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 (Oecanthus pismum, (Harris)) resistance of UC Salton is similar to WL 508. It is susceptible to blue alfalfa aphid (A. kandi, 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 down mildew (Pseudomonas trifolii) (d By.) and Stemphylium leaf spot (Stemphylium 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 BARLEY1
(Reg. No. 151)
R. A. Nilan, C. E. Muir, and A. J. Lejeune2

'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 F2 plant selected in 1962 from the cross 'Traili'/WA1038. WA1038 was selected from the M2 of a thermal neutron-treated F2 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 midwestern malting varieties, 'Trailer' and 'Larker', by nearly 780 kg/ha and the feed barley 'Unitan' by an average of about 280 kg/ha. However, the yield of Blazer was exceeded by 'Steptoe', a new six-rowed spring feed barley, by about 450 kg/ha. Blazer is medium in maturity and miltild. Compared with Trailer and Larker, it is shorter and stiffer strawed, more shatter resistant, and about 2 days later in heading. Blazer is well adapted to the higher rainfall areas of eastern Washington and adjoining areas of northern Idaho.

Evaluations on malting and brewing qualities of Blazer were conducted over a period of years at the National Barley and Malt Laboratory, Madison, Wis., and later in pilot and plant scale malting and brewing tests by industry. On the basis of extensive plant scale tests conducted on western-grown 1972 and 1974 crops, Blazer was classified by the malting and brewing industry as an acceptable 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 (Oecanthus pismum, (Harris)) resistance of UC Salton is similar to WL 508. It is susceptible to blue alfalfa aphid (A. kandi, 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 down mildew (Pseudomonas trifolii) (d By.) and Stemphylium leaf spot (Stemphylium 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 BOYER BARLEY
(Reg. No. 152)
C. E. Muir, R. A. Nilan, and A. J. Lejeune

'Boyer' barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), CI 15497, was developed at the Washington State University Agricultural Research Center and was released in 1975. During its development it was tested as WA1094-67. It was developed from a selection made in 1967 from the cross 'Luther'/ 'Byron' with the latter being a selection from Ruffly/White.

Boyer is a six-rowed, rough-awned, winter type barley which is expected to replace Luther and 'Kamiak' in early to moderate winter hardy, being somewhat better in winter hardiness than Luther and about equal to Kamiak and 'Hayden'. Boyer is several inches shorter and much more lodging resistant. It is about 1 week earlier than Luther but several days later than Kamiak and Hudson.

The spike of Boyer is erect and mid-density. The lateral kernels are covered with numerous long hairs. The kernel size, being larger and plumper than Luther and Kamiak, and have relatively smooth adherent colorless aleurone, and rachillas with numerous fine hairs. The disease reaction of Boyer is unknown.

In 6 years of yield trials at four locations in southeastern Washington, Boyer outyielded Kamiak and Luther by about 300 kg/ha and 390 kg/ha, respectively. Over a period of 6 years, it had a consistently high average yield record in the Pacific Northwest Winter Barley Nursery. Boyer is adapted to areas in the Pacific Northwest favorable to winter barley survival.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Washington State University Agricultural Research Center, Pullman, WA 99164. Foundation 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 G. W. Wilkins

'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 1142 crosses of perennial ryegrass × tall fescue hybrids for plant vigor, soft lax leaves, and high moisture content of forage during drought stress. Since 1970, the cultivar has been compared with other winter varieties grown in Washington and Idaho and has been used in the Pacific Northwest Winter Barley Nursery. Boyer is adapted to areas in the Pacific Northwest favorable to winter barley survival.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, University Agricultural Research Center, Pullman, WA 99164. Foundation 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.

Kenhy has seedling vigor characteristics of managed hay and pasture, it had 12% higher than Kentucky 31. It was consistently higher than the cultivars in forage quality and low in nitrogen.