REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

REGISTRATION OF ‘ANSTAR’ ALFALFA

Anstar alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) (Reg. no. 154) (PI 522241) was developed by FFR Cooperative and released in 1985. The cultivar was tested experimentally as Syn 7905.

Anstar is a six-clone synthetic with parental clones selected for resistance to anthracnose (race 1) (caused by Colletotrichum trifolii Bain), good vigor, and longevity in Virginia. Germplasm sources of Anstar include approximately 12% M. varia, 20% Turkistan, 28% Flemish, and 40% that is not traceable. Two clones were selected from ‘Classic’, one from ‘Weevlchek’, and three from FFR hardy germplasm.

Anstar is similar to ‘Saranac’ in fall dormancy ratings. It is resistant to anthracnose (race 1), and bacterial wilt (caused by Clavibacter michiganense Subsp. insidiosum Davis et al. 1984), moderately resistant to Fusarium wilt (caused by Fusarium oxysporum Schlect. f. sp. medicagenis (Weimer) Snyd and Hans.), and susceptible to Phytophthora root rot (caused by Phytophthora megasperma Drechs. f. sp. medicagenis Kuan and Erwin). Flower color of Anstar is approximately 75% dark purple, 25% light purple, and a trace of white.

Seed increase is on a limited generation sequence with one generation each of breeder, foundation, and certified classes. A maximum of 2, 3, and 6 harvest years is permitted on stands producing breeder, foundation, and certified seed, respectively. No restrictions are placed on regions of production of these seed classes. Anstar was favorably reviewed by the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board in 1985. Application will not be made for plant variety protection.

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References and Notes

1. FFR Cooperative, 4112 East State Road 225, West Lafayette, IN 47906. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 Aug 1988. *Corresponding author.

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REGISTRATION OF ‘MALONE’ ALFALFA

‘Malone’ alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) (Reg. no. 155) PI 522242) was developed by the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station. It was tested under the experimental designation MAP and released in January 1987.

Malone was developed by strain crossing ‘Dona Ana’ (1) and MAN-5 (2), related populations selected from ‘Mesilla’ (3), followed by four cycles of recurrent phenotypic selection for combined resistance to Phytophthora root rot (caused by Phytophthora megasperma Drechs. f. sp. medicagenis Kuan and Erwin) and ‘Weevlchek’, and three from FFR hardy germplasm.

Malone is similar to ‘Saranac’ in fall dormancy ratings. It is resistant to anthracnose (race 1), and bacterial wilt (caused by Clavibacter michiganense Subsp. insidiosum Davis et al. 1984), Fusarium wilt (caused by Fusarium oxysporum [caused by Clavibacter michiganense Subsp. insidiosum Davis et al. 1984], Fusarium wilt (caused by Fusarium oxysporum Schlect. f. sp. medicagenis Kuan and Erwin) and the blue alfalfa aphid [Acyrthosiphon pisum (Harris)]; moderately resistant to stem nematode (Kuhn) Filipjev;] and the pea aphid [Acyrthosiphon kondoi Shinji). Malone has been tested and is susceptible to the blue alfalfa aphid [Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kuhn)], and susceptible to Phytophthora root rot (caused by Phytophthora megasperma (Kuan) Snyd. and Hans.) and the pea aphid [Acyrthosiphon kondoi Shinji). Malone has been tested and is intended for hay production in New Mexico. Flower color is almost 100% purple with a trace of white.

Breeder seed (Syn. 1) was produced by intercrossing the 84 most vigorous fourth-cycle plants in cages with pollination by honeybees (Apis mellifera L.). It is on a four generation basis with certified seed from foundation or registration seed classes in Idaho, California, Washington, or Oregon. Seed increase will be limited to 4 yr for breeder and foundation and 6 yr for registered or certified seed fields.

Malone was favorably reviewed by the National Alfalfa Variety Review Board in January 1986; application will not be made for plant variety protection.

Bill Melton,* Cliff Currier, Don Miller, and Jeff Kimmel (4).

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REGISTRATION OF ‘WILSON’ ALFALFA

‘Wilson’ alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) (Reg. no. 156) PI 522243 was developed by the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station. It was tested under the experimental designation MAP and released in January 1987.

Wilson was developed for improved performance under deficit levels of irrigation. Parent clones were selected using a field stress screening procedure (1). Parentage of Wilson consists of 29 plants from ‘Zia’ (80%), ‘Mesilla’ (11%), Turkistan (3%), ‘Baker’ (3%), and ‘Dona Ana’ (1%) with estimated contribution from M. falcata (1%), Turkistan (72%), Flemish (1%), Chilean (1%), and unknown (2%) genetic sources.

Wilson is similar to Mesilla in fall dormancy, resistant to bacterial wilt (caused by Clavibacter michiganense Subsp. insidiosum Davis et al. 1984), Fusarium wilt (caused by Fusarium oxysporum Schlect. f. sp. medicagenis (Weimer) Snyd and Hans.), and anthracnose (race 1 and race 2, caused by Colletotrichum trifolii Bain). Malone has been tested and is intended for hay production in New Mexico. Flower color is almost 100% purple with a trace of white.

Breeder seed (Syn. 1) was produced by intercrossing the 84 most vigorous fourth-cycle plants in cages with pollination by honeybees (Apis mellifera L.). It is on a four generation basis with certified seed from foundation or registration seed classes in Idaho, California, Washington, or Oregon. Seed increase will be limited to 4 yr for breeder and foundation and 6 yr for registered or certified seed fields.

Wilson was favorably reviewed by the National Alfalfa Variety Review Board in January 1986; application will not be made for plant variety protection.

Bill Melton,* Cliff Currier, Don Miller, and Jeff Kimmel (4).

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