aleurone, long rachilla hairs, and an adhering, finely wrinkled hull. The kernel shape is shorter in relation to width than Betzes, otherwise it is similar to Betzes.

Erbet yields about the same as Betzes in a 34 station-year comparison in Montana. In 99 station-year tests in the Western and Great Plains areas of the U.S., Erbet yielded 7% less than Betzes. However, when the yield level was below 2,240 kg/ha (2,000 lb/acre), yield was equal and plumpness 20% greater for Erbet compared to Betzes. Erbet is similar to Betzes in disease reaction and malting quality, but lodges less.

Erbet is recommended for production where the growing season is short, moisture is limited, or late planting is desirable. If approved as a malting barley, it should extend production of “Betzes” quality into the dryer areas of Montana.

Three classes of seed, namely, foundation, registered, and certified, will be produced from breeder seed. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Foundation Seed Stocks Committee, Department of Plant and Soil Science, Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Montana 59715.

REGISTRATION OF SHABET BARLEY
(Reg. No. 128)
E. A. Hockett and R. F. Eslick

“Shabet” barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), MT 72581, CI 13827, was developed cooperatively by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station; the Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; and the Malting Barley Improvement Association. It was released in May 1971.

Shabet is a composite of nine F2 generation lines from the backcross ‘Glacier’/‘Compana’/‘Betzes’. The original cross was made in 1957 and the final selection was made in 1968. In each backcross generation, selection was made for the kernel shattering resistance of the nonrecurrent parent, Glacier/Compana. A pulling machine measuring grams pull required to remove a kernel was used for shattering evaluation. Shattering resistance retained in Shabet was 20 grams pull when Betzes and Glacier/Compana were 10 and 50 grams pull, respectively. The name Shabet is a contraction of “shattering resistance” and “Betzes”.

Shabet is a two-rowed, midseason maturing, spring malting barley. The spikes are lax (not as lax as Betzes), midlong to long, nodding (slightly more erect than Betzes), 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 aleurone, long rachilla hairs, and an adhering, finely wrinkled hull. The kernel shape is relatively long in relation to width, but slightly longer than Betzes.

Shabet yields about the same as Betzes in a 34 station-year comparison in Montana. In 53 station-year tests in the Western U.S., Shabet yielded 8% more than Betzes. When kernel shattering occurs, Shabet will greatly outyield Betzes because of its shattering resistance. Thresholding of Shabet is not significantly affected. Shabet is similar to Betzes for malting quality, disease reaction, and agronomic characteristics.

Shabet is recommended for production in the irrigated and higher rainfall dryland areas of Montana. It should do well wherever Betzes is adapted and it will give greater latitude in farm management because of its shatter resistance.

REGISTRATION OF BARTEL BLUEGRASS
(Reg. No. 129)

‘BarTEL’ barley (Hordeum vulgare L. emopr. var. gisbertii, PI 15240), was developed cooperatively by the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station and the Plant Science Research Division, ARS, USDA, and was released in 1971.

BarTEL is a short-season, midseason maturing, spring malting barley. In a comparison in Montana, Shabet yielded 8% more than Betzes. When kernel shattering occurs, Shabet will greatly outyield Betzes because of its shattering resistance. Thresholding of Shabet is not significantly affected. Shabet is similar to Betzes for malting quality, disease reaction, and agronomic characteristics.

Shabet is recommended for production in the irrigated and higher rainfall dryland areas of Montana. It should do well wherever Betzes is adapted and it will give greater latitude in farm management because of its shatter resistance.

REGISTRATION OF TROY KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS
(Reg. No. 8)
R. F. Eslick and A. E. Carleton

‘Troy’ Kentucky Bluegrass (Poa pratensis L.) was developed cooperatively by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station and the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721. Published as Arizona Agr. Exp. Sta. Journal Article No. 1874. Received May 7, 1972.

Troy traces to P.I. 119684, an accession received by the Department of Agriculture from Turkey in 1936. Troy was selected as an outstanding forage Kentucky bluegrass in 1936. In 1961, 120 individual plants were established from P.I. 119684. The following year 20% of the plants were eliminated because they were susceptible to Erysiphe graminis D.C. The seed harvested from the selected plants was seeded in individual rows in 1964 and the seed crop was designated as breeder seed.

Troy was released by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.