Registration of ‘Victory’ Alfalfa

‘Victory’ alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) (Reg. no. CV-188, PI 584990) was developed by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY. This cultivar was released in 1988. The experimental designation was NY 8412.

Victory has 50% each of ‘Mohawk’ (1) and ‘Oneida VR’ (2) parentage. Victory is a 106-clone synthetic cultivar developed by selecting plants from Mohawk for resistance to anthracnose (Race 1), caused by Colletotrichum trifolii (Bain & Essary), and crossing them with Oneida VR. Progenies were sequentially selected within the same generation for resistances to both anthracnose (Race 1) and verticillium wilt, caused by Verticillium albo-atrum Reineke & Berthier, under controlled environmental conditions. Selected plants were pollinated by honeybees (Apis mellifera L.) in an indoor cage at Cornell University. Contributions of germplasm sources to this cultivar are 25% Flemish, 60% variegated [M. sativa L. nothosubsp. varia (Martyn) Arcang.], 12% falcate [M. sativa L. subsp. falcata (L.) Arcang.], and 3% ‘Ladak’.

Victory is similar to ‘Ranger’ in fall dormancy. It has high resistance to anthracnose (Race 1); fusarium wilt, caused by Fusarium oxysporum Schlechtend.:Fr. f. sp. medicaginis (J.L. Weimer) W.C. Snyder & H.N. Hans.; and bacterial wilt, caused by Clavibacter michiganense subsp. insidiosum (McClulloch) Davis et al., 1984. It has resistance to verticillium wilt and moderate resistance to phytophthora root rot, caused by Phytophthora medicaginis (Drechs.) E.M. Hans. & Maxwell. It is susceptible to spotted alfalfa aphid [Therioaphis maculata (Buckton)]. It has not been tested for resistances to alfalfa stem nematode [Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn) Filipjev], pea aphid [Acyrthosiphon pisum (Harris)], and blue alfalfa aphid (A. kondoi Shinji). Flower color is 75% purple and 25% variegated, with a trace of yellow, white, and cream.

Victory is adapted to and intended for use in the northern USA for hay, greenchop, and dehydration.

Breeder seed (Syn. 2) was produced under cage isolation in Idaho in sufficient quantity to last the life of the cultivar. Seed increase is limited to Syn. 2 generation for breeder, Syn. 2 and 3 for foundation, and Syn. 3 and 4 for certified classes. A maximum of three harvest years is permitted for fields producing foundation seed and five years for certified seed, unless by consent of the breeder. Foundation seed is produced by the New York Seed Improvement Project in the northern area of alfalfa adaptation. Victory was reviewed favorably by the National Alfalfa Variety Review Board in 1990. Application was not submitted for U.S. plant variety protection.

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References and Notes


Registration of ‘Sabre’ Alfalfa

‘Sabre’ alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) (Reg. no. CV-190, PI 584992) was developed by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY. This cultivar was released in 1988. The experimental designation was NY 8611.

Sabre is a synthetic cultivar derived from crossing ‘Sabre’ (2) with a Flemish population. The Flemish germplasm with origin similar to that of Stellar (1) was backcrossed once with Saranac AR, then pheno- 


development Bolting and seed development Bolting and seed development Bolting and seed development amentive resistance to anthracnose (Race 1); verticillium wilt, caused by Verticillium albo-atrum Reineke & Berthier; fusarium wilt, caused by Fusarium oxysporum Schlechtend.:Fr. f. sp. medicaginis (J.L. Weimer) W.C. Snyder & H.N. Hans.; and phytophthora root rot, caused by Phytophthora medicaginis (Drechs.) E.M. Hans. & Maxwell. Parents of Sabre were the result of recurrent phenotypic selection for resistances to anthracnose (Race 1); verticillium wilt, caused by Verticillium albo-atrum Reineke & Berthier; fusarium wilt, caused by Fusarium oxysporum Schlechtend.:Fr. f. sp. medicaginis (J.L. Weimer) W.C. Snyder & H.N. Hans.; and phytophthora root rot, caused by Phytophthora medicaginis (Drechs.) E.M. Hans. & Maxwell. Parents of Sabre were the result of recurrent phenotypic selection for resistances to anthracnose (Race 1); verticillium wilt, caused by Verticillium albo-atrum Reineke & Berthier; fusarium wilt, caused by Fusarium oxysporum Schlechtend.:Fr. f. sp. medicaginis (J.L. Weimer) W.C. Snyder & H.N. Hans.; and phytophthora root rot, caused by Phytophthora medicaginis (Drechs.) E.M. Hans. & Maxwell. Sabre is adapted to and intended for use in the northern USA for hay, greenchop, and dehydration.

Breeder seed (Syn. 2) was produced under cage isolation in Idaho in sufficient quantity to last the life of the cultivar. Seed increase is limited to Syn. 2 generation for breeder, Syn. 2 and 3 for foundation, and Syn. 3 and 4 for certified classes. A maximum of three harvest years is permitted for fields producing foundation seed and five years for certified seed, unless by consent of the breeder. Foundation seed is produced by the New York Seed Improvement Project in the northern area of alfalfa adaptation. Sabre was reviewed favorably by the National Alfalfa Variety Review Board in 1991 and amended in 1992. Application was not submitted for U.S. plant variety protection.

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