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 F3 to F8, a modified bulk procedure was used and from the F3 to F10, 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 F1 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, 83 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% more dry matter (DM). The resulting grain is higher in both 11 and 12%, in limited on-farm adaptive trials conducted in Gujarat (2).

ICGV 87187 has Decumbent 2 to Decumbent 3 growth habit, sequential flowering, and small to medium-sized el-

REGISTRATION OF ‘ICGV 87187’ PEANUT

‘ICGV 87187’ (Reg. no. CV-45, PI550930), which belongs to the spanish botanical group of peanut (Arachis hypogaea L. ssp. fastigiatas Waldron var. vulgaris Hartz), was released in 1990 by the Central Subcomittee on Crop Standards, Notification, and Release of Varieties, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India for summer cultivation in Gujarat, northern Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh in India. It was designated as ICGS 37 during testing in All India Coordinated Research Project on Oleic seeds (AICORPO) trials. It is also registered with the National Seed Registration Department, National Agricultural Research Center, Islamabad, Pakistan. In Pakistan, it forms a component line together with another ICRISAT groundnut cultivar, ICGV 87128 (4), of a recently released composite groundnut cultivar, BARD-699.

ICGV 87187 originated from a single-plant selection made 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 following pedigree method and later advanced to uniformity by bulk pedigree method. Its pedigree is (Robut 33-1-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B