are tan and short, with few to several long basal hairs. Awns are few or absent, but when present are short and nontwisted. The kernels are plump and predominately fluorescent, but up to 2% may be nonfluorescent variants. Occasional tall or late plants may occur.

Ozark is moderately resistant to stem rust (Puccinia graminis Pers. f. sp. avenae Ericks. & E. Henn.), and resistant to halo blight [Pseudomonas coronafaciens (Elliott) Stevens 1925] and smut [Ustilago avenae (Pers.) Rostr.] It is moderately susceptible to barley yellow dwarf virus and crown rust (Puccinia coronata Corda. f. sp. avenae W.P. Fraser & Ledingham) and susceptible to solborne mosaic virus.

The name Ozark was chosen to recognize that much of the breeding work occurred in Fayetteville, which is located in the Ozark Plateaus, and to reflect that this cultivar has sufficient winterhardiness to survive winters in northern Arkansas. Ozark will not be protected under the Plant Variety Protection Act. Breeder and foundation seed of Ozark will be maintained by the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

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References and Notes


REGISTRATION OF ‘NEWDAK’ OAT

‘NEWDAK’ SPRING OAT (Avena sativa L.) (Reg. no. CV-334, PI 540399) was developed at the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the USDA-ARS and co-released by the North Dakota and Cornell Agricultural Experiment Stations in 1990. It was designated ND810104 during development and testing. Newdak was developed from a RL3038/’Goodland’//’Ogle’ cross made in 1979. RL3038, provided by R.I.H. McKenzie (Agriculture Canada Research Station, Winnipeg, MB), possesses rust resistance genes Pc-38, Pc-39, Pg-2, and Pg-13. RL3038 was derived from a complex pedigree that included ‘Rodney’ and ‘Pendek’.

The F2 was grown in the field in 1979 and panicles were selected based on plant reaction to natural infection of stem rust (incited by Puccinia graminis Pers.:Pers. f. sp. avenae Ericks. & E. Henn.) and crown rust (incited by Puccinia coronata Corda. f. sp. avenae W.P. Fraser & Ledingham) in the greenhouse using modified single-seed descent from RL3038/’Goodland’//’Ogle’. From the F2 to F5 selection were completed with combined RS-1 and RS-2 breeding populations to develop the parental germplasm of Newdak. The initial RS hybrid population was established in 1962.

Newdak is high yielding and moderate salinity problems that receive at least 330 mm of annual precipitation.

REGISTRATION OF ‘NEWHY’ HYBRID WHEATGRASS

‘NEWHY’ RS HYBRID WHEATGRASS [Petrocoeca repens (L.) Nevski, 2n = 6x = 42 x bluebunch wheatgrass, Pseudoroegneria spicata (Pursh.) A. Löve, (Reg. no. CV-18, PI 538763), was developed in December 1989 by the USDA-ARS in cooperation with the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station at Price.

The new hybrid cultivar is recommended for range sites with moderate salinity problems that receive at least 330 mm of annual precipitation.