about 2 days earlier than \$6. It is not photoperiod sensitive. S-201 is much more resistant to lodging than \$6, averaging 25\% compared to 73\% lodging for the latter.

Brown rice kernels of S-201 are large, averaging 25 mg and measured 5.4 mm long and 3.2 mm wide.

In translucency, milled kernels of S-201 are between those of \$6 and 'Colusa.' Grains of S-201 have light brown bran (pericarp) and white, non-glutinous and non-aromatic endosperm. Results from the Cooperative Regional Rice Quality Laboratory at Beaumont, Tex., showed that the amylose makes up 17 to 19\% of the starch. S-201 kernels have a low gelatinization temperature as evidenced by alkali spreading scores of 6.9 to 7.0 in 1.7\% KOH. These values are similar to those for \$6 and are typical of those for U.S. short-grain cultivars. Taste panelists rated S-201 as entirely satisfactory.

Whole kernel (head) and total milling yields of S-201 are satisfactory and similar to those for \$6.

S-201 has performed very well in six replicated tests conducted in 1978 and 1979 at sites representative of the California rice growing areas. S-201 averaged 9,276 kg/ha as compared to 7,585 kg/ha of paddy (rough rice) for \$6 at 12\% moisture. Unpublished information obtained by the Univ. of California Coop. Ext. Service personnel indicates that S-201 is highly responsive to high levels of N fertility.

S-201 has moderate tolerance to sterility (intermediate between that of \$6 and M7) caused by low temperatures 10 to 14 days before heading. Reaction of S-201 to diseases that are prevalent in humid areas is unknown. S-201 is moderately tolerant to stem rot (incited by Sclerotium oryzae Catt.) being similar in reaction to other California cultivars.

S-201 appears to be adapted to the major rice growing areas of California and should replace \$6 as soon as sufficient seed becomes available.

S-201 was released jointly by the California Co-operative Rice Research Foundation, Inc., the California Agric. Exp. Stn. and AR-SEA-USDA. It was approved for certification by the California Crop Improvement Association in 1980. Application is not being made for plant variety protection of S-201. Classes of seed will be breeder, foundation, registered and certified. Foundation seed was allocated to growers in 1980. This seed contains a small percentage (less than 1 seed/2 lb.) of short-grain off-types that will be removed from future foundation seed production fields. Breeder and foundation seed of S-201 will be maintained by the California Co-operative Rice Research Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 306, Biggs, CA 95917.

REGISTRATION OF CP 69-1052 SUGARCANE1
(Reg. No. 50)

J. D. Miller, E. R. Rice, J. L. Dean, and N. I. James2

The sugarcane cultivar 'CP 69-1052' is a clone selected from progeny of the cross 'CP 62-374' x 'CP 56-59' and is a complex trispecies hybrid of Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barbier Jeswiet. The cross was made at the U.S. Sugarcane Field Stn., Canal Point, Fla., in November 1967. CP 69-1052 was developed through cooperative research of AR-SEA-USDA, the Florida Agric. Exp. Stn., and the Florida Sugar Cane League, Inc., and was released to the industry in the fall of 1979.

CP 69-1052 is a good-stubbling, high-tonnage variety that has loosely attached trash (leaf sheaths). In 21 replicated tests (7 plant cane, 7 first ratoon, and 7 second ratoon), it produced the same amount of sugar/ha as did the leading commercial variety in Florida ('CP 63-588') at both early and late harvest years. It has a millability factor of 0.96 compared to 0.88 for CP 63-588. Stalk weight for CP 69-1052, averaged over the 21 replicated tests, was 1.56 kg compared to 1.60 kg for CP 63-588.

CP 69-1052 has adequate resistance (for commercial production in Florida) to sugarcane mosaic virus, leaf scald (caused by Xanthomonas albilineans (Asby) Dows.), eye spot (caused by Sclerotium oryzae Catt.), and锈 (caused by Sclerotium oryzae Catt.) being similar in reaction to other California cultivars.

S-201 was released jointly by the California Co-operative Rice Research Foundation, Inc., the California Agric. Exp. Stn., and the California Crop Improvement Association in 1980. Application is not being made for plant variety protection of S-201. Classes of seed will be breeder, foundation, registered and certified. Foundation seed was allocated to growers in 1980. This seed contains a small percentage (less than 1 seed/2 lb.) of short-grain off-types that will be removed from future foundation seed production fields. Breeder and foundation seed of S-201 will be maintained by the California Co-operative Rice Research Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 306, Biggs, CA 95917.

REGISTRATION OF NORSTAR WHEAT1
(Reg. No. 626)

M. N. Grant2

NORSTAR' wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell.) is a hard red winter cultivar developed at the Agriculture Canada Res. Stn., Lethbridge, Alberta. It received License No. 27 July 1977.

Norstar originated from the cross 'Winalta'/Sundance' at Lethbridge in 1959. From an F1 bulk hybrid population, 3,000 plants were selected in 1966, and one line was developed in 1968. The line was tested in Canada in the Northern Regional Performance Nursery in 1971 and 1972 and in the Western Regional Performance Nursery in 1973. "Winalta" was developed by bulking the progeny from 400 uniform plant rows at the Stn., Lethbridge in 1959. From an F5 bulk hybrid population, 544 plants were selected in 1971.

In tests covering 21 station-years from 1970 to 1974, Norstar averaged 11\% higher in yield than Winalta and 6\% higher than Sundance. Norstar resembles Sundance more than Winalta. Norstar has medium to strong flour properties, similar to Winalta. It is satisfactory for loaf volume but slightly lower in loaf weight. This cultivar is adapted to the winter wheat growing areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and to those areas where a high level of winterhardiness is desirable to most of the common cereal diseases.

Norstar is late maturing, mid-tall, resistant to lodging, and moderately resistant to lodging. The auricles tend to be red or purple. The spikes are medium-size, compact, and club-shaped, with dry, white awns. The glumes are light brown, acuminate beaks, 2 to 8 mm long; shoulders narrow, oblique to acuminate beaks, 2 to 8 mm long; shoulders narrow, oblique to oval. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Stn., Lethbridge, Alberta.

2 Research scientist, Agriculture Canada Res. Stn., Lethbridge, Alberta.