REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

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W. E. Knight, V. E. Ahlrich, and Morris Byrd

'Meechee' arrowleaf clover, Trifolium veiculosum Sav., was released in 1966 by the Mississippi State University Agricultural Experiment Station and the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (1). This variety is a seed increase of P.I. 233,782 introduced from Italy in 1956. 'Amclo' (2) and 'Yuchi' (3) varieties were released earlier in Georgia and Alabama. In maturity, Amclo is earliest, Yuchi midseason, and Meechee latest.

Meechee arrowleaf clover is a hardseeded, winter annual legume which produces most of its forage after April 1. This variety is superior to Amclo and Yuchi in winter hardiness. It can be grown alone or in combination with grasses for hay or grazing. Meechee will volunteer dependably when seed are allowed to mature (4).

Seed yields of Meechee have been superior to Amclo and Yuchi at the SCS Plant Materials Center, Coffeeville, Mississippi. Foundation seed is maintained by the Mississippi Experiment Station Foundation Seed Stocks Organization, State College, Mississippi.

REGISTRATION OF CENTENNIAL BARLEY1

Reg. No. 108
L.P.V. Johnson

'CENTENNIAL' barley (Hordeum distichum L. emend. Lam., CI13925, 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 Alberta, 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 malting excellence. 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 cooperation with the Research Station, Lacombe, Alberta. Being outstanding in these tests, H59-11 was advanced in 1964 to the Cooperative Two-Rowed Barley Test conducted by the Associate Committee on Plant Breeding of the National Research Council and Canadian Department of Agriculture. This test of 10 selections and 5 standards was conducted at 15 locations in 7 provinces. Three-year data gave H59-14 first rank in yield and in lodging resistance over all locations in the black and gray soil zones of Alberta. In February 1967, H59-14 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 maturity. 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 barbs; transverse crest at base of lemma. Although selected for malting quality based on preliminary tests, it has not yet been accepted as a malting barley by the trade, so it is presently graded as a feed barley.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Department of Genetics, University of Alberta.

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

2 Professor of Genetics, Department of Genetics, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

REGISTRATION OF CHEMUNG CROWNVETCH1

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 Experiment 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 'Penngift' and Chemung were not significantly different (3). At Big Flats, New York, Chemung and 'Emerald' crownvetch produced about 1,120 kilograms more dry matter

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Nov. 18, 1968.