Spikes of Colt are awned, middense, tapering, white to yellow, usually carried erect at maturity, and somewhat shorter than those of Scout 66. Awns are white and longer than those of Scout 66. Glumules are glabrous, midlong and midwide, with narrow, square to rounded shoulders. Beaks are acuminate and very long. Kernels of Colt are red, elliptical, semihard to hard, and similar to kernels of Scout 66 in size and weight. The kernels have a medium-large germ, brush of medium length without a collar, rounded cheeks and a narrow, fairly shallow crease. Test weights of Colt and Scout 66 are similar.

Grain of Colt has satisfactory hard wheat milling properties. Flour of Colt is similar to that of Scout 66 in its bread-baking characteristics such as dough mixing time (mellow), mixing tolerance and loaf volume potential.

During field testing, Colt has been moderately resistant to leaf rust (incited by Puccinia recondita Rob. ex Desm. f. sp. tritici Eriks.), powdery mildew (incited by Erysiphe graminis DC. f. sp. tritici E. Marchal), and stem rust (incited by Puccinia graminis Pers. f. sp. tritici Eriks. and E. Henn.). Colt is intermediate in its reaction to soilborne mosaic virus but susceptible to wheat streak mosaic virus. It has the ‘Marquillo’-‘Kawale’ type of resistance to the Great Plains biotype of Hessian fly [Mayetiola destructor (Say)].

Colt was named and released jointly by the USDA Agric. Exp. Stn. and the USDA-ARS in 1983. Protection is being requested under the Plant Variety Protection Act, Public Law 91-577 with the certified seed class option. Seed classes recognized are breeder, foundation, registered, and certified. Breeder seed will be maintained by the USDA Agric. Exp. Stn., Lincoln, NE 68583.


References and Notes
1. George Holmes professor, Dep. of Agronomy, Univ. of Nebraska-Lincoln; leader, wheat research, USDA-ARS; professors, Dep. of Agronomy, Univ. of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68583; research plant pathologist, USDA-ARS, St. Paul, MN 55108; and research entomologist, USDA-ARS, Manhattan, KS 66506. Cooperative investigations of the Nebraska Agric. Exp. Stn. and USDA-ARS and supported in part by a grant from the Nebraska Wheat Development, Utilization, and Marketing Board. Published as Paper No. 7490, Journal Series, Nebraska Agric. Exp. Stn. Registered by Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 5 Dec. 1984.

REGISTRATION OF GLENMAN WHEAT

‘GLENMAN’ HARD RED SPRING WHEAT (Triticum aestivum L.) (Reg. No. 696), PI 483255, was developed cooperatively by the USDA-ARS and the Montana Agric. Exp. Stn.

Glenman is a solid-stemmed, semidwarf cultivar selected from Cross 208774C-IR8M/‘Fortuna’. Cross 208774C-IR8M is a segregate from the cross of ‘Tezanos Pintos Precos’/‘Sonora 64’, made by the International Center for Maize and Wheat Improvement. The female parent was selected from a nursery grown at Bozeman, MT, in 1968. Fortuna (1) is currently recommended for wheat stem sawfly (Cephus cinctus Norton) infested areas in Montana. The selection now called Glenman has been tested in yield trials starting in 1978 as MT 7819.

Glenman is a single-gene semidwarf, resistant to the wheat stem sawfly. The straw is white and is solid under favorable environmental conditions. Glenman is more susceptible to lodging than hollow-stemmed cultivars of similar height. The spike is apically awnletted, fusiform, mid-dense to lax, and erect. Glumules are glabrous, white to tan, mid-long, mid-wide; and shoulders wide, square to rounded; and beaks wide, obtuse, 1 mm long. Kernels are mid-long, hard and ovate; germ midsized; crease narrow, mid-deep; cheeks wide, obtuse, 1 mm long. Kernels of Glenman have a higher yield potential than ‘Lew’ (2) under favorable moisture and fertility levels, but will usually yield 5 to 10% less than ‘Newana’ (3). Its test weight is approximately 3 g/L less than Lew, but only slightly below that of Newana. Grain protein content of Glenman has averaged about the same as Newana. Experimental milling data from the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station Cereal Quality Laboratory indicate that Glenman has exceptionally good flour yield potential. Its dough mixing time is longer than desired however, and its loaf volume and absorption are lower than those of Newana. Other quality characteristics are satisfactory.

Because of its resistance to the wheat stem sawfly, Glenman will be of value in areas where this insect is a production hazard. It is the only semidwarf available to producers with this problem.

Breeder seed will be released to Montana certified seed growers in the spring of 1985 for foundation seed production. Breeder and foundation seed will be maintained by the Foundation Seed Program, Plant and Soil Science Department, Montana Agric. Exp. Stn., Montana State Univ., Bozeman, MT 59717.


References and Notes

REGISTRATION OF ‘BOZOISKY-SELECT’ RUSSIAN WILDRYE

‘BOZOISKY-SELECT’ Russian wildrye [Psathyrostachys juncea, (Fisch.) Nevski, Syn. Elymus junceus Fisch.] (Reg. no. 97) was released by the USDA-Agricultural Research Service in cooperation with the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station and the USDA-Soil Conservation Service on 2 July 1984.

The new cultivar was developed from PI 440627 (Bozoisky) recently obtained from the USSR. The breeding population was subjected to two cycles of selection for im-
proved vigor, leafiness, seed yield, coleoptile length, and
seedling vigor. Breeder’s seed was obtained by bulking the
open pollination seed of 23 clones selected from a nursery
consisting of 2100 second-cycle plants.

Bozoisky-Select has been significantly more vigorous and
productive than the check cultivar ‘Vinall’ in range seed-
ings. At eight semiarid range locations in Utah, Idaho, and
Wyoming, it yielded 23% more forage than Vinall during
the first two production years. Stand establishment of
the new cultivar has been equal to or superior to Vinall in over
20 trials representing the Sagebrush (Artemisia spp.), Jun-
iper (Juniperus spp.), shadscale [Atriplex confertifolia (Torr.
& Frem.) S. Wats], greasewood [Sarcobatus vermiculatus
(Hook.) Torr.], and Indian ricegrass [Oryzopsis hymenoides
(Roem. & Schult.) Ricker] ecosystems. Bozoisky-Select had
better seedling vigor and larger seeds than Vinall or ‘Swift’
in laboratory trials. Coleoptile length, a character asso-
ciated with better seedling emergence from deep plantings,
was significantly greater in Bozoisky-Select than in Vinall
or Swift. Grazing trials indicate that the cultivar is equally
palatable to grazing cattle as Vinall.

Recommended seeding rate for seed production is 2.5
kg/ha in rows spaced approximately 1 m apart. When drill-
ing on rangeland, 7 kg/ha is recommended.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the ARS at Logan,
Utah. Foundation seed will be produced from breeder seed
by the SCS Plant Materials Center at Bridger, Montana,
and should be available by Spring, 1985. For information
regarding supplies of Foundation seed, contact local soil
conservation districts and the crop improvement associa-
tion of the state in which the seed is to be planted.

Certification of two generations beyond the foundation
class will be permitted.

K. H. Asay, D. R. Dewey, F. B. Gomm, D. A. Johnson,
and J. R. Carlson (I)

References and Notes

1. K. H.A. & D.R.D., Research geneticist, F.B.G., range scientist, and D.A.J.,
plant physiologist, USDA-ARS, Crops Res. Lab., Utah State Univ. UMC-
63, Logan, Utah, 84322; and J.R.C., plant materials specialist, USDA-
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Registration of Germplasms

REGISTRATION OF FOUR SHORT DURATION
FUSARIUM WILT-RESISTANT KABULI
(GARBANZO) CHICKPEA GERMPLASMS

Four short duration kabuli chickpea (Cicer arietinum L.)
lines with resistance to Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. ciceri race-
type cultivar recently released in Peninsular India. ICCV
2 flowers and matures about 3 weeks earlier than ‘L-550’,
the kabuli type cultivar most recently released in northern
and central India. Seeds of ICCV 2 are about 15% heavier
than those of L-550.

ICCV 3 flowers and matures 1 week earlier than Annigeri
and 2 to 3 weeks earlier than L-550. Its seeds are much
larger (75 to 90%) than those of L-550.

ICCV 4 and ICCV 5 flower and mature at about
the same time as Annigeri. They flower up to 1 week earlier
and mature 3 weeks earlier than L-550. Their seed sizes
are 15% (ICCV 4) and 7% (ICCV 5) larger respectively
than those of L-550.

All four lines are white flowered and the anthocyanin
pigmentation is absent from other plant parts. ICCV 2 and
ICCV 3 have a spreading growth habit with a few well-
developed primary and secondary branches. ICCV 4 and
ICCV 5 are taller (32 and 34 cm, respectively) than An-
nigeri (23 cm) and L-550 (28 cm) and produce profuse and
well-developed primary and secondary branches. In unre-
plicated trials ICCV 2 and ICCV 3 yielded slightly less than
and ICCV 4 and ICCV 5 slightly more than Annigeri. They
have the additional advantage of a considerable price pre-
mium for kabuli type seeds.

The combination of acceptable kabuli type seeds with
short duration and wilt resistance did not occur in the world
collection of chickpea germplasm maintained by ICRISAT.
The short duration of ICCV 2, ICCV 3, ICCV 4, and ICCV
5 enable their cultivation in areas where growing seasons
are restricted, notably in Peninsular India, where the ma-
rities of previous kabuli types are too long in duration
to produce seed yields competitive with desi types. Fusarium

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