Registration of Crop Cultivars

REGISTRATION OF ‘REDDY’ RED CLOVER

‘REDDY’ red clover (*Trifolium pratense* L.) (Reg. no. 22), is a hay and pasture use cultivar developed by FFR Cooperative and released in 1984. Its experimental designation was FFR Syn L, and it was also tested as FFR Syn 1004 in various university trials. Seed will be available through commercial channels in 1986.

Public and commercial red clover cultivars were established on FFRs research farm at Battleground, IN, in the early 1970s. In 1976, open pollinated seed of vigorous surviving plants of this material was harvested, bulked, and designated FFR Syn L.

Reddy is a medium red clover possessing both water marked and nonwater marked leaves. It flowers somewhat earlier in the spring than ‘Kenstar’, and a few days later than ‘Redman’ and ‘Arlington’. Reddy has been rated equal to Redman and Arlington in resistance to northern anthracnose (caused by *Kabatiella caulivora* (Kirch.) Karak.) in FFR trials, and more resistant than ‘Kenland’, Kenstar, and ‘Chesapeake’. Greenhouse and field evaluations indicate Reddy is moderately resistant to southern anthracnose (caused by *Colletotrichum trifolii* Bain) and powdery mildew (cause by *Erysiphe polygoni* DC). Forage yields of Reddy have been equal to or slightly above those of Redman and Arlington in FFR and university trials. It has been tested in the north central and eastern USA and has shown good adaptation throughout these areas.

Reddy will be produced as a three-generation cultivar with breeder, foundation, and certified seed classes. Breeder seed will be maintained by FFR Cooperative. Reddy was favorably reviewed by the National Certified Miscellaneous Legume Variety Review Board in May 1984. Application will not be made for Plant Variety Protection.

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References and Notes

1. Forage breeder, West Lafayette, IN; forage breeder, Salem, OR; forage research director; and former red clover breeder, FFR Cooperative, West Lafayette, IN 47906. Registration by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted. Accepted 19 July 1985.

REGISTRATION OF ‘CHINOOK’ HOP

‘CHINOOK’, a new hop (*Humulus lupulus* L.) (Reg. no. 15), is a hay and pasture use cultivar developed by FFR Cooperative and released in 1984. Its experimental designation was FFR Syn L, and it was also tested as FFR Syn 1004 in various university trials. Seed will be available through commercial channels in 1986.

Selection W421–38 has been tested in Toppenish, WA, Corvallis, OR, and Wilder, ID, at these locations it averaged over 13% alpha acid and 3.8% beta acid.

Between 1982 and 1984, a 0.8 ha commercial trial of W421–38 near Toppenish averaged 2240 kg/ha of hops with an average alpha acid percentage. Three sized commercial trials were established near Granger, WA, and Silverton, OR, in 1983. The alpha and alpha acid percentages were 2900 kg/ha, 2350 kg/ha and 14.9%, and 800 kg/ha respectively. The apparent production potential of fully-mature plants in Oregon is 2500 kg/ha in Idaho and Washington. The potential of fully-mature plants in Oregon is 2500 kg/ha in Idaho and Washington.

Chinook is an early to medium-early maturing cultivar, which maintains its quality past maturity in the spring regrowth and good vigor. Although the bines are coarse, the long internodes are flexible and training is easy. The bines cling well to the string and climb readily. The leaves are dark green and the bine has dark purple ridges that become lighter during the growing season. The lateral branches average 1.0 m long.

Chinook produces large, heavy hops that are evenly distributed on the upper half of the plant. The average weight is 48 mm in length and 280 g. The bracts are dark green, obovate, 17 to 22 mm in length; the bracteoles are lanceolate, and average 13 to 18 mm in length. The cones are borne in loose clusters on the lateral branches and are easily picked and cleaned. Their large size often results in a shorter drying time compared with other hops. The composition of the major essential oils is 60% humulone, 31% cohumulone, and 9% adhumulone. Oil content averages 3.8% beta acid. The composition of the major essential oils composition is 60% humulone, 31% cohumulone, and 9% adhumulone. Oil content averages 3.8% beta acid.

Chinook is moderately resistant to hop downy mildew (caused by *Pseudoperonospora humuli* Miy. et Tak., G. W.). Virus-free clones of Chinook will be maintained by the National Certified Miscellaneous Legume Variety Review Board in May 1984. Application will not be made for Plant Variety Protection.