ttributes to good head production since less hardy strains like Potomac or Pennlate show greater stand losses and produce fewer heads after severe winters in Iowa.

Sterling is moderately susceptible to rust and leaf streak, two of the more serious diseases of orchardgrass. Maintenance of good soil fertility and removal of diseased growth by grazing or cutting help to reduce yield and quality losses from these diseases.

Usage of Sterling for forage may be confined primarily to the Midwest; but it could be grown satisfactorily, with proper management, in other northern areas and parts of southern Canada. Seed production in the Pacific Northwest has been consistently good.

Sterling is being increased on a limited generation basis with only three classes of certified seed recognized: breeder, foundation, and certified. Breeder seed is produced on parental clones by the Agronomy Department, Iowa State University. Foundation seed production and distribution is handled by the Committee for Agricultural Development, the Iowa foundation seedstocks organization. Certified seed is second generation from breeder seed and is not eligible for producing any class of certified seed. First releases of foundation seed were made to experienced growers and seedsmen in 1960 and 1961, with limited quantities of certified seed produced in Iowa and the Pacific Northwest in 1962-1964. Substantial quantities of certified seed were first produced in 1965.

Additional information on the variety has been published.1

REGISTRATION OF WAYNE SOYBEANS

Reg. No. 51

R. L. Bernard2

'Wayne' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as the progeny of an F1 plant selected from the cross L49-4091 X 'Clark' made in 1953. The parent line, L49-4091, carries the 'CNS' type of resistance to bacterial pustule, was in Uniform Tests in 1951 to 1953, and is an F3 plant progeny from the cross [F2 Lincon (2) X Richland] X (F1 Lincon X CNS). Wayne was developed in a cooperative program of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station and the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory at Champaign, Illinois. It is classed in maturity Group III, and its area of adaptation is in the southern part of the North Central States. Prior to release, Wayne was designated I-2229. Wayne is resistant to bacterial pustule, wildfire, and target spot.

Regional tests of Wayne from 1961 to 1964 have shown it to be consistently higher in yield, slightly later in maturity, and similar to 'Shelby' and 'Ford' in other characteristics (Table 1).

Table 1. Mean performance of Wayne, Shelby, and Ford soybeans in 77 tests during 1961 to 1964 at locations in the area where these varieties are adapted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Seed yield</th>
<th>Relative Lodg.</th>
<th>Plant maturity</th>
<th>Seed quality</th>
<th>Seed length</th>
<th>Seed width</th>
<th>Seed oil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bu/acre</td>
<td>score. inches</td>
<td>days to bloom</td>
<td>% g/100</td>
<td>% ,</td>
<td>% ,</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>71.7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelby</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lodging score: 1 (poor appearance); 2 (medium appearance); 3 (good appearance).

Seed quality: 1 (poor appearance); 2 (medium appearance); 3 (good appearance).

Under some growth conditions, there is a tendency for the stems to remain green after the pods ripen. In soils with very high pH, Wayne shows iron chlorosis more severely than other commonly grown varieties. It is susceptible to artificial inoculation with the Phytophthora root organism, but appears to have some degree of resistance in the field as indicated by high yields in field tests where susceptible varieties were reduced in yield by this disease. Wayne is resistant to bacterial pustule, wildfire, and frogeye (race 1) leafspot diseases.

Wayne was released in 1965 in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska. The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station is responsible for maintenance of breeder seed.


REGISTRATION OF PICKETT SOYBEANS

Reg. No. 52

Charles A. Brim and J. P. Ross2

'Pickett' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F1 selection from the cross of NC55-1 X [D49-2491 (6) X Dorlan]. NC55-1 is a cyst nematode (Heterodera glycines) resistant selection from the backcross [Lee (4) X Peking]. D49-2491 is a sister selection of the variety Lee which was converted to a type having white flowers and gray pubescence. Lee was registered in 1958 (Reg. No. 23, Agron. J. 50:690). Pickett was developed in a cooperative program of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. Prior to release, Pickett was designated NC1-2-2. It is classed in maturity group VI and is adapted to the area where Lee is grown.

Pickett has purple flowers, gray pubescence, tan pod walls, shiny yellow seed coat, and imperfect black hilum. Except for pubescence and hilum color, Pickett appears similar to Lee in the absence of the cyst nematode. Pickett has shown a high degree of resistance to strains of the cyst nematode at Clayton, North Carolina; Portageville, Missouri; and Ridgely, Tennessee, but not at Holland, Virginia. Resistance to the cyst nematode was transferred from the variety Peking. Pickett is also resistant to bacterial pustule, wildfire, and target spot.

In 32 regional tests in 1965, Pickett yielded 2.2 bushels per acre less than Lee. However, on cyst-nematode infested soil at Clayton, N. C. and Ridgely, Tenn., Pickett exceeded Lee in yield by 13.5 and 11.5 bushels per acre, respectively. Pickett is expected to reduce the hazards of soybean production on soils now infested with cyst nematodes where a variety of Lee maturity is adapted. Since there is little or no reproduction of cyst nematodes on Pickett, the variety will prove effective in reducing the chance of spreading the pest to new areas.

Pickett was released in 1965 in Arkansas, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. The North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station will be responsible for the maintenance of breeder seed.

Other information on Pickett has been published.3

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received April 8, 1966.
2 Research Agronomist and Pathologist, Crops Research Division, ARS, USDA, N. C. State University, Raleigh, N. C.

REGISTRATION OF WESTMONT WHEAT

Reg. No. 449

E. R. Hehn2

'Westmont' (Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell.), C.I. 12950, is a selection from the cross Rio-Rex X Nebred, which was made in 1942 at the Sherman Branch Experiment Station, Moro, Oregon.

1 Registered under a memorandum of understanding between the Crops Research Division, ARS, USDA, and the American Society of Agronomy. Received Jan. 19, 1966.