Registration of Crop Varieties

REGISTRATION OF GALT BARLEY
(Reg. No. 91)

S. A. Wells

'GALT' barley, (Hordeum vulgare L. emend. Lam.), CI 11770, was developed at the Research Station, Lethbridge, Alberta, in cooperation with the Experimental Farm at Swift Current, Saskatchewan. Galt originated from the cross 'Glacier' × 'Newal' 2x 'Husky'. It was licensed for sale in Canada in February, 1966.

The initial cross (Glacier × Newal) was made at Swift Current in 1944. A line from this cross with high resistance to lodging and shattering was crossed with Husky at Lethbridge in 1954. Early-generation selection was done on irrigated land at Lethbridge. Superior lines were assessed on irrigated land at both Swift Current and Lethbridge in the years 1959 to 1961. A line designated 5608-11 (later Galt) was submitted on the basis of these results for evaluation in national co-operative tests.

Galt is a six-rowed, semi-smooth-awned, spring barley of medium maturity. The straw is mid-tall and highly resistant to lodging. Galt is more resistant to lodging and shattering than varieties of the Manchurian type, but not equal to those of the Coast type. It is superior to Coast-type varieties in seed type and ease of threshing. It is resistant to stem rust, moderately resistant to covered smut and false loose smut, and susceptible to loose smut and scald.

In Canada, Galt appears to be suitable for production over most of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Galt should be adapted to both dry and irrigated land since it consistently has been among the highest yielding varieties in tests at low, intermediate, or high yield levels. Galt is not suitable for malting purposes and has been classified as a feed variety.

Breeder seed will be maintained at the Canada Department of Agriculture Research Station at Lethbridge, Alberta.

A more detailed description of Galt has been published by Wells and McBean.

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Dec. 9, 1966.

REGISTRATION OF FLORIDA 500 OATS
(Reg. No. 205)


'FLORIDA' oats (Avena sativa L.), CI 7420, Ab. 180, originated from a lot of 'Floriland' ('Florida 167' × 'Landhafer') seed irradiated with thermal neutrons at the Brookhaven National Laboratory in 1954 for W. H. Chapman. The final selection was made in the N4 at Quincy, Fla., and increased at Aberdeen, Ida., in 1958. Florida was released by the North Florida Experiment Station in 1960.

Florida is a tall, early, stiff-strawed oat variety that tillers very little and makes an upright growth of medium-large leaves. Grain color is reddish-yellow to red; lower kernels have numerous twisted awns; and some off-type kernels with basal scars and basal hairs are present. Florad is resistant to Victoria blight and stem rust and has mature plant resistance to crown rust races 264, 290, 203, and 216. Florad is susceptible to stem rust and soil-borne mosaic virus.

The origin, history, description, and performance of Florad have been published.

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society. Cooperative investigations between the North Florida Agricultural Experiment Station and Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Received Nov. 23, 1966.


d Registered by the Crop Science Society. Cooperative investigations between the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station; Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; and North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. Received Nov. 23, 1966.

REGISTRATION OF ROANOKE OATS
(Reg. No. 206)

T. M. Starling, F. A. Coffman, and T. T. Hebert

'ROANOKE' oats (Avena sativa L.), CI 7413, Belts. 58-282, was derived from the cross 'Arlington' × 'Cleo' made at the Idaho

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society. Cooperative investigations between the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station; Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; and North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N.C.