Registration of Crop Cultivars

REGISTRATION OF DAWN BARLEY
(Reg. No. 183)


‘DAWN’ winter barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), PI 470276, is a

A semihardy cultivar developed at the College Station of the Uni-

versity of Georgia Experiment Stations. The original cross, ‘Bar-

soy’ × FLX65-202-13, was made by Dr. D. A. Reid, USDA-

ARS, Tucson, Ariz. An F₁ plant from this cross was backcrossed
to Barsoy by the senior author. Dawn was increased from a uni-

form F₂ plot harvested in 1979 and was tested as Ga79-438. Seed

was increased during the summers of 1980 and 1981 at Aberdeen,

Idaho. It was evaluated in 12 yield tests in Georgia from 1980 to

1982 with an average yield of 3659 kg/ha, while ‘Barsoy’, ‘Red-
hill’, and ‘Volbar’, respectively. In 1982, Dawn averaged 2690 kg/ha in yield trials con-
ducted in South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee compared to 2852, 2637, and 4036 kg/ha for Barsoy, Redhill, and Volbar,

Dawn is an early maturing cultivar that is well suited for double
cropping systems in the Piedmont region of the southeastern United
States. It is 7 to 12 days earlier maturing and 20 cm shorter than
Volbar under Georgia conditions. Dawn has fewer snaky peduncles than Barsoy and is resistant to spot blotch, caused by Coch-

liobolus sativus (Ito & Kurib.) Drechs. and glume spot, caused by Septoria nodorum Berk. Dawn is moderately resistant to yellow dwarf virus but is susceptible to scald, caused by Ustilago nuda (Jens.) Rostr.

Dawn is six-rowed with long, rough awns which are not removed during threshing. Early growth is semi-prostrate in nature. The spike is erect or nodding and is dense, and mid-long. Lateral kernels do not overlap even at the tip of the spike. Glumes are hairy and half the length of the lemma, and the glume awns are rough, white, and twice the length of the glumes. The lemma is yellow with few hairs on the nerves. Kernels are white, short and plump, and smooth.

This cultivar was named Dawn because of its early maturity.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Agronomy Dep., College
Stn., Auburn, AL 36849. Accepted 26 Nov. 1982.

Registry, registered, and certified seed of AU Oasis seed is

Foundation, registered, and certified seed of AU Oasis seed is being produced and marketed by International Seeds, Halsey, Ore.

REGISTRATION OF AU OASIS PHALARIS
(Reg. No. 84)


‘AU OASIS’ phalaris (Phalaris aquatica L.) is a cool season per-
nennial forage grass developed by the Alabama Agriculture Ex-
periment Station, Auburn University and released 24 Aug. 1981. It was tested under the experimental designation AP-2.

AU Oasis is an 8 clone synthetic originating from material
selected from plant introductions established as spaced plants in
1959 by Hoveland. Plants were evaluated for vigor, winter growth,
regrowth potential, and disease resistance. An open-pollinated progeny trial of selected clones was conducted for 3 years at the
Auburn University Plant Breeding Unit, Tallassee, Ala. to eval-
uate forage yield distribution. Clones were selected from the fol-
lowing sources: one each from P.I. 240280, P.I. 236482, P.I.
240284, P.I. 219636, P.I. 240242, two from P.I. 207960, and one

from P.I. 207963.

It was tested under the experimental designation AP-2.

Winter forage yields in Alabama of AU Oasis have averaged
36830); and former assistant professor of agronomy (director of Sorghum Research, Cargill Inc., Plainview, Tex.).

Original clones used in the formation of this variety have all

been lost so breeder seed is being produced by Auburn University
after warm periods have stimulated new growth.

AU Oasis phalaris is best adapted south of Latitude 33°N and

winter declines after inflorescence emergence in spring and ranges
from 63 to 74%. Crude protein content ranges from 8.5 to 11.0%.

Average daily gain of beef steers averaged 0.78 kg/ha over a 3-
year period and was similar to that obtained on high quality grain
pastures. Alkaloid levels of AU Oasis have been low and have
caused no animal toxicity in contrast to Australian cultivars which
have alkaloid levels that cause problems in sheep.

AU Oasis is well adapted to soils ranging from heavy clay to
low winter temperature caused considerable damage to leaf tissue
after warm periods have stimulated new growth.

Original clones used in the formation of this variety have all

been lost so breeder seed is being produced by Auburn University
through careful isolation and cultural control of the forage nurseries. A small quantity of Syn. 1 seed is being kept in cold
storage for breeder seed increase whenever necessary.

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