maintained and breeder seed will be produced by the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station. Breeder seed shall be bulk seed harvested from an equal number of plants of the five parent clones grown in isolation. A 25-acre field was planted with breeder seed in the spring of 1967 for the production of foundation seed. Fremont received favorable consideration for certification by the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board in 1967.

REGISTRATION OF 'IROQUOIS' ALFALFA\(^1\)
(Reg. No. 32)

R. P. Murphy and C. C. Lowe\(^2\)

'Iroquois' alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) is a bacterial wilt-resistant variety similar to Narragansett developed by the Department of Plant Breeding, New York State College of Agriculture and Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Cornell University.

Iroquois was produced by backcrossing for two generations to 'Narragansett' and one generation to 'Mark II.' 'Vernal' was the bacterial wilt-resistant nonrecurrent parent. Two generations of intercrossing with selection for wilt resistance and winter survival followed the backcrossing program. Seed from approximately 500 interpollinated parent clones was composited and used to plant the breeder seed field.

Iroquois has the foliage and growth habit characteristics of Narragansett. Leaf disease tolerance, fall and winter dormancy, regrowth rate and flower color of Iroquois are similar to those of Narragansett. Iroquois has darker green foliage and a slightly more upright growth habit than Narragansett.

Iroquois has been tested extensively in the Northeastern States as WRN. Yield of Iroquois is equal or superior to Narragansett in the first two production years. As the age of the stand increases and, particularly, where wilt develops, Iroquois shows a distinct advantage to Narragansett in yield and persistence.

Seed of Iroquois is produced on a three-generation basis: breeder, foundation, and certified. Breeder seed will be maintained by Cornell University. Foundation seed is produced in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington under the direction of the New York Foundation Seed Stocks Cooperative, Inc. Certified seed of the variety Iroquois can be produced only from fields planted with foundation or breeder seed.

Iroquois was released in 1966 and was considered favorably for certification by the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board in 1966.

\(^1\)Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Feb. 15, 1968.

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REGISTRATION OF 'MESASIRSA' ALFALFA\(^1\)
(Reg. No. 33)

M. H. Schonhorst\(^2\), M. W. Nielson\(^3\), R. K. Thompson\(^3\), F. V. Lieberman\(^3\), P. D. Keener\(^3\), and E. L. Nigh, Jr.\(^3\)

'Mesa-Sirsa' alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) was developed by the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station. Its experimental designation is MS-A-SIRSA (Reg. No. 34).

Mesa-Sirsa is a nonwinter-hardy alfalfa best adapted to the lower desert valley areas of southwestern Sonora, it has the ability to produce forage, late fall grazing or green chopping. In a 10-year average, Mesa-Sirsa produced 13% more hay than Narragansett (Reg. No. 32) at the University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, in 1967. Stand persistence of Mesa-Sirsa was superior to that of Moapa or Sonora. Mesa-Sirsa is a 13-clone synthetic tested experimentally as a nonwinter-hardy alfalfa for southern Arizona. Progressive Agriculture in the Arizona 18 (2):22-23, 1966.


REGISTRATION OF 'DELTA' ALFALFA\(^1\)
(Reg. No. 34)

Howard W. Johnson and Peter D. Keener\(^3\)

'Delta' alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) was developed by the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station. Its experimental designation is MS-A-Delta (Reg. No. 34).

Delta was developed by maternal line selections made from old alfalfa fields in Arizona in 1948 and 1949. Six lines, chosen from a nursery in 1954 as being superior for forage production as determined by polycross progeny tests. Seed production shall be limited to two generations (founder and ENT-B). Seed of increase beyond breeder seed will be certified (Foundation and certified) of increase beyond breeder seed. Breeder seed consists of an equal amount of first generation polycross seed produced in isolation, from each of the 13 parent clones. Breeder seed will be produced by the Arizona Agricultural Foundation Seed Stocks Cooperative, Inc. Certified seed for planting commercial hybrid grown by late summer of 1967.

Mesa-Sirsa received a favorable review from the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board.