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 'Weevichke', 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 Schlecht. f. sp. medicagenis [Weimer] Snyder 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.

Published in Crop Sci. 29:485 (1989).

REGISTRATION OF 'WILSON' ALFALFA

'Malone' 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 9D11A and released in January 1987.

Wilson was developed for improved performance under deficit levels of irrigation. Parent clones were phenotypically 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 NC-83-2 (3%) with estimated contribution from M. falcata (1%) M. varia (1%), Turkistan (72%), Flemish (1%), Chilean (22%), African (1%), and unknown (2%) genetic sources.

Wilson is similar to Mesilla in fall dormancy. Wilson is resistant to bacterial wilt (caused by Clavibacter michiganense Subsp. insidiosum Davis et al. 1984), Fusarium wilt [caused by Fusarium oxysporum Schlecht. f. sp. medicaginis (Weimer) Snyder and Hans.], and the pea aphid [Acyrthosiphon pisonum (Harris)]; moderately resistant to stem nematode [Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kuhn) Filipjev], and spotted alfalfa aphid [Thripidaphis maculatus (Buckton)]; and susceptible to the blue alfalfa 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 cage isolation with pollination by honeybees (Apis mellifera L.). Seed increase is on a four generation basis with certified seed produced from foundation or registration seed classes in New Mexico, Idaho, California, Washington, or Oregon. Stand longevity will be limited to 4 yr for breeder and foundation seed fields and 6 yr for registered or certified seed fields.

Malone was favorably reviewed by the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board in January 1988. Application will not be made for plant variety protection.

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

Published in Crop Sci. 29:485 (1989).