

Unusually high levels of tolerance to both aggressive and non-aggressive strains of the fungus causing Dutch elm disease. Superior horticultural characteristics. Upright, arching, broad vase-shaped branching structure with full, dense canopy of leaves. Propagules off original parent tree are 7.9 meters tall with average crown spread of 9.1 meters after 12 growing seasons. Summer leaves average 119mm long x 74mm wide and are green but gradually turn yellow in autumn. Bark divided into grayish, flat-topped ridges, separated by roughly diamond-shaped fissures, and is typical of the species. In adaptability trials, performed well in Ohio, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Adaptable from USDA Zone 5 to 7. Easy to propagate. Excellent for planting in urban and suburban sites, large yards, and recreational and industrial parks. Good street trees where there is wide tree lawn, and where high arching effect is desired.

PI 590998. *Ulmus americana* L.

Cultivar. "NEW HARMONY"; NA 57844. Pedigree - Seedling selection made in Ohio at the former Ohio Research Site of the U.S. National Arboretum. Unusually high levels of disease tolerance to both aggressive and non-aggressive strains of the fungus causing Dutch elm disease. Superior horticultural characteristics. Broadly, vase-shaped crown, with main trunk dividing about 9 meters from the ground into several erect limbs which strongly arch above and which terminate in numerous slender, often drooping branchlets. Parent tree is 20.7 meters tall, with an average crown spread of 21.9 meters. Leaves average 107mm long and 63mm wide, and turn yellow in autumn. Bark is typical of species. Grows well in Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. Adaptable from USDA Zone 5 to 7, with possible cold hardiness into Zone 4. Easy to propagate. Excellent for planting in urban and suburban sites, large yards, and recreational and industrial parks. Good street trees where there is wide tree lawn, and where high arching effect is desired.

The following were developed by Dennis E. Rowe, USDA, ARS, Crop Science Research Lab., Forage Research Unit, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762-5367, United States; R.G. Pratt, USDA, ARS, Forage Research Unit, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762, United States. Received 07/10/1995.

PI 590999. *Medicago sativa* L. ssp. *sativa*

Breeding. Population. MSR; Mississippi Sclerotinia Resistant. GP-300. Pedigree - Second-generation synthetic from polycross of 9 plants selected for resistance to *Sclerotinia trifoliorum* out of 2,772 polycross progeny evaluated from 25 plants selected from 1,675 plants of cultivar Delta. First germplasm of alfalfa developed with a high level of resistance to *Sclerotinia trifoliorum*. Derived from Delta by two or three cycles of screening for resistance in excised leaf and stem tissues. In whole-plant inoculation experiments under controlled conditions, had significantly ($P < 0.01$) greater survival than Delta, Vernal (the resistant standard), and 24 other alfalfa cultivars. Also had less disease severity than five cultivars in the field when disease pressure was strong.

The following were developed by Dan Bland, University of Georgia, Crop & Soil Sciences, 1109 Experiment Street, Griffin, Georgia 30223-1797, United States; Jerry Johnson, University of Georgia, Department of Agronomy, 1109 Experiment Street, Griffin, Georgia 30223-1797, United States; B.M. Cunfer, Georgia Agr. Exp. Sta., University of Georgia, Department of Plant Pathology, Griffin, Georgia 30223, United States; G.D. Buntin, Georgia Agric. Exp. Station, Dept. of Entomology, Georgia Station, Griffin, Georgia, United States; J.J. Roberts, University of Georgia, Georgia Agr. Exp. Sta., Dept. of Plant Pathology, Griffin, Georgia 30223-1797, United States. Received 07/10/1995.

PI 591000. *Triticum aestivum* L., nom. cons.