REGISTRATION OF WGF SORGHUM

'WGF' (Wild Game Feed) sorghum, Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench, (Reg. no. 122) was developed and released cooperatively by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station and USDA-ARS in 1971. The line was selected from a cross of ‘Redlan’-‘Short Kaura’-5-1-2 × ‘Ladore’ which was made in 1957. Final selection was made from the pedigree breeding nursery in 1966. WGF is an early maturing cultivar, reaching anthesis 45 to 50 days after planting. Mature plants vary from 65 to 75 cm in height and tiller freely. Plant color is purple, and grain color is brown to reddish brown. Kernels have a pigmented testa, thick mesocarp, waxy endosperm, and are small averaging about 2 g per 100.

WGF is intended for midseason and late planting in game refuges or other areas for upland game and migratory birds in the sorghum growing areas of the United States. It provides game food in late fall and winter. The brown grains resist weathering and seed rotting organisms (1).

WGF has no known specific resistance to insects or diseases, and it is susceptible to maize dwarf mosaic virus. WGF as a pollen parent produces hybrids with approximately 50% seedset.

Seed will be maintained and distributed in germplasm amounts by the Dep. of Agronomy, Oklahoma State Univ., Stillwater, OK 74078.

D.E. Weibel, F.F. Davies, J.B. Sieglinger, and C.E. Denman (2)

1. Senior research fellow and reader in horticultural science, respectively, Dep. of Agric. Science, Univ. of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. Registration by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 11 Oct. 1983.

References and Notes

1. Senior research fellow and reader in horticultural science, respectively, Dep. of Agric. Science, Univ. of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. Registration by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 11 Oct. 1983.

REGISTRATION OF YUKON SWEETCLOVER

'YUKON,' a Yellow Blossom Sweetclover [Melilotus officinalis (L.) Lam.] (Reg. no. 42) was developed at the Agriculture Canada Research Station at Saskatoon, Sask., and licensed as a Canadian cultivar on 27 Feb. 1970, with Limited Breeder Tagging.

Yukon is a naturalized winter-hardy strain of 'Madrid' sweetclover. Approximately 545 kg of Madrid sweetclover were brought into Saskatchewan from the United States in 1973. From these initial plantings, Yukon was selected for its superior adaptation to Saskatchewan growing conditions. Regional Sweetclover Tests conducted from 1961 to 1969 eliminated all but the most winter-hardy plants. Uniform Regional Sweetclover Tests conducted from 1979 through 1982 as Va 528, the official cultivar, show Yukon was the most winter-hardy cultivar of sweetclover tested.

In seed yield, Yukon had a decided yield advantage over Erector and 22% over its less hardy counterpart 'Madrid.' Yukon showed an 8% yield advantage over Madrid over 70 station years from 1961 to 1969.

Seed of Yukon sweetclover will be maintained through Breeder, Foundation, and Certified seed classes. Breeder seed class will be maintained by the Agric. Canada Res. Stn., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0X2. The multiplication and distribution of Foundation and Certified seed will be maintained by the Canadian Forage Seeds Project in cooperation with the Canadian Seed Trade Association.

REFERENCE AND NOTES

2. Principal research scientist (forage legume breeding program), Research Branch, Res. Stn., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Registration by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted May, 1984

REGISTRATION OF VA 528 TOBACCO

'VA 528' burley tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum L.) (Reg. no. 49), was developed and released by the Virginia Agricul- tural Experiment Station from a cross of the flue-cured burley cultivar, 'Coker 187-Hicks,' with 'Burley 64.' Va 528 was released in the F10 generation, and was developed and released in 1978.

Va 528 is resistant to tobacco mosaic virus (TMV), and moderately resistant to Race 0 and Race 1 of black shank when released in 1978. Va 528 was released in the F10 generation, and was developed and released in 1978.

Va 528 is intended for midseason and late planting in game refuges or other areas for upland game and migratory birds in the sorghum growing areas of the United States. It provides game food in late fall and winter. The brown grains resist weathering and seed rotting organisms (1).

WGF as a pollen parent produces hybrids with approximately 50% seedset.

Seed will be maintained and distributed in germplasm amounts by the Dep. of Agronomy, Oklahoma State Univ., Stillwater, OK 74078.

D.E. Weibel, F.F. Davies, J.B. Sieglinger, and C.E. Denman (2)

References and Notes