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 spikelets 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'/S/Cebada Capa'/Wong/2 awnleted 'Hudson' selection. The awnleted Hudson selection came from a farmer's field of Hudson grown 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 and released in 1976 and was evaluated at several locations throughout Virginia from 1973 through 1979. During the 3 years it was evaluated in the Semi-Hardy Nursery, Surry averaged 6% higher in yield than Rapidan and 2 days earlier than Jefferson and is intermediate in height to these two cultivars. In lodging resistance it is similar to Jefferson. Henry is considerably better in winter hardiness than Rapidan and 'Surry', but is slightly less hardy than Jefferson, 'Monroe', and 'Maury'. The survival of Henry in the Uniform Barley Winter Hardiness Nursery for a 2-year period (1975 and 1976) was similar to its Wong parent.

Henry is resistant or tolerant to the causal organisms of several diseases, including powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis D.C. f. sp. hordei), leaf rust (Puccinia hordei Oth.), and most races of scald (Rhynchosporium secalis (Oud.) Davis). Resistance to leaf rust is derived from Cebada Capa and it combines factors for scald resistance from the awnleted Hudson selection and Harrison. Resistance to the causal organism of net blotch (Pyrenophora teres (Died.) Drechs.) comes from Harrison, but it is slightly less tolerant than this parent. Henry is considerably more tolerant to the barley yellow dwarf virus than Rapidan and Jefferson.

Henry is a winter feed barley, with early growth being semi-prostrate. The spike is six-rowed, short, dense, erect, and awnleted, with very short, rough awns occurring mainly on the central spikelets. Plants are prostrate and semi-prostrate, with flag leaves which tend to be short and upright. The distance from the flag leaf to the spike ranges from 5 to 15 cm. Auricles are white to faintly purple. Kernels are moderately plump with long rachilla hairs.

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