REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

REGISTRATION OF NORDIC BARLEY¹
(Reg. No. 131)
G. A. Peterson, A. E. Foster, O. J. Banasik, and V. D. Pederson²

‘Nordic’ barley (Hordeum vulgare L. emend. Lam.), CI 15216, was developed at North Dakota State University. It originated from a single F₁ plant selected in 1964 from the cross ‘Dickson’/3/CI 4738/‘Traill’/UM 570 made in 1961. Early generations were grown alternately at the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Fargo, and in a winter increase nursery at Cd. Obregon, Sonora, Mexico. It was tested as ND B139 for agronomic performance and disease reaction in North Dakota, other North Central States, and Manitoba, Canada. The Department of Cereal Chemistry and Technology at North Dakota State University, the USDA Barley and Malt Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, and industry laboratories collaborated in quality testing. Nordic was named and released in January 1971.

Nordic is a six-rowed, rough-awned, spring barley with medium-sized kernels of the covered type, having short rachilla hairs and colorless aleurone. The spike is medium-lax, midlong, and seminodding. Plants of the cultivar are midtall with moderate straw strength and midseason maturity. Nordic has field resistance to prevalent strains of spot blotch, net blotch, Septoria leaf blotch, and stem rust but is susceptible to loose smut, leaf rust, and powdery mildew. Grain yields of Nordic have been similar to Dickson but slightly greater than ‘Larker’ in North Dakota and adjacent areas. The kernel plumpness and test weight are superior to Dickson and slightly below Larker. Nordic is adapted to the major barley growing areas of midwestern United States. Industry has rated Nordic as not acceptable for malting and brewing.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Fargo, North Dakota 58102.

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REGISTRATION OF ESSEX SOYBEAN¹
(Reg. No. 97)
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‘Essex’ (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F₇ line selected at the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station from the cross ‘Lee’ × S5-7075. Prior to release in 1972 it was identified as V66-180. S5-7075 is a selection from the cross N48-1248 × ‘Perry.’ N48-1248 is a selection from the cross ‘Roanoke’ × ‘Ogden’ × ‘CNS.’

Essex is characterized by high seed yields, excellent standing ability, good seed quality, and a determinate growth type. Maturity is 5 to 7 days earlier than ‘York’ and ‘Dare’ and 4 days later than ‘Hill.’ Mature plant height is normally 4 to 6 inches shorter than York and Dare. Both the main stem and the branches are abruptly terminating and well podded to the tip. The relatively short plant form results in high seed yields and low lodging. Essex is very susceptible to soybean virus disease. It is moderately resistant to brown spot and to crown rot and is free of seed coat mottling.

Year average performance data for Essex from 69 reporting stations growing the Eastern Soft Wheat Nurseries were reported by Pardee.²

Three-year average performance data for ‘Genesee’ from 69 reporting stations growing the Soft Wheat Nurseries were reported by Pardee.²

The generation sequence of seed produced by Essex began in 1972. Breeder seed were produced in 1971. Commercial seed were released in 1972 and marketed by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.

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REGISTRATION OF ARROW WHEAT¹
(Reg. No. 527)
Neal F. Jensen²

‘Arrow’ wheat (Triticum aestivum L. emend. Lam.) is a soft white winter wheat developed at the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. Arrow is a hard red spring wheat, was selected by Cargill breeders from ‘Heine’s VII’ / NY wheat-rye selection made at Ithaca, New York 1957.

Featurable characteristics of Arrow are outstanding lodging resistance in a medium height plant, high yield potential similar to ‘Yorkstar’ in the Cornell series, and improved kernel characteristics, especially higher test weight per bushel than York-star. Milling and baking quality of Arrow is similar to ‘Avon’ resembling Avon most closely. Relative comparisons of Arrow with Cornell varieties are: lodging resistance of grain, best; yield, second; height, shortest; test weight, second; and maturity, later than ‘Hill.’

In general Arrow has performed similarly to ‘Avon’ with reference to winter survival and disease and insect resistance.

Arrow has a winter habit of growth and the white straw is medium short with lodging resistance to York-star and all previous Cornell varieties. The head with red chaff is awnless and upright at full maturity. The kernels of Arrow are larger, midlong, and ovate to oval; the crease is medium, and cheeks are rounded to angular.

Three-year average performance data for ‘Genesee’ from 69 reporting stations growing the Eastern Soft Wheat Nurseries were reported by Pardee.²

The generation sequence of seed produced by Arrow began in Fall, 1972. Breeder Seed were produced in 1971. Commercial seed were produced in 1971 and marketed by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.

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REGISTRATION OF BOUNTY 208 WHEAT¹
(Reg. No. 525)
Byrd C. Curtis, David R. Johnston, and H. Allan Mant¹

‘Bounty’ wheat (Triticum aestivum L. emend. Lam.) is a hard red spring wheat developed at the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. Bounty was released for the 2-year period 1970-71.

Essex was released by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with experiment stations in Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Kentucky and Louisiana, and the Red River Valley of North Dakota and Minnesota and the Department of Agriculture.

The Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station keeps breeder seed.