REGISTRATION OF KOMBAR BARLEY\(^1\)
(Reg. No. 149)

R. W. Matchett and O. P. Cantu\(^2\)

'Kombar' barley (\textit{Hordeum vulgare} L.) CI 15694, was developed by Northrup, King & Co. and tested under the designation of experimental 314.

Kombar was selected in 1972 as an F\(_1\) line from the cross Minnesota 64-98-8/2*Briggs\(^3\) made at Woodland, Calif. in 1969. It has been evaluated in Calif. and Ariz. yield trials since 1973. Kombar has been evaluated in both Univ. of California Agric. Exp. Stn. trials and those conducted by Northrup, King & Co.

Kombar is a six-rowed, semi-smooth awned, midseason to late maturing feed barley. It is of spring growth habit, midtall and has stiff, strong straw. The spike is lax, midlong and strongly inclined at maturity. The midlong, white hulled kernels have slightly wrinkled lemmas, long haired rachillas and colorless aleurone. Kombar was moderately susceptible to the races of scald, \textit{Rhynehosporium secalis}, prevailing in California in 1974 and 1975. It appears to have some field tolerance to the barley yellow dwarf virus.

Kombar has outyielded both Briggs and CM67 in Calif. yield trials. In 2 years of yield testing in Calif., Kombar averaged 128\% of Briggs at two Sacramento Valley locations and 125\% of CM67 at three San Joaquin Valley locations. Also, Kombar outyielded check cultivars in extensive tests conducted in Ariz.

Kombar is recommended for irrigated culture in Calif. and Ariz.

Breeder seed of Kombar will be maintained by Northrup, King & Co. at the Woodland Research Station in Woodland, Calif. Application has been made to the USDA for a Plant Variety Protection Certificate.

\(^1\) Registered by the Crop Sci. Soc. Am. Accepted 20 May 1976.
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REGISTRATION OF BANFF KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS\(^1\)
(Reg. No. 13)

J. B. Lebeau and M. R. Hanna\(^2\)

'Banff' Kentucky bluegrass (\textit{Poa pratensis} L.) is a dwarf cultivar developed as a lawn and fairway grass at the Agriculture Canada Research Station, Lethbridge. It was selected from a green on the Banff Springs Golf Course in Banff National Park, Alberta in 1968. This green had been seeded many years earlier to Colonial bent (\textit{Agrostis tenuis} Sibth.) but had been invaded by Kentucky bluegrass over a period of years. Before the Kentucky bluegrass strain was selected, the golf green had been subjected to heavy watering, close clipping, heavy N fertilization, and exposure to severe attacks by snow-mold pathogens for about 20 years. Thus, the strain had evolved under selection pressures imposed by competition, intensive management, and disease. Reselection within the original material was carried on until the degree of uniformity indicated that the crop was uniform in appearance and performance.

Banff Kentucky bluegrass was selected in 1967 in a loose-grass field trial. Banff has the desirable characteristics common to dwarf Kentucky bluegrass cultivars, such as good vigor and excellent tolerance to close mowing. Banff has good winterhardiness, color, density, texture, and resistance to cold injury, weed invasion, thatch accumulation, and a number of important turfgrass diseases. Banff has cornsmut resistance to cold injury, weed invasion, thatch accumulation, and is presumed to have arisen from open-pollination of Fuggle, \textit{Poa pratensis} L.) CI 15694, was developed by Northrup, King & Co. and tested under the designation of experimental 314. Banff was selected in 1972 as an F\(_1\) line from the cross Minnesota 64-98-8/2*Briggs\(^3\) made at Woodland, Calif. in 1969.

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