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 8 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 Ooth.), having the Cebada Capa gene for resistance to the latter. It has the gene for resistance to sclald (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 sclald 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 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 MAURY BARLEY
(Reg. No. 170)

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

'Maury' barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), CI 15092, was developed by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station and released in 1977. It was selected in the F3 generation from the cross 'Harrison' ('Harrison'/3/CI 15692, was developed by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station and released in 1979 by the SCS, USDA, in cooperation with the SCS, is well suited for erosion control on critical 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 production of Cimarron little bluestem is limited to two generations, one each of foundation and certified.

REGISTRATION OF DUFFERIN FLAX
(Reg. No. 33)

E. O. Kenaschuk

'DUFFERIN' flax (Linum usitatissimum L.) was developed at the Agriculture Canada Research Station, Morden, Manitoba, and was released in March 1975. The cultivar is the progeny of an F2 plant selected from the cross (Redwood 65) x (4013 x Raja). The experimental line 4013 originated from the cross

7 Registered by the Crop Sci. Soc. Am. Accepted 7 Jan. 1980.

8 Former manager, Manhattan Plant Materials Ctr., SCS, Manhattan, Kans.; associate professor grass breeding, Kansas State Univ; plant materials specialist, SCS, Salina, Kans., respectively.

The writers extend recognition to R. D. Lippert, formerly plant materials specialist; K. L. Anderson, professor emeritus, Agronomy Dep., Kansas State Univ.; E. T. Jacobson, former manager, Manhattan Plant Materials Ctr., for assistance in the original collections and in evaluating Cimarron.

References


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

Cimarron (PMK-152) is a composite of 45 selections for leafiness, freedom from disease, and seed head production. Original collections were in Kansas, southeastern Colorado, and in northeastern New Mexico, Oklahoma, and the Texas panhandle. The Cimarron River watershed was the geographical center of the collections.

Cimarron exhibits variability due to the many lines that comprise the strain. However, replicated plots at Garden City, Kans., were observed from 1977 through 1979 and showed Cimarron to be significantly higher in dry matter yield than 'Aldous', 'Blaze', and 'Pastura'. The foliage height of Cimarron was also greater than the others studied (Pastura during 1974). Cimarron was intermediate in maturity between Blaze (late) and Pastura (early). Over 4 years of observation, the color of Cimarron was blue to blue-green, while Aldous, Blaze, and Pastura became increasingly greenish-yellow during the study period. Seed head production was adequate, being intermediate between Pastura (best seed producer) and the Blaze-Aldous group. During 1976, on nonirrigated plots, Cimarron had higher protein content and dry matter digestibility than Blaze, Aldous, PM-NB-129, PM-NB-130, PMK-1350, and PMK-1265 at Alliance, Nebr.

Cimarron is well adapted to western Kansas, southwestern Nebraska, southeastern Colorado, and the Oklahoma and northern Texas panhandles. It was evaluated in those areas by the SCS. Cimarron is well suited for erosion control on critical 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 production of Cimarron little bluestem is limited to two generations, one each of foundation and certified.

REGISTRATION OF BLUESTEM
(Reg. No. 5)

J. A. Dickerson, F. L. Barnett, J. W. Walstrom

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

Cimarron (PMK-152) is a composite of 45 selections for leafiness, freedom from disease, and seed head production. Original collections were in Kansas, southeastern Colorado, and in northeastern New Mexico, Oklahoma, and the Texas panhandle. The Cimarron River watershed was the geographical center of the collections.

Cimarron exhibits variability due to the many lines that comprise the strain. However, replicated plots at Garden City, Kans., were observed from 1977 through 1979 and showed Cimarron to be significantly higher in dry matter yield than 'Aldous', 'Blaze', and 'Pastura'. The foliage height of Cimarron was also greater than the others studied (Pastura during 1974). Cimarron was intermediate in maturity between Blaze (late) and Pastura (early). Over 4 years of observation, the color of Cimarron was blue to blue-green, while Aldous, Blaze, and Pastura became increasingly greenish-yellow during the study period. Seed head production was adequate, being intermediate between Pastura (best seed producer) and the Blaze-Aldous group. During 1976, on nonirrigated plots, Cimarron had higher protein content and dry matter digestibility than Blaze, Aldous, PM-NB-129, PM-NB-130, PMK-1350, and PMK-1265 at Alliance, Nebr.

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Foundation seed is available at the SCS, Manhattan Plant Materials Center, Route 2, Box 314, Manhattan, KS 66502. Seed production of Cimarron little bluestem is limited to two generations, one each of foundation and certified.

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'DUFFERIN' flax (Linum usitatissimum L.) was developed at the Agriculture Canada Research Station, Morden, Manitoba, and was released in March 1975. The cultivar is the progeny of an F2 plant selected from the cross (Redwood 65) x (4013 x Raja). The experimental line 4013 originated from the cross