

was increased without selection in three generations at Davis, CA and two nearby locations.

Multicut is higher yielding, has greater nitrogen fixing ability, and has a longer growing period than other cultivars in tests in northern and southern California and northern Mexico over the past six growing seasons (1). It is also at least 10 d later to flower than other cultivars with which it has been compared at Davis. Recent test results in the coastal-inland Baja California, Mexico region confirm the superiority of this cultivar to Miscawi cultivars from Egypt and Pakistan (Chavez-Duron, and Juan Antonio. 1987, personal communication).

Multicut berseem clover is an upright type that produces five or six harvests from planting in late September to late October in the central valley of California. The first cutting may be taken from mid-December to mid-February depending on the season and the date of planting. Cuttings during the main season of March to June can be taken at 4-wk intervals. The early regenerating buds occur mostly at 1 to 2 cm above ground at the nodes of the cotyledons and the first two leaves. Total number of vegetative buds produced by Multicut exceeded that of comparison cultivars (3). Flowering starts in late May, about 10 d later than 'Bigbee' berseem clover (2). Seed is ripe for harvest by late July. Multicut berseem clover is a prolific seed producer. In 1987 the foundation seed field (two hectares) produced 1500 kg ha⁻¹. The seed is largely yellow in color with about 10 to 15% of the seeds with purple pigmentation. Seed weight is 440 seeds g⁻¹. Very little hard seed is produced.

Multicut has withstood temperatures as low as -5 °C, the coldest temperature at Davis in 6 yr of testing, without evidence of frost injury. No significant disease or insect damage has been observed during our trials. Multicut seed should be inoculated with effective strains of Rhizobia (4). Crude protein of Multicut forage is comparable to alfalfa and is consistently higher than that of annual ryegrass at similar stages of growth. Mixtures of Multicut and annual ryegrass combine advantages of both plant species by providing early winter production as well as extending the availability of high quality forage through late spring.

Multicut will be produced as a three-generation cultivar with breeder, foundation, and certified seed classes. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Department of Agronomy and Range Science, University of California, Davis. Foundation seed has been distributed, and adequate quantities of foundation and certified seed will be available for autumn planting in 1989. Foundation seed can be obtained from the Foundation and Plant Materials Service, Parsons Seed Certification Center, University of California, Davis, CA 95616.

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REGISTRATION OF 'SI SAMRONG 60' COTTON

'SI SAMRONG 60' Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.) (Reg. No. 95) (PI 520599) was developed and released by the Field Crops Research Institute, Thailand Department of Agriculture in February 1988. It was tested under the designation AG 18.

Si Samrong 60 was developed by pedigree selection from the cross between ACQ 1217-3-2 and 'Si Samrong 2'. ACQ 1217-3-2 was selected from the cross A 200 × 'Carolina Queen'. Si Samrong 2 was developed from a complex cross involving three species (*G. hirsutum* L., *G. arboreum* L., and *G. raimondii* Ulbr.).

Si Samrong 60 is noted for its resistance to leaf roll (caused by a virus transmitted by cotton aphid, *Aphis gossypii* Glover). It also has high yield potential and strong fiber. In tests conducted from 1983 to 1986, it averaged more than 5% higher yields than those of the parent, Si Samrong 2, and the widely grown commercial cultivar, 'Si Samrong 3'. It has wider adaptability than Si Samrong 2, but is comparable to this parent in resistance to leaf roll disease. Although it has shorter fiber than that of Si Samrong 2, the fibers are strong and fine with a higher lint percentage.

Breeder and foundation seed of Si Samrong 60 are maintained by the Field Crops Research Institute, Department of Agriculture, Bangkok 10903, Thailand.

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References and Notes

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REGISTRATION OF 'CAJUN' TALL FESCUE

'CAJUN' tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) (Reg. no. 36) (PI 520749) was developed and released jointly by the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, and International Seeds, Inc., Halsey, OR. It was tested under the experimental designation ISI-TTFL and released in July 1987. Cajun was developed from 'Au Triumph' (1) utilizing two cycles of phenotypic selection for late anthesis. Approximately 100 individuals were selected from a 2.8-ha foundation field of AU Triumph located near Halsey, OR, in May 1983. Selected individuals were transplanted to an isolation block and were allowed to interpollinate that spring. The resulting seed were germinated in the greenhouse, and 5000 plants were transplanted to an isolation block in the fall of 1983. Off-types (plants with early anthesis) were rouged from the nursery, and breeder seed was harvested and bulked from this nursery in the spring of 1985.

Cajun is 5 to 7 d later and much more uniform in anthesis than AU Triumph, making it less susceptible to premature shattering and/or insufficient embryo development prior to swathing. The later anthesis and harvest dates make it more adapted to Oregon seed production by increasing the probability that wet weather will be avoided after swathing. Cajun is a high yielding cultivar with foundation fields producing