Its cold tolerance was slightly less than that of 'Dwarf Essex' in the colder areas of Washington and Idaho.

Indore was released by the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station as an exclusive release to Coast Trading Company, Inc., in 1981 for the commercial production of rapeseed for industrial oil. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Oregon Agric. Exp. Stn., Corvallis, OR 97331

REGISTRATION OF FRONTIER WINTER RYE

(Reg. No. 9)

J. G. McLeod, D. S. McBean, and S. R. Buzinski

'FRONTIER' winter rye (Secale cereale L.) was developed by the Research Station, Research Branch, Agriculture Canada, Swift Current, Saskatchewan. License No. 927 was issued for Frontier by the Food Production and Inspection Branch in July 1964.

Frontier was selected from the progeny of a hybrid between 'Dakold 23' (C.A.N. 2830) and 'Petkus' (C.D. 5773) made at the Experimental Farm, Swift Current, Saskatchewan in 1954. Bulk populations of the hybrid were exposed to severe winterkilling in 1956 and 1957. Sixty-six remaining plants were subsequently grown as lines and allowed to intercross.

Five composite populations were formed in 1959 by bulking various lines according to kernel type, yielding ability and fertility class. One of the five bulks, rated as the most promising in 1960 was subsequently tested as S.C.-60 in the Western Winter Rye Cooperative Tests from 1961 to 1963.

In 39 station-years of tests in Western Canada, Frontier outyielded 'Antelope' and Dakold 23 by 10 and 13.5%, respectively. Winter survival of Frontier was equal to Dakold 23 and Antelope, while its kernel weight was superior to both. Further agronomic information is available. Frontier is the most cold-hardy winter cereal in Canada.5

The spike of Frontier is awned, mid-dense, medium length and elliptical. The glumes are white and lancelolate. Kernels are blue-gray in color and medium and large in size compared to the parents and check cultivars, respectively. Straw is of medium length, slender and has relatively little bloom. Leaves are relatively short and narrow. Fall growth is a prostrate dark green rosette. Resistance to lodging and shattering is fair.

Frontier is susceptible to ergot [caused by Claviceps purpurea (Fr.) Tul.] and to snow mold (caused by Typhula spp. and Sclerotinia borealis Bub. and Vleug.) when these organisms are present under suitable conditions for their development.

Breeder seed of Frontier is maintained by the Res. Stn., Res. Branch, Agric. Canada, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, S9H 3X2. In addition, select, foundation, registered and certified pedigreed classes of seed are allowed.

REGISTRATION OF MUSKETEER WINTER RYE

(Reg. No. 10)

| J. G. McLeod, D. S. McBean, and S. R. Buzinski |

'MUSKETEER' winter rye (Secale cereale L.) was developed by the Research Station, Research Branch, Agriculture Canada, Swift Current, Saskatchewan. 

License No. 2037 was issued for Musketeer by the Food Production and Inspection Branch in July 1980.

Musketeer was selected from a hybrid, first produced in 1969, between the European cultivar 'Harrach' and a selection from 'Petkus/Dakold' which is genetically known as 'Frontier'. It was developed by five generations of self-pollination. Selection was concentrated on winterhardiness, cold tolerance, blue kernel color, short straw, early maturity and yield. Selections from the fifth generation were tested and used in subsequent yield testing. Musketeer was superior to 'Antelope' and Dakold 23 by 10 and 13.5%, respectively.

In 39 station-years of tests in Western Canada, Frontier outyielded the best check 'Puma' by 6% and performed well at a few locations outside of Western Canada, however, more extensive testing is required to determine its adaptability in other areas. The main attribute of Musketeer is that it represents a combination of desirable traits.

Musketeer equals Puma and Frontier in winterhardiness, is superior to 'Kodiak' and 'Cougar'. Hectolitre weight of Musketeer is 3% greater than Puma and Frontier and greater than 'Antelope' and 'Petkus'. Lodging resistance of Musketeer is equal to Kodiak and superior to Puma and Frontier. Heading and maturity of Musketeer are early as Frontier and earlier than Cougar, Puma and Kodiak. Muskeeteer is taller than Cougar, equal to Puma and Frontier and slightly taller than Kodiak in height. Lodging resistance of Musketeer is superior to Puma, Kodiak and Frontier and superior to Cougar. More detailed information can be found elsewhere.

The spike of Musketeer is awned, long, mid-dense, medium length, and white in color, long and wide. The embryo is large and raised. Kernels are uniform in size, hard and blue in color, short and narrow. The embryo is large and white. The kernel weight is superior to Puma, Kodiak and Frontier and greater than Cougar.

Musketeer is susceptible to ergot [caused by C. purpurea (Fr.) Tul.] and to snow mold (caused by T. spp. and S. borealis Bub. and Vleug.) when these organisms are present under suitable conditions for their development.

Breeder seed of Musketeer will be maintained by the Res. Stn., Res. Branch, Agric. Canada, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, S9H 3X2. The multiplication and distribution of other classes of seed (select, foundation, registered and certified) will be conducted by SeCan Assoc., Suite 512, 885 Meadowlands Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, K2C 3N2.

REGISTRATION OF McNAIR 700 SOYBEANS

(Reg. No. 159)

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society, America 1982.

REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

Published January, 1983