REGISTRATION OF WESTBAR BARLEY1 (Reg. No. 148)
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'Westbar' barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), CI 15620, was developed by the Ariz. Agric. Exp. Stn. following a complex series of crosses that began in 1958. The crosses and parents were as follows: ms ‘Atlas’/ms Atlas/C.I. 1227/3/ms ‘California Mariout’/‘Harlan’/4/ms ‘Trebi’/ms California Mariout/Mars’/3/Harlan/5/‘Arivat.’ The F1 was grown at Logan, Utah in 1962, and the F2 plant selected at Mesa, Ariz. in 1963 was identified as Arizona 6260-6-1. The F2 and F3 generations were grown at Logan, Utah in 1963 and 1964 and selections were made in the F2 and F3 generations in 1964 and 1965 at Mesa, Ariz. Seed from the 100 F3 plants was bulked to form Webster barley. Yield tests were conducted at Mesa and Yuma, Arizona from 1966 through 1974 and the variety was released in 1975.

Westbar is a six-rowed, spring, feed barley of the “Coast” type adapted to the irrigated areas of Ariz. and the Southwest where Arivat and California Mariout are grown. It tillers as well as or better than Arivat, is similar to Arivat in maturity, and has upright spikes with rough, medium-length awns and white seeds. Although Westbar is 12 cm shorter than Arivat, it is similar to Arivat in straw strength and tolerance to lodging. Westbar is superior in threshability compared with other barley cultivars grown in Arizona.

In nine replicated, small-plot yield tests and three replicated, combine harvest tests grown at Mesa from 1966 through 1974, Westbar produced 13 and 19%, more grain, respectively, than did Arivat. In five replicated, small-plot yield tests and four replicated, combine harvest tests grown at Yuma from 1967 through 1974, Westbar produced 13 and 10% more grain, respectively, than did California Mariout. The average bushel weight of grain from Westbar is about 1.3 and 2.6 kg/hl (1 and 2 lbs./bushel) higher, respectively, than that of California Mariout and Arivat. Westbar produced high grain yields, relative to check cultivars, in eight Arizona Cooperative Extension Service Tests in Cochise, Graham, Maricopa, Pima, and Yuma Counties from 1971 through 1974.

Prominent identifying characteristics of Westbar are the following: 1) compared with Arivat, Westbar is about 12 cm shorter and has rough awns compared with Arivat’s semi-smooth awns; 2) compared with Bartel, which has nodding spikes with long, rough awns, Westbar has upright spikes with medium-length, rough awns; 3) compared with ‘Arimar,’ which has a short, compact spike with large seeds, Westbar has a longer and more open spike with smaller seeds, and is usually shorter in plant height; and 4) compared with California Mariout, which has blue seeds, Westbar is white seeded.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Dep. of Plant Sciences, Ariz. Agric. Exp. Stn., Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Glade was selected from an old lawn in Allaire, New Jersey in the spring of 1963. An attractive, vigorous, textured patch of grass approximately 2 m in diameter served in an area where most other Kentucky bluegrasses were doing poorly or had been replaced by weeds. The site indicated that Glade most likely originated as a single plant which had persisted and spread. The plants were indistinguishable from their maternal parent, indicating a high level of apomictic reproduction.

Glade is a very leafy, turf-type Kentucky bluegrass with moderately dark green color, a medium-fine texture, and a vertically slow rate of vertical growth. It has persistent, good seedling vigor for a Kentucky bluegrass. In New Jersey conditions, Glade has produced an attractive, persistent turf of good density and vigor under various conditions of turf maintenance.

Glade has demonstrated excellent resistance to leaf rust caused by Puccinia poae-nemoralis Otth. and striped rust, Ustilago striiformis (Westend.) Niesl, good resistance to powdery mildew caused by Erysiphe graminis, and moderate resistance to leaf spot and crown rot caused by Helminthosporium vagans Drechsler.

Glade is well suited for lawns, parks, and sports turf in regions where Kentucky bluegrass is well adapted. It is compatible and highly useful in blends with most other Kentucky bluegrass cultivars and in mixtures with fine fescues, turf-type ryegrasses.

Seed propagation is limited to two generations of increase from breeder seed, one each of foundation and certified. Breeder seed is produced in spaced-plant nurseries by Jacklin Seed Co. with the cooperation of the N. J. Agric. Res. Plant Patent 3,151 has been issued for Glade.

REGISTRATION OF LATAH DRY PEA
(Reg. No. 8)

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