erately susceptible to tan spot (caused by Pyrenophora tritici-repentis (Died.) Drechs.); moderately resistant to kernel smudge and root rot (caused by Cochliobolus sativus Ito & Kuribayashi) and septoria leaf spot (caused by Septoria spp.).

The quality of Kyle is equal to Hercules, making it eligible for the grades of Canada Western Amber Durum. It has medium semolina yield, slightly lower protein content than Hercules, high pigment content, and good pasta cooking quality. The gluten of Kyle is strong.

A more detailed description has been published (1). Breeder seed will be maintained by the Seed Section, Agriculture Canada Experimental Farm, Indian Head, SK, S0G 2K0. Kyle has been released to SeCan Assoc., Suite 512, 855 Meadowlands Dr., Ottawa, ON, K2C 3N2 for distribution.

REGISTRATION OF KY-1 KURA CLOVER GERMPLASM

KY-1 GERMPLASM of kura clover (Trifolium ambiguum Bieb. (Reg. no. GP-90, PI 540894) was released by the Kentucky Agric. Exp. Stn. in 1990. This germplasm is the sixth cycle of phenotypic recurrent selection for first-year blooming. The base population was PI 325489, subsequently released as 'Rhizo' (1). Chromosome number is $6x = 48$.

Selection was conducted by sowing seeds in a greenhouse and transplanting them to a field late in the spring, so that they were not exposed to below freezing temperatures. Plants were scored for blooming in the first season and only the most strongly flowering were allowed to intercross. Seed heads from selected plants were harvested and threshed. The number of seeds per head and per plant were calculated. Seeds from high-yielding genotypes were selected for the next generation. Recurrent selection was continued for six generations. Number of plants within generations varied from 1580 to 5426. Selection intensity for first-year flowering ranged from 2.0 to 4.9%. Progenies representing the six generations were evaluated in 1987 and 1988 in plots and as spaced plants in a manner similar to the selection experiments. Seed of Ky-1 was harvested in 1988 from 26 plants of Generation 6 that had been randomly intercrossed with approximately the same numbers of plants of each of the other five generations and six generations of plants selected for second-year blooming. Ten plants of the base generation were scored for blooming in the first season and only the most strongly flowering were allowed to intercross. Seed of the line, produced by self-pollination of the male parents, was ready for release as a cultivar; nevertheless, the germplasm contains genetic material that should be useful for further selection.

Up to 2 g of seed of Ky-1 germplasm may be obtained upon written request and agreement to make appropriate recognition of the source when this germplasm contributes.