REGISTRATION OF VALE 70 BARLEY1
(Reg. No. 124)
E. N. Hoffman and L. A. Fitch2

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/7*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 these 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.

REGISTRATION OF CASBON BARLEY1
(Reg. No. 125)
Wilson H. Foote and Warren E. Kronstad2

'Casbon' barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), CI 13106, 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 F2 generation. Head selections were made in 1954. 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 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, in yield trials for the seven year period from 1964 through 1970. Casbon is more winter hardy than current varieties grown in the Willamette Valley of western Oregon, but is not sufficiently winter hardy to be grown in eastern Oregon. Casbon is two weeks later in heading than Cascade.

Breeder seed is available from the Agronomic Crop Science Department, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331.

REGISTRATION OF Cree BARLEY1
(Reg. No. 126)
D. C. Rasmussen, E. E. Bantari, and R. L. Glass3

'Cree' barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), CI 15256, was developed at the University of Minnesota. It originated from a single F2 plant selected from the cross 'TrailII' x Br. 5790-2X 'Dickson,' which was made in 1961. Early generations were grown alternately at the Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston, Minnesota, and in a winter increase nursery, Oregon, Mexico. It was tested as Minn. M11 for agronomic performance and disease reaction in Minnesota and neighboring states. The Department of Biochemistry, University of Minnesota, the USDA barley and malt laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, and industry laboratories collaborated in quality testing. Cree was released in February 1972.

Cree is a six-rowed, rough-awned spring barley. The kernels are hulled, medium size, and have short rachilla hairs and white aleurone. The spike is medium-lax, medium-long and semi-nodding. It is medium-early, mid-tall and has moderately strong straw. Cree is highly resistant to stem rust and loose smut, and has moderate resistance to spot blotch. Grain yields of Cree have exceeded 'Larker' by 6% in Minnesota and 11% in regional trials. Industry has completed two years of pilot testing for malting and brewing qualities and is currently in the second year of plant scale testing. The outcome of these tests will determine the acceptability of Cree as a malting cultivar.

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

REGISTRATION OF Erbet BARLEY1
(Reg. No. 127)
E. A. Hockett and R. F. Eslick3

'Erbet' barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), MT 4692, CI 15895, was developed cooperatively by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station; the Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; and the Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; and the Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Cree was released in 1971.

Erbet is a composite of 39 F3 generation lines from the backcross 'Prior' x 'Betzes.' The original cross was made in 1958 and the final selection was made in 1967. In each backcross generation, selection was made for the earliness of Prior. Erbet retained 8 days of Prior's 10 days earliness compared to Betzes. The name Erbet is a contraction of "early" and "Betzes.

Erbet is a two-rowed, early maturing spring barley. Because of its earliness, i.e., shorter in plant height, has fewer tillers, less kernels per head, and larger kernels with limited moisture) than Betzes. The spikes are lax, mid-long, nodding, and have rough awns. The glume awn is equal in length to the glume which is covered with long hairs. The kernels have a white