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 43 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)

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 released in 1978. The variety was developed by a cross of Yukon and Madrid sweetclover (Reg. no. 8). It has been tested in the Virginia (VA), North Carolina (NC), Kentucky (KY), and Tennessee (TN) Burley Variety Tests and is recommended for contract production of seed in May, 1950, by H.G. Neufeld Seed Company of Nipawin, Sask. Since that time seed of Yukon sweetclover will be increased through Foundation and Certified seed. Seeds Limited, Nipawin, Saskatchewan. Madrid (Sask.) was used in the 1961-1969 Uniform Regional Sweetclover Tests conducted from 1961 to 1969.

Yukon showed an 8% yield advantage over Madrid over 70 station years from 1961 to 1982. In seed yield, Yukon had a decided yield advantage over Erector and 22% over its less hardy counterpart Madrid. Yukon is the most winter-hardy cultivar of sweetclover cultivars. A more detailed description of Yukon and its performance has been published (1).

Yukon is adapted to the same general sweetclover cultivars in Canada. The yields of Yukon and Madrid are very similar in Nebraska and Saskatchewan (Uniform Regional Sweetclover Tests). Yukon could fulfill the market for all areas currently growing Madrid sweetclover.

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

References and Notes


REGISTRATION OF VA 528 BURLEY TOBACCO

‘VA 528’ burley tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum var. or virginica L. ‘VA 528’) (Reg. no. 528) was developed and released by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station from a cross of a Virginia Burley Small leaf cultivar, ‘Coker 187-Hicks’, with ‘Burley 37’. Progeny were self-pollinated to regain the duplicate recessive burley color trait. ‘VA 528’ burley tobacco is resistant to tobacco mosaic virus (TMV), and moderately resistant to Race 0 and Race 1 of black shank when released in 1978.

Strain and Madrid obtained from the University of Wisconsin, the University of Nebraska, and the USDA-ARS in 1971. The line was selected from a space-planted, mass-selected plot which was established from a commercial seed lot (S-7286) in 1957. Final selection was made from the pedigree breeding nursery in 1966. WGF is an early maturing cultivar, reaching anthesis 43 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.

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