REGISTRATION OF LADAK 65 ALFALFA¹ (Reg. No. 35)
R. F. Eslick, J. L. Krall, and A. E. Carleton²

'LADAK 65' is a Ladak-type alfalfa, Medicago sativa L., with additional wilt-resistance developed by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station. It was released in 1965 for use in Montana where Ladak is currently recommended. It is a synthetic variety composed of 49 clones chosen from an initial population of 1,100 plants selected from 10 years or older irrigated commercial stands planted with certified seed of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station. It was released in 1965 for use in additional wilt-resistance developed by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station.

Ladak has been established. Breeder seed is produced by the Montana breeder, foundation and certified classes. Limitations or number of harvests that may be made from a seed field have been established. Breeder seed is produced by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station. Ladak 65 received favorable consideration for certification by the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board in 1965.

¹ Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received April 15, 1968.
² Professor, Superintendent of Huntley Branch Station, and Assistant Professor, Plants and Soil Science Department, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana.

REGISTRATION OF MCNAIR 601 BARLEY¹ (Reg. No. 97)
G. K. Middleton and J. R. Bennett²

'MCNAIR 601' barley (Hordeum vulgare L. emend. Lam.), CI 13644, is a pure line selection from a cross of 'Harbline' (CI 7524) × 'Marconee' (CI 8107). The cross was made by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulk seed was shared with the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and later a number of selections were received from South Carolina by the McNair Seed Company. McNair 601 is a composite of morphologically similar head rows from S. C. 60-2701.

McNair 601 is a six-rowed, awnleted, facultative winter, feed barley. It has shorter awns than does 'Colonial 2' (CI 8062) or 'Davie' (CI 9176), only a few lemmas showing awn points. McNair 601 has better resistance to powdery mildew than does Colonial 2 or Davie, is equal to Colonial 2 in leaf rust resistance but is inferior to Davie, and has scald resistance equal to Davie and superior to Colonial 2. McNair 601 is one to two days earlier than Colonial 2 and Davie, has better lodging resistance and is equal in winter hardiness. In 13 Official Variety Tests conducted in North Carolina in 1965-1966 and 1966-1967, McNair 601 produced an average of 59.0 bushels per acre.

¹ Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received March 20, 1968.
² Agronomist, Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Ga., and Research Agronomist and Research Plant Pathologist, respectively. Crops Research Division, ARS, USDA, Beltsville, Md.

REGISTRATION OF ARIMAR BARLEY¹ (Reg. No. 99)
A. D. Day, R. K. Thompson, and F. M. Carasso²

'ARIMAR' barley (Hordeum vulgare L. emend. Lam.), CI 13-628, was released in 1968 by the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station. Arimar is a six-rowed, rough-awned, spring barley with white aleurone that originated from the cross 'California Mariout' (CI 1455) × 'Arivat' (CI 7534) made at the University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, in 1961. Hybrids were made with the resistant lines 'California Mariout' and 'Arivat', and seed of 17 homozygous rust- and mildew-resistant plants was sent to Experiment, Ga., for increase and agronomic evaluation. Agronomically uniform lines were bulked for the basic seed stock.

Arimar has a six-rowed, awnleted, partially awned, dense spike, and is resistant to lodging. In tests in 1966 and 1967 at Experiment, Ga., when leaf rust was not a factor, Miller yielded 5,592 kg/ha (73.8 bu/a) compared to 4,172 kg/ha (77.6 bu/a) for 'Ga-Jet' (CI 19454), and 5,398 kg/ha (63.2 bu/a) for 'Colonial 2' (CI 8062). Miller appears to be adapted to the Upper Coastal Plain and Piedmont areas of Georgia.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Agronomy Department, Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment Georgia 30212.

¹ Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Cooperative investigations between the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station and the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Received March 20, 1968.
² Agronomist, Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Ga., and Research Agronomist and Research Plant Pathologist, respectively. Crops Research Division, ARS, USDA, Beltsville, Md.