Registration of Crop Cultivars

REGISTRATION OF TEKO A LENTIL1
(Reg. No. 1)

V. E. Wilson and A. G. Law2

'Teko a' lentil (Lens esculenta Moench) was developed cooperatively by the College of Agriculture, Washington State University and the Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. It was released in 1969. The original selection was made in 1963 from P.I. 251784 from Russia3 and was reselected and tested under the designation 64-8. It is the first lentil cultivar to be developed in the United States4.

Tekoa is characterized by a sprawling, semi-upright vine about 33 cm long with leaves, stems, and root system larger than current commercial lines. Flowers are white with blue to purple veins. It is a large seeded variety with seeds averaging 6 to 7 mm in diameter and 2 to 2.5 mm in thickness. Seed coat color ranges from green to brown, and cotyledons are yellow. Weight per 100 seed is 0.5 g.

In yield trials in lentil growing regions of northern Idaho and eastern Washington, Tekoa averaged 47.0 kg/ha (40 lb per acre) more seed over a 5-year period than the commercial checks. Tekoa has a seed protein content of about 28% which is 1% higher than that of commercial seed. The cysteine content of the protein averaged 1.11% for Tekoa compared to 0.89% for commercial seed.

Tekoa has a high degree of tolerance to pathogens in naturally infested soil. Lentil producing regions of the Pacific Northwest are relatively free of foliation diseases5 as cultivation practices usually prevent build-up of pathogen and insect vectors. Tekoa and other lentil cultivars show an occasional incidence of virus, including pea streak and mosaics, such as alfalfa; bean yellow, clover yellow (pea mottle), white clover (pea wilt), red clover, red clover vein, and pea enations.

Breeder seed is maintained by Washington State Crop Improvement Association under supervision of the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Pullman, Washington, 99163. Certified seed production is limited to one generation each of foundation, registered and certified seed.

REGISTRATION OF COUGAR KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS1
(Reg. No. 7)

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'Cougar' Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis L.) was developed by the Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with Washington Agricultural Experiment Station. It was released jointly by the developing agencies and the Oregon and Idaho Agricultural Experiment Stations in 1965.

Cougar is a composite of three apomictic clones, 602, 402, and 205, that trace to FC 22,190, an introduction received from the Danish Farmers Cooperative Seed Growers Association, Denmark through the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It was tested as P-4358.

Cougar is a low-growing, strongly rhizomatous turf type that is dark green in color when fertilized with adequate amounts of nitrogen (3, 4). It has shown good resistance to stripe smut (Ustilago striiformis (West) Niess) and to mildew in the Pacific Northwest (4). After 3 years of cutting weekly during the growing season at 2.5- and 1.3-cm heights, Cougar showed less weed invasion, more shoots per unit area, and greater visual density than 'Delta,' 'Merion,' 'Newport,' and 'Park' (3).

Seed yields of Cougar have been equal to Delta but higher than Merion under both dryland and irrigated trials in Washington. Webbing at the base of the lemma is characteristically less than that on Merion, Delta, or Newport which simplifies seed processing. Moreover, Cougar exhibits little after-harvest dormancy, germinating 70 to 75% compared to 0 to 35% for other varieties 2 months after harvest.

The seed increase of Cougar is limited to one generation each of foundation and certified seed. Breeder seed, a composite of equal amounts by weight from each of the three clones, is maintained by Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Washington.


