REGISTRATION OF CULTIVARS

REGISTRATION OF WOODVALE BARLEY1
(Reg. No. 123)
Wade G. Dewey2

'Woodvale' spring barley (Hordeum vulgare L. emend. Lam.), CI 15813, was developed cooperatively by the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station and the Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Woodvale was selected from a headrow increase of the cultivar 'Vale.' Two hundred heads of Vale were sent to Yuma, Arizona, for a winter increase in 1964. Segregation was observed for glossy vs. nonglossy heads, for maturity and for height. Twenty-seven of the shorter, earlier-maturing, glossy-headed rows were harvested and composited to constitute the breeding line tested as 'Glossy Vale' and later named Woodvale. It was released to seed producers in the spring of 1969.

Woodvale is a six-rowed, white aleurone, smooth-awned, stiff-strawed feed barley. It has averaged about 5 days earlier and 3 to 5 inches shorter than Vale and 'Bonneville,' the cultivars with which it primarily competes in Utah. The shorter straw makes Woodvale particularly appealing to growers with heavy, irrigated land where lodging frequently is a problem. It has demonstrated a slight yield advantage over Vale and Bonneville.

Woodvale is resistant to loose smut.

Woodvale is tough to thresh. In order to separate the awns and kernels, the grain must be fully mature and threshing conditions good. It is no harder to thresh, however, than is the popular cultivar Vale.

Woodvale is recommended for the irrigated valleys of northern Utah. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, Logan, Utah 84321.

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REGISTRATION OF COASTCROSS-1 BERMBUDAGRASS1
(Reg. No. 9)
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'Coastcross-1' bermudagrass, Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers., was released in 1967 by the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Stations and Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Coastcross-1 is a sterile F1 hybrid between Coastal and P.I. 255445, obtained from A. V. Bogdan, Grassland Research Station, Kitale, Kenya, in 1958. This hybrid, previously described as 'Coastal' × 'Kenya' #14, grows taller and has broader, softer leaves than Coastal. It has glabrous sheaths, an abundance of hairs 3 to 4 mm long attached at the ligule and sparse hairs 2 to 3 mm long on both surfaces of the leaf blade. The stigmas of Coastcross-1 are rose colored fading to light pink at their tips. The color of its non-dehiscent anthers ranges from yellow with reddish orange tips to solid orange red. It is highly resistant to fallar diseases and the stem nematode.

Coastcross-1 has no idly green, fine, above-ground stolons but fall than Coastal but does this at the expense of reserves for winter.

Coastcross-1 is generally established by broadcasting into moist soil, green stems cut at the hayline establishes faster than Coastal bermudagrass and can be cut 4 to 6 weeks after planting.

At Tifton, Coastcross-1 has yielded about the same, but the forage from Coastcross-1 has consistently 12% more digestiblea. This difference in digestibility enabled dairy heifers eating Coastcross-1 to make slightly better gains than those consuming Coastal, which grew the same amount of grass. These haybales were harvested at the same time at an early growth stage from uniform adjacent plots and were artificially dried in wagons.

In a replicated grazing experiment, steers grazing bahiagrass, Coastal and Coastcross-1 bermudagrass daily gains for a 3-year period of .49, .55 and .71 kg, respectivelya. ADGs on Coastcross-1 held up much better in late summer and fall than on the other grasses. Per acre gains of steers grazing Coastcross-1 exceeded ADGs on Coastcross-1 grazing Coastal bermuda by as much as 50%.

Coastcross-1 is less winterhardy than Coastal bermudagrass and has suffered loss of stand at Tifton following temperatures of 6 F, but has quickly re-established itself the following spring. It has failed to survive severe winters at Athens, Georgia and is not recommended north of an isotherm passing through the middle of Georgia.

Breeder and foundation stock are maintained by the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station.


REGISTRATION OF SHERMAN BIG BLUEGRASS1
(Reg. No. 6)
J. L. Schwendiman3

'Sherman' big bluegrass, Poa ampla Merr., was released by the Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and was released in 1945 in cooperation with Washington and Oregon Agricultural Experiment Stations. Sherman was isolated after several generations of mass selection from a headrow collection near Grass Valley, Sherman County, Oregon on P-2716.

Sherman is a leafy, long-lived apomictic perennial with long, flat leaves and broad, flat ligules. Numerous fine, early-heading stems with erect panicles and abundant seed. Seeds shatter readily and proper moisture is available. The 63-chromosome plus deep and extensively shallow root systems remaining hot, dry summers and resume growth with the fall rains following late summer droughts.