Registation of Varieties and Strains of Grasses

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BENTGRASSES (Agrostis spp.) I.

This is the first report on the registration of varieties and strains of bentgrasses (Agrostis spp.).

Penncross Creeping (Reg. No. 1)

Penncross creeping bentgrass (Agrostis palustris Huds.) is the first generation (Syn-O) seed only, produced by random crossing of 3 vegetatively propagated clonal strains selected by H. B. Musser, Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta. The 3 parent strains of Penncross are identified under the numbers 10(37)4, 9(38)5, and 11(38)4. During a 5-year period this variety has consistently maintained significantly better-quality putting-green turf than other types of seeded bentgrasses in replicated turf plot tests at University Park, Pa. These tests included: Highland, Astoria, and Sea-side bentgrasses, New Zealand creeping bentgrass, and Cascade, Rhode Island, and New Zealand Colonial bentgrasses.

From turf quality records over the 5-year period the Penncross variety was significantly better in vigor and density, in tolerance to disease and rate of recovery after such attacks. It has a wider range of climatic adaptation and because of its vigor has shown outstanding ability to produce higher quality turf under adverse environmental conditions than other seeded bentgrasses. Penncross has been under practical tests in New Jersey, Minnesota, Missouri, and Georgia, which confirm results obtained in Pennsylvania. The variety is recommended only for putting greens or similar intensive turf purposes, but not for general lawns or athletic fields. Fields have been under practical tests in New Jersey, Minnesota, Missouri, and Georgia, which confirm results obtained in Pennsylvania. The variety is recommended only for putting greens or similar intensive turf purposes, but not for general lawns or athletic fields. Penncross was developed and recommended for use on putting greens or similar specialized turf purposes, but not for general lawns.

Penncross was first distributed in 1952. It is produced and increased by vegetative propagation and not by seed. Breeder's material for foundation planting stock was maintained by the Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta. Certification of seed was first established in 1953. Certified seed is now being produced under standards for commercial production of Penncross seed were first established in 1955. Certified seed is now being produced under standards for commercial production of Penncross seed. Additional information on Penncross creeping bentgrass has been published.

Penncross Creeping (Reg. No. 2)

Penncross creeping bentgrass (Agrostis palustris Huds.) was first observed on a putting green on Lu Lu Temple Golf Course in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1957, C. K. Hallowell sent vegetative material of this strain along with several others to H. B. Musser, Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta., University Park. This strain was assigned the number 10(37)4 and multiplied and maintained. Beginning in 1946, a total of 23 creeping bentgrass strains, including Penncross, were placed under replicated putting-green plot tests. These and other tests were continued over a 9-year period. In turf quality evaluation tests, in Pennsylvania and Indiana, Penncross has shown a high disease tolerance, good vigor, density, and texture, and ability to withstand a wide range of environmental conditions. It was developed and is recommended for use on putting greens or similar specialized turf purposes, but not for general lawns.

Penncross was first distributed in 1952. It is produced and increased by vegetative propagation and not by seed. Breeder's material for foundation planting stock was maintained by the Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta. Foundation vegetative planting material is commercially available. Additional information on Penncross creeping bentgrass has been published.

BROMEGRASSES (Bromus spp.) III.

This is the third report on the registration of varieties and strains of brome grass (Bromus spp.). The last report was published in 1955.

Lamont (Rescuegrass) (Reg. No. 7)

Lamont is an improved variety of rescuegrass (Bromus catharticus Vahl) originating from an introduction of the strain "La Estanzuela 157/49" (P.I. 139,144) from Uruguay, It was developed and released at the Delta Branch Exp. Sta., Stoneville, Miss., by the Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta., in cooperation with the Crops Research Division, ARS, USDA. The first selections were made in May 1953 from second-year plants that had persisted in a plot seeded at Stoneville, Miss., in November 1951. These plants were selected for desirable forage characteristics and resistance to the head smut fungus (Ustilago tueab Berk.). Seed of Lamont and 4 other varieties and strains of rescuegrass were inoculated with chlamydospores of the head smut fungus from 6 locations in the southern United States and field tested at Stoneville, Miss., in 1954-55 and 1955-56. Lamont was recommended for use on Putting greens or similar specialized turf purposes, but not for general lawns or athletic fields. Lamont was developed and recommended for use on putting greens or similar specialized turf purposes, but not for general lawns or athletic fields.

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1 Registered under a cooperative agreement between the Crops Research Division, ARS, USDA, and the American Society of Agronomy. Received April 12, 1958.
2 Acting Assistant Chief of Branch, Crops Research Division, ARS. Member of the Committee on Varietal Standardization and Registration charged with registration of grass varieties.
3 Agronomy Department Mimeograph (1954), Pennsylvania State University.