enence which ranged from 125 to 200% of that of the cultivar 'Lutana' in diverse environments. The parental clones were moderately to highly self-incompatible with a mean of 0.29 seeds per self-pollinated floret. Little information is available on the reaction of cicer milkvetch to insect and disease pests. In Colorado, diseases have not been a problem; the only insects to cause apparent damage under field conditions are grasshoppers and a vetch weevil (Bruchidae) that destroys the developing seed after pollination.

The probable areas of adaptation of Monarch is similar to that of Lutana. This includes high elevation meadows, irrigated pastures at lower elevations, and dryland areas with an annual precipitation of 40 cm or more. Forage yields have been equal to or greater than those of Lutana. After two growing seasons, average plant spread from rhizomes for the component progenies under spaced conditions has ranged from 92 to 133% of that of Lutana with a mean of 117%. Forage quality as measured by crude protein percentage, in vitro dry matter digestibility, and cell wall constituents has been similar to that of the more commonly grown forage legumes. No case of bloat has been reported from livestock grazing cicer milkvetch. Maturity and seed yields have been similar to those of Lutana. Seed weight of the parental clones range from 3.13 to 4.99 g/1,000 seeds with a mean of 4.14 g, or 108% of that of Lutana. Parental clones and breeder seed (syn 1) are maintained by the Crops Research Laboratory, AR-SEA-USDA, Colorado State University, Fort Collins. Three generations of increase beyond breeder seed are permitted: foundation (syn 2), registered (syn 3), and certified (syn 4). Foundation, registered, and certified seed are grown under the rules and regulations of the Colorado Seed Certification Service, Colorado State Univ., Fort Collins, CO 80523.

REGISTRATION OF AYLESKA POLARGRASS
(Reg. No. 61)

Wm. W. Mitchell

'ALYESKA' polargrass [Arctagrostis latifolia (B. Br.) Grieb.,] is a cultivar developed from indigenous Alaskan collections by the Alaska Agric. Exp. Stn. for use in revegetation mixes in Alaska. Ayleska is a synthetic (IAS 331) based on 27 collections from a number of locations in interior and western Alaska. The materials were grown successfully in nurseries at Palmer, Alaska, for 7 to 10 years. Various components of the synthetic were tested in revegetation trials conducted in interior (boreal) Alaska since 1971 and northern (arctic) Alaska since 1972. Ayleska components have been among the best performers in the arctic trials and at a difficult boreal site in an alpine region where snow mold caused by Typhula and Fusarium spp. was a particularly debilitating factor. Origin of material, vegetative behavior in nursery and revegetation trials, and evidence of seed-producing ability were used in selecting the components of the synthetic. Inclusion of material from a number of locations provides Ayleska with a broad genetic base. The cultivar was originally released em-