Table 1. Yield, protein content, test weight, and viscosity of Kenhi and Lemhi 53, in Alberta.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Yield lb./A.</th>
<th>Test weight lb./bu.</th>
<th>Protein %</th>
<th>Viscosity *McMichael</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kenhi</td>
<td>3449</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemhi 53</td>
<td>3050</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the period of testing Kenhi was superior to Lemhi and Lemhi 53 in yield, lodging resistance, time to maturity, and rust resistance. Kenhi is resistant to race 56 and 15B of stem rust and moderately susceptible to leaf rust.

The quality of characteristics of Kenhi have been evaluated by the laboratories of the University of Alberta, the Canada Department of Agriculture, and the Milling and Baking Industry. It is considered to have satisfactory soft wheat quality, comparable to Lemhi.

It is somewhat higher in protein content, and viscosity and mixogram curve areas are larger than Lemhi and Lemhi 53.

This variety is grown on irrigated land in southern Alberta, where stem rust is a serious hazard, under contract to mills for the production of flour for the cake and pastry trade.

Breeder seed is maintained by the University of Alberta. Foundation seed is produced by growers registered with the Canadian Seed Growers Association.

REGISTRATION OF MERIT LADINO CLOVER
(Reg. No. 2)
C. P. Wilsie

'Merit' ladino clover (Trifolium repens L.) was developed by combining 30 clones selected over a 3-year period from a spaced nursery of certified ladino clover from Oregon and California, established in 1946. Selection was based on summer drought tolerance, freedom from leaffopper damage, and winter hardiness. Breeder seed was produced at Ankeny, Iowa in 1950 and 1951 under the number Iowa 1972. Foundation seed was produced in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. In 1960 this synthetic variety was released under the name Merit ladino clover.

Merit ladino is characterized by the high percentage of its plants which are of the ladino type. It is variable in white leaf marking and is not distinguished from other ladino clover excepting through its certification history. Merit is adapted to the cornbelt region and to areas farther east. It has shown superiority in persistence, summer drought tolerance and resistance to leaffoppers. Certified seed can be produced only from foundation seed and foundation seed only from breeder seed. Breeder seed is maintained by the Iowa Agricultural and Home Economics Experiment Station.

REGISTRATION OF BLANCO BLUE LUPINE
(Reg. No. 1)
Ian Forbes, Jr., Glenn W. Burton, and Homer D. Wells

'Blanco' blue lupine (Lupinus angustifolius L.), February 1960, was developed through co-operative investigations of the Crops Research Division, ARS, USDA, of Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station at Tifton. Blanco lupine is a poisonous variety which is adapted for spring grazing in southern Georgia and Florida.

Blanco is superior because it is the first variety of blue lupine adapted for use in this region. The danger of contamination of sweet seed crops in this region. A small percentage of a sweet variety makes it useless and even poisonous to cattle.

Blanco is the seed increase of an F1 of WFB X Borre sweet blue lupine. WFB seed found in a seed lot of common purple lupine. It is bitter, has white flowers, and bluish-green stems and leaves. Borre (the forage variety) is sweet and has bluish flowers and greyish mottled and green stems and leaves. Borre (the forage variety) is sweet and has bluish flowers and greyish mottled and green stems and leaves. Borre (the forage variety) is sweet and has bluish flowers and greyish mottled and green stems and leaves. Borre (the forage variety) is sweet and has bluish flowers and greyish mottled and green stems and leaves.

Recent crosses at Tifton with WFB X Borre sweet blue lupine. WFB originated from a white seed found in a seed lot of common purple lupine. It is bitter, has white flowers, and green stems and leaves. Borre (the forage variety) is sweet and has bluish flowers and greyish mottled and green stems and leaves. These characters can only be detected with the variety marker characters in Blanco and Borre and Borre both owe their sweetness to the recessive gene wll2. Recent crosses with known genetic stocks from Dr. Von J. Foster have indicated that the variety marker characters in Blanco are controlled by the recessive gene wll2 speratus.

Results of comparisons of Blanco with other sweet varieties showed that Blanco is equal to Borre in forage production, protein content, freedom from alkaloid, palatability to cattle, softness of seeds, and in its reaction to freezing, diseases, and insects.

Breeder seed of Blanco blue lupine is now available from the Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Blanco, for use in the production of certified seed and for general use. It is adapted to three generations of increase from breeder seed, foundation, registered and certified.

1 Registered under a memorandum of understanding between the Crops Research Division, ARS, USDA, and the American Society of Agronomy. Received April 6, 1964.

2 Research Agronomist, Principal Geneticist, and Research Plant Pathologist, respectively, Crops Research Division, ARS, USDA.

3 Registered under a memorandum of understanding between the Crops Research Division, ARS, USDA, and the American Society of Agronomy.

4 Forbes, Ian, and Burton, Glenn W. Blanco blue lupine—a sweet variety insured against bitter mixogram curve areas are larger than Lemhi and Lemhi 53.

5 Forbes, Ian, and Burton, Glenn W. Blanco blue lupine—a sweet variety insured against bitter mixogram curve areas are larger than Lemhi and Lemhi 53.