Ershabet is an early, two-rowed spring barley similar to Erbet in growth and seed characteristics. The glume awn is equal in length to the glume which is covered with long hairs. The spikes are lax, midlong, nodding, and have rough awns. The kernels have a white aleurone, long hairs on the rachilla, and an adhering, finely wrinkled hull. Ershabet is similar to Erbet for test weight, heading and maturity date, plant height, percent plump kernels, lodging, percent grain protein, and disease resistance. However, Ershabet exceeds Erbet in shatter resistance. Resistance to shattering, expressed as g/kernel on the measuring machine, is 16.4, 6.2, and 12.8 for Ershabet, Erbet, and Shabet, respectively. Ershabet averaged 5.2% higher in yield than Erbet in a 21 station-year comparison in Montana. In the 1976 and 1977 Western Dryland Spring Barley Nursery, grown at 27 locations, Ershabet performed similarly to Erbet for the characters measured. Because of its origin, Ershabet should be similar to Shabet for malting quality.

Ershabet is recommended for production where Erbet is adapted and is better adapted than most other cultivars under conditions where the growing season is short, moisture is limiting, and planting is delayed. It should be useful in barley growing areas in the western and Great Plains regions of the United States.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Foundation Seed Stocks Committee, Department of Plant and Soil Science, Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717.

REGISTRATION OF SURRY BARLEY
(Reg. No. 167)

T. M. Starling, H. M. Camper, Jr., and C. W. Roane

'Surry' barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), CI 15689, was developed by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station and released in 1976. It was selected in the F2 generation from the cross 'Harrison'/3/'Cebada Capa'/Wong'/2/awnleted 'Hudson' selection. The awnleted Hudson selection came from a farmer's field of Hudson near Orange, Va., and appeared similar to Hudson in all respects except for the awnleted spike.

Tested initially as Va. 72-11-18, this cultivar was entered in the Uniform Semi-Hardy Barley Nursery from 1975 through 1979. During the 3 years it was in the Nursery, Surry yielded approximately 10% more than Rapidan and 2 days earlier than Jefferson in 31 yield trials conducted in Virginia over a 6-year period, Henry outyielded 'Monroe' by 9 and 21%, respectively. It is considerably more tolerant to the barley yellow dwarf virus than Rapidan and 2 days earlier than Jefferson. Henry is considerably harder than Rapidan and 'Surry', but is similar in height to these two cultivars. Henry is consis-tent hardiness than Rapidan and 'Surry'. Henry is resistant or tolerant to the causal organisms of powdery mildew (caused by Erysiphe graminis D.C. f. sp. hordei Marchal), leaf rust (caused by Puccinia hordei Otth.), and most races of scald (caused by Rhynchosporium secalis (Oud.) Davis). Resistance to leaf rust is derived from 'Harrison', leaf blight (Pyrenophora teres (Died.) Drechs.), and net blotch (Pyrenophora teres (Died.) Drechs.) from the cross 'Harrison', but it is slightly less tolerant to the causal organism for net blotch than Rapidan and Jefferson.

Henry is a winter feed barley, with early growth being semi-prostrate. The spike is six-rowed, short, and awnleted, with very short, rough awns occurring mainly on central spikelets. Plants are midtall and midseason in maturity, with flag leaves which tend to be short distance from the flag leaf to the spike rachilla. Auricles are white to faintly purple. Kernels have a white aleurone, long hairs on the rachilla, and an adhering, finely wrinkled hull. Henry is similar in hardiness to Barsoy for use in double-cropping with soybeans.

In Virginia, Henry is recommended throughout the state. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Agronomy Department, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, VA 24061.

REGISTRATION OF MONROE BARLEY
(Reg. No. 169)

T. M. Starling, H. M. Camper, Jr., and C. W. Roane

'Monroe' barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), CI 15672, was developed by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station and released in 1976. It was selected in the F2 generation from the cross 'Harrison'/3/'Cebada Capa'/Wong'/2/awnleted 'Hudson' selection. The awnleted Hudson selection came from a farmer's field of Hudson near Orange, Va. and appeared similar to Hudson in all respects except for the awnleted spike.

Tested initially as Va. 72-11-18, this cultivar was entered in the Uniform Semi-Hardy Barley Nursery from 1975 through 1979. During the 3 years it was in the Nursery, Henry yielded approximately 10% more than Rapidan and 2 days earlier than Jefferson in 31 yield trials conducted in Virginia over a 6-year period, Henry outyielded 'Monroe' by 9 and 21%, respectively. It is considerably more tolerant to the barley yellow dwarf virus than Rapidan and 2 days earlier than Jefferson. Henry is considerably harder than Rapidan and 'Surry', but is similar in height to these two cultivars. Henry is resistant or tolerant to the causal organisms of powdery mildew (caused by Erysiphe graminis D.C. f. sp. hordei Marchal), leaf rust (caused by Puccinia hordei Otth.), and most races of scald (caused by Rhynchosporium secalis (Oud.) Davis). Resistance to leaf rust is derived from 'Harrison', leaf blight (Pyrenophora teres (Died.) Drechs.), and net blotch (Pyrenophora teres (Died.) Drechs.) from the cross 'Harrison', but it is slightly less tolerant to the causal organism for net blotch than Rapidan and Jefferson.

Henry is a winter feed barley, with early growth being semi-prostrate. The spike is six-rowed, short, and awnleted, with very short, rough awns occurring mainly on central spikelets. Plants are midtall and midseason in maturity, with flag leaves which tend to be short distance from the flag leaf to the spike rachilla. Auricles are white to faintly purple. Kernels have a white aleurone, long hairs on the rachilla, and an adhering, finely wrinkled hull. Henry is similar in hardiness to Barsoy for use in double-cropping with soybeans.

In Virginia, Henry is recommended throughout the state. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Agronomy Department, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, VA 24061.

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