TAM-202 was developed from a greenhouse outcross to the hard red winter wheat cultivar Siouxland. In a row of Siouxland planted in the greenhouse at Vernon, TX, an emasculated spike apparently outcrossed. The F1 was grown in the greenhouse in 1983. Individual spikes were randomly selected from a field-grown F2 population at Chillicothe, TX, in 1984, and F3 headrows were grown at Chillicothe in 1985. In 1989, 200 uniform headrows from the purification population were selected and harvested at Lockett, TX. Seed from each headrow was planted as an observation plot at Lockett in 1990 and uniform plots were bulked to provide breeder seed.

TAM-202 exhibits semierect juvenile growth habit. It has an erect flag leaf. The glumes are relatively long and of moderate width, with an oblique shoulder and an acute beak. Seed is ovate, with a rounded cheek and short brush.

TAM-202 has proven to be high yielding in all environments in which it has been tested in the Great Plains. It initiates spring regrowth earlier than most conventional hard red winter wheats and may be more susceptible to late-season frost damage. In its primary area of adaptation, TAM-202 reaches 50% spike emergence =5 d later than 'TAM-201' and =3 d earlier than 'TAMW-101'; it is =3 cm shorter than TAMW-101. Hematoxylin staining of seedling roots of TAM-202 conducted at Oklahoma State University indicates that it is resistant to Al-toxic soils.

TAM-202 is heterogeneous for the 1AL-1RS wheat-rye translocation. While not immune to powdery mildew (caused by Erysiphe graminis f. sp. tritici Em. Marchal), it carries sufficient resistance to thwart all but the most severe field epidemics. In early field tests, TAM-202 was rated resistant to the races of leaf rust (caused by 
Puccinia recondita

References and Notes
1. W.D. Worrall and S.P. Caldwell, P.O. Box 1658, Vernon, TX 76385; D.S. Marshall, 17360 Cott Rd., Dallas, TX 75232; M.E. McDaniel and S. Serna-Saldivar, Dep. of Soil and Crop Sciences, Texas A&M Univ., College Station, TX 77843; and M.D. Lazar, 6900 Amarillo Blvd., West, Amarillo, TX 79106. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 31 Dec. 1994.
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Registration of 'AC Blue J' Alfalfa

'AC Blue J' alfalfa (Reg. no. CV-187, PI 584512) (Medicago sativa L.) was developed by the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Research Centre, Lethbridge, AB. AC Blue J was issued Registration no. 3915 by the Plant Health Directorate, Food Production and Inspection Branch, of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada on 5 Apr. 1994.

AC Blue J, tested as VW34-2, is a 91-clone synthetic. The parental clones were derived from crosses among three North American cultivars (Anchor, Trek, and Atra-SS) resistant to bacterial wilt (BW) (caused by 
Clavibacter michiganensis

References and Notes