REGISTRATION OF ‘EIGHT-TWELVE’ BARLEY

‘Eight-Twelve’ winter barley (Hordeum vulgare L.) (Reg. no. CV-228, PI 537437) was developed cooperatively by the USDA-ARS and the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station. It was released in 1991 by these agencies and the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station.

Eight-Twelve was selected from a cross of 72Ab83/‘Wintermalt’. The parent 72Ab83 is a six-rowed winter selection developed by the USDA-ARS at Aberdeen, ID, from the cross ‘Steveland’/‘Luther’. Wintermalt was developed at the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station from a cross of ‘Traill’/‘Hudson’. Eight-Twelve originated at Aberdeen as an F₅ selection in 1979 and was identified as 79Ab812 prior to release. Eight-Twelve is a six-rowed winter barley that is midseason in maturity, with relatively short, dense spikes, rough awns, and kernels with white aleurone and short rachilla hairs.

The testing of Eight-Twelve in replicated trials began at Aberdeen in the 1979–1980 season. It was entered in the regional Western Winter Barley Nursery in 1980–1981. It has been widely tested in both irrigated and dryland trials in Idaho and other western states since regional testing was initiated. In 7 station-yr of testing in irrigated trials at Aberdeen in 1981–1982 to 1989–1990 (yield and related data were not obtained in 1983–1984 and 1987–1988), Eight-Twelve averaged 9177 kg ha⁻¹, or 102% of ‘Boyer’, 127% of ‘Kamiak’, and 101% of ‘Schuyler’. In these same trials, Eight-Twelve was essentially equal to Boyer, Kamiak, and Schuyler in test weight. Eight-Twelve is shorter than these varieties, and had slightly less lodging at Aberdeen. In 6 station-yr of testing at Ontario, OR, in 1980–1981 to 1985–1986, Eight-Twelve’s yield averaged 114% of Boyer. In 39 station-yr of testing in the Western Winter Barley Nursery (1985–1986 to 1988–1989), Eight-Twelve’s yield averaged 97% of Boyer, 109% of Kamiak, and 101% of Schuyler. In the same regional trials, Eight-Twelve averaged higher than Schuyler and Boyer in test weight, but 12.9 kg m⁻³ lower than Kamiak.

In Idaho, Eight-Twelve is expected to be best adapted to irrigated areas of the southern Snake River plain. The cultivar has survived the winters well at Aberdeen in the absence of snow mold, caused by Microdochium nivale (Ces. ex Berl. & Vogl.) Samuels & Hallet, but survival has been significantly reduced by this disease in some years.

Breeder and foundation seed of Eight-Twelve will be maintained by the University of Idaho Aberdeen Research and Extension Center, P.O. Box AA, Aberdeen, ID 83210. Seed is available for research purposes from the USDA-ARS National Small Grains Collection, P.O. Box 307, Aberdeen, ID 83210.


REGISTRATION OF ‘TAM 90’ AND ‘WINTERMALT’ BARLEY

‘TAM 90’ (Reg. no. CV-148, PI 547110) is a winter winter barley (Hordeum vulgare L.) cultivar developed for forage production and released by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station on 20 September 1991 (2n = 14) and was tested as breeding line designated TX-R-78-2. The parental lines were TAM 12 (Reg. no. CV-228, PI 537437) was developed cooperatively by the USDA-ARS at Aberdeen, ID, from the cross ‘Steveland’/‘Luther’. Wintermalt was developed at the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station from a cross of ‘Traill’/‘Hudson’. Eight-Twelve originated at Aberdeen as an F₅ selection in 1979 and was identified as 79Ab812 prior to release. Eight-Twelve is a six-rowed winter barley that is midseason in maturity, with relatively short, dense spikes, rough awns, and kernels with white aleurone and short rachilla hairs.

The testing of Eight-Twelve in replicated trials began at Aberdeen in the 1979–1980 season. It was entered in the regional Western Winter Barley Nursery in 1980–1981. It has been widely tested in both irrigated and dryland trials in Idaho and other western states since regional testing was initiated. In 7 station-yr of testing in irrigated trials at Aberdeen in 1981–1982 to 1989–1990 (yield and related data were not obtained in 1983–1984 and 1987–1988), Eight-Twelve averaged 9177 kg ha⁻¹, or 102% of ‘Boyer’, 127% of ‘Kamiak’, and 101% of ‘Schuyler’. In these same trials, Eight-Twelve was essentially equal to Boyer, Kamiak, and Schuyler in test weight. Eight-Twelve is shorter than these varieties, and had slightly less lodging at Aberdeen. In 6 station-yr of testing at Ontario, OR, in 1980–1981 to 1985–1986, Eight-Twelve’s yield averaged 114% of Boyer. In 39 station-yr of testing in the Western Winter Barley Nursery (1985–1986 to 1988–1989), Eight-Twelve’s yield averaged 97% of Boyer, 109% of Kamiak, and 101% of Schuyler. In the same regional trials, Eight-Twelve averaged higher than Schuyler and Boyer in test weight, but 12.9 kg m⁻³ lower than Kamiak.

In Idaho, Eight-Twelve is expected to be best adapted to irrigated areas of the southern Snake River plain. The cultivar has survived the winters well at Aberdeen in the absence of snow mold, caused by Microdochium nivale (Ces. ex Berl. & Vogl.) Samuels & Hallet, but survival has been significantly reduced by this disease in some years.

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