Crest has good malting quality relative to Klages (the industry 2-row standard) and Harrington, the most widely grown 2-row malting cultivars in the Pacific Northwest. After extensive industry testing, AMBA has designated Crest as a recommended malting cultivar. Crest also has good feed characteristics, equal to or better than other 2-row barley cultivars and better than 6-row barley cultivars, based on chemical composition and cattle and swine trials. Feed/gain ratios for finishing steers were 6.03, 6.84 and 7.32 for Crest, ‘Clark’ and Steptoe, respectively. Digestible energies for swine were 15.15, 15.18, and 14.79 MJ kg\(^{-1}\) (3615, 3624, and 3530 kcal kg\(^{-1}\)) for Crest, Harrington and Steptoe, respectively.

Breeder and foundation seed stocks are maintained by the WSU College of Agriculture and Home Economics and the Foundation Seed Program of the Washington State Crop Improvement Association at Pullman, WA 99164. Seed production under certification will proceed from breeder through foundation, registered, and certified seed classes.

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REGISTRATION OF ‘OVERTON R18’ ROSE CLOVER

‘OVERTON R18’ rose clover (Trifolium hirtum All.) (Reg. no. CV-100, PI 561471) is a cool-season, annual forage legume cultivar developed by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and released in 1991 in cooperation with the USDA Soil Conservation Service.

This cultivar is a seed increase of a single plant selected from a mixed line (PI 311483) introduced from Spain. The original selection was made in 1983 at Overton, TX, from a spaced-plant field of four rose clover plant introductions (PI 287973, PI 311483, PI 287975 and PI 311485) and ‘Wilton’ rose clover. Nineteen rose clover plants were identified with superior cold tolerance, high forage potential, and late maturity. From these 19 selections, which were evaluated for forage potential and maturity in 1984, 10 superior lines were identified. These 10 elite breeding lines were subsequently evaluated for forage production at multiple locations in Texas each year from 1985 to 1989. Overton R18 rose clover was more productive and had a longer and later seasonal distribution of forage than the rose clover check cultivars Kondinin and Hykon. Overton R18 was slightly less productive than Kondinin or Hykon at the early-season harvests, but often produced twice as much dry forage as the rose clover checks in the mid- and late-season harvests. Total season production of Overton R18 averaged 65% more than Kondinin over 14 environments (location-year). Its forage quality is high, with protein levels being consistently >20%. The average daily gain of steers (Bos taurus) grazing Overton R18 rose clover in 1989 was 1.6 kg d\(^{-1}\), compared with 1.4 to 1.5 kg d\(^{-1}\) for crimson (71 incarnatum L.) and arrowleaf (7. vesiculosum Savi) clover, respectively.

Overton R18 rose clover is a widely adaptable, reseeding, winter annual forage legume. It will tolerate soil pH ranging from 6.0 to 8.0. In East Texas, Overton R18 was early May and matures seed by mid-June. It is drought tolerant, but unadapted to wet, poorly drained soils in the eastern half of Texas and across the U.S. South.

Breeder and foundation seed will be maintained by cooperative agreement through the USDA Soil Conservation Service and the Texas Foundation Seed Service, College Station, TX 77843.


References and Notes

1. G.R. Smith, F.M. Rouquette, Jr., and G.W. Evers, Texas A&M Univ. Agric. Res. and Ext. Ctr., College Station, TX 77843; M.A. Hussey, Soil and Crop Sciences Dep., Texas A&M Univ., College Station, TX 77843; W.R. Ocupmaugh, Texas A&M Univ., Beeville, TX 78102-9410; and J.C. Read, Texas A&M Univ., Res. and Ext. Ctr., Dallas, TX 75205. *Corresponding author.

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