REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

survival of 64%, compared with 65, 58, and 66% for Maury, Wong, and 'Kentucky 1', respectively. In 31 yield trials conducted in Virginia over a 5-year period, Monroe yielded 2% less than Maury and 10 and 17% more than 'Rapidan' and 'Jefferson', respectively. It is similar in height to Rapidan and similar to Jefferson in maturity and resistance to lodging.

Monroe is resistant to the causal organisms for powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis D.C. f. sp. hordei Marchal) and leaf rust (Puccinia hordei Oth.), having the Cebada Capa gene for resistance to the latter. It has the gene for resistance to scald [caused by Rhynchosporium secalis (Oud.) Davis] from the awnleted Hudson selection, but did not receive additional factors for resistance from the Harrison parent. Therefore, it is similar to Rapidan in reaction to scald, but is superior to Rapidan in tolerance to net blotch [caused by Pyrenophora teres (Died.) Drechs].] and the barley yellow dwarf virus.

Monroe is a feed barley of winter growth habit. Early growth is semi-prostrate. The spike is six-rowed, dense, erect, and awnleted, with very short, rough awns occurring primarily on the central spikelets. It is short to midtall, midseason to late, and has relatively short flag leaves which tend to be upright. Auricles are white to faintly purple. The distance from the flagleaf to the spike ranges from 6 to 15 cm. The kernels are moderately slender with long rachilla hairs.

In Virginia, Monroe is recommended for the northern Piedmont and areas west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Agronomy Department, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

REGISTRATION OF MAUROY BARLEY1
(Reg. No. 170)

T. M. Starling, H. M. Camper, Jr., and C. W. Roane2

'Maury' barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), Cl 15692, was developed by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station and released in 1977. It was selected in the F6 generation from the cross 'Harrison'/3'/Cebada Capa'/Wong'/2/ awnleted 'Hudson' selection. The awnleted Hudson, selected from a farmer's field of Hudson near Orange, Va., appeared similar to Hudson in all respects except for the awnleted spike.

Maury was evaluated initially as Va. 70-44-213. It was an entry in the Uniform Hardy Barley Nursery for a 6-year period (1973-78) and ranked among the top three entries in average yield each year. Hudson, 'Schuyler', and 'Monroe' were common entries with Maury in this nursery for 6, 5, and 3-year periods, respectively, with Maury outyielding them by 10, 8, and 5%, respectively. During the 2 years (1975 and 1976) it was an entry in the barley Winter Hardiness Nursery, Maury had an average survival of 65%, compared with 58 and 66% for Wong and 'Kentucky 1', respectively.

In 36 yield comparisons conducted in Virginia over a 5-year period, Maury outyielded 'Rapidan' and 'Jefferson' by 11 and 22%, respectively. It is slightly better in test weight than Rapidan. Flowering date is similar to Jefferson, being about 3 days later than Rapidan. It is slightly taller than Rapidan and slightly shorter than Jefferson. Resistance to lodging has been similar to that of Jefferson. Maury has resistance to the causal organism for powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis D.C. f. sp. hordei Marchal) and most races of scald [Rhynchosporium secalis (Oud.) Davis], combining factors for resistance to the latter from the awnleted Hudson parent and Harrison. It has tolerance to leaf rust (Puccinia hordei Oth.), having the Cebada Capa gene for resistance to the latter. It has resistance to the barley yellow dwarf virus.

Maury is recommended for use throughout Virginia and areas west of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Maury is well adapted to Virginia, northeastern New Mexico, Oklahoma, and areas west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Agronomy Department, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

REGISTRATION OF CIMARRON LITTLE BLUESTEM1
(Reg. No. 5)


'Cimarron' little bluestem (Schizachyrium scoparium (Michx.) Nash.) was released in 1979 by the SCS, USDA with the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

'Cimarron' (PMK-152) is a composite of 45 collections from the Harrison parent. It is similar in height to Jefferson. Original collections were made in Kansas, southern Colorado, and northeastern New Mexico, Oklahoma, and parts of the Texas panhandles. It was evaluated in those areas by the SCS. Cimarron is well suited for erosion control, range areas and forage production on rangeland.

Foundation seed is available at the SCS, Manhattan Plant Materials Center, Route 2, Box 314, Manhattan, KS 66502. Seed will be maintained by the Agronomy Department, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans.

The original collections were made in Kansas, southwestern Nebraska, southeastern Colorado, and the Oklahoma and western Texas panhandles. It was evaluated in those areas by the SCS. Cimarron is well suited for erosion control, range areas and forage production on rangeland.

Foundation seed is available at the SCS, Manhattan Plant Materials Center, Route 2, Box 314, Manhattan, KS 66502. Seed will be maintained by the Agronomy Department, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans.

'Harvest' is superior to the PMK-152, having better seedling emergence, improved lodging resistance and superior yield under low moisture conditions.

Foundation seed is available at the SCS, Manhattan Plant Materials Center, Route 2, Box 314, Manhattan, KS 66502. Seed will be maintained by the Agronomy Department, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans.

The writers extend recognition to R. D. Lippert, formerly plant materials specialist; K. L. Anderson, professor emeritus, Univ.; plant materials specialist, SCS, Salina, Kans., respectively. The authors extend recognition to R. D. Lippert, formerly plant materials specialist; K. L. Anderson, professor emeritus, Univ.; plant materials specialist, SCS, Salina, Kans., respectively.

1Registered by the Crop Sci. Soc. Am. Received cooperative development of the SCS-USDA and Kansas Agric. Exp. Stn. Accepted 29 Nov. 1979.
2Former manager, Manhattan Plant Materials Center.
3The writers extend recognition to R. D. Lippert, formerly plant materials specialist; K. L. Anderson, professor emeritus, Univ.; plant materials specialist, SCS, Salina, Kans., respectively.