Table 1. Yields and test weights for Erie, Alpha, and Wisconsin 38 from 75 New York tests in 1940–1951.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Grain yield, bu. per acre</th>
<th>Grain test weight, lb. per bushel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>49.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin 38</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>44.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

barley, producing white kernels under a yellow slightly wrinkled lemma.

Erie was chosen for superior yield, test weight, powdery mildew, and loose smut resistance. It replaced the old Alpha variety in New York and surrounding areas. Comparative yield and test weight data for Erie, Alpha, and ‘Wisconsin 38’ are shown in Table 1. Additional information on Erie was reported by Wiebe and Reid.

REGISTRATION OF HUDSON BARLEY

(Reg. No. 54)

N. F. Jensen

‘HUDSON’ (Hordeum vulgare L., emend. Lam.), CI 8067, was developed by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. It is from the cross of ‘Michigan Winter’ X ‘Wong’ made at Ithaca in 1941 by H. H. Love and W. T. Craig. Sel. 56311-11-1 was chosen about 1949 and named and released as Hudson in 1951 by N. F. Jensen. The first Foundation Field of 3 acres was grown on the Harwood Martin farm, Honeoye Falls, New York in 1952 and commercial sales to farmers began in the fall of 1953.

Hudson is a medium early, hardy, high yielding, heavy test weight winter barley. Its plant type is short and vigorous, producing short compact heads on strong straw. The head is 6-rowed with rough awns. Kernels are blue, indicating a feed type barley in the U. S. Hudson is scald and mildew resistant but moderately susceptible to loose smut. A nodding head and tough awns may give trouble in combine harvesting at too high a grain moisture content or when the machine is improperly adjusted to this crop.

Although not as generally popular as Wong, Hudson with its greater hardiness has found a place in the northern areas of winter barley culture. Average yields of 54.6 bu. per acre for Hudson and 41.7 bushels for Wong were obtained in 67 tests in 1947–55. Average test weights in 28 tests in 1952–53 were 49.4 pounds per bushel for Hudson and 46.0 pounds for Wong. Additional information about Hudson was reported by Jensen and by Wiebe and Reid.

REGISTRATION OF WONG BARLEY

(Reg. No. 52)

A. R. Brown

‘GA-JET’ (Hordeum vulgare L., emend. Lam.) was selected at the College Experiment Station of A. R. Brown from [(‘Hooded 16′ X ‘Wong’) X ‘Wong’]. The cross was made by John W. Taylor.

Ga-Jet is a short, stiff strawed, early maturing winter variety. The heads are of a medium length, compact, kernels overlapping one-half of the kernels. The rachis edges are smooth. The glumes are yellow to yellowish brown. The hulls are wrinkled and the veins are moderately prominent. There are several barbs on the lateral veins towards the top of the kernel.

The crease is narrow and V-shaped. The awns are several and short and set length. There are two awnlets on the two dominant rows of kernels.

Ga-Jet has an upright habit of growth, and has been found to be immune to all prevalent races of loose smut. It has good resistance to powdery mildew, scab, and is susceptible to net blotch, scald, and loose smut.

Ga-Jet is best adapted to the Piedmont areas of North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. Early yields of Ga-Jet at three locations in Georgia during 1958–59 showed that it was closest to ‘Hudson’ in that area. Additional information on Ga-Jet was reported by Wiebe and Reid.

REGISTRATION OF GA-JET BARLEY

(Reg. No. 52)

A. R. Brown

‘GA-JET’ (Hordeum vulgare L., emend. Lam.) was selected at the College Experiment Station of A. R. Brown from [(‘Hooded 16′ X ‘Wong’) X ‘Wong’]. The cross was made by John W. Taylor.

Ga-Jet is a short, stiff strawed, early maturing winter variety. The heads are of a medium length, compact, kernels overlapping one-half of the kernels. The rachis edges are smooth. The glumes are yellow to yellowish brown. The hulls are wrinkled and the veins are moderately prominent. There are several barbs on the lateral veins towards the top of the kernel.

The crease is narrow and V-shaped. The awns are several and short and set length. There are two awnlets on the two dominant rows of kernels.

Ga-Jet has an upright habit of growth, and has been found to be immune to all prevalent races of loose smut. It has good resistance to powdery mildew, scab, and is susceptible to net blotch, scald, and loose smut.

Ga-Jet is best adapted to the Piedmont areas of North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. Early yields of Ga-Jet at three locations in Georgia during 1958–59 showed that it was closest to ‘Hudson’ in that area. Additional information on Ga-Jet was reported by Wiebe and Reid.