rachilla segments are also glabrous. The kernels of Starter
are selected from an individual plant
introduction (PI 213523) from India. Selections in a 1984
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dorna is indistinguishable from that expressed by Tadinia.

P. striiformis
moderately

TA

tritici

Tadinia was much better adapted to early planting in the
Sacramento Valley than 'Inia 66R' (a reselection from Inia
66) and 'Yecora Rojo', both of which are early-maturing and
susceptible to S. tritici. The end-use characteristics of Tadinia
are similar to Anza, in that it has low grain-protein
concentration with a strong tendency for yellowberry. The
milling performance of Tadinia is good and can be expected
to be used in blending, as is Anza. Tadinia will not be a
desirable wheat for bread-making because of weak gluten
strength and low protein content. The principal advantage
of Tadinia is its resistance to S. tritici and adaptation to
early planting in areas where the pathogen historically causes
economic damage.

Tadinia is short-statured, 2 to 4 cm taller than Anza (85
cm being a typical height for Anza in California). Lodging
resistance of Tadinia is equal to Anza and heading is 1 to 3
d earlier than Anza. Tadinia has excellent resistance to crack-
tering, equal to Anza. The spike is awned, mid-dense (like
Anza), and has a white glume with a short glume awn. The
peduncle is straight. The kernels are hard and red and slightly
larger than Anza.

Breeder and foundation seed classes are maintained by the
Foundation Seed and Plant Materials Service, University of
California, Davis, CA 95616.

D. G. Gilchrist,* C. O. Qualset, A. N. Martensen,
H. E. Vogt, and L. F. Jackson (3)

REGISTRATION OF 'TADINIA' WHEAT

'TADINIA' wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) (Reg. no. 753, PI
494096) was developed and released by the California
Agricultural Experiment Station in 1984. Tadinia is a hard red
spring cultivar, selected from the hybrid of 'Tadorna', a win-
ter wheat, with 'Inia 66', a spring wheat. The hybrid, CA
70353, was made at Davis, CA, in 1970 with subsequent
generations handled in a pedigree selection program. The F1
generation was grown in a summer nursery (July through October) in 1972 at Davis, where plants with winter habit do not
flower, to select for spring growth habit and to begin selection
for desirable agronomic characters. The F2 generation was
subjected to a severe natural epiphytotic of Septoria leaf
blotch (caused by Septoria tritici Rob. ex Desm.) in 1975
(1), wherein the line which gave rise to Tadinia, CA 70353-
60D-3S-4D, was free of the disease. Head-rows were selected for
resistance to S. tritici and agronomic type through the
F3

 generation under epiphytotic disease pressure in a field
nursery inoculated each year with a collection of local path-
ogenic isolates. Tadinia was evaluated in statewide yield
trials in 1981 to 1984 as UC 544. Foundation seed stocks
were produced in 1984 from breeder seed obtained from the
bulk harvest of 45 F3 head-rows grown at Davis under heavy
disease pressure in 1983. No necrotic lesions characteristic
of septoria leaf blotch have been observed on Tadinia at any

The parental cultivar, Inia 66, is an early-season spring
wheat with commercially acceptable bread-making quality. It
is susceptible to Septoria tritici and leaf rust (caused by
Puccinia recondita Rob. ex Desm. f. sp. tritici), moderately
resistant to stripe rust (caused by P. striiformis West.). Ta-
dorna, the other parent of Tadinia, is a European red winter
wheat selected in Davis for stripe rust resistance from the
European Yellow Rust Nursery. Subsequent disease evaluation at Davis confirmed that resistance to S. tritici in Ta-
dorna is indistinguishable from that expressed by Tadinia.
Tadinia is resistant to stripe rust races extant in California
up to the present.

In 4-yr tests at Davis, the mean grain yields of Tadinia
were 14% greater than 'Anza', the dominant cultivar in the
Sacramento Valley where S. tritici occurs. In the year with
the highest disease severity, Tadinia was 38% higher than
Anza in grain yield, and it has maintained yields equal to
Anza in the absence of S. tritici. Results of the California
statewide trials confirmed the yield advantage of Tadinia
over S. tritici-susceptible cultivars in the presence of the
disease (2) during a 4-yr period. The results showed also that
Tadinia was much better adapted to early planting in the
Sacramento Valley than 'Inia 66R' (a reselection from Inia
66) and 'Yecora Rojo', both of which are early-maturing and
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REGISTRATION OF 'FLAMINGO' HAIRY INDIGO

'FLAMINGO' hairy indigo (Indigofera hirsuta L.) (Reg. no. 86,
PI 536328) is an early-maturing, soft-seeded cultivar released
by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station in 1989 for
use in the southeastern USA for summer cover, silage, hay-
lage, hay, or grazing. Flamingo was originally tested under the
experimental designations FL-44 and FL-HL-44.

Flamingo was initially selected from an individual plant
introduction (PI 213523) from India. Selections in a 1984

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