Registration of Crop Cultivars

REGISTRATION OF VALE 70 BARLEY
(Reg. No. 124)

E. N. Hoffman and L. A. Fitch

'VALE 70' barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), CI 13995, was selected by the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station from the variety 'Vale,' CI 10117, which was developed and released by the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station. Vale resulted from a cross between a Glossy Field Hybrid/5*Velvon'/Wisconsin Ped. 38.'

The variety Vale is heterogeneous, being composed of several genotypes. Head selections were made from Vale in 1964 on the basis of glossy and nonglossy lemma color, and selected lines were evaluated in yield trials from 1966 through 1968. From those trials, a glossy selection was found to be similar to the original variety Vale in heading date, height, and lodging, while having a higher test weight and grain yield. The glossy selection was named Vale 70 and released in 1970. Vale 70 is similar to Bonneville in heading date and height, but is higher in test weight and grain yield and is more resistant to lodging. The glossy lemma characteristic provides a means of distinguishing Vale 70 from Vale and 'Bonneville.'

Vale 70 is a mid-tall, six-rowed spring barley. The culms are mid-size, glabrous and moderately stiff. Spikes are dense to semi-club with smooth awns. The kernels are mid-long with a white aleurone and a slightly wrinkled hull.

Vale 70 is recommended to replace Vale and Bonneville in the irrigated areas of the Snake River Valley.

Breeder seed is being maintained by the Malheur Experiment Station, Ontario, Oregon.

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received March 20, 1972, Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, Technical Paper Number 2972.

2 Associate Professor, Superintendent of Oregon State Univ. Res. Station, Ontario; and Assistant Professor of Agronomy, respectively.

REGISTRATION OF CASBON BARLEY
(Reg. No. 125)

Wilson H. Foote and Warren E. Kronstad

'CASBON' barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), CI 15196, is a six-rowed winter barley selected from a cross between 'Cascade, CI 7146/'Bonneville,' CI 7246, made in 1950 at the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station.

Casbon was selected on the basis of straw strength and spike shape from individual plant selections made in the F4 generation. Head selections were made in 1964. After additional testing, lines were selected in 1967 and increased as breeder seed in 1968. The variety was released in 1969.

Casbon is mid-tall with mid-size to large culms which are moderately stiff. Spikes are parallel, short to mid-long, dense and nodding. Basal rachis internode is short and straight. The awns are long and rough. Kernels are mid-long with a blue glossy lemma characteristic provides a means of distinguishing Vale 70 from Vale and 'Bonneville.'

Casbon has stiffer straw and has yielded 20 percent more than the highest yielding commercial winter barley variety, Cascade, which was made in 1961. Early generations were grown at the Northwest Experiment Station in the irrigated areas of the Snake River Valley.

The variety is covered with long hairs. The kernels have a white aleurone with smooth awns. The kernels are mid-long with a blue glossy lemma characteristic provides a means of distinguishing Vale 70 from Vale and 'Bonneville.'

Casbon is mid-tall with mid-size to large culms which are moderately stiff. Spikes are parallel, short to mid-long, dense and nodding. Basal rachis internode is short and straight. The awns are long and rough. Kernels are mid-long with a white aleurone and a slightly wrinkled hull.

Casbon has stiffer straw and has yielded 20 percent more than the highest yielding commercial winter barley variety, Cascade, which was made in 1961. Early generations were grown at the Northwest Experiment Station in the irrigated areas of the Snake River Valley.

Breeder seed is being maintained by the Malheur Experiment Station, Ontario, Oregon.

REGISTRATION OF CREE BARLEY
(Reg. No. 126)

D. C. Rasmusson, E. E. Banttari, and R. L. Glass

'CREE' barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), CI 15256, was developed cooperatively by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station; the Plant Science Research Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Malting Barley Improvement Association. It was released in 1969.

Cree is a six-rowed, rough-awned spring barley. The kernels are hulled, medium size, and have short white avene. The spike is medium-lax, semi-nodding. It is medium-early, mid-tall with strong straw. Cree is highly resistant to smut, and has moderate resistance to spot. Breeder seed is available from the Agronomic Crop Science Department, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana 59715.

The variety is heterogeneous, being composed of several genotypes. Head selections were made from Vale in 1964 on the basis of glossy and nonglossy lemma color, and selected lines were evaluated in yield trials from 1966 through 1968. From those trials, a glossy selection was found to be similar to the original variety Vale in heading date, height, and lodging, while having a higher test weight and grain yield. The glossy selection was named Vale 70 and released in 1970. Vale 70 is similar to Bonneville in heading date and height, but is higher in test weight and grain yield and is more resistant to lodging. The glossy lemma characteristic provides a means of distinguishing Vale 70 from Vale and 'Bonneville.'

Cree is a six-rowed, rough-awned spring barley. The kernels are hulled, medium size, and have short white avene. The spike is medium-lax, semi-nodding. It is medium-early, mid-tall with strong straw. Cree is highly resistant to smut, and has moderate resistance to spot. Breeder seed is available from the Agronomic Crop Science Department, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana 59715.

REGISTRATION OF ERBET BARLEY
(Reg. No. 127)

E. A. Hockett and R. F. Eslick

'ERBET' barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), MT 6462, CI 7918, was developed cooperatively by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station; the Plant Science Research Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Malting Barley Improvement Association. It was released in 1969.

Erbet is a composite of 39 F4 generation lines from the cross 'Prior'/7*'Betzes'. The original cross was made in 1958; the final selection was made in 1967. Early generations were grown at the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station and Plant Science Research Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, in the irrigated areas of the Snake River Valley.

Breeder seed is being maintained by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101, respectively.