76 were selected from three of the six lines in Serala that were segregating for resistance to M. incognita acrita. Serala 76 is a fine-stemmed, tall-growing cultivar similar to Serala in stem type and height. Serala 76 is more resistant to all three of the above root-knot nematode species than is Serala.

Interstate 76 (tested as Interstate RNR) is a fine-stemmed, leafy, dense cultivar derived from two F₂ lines from 'Interstate' × Ala. L 11. Interstate is an irradiation-induced mutant that is short growing, dense, and profusely branched. It is resistant to M. incognita incognita and M. incognita acrita. Ala. L 11 is a tall growing inbred line that is resistant to all three of the above species of root-knot nematodes. Interstate 76 also breeds true for resistance to all three of the above root-knot nematode species. Interstate 76 is intermediate between Serala and Interstate in height, and has a more open growth habit than Interstate. In Alabama, Interstate 76 has produced more total herbage than Interstate.

Serala 76 and Interstate 76 are recommended for grazing, hay and conservation crops on most soils of Alabama. These cultivars should be adapted to other areas with similar soils and climate. Serala 76 and Interstate 76 are better adapted than Serala or Interstate on light textured soils that are infested with the above three species of root-knot nematodes.

Three classes of seed beyond breeder seed are recognized: foundation, registered, and certified. Breeder seed will be maintained by Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station.

¹ Registered by the Crop Sci. Soc. Am. Accepted 10 Sept. 1979.
² Professor of crops, Dep. of Agronomy and Soils, Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36830; and nematologist, AR, SEA, USDA, Georgia Coastal Plain Exp. Stn., Tifton, GA 31794.

REGISTRATION OF 'M-101' RICE¹
(Reg. No. 53)

J. N. Rutger, M. L. Peterson, H. L. Carnahan, and D. M. Brandon²

'M-101' is a composite of homogeneous F₃ and 1.7% KOH, indicating low gelatinization temperature for the starch.

The percent whole grain (head rice) milling yield for M-101 was 17% amylose and an alkali rating of 7 in 1.7% KOH, indicating low gelatinization for the starch.

Weight of paddy seeds (rough rice) of M-101 was 28.2 mg/seed for those of M9. Paddy seeds averaged 7.7 mm long and 3.2 mm wide. Brown rice averaged 6.1 mm long and 2.9 mm wide. Endosperm is non-glutinous and non-aromatic. The bran looks like that of other California cultivars. Milling has translucency similar to that of other California short stature cultivars and has typical medium-grain characteristics. It had 17% amylose and an alkali rating of 5.5 in 1.7% KOH, indicating low gelatinization for the starch.

M-101 was compared to Earlirose and M9 in a cultivar × N fertilizer trial, M-101 averaged 7,800 kg/ha of grain compared to 7,600 for Earlirose. M-101 has comparable grain yields in a seeding rate × state M-101 does not appear to have a yield advantage over M9 for such situations. In the warmer areas of the state M-101 does not appear to have a yield advantage over M9.

The percent whole grain (head rice) milling yield for M-101 appears to be similar to that of Earlirose and, therefore, drops considerably at low harvest moisture levels in warmer areas. Whole grain yields appear to be a problem with very early maturing cultivars. Therefore, it is suggested that M-101 be harvested at 22% moisture content to enhance whole grain yields.

M-101 was cooperatively released by AR, SEA, USDA, California Agricultural Experiment Station, and California Co-operative Rice Research Foundation, Inc., in 1978. It was approved for certification by the California Rice Improvement Association in 1979. Foundation seed shall be planted to produce registered seed and shall be planted to produce certified seed. Plant Variety Protection will not be made for M-101. Foundation seed of M-101 was released by the California Co-operative Rice Research Foundation, Inc., P. O. Box 306, Biggs, CA 95917.

¹ Registered by the Crop Sci. Soc. Am. Accepted 17 Sept. 1979.