REGISTRATION OF KLONDIKE BARLEY
(Reg. No. 174)
R. I. Wolfe

'KLONDIKE'

'KLONDIKE' barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), CI 15264 (CN 452, BT 323, Br. YG3-4, was developed at the Agriculture Canada Research Station, Brandon, Manitoba, Canada, which is part of the Eastern Prairie Barley Group. It was licensed for sale in March 1976, No. 1655, and released that spring to seed growers in western Canada. It is an F1 selection made in 1969 from the cross, 'Galt'/NDB133, where NDB133 is 'Vantage'/'Jet'/Vantmore'/3/2/'Parkland'/4/'Dickson.'

Klondike is a six-rowed, smooth awned, spring habit barley that does not meet Canadian malting quality standards.

Klondike is resistant to Puccinia graminis f. sp. tritici Eriks, and E. Henn. It has resistance from the cultivar 'Jet' (CI 967) to Ustilago nuda (Jens.) Rostr., but is susceptible to some collections of this pathogen made in Canada since 1972. It is moderately susceptible to Ustilago hordei (Pers.) Lagerh. and Ustilago nigra Tapke. It has some field resistance to Pyrenophora teres (Pied.) Drechs., Cochliobolus sativus (Ito and Kurib.) Drechs. ex Dastur, and Septoria passerinii Sacc. It is moderately susceptible to Puccinia hordei Otth. and Erysiphe graminis (D.C.) ex Merat f. sp. hordii Em. Marchal. Its resistance to common root rot (caused by Helminthosporium Species), as evidenced by under crown internode staining, is intermediate between 'Bonanza' and its parent Galt.

Klondike was released because of its high yield across the Canadian prairies, particularly in the eastern and central portions, where in licensing trials, 1973 to 1975, it outyielded the highest yielding check, Bonanza, by 7%. Klondike has had increasing acceptance by producers in Manitoba and parts of Alberta, reaching 7.0 and 3.4% of the barley hectarage in these respective provinces in 1979.

Klondike is mid-late in maturity, being about 1 day later and 8 cm shorter than Bonanza.

The principle spike and kernel characteristics are as follows:

Spike: Six-rowed, mid-long, mid-lax to lax, base emerges 2 to 12 cm, semi-erect; lemma awn long, smooth up to one-fourth the distance from the tip; glume awns two to four times the length of the glume; glume hairs short, numerous, generally confined to a broad band; rachis edges have a moderate to numerous number of very fine short hairs.

Kernels: Hull size; hull smooth to slightly wrinkled; aleurone white; rachilla mid-long, few long; hairs short; barbs on lateral veins few to 15; basal marking on incomplete horseshoe depression; test weight slightly superior to Bonanza; percent seed over a 2.38 mm slotted screen inferior to Bonanza.

Breeder seed is being maintained by the Seed Section, Agriculture Canada Research Station, Box 440, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3A2, Canada.

Appalow is a hardy, perennial, warm-season cultivar recommended for use in areas where soil conservation is of major concern. Appalow is the only prostrate sericea lespedeza in the market. The decumbent stems are seldom more than 15 to 30 cm in length. These plants may cover an area 75 by 75 cm. Stems are generally smaller in diameter than 'Serala' or 'Interstate' sericea lespedeza. The leaves are small, dark green, and more numerous than 'Serala' sericea lespedeza cultivars.

Area of adaptation is similar to that of other sericea lespedeza cultivars. It has performed satisfactorily on highway roadbanks and ditches in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Louisiana. Owing to its prostrate and dense growth, it provides excellent soil maintenance and maximum protection of the soil surface.

Two classes of seed beyond breeder seed are recognized: foundation seed and certified. Breeder seed is maintained by the Soil Conservation Service, Quicksand, Ky., and foundation seed is produced by the Foundation Seed Project, Dep. of Agronomy, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546.

REGISTRATION OF YORKTOWN II
(Reg. No. 70)
C. R. Funk, W. K. Dickson, F. B. Ledeboer, and W. R. Southcote

'YORKTOWN II' perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne), a synthetic cultivar developed cooperatively by Lofts Syn D-1 was the first perennial ryegrass cultivar licensed in Canada. It was harvested in 1977. Lofts Syn D-1 was the experimental name for Yorktown II.

Yorktown II is a leafy, persistent, turf-type perennial ryegrass producing an attractive, moderately dark-green, close-cutting. It has a higher density, and a slower rate of vertical growth than many other perennial ryegrass cultivars. This cultivar has shown improved performance and resistance to the brown blight disease caused by Helminthosporium siccans (Drechsler) characteristically. Additionally, it has shown improvements over Yorktown II in temperature performance and in resistance to the large brown patch disease caused by Pythium ereticum and some races of Puccinia coronata Corda var. loli Brown. Yorktown II is adapted to all the environments where turf-type ryegrasses are well adapted. It is well adapted to both fall or winter overseeding of dormant bermudagrass.