smut and moderate resistance to covered smut and false loose
smut but is moderately susceptible to most leaf spotting dis-
cases.
Paragon is adapted to the park belt of Western Canada where
it has outyielded Parkland and Conquest by 9% and 5%, re-
spectively. In Manitoba, it has outyielded the feed varieties
'Keystone' and 'Galt'. Paragon has not competed successfully
in yield with well-adapted feed varieties in the drier areas
of Saskatchewan and Alberta.
Paragon is eligible for the malting grades in Canada, be-
ing low in protein and high in extract. Its saccharification values
are midway between those of Parkland and Conquest.
Compared with Conquest, Paragon is 4 days later maturing
and about equal in straw length.
The principal spike and grain characteristics are given below:
Spike — Six-rowed; mid-long; lax; lateral kernels overlapping
at tip of spike; emerges 2.5-10 cm (1-4 in.); semi-
nodding; lemma awn smooth; glume awn 3 to 4 times
the length of the glume; glume hairs numerous, gen-
erally confined to a broad band; rachis edges with
numerous short fine hairs.
Grain — Kernels mid-size, hull often wrinkled; aleurone blue;
rafflesia with numerous long hairs; lateral veins with
a few fine bars; basal marking varies from a horseshoe
to an incomplete horseshoe depression, tending toward
a crease.

REGISTRATION OF CENTENNIAL BARLEY
(Reg. No. 108)
L.P.V. Johnson

'CENTENNIAL' barley (Hordeum distichum L. emend. Lam.),
Cl13652, originated as an F2 plant selection (7B) from the cross
'Sanalta' × 'Lenta' in 1955. The parent, Sanalta, came from the
cross, 'Lion' × 'Canadian Thorpe' (University of Alberta), while
Lenta was from 'Kenia' × 'Maya' (Denmark). Hybridization,
selection, and development were done at the University of Al-
berta, first in the Department of Plant Science and later in
the Department of Genetics. Preliminary, replicated tests of F2
materials led to the selection of 7B-4 on the basis of agronomic and
ma-
maturing. This was designated as H59-11 and placed
in advanced University tests of 1960 and 1961. In 1962-64 it
was entered in regional tests in co-operation with the Research
Station, Lacombe, Alberta. Being outstanding in these tests,
H59-11 was advanced in 1964 to the Co-operative Two-Rowed
Barley Test conducted by the Associate Committee on Plant
Breeding of the National Research Council and Canada
Department of Agriculture. This test of 10 selections and 5 stand-
ards was conducted at 15 locations in 7 provinces. Three-year
data gave H59-11 first rank in yield and in lodging resistance
over all locations in the black and gray soil zones of Alberta.
In February 1967, H59-11 was licensed (No. 1081) as the cultivar
Centennial and simultaneously released.
Centennial is a two-rowed, rough-awned spring barley with
kernels of the covered type, having long rachilla hairs and white
aleurone. The spike is dense, midlong and erect. The glume
awn is rough and equal to the length of the glume; glume 2/3
the length of the lemma, with numerous long hairs. Plants
are mid-short, very resistant to lodging and mid-late in ma-
turity. Centennial is susceptible to smuts and leaf diseases under
conditions of artificial inoculation in the greenhouse, but has
good field resistance in Western Canada. It is distinguishable
from other cultivars for purposes of identification and grading.
Lemma veins purple with few or no bars; transverse crease at
base of lemma. Although selected for malting quality based on
preliminary tests, it has not yet been accepted as a malting bar-
ley by the trade, so it is presently graded as a feed barley.
Breeder seed will be maintained by the Department of Gene-
tics, University of Alberta.

REGISTRATION OF CHEMUNG CROWNVETCH
(Reg. No. 9)
W. Curtis Sharp

'CHEMUNG' crownvetch (Coronilla varia L.) was developed by
the USDA Soil Conservation Service, at Big Flats, New York, as
an erosion control plant. In the early work with crownvetch,
beginning in 1934, several collections were grown at Ithaca and
Big Flats in cooperation with the New York Agricultural Experi-
ment Station. A seed mixture of the most vigorous of these was
broadcast over a dike along the Chemung River at Big Flats in
the early 1940's. Seed was harvested from this planting and
broadcast on adjacent areas on two occasions. Beginning in
1949, seed harvests were made from an 0.2-hectare block which
then existed on the dike and were given the accession number
NY-669. In 1961, NY-669 was named Chemung (1).
Chemung has proven to be an excellent erosion control plant in
tests in each of the Northeastern States. It was especially
desirable in West Virginia on roadbanks, strip-mine spoil, and
similar difficult sites (2). Washko states that total yields and
nutrient value of 'Penngrit' and Chemung were not significantly
different (3). At Big Flats, New York, Chemung and 'Emerald'
crownvetch produced about 1,120 kilograms more dry mater

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