Agricultural Research Service, USDA, and released in 1961. The variety was bred by C. H. Hanson and J. W. Dudley.

Cherokee was developed by seven cycles of recurrent phenotypic selection for disease and insect resistance and general adaptation to North Carolina. In each cycle, approximately 90 plants were selected from about 2,000 and recombined. The original material consisted of 400 healthy, surviving plants in equal numbers from Buffalo, Williamsburg, Du Puits, 4 Kansas synthetics, Oklahoma Common, and Kansas Common selected from 3- to 4-year-old stands in 1950.

In North Carolina, Cherokee yielded approximately 10% more than Atlantic and Williamsburg. In addition, it has resistance to alfalfa rust, and more tolerance to potato leafhopper yellowing, certain leafspots and crown and stem rots than Atlantic or Williamsburg. Cherokee is more resistant than varieties commonly grown in North Carolina. It is susceptible to bacterial wilt.

Breeder seed is produced from a planting near Woodward, Oklahoma, of 10,000 plants resulting from an intercross of 90 selected plants from the seventh cycle of selection. Remnant seed of this intercross is available to establish additional breeder seed fields. Foundation seed is produced from breeder seed, and the production of foundation seed is limited to the Central alfalfa region. Certified seed is produced from foundation seed. Only breeder, foundation, or certified seed may be called Cherokee alfalfa.

Cherokee is expected to be adapted to most of the alfalfa growing area of the southeastern United States.

The review of the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board on Cherokee was favorable. Certified seed production was begun in 1962.

PROGRESS alfalfa is a winter-hardy and wilt-resistant variety developed by Caladino Farm Seeds, Inc., Willows, Calif., for use primarily in the areas where Vernal and Ranger are now recommended.

Progress was developed from a recombination of 19 parental clones selected from high seed-yielding plants in the variety Vernal. Seed yields of the parental clones and their diallel crosses were further evaluated in California, and agronomic characteristics of the parental clones, S1 lines, and diallel crosses were determined in tests in the Midwest nursery.

Progress can be readily distinguished from Vernal by a much lower percentage of plants with yellow and yellow-green shades of flower color. Other characteristics, such as plant height, foliage color, pubescence, leafiness and stem diameter, are essentially the same as Vernal.

Forage yields of Progress in Caladino tests in 1962 in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana show Progress to be equal to Vernal. Progress and its parental clones have considerably more tolerance than Ranger to high cutting stress and drought. Forage yields of Progress in Caladino tests in Illinois and in experiment station tests in 1962 in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana show Progress to be equal to Vernal. Progress and its parental clones have considerably more tolerance than Ranger to high cutting stress and drought.

The review report by the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board on Progress was favorable.

REGISTRATION OF WL 202 ALFALFA

(Reg. No. 18)

D. F. Beard

WL 202 was developed by the Waterman-Loomis Company and first offered for sale in 1962. WL 202 is a 33-clone synthetic comprised of 31 plant selections from Vernal and Narragansett.

The 33 parent clones were chosen from 500 Narragansett selections made in 1957 following an aphid attack in Kern County, Calif. The original selections were based upon minimum damage by the spotted alfalfa aphid, plant color, plant size and vigor, and yield of seed. WL 202 was developed from a recombination of the outcrossed progeny and forward hybridization. In Michigan, the 33 selected clones were recombined by natural pollination and tested under the number 202.

WL 202 is similar to Ranger and Vernal in appearance and is resistant to bacterial wilt. The foliage is a medium green color and the flowers predominantly purple with 10 to 15% yellow or yellow variegated. It has been less cold-hardy than Vernal but more dormant than Cayuga. As a 1st-year forage at Waterloo, Nebraska, and Marshall, Missouri, and Wheaton, Illinois, the hay yields of WL 202 were 111.8% and 107.6%, respectively, of Ranger. At the same location in 1961 and 1962; and at Brookings, S. D., and Madison, Wis., in 1962, WL 202 yielded 98.0%, 104.5% and 107.6% of Vernal and is resistant to bacterial wilt. The foliage is dark green in color and the flowers predominantly purple with 10 to 15% yellow or yellow variegated. It has been less cold-hardy than Vernal but more dormant than Cayuga. As a 1st-year forage at Waterloo, Nebraska, and Marshall, Missouri, and Wheaton, Illinois, the hay yields of WL 202 were 111.8% and 107.6%, respectively, of Ranger. At the same location in 1961 and 1962; and at Brookings, S. D., and Madison, Wis., in 1962, WL 202 yielded 98.0%, 104.5% and 107.6% of Vernal.

Limited observations on potato leafhopper damage as compared to Vernal but superior to Ranger, Atlantic, and Williamsburg.

WL 202 was favorably reviewed by the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board at its November 1962 meeting and subsequently approved for certification.

Breeder seed is produced by natural (honeybee) cross pollination of the parent clones grown in isolation in Kern County, Calif. Foundation seed is the first-generation seed produced from breeder seed in the northern region of the United States. Certified seed is the first-generation product of breeder or foundation seed and may be grown only from these classes of stock seed. Not more than two generations of seed increase from breeder seed is authorized or contemplated for WL 202 to assure stability of performance.

1Registered under a memorandum of understanding between the National Alfalfa Variety Review Board and the American Society of Agronomy. Received May 10, 1963.

Director of Research, Waterman-Loomis Company, Willows, Calif.

REGISTRATION OF CAYUGA ALFALFA

(Reg. No. 19)

R. P. Murphy and C. C. Lowery