distinctive DC) in early spring and Helminthosporium leafspot (caused by *Drechslera poae* Baudys-Shoem).

Commercial seed of Ronde will be produced under the seed certification system with classes limited to breeder, foundation, and certified. Breeder seed will be produced from spaced plants. Seed samples may be obtained from the author or the seed company contractor. Seed production fields will be limited to a 5 yr rotation sequence unless otherwise dictated by certification requirements. United States Plant Variety Protection is pending.

R.D. ENGLISH* (3)

References and Notes


Published in *Crop Sci.* 30:422-423 (1990)

REGISTRATION OF MT. HOOD HOP

‘Mt. Hood’, a new aroma hop (*Humulus lupulus* L.) cultivar (Reg. no. 16, PI 535808) resulted from a 1983 cross between the colchicine-induced tetraploid female ‘Hallertauer mittelfrüh’*, USDA 21397, and the male hop genotype USDA 19058M (1). In 1985 the USDA Accession Number 21455 was assigned to the selection and Mt. Hood has since been tested under this number.

Mt. Hood is an aroma hop of medium maturity adapted to the hop growing areas of the Pacific Northwest. It is a triploid (*2n = 3x = 30*), nearly sterile female hop cultivar with quality and aroma characteristics similar to its female parent Hallertauer mittelfrüh. Its genetic composition is 4/6 Hallertauer mittelfrüh, 1/6 Early Green, and 1/6 unknown.

Mt. Hood has been tested in nursery plots near Corvallis, OR since 1985 and in 1.2 ha commercial plots in the major hop growing areas of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, respectively.

Mt. Hood is well adapted to the major U.S. hop growing areas in the Pacific Northwest. The main advantages of Mt. Hood are its higher yield potential and its similarity to imported European aroma hops that until recently have never been available in sufficient quantities to U.S. brewers from U.S. producers.

In the spring, Mt. Hood plants produce abundant numbers of erect shoots that are ready for training in early to mid-May. They rapidly climb a supporting string and reach the top of the trellis in late June or early July. Flowering starts about 5-10 July and continues for about 2 wk. Sidearms average from 50 to 120 cm in length with good primary and secondary branching. Cones are seedless, even in the presence of fertile diploid males, but may contain an occasional seedlike structure from stimulation due to pollination due to physiological causes.

Mt. Hood produces from 1400 to 2200 lb/cone, substantially higher than Hallertauer mittelfrüh under comparable conditions. Its soft resin content (beta acids) is about 2% higher than that of Hallertauer mittelfrüh with beta acids sometimes higher than 4% over the 3-yr testing period. The ratio of alpha:beta acids over the 3-yr testing period ranged from 1.3 to 0.7 with the lower ratios occurring in the commercial test plots. The cumbu by the alpha acids has ranged from 22 to 27% with values predominating. The ratio of humulene in the essential oils has ranged from 2.2 to 2.6, lower than the Hallertauer mittelfrüh comparable conditions. The essential oil of Mt. Hood contains little or no farnesene. Experienced brewery tasters have judged Mt. Hood to be comparable to imported hops such as Hallertauer mittelfrüh and Hersbrucker.

Mt. Hood was released for public use in March 1989 in cooperation with the Oregon, Washington, and Idaho Agricultural Experiment Stations. Plant clones of Mt. Hood will be maintained by this project in the Hop Cultivar World Collection at Oregon State University, and at the USDA National Clonal Germplasm Repository, Corvallis, OR.

A. HAUNOLD,* G.B. NICKERSON (2)

References and Notes


Published in *Crop Sci.* 30:423 (1990).

REGISTRATION OF ‘MARION’ ANNUAL LESPEDEZA

‘Marion’ annual lespedea ([(Lespedeza striata var. *Lespedeza striata*) (Thunb.) H. A. Maxim.] (Reg. no. 14, PI 535811) was cooperatively released by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, the Arksansas Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, and A. [Reg. no. 14, PI 535811] was cooperatively released by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, the Arksansas Agricultural Experiment Station, and the USDA, in March 1989.

Marion originated from F.C. 31852, a

A. HAUNOLD,* G.B. NICKERSON (2)

References and Notes


Published in *Crop Sci.* 30:423 (1990).