Kanby is a six-rowed, rough-awned, midtall, midseason-maturity feed barley with winter growth habit. It is similar to 'Will' (CI 11652) winter barley, but has higher test weight and better straw. The spike is semi-lax, midlong, and slightly inclined at maturity. The mid-long white-hulled kernels have slightly wrinkled lemmas, short haired rachillas, and colorless aleurone.

Kanby is about as winter hardy as Will but is less hardy than 'Reno,' CI 6561. Culm length and strength vary from fairly short and stiff to tall and moderately weak, depending on environment. In Kansas tests, Kanby exceeded Will and Reno in yield and test weight. Kanby has a low percentage of smutted plants (loose smut) under natural infection. It is susceptible to scald and mildew. It is recommended for southeastern and south central Kansas.

Foundation seed will be maintained by the Agronomy Department, Kansas Agr. Exp. Stn., Manhattan.


REGISTRATION OF COMET HOP
(Reg. No. 3)

C. E. Zimmermann, S. T. Likens, A. Haunold, C. E. Horner, and D. D. Roberts

‘COMET’ hop (Humulus lupulus L.) was developed and released by the Oreg. and Wash. Agr. Exp. Stns. and the ARS, USDA, with cooperation from the U.S. Brewers Assoc. Comet has high brewing value (alpha-acids) and is particularly suited to the Yakima Valley of Washington, where other high-brewing value varieties such as ‘Bullion,’ ‘Talisman,’ and ‘Brewers Gold’ are poorly adapted. Comet was released in Mar 1974, for commercial production.

Comet resulted from a 1961 cross between a seedling of ‘Sunshine’ (Accession no. 19120) and a wild male hop (Accession no. 58006) collected earlier from Logan Canyon, Utah. Comet was selected and tested at Corvallis, Oreg., as Accession no. 62013.

The characteristic yellow leaves of Comet are evident during early spring, followed by a gradual change to yellow-green later in the season. This golden-green foliage distinguishes Comet from all other commercial varieties. The cones of Comet are loose and undergo less shatter when produced under seedless conditions. The cultivar, like the ‘Late Cluster’ variety, matures late (Sep 10 to 15). Comet is more tolerant than Late Cluster to downy mildew crown infection, incited by Pseudoperonospora humuli (Miy. & Tak.) G. W. Wils., but it is equally susceptible to either leaf or cone infection. It is tolerant to the prunus necrotic ringspot virus strain commonly found in Pacific Northwest hops and to the prevalent strains of Verticillium dahliae Kleb.

The dried cones of Comet contain 8 to 11% alpha-acids (of which about 35% is cohumulone) and 4 to 6% beta-acids. When extracted with nonpolar solvents Comet yields 18 to 20% resins, of which 48 to 52% are alpha-acids.

Higher production of alpha-acids/ha is Comet’s major improvement over Late Cluster and varieties of similar type. Commercial production trials in the Yakima Valley in 1972 to 73 showed that the 2,016 kg/ha yield was similar for the two varieties. The yield of Comet was significantly higher than that of ‘Bullion,’ ‘Talisman,’ and ‘Brewers Gold’ in these trials.

Higher cone and leaf yields of Comet are evident in planting trials conducted at Corvallis, Oreg., and Prosser, Washington.

Comet was selected and tested at Corvallis, Oreg., as Accession no. 62013.

REGISTRATION OF CERISE PROSO MILLET
(Reg. No. 29)

Lenis A. Nelson

‘CERISE’ proso millet (Panicum miliaceum L.) was developed at the University of Nebraska, Panhandle Station, and was released on January 21, 1974.

Cerise is a re-seeded proso with an initial seed source obtained by selecting a predominately white seeded line, PI 170603. It was further purified by selecting 150 heads of plants growing in the plots in 1972. These seeds were grown in a greenhouse for two generations.

Cerise was evaluated at six locations in 1973. It resembles ‘Turghai’ in similar panicle type, seed color, and height. It matures earlier than Turghai and has yields equal to or slightly better than Turghai. The seed is used primarily for wild bird feed but also can be used for human food and livestock feed.

Seed classes of Cerise designated by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station are breeder, foundation, and certified. Breeder seed will be maintained at the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station.

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America as Paper Number 3758, Journal Series, Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station. Received Aug. 14, 1974.

REGISTRATION OF RANDOM SPRING OATS
(Reg. No. 261)

H. T. Allen and M. L. Kaufman

‘RANDOM’ spring oats (Avena sativa L.) CI 9081, originated as a selection from the crossing ‘Glen’ and ‘Pendek’ made at Lacombe, Alberta in 1960. Random was carried out in the segregating generations to develop 250 sister lines, each derived from a different F2 plant. The F3 rows were grown in 1963. Random oats was tested as R. B. 170603 Red in 1972 and 1973. The line was tested at Lacombe, Alberta, Canada, in 1973.

In Alberta evaluation tests from 1966 to 1973, Random outyielded ‘Fraser’ and ‘Pendek’ by 2% more than ‘Fraser’ and Pendek. During 1969 at 15 locations in Western Canada it outyielded Fraser in the test and Pendek, the higher yielding depending upon location. In recent trials, in 1973, Random outyielded ‘Rodney’ and ‘Victoria’ by 7% and ‘Kelsey’ by 5%, and ‘Gemin’ by 4%.

‘Garr’ and Pendek and slightly earlier is susceptible to crown rust and smut and may be restricted to the western and northern prairies.

Random has short, strong straw, and leaves are medium long, wide, droopy, blue green, and glabrous. It is susceptible to scald and mildew. It is recommended for south-central and central Kansas.

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