REGISTRATION OF CROP VARIETIES

The late S. J. Hadden contributed the F~ hybrid seed. Other workers who helped to select, test, and increase Radar 1 and Radar 2 oats were H. C. Murphy, F. A. Coffman, Harland Stevens, R. W. Earhart, H. H. Luke, A. T. Wallace, W. H. Chapman, U. R. Gore, and A. R. Brown. We are indebted to the Minnesota Experiment Station and the USDA for seed of the disease resistant male parent.

REGISTRATION OF NODAWAY OATS

(Reg. No. 179)

J. M. Poehlman

Nodaway (C.I. 7272, Mo. 04655) was developed at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo., in cooperation with the Crops Research Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture. It originated as an F~ plant selection from a cross made in 1950 between (Columbia × Marion) × R. L. 2105. A selection of the (Columbia × Marion) strain was later named Macon. R. L. 2105 was received from J. N. Welsh, Dominion Laboratory of the (Colombia) × Marion) strain was later named Macon. Nodaway was developed as a plant row in 1952, in an increase row in 1953, and in a yield test at Columbia in 1954, in out-state tests since 1956, in the uniform red oat nursery since 1957, and in the uniform north central nursery from 1957 through 1960. The cross, and the selection from it named Nodaway, were made by J. M. Poehlman.

Nodaway is equal or superior in yield to varieties generally grown in Missouri. The test-weight of Nodaway is heavy, being equal to that of Macon and superior to that of other varieties grown in Missouri. It is slightly variable in height, but generally is shorter than Macon and Mo. 0-205. Also, it is slightly variable in heading and maturity, but normally is comparable to Macon and Minphaer and 2 to 3 days earlier than Clinton. Nodaway has a large stiff straw and develops a distinctive brace root system which contributes to its lodging resistance. It is highly resistant to smut, carries the AB genes for stem rust resistance, is moderately susceptible to crown rust, and susceptible to barley yellow dwarf virus. Nodaway has stiff upright wide-spread panicles, broad short glumes spread wide at maturity, and short plump white kernels. The variety is quite uniform in these plant characteristics.

REGISTRATION OF ACE WHEAT

(Reg. No. 407)

H. R. Rosen

Ace, C.I. 13384, a soft red winter wheat, was developed by the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station from a F~ population. Parents involved were W38, Illinois 1, Hope, Purplestraw, Leap, Thatchers, Cumbull, Red Wonder, Steinwedel and Triticum timopheevi × Chancelloris. A selection designated as T 1123-3 was made in 1944, and a reselection from T 1123-3, known as T 1123-3-20, was made in 1944. This line was entered in the Uniform 'Southern Soft Winter Wheat' program in 1961. It exceeded the performance of other locally adapted varieties in northern Arkansas in 1961 (Table 1). It has performed well in other areas of the Southeast, especially northern Alabama and Louisiana (Table 2).

The variety was grown by farmers in 1961. It exceeded the performance of other locally adapted varieties in northern Arkansas in 1961 (Table 1). It has performed well in other areas of the Southeast, especially northern Alabama and Louisiana (Table 2). Ace has given good results for grazing in comparison with Arkwin oats shown in Table 3.

REGISTRATION OF EMERALD ZOYSIAGRASS

(Reg. No. 1)

Ian Forbes

Emerald zoysiagrass was released in 1953 by the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station in cooperation with the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the U. S. Golf Association Green Section. This variety has been approved for registration by the Committee on Varietal Standardization and Registration.

Although the Zoysia species used as turf grasses produce viable seeds, zoysiagrass lawns are commonly established by planting sprigs which spread by means of stolons and rhizomes. Emerald zoysiagrass is the vegetative increase of a hybrid between Japanese lawn-grass (Zoysia japonica Steud.) and mascarenegrass (Zoysia tenii-