similar to 'Sonora', 'Mesa Sirsa', and 'Hayden'. Production under relatively disease-free conditions has been equal to or better than other cultivars grown in low desert valley areas. Its moderate level of resistance to Phytophthora root rot and the low desert valley summer disease complex has been superior to non-dormant varieties like Sonora, Mesa Sirsa, and 'Moapa'. It is resistant to the spotted alfalfa aphid and is particularly superior in resistance to biotype Ent F when compared with Moapa, Sonora, and Mesa Sirsa. Pea aphid (Acyrthosiphon pisum, (Harris)) resistance of UC Salton is similar to WL 508. It is susceptible to the blue alfalfa aphid (A. kondi, Shinji) but the reaction is less susceptible than Moapa, 'Moapa 69', Sonora, 'Sonora-70', Hayden, 'El Unico', and Mesa Sirsa. UC Salton is susceptible to downy mildew (Peronospora trifoliorum (d By.) and Stenuspliolum leaf spot (Stenuspliolum botryosum (Wallr.).)

Seed classes for UC Salton will be breeder, foundation, and certified. Breeder seed will be maintained by the University of California, Department of Agronomy and Range Science, Davis, Calif. If the supply of breeder seed should be depleted, a lot of foundation seed shall be set aside and used to produce subsequent foundation seed.

UC Salton was favorably reviewed by the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board at its December, 1971 meeting. No application will be made for variety protection.

REGISTRATION OF BLAZER BARLEY
(Reg. No. 151)
R. A. Nilan, C. E. Muir, and A. J. Lejeune

"Blazer" barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), CI 15497, was developed by the Washington State University Agricultural Research Center and released 1 Apr. 1974. Prior to release it was tested as WA6704-62. Blazer resulted from a single F1 plant selected in 1962 from the cross 'Traill'/WA1038. WA1038 was selected from the M1 of a thermal neutron-treated F1 population from the cross Orange Lemma (CI 5649)/'Gem' (CI 7243). This recombinant was homozygous for white lemma but possessed the high alpha-amylase activity associated with the Orange Lemma gene. Blazer is a six-rowed, rough-awned, spring barley. The medium size kernels have a smooth, adherent hull, a white or colorless aleurone, and short haired rachilla. The spike is erect, moderately dense, somewhat pyramidal in shape and distinctly six-rowed with little or no overlapping of the lateral kernels. The rachis edge is smooth and the glumes are covered with short fine hairs. The disease reaction of Blazer is unknown.

In extensive yield trials in southeastern Washington over a period of 6 years at four locations, Blazer outyielded 'Luther' and 'Kamiak' by 390 kg/ha, respectively. Over a period of 5 years, Blazer had a consistently high average yield record in the specific Northwest Winter Barley Nursery. Boyer is recommended for areas in the Pacific Northwest favorable for winter survival.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the University Agricultural Research Center, Pullman, and foundation seed stocks are available through the Washington State Crop Improvement Association. Seed certification will proceed from breeder through foundation and certified seed classes.

REGISTRATION OF KENHY TALL FESCUE
(Reg. No. 12)
R. C. Buckner, P. B. Burrus, II, and L. P. Bush

"Kenhy" tall fescue (Festuca arundinacea Schreb.) was developed cooperatively by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station and the ARS, USDA.

Kenhy is a synthetic of progenies of 11 42-chromosome rye grass x tall fescue hybrids suitable for plant vigor, soft lax leaves, and high moisture content of green forage during drought stress. Since 1970, the cultivar has been compared with other varieties of tall fescue for forage quality and production characteristics in 21 states.

Kenhy has seedling vigor characteristics of managed as hay and pasture, it had 12% higher growth than 'Kentucky 31'. It was consistently higher than 'Kentucky 31' and 'New Kentucky 31'.