location-years. Like Hector and Harrington, Chinook is susceptible to the effects of the Russian wheat aphid (*Diuraphis noxia* Mordvilko) and displays limited tolerance and no observed resistance to scalar [caused by *Rhynehsporiun secalis* (Oudem.) J.J. Davis], net blotch (caused by *Pyrenophora teres* Drechs., syn. *Drechslera teres* Sacc.) and powdery mildew (caused by *Erysipe graminis* DC. f. sp. *hordei* Em. Marchal).

While large-scale feeding trials are still underway, currently available data suggest that Chinook performs well compared with the two-rowed feed cultivar Baroness as a primary component in high concentrate feeds. Calves (*Bos taurus*) fed Chinook showed higher and more stable rumen pH, higher rates of intake, and higher rates of gain than did calves fed Baroness (Ian Bowman, personal communication, 1995). On average, carcass scores for calves fed Chinook were low choice, with a yield grade of 3, both excellent results in our feedlot environments.

Chinook has been recommended as a malting barley variety by the American Malting Barley Association for production in Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. It is recommended by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station as a malting and feed barley for production both on dryland and with supplemental irrigation.

Breeder and foundation seed of Chinook will be maintained by the Foundation Seed Stocks, Department of Plant, Soil and Environmental Sciences, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717. Varietal protection under the U.S. Plant Variety Protection Act of 1994 has been sought.


References and Notes


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Registration of ‘Bates’ Rye

‘Bates’ winter rye (*Secale cereale* L.) (Reg. no. CV-15, PI 591057) is an early-maturing, high-yielding forage cultivar developed by the Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation, Ardmore, OK. Bates was released jointly by the Noble Foundation and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1995. Bates was named in memory of the developer of the cultivar.

Bates derives from a cross ‘Maton’ (l)/‘Insave’, made in 1975. During 11 yr of testing (1983-1994) at Ardmore, Bates averaged 4% greater total forage, 6% greater fall and winter forage, and seed production (1). Bates was released jointly by the Noble Foundation and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1995. Bates was named in memory of the developer of the cultivar.

Bates produced 4% greater total forage and 12% greater spring forage yield than Bonel to 1994 at Overton, TX. Over the same period, Bates produced 3% greater total forage, 9% greater early forage, and 5% less spring forage than Maton. In 1989 and 1990–1991 seasons, winter survival superior to both Maton and Bonel. All three cultivars have winterkill, whereas other entries showed from 10% to 100% damage. In a 1993–1994 grain test at Overton, Bates ranked first in entries for yield and had a test weight equal to the other cultivars.

At Raymond, MS, Bates produced 2% greater total forage, 1% greater fall and winter forage than Bonel (1988–1991), but slightly lower total forage yield (1989–1991) at Poplarville and Newton. Bates produced 2% greater total forage than Bonel and 3% lower total forage than Maton. In 1994, Bates ranked first in mean forage yield. Bates was noted at Griffin, Plains, and Tifton, producing 18, 16, and 13% greater total forage than Maton, Bonel, and Elbon, respectively.

Bates is similar to Maton in many phenotypic traits. No consistent differences between the two cultivars have been noted in plant height, lodging, disease resistance, or maturity at Ardmore. Growth habit, tillering, and vegetative seed characteristics are similar to Maton. Bates is slightly higher in crude protein than Maton, Bonel, and Elbon.

Bates offers high forage yield potential for many areas of the southeastern USA. Its primary advantage is its early maturity and disease resistance. Bates is recommended by the American Malting Barley Association for production in Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. It is recommended by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station as a malting and feed barley for production both on dryland and with supplemental irrigation.