changes in cssa bylaws

soils these differences occasionally exceeded 50%. Additional
information on performance and management has been published.3

Seed stocks in the 3 states were increased from 75 bushels
planted in the fall of 1960 to considerably over 700,000 bushels
of certified and registered seed harvested in 1962. Registered seed
growers established record yields under a wide variety of manage-
ment systems. The highest yield, presumably a world record, was
155.5 bushels per acre near Quincy, Washington, on 11 acres of
irrigated land. Practically all seed produced in 1962 was planted,
covering an estimated total of nearly a million acres in the 3
Pacific Northwest states.

Gaines has fair milling qualities and good flour qualities for
pastries, cookies, and other soft wheat products.

3 Morrison, K. J., and Vogel, O. A. Gaines—A semidwarf wheat
for the Pacific Northwest. Washington State Univ. Ext. Cir. 332,
August 1962.

registration of travois alfalfa¹

(Reg. No. 20)

M. D. Rumbaugh, J. D. Colburn, and G. Semeniuk²

‘Travois’ alfalfa (M. falcata L.) was developed by M. W.
Adams and G. Semeniuk and released by the South Dakota Agri-
cultural Experiment Station in 1962. The variety is a synthetic
of 10 clones derived by individual plant selection and progeny test-
ing. The parentage of these clones can be traced to the Siberian-
Ladak source previously described by Heinrichs3 and to remnants
of populations introduced into South Dakota by N. E. Hansen.4,5

Travois characteristically exhibits a decumbent growth habit,
aggressive root proliferation, winter hardiness, wilt resistance, pre-
dominantly yellow and variegated flowers and seed pods. The ability to produce stem buds on laterals at distances which sometimes exceed 36 inches and the root system typical of Travois in contrast to the tap-rooted plant on right.

The variety is well adapted to the severe climate of the North-
ern Great Plains and it is anticipated that this is where it will be most widely grown. It will meet the need for a legume to be used in permanent pastures or for such an environment when intensively grazed by sheep.

Triovs is restricted to three generations of seed increase; namely, one generation each of breeder, foundation and certified seed. Breeder seed consists of the first generation naturally interpollinated seed obtained from isolated vegetative increases of the parental clones. The South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station maintains the parental clones and produces the breeder seed. Limited quantities of certified seed will be available following the 1963 harvest.

changes in bylaws of the crop science society of america

Three changes have been made in the Bylaws of the Crop Sci-
ence Society of America by the vote of society members on a ballot
sent to them in August 1963. Two of these changes will affect the
makeup of the program committee for the annual meeting of the society by designating the current Chairman of each Division as
the Program Chairman, also, for that Division. It is felt that the
shift of this responsibility by one year will facilitate this very
important operation in the society program.

A. To Make Division Chairman the Program Chairman.

Article VI, Section 10. “The (Division) Chairman shall act as
the program chairman for the Division and shall designate the
Chairman-elect.”

Article VIII, Section 5. “The program committee for the annual
meeting shall consist of the President, the President-elect, the
Chairman of each Division, the Program Chairman, and the
Chairman-elect.”