FORM GR-470
(2-12-71)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE
GRAIN DIVISION
HYATTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20782

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 40-R3712

APPLICATION FOR PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION CERTIFICATE

INSTRUCTIONS: *See Reverse.*

1. VARIETY NAME OR TEMPORARY DESIGNATION: Remont	2. KIND NAME: Sainfoin	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY — PVPO NUMBER: 72105
3. GENUS AND SPECIES NAME: Onobrychis viciaefolia Scop.	4. FAMILY NAME *(Botanical)*: Leguminoseae	FILING DATE: March 17, 1972 — TIME: 1:35 A.M. (P.M.)
	5. DATE OF DETERMINATION: March 10, 1971	FEE RECEIVED: $ 50.00 — CHARGES: $200.00 11-3-72; $250.00 3-14-80
6. NAME OF APPLICANT(S): Montana Agricultural Experiment Station	7. ADDRESS *(Street and No. or R.F.D. No., City, State, and ZIP Code)*: Montana Agricultural Experiment St. MSU Bozeman, Montana 59715	8. TELEPHONE AREA CODE AND NUMBER: Area code: 406 ~~587-3121~~ ~~Ext. 404~~ 994-0211 12/4/78
9. IF THE NAMED APPLICANT IS NOT A PERSON, FORM OF ORGANIZATION: *(Corporation, partnership, association, etc.)*: Montana Agricultural Experiment Station	10. STATE OF INCORPORATION: Montana	11. DATE OF INCORPORATION: 1893

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

Dr. J. A. Asleson
Dean of Agriculture & Director
Agricultural Experiment Station
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana 59715

13. CHECK BOX BELOW FOR EACH ATTACHMENT SUBMITTED:

- [X] 12A. Exhibit A, Origin and Breeding History of the Variety *(See Section 52, P.L. 91-577)*
- [X] 12B. Exhibit B, Botanical Description of the Variety
- [ ] 12C. Exhibit C, Objective Description of the Variety
- [X] 12D. Exhibit D, Data Indicative of Novelty
- [X] 12E. Exhibit E, Statement of the Basis of Applicant's Ownership

The applicant declares 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. *(See Section 52, P.L. 91-577).*

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), P.L. 91-577) (If "Yes," answer 14B and 14C below.)* [X] YES [ ] NO

14B. Does the applicant(s) specify that this variety be limited as to number of generations? [X] YES [ ] NO

14C. If "Yes," to 14B, how many generations of production beyond breeder seed? 2

Applicant is informed that false representation herein can jeopardize protection and result in penalties.

The undersigned applicant(s) of this sexually-reproduced novel plant variety believes 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 Protection Act (P.L. 91-577).

3/1/72 (DATE) — J A Asleson (SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT)

(DATE) — (SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT)

U.S. DEPT. OF AGR.
FORM GR-470 (REVERSE)
RECEIVED
MAR 1 1972
CSMS GRAIN DIVISION

INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL: Send an original copy of the application, exhibits and $50.00 fee to U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Consumer and Marketing Service, Grain Division, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782. Retain one copy for your files. All items on the face of the form are self-explanatory unles noted below.

ITEM

5 Insert the date the applicant determined that he had a new variety.

12a First, give the genealogy, including public and commercial varieties, lines, or clones used, and the breeding method. Second, give the details of subsequent stages of selection and multiplication. Third, indicate the type and frequency of variants during reproduction and multiplication and state how these variants may be identified. Fourth, provide evidence on stability.

12b First, give any special characteristics of the seed and of the plant as it passes through the seedling stage, flowering stage and the fruiting stage. Second, describe the mature plant and compare it with a similar commercial variety grown under the same conditions, and indicate the differences.

12c A supplemental form will be furnished by the PVPO to describe in detail a variety for each kind of seed.

12d Provide complete data indicative of novelty. Seed and plant specimens may be submitted and seeds submitted may be sterile. Where possible, include photographs of plant comparisons, chemical tests, etc.

12e Indicate whether applicant is the actual breeder, the employer of the breeder, the owner through purchase or inheritance, etc.

12A Origin and Breeding History of the Variety

A total of 180 different plant introductions of the genus Onobrychis obtained from the Plant Introduction Station at Pullman, Washington were seeded at Bozeman, Montana in 1963. These introductions were evaluated for regrowth after hay harvests in 1965 and 1966. Sixteen introductions of the species viciaefolia Scop. were selected in 1966 for their regrowth ability. The plant introduction numbers are: 212,241; 223,389; 227,038; 227,373; 228,289; 228,352; 228,402; 229,612; 236,486; 239,957; 239,958; 239,959; 239,960; 243,226; 243,227; 250,024.

Ten randomly selected plants from each P.I. were space planted in an isolated crossing block in 1967. Seed was harvested from the entire block in 1967. The breeding method was mass selection for the regrowth characteristics.

The seed harvested from this population of selected introductions is the breeders seed of the variety. Two subsequent generations have been produced from this breeders seed. No apparent variants have been observed during these generations of multiplication. Comparative plantings of the three generations have not differed for observable variants and all generations have exhibited the regrowth characteristics. This is evidence of the stability for the regrowth character in this variety.

12B Botanical Description of the Variety

Seedlings of Remont are more erect in growth habit and begin elongation for flowering three to four weeks after seeding while the single cut sainfoin variety Eski has a rosette growth habit the year of seeding. Approximately 90-95% of the plants in Remont will flower in the year of seeding while about 10-20% of the plants of Eski will flower in the year of seeding. Remont will produce a seed crop the year of seeding while Eski will not produce enough seed to warrent harvesting the seedling year.

Remont will begin growth earlier in the spring and reach flowering about a week earlier than Eski. Mature plants of Remont will recover more rapidly after hay or pasture harvest than Eski. Remont plants will flower profusely two or three times during the growing season with or without foliage removal while Eski plants generally flower profusely only once and will not initiate new growth until the old plant material is removed. Remont plants as a group tend to be lighter green than Eski.

12D Data Indicative of Novelty

90% of Remont plants will flower the year of seeding when seeded between April 15 and June 1 where the day lengths are 11 to 13 hours long. Less than 20% of the plants of Eski will flower under similar conditions. Remont plants begin to elongate earlier in the spring than Eski. (Photo 1). Remont plants will regrow more than Eski after harvest (Photo 2). Remont plants will initiate new growth through mature stems and flower repeatedly without foliage removal while Eski plants will not do either (Photos 3 and 4).

msu
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT & SOIL SCIENCE
MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY, BOZEMAN 59717

January 3, 1979

Mr. Joseph J. Higgins, Examiner
Plant Variety Protection Office
USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service
National Agricultural Library Building
Beltsville, MD 20705

Dear Mr. Higgins:

Sainfoin Application 7200105 'Remont'

Enclosed is the Objective Description of Remont.

Remont most closely resembles Eski; but Remont attains 50% bloom the year of seeding, and in the second year, matures earlier than Eski in the spring and has more rapid regrowth following harvest. In addition, in the second year Remont has narrower crowns, shorter terminal leaflets, fewer seed/raceme, slightly lower seed and pod weight, and lower seed production than Eski.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond L. Ditterline
Associate Professor of Agronomy

RLD/lmc

enc.

3

TELEPHONE (406) 994-4601

Table 1. Means, standard errors, and ranges for various genetic traits in three sainfoin cultivars.

	Trait		Eski	Melrose	Remont	LSD(0.5)
3b.	Days to 50% bloom-Spring, second growing season.[1/]	Mean:	19.5±.6	21.0±.3	14.0±0.0	1.9
		Range:	16-22	20-22	0	
	Days to 50% bloom-Regrowth, second growing season.[2/]	Mean:	22.0±.6	21.0±0.0	11.0±0.0	2.0
		Range:	19-25	0	0	
4.	Plant Height (cm) Second yr., Spring, 50% bloom.	Mean:	47.3±2.0	46.1±2.6	51.0±2.2	6.5
		Range:	22-54	23-59	34-62	
	Crown Width (cm) Second yr., Spring, 50% bloom.	Mean:	21.1±.1	18.6±.2	15.6±.1	2.3
		Range:	13-26	9-30	6-29	
5.	Stems/plant Seedling year	Mean:	--	--	16.1±.2	--
		Range:	--	--	11-23	
6.	Stems/plant Second year Spring, 50% bloom	Mean:	108.0±.5	127±.2.4	64.0±.9	19.6
		Range:	39-189	44-233	16-195	
7.	Length of terminal leaflet (mm)	Mean:	29.0±.11	30.0±.1	26.0±.1	2.0
		Range:	1.9-4.5	1.6-4.3	1.5-3.9	
	Width of terminal leaflet (mm)	Mean:	8.0±.0	7.5±.0	7.5±.0	0.6
		Range:	0.5-1.2	0.4-1.4	0.3-1.3	
	Recemes/stem 2nd year	Mean:	4.9±0.0	5.8±0.1	5.9±0.0	0.7
		Range:	2.2-8.6	3.5-8.3	3.4-10.4	
	Seed/raceme 2nd year	Mean:	14.8±0.1	21.80.3	17.7±0.1	2.2
		Range:	3.2-24.2	12.0-31.7	5.3-25.7	
	Flowers/raceme 2nd year	Data not taken				
8.	Pod weight g/1000 pods	Mean:	23.8	16.8	21.4	--
9.	Seed weight g/1000 seeds	Mean:	16.1	11.5	14.2	--
10.	Seed production: g/plant seedling year	Mean:	0.9±.1	--	5.7±.1	3.3
		Range:	0-6.0	--	0-21.0	
	g/plant 2nd year	Mean:	48.0±.5	59.3±1.0	31.1±.5	11.3
		Range:	10.1-137.6	17.2-140.0	0-71.2	

1/ Days from June 1 to 50% bloom.

2/ Days from Aug. 1 to 50% bloom.

Statement of Novelty

'Remont' was selected for increased forage yield the year of seeding, and more rapid regrowth after being harvested for hay or pasture in subsequent years (3). At Bozeman, Montana, Remont seedlings are more erect in growth habit and begin to elongate for flowering 3-4 weeks after seeding, whereas 'Eski' (one cut type) seedlings tend to rosette. The year of seeding 90% of Remont plants flower, whereas less than 20% of Eski plants flower. These differences in seedling year growth habit are reflected in a large increase in yield of Remont over Eski (5) (Table 1).

Table 1. Yield[1/] of sainfoin and birdsfoot trefoil when grown in pure stands or in mixtures under three harvest management regimes for a 4-year period.[2/]

Species or mixture	Yield in metric tons/ha for				
	1969 [3/]	1970	1971	1972	4-year total
		3 pasture cuts			
Eski sainfoin	3.86 c	7.11 a	5.56 b	3.12 b	19.65 e
Remont sainfoin	5.96 a	7.44 a	6.01 b	3.36 b	23.04 d
Birdsfoot trefoil	2.44 d	7.67 a	8.54 a	6.61 a	25.26 c
Eski-trefoil	3.27 cd	8.68 a	9.26 a	5.78 a	26.99 b
Remont-trefoil	4.93 b	8.12 a	9.01 a	6.55 a	28.61 a
		1 hay cut and 2 pasture cuts			
Eski sainfoin	3.72 b	10.43 abc	7.85 b	2.31 c	24.31 b
Remont sainfoin	5.85 a	9.33 c	7.58 b	2.47 c	25.23 b
Birdsfoot trefoil	2.11 c	10. bc	11.39 a	5.96 a	29.46 a
Eski-trefoil	2.60 c	11.25 ab	10.74 a	5.49 ab	30.08 a
Remont-trefoil	4.42 b	11.48 a	10.18 a	4.37 b	30.45 a
		1 hay cut and 1 cut of stockpiled regrowth			
Eski sainfoin	3.54 c	12.71 a	11.39 b	6.59 c	34.23 b
Remont sainfoin	6.14 a	8.23 b	8.14 c	5.92 c	28.43 c
Birdsfoot trefoil	1.97 d	8.54 b	12.38 b	10.60 a	33.49 b
Eski-trefoil	2.65 d	12.35 a	14.55 a	10.22 a	39.77 a
Remont-trefoil	4.82 b	9.60 b	11.39 b	8.32 b	34.13 b

1/ Yield values for species or mixtures within managements for each year, or for the four-year total, not followed in letters in common are signicantly different at the 5% level of probability.
2/ After Cooper (5)
3/ Year of seeding

Table 1. 1966 Sainfoin hay tests at Winnipeg and Melfort, Canada[1/]

Strain	Source	1967 yields (tons d.m./acre) Winnipeg	Melfort
M-4	Montana	3.80	0.45
Onar	Idaho	3.93	0.58
LS-5	Lethbridge-Turkey	4.23	1.44
Eski	Montana-Turkey	4.75	1.27
L 1908	U.S.S.R.	5.30	1.68
Beaver Alfalfa		5.38	2.24
L.S.D. (.05)		1.15	0.64

1/ Hanna, M. R. and S. Smoliak, 1968. Sainfoin Yield Evaluation in Canada, p. 38-43. In C. S. Cooper and A. E. Carleton (ed.) Sainfoin Symposium. Mont. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 627

Table 2. Forage yield of sainfoin cut once at full bloom at Moscow and Potlatch, Idaho 1968 [1,2/]

Variety or Selection	Tons/acre at 12% H_2O Moscow	Potlatch	Mean
Eski	4.2 a	3.0 a	3.60
Onar	3.8 ab	2.8 a	3.30
NKM-1967 [3/]	3.1 bc	2.3 a	2.70
NKM-1139 [3/]	2.8 c	2.3 a	2.55
Mean	3.48	2.60	3.04

1/ Murray, G. A., and A. E. Slinkard. 1968. Forage and Seed Production of Sainfoin in Northern Idaho, p. 74-67. In C. S. Cooper and A. E. Carleton (ed.) Sainfoin Symposium. Mont. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 627.

2/ Seeded 1967

3/ Northrup King selections

In subsequent years Remont yields more than Eski when cut three times to simulate pasture conditions (5); the same as Eski when cut twice for hay (4) or once for hay and twice for pasture (5); and less than Eski when cut once for hay and all regrowth is allowed to "stockpile" until mid-September (5) (Tables 1,3). The seasonal yield distributions of these two cultivars also vary according to the management treatment imposed (4,5) (Table 2,3). When cut three times to simulate pasture usage (Table 2), Eski and Remont yield similarly on the first two cuts, and Remont's superior regrowth potential is not observed until the third cut when it yields much more than Eski (5). When cut twice for hay (Table 3), or once for hay and twice for pasture, (Table 2), Remont yields less than Eski on first cut and more than Eski on subsequent cuts (4, 5). Season total yields are similar. When cut once for hay and all hay is allowed to "stockpile" until mid-September (Table 2), Remont yields less than Eski on first cut and the same as Eski on second cut (5). Cooper (5) stated, "Under this system, Remont, with its rapid regrowth, flowered in mid-August and had developed mature seed by late September. In contrast, Eski, with its slow recovery, was in bloom late in September. Remont plants turned brown and lost leaves, but Eski plants did not."

Table 2. Average seasonal yields[1/] of sainfoin and birdsfoot trefoil grown in pure stands or in mixtures under three harvest management regimes for 3 years, 1970-72. [2/]

Harvest regime and species	Yield in metric tons for harvest dates				
	June 1 ± 7 days	July 1 ± 7 days	July 22 ± 7 days	Aug. 9 ± 2 days	Sept. 21 ± 7 days
		3 pasture cuts			
Eski sainfoin	2.11 b	--	2.56 b	--	0.56 c
Remont sainfoin	2.06 b	--	2.06 b	--	1.55 b
Birdsfoot trefoil	1.91 b	--	3.95 a	--	1.73 ab
Eski-trefoil	2.47 a	--	3.88 a	--	1.57 b
Remont-trefoil	2.22 ab	--	3.61 a	--	2.09 a
		1 hay cut and 2 pasture cuts			
Eski sainfoin	--	5.85 b	--	0.92 c	0.09 c
Remont sainfoin	--	4.39 c	--	1.70 b	0.36 b
Birdsfoot trefoil	--	6.08 b	--	2.71 a	0.34 b
Eski-trefoil	--	7.06 a	--	1.84 b	0.29 b
Remont-trefoil	--	5.65 b	--	2.42 a	0.61 a
		1 hay cut and 1 cut of stockpiled regrowth			
Eski-sainfoin	--	7.98 b	--	--	2.22 c
Remont sainfoin	--	5.34 d	--	--	2.09 c
Birdsfoot trefoil	--	6.52 c	--	--	3.99 a
Eski-trefoil	--	8.54 a	--	--	3.83 a
Remont-trefoil	--	6.59 c	--	--	3.16 b

1/ Yield values for a species or mixtures within managements for each harvest not followed by letters in common are significantly different at the 5% level of probability.

2/ After Cooper (5)

Table 3. Average yields[1/] in metric tons/ha of mixtures containing Eski and Remont sainfoin in each of 4 years. [3/]

	Harvest and sainfoin cultivar					
	1st harvest		2nd harvest		Total season	
Year	Eski	Remont	Eski	Remont	Eski	Remont
1968 [2/]	3.67 a	3.27 b	1.68 a	2.64 b	5.35 a	5.91 b
1969	5.53 a	5.11 a	3.92 a	4.48 b	9.45 a	9.59 a
1970	6.45 a	6.05 b	2.55 a	3.04 b	9.00 a	9.09 a
1971	5.85 a	5.76 a	1.92 a	2.39 b	7.77 a	8.15 a

1/ Average of each cultivar grown alone and in mixtures with each of two grasses and four legumes. Harvest or total season yield values of the two cultivars in each year not followed by letters in common are significantly different at the 5% level of probability (5).
2/ Year of seeding.
3/ After Cooper (4).

Remont's superior regrowth ability is also reflected in seed production. Montana Remont seed producers harvest two seed crops annually, whereas Eski seed producers harvest only one. In addition, at maturity Remont plants will initiate new growth through old growth without foliage removal. Eski plants will not.

'Melrose', the only cultivar licensed to be sold in Canada, is a one cut type cultivar very similar to Eski in growth habit, yield and seasonal yield distribution (1, 2). It does not possess the rapid regrowth characteristic of Remont (Table 4). The rapid regrowth character of Remont usually results in one cutting of hay more than Eski and Melrose.

Table 4. Total yield (T/A) and seasonal yield distribution (T/A) of Eski, Remont and Melrose sainfoin harvested at Creston, Montana, in 1974 and 1975. 1/

Cultivar	Harvest late 1974 2/				
	6/25	7/22	8/22	9/19	Total
Remont	2.99	0.98	0.57	0.24	4.78
Eski	2.93	0.86	0.40	--	4.19
Melrose	3.01	0.68	0.41	--	4.10

	Harvest late 1975 2/				
	6/24	7/27	8/5	9/24	Total
Remont	2.35	1.20	--	1.03	4.59
Eski	2.77	--	0.84	--	3.61
Melrose	2.98	--	0.69	--	3.67

1/ Adapted from 1974 and 1975, Montana Agricultural Experiment Station annual forage reports.

2/ Harvested at 100% bloom stage.

Literature Cited

1. Anonymous. 1974. Montana Agricultural Experiment Station Annual Forage Crops Report. Unpublished.

2. Anonymous. 1975. Montana Agricultural Experiment Station Annual Forage Crops Report. Unpublished.

3. Carleton, A. E., and R. H. Delaney. 1972. Registration of Remont Sainfoin. Crop Sci. 12:128-129.

4. Cooper, C. S. 1972. Establishment, Hay Yield, and Persistence of Two Sainfoin Growth Types Seeded Alone and with Low Growing Grasses and Legumes. Agron. J. 64:379-381.

5. Cooper, C. S. 1973. Sainfoin-Birdsfoot Trefoil Mixtures for Pasture, Hay-Pasture, Hay-Stockpile Management Regimes, Agron. J. 65:752-754.

REMONT 7200105
Variety Name

OBJECTIVE DESCRIPTION OF VARIETY
Sainfoin (Onobrychis viciifolia Scop.)

Characteristics described, including numerical measurements, should represent those that are typical for the variety. Ranges may be given also. Measured data should be for SPACED PLANTS. Describe location and environmental conditions of test area(s) in Section 11. All questions need not be answered; however, strive for completeness in order to establish the most accurate variety identification.

Comparison Varieties - For Use in Completing this form.

1 = ESKI 2 = MELROSE 3 = REMONT

1. PRIMARY AREA OF ADAPTATION:

[1] 1 = Northwest 2 = Northcentral 3 = Northeast
4 = Southeast 5 = Southwest 6 = Southern Plains
7 = Intermountain

2. WINTER HARDINESS:

[1] 1 = Hardy 2 = Intermediate 3 = Non-hardy

3. MATURITY: 50% Bloom (50% of plants with at least one bloom):

a. Year of Seeding

[1] 50% bloom is [redacted] attained 1=Yes 2=No

[ ][*] Days earlier than [1]*
Maturity same as [ ]* Comparison Variety
[ ][ ] Days later than [ ]*

*ESKI DID NOT ATTAIN 50% BLOOM THE YEAR OF SEEDING.

b. Second Growing Season

Spring

[ ][5] Days earlier than [1] *
Maturity same as [ ] * Comparison Variety
[ ][7] Days ~~later~~ earlier than [2] *

Regrowth after 1st harvest

[1][1] Days earlier than [1]
Maturity same as [ ] Comparison Variety
[1][0] Days ~~later~~ earlier than [2]

SEE TABLE 1.

* All possible comparisons should be made using more than one variety and throughout form.

4. PLANT DIMENSIONS - (Second Year, Spring, 50% Bloom):

5 1	cm Plant Height		1 6	cm Crown Width	
	cm shorter than		5	cm narrower than	1
	height same as	1,2		width same as	
	cm taller than		3	cm ~~wider~~ narrower than	2

Comparison Variety

SEE TABLE 1.

5. STEM:

1 6	Stems/Plant seedling year	SEE TABLE 1.
6 4	Stems/Plant 2nd year (Spring, 50% bloom)	
3 6	% Plants with glabrous stems (Spring, 50% bloom)	
5 6	% Plants with slightly pubescent stems (Spring, 50% bloom)	
8	% Plants with pubescent stems (Spring, 50% bloom)	SEE TABLE 2.

6. LEAVES: (Second Year, Spring, 50% bloom)

1 7	% Plants with bluishgreen leaves	
6 9	% Plants with green leaves	SEE TABLE 2.
1 4	% Plants with light green leaves	

Typical Terminal Leaflet: (Second Year, Spring, 50% bloom)

2 6	mm length		8	mm width	
3	mm shorter than	1		mm narrower than	
	length same as			width same as	1,2
4	mm ~~longer~~ shorter than	2		mm wider than	

Comparison Variety

SEE TABLE 1.

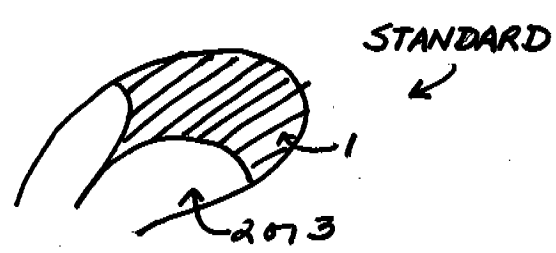
7. FLOWERS:

Standard Petal:

1	2 2	% Plants with dark pink and light pink stripes
2	9	% Plants with pink and white stripes
3	0	% Plants with light pink and white stripes
4	0	% Plants with white standard

SEE TABLE 2.

1-2 49 %
1-3 20 %



[ ][6] Racemes/Stem 2nd. year

[ ][ ] # less than [ ]
same as [2]
[ ][1] # more than [1]
Comparison Variety

[ ][ ] Flowers/Raceme 2nd. year

[ ][ ] # less than [ ]
same as [ ]
[ ][ ] # more than [ ]
Comparison Variety

(DATA NOT TAKEN)

[1][8] Seed/Raceme 2nd year

[ ][4] # less than [2]
same as [ ]
[ ][3] # more than [1]
Comparison Variety

SEE TABLE 1.

8. POD WEIGHT:

[2][1] g/1000 pods
[ ][2] g/1000 pods less than [1]
Same as [ ]
[ ][4] g/1000 pods more than [2]

1=Eski
2=Melrose
3=Remont

SEE TABLE 1.

9. SEED WEIGHT:

[1][4] g/1000 seeds
[ ][2] g/1000 seeds less than [1]
Same as [ ]
[ ][3] g/1000 seeds more than [2]

1=Eski
2=Melrose
3=Remont

SEE TABLE 1.

10. SEED PRODUCTION:

[ ][6] g/plant (seedling year) *

[ ][ ] g/plt less than [ ]
same as [ ]
[ ][5] g/plt more than [1]
Comparison Variety

[ ][3][1] g/plant (2nd year)

[ ][1][7] g/plt less than [1]
same as [ ]
[ ][2][8] g/plt less than [2]
Comparison Variety

SEE TABLE 1.

* Deer got into the Melrose nursery the year of seeding thus we were unable to get significant seed set.

11. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION (Dry Matter Basis, 2nd year, 50% bloom):

Comparison variety ☐

Variety	Protein %	Ether Extract %	Nitrogen Free Extract %	Crude Fiber %	Ash %	Calcium %	Phosphorous %
Applicant							
Comparison Variety							

	Acid Detergent Fiber %	Neutral Detergent Fiber %
Applicant		
Comparison Variety		

12. DISEASES AND INSECTS (1 = not tested, 2 = susceptible, 3 = resistant):

- [2] Fusarium solani
- [2] Fusarium oxysporum
- [1]* Ascochyta onobrychidis
- [1] Sclerotina trifoliorum
- [1] Rhizoctonia solani
- [1]* Sitona scissifrons
- [1]* Lygus spp.
- [1]* Bruchidius unicolor
- [2] Other Pseudomonas syringae
- [2] Other Pseudomonas marginalis
- [2] Other Erwinia amylovora

* Not tested, but visual observation strongly suggests that all three varieties are susceptible.

Note: Under 13 ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION, give comparative reaction with standard variety and indicate if the variety exceeds, equals, or is less than the standard.

SEE TABLES 3, 4, and 5

13 ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION: (Use additional sheets as required)

a. Describe location and environmental conditions of test area(s).

b. Describe all characteristics that cannot be adequately described in the form above. Comparative varieties should be used as may be appropriate, such as for disease. Append all comparative trial and evaluation data, including measured characters, and disease tests.

12E Statement of the Basis of Applicant's Ownership

The applicant is the employer of the breeder who developed Remont Sainfoin.