CROP REGISTRATIONS

Wetland restoration in Alaska has become increasingly important in recent years and Egan American sloughgrass can be expected to be used extensively for this purpose. The Alaska Plant Materials Center has not tested the cultivar for domestic animal forage; however, the species is reported to be of importance as an animal feed in Europe (1).

Seed production of Egan American sloughgrass can be accomplished with standard equipment. Cleaning is slightly more difficult than bluegrass (Poa pratensis L.) or fescues (Festuca spp.) because the seed is cleaned entirely (with glumes attached). Under some situations, glumes harbor small weed seed, and care must be taken to prevent this. In southcentral Alaska, seed of Egan is ripe during the second or third week of August. Management of seed production fields is similar to other commonly grown species; however, irrigation is strongly recommended. Shatter is moderate, and with strong winds and high moisture the fields are subject to lodging.

Egan American sloughgrass will be recognized in breeder, foundation, registered, and certified seed classes. Breeder and foundation seed will be maintained by the Alaska Plant Materials Center. Registered and certified seed is available through the Alaska Seed Growers, Inc.

REGISTRATION OF 'SCHOCHOH' BARLEY

'SCHOCHOH' WINTER BARLEY (Hordeum vulgare L.) (Reg. no. CV-226, PI 547902) was developed by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station (KAES) and released in 1988. Schochoh, tested as KY 79-44, was released for its superiority in grain yield, test weight, and winter survival. Schochoh is named after a small town in Logan county, in the center of Kentucky's barley production area.

Schochoh was derived from a single F₃ plant selection from the cross 'Harrison'/3/'Cebada Capa'/'Wong'/'Awnless Hudson'/4/'Barsoy'. The cross was made by T. M. Starling of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and State Agronomy, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546-0091. Plant variety protection for Schochoh will not be sought.

References and Notes

1. Dep. of Agronomy, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546-0091. Plant variety protection for Schochoh will not be sought.

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REGISTRATION OF 'ICMS 7703' PEARL MILLET

'ICMS 7703' grain cultivar of pearl millet [Pennisetum amaryllifolium (L.) R. Br.] (Reg. no. CV-3, PI 548968) was developed by intermating seven downy mildew-resistant inbred lines derived from the crosses (Souna D2 X Ex Bare)-2, (J 25-1 X 700515-9)-2-3, (B 282 X J 804)-1-3, (J 260-1 X 700557)-4-9, (J 1798 X 700594)-2, and (700250 X Ex Bornu)-6. The J-numbers are African origin. The inbreds were selected for their phenotypic performance. After intermating, in 1977, equal quantities of random-mated seed on each parental inbred were harvested and mixed to form ICMS 7703. This mixture of half-sibs was used to plant an isolation plot to produce seed quantities of random-mated seed on each parental inbred.

ICMS 7703 was tested in India by the All-India Coordinated Millets Improvement Project (AICMIP) and released for cultivation in the Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), near Hyderabad, India. These replicated tests conducted by AICMIP from 1978 to 1983. ICMS 7703 in November 1985 (1). ICMS 7703, also named Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), near Hyderabad, India. These replicated tests conducted by AICMIP from 1978 to 1983. ICMS 7703 has demonstrated superior test weight, averaging 107% of Wysor. In tests within Kentucky, Schochoh has shown winterhardiness superior to all cultivars currently grown in the state. Schochoh is susceptible to powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis DC. f. sp. hordei Em. Marchal) and leaf rust (Puccinia hordei G. Oth.), and moderate to scald (Rhynchosporium secalis (Oude)]

References and Notes

