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 hairless 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 years.可行性

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 red-seeded proso millet with an early-season maturity. An initial seed source was obtained by selecting a predominantly white seeded line, PI 170603 Red in 1972 and further purified by selecting 150 heads of plants growing in the plots in 1972. These selections were grown head to row in the greenhouse for two generations to develop selections with color, panicle, or height variations.

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.

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

H. T. Allen and M. L. Kaufman

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

H. T. Allen and M. L. Kaufman

'RANDOM' spring oats (Avena sativa L.) Cultivar CI 9081, originated as a selection from the crossing made at Lacombe, Alberta in 1960. Random was carried out in the segregating generations to develop lines, each derived from a different F2 plant. These lines were grown in 1963. Random oats was released in 1971 by the Plant Products Division and Research Station of Agriculture Canada.

In Alberta evaluation tests from 1966 to 1970, Random was 2% more than 'Fraser' and Pendek. During 1969 at 15 locations in Western Canada it outyielded 'Rodney' in the test and Pendek, the higher yielding of the two, depending upon location. In recent trials, in 1973, Random outyielded 'Rodney' and 'Victoria' by 7%, 'Kelsey' by 5%, and 'Gemini' by 4% more than 'Garry' and Pendek and slightly earlier. It is susceptible to crown rust and smut and is restricted to the western and northern prairie susceptibility.

Random has short, strong straw, and leaves are medium long, wide, green with blue midrib and sheaths with white auricles. The seed is medium long, white, and smooth.