of wetland adapted species. Use in two waterfowl enhancement projects indicated high potential for waterfowl use.

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 (Festuca 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 superior yield 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 F1 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 University, who provided the KAES with an F1 bulk population in 1976. A single head was selected from an F1 progeny row and grown as an F2 head row which was harvested in bulk. The population was handled as a bulk in the F3 through F6 generations, when 100 heads were harvested. Approximately 70 F1 head rows were selected and harvested in bulk to provide breeder seed.

Schochoh is a six-rowed winter feed barley with semi-prostrate early growth. Spikes are dense to midlong, fully awned, and erect until maturity. Basal rachis internodes are short and curved. Awns are rough and persistent, with a population of the awn retained after threshing. Awnless spikes occur at a frequency of ≤0.2%. Kernels have a white aleurone color, are moderately plump and slightly wrinkled, and have long rachilla hairs. Lemma teeth are absent. Schochoh is intermediate in height to Barsoy and 'Wysoy', with good straw strength and fair lodging resistance. The heading date of Schochoh is ~1 wk later than Barsoy and 1 d later than Wysoy.

Schochoh has been tested in the state variety trial in Kentucky since 1985, and in the Uniform Hardy and Semi-Hardy Barley nurseries in 1987-1988. In 14 state trials from 1986 to 1990, Schochoh averaged 70.1% more than Barsoy, 'Pike', and Wysoy, respectively. In the Uniform nursery, Schochoh demonstrated superior test weight, averaging 107% of Wysoy. 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 Ém. Marchal) and leaf rust (Puccinia hordei G. Otth.), and moderately susceptible to scald (Rhynchosporium secalis (Oudem.) J.J. Davis) and net blotch (Pyrenophora teres Drechs.).

Classes of seed designated by the KAES are breeder, foundation, registered, and certified. Breeder and foundation seed will be maintained by the Foundation Seed Project, Dep. of Agronomy, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546-0091. Plant variety protection for Schochoh will not be sought.

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REFERENCES AND NOTES


References and Notes

1. Dep. of Agronomy, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546-0091. V.C. Finkner (deceased). The investigation reported in this paper (90-137) is in connection with a project of the Kentucky Agric. Exp. Stn. and is published with the approval of the Director. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 28 Feb. 1991. *Corresponding author.


REGISTRATION OF 'ICMS 7703' PEARL MILLET

'ICMS 7703' grain cultivar of pearl millet (Pennisetum glaucum (L.) R. Br.) (Reg. no. CV-3, PI 548968) was developed by intermating seven downy mildew-resistant inbred lines at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), near Hyderabad, India. These inbred lines were derived from the crosses (Souna D2 × Ex Bornu)-2, (J 25-1 × 700515-9)-2-3, (B 282 × J 804)-1-3, (J 25-1 × 700797)-5-3, (J 260-1 × 700557)-1-4-9, (J 1798 × 700994)-2, and (700250 × Ex Bornu)-6. The J-numbers are selections from Indian breeding lines; others are of West 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 for All-India tests starting with the rainy season 1978. ICMS 7703 was tested in India by the All-India Coordinated Millets Improvement Project (AICMIP) and released for cultivation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, as ICMS 7703 in November 1985 (1). ICMS 7703, also named as ICMV 4 by ICRISAT, averaged 101.7% of the grain production of the then widely grown hybrid 'BJ 104' in 155 replicated tests conducted by AICMIP from 1978 to 1983. ICM 7703 matures in 85 to 90 d after planting and gives 16.4% more dry fodder than BJ 104. ICMS 7703 has good resistance to downy mildew caused by Sclerospora graminicola (Sacc.) J. Schrót. (3.0% incidence in the 1978-1983.