REGISTRATION OF CULTIVARS

REGISTRATION OF ‘CONDOR’ BARLEY

‘CONDOR’ spring barley (Hordeum vulgare L.), (Reg. no. CV-227, PI 547163) was developed by Alberta Agriculture Crop Research, Lacombe, AB, Canada. It was selected from a cross made in 1975 between A.S.A, a hulless two-row of unknown origin, and TR410 from the University of Saskatchewan. TR410 was derived from a cross between ‘Centennial’ and ‘Fergus’.

F₁ plants were grown in a growth chamber in the winter of 1975–1976. One thousand F₂ plants were grown in the field in the summer of 1976. From the F₃ to F₈ generation the population was grown alternately in a winter nursery at Sonora, Mexico, and a summer nursery at Lacombe. In the F₅ and F₆, a modified bulk procedure was used and from the F₇ to F₈, a modified pedigree system. In the F₈ generation, 200 lines were grown at Lacombe and a single line was selected, which became TR607. The first yield trials were conducted in 1980. From 1980 to 1985, yield tests were conducted at eleven locations in Alberta. This selection was entered as TR607 in the Western Canadian Two-row Cooperative Trials in 1985, 1986, and 1987. In 1985, 200 F₁₀ head were selected, grown out as single rows, and evaluated for visual uniformity, test weight, and protein content. In 1988, 97 uniform lines were bulked to form the initial breeder seed of Condor.

Condor is a two-rowed, rough awn, hulless, medium maturing, spring feed barley. Juvenile plants have an intermediate growth habit. Leaves are medium green in color and medium in width, averaging 11 mm. Basal leaf sheaths are glabrous and auricles are purplish. Spikes are medium long, and nodding. Kernels have a yellow to amber aleurone and basal markings of a transverse crease. The rachilla is short with long rachilla hairs. Condor is medium-tall, ≈3 cm shorter than ‘Abee’. Lower culm diameter is 4 mm. Stems are slightly waxy with a grass-green appearance.

Condor is adapted to the western, barley-producing areas of Canada with specific adaptation to the black soil zones of central Alberta where yields are comparable to the hulled cultivars Abee and ‘Harrington’. Condor averages 2 to 2.5% higher protein in the grain compared with standard hulled cultivars. Its average protein content is 14.9%. The lysine content of the grain is relatively high, averaging 0.55 g 100 g⁻¹ dry matter (DM). The resulting grain is higher in both digestible energy and digestible protein when fed to hogs. The β-glucan content of the seed is relatively high, averaging 5.2 g 100 g⁻¹ of DM.

Condor is moderately susceptible to common root rot and net blotch (caused by P. teres Drechs.). It shows some resistance to powery mildew (causal agent E. graminis spp.). It is moderately resistant to stem rust, caused by P. teres Drechs. It is moderately susceptible to the surface-borne smuts (causal agents U. avenae Rostr. and U. hordei Pers.). Condor is adapted to the western, barley-producing areas of Canada with specific adaptation to the black soil zones of central Alberta where yields are comparable to the hulled cultivars Abee and ‘Harrington’. Condor averages 2 to 2.5% lower protein in the grain compared with standard hulled cultivars.

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References and Notes

1. Alberta Agric. Crop Research, Cereal Breeding, no. 47, Lacombe, AB, Canada T0C 1S0. Received 31 July 1991. *Corresponding author.

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REGISTRATION OF ‘ICGV 87187’

‘ICGV 87187’ (Reg. no. CV-45, PI550930) belongs to the Spanish botanical group of peanuts (Arachis hypogaea L. ssp. fastigiata Waldron var. vulgaris) released in 1990 by the Central Subcommission on Standards, Notification, and Release of Varieties of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India for summer cultivation in Gujarat, northern Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh designated as ICGS 37 during testing in the National Agricultural Research Project on Oilsseeds (AICORPO) trials. It is also registered with the National Seed Registration Project, National Agricultural Research Council, Islamabad, Pakistan. In Pakistan, it forms a complex with another ICRISAT groundnut cultivar, BARD-699.

ICGV 87187 originated from a single-plant of ‘ICGV 87187’ (Reg. no. CV-45, PI550930) in a natural hybrid population of the Indian cultivar ‘Robut 33-1’ (also known as Kadiri 3) in 1977-1978. This plant was grown in progeny rows for two seasons by the pedigree method and later advanced to uniformity by bulk pedigree method. Its pedigree is (Robut 33-1-B₁-B₂-33-1) in 1977-1978. This plant was grown in progeny rows for two seasons by the pedigree method and later advanced to uniformity by bulk pedigree method. Its pedigree is (Robut 33-1-B₁-B₂-33-1) in 1977-1978.