array of germplasm. Selections from this polycross were subsequently combined and progeny tested in various polycross and synthetic combinations. In 1955, four of the five parent clones of Fox were selected from this material; the fifth clone, 29-29, was selected from 'Fisher' after two generations of selling. It is superior to other bromegrass cultivars in seedling vigor, seedling resistance to Rhizoctonia solani, root rot, and resistance to certain races of leaf spot disease (Helminthosporium spp.). Forage yield is equal to that of Lincoln. Tests indicate that Fox is adapted throughout Minnesota. It is probably adapted in adjacent states and Canada.

One generation each of breeder seed, foundation seed and certified seed classes is recognized for Fox. The Syn 1 generation of the five clones constitutes breeder seed which is maintained by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

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REGISTRATION OF TILLMAN WHITE CLOVER1

(Reg. No. 4)

Pryce B. Gibson, George Beinhart, and J. E. Halpin2

'TILLMAN' white clover (Trifolium repens L.) is a 6-clone synthetic variety developed cooperatively by the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. The parent clones, from Ladino white clover of diverse origins, were selected for profuse branching of stolons, sparse flowering, persistence of stands, general disease resistance, and improved forage production in South Carolina. Progeny evaluations were made in polycross and clonal cross tests. Tillman was tested as S.C. Expt. Var. The probable areas of adaptation are the areas in the Southern States adapted to Ladino.

Plants and seed of Tillman and Ladino are indistinguishable, but Tillman is superior in persistence of stands and in forage production.

Seed production of Tillman will be limited to three generations of increase from breeder seed; namely, one each of foundation, registered, and certified. Foundation and registered Tillman seed will be produced in Idaho, Oregon, or Washington. Only two successive seed crops will be permitted from a foundation or registered seed field. Certified Tillman seed may be produced from foundation or registered seed. The six parent clones and breeder seed will be maintained by the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. Breeder seed will be an equivalent of viable seeds from each of three clonal crosses 269 × 402, 2682 × 7577, and 4384 × 4736.

Westburn was released in 1967 to certified seed growers. The Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station is responsible for the maintenance of breeder seed.

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REGISTRATION OF NORSTAR FLAX1

(Reg. No. 30)

V. E. Comstock and J. H. Ford3

'NORSTAR' flax, Linum usitatissimum L., C.I.2290, was developed at the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul, by the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics, University of Minnesota. It was released as a variety in April 1969.

Norstar is the progeny of a single F2 plant selected in 1958 from a bulk population of 'Redwood' × 'Crystal.' Evaluation of Norstar in local and regional trials from 1962 to 1968 has

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