courses in the Arctic north of the range. It often dominates grassland communities in southcentral and southwestern Alaska and colonizes disturbed sites throughout most of mainland Alaska. It occurs on moderately dry to moderately wet sites.

Sourdough is adapted for inclusion in planting mixtures throughout mainland Alaska, providing a hardy, persistent component under a variety of conditions. Its relatively tall, coarse growth habit lessens its desirability for plantings where a turf-like appearance may be the objective. It is recommended, particularly, for the more harsh environments of tundra locations where few other cultivars are adapted for use. Sourdough tolerates acid soils and appears immune to snow molds caused by *Typhula* and *Fusarium* spp. It is adapted to a wide range of sites, from moderately dry to moderately wet. Sourdough has low seedling vigor but can produce rank, vigorous growth in subsequent years.

Seed yields are expected to be in the 20 to 35 kg/ha range, though higher yields have been obtained in small plots. Sourdough was released in 1978. Breeder seed is produced by the Alaska Agric. Exp. Stn. Foundation, registered, and certified generations are recognized for seed increase purposes with seed distributed by the Alaska Crop Improvement Assoc.

**REGISTRATION OF SWIFT RUSSIAN WILD RYEGRASS**

(Reg. No. 65)

T. Lawrence

'Swift,' Russian wild ryegrass (*Elymus junceus* Fisch.) was developed at the Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Swift Current, Saskatchewan. It was tested experimentally as Sc R 3711 and was licensed for use in Canada in February 1978.

Swift is a 26-clone synthetic cultivar. The ancestry of the 26 clones making up Swift traces back to Sawki, progeny of five of the clones included in Sawki, and an introduction, North Dakota line 1546 from the Northern Great Plains Research Center, Mandan, North Dakota. They were selected for establishment vigor, freedom from leaf spot diseases, good seed quality, high forage yield and high seed yield. Selection for establishment vigor was based on ability to emerge from a 5-cm depth of seeding.

Swift is well adapted for dryland pastures in the Canadian Prairie region. A more detailed description of Swift and its performance has been published.

Seed of Swift is being multiplied through Breeder, Foundation, and Certified seed classes. Breeder seed is being maintained by the Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Swift Current, Saskatchewan. The multiplication and distribution of Foundation and Certified seed is being handled by ScCan Association, 1568 Carling Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1Z 7M5.

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1 Registered by the Crop Sci. Soc. Am. Accepted 5 May 1980.
2 Senior research scientist (grass breeding), head, For. Prod. and Utilization Section, Res. Stn., Research Branch, Agric. Canada, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, S9H 3X2.

and Weslaco, and AR-SEA-USDA. Ramada was selected from the progeny of P.I. 152967 (MN 1056) × P.I. 152965 (MN 1060), made at Beltsville, Md. The line was released in 1976. Breeder seed is produced by the Alaska Agric. Exp. Stn., Foundation, registered, and certified generations are recognized for seed increase purposes with seed distributed by the Alaska Crop Improvement Assoc.

**REGISTRATION OF RAMADA**

(Reg. No. 118)

T. Lawrence

'Ramada,' a new variety of sweet sorghum for potential sugar production, was selected from the progeny of the cross 'Mer. 45-45' × (Mer. 65-2). Ramada was resistant to natural infection of downy mildew, R. solani (caused by *Sclerospora sorgi* Weston & Uppal), and seed quality, 3.9 g/100 seeds heavier in seed weight, similar in percentage of seed protein, and 0.6% higher in seed oil.

'Cumberland,' a new variety of soybean, was selected from the cross 'Corsoy' × 'Williams.' The cross from which Cumberland was selected originated in Iowa and generational between seed descent to the F4 in Puerto Rico and tested for yield in Iowa from 1973 to 1975. Cumberland was released in 1977 because of its superiority in yield to other public cultivars of similar maturity.

Cumberland is an F4 plant selection from 'Williams.' The cross from which Cumberland originated in Iowa, and generations were made at Beltsville, Md. Cumberland was tested for yield in Iowa from 1973 to 1975. Cumberland was released in 1977 because of its superiority in yield to other public cultivars of similar maturity.

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