No. 7900031

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

Agronomy & Soils Dept., Auburn University, Agricultural Experiment Station

Whereas, THERE HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO THE

Secretary of Agriculture

AN APPLICATION REQUESTING A CERTIFICATE OF PROTECTION FOR AN ALLEGED NOVEL VARIETY OF SEXUALLY REPRODUCED PLANT, THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF WHICH ARE CONTAINED IN THE APPLICATION AND EXHIBITS, A COPY OF WHICH IS HEREUNTO ANNEXED AND MADE A PART HEREOF, AND THE VARIOUS REQUIREMENTS OF LAW IN SUCH CASES MADE AND PROVIDED HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH, AND THE TITLE THERETO IS, FROM THE RECORDS OF THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE, IN THE APPLICANT(S) INDICATED IN THE SAID COPY, AND WHEREAS, UPON DUE EXAMINATION MADE, THE SAID APPLICANT(S) IS (ARE) ADJUDGED TO BE ENTITLED TO A CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW.

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION IS TO GRANT UNTO THE SAID APPLICANT(S) AND THE SUCCESSORS, HEIRS OR ASSIGNS OF THE SAID APPLICANT(S) FOR THE TERM OF eighteen YEARS FROM THE DATE OF THIS GRANT, SUBJECT TO THE PAYMENT OF THE REQUIRED FEES AND PERIODIC REPLENISHMENT OF VIABLE BASIC SEED OF THE VARIETY IN A PUBLIC REPOSITORY AS PROVIDED BY LAW, THE RIGHT TO EXCLUDE OTHERS FROM SELLING THE VARIETY, OR OFFERING IT FOR SALE, OR REPRODUCING IT, IMPORTING IT, OR EXPORTING IT, OR USING IT IN PRODUCING A HYBRID OR DIFFERENT ETY THEREFROM, TO THE EXTENT PROVIDED BY THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION ACT T. 1542, AS AMENDED, 7 U.S.C. 2321 ET SEQ.)

COMMON VETCH

'Cahaba White'

PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE · U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In Testimony Whereof, *I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the* Plant Variety Protection Office *to be affixed at the City of* Washington *this* 24th *day of* September *in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and* eighty-one.

Attest:

Commissioner
Plant Variety Protection Office
Grain Division
Agricultural Marketing Service

Secretary of Agriculture

FORM GR-470
(1-76)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
GRAIN DIVISION
PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20705

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 40-R3712

APPLICATION FOR PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION CERTIFICATE

INSTRUCTIONS: *See Reverse.*

1a. TEMPORARY DESIGNATION OF VARIETY	1b. VARIETY NAME	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
73-6 W	Cahaba White	PV NUMBER 7900031	
2. KIND NAME	3. GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	FILING DATE	TIME A.M. / P.M.
Common Vetch (B 1/30/80)	Vicia sativa	12-27-78	2:30
4. FAMILY NAME (BOTANICAL)	5. DATE OF DETERMINATION	FEE RECEIVED	DATE
Leguminosae	1965	$ 250.00 $ 250.00 $ 250.00	12-27-78 12-27-78 9/1/81

6. NAME OF APPLICANT(S)	7. ADDRESS (*Street and No. or R.F.D. No., City, State, and ZIP Code*)	8. TELEPHONE AREA CODE AND NUMBER
Agronomy & Soils Dept. Auburn University Agri. Expt. Sta.	Auburn University Auburn, AL 36830	(205) 826-4100

9. IF THE NAMED APPLICANT IS NOT A PERSON, FORM OF ORGANIZATION: (*Corporation, partnership, association, etc.*)	10. IF INCORPORATED, GIVE STATE AND DATE OF INCORPORATION	11. DATE OF INCORPORATION
State University	Alabama	1872

12. Name and mailing address of applicant representative(s), if any, to serve in this application and receive all papers:

E. D. Donnelly, Agronomy & Soils Dept., Auburn University, Auburn, AL 36830

13. CHECK BOX BELOW FOR EACH ATTACHMENT SUBMITTED:

- [X] 13A. Exhibit A, Origin and Breeding History of the Variety *(See Section 52 of the Plant Variety Protection Act.)*
- [X] 13B. Exhibit B, Novelty Statement. (B 1/26/81)
- [X] 13C. Exhibit C, Objective Description of the Variety *(Request form from Plant Variety Protection Office.)*
- [X] 13D. Exhibit D, Additional Description of the Variety. (1/26/81)

14A. Does the applicant(s) specify that seed of this variety be sold by variety name only as a class of certified seed? *(See Section 83(a). (If "Yes," answer 14B and 14C below.)* [ ] YES [X] NO

14B. Does the applicant(s) specify that this variety be limited as to number of generations?	14C. If "Yes," to 14B, how many generations of production beyond breeder seed?
[ ] YES [ ] NO	[ ] FOUNDATION [ ] REGISTERED [ ] CERTIFIED

15. Does the applicant(s) agree to the publication of his/her (their) name(s) and address in the Official Journal? [X] YES [ ] NO

16. The applicant(s) declare(s) that a viable sample of basic seed of this variety will be deposited upon request before issuance of a certificate and will be replenished periodically in accordance with such regulations as may be applicable.

The undersigned applicant(s) is (are) the owner(s) of this sexually reproduced novel plant variety, and believe(s) that the variety is distinct, uniform, and stable as required in Section 41, and is entitled to protection under the provisions of Section 42 of the Plant Variety Act.

Applicant(s) is (are) informed that false representation herein can jeopardize protection and result in penalties.

12/13/78 (DATE) — L. E. Cummings (SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT)

12/13/78 (DATE) — E. D. Donnelly (SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT)

FORM GR-470 (Reverse)

2:30 P.M.
8/22/78
12/22/78

INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL: Send an original copy of the application, exhibits and $250.00 fee to U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Grain Division, National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Maryland 20705. (See Section 180.175 of the regulations and rules of practice.) Retain one copy for your files. All items on the face of the form are self-explanatory unless noted below.

ITEM

5 Give the date the applicant determined that he had a new variety based on (1) the definition in Section 41(a) of the Act and (2) the date a decision was made to increase the seed.

13a Give (1), the genealogy, including public and commerical varieties, lines, or clones used, and the breeding method. (2), the details of subsequent stages of selection and multiplication. (3), the type and frequency of variants during reproduction and multiplication and state how these variants may be identified and (4), evidence of stability.

13b Give a summary statement of the variety's novelty. Clearly state how this novel variety may be distinguished from all other varieties in the same crop. If the new variety most closely resembles one or a group of related varieties; (1) identify these varieties and state all differences objectively; (2) Attach statistical data for characters expressed numerically and demonstrate that these differences are significant; and (3) submit, if helpful, seed and plant specimens or photographs of seed and plant comparisons clearly indicating novelty.

13c Fill in the Exhibit C, Objective Description form for all characteristics, for which you have adequate data.

13d Describe any additional characteristics that are not described, or whose description cannot be accurately conveyed in Exhibit C. Use comparative varieties as is necessary to reveal more accurately the description of characteristics that are difficult to describe; such as; plant habit, plant color, disease resistance, etc.

14A If "YES" is specified (seed of this variety be sold by variety name only as a class of certified seed) the applicant may NOT reverse his affirmative decision after the variety has either been sold and so labeled or published or the certificate has been issued. However, if the applicant specifies "NO", he may change his choice. (See Section 180.15 of the Regulations and Rules of Practice.)

Exhibit A

Origin and History of the Variety

1. Name: Vicia sativa L; cv. 'Cahaba White'.

2. Description, Genealogy, and Breeding Procedure:

Cahaba White (tested as 73-6 W) is an advanced generation line selected from the interspecific cross Vicia sativa (Al. 1894) X V. cordata (P. I. 121275) (1,2,3). P.I. 121275 was sent to us as V. angustifolia, but we reclassified it V. cordata (4). The F_1 hybrid had 93% sterile pollen; however, fertility was restored in V. sativa type plants in F_4. The pure line method of breeding was followed. Individual selected plants in each generation through F_6 were selected for vigor, cold hardiness, seed production (seed of each selected plant were harvested, threshed, and weighed), and a high percentage hard seed (8). Inheritance of hard seed in this material was determined (9). Cahaba White breeds true for a high percentage hard seed, as determined by the procedure of Donnelly (7).

Characteristics of Cahaba White are essentially those of V. sativa (5) except that flowers are pure white, and stems and leaves are relatively light green due to lack of anthocyanin pigmentation. Nectaries of stipules

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1/ Personal communication, James M. Epps, Research Nematologist, Nematology Investigations, U.S.D.A., Jackson, TN 38301.

2/ Donnelly, E. D. Unpublished data. Dept. of Agronomy and Soils Annual Report, 1963.

3/ Donnelly, E. D. Unpublished data. Dept. of Agronomy and Soils Annual Report, 1965.

4/ Donnelly, E. D. Unpublished data. Dept. of Agronomy and Soils Annual Report, 1966.

5/ Donnelly, E. D. Unpublished data. Dept. of Agronomy and Soils Annual Report, 1976.

EDD 5-26-81

also lack purple pigments and are clear. Growth habit is ~~ascending to semi~~ prostrate, somewhat compact. Plants produce many seed (ca. 6-8 per pod) and reseed. Seed have hard seedcoats and are large, weighing ca. 21.5 gm/500.

Cahaba White is resistant to the vetch bruchid (Bruchus brachialis Fahr.)[3/] and to the root-knot nematodes Meloidogyne incognita, M. incognita acrita, and M. javanica (6). It is also resistant to races 3 and 4 of the soybean cyst nematode, Heterodera glycines Ichinohe[1/].

Cahaba White is a sister line of Vantage and Nova II.

Cahaba White produces herbage much earlier than Hairy vetch (V. villosa), produces much higher seed yields than Hairy or Willamette (V. sativa) in Alabama, and it reseeds following a seed crop when grown in a cropping system with summer crops such as corn, soybeans, or grain sorghum.

3. Declaration of Seed Availability:

A viable sample of basic seed necessary for propogation of the variety will be deposited and replenished periodically in a public repository in accordance with regulations of the Plant Variety Protection Office. A one-pound sample of seed of Cahaba White has been deposited with the National Seed Storage Laboratory, Fort Collins, Colorado.

4. Statement of Ownership:

Cahaba White, a new high yielding (forage and seed), reseeding vetch variety for green manure and grazing in the lower two-thirds of Alabama and orther areas of the United States with similar climatic conditions, was developed by E. D. Donnelly in the Agronomy and Soils Department, Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station.

An exclusive release, subject to terms of the agreement between the Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station and Louisiana Seed Company, Inc., Alexandria, Louisiana, was made to the latter for propogation and dissemination of seed.

7900031

Signatures:

For Auburn University

L. E. Ensminger

L. E. Ensminger, Head
Agronomy and Soils Department

R. Dennis Rouse (DW)

R. D. Rouse, Director
Agricultural Experiment Station
Auburn University

Chester C. Carroll

C. C. Carroll
Vice-President for Research
Auburn University

Addendum to Exhibit A - Cahaba White (Application No. 7900031)

Cahaba White is genetically stable and uniform for white flower color. If plants with flowers of a color different than white are found, these are the result of mechanical mixing (discounting mutation and a rare chance cross). This variety also is stable and uniform for green stem coloration and colorless stipular nectaries.

Seeds of Cahaba White are genetically stable and uniform for color and size. However, seed color and size are affected by environment. One can open a single pod from a plant and find color variation within the pod. One side of a seed frequently is lighter in color than the other side in spite of the fact that seedcoat is maternal tissue and is genetically alike among seeds from a single plant. Vetch is indeterminate, and seeds produced on different parts of the same plant will vary in size due to moisture availability and nutrient uptake at the time seeds are developing. Seeds distinctly different in size and color are the result of mechanizal mixing (discounting mutation and a rare chance cross).

Cahaba White is genetically stable and uniform for decumbent adult plant habit.

Cahaba White is genetically stable and uniform for a high percentage hard seed. Hard seeds generally range from 50 to 86% (see attached five tables from Annual Reports of this work. These Annual Reports are on file at Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station). Cahaba White came from one F_6 plant. Seeds of three F_7 from this F_6, 240-7. 241-4, and 242-1 were composited to form the cultivar.

"'Cahaba White' is uniform and stable"

D 7/10/81

References

1. Donnelly, E. D., and E. M. Clark. 1961. Developing new vetches. Highlights of Agr. Res. Auburn Univ. (Ala.) Agr. Exp. Sta. Vol. 8, No. 3, Fall 1961.

2. _____, and _____. 1962. Hybridization in the genus Vicia. Crop Sci. 2:141-145.

3. _____. 1963. Prospects good for reseeding vetch. Highlights of Agr. Res. Auburn Univ. (Ala.) Agr. Exp. Sta. Vol. 10, No. 3, Fall 1963.

4. _____, and Carl S. Hoveland. 1966. Interspecific reseeding Vicia hybrids for use on summer perennial grass sods in southeastern U.S.A. Proc. of the Tenth Int. Grassl. Congr., Helsinki, Finland. pp. 679-683.

5. Hermann, F. J. 1960. Vetches in the United States - Native, Naturalized, and Cultivated. Agr. HB No. 168, U.S. Dept. of Agr.

6. Minton, Norman A., E. D. Donnelly, and Raymond L. Shepherd. 1966. Reaction of Vicia species and F_5 hybrids from V. sativa X V. angustifolia to five root knot nematode species. Phytopathology 56:102-107.

7. Donnelly, E. D. 1970. Persistence of hard seed in Vicia lines derived from interspecific hybridization. Crop Sci. 10:661-662.

8. _____. 1971. Breeding hard-seeded vetch using interspecific hybridization. Crop Sci. 11:721-724.

9. _____, J. E. Watson, and John A. McGuire. 1972. Inheritance of hard seed in Vicia. J. of Hered. 63:361-365.

Exhibit B

1. Name: Vicia sativa L. cv. 'Cahaba White'

2. Botanical Description of Cultivar

Characteristics essentially are those of V. sativa (5) with the exceptions noted below.

Plant: More or less prostrate, the branches spreading to a diameter of 3 feet or more and then ascendant becoming erect at the tips (periphery) in flowering, when grown as a spaced plant. Stems and leaves are relatively light green due to lack of anthocyanin pigments. Nectaries of stipules non-pigmented, clear. Most cold-hardy of 36 selected advanced generation lines from the interspecific cross V. sativa (Al. 1894) X V. cordata (P. I. 121275) at Tallassee, Ala., during winter 1965-66 (0^{o}F January 30 and 3^{o}F January 31) 4/. The F_5 from which Cahaba White was selected was outstanding among 24 selected lines from the above cross for winter hardiness during 1962-63 when the temperature was -1^{o}F at Auburn 2/. The cultivar 'Vantage", a sister line to 'Cahaba White', is equally cold hardy.

Flowers: Pure white.

Fruit: Pods numerous (ca. 100/plant when space planted in nursery), straw colored, averaging 8 seed each, non-dehiscent.

Seed: Large with hard seedcoats (50 to 90%) 5/, ca 21.5 gm/500. Yield per spaced plant 100 to 200 gm/plant 3/ . Seedcoat color is as follows: greenish background with

olive stippling.

Seedlings (2-3 weeks old, 4-6 inches tall, field grown):

Tendrils less developed than Warrior, seedlings developed less rapidly (vigor) than Warrior, leaflets more blunt on multifoliate leaves than Warrior, stipules larger than "Vantage" but smaller than Warrior, no anthocyanin pigmentation, 1-3 bifoliate leaves before has multifoliate leaf.

Documentary specimens of this cultivar are deposited in the Auburn University Herbarium (AUA).

Addendum to Exhibit B - Cahaba White (Vetch Application No. 7900031)

Cahaba White is most similar to 'Warrior'; however, Cahaba White has white flowers, green stems, and colorless stipular nectaries, whereas Warrior has purple flowers, reddish stem coloration, and red stipular nectaries. Cahaba White breeds true for a high percentage hard seed, ranging from 50 to 86%, whereas Warrior most frequently has 0 to 3% hard seed. Cahaba White has a decumbent adult plant habit, whereas Warrior has a climbing habit. Seeds of Cahaba White are much lighter than those of Warrior, 43 grams per 1,000 seeds of Cahaba White compared to 52 grams of 1,000 seeds of Warrior.

FORM APPROVED: OMB NO. 40-R3822
EXHIBIT C
(Vetch)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, GRAIN & SEED DIVISION
BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20705

OBJECTIVE DESCRIPTION OF VARIETY

VETCH *(Vicia* spp.)

NAME OF APPLICANT(S)	TEMPORARY DESIGNATION	VARIETY NAME
E. D. Donnelly	73-6 W	Cahaba White

ADDRESS (Street and No., or R.F.D. No., City, State, and Zip Code)

Agronomy and Soils Department
Auburn University, Alabama 36840

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PVPO NUMBER 7900031

Place the appropriate number that describes the varietal character of this variety in the boxes below. Fill unused columns with zeros (e.g. [0][9][9] when number is 99). In comparisons to standard varieties, the value [0][0] should only be used to indicate that the varieties are equal. Characteristics described, including numerical measurements, should represent those which are TYPICAL for the variety. Measured data should be for SPACED PLANTS. Characters in item 3 are considered to reflect homogeneity; frequencies of nontypical plants should be taken into regard in Exhibit A. Any recognized color fan, e.g. National Bureau of Standards Circular 553 Supplement, may be used to determine plant colors; designate system used: Nickerson Color Fan Ranges of values may be included with additional description elsewhere in the application.

NOTE: *For single plant data a minimum of 100 plants is suggested.*

1. **KIND** *(in accordance with the Federal Seed Act):* Use the standard comparison varieties (in parentheses) in items below.

[8] D 6/29/81

1 = common *(Willamette)* 2 = hairy *(Madison)* 3 = Hungarian ( ) 4 = monantha *(Lafayette)*

5 = narrowleaf ( ) 6 = purple ( ) 7 = woollypod *(Lana)*

8 = other *(specify)* Warrior

STANDARD COMPARISON VARIETIES *(Use the variety appropriate for the kind)*

1 = Willamette 2 = Madison 4 = Lafayette 7 = Lana 3,5,6,8 = specify Warrior

2. **SEED:**

[5] Shape: 1 = spherical 2 = subspherical *(Willamette)* 3 = sublenticular 4 = rectangular

5 = other *(specify)* subspherical with flattened ends; subrhombic in x.s.

[0][5] mm maximum diameter [0][4][3] gms/1,000 seeds

[0][9] gms lighter than [8] standard variety

[ ][ ] gms heavier than [ ] standard variety

SEED COLOR: Colors should be determined on mature, freshly harvested seed.

[5] Ground color of testa: 1 = white 2 = pink 3 = brown 4 = light green 5 = grey-green 6 = grey *(Willamette)* 7 = blue-black

Seed coat pattern (ornaments):

[2] Type of main pattern

[1] Type of secondary pattern

1 = none 2 = stippling 3 = speckling *(Willamette)* 4 = marbling

[2] Color of main patterning: 1 = brown=red brown 2 = sepia=grey brown 3 = dark grey *(Willamette)* 4 = violet

HILUM:

[3] Color: 1 = white 2 = brown *(Willamette)* 3 = sepia=grey-brown 4 = black

[2] Size *(length--compared to seed circumference):* 1 = very small *(< 1/6)* 2 = small *(1/6 - 1/4)* 3 = large *(1/4 - 1/2)* 4 = very large *(> 1/2)*

[3] COTYLEDON COLOR: 1 = yellow 2 = buff 3 = orange 4 = pink-violet 5 = other *(specify)*

3. SEEDLING: Comparison varieties should be grown under identical conditions with the application variety in the field. Seedlings should be examined when all primary leaves are fully developed, but not senescent (3 - 4 weeks after germination). Greenhouse trials are not comparable; please indicate if these are used: _____

SEEDLING STEM *(Primary axis):*

[6][4].[0] max=83.0 mm height *(from soil to insertion of highest primary leaf)* ----------

[ ][ ].[ ] mm shorter than [ ] standard variety

[3][4].[7] mm taller than [8] standard variety

# of p° Leaves 3(max. 4)

[0][3].[0] avg. #. no. of secondary branches

[2] stem hairiness: 1 = glabrous 2 = pubescent 3 = hairy

max. 5

(puberulent - mostly on the angles)

[1] stem coloration *(especially in leaf axils):* 1 = green 2 = reddish

PRIMARY LEAF: *(1st primary leaf)*

[2] no. of leaflets/primary leaf *(not no. of pairs)*

[5] Shape *(see illustrations):* Compare dimensions of base and apex.

1 = subcordate 2 = ovate 3 = elliptic 4 = lanceolate 5 = sublinear 6 = linear

[0][2].[9] mm maximum leaflet width.....

[0].[1] mm narrower than [8] standard variety

[ ].[ ] mm wider than [ ] standard variety

$\bar{X}$ =

[1][9].[2] max. 23 mn mm leaflet length.....

[0][0].[9] mm shorter than [8] standard variety

[ ][ ].[ ] mm longer than [ ] standard variety

Hairiness: *(consider density and length)*

[5] Upper surface.....

[5] Lower surface.....

1 = glabrous 2 = villous *(scarce, > 1 mm)* 3 = pubescent *(common, < 1/2 mm)*
4 = hairy *(common, >1/2 mm)*

5, = pubescent (sparse <½mn)

4. MATURITY *(50% of plants in bloom):*

[0][3] days earlier than [8] standard variety

[ ][ ] days later than [ ] standard variety

5. ADULT PLANT:

[1] Habit: 1 = decumbent 2 = climbing 3 = erect

[0][3][9] cm height *(canopy height if not erect)*.....

[1][7] cm shorter than [8] standard variety

[ ][ ] cm taller than [ ] standard variety

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6. ADULT LEAF *(At 2/3 height of plant on main stem at flowering):*

[0][7] no. pairs of leaflets

[1] Adult leaflet shape: 1 = elongate 2 = elliptical 3 = other *(specify)* _____

[4] Adult leaflet apex: 1 = truncate 2 = notched 3 = deeply notched 4 = emarginate-apiculate

[1] Stipular nectaries: 1 = colorless 2 = red [2] Terminal tendrils: 1 = absent 2 = present

7. FLOWER:

[0][2] no. flowers/peduncle

PETAL *(Fully expanded standard of a freshly opened flower):*

[1] Color *(anterior face):* 1 = white 2 = pink 3 = light violet *(Willamette)* 4 = dark purple 5 = other *(specify)* _____

[0][1][9] mm width .....

[ ][ ] mm narrower than [ ] standard variety

[0][2] mm wider than [8] standard variety

8. POD *(At seed maturity):*

[2] Color: 1 = cream 2 = buff 3 = olive tan *(Willamette)* 4 = black

[1] Hairiness: 1 = glabrous 2 = sparsely pubescent 3 = pubescent 4 = hairy

[1] Shape: 1 = straight linear 2 = curved linear 3 = rhomboid

[0][6] mm width .....

[0][2] mm narrower than [8] standard variety

[ ][ ] mm wider than [ ] standard variety

[0][8] no. of seeds/pod

[1] Constrictions between seeds: 1 = slight 2 = deep

[2] Shape of distal end of pod *(angle adjacent to beak):* 1 = obtuse 2 = acute

BEAK:

[2] length: 1 = short *(tuberculate)* 2 = long *(extended)*

[2] shape: 1 = straight 2 = recurved

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9. DISEASES AND PESTS *(0 = not tested, 1 = susceptible, and 2 = resistant):*

[0]	Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum spp)*	[0]	Downy Mildew *(Peronospora spp)*
[0]	Rust *(Uromyces fabae)*	[0]	Leaf Spot *(specify)* _____
[0]	Stem Rot *(specify)* _____	[0]	Root Rot *(specify)* _____
[2]	Vetch Bruchid *(Bruchus brachialis)*	[0]	Potato Leafhopper *(Empoasca fabae)*
[0]	Lygus Bugs *(Lygus spp)*	[0]	Clover Leafhopper *(Aceratagallia sanguinoenta)*
[0]	Pea Aphid *(Acyrthosiphon pisum)*	[0]	Fall Armyworm *(Spodoptera frugiperda)*
[0]	Corn Earworm *(Heliothis zea)*	[0]	Cutworms *(Euxoa spp)*
[1]	Other *(specify)* Sclerotinia trifoliorum	[0]	Other *(specify)* _____

ROOT KNOT NEMATODES *(Meloidogyne spp)*

[2] M. incognita [1] M. arenaria [2] M. javanica [1] M. hapla

[2] M. incognita acrita

10. INDICATE THE VARIETY MOST CLOSELY RESEMBLING THE APPLICATION VARIETY FOR THE FOLLOWING:

CHARACTER	VARIETY	CHARACTER	VARIETY
Cold Hardiness	Warrior	Earliness	Warrior
Percentage Hard Seeds	Vantage 1/	Seed Yield	Warrior
Pod Dehiscence	Warrior	Growth Habit	Vantage 2/

REFERENCES:

Hughes, P. 1954, Études préliminaries a la creation d'un catalogues des espèces et varieties de vesces cultivées en France. Ann. de l'Amelioration des Plant., Ser. B, 3: 385-448

Iannelli, P. 1964. Variety testing of vetches. Proc. Int. Seed Test. Ass. 29(4): 887-907

COMMENTS:

1/ Vantage, Nova II, and Vanguard are the only other V. sativa varieties with similar percentage hard seeds.

2/ Vantage is only other V.sativa variety similar to Cahaba White.

3/ Considering p^o leaves, there are up to 3 additional leaves (4 total) produced that are morphologically identical to the first leaf produced.

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Exhibit D - Cahaba White (Application No. 7900031)

Cahaba White produces high yields of herbage and seed. It is one of the most winter hardy accessions or varieties of Vicia sativa tested. It produces herbage earlier than hairy vetch (V. villosa); therefore, a given amount of dry matter or nitrogen can be turned at an earlier date than from hairy vetch. This enables a good green manure crop to be turned under sufficiently early for planting corn on time.

Cahaba White can be used for green manure, grazing, or seed. It has a high percentage of hard seed and is an excellent reseeder when managed properly. Two reseeding stands have been obtained from one good seed crop when mature seed were turned down in preparing land for a cropping sequence with crops such as corn, cotton, grain sorghum, or soybeans. It can be planted annually for temporary grazing or for green manure to be turned ahead of corn. When used for green manure, it can produce available nitrogen equivalent to 90 to 120 pounds of fertilizer nitrogen.

Other advantages of Cahaba White follow: it is resistant to the vetch bruchid or weevil (Bruchus brachalis Fahr.) that often destroys 50% of the seed produced by hairy vetch; it matures seed 10 days earlier than hairy vetch; it is resistant to the following root-knot nematodes: Meloidogyne incognita, M. incognita acrita, and M. javanica, while hairy vetch is susceptible to all five species of root-knot nematodes (Cahaba White acts as a trap crop for the above three species of root-knot nematodes); and Cahaba White is resistant to races 3 and 4 of the soybean cyst nematode (Heterodera glycines Ichinohe).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
Livestock, Poultry, Grain and Seed Division
Seed Regulatory Branch
474 South Court Street, Room 828
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

July 30, 1980

In reply refer to:
A60-133, 134, 135

Dr. E. D. Donnelly
Agronomy & Soils Department
Auburn University
Auburn University, Alabama 36849

Dear Dr. Donnelly:

We have examined the samples of Vantage, Nova II and Cahaba White common vetch seed you sent us.

The seeds in each sample appeared uniform to us. Based on seed characteristics, we observed no seeds which we would have considered to be not of the variety being examined.

It appears to us that these three varieties could not be separated from each other based on seed characteristics.

Please call on us if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

James Triplitt
Officer-in-Charge

Written on back " 4-20-81 Plant Breeding Unit, Tallassee, Al.
Individual plants of Cahaba White"

6/29/81

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, GRAIN & SEED DIVISION
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY BUILDING
BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20705

NOV 17 1981
12/81

Subject: Seed Sample of Protected Variety
Certificate No. 7900031
Kind and Variety - Vetch 'Cahaba White' 50-86% hard seed
Breeder - E.D. Donnelly

To: National Seed Storage Laboratory
Fort Collins, CO 80521

Attached is the above-identified sample and an Objective Description of Variety form in accordance with our Memorandum of Understanding and as agreed upon during my visit with Dr. Louis Bass on June 12, 1972.

One copy of this duplicate form showing the result of your germination test on 100 seeds of pure seed of this sample should be returned to this Office. Return of the duplicate form will serve as acknowledgement of receipt of the sample.

Germination: 98 % Date: 12/81

Sincerely,

Bernard M. Leese
Commissioner
Plant Variety Protection Office

Attachment

In duplicate

4/20/82

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