REGISTRATION OF WOCUS 71 BARLEY
(Reg. No. 160)

Y. P. Puri and K. G. Baghott

‘Wocus 71’ barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), C.I. 15554, was released in 1972 by the California Agricultural Experiment Station. It is a composite of 500 head rows selected from the cultivar, ‘Wocus’, on the basis of improved straw quality (height and strength), earlier maturity, and increased kernel size. Wocus, which originated from the cross ‘Coast’/‘Lion’/‘Winter Club’ made at Logan, Utah in 1949, was released by the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station in 1958.

Wocus 71 is a six-rowed, smooth-awned spring feed barley. The covered kernels are large with short rachilla hairs and white aleurone. The spike is dense and medium-long, with awns about three times as long as the spike. The rachis is tough with good shatter resistance. Wocus 71 is similar to Wocus in characteristics other than yield, height, straw strength, heading, and kernel size. It has stiffer straw, is 4 to 6 days earlier in maturity, and is 8 to 13 cm shorter than Wocus. Results from 25 tests conducted from 1969 to 1972 in northern California showed Wocus 71 averaged 10 to 20% higher in grain yield than Wocus.

Like Wocus, its primary region of adaptation is the fertile irrigated areas of Tulelake Basin, inter-mountain valleys of northern California, and Klamath, Jackson, and Josephine counties of Oregon. Wocus 71 also is suited for cropping sequences following potatoes (Solanum tuberosum L.) and onions (Allium cepa L.).

Seed classes of Wocus 71 are breeders, foundation, registered, and certified. Foundation seed will be maintained by the Foundation Seed and Plant Materials Service, Department of Agronomy and Range Science, University of California, Davis, CA 95616.

REGISTRATION OF GLENN BARLEY
(Reg. No. 161)

A. E. Foster, M. K. Anderson, V. D. Pederson

‘Glenn’ barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), C.I. 15769, was developed by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station with AR-SEA-USDA and was released to the public. It was tested as ND 718 and traced to a single F4 plant selected from the cross, Br5755-3/‘Trophy’/ND B138, made in 1967. Early generations of this cross were grown in a greenhouse at Fargo, N. Dak., and the F4 generation was grown in a winter nursery at Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico. The F4 generation was grown in a greenhouse at Fargo, N. Dak., and the F5 generation was grown in a winter nursery at Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico. The F5 generation was grown in a winter nursery at Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico.

Glenn is a six-rowed, rough-awned spring barley. The covered kernels are medium-sized with a colorless aleurone and long hairs on the rachilla. The spike is medium-lax, medium-long, and semi-erect. Glenn is medium-early, mid- to moderately strong straw. Compared with ‘Larker’, it is earlier, shorter, and stronger strawed. It can be distinguished from other six-rowed cultivars currently grown commercially in the Midwest because of the combination of rough awns and long hairs on the rachilla. Glenn is resistant to the prevalent races of Ustilago nuda (Jens.) Rostr. and Ustilago hordei (Pers.) F. Henn. It is more resistant than Larker to powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca or Septoria passeri Sacc., Helminthosporium sativum P. K. and B.) and other diseases such as Septoria passeri Sacc., Helminthosporium sativum P. K. and B. Glenn has exceeded Larker in yield by 8% in 8 years of testing in North Dakota and is adapted to the barley growing regions of North Dakota and Minnesota. The kernel plumpness of Glenn is similar to that of Larker but its test weight is slightly lower.

Glenn’s test weight is slightly lower than that of Larker. In 1978, the USDA released Glenn because of the combination of rough awns and long hairs on the rachilla. Glenn is resistant to the prevalent races of Ustilago nuda (Jens.) Rostr. and Ustilago hordei (Pers.) F. Henn. It is more resistant than Larker to powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca or Septoria passeri Sacc., Helminthosporium sativum P. K. and B.) and other diseases such as Septoria passeri Sacc., Helminthosporium sativum P. K. and B. Glenn has exceeded Larker in yield by 8% in 8 years of testing in North Dakota and is adapted to the barley growing regions of North Dakota and Minnesota.