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though percentage stand estimates were not made, persistence ranged from good to excellent.

Germplasms C-30 and C-31 trace to the 1980 planting. Honey bees were the principal pollinators. Germplasm C-30 originated from seed of falcate-shaped pods that were collected from plants throughout the nursery and composited. Seed weight was 1.82 g 1000 seed\(^{-1}\). Germplasm C-31 originated from seed of pods with one or more coils that were collected from plants throughout the nursery and composited. Seed weight was 1.84 g 1000 seed\(^{-1}\).

Small quantities (5 to 10 g) of seed of each germplasm will be provided to each applicant upon written request. We ask that appropriate recognition of its source be made a matter of open record when these germplasms contribute to the development of other germplasms or improved cultivars. Requests should be sent to the author.

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References and Notes

4. USDA-ARS, Crops Res. lab., 1701 Center Ave., Fort Collins, CO 80526. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 31 May 1994. *Corresponding author.

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Registration of C-25, C-26, and C-27 Alfalfa Germplasms

Three alfalfa [Medicago sativa L. subsp. falcata (L.) Arcangeli and M. sativa subsp. falcata × M. sativa L. subsp. sativa] germplasms, C-25 (Reg. no. GP-273, PI 578248), C-26 (Reg. no. GP-274, PI 578249), and C-27 (Reg. no. GP-275, PI 578250) were released by the USDA-ARS and the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station in 1993. These lines were selected for yellow flower color, improved vigor, ploidy level, and spreading habit.

In 1978, seed of all available M. sativa subsp. falcata and M. sativa subsp. falcata × M. sativa subsp. sativa accessions were obtained from the Plant Introduction Station, USDA-ARS, Ames, IA. Eighty-six of the accessions were from the USSR, and most of the remaining were from Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, or Yugoslavia. Two experimental lines, Wisconsin diploid falcata (E.T. Bingham, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison) and Alaska falcata (R. Taylor, USDA-ARS, Palmer, AK), were added, for a total of 105 accessions.

About 45 plants per accession were established in a replicated, spaced-plant nursery near Fort Collins, CO, in 1978. Flower color was quantified by percentage of plants that possessed orange or yellow flowers at the bud stage. Most pods were falcate in shape, but a few had one coil. Polycross seeds from the 41 plants were bulked. These seedlings were placed under a cage and pollinated with honey bees. Flower color ranged from light to dark yellow with some showing a purplish tinge in the bud stage. Most pods were falcate in shape, but a few had one coil. Polycross seeds from the 41 plants were bulked. Seed weight was 1.23 g 1000 seed\(^{-1}\).

In the spring of 1989, 350 plants in the 1986 nursery showed evidence of spread. Therefore, 27 of the best spreading types were transplanted to a cage and pollinated with honey bees. Flower color ranged from light yellow to orange; pod shape was falcate in shape, but a few had one coil. Polycross seeds from the 41 plants were bulked. Seed weight was 1.34 g 1000 seed\(^{-1}\).

Germplasm C-27 traces to the same populations as germplasms C-25 and C-26, but ploidy level was lower. No evidence of spread. Therefore, 27 of the best spreading types were transplanted to a cage and pollinated with honey bees. Flower color ranged from light yellow to orange; pod shape was falcate in shape, but a few had one coil. Polycross seeds from the 23 plants were bulked. Seed weight was 1.23 g 1000 seed\(^{-1}\).

Small quantities (5 to 10 g) of seed of each germplasm will be provided to each applicant upon written request. We ask that appropriate recognition of its source be made a matter of open record when these germplasms contribute to the development of other germplasms or improved cultivars. Requests should be sent to the corresponding author.

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References and Notes


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