REGISTRATION OF RIDAWN BARLEY
(Reg. No. 172)

E. A. Hockett and K. M. Gilbertsont

'Ridawn' barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), CI 15772, was developed co-operatively by AR-SEA-USDA and the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station and released for commercial production in January 1980. It is a selection from the cross 'Ingrid' × 'Englanwells.' The initial cross was made in 1957, with selection for awnless lines after both the initial cross and each backcross. After the sixth backcross, 16 F2 awnless plants were selected in 1966, maintained as separate F2 lines, and bulked as F3 lines in 1969. The composite was tested in the Montana and the Western 2-Rowed Barley Nurseries as MT 5953. In 1976, only 14 of the original 16 lines were bulked as Ridawn, since two of the lines exhibited floret sterility.

Ridawn is an awnless, two-rowed, late maturing barley very similar to its recurrent parent, Ingrid, in plant and seed characteristics. The glumeawn is equal in length to the glume, which is covered with long hairs. The spikes are medium lax, mid-long, and slightly nodding. The kernels are short and have a white aulonene, long hairs on the rachilla, and a finely wrinkled hull. Ridawn is similar to Ingrid for forage yield (grain plus straw), heading date, plant height, tillers/unit area, kernels/spike, and grain protein percent. However, Ridawn is lower than Ingrid in test weight, percentage of plump kernels, and kernel weight. It is about 2 days later in grain maturity, and lodges only one-fourth as much. Ridawn had a lower grain yield than Ingrid in 38 Montana (13% less) and 19 Western Regional trials (17% less), apparently because of its awnlessness.

In 16 Montana tests, forage yield of Ridawn averaged 106% of 'Stepford' and 118% of 'Horsford,' both of which are barleys recommended for hay in Montana. The grain yield of Ridawn has been 95% of Stepford and 104% of Horsford in 15 Montana trials. It is 11% shorter in plant height than Stepford and Horsford, lodges only one-fifth and one-eighth as much, and heads 4.5 and 6.5 days later than these two checks, respectively.

Ridawn is recommended for production in areas where Horsford and Stepford are adapted. It should perform best in irrigated and intermountain areas of the western U.S., where moisture is not limited.

Breeder and foundation seed will be maintained by the Foundation Seed Stocks Committee, Dep. of Plant and Soil Sci., Montana Agric. Exp. Stn., Montana State Univ., Bozeman, MT 59717.

REGISTRATION OF MINOKA ADZUKI BEAN
(Reg. No. 19)

R. G. Robinson

'Minoka' adzuki bean (Vigna angularis (Willd.) Ohwi & Ohhashi) was named and released by the Minnesota Agric. Exp. Stn. on 15 Feb. 1980. Minoka originated at Rosemount, Minn. by purifying Sp-168, an introduction obtained from the Oklahoma Agric. Exp. Stn. in 1965. Sp-168 was brought to Oklahoma by a graduate student from Taiwan in 1960. Sp-168 was tested for 5 years at Rosemount, rogued each year to eliminate viny and late maturing plants, and screened each year to remove small seed.

Minoka was tested from 1977 through 1979 at Rosemount, Becker, Lamberton, Morris, and Crookston, Minn. Yields ranged from zero at Crookston to 3,700 kg/ha at Rosemount and equalled or exceeded yields of navy bean (Phaseolus vulgaris L.) at all locations except Crookston. Minoka was equal in yield and maturity to commercial adzuki cultivars from Japan. However, it was later maturing than four Japanese cultivars evaluated in 1979. Minoka was among the six earliest maturing entries in a 1978 trial that included 38 adzuki introductions obtained from the Regional Plant Introduction Station, Experiment, Ga. Minoka is the largest-seeded adzuki cultivar with an average seed weight 29% greater than that of recent cultivar and seed lot introductions from Japan.

Large seed and white pods are unique characteristics of Minoka. The seed is dull red with a long, narrow, rectangular, white hilum, and weighs about 17 g/100 seeds. The pods are white or light straw color at maturity in contrast to the tan or brown pods of Japanese introductions.

The plants are bush-type, grow about 63 cm tall, and most of the pods are from 5 to 40 cm above the soil. Flowers are yellow and appear about 60 days after planting. Minoka matures about 115 days after planting, but all pods on a plant do not mature at the same time and green leaves often remain at maturity. This uneven ripening is characteristic of adzuki bean.

About 100 ha of adzuki bean have been grown in Minnesota to prepare for a potential export market of whole seed and An in Japan. An is used for many confections in Japan and is a processed mixture of adzuki bean, sugar, and water. Minoka's large seed is a favorable characteristic for manufacturing a high quality of An.

Seed classes of Minoka will include breeder, foundation, registered, and certified. The Minnesota Agric. Exp. Stn. will maintain breeder seed.

REGISTRATION OF BARON KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS
(Reg. No. 30)

R. H. Hurley and Hub Ghijsen

'Baron' Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis L.) was developed and released by Barenbrug, Arnhem, Holland. Its experimental designation was BAR 64-1. Baron is the result of a clonal selection taken from a meadow in eastern Holland. Plants from this selection were first evaluated as single plants. One clone was then selected for its desirable qualities and increased vegetatively. Seed collected from these parent plants were then planted in turf and seed evaluation plots in Arnhem and rated for turf performance, percent apericosis and seed production potential. Baron Kentucky bluegrass is distributed in the United States and Canada by Lofts Pedigreed Seed, Inc.

Baron will provide a dense, medium texture, dark green, persistent, winter hardy turf. It is a semi-dwarf variety that tolerates close heights of cut (2 cm), provides good wear tolerance, and is competitive against Poa annua invasion. It has displayed excellent seedling vigor, represented by fast seed germination and establishment. Baron has a relatively large seed and excellent seed yield potential.

Baron has demonstrated good resistance to Fusarium blight incited by Fusarium roseum f. sp. cerealis (Cke.) Snyder and Hansen, stem rust caused by Puccinia graminis Pers. f. sp. Poae Eriks and Henn., and leaf rust incited by Puccinea poae-nemoralis Orth. Baron is also