REGISTRATION OF HONEOYE AND SARANAC AR ALFALFA
(Reg. No. 115 and 116)

R. P. Murphy and C. C. Lowe

‘HONEOYE’ (Reg. No. 115) alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) was developed by the Cornell Univ. Agric. Exp. Stn., New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. It was tested under the experimental designation NY Syn-L and released in 1975.

Honeoye was developed by three cycles of selection from ‘Saranac’ in field nurseries for high forage yield, resistance to bacterial wilt caused by Corynebacterium insidiosum (McCull.) H. L. Jens, and variegated flower color. Plants with variegated flower color often were more vigorous and wider-crowned than other plants. They were presumed to be heterozygous at loci controlling flower color and at loci closely linked to them. The first cycle of selection originated from 48 out of the 500 parental clones of Saranac which were vigorous and variegated-flowered. Selection in subsequent cycles was made from populations of 2000 and 7000 seedlings established in field nurseries. Breeder seed was produced from the interpollination 150 parent clones by honeybees.

Honeoye is similar to Saranac except that approximately 75% of the plants have variegated flower color. Honeoye is often slightly darker green in foliage color than Saranac. Honeyoye is slightly lower in resistance to bacterial wilt than Saranac and similar in susceptibility to anthracnose and Phytophthora root rot.

The area of adaptation for forage use is similar to that of Saranac. Forage yields have been equal to, or superior to Saranac in New York and New England, especially under intensive harvest management on well-drained fertile soils.

Seed increase is on a limited generation basis with one generation each of the breeder, foundation and certified seed classes. Certified seed may be grown only from fields planted with foundation or breeder seed. Foundation seed is produced by the New York Seed Improvement Cooperative, Inc. in the Northern area of adaptation for alfalfa.

Honeoye was reviewed favorably by the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board in December, 1975. Honeoye received a Certificate of Protection No. 7300101 from the USDA Plant Variety Protection Office on 26 July 1979.

REGISTRATION OF ANSON BARLEY
(Reg. No. 182)

C. F. Murphy

‘ANSON’ barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), C. I. 1573, is a winter barley developed by the North Carolina Agricultural Research Service. Anson is a pure line selection from the cross ‘Jefferson’. The cross was made in 1969, with the final selection (F₆) having been made in 1975.

Anson has been grown in 47 North Carolina yield trials during the period 1977-1982, and in regional tests from 1980-1981. It is well adapted to both the piedmont and coastal plains of North Carolina and to other barley growing regions in the east.

The short-awned cultivars ‘Boone’ and ‘Milton’ exceed Anson in yield by 3 and 2%, respectively, in all North Carolina environments. However, Anson yields 6.5% more than the cultivar ‘Clayton’, which it is intended to replace. Test weights of Anson are 7.3, 8.8, and 1.3% less than those of Boone and Clayton, respectively. Anson is also characterized by winter hardiness (comparable to other adapted cultivars) and lodging resistance (exceeding Boone by 49% and Clayton by 24%), and medium maturity (comparable to that of ‘Keowee’). Anson is slightly taller than Clayton. The only disease to which Anson is particularly susceptible is scald, incited by Rhynchosporium secalis (Oud.) J. J. Davis, and it should not be a problem if seeds are treated.

Anson is a six-rowed barley characterized by a semi-prostrate growth habit, a leaf sheath without hairs, a close-fitting and well-adapted collar, and lateral kernels which are not overlapping. The spikelet edges are without hairs, and the basal rachis is intermediate and curved. The glumes are without hairs, glume awns are and are longer than the length of the glume. Lateral awnlets are central awnlets. The genotype of central awnlets may vary from being having long rough awns, depending upon environments. Stigmas are hairy, kernels are midlong, lemma lacking, and the lemma has a depression. Hulls are weak, and the rachilla has long hairs.

This cultivar should be adapted throughout the Piedmont and coastal plains regions of North Carolina.

Anson was reviewed favorably by the National Certified Barley Variety Review Board in December 1974, and was registered under the experimental designation NY Syn-L.