SERALA SERICEA

(Reg. No. 4)
E. D. Donnelly

"SERALA" sericea, Lespedeza cuneata L., was released in 1962 by the Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station. It has finer, more pliable or softer stems, more stems per plant, and does not become as coarse or woody as commonly grown strains or varieties of sericea. The anatomy and digestibility of fine and coarse stemmed sericea have been reported. Serala yields as much or more dry matter per acre than other varieties tested.

Serala is a synthetic variety composed of the following Alabama inbred lines: 63, 780, 1373, 1397, and 2215. Lines 63 and 1397 were selected from commercial sericea and the remainder from Arlington. These lines were chosen on the basis of stem fineness and pliability, tillering, and forage yield. The lines were evaluated as inbreds at a number of locations in the state and on the performance of polycross progeny. Three lines produced higher forage yields when outcrossed than when selfed. Three produced as much forage when selfed as when outcrossed. The latter three lines were highly productive whether selfed or outcrossed. All six lines vetch,Seed of Warrior are not damaged by the vetch bruchid as are the seed of hairy vetch. Recently Warrior was found to be resistant to similar material. The primary objective was to develop a variety with fine pliable stems that would be more suitable for animal consumption.

Breeder seed of Warrior is maintained by the Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station.


to three species of root-knot nematodes, Meloidogyne javanica, M. incognita, and M. arenaria. It is resistant to the vetch bruchid as are the seed of hairy vetch.

WARRIOR VETCH

(Reg. No. 2)
E. D. Donnelly

"WARRIOR" vetch, Vicia sativa L., was released in 1958 by The Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station. Its outstanding characteristics is that it produces high seed yields in Alabama. This early maturing variety produces high yields of herbage and is resistant to the vetch bruchid (Bruchus bruchialis Fabr.) and to three species of root-knot nematodes, Meloidogyne javanica, M. incognita, and M. arenaria. It is rust resistant and was renamed Triumph 64 in 1964, the year it was approved for release by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station.

According to Briggle and Reitz, Triumph 64 is very similar to Triumph in reaction to diseases and in morphologic and agronomic characteristics. It is practically impossible to distinguish this variety from Triumph (C.I. 13132) under field conditions. It appears to have wider shoulders, a slightly larger germ, and shorter, more blocky kernels than Triumph; however, these differences are rather minute.

The yields of Triumph 64 have exceeded those of the leading wheat varieties in Oklahoma the three years it has been tested. Triumph 64 has good milling characteristics but like the other Triumph strains it is only fair in quality for bread baking; however, it appears to exceed Triumph in loaf volume potential. It is considered a mellow gluten type similar to Triumph and Wichita.

The area of adaptation of Triumph 64 parallels that of Triumph. It is presently being grown throughout Oklahoma and to some extent in Texas and Kansas and is recommended in Oklahoma.

Breeder seed is being produced by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station by the "head-row and progeny-block" method. The Oklahoma Foundation Seed Stocks, Inc. will maintain seed purity from increases of the breeder seed.

TRIUMPH 64 WHEAT

(Reg. No. 446)
A. M. Schlehuber and J. W. Johnson

"TRIUMPH 64" (Rust Resistant Triumph), Triticum aestivum L., was released in 1962 by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and released to growers in 1954. It was selected from the cross LD 308 X Nugget and was identified as LD 353. LD 308 was a selection from (Heiti X Stewart) X (Mindum X Carleton). R. M. Heermann, Agronomist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, directed durum variety improvement during the period when Sentry was developed and selected.

Sentry is medium-early in maturity, of mid-height, and resistant to lodging. It is about 6 days earlier and 5 to 9 inches shorter than "Stewart," the predominating variety at the time of Sentry's release. It has a high test weight and yields well for an early-maturing durum.

The combination of early maturity and tolerance to 15B stem rust injury of Sentry provided durum growers with some protection against heavy losses to this disease until varieties with better resistance were released. Sentry is no longer grown in the traditional durum-producing region of the north central U. S. A., but limited acreages are grown in irrigated regions of northern California and Oregon.

Small amounts of foundation Sentry were deposited with National Seed Storage Laboratory, Fort Collins, Colorado, and are maintained by the Agronomy Department, North Dakota State University, Fargo.

The history and performance of Sentry were described by Stoaf in 1955.

SENTRY WHEAT

(Reg. No. 447)
K. L. Lebsock

"SENTRY" (Triticum durum Desf.) (C.I. 13102) was developed by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and released to growers in 1954. It was selected from the cross LD 308 X Nugget and was identified as LD 353. LD 308 was a selection from (Heiti X Stewart) X (Mindum X Carleton). R. M. Heermann, Agronomist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, directed durum variety improvement during the period when Sentry was developed and selected.

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