REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

the Fort Vermilion Experimental Farm and subsequently subjected to multiple cuttings for 6 consecutive years. In 1972 the plot had a plant survival rate of over 60% and was left in isolation for seed production in 1972, 1973 and 1974. The 1974 seed harvest was designated FV-74 and a new seed increase plot was established in 1975 to produce Breeder seed.

Forage yields of Peace ranged from 5 to 15% higher than ‘Beaver’ over 27 station-years in northern Alberta from 1976 to 1979. Beaver averaged 5,100 kg/ha. Following the severe winter of 1977-1978, Peace experienced the least winterkill of 10 cultivars seeded in 1976. Using leaf-cutting bees as pollinators, seed yields of Peace were equal to Beaver (Ave. 390 kg/ha).

Peace flowers 1 to 3 days earlier than Beaver. Flowers are predominantly purple in color with a small percentage (less than 1%) being a very light purple tending towards white. Seed pods are tightly coiled, ranging from 1 to 4 coils depending upon the intensity of pollinator activity. Crude protein is higher than or equal to that of Beaver. Roots are mainly of the taproot type. It is susceptible to bacterial wilt caused by Coryne bacterium insidiosum (McCull.) H.L. Jens.

Peace is adapted primarily to the Peace River region of northwestern Canada where winterhardiness and persistence are required and bacterial wilt is not a problem. It is a hardy, long-lived alfalfa with good recovery after cutting in northern areas. A more detailed description of Peace and its performance in forage and seed yield trials has been published.

Breeder seed of Peace is maintained by the Agriculture Canada Research Station, Beaverlodge, Alberta. The multiplication and distribution of Foundation seed is being handled by SeCan Assoc., 885 Meadowlands Dr., Suite 512, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2C 3N2.

REGISTRATION OF TAMBAR 402 BARLEY
(Reg. No. 181)

J. H. Gardenhire, M. E. McDaniel, and N. A. Tuleen

‘Tambar 402’ barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), P.I. 468115, was developed by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. It was selected from the cross ‘Zora’/3/’Goliad’/’Cordova’/’Omugi’/4/’Tambar 401’. The cross was made at College Station, Tex. in 1972 and the F3 selection was made at Dallas. The F3 head-row was uniform in heading and height and was homozygous resistant to biotype C of greenbugs (Schizaphis graminum Rond.). In subsequent tests it has been shown to be resistant also to biotype E. It was tested in state tests and the Uniform Barley Disease Nursery as selection TX75D2966. In 1977, approximately 100 head-row were bulked for the initial increase.

Tambar 402 is a six-rowed, rough-awned, dense-headed, early-maturing, facultative winter cultivar. The juvenile plants have a semi-prostrate to intermediate growth habit with more upright growth and wider leaves than Tambar 401. The average width of the leaves is 13.2 mm vs. 9.4 mm for Tambar 401. The comparison at Dallas, 88.4% of the seed remained 3/4 sieve as compared to 55.5% for Tambar 401 and 4/4 sieve as compared to 36.5% for Tambar 401. ‘Rogers’. The rachilla has long hairs and the rachis is hairy. Tambar 402 has medium stiff straw, upright growth and wider leaves than Tambar 401. The average width of the leaves is 13.2 mm vs. 9.4 mm for Tambar 401. Tambar 402 is adapted primarily to the Peace River region of northern Alberta.

Under field conditions, Tambar 402 is moderately resistant to powdery mildew, caused by Erysiphe graminis (DC.) Moris; leaf blight, caused by Puccinia hordei (Schiz.) Mohr; and leaf rust, caused by Puccinia hordei街道. It is resistant to curly top virus.

Tambar 402 was released by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1981. Foundation seed will be maintained by the Foundation Seed Service, Texas Agric. Exp. Station, TX 77843.

REGISTRATION OF OLATHE BEAN
(Reg. No. 36)

D. R. Wood and J. G. Keenan

‘Olathe’ pinto bean (Phaseolus vulgaris L.) was released by the Colorado State University Experiment Station in 1979; it was tested in the Cooperative Dry Bean Nursery at Ft. Collins, Colo 3439. The Plant Variety Protection Certificate number is 8000077. Olathe is resistant to many races of bean rust, caused by Uromyces phaseoli (Pers.) Wint. var. typica, resistant to the New York 15 strains of bean common mosaic virus, and the New York 15 strains of bean common mosaic virus.

Olathe is a semi-vine plant that matures in 88 days, which is 4 to 6 days later than ‘U.I. 111’ and 14 days earlier than ‘U.I. 114’. Stems of Olathe are thicker, the leaves are darker green, and the plants are more upright than the above named cultivars. Five years of testing (1974-1978) showed that Olathe yielded 3,680 k/ha which was not significantly different from U.I. 114 but about 352 kg/ha more than that of U.I. 111. Olathe seed weight was 39g per 100 seeds which was smaller than that of U.I. 111 and U.I. 114. Olathe seed weight was 39g per 100 seeds which was smaller than that of U.I. 111 and U.I. 114.