REGISTRATION OF ALTONA SOYBEANS

(Reg. No. 71)

B. R. Stefansson

'Altona' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as a selection from the cross 'Flamebeau' × 052-909 in a breeding program at the Department of Plant Science, University of Manitoba. Prior to release Altona was identified as S59-377 in tests in Manitoba and as UM15 in U.S. Regional Soybean Tests. Altona was licensed for sale in Canada in April 1966.

Altona is of Group 00 maturity and is adapted where extreme earliness is essential. The best relative performance of the variety appears to occur along the northern periphery of soybean growing areas in Ontario where an acreage of this variety appears to be developing.

Most of the characteristics of Altona are similar to those of Flamebeau. Altona matures three to four days earlier than Flamebeau and has produced essentially the same yields of seed in four years of testing. Altona plants are slightly taller than those of Acme or Portage. Flower color is purple and pubescence is brown. The seed is yellow with a black hilum. The variety is resistant to phyllosticta root rot.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Plant Science Department of the University of Manitoba.

Other information on Altona soybeans has been published in the Canadian Journal of Plant Science 46: 693, 1966.

REGISTRATION OF LEE 68 SOYBEANS

(Reg. No. 72)

C. E. Caviness and H. J. Walters

'Lee 68' soybeans [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] var. soyae A. A. Hildebrandt, to the 'Lee' variety (registration No. 23). It originated from a composite of 30 resistant F3 lines from the cross of 'H 46-848' × 'H 49-5'. The variety is resistant to phyllosticta root rot.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Experiment Station, University of Manitoba. The cross resulted from random pollination of 'H 46-848' in a polycross nursery involving many selected clones, as described by Warner and Mangelsdorf.

This variety is susceptible to herbicide damage (especially diuron); precautions are necessary to prevent an over application. "Lee 68" is replacing H-145 in the lower lands of the Hilo Coast on the island of Hawaii, and in the upper irrigated and unirrigated areas of windward Kauai. At the end of 1967 it occupied 7.6% of the area devoted to sugar cane in Hawaii, with large acreages scheduled for planting in 1968.

Vegetative cuttings will be maintained by the Experiment Station, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, Hawaii. A detailed morphological description is available upon request.

REGISTRATION OF H 53-263 SUGARCANE

(Reg. No. 8)

Don J Heinz and Rokuro Urata

'H 53-263' sugarcane (Saccharum sp.) was selected and propagated as a single clone selection from the cross 'H 46-848 × H 53-263' by the staff of the Genetics Department of the Experiment Station, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. The cross resulted from random pollination of 'H 46-848' in a polycross nursery involving many selected clones, as described by Warner and Mangelsdorf.

This variety is susceptible to herbicide damage (especially diuron); precautions are necessary to prevent an over application. 'H 53-263' is replacing H-145 in the lower lands of the Hilo Coast on the island of Hawaii, and in the upper irrigated and unirrigated areas of windward Kauai. At the end of 1967 it occupied 7.6% of the area devoted to sugar cane in Hawaii, with large acreages scheduled for planting in 1968.

Vegetative cuttings will be maintained by the Experiment Station, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, Hawaii. A detailed morphological description is available upon request.

REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

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