Registration of Crop Cultivars

REGISTRATION OF DAYTON BARLEY¹
(Reg. No. 105)

Dale A. Ray₂

'DAYTON' barley (Hordeum vulgare L. emend. Lam.), CI 9517, was selected from Composite Cross × (CI 6025), completed in 1940 by H. V. Harlan, M. L. Martini, and G. A. Wiebe, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Bulk F₂ seed from the last cross of the composite was made available to the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station (now Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center) at Wooster in 1942. The single head-row selection made by C. A. Lamb in 1947 became Dayton immediately following release, Dayton became the predominant barley variety grown in Ohio and was recommended in the state until replaced in 1968 by the recent release of hardier, more disease-resistant varieties. It has been grown extensively in Ohio and Kentucky and in limited acreages in certain southeastern states.

Dayton was selected from Composite Cross X (CI 6025), completed in 1940 by H. V. Harlan, M. L. Martini, and G. A. Wiebe, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Bulk F₂ seed from the last cross of the composite was made available to the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station (now Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center) at Wooster in 1942. The single head-row selection made by C. A. Lamb in 1947 became Dayton immediately following release, Dayton became the predominant barley variety grown in Ohio and was recommended in the state until replaced in 1968 by the recent release of hardier, more disease-resistant varieties. It has been grown extensively in Ohio and Kentucky and in limited acreages in adjoining and certain southeastern states.

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Dayton breeding program was conducted at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio 44691. Breeder seed was supplied by the Department of Agronomy to Ohio Foundation Seeds, Inc., Croton, Ohio. Subsequent seed production was limited to the sequence of foundations, registered and certified seed clutches. Foundation, registered or certified seed is still produced in limited quantities in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio.

¹ Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Aug. 2, 1968.

REGISTRATION OF BRIGGS BARLEY²
(Reg. No. 104)

C. W. Schaller and J. D. Prato²

'BRIGGS' barley (Hordeum vulgare L., emend. Lam.), CI 13682, UCD 27, was developed at the University of California, Davis. It is a pure line selection from the backcross, 'California Mariout' × 'Arivat.' Final selection was made in 1960.

Briggs is a six-rowed, semismooth awned winter barley; early growth semiprstrate; plant early, midtall; spike lax, midlong, nodding; rachilla short haired; kernels light blue, midlong, weight 32 to 39 mg; hulls slightly wrinkled to semiwirinkled. Description in detail has been published previously.³

Briggs breeding program was conducted at the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station in the Coastal Plain area of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. The Agronomy Department, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, will be responsible for maintenance of breeder seed.

² Registered by the Crops Science Society of America. Received Aug. 2, 1968.

³ Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Aug. 2, 1968.

REGISTRATION OF YORK SOYBEANS³
(Reg. No. 70)

T. J. Smith³

'YORK' soybeans [Glycine max. (L.) Merr.] originated as an F₂ plant selection from the cross 'Dorman' × 'Hood.' It was developed by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station in a cooperative program with the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. Before release York was identified by the number Vis 20. It is classed in maturity Group V and is best adapted to the Coastal Plain area of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.

York plants are well branched, have heavy foliage, purple flowers, and gray pubescence. Seeds are slightly off-round with buff hilae, yellow cotyledons and yellow seed coats, and will average more than 2,500 per pound. Seeds have been free of lodging and have shown a yield superiority of 14 and 10 percent over California Mariout and Arivat, respectively. The area of major production will be in the San Joaquin and Imperial Valleys of California. In 28 location-year tests, Numar has shown a yield superiority of 14 and 10 percent over California Mariout and Arivat, respectively. The area of major production will be in the San Joaquin and Imperial Valleys of California.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Agronomy Department, University of California, Davis 95616.

³ Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Aug. 2, 1968.