WL 600 is equal to Moapa in nondormancy. It can be utilized in much of the southwestern United States for hay, soilage, and dehydration. WL 600's high yielding capability can be partly attributed to its greater persistence and higher levels of resistance than Moapa to downy mildew and to anthracnose. WL 600 is upright and moderately uniform in growth habit. The flowers are purple and stems demonstrate frequent axillary branching.

WL 450, WL 451, WL 501R, and WL 600 seed are increased on a three generation basis; breeder, foundation, and certified. Breeder seeds of these varieties were produced in isolation in Kern County, Calif. Reserve breeder seed for all four cultivars is maintained in temperature-humidity controlled storage by the Waterman-Loomis company. Foundation seed is produced in the San Joaquin Valley of California from fields planted with breeder seed. Certified seed is produced from either foundation or breeder seed. No other class or generation of seed will be recognized.

WL 450, WL 451, WL 501-R, and WL 600 were favorably reviewed by the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board in Dec. 1972 and subsequently approved for certification.

**REGISTRATION OF BONNIEBLUE KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS**
(Reg. No. 10)

C. R. Funk, R. E. Engel, G. W. Pepin, A. M. Radko, and R. J. Peterson

'BONNIEBLUE' Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis* L.) was developed cooperatively by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, the United States Golf Association Green Section, and E. F. Burlingham and Sons. The first commercial seed was harvested in 1972. NJE P-106 was the experimental designation of this variety.

Bonneblue is a highly apomictic first generation hybrid developed by crossing 'Bellevue' Kentucky bluegrass with 'Pennstar' Kentucky bluegrass. An unreduced egg of Bellevue was fertilized by a reduced gamete from Pennstar, resulting in a hybrid possessing approximately 94 chromosomes. The mode of reproduction was established by examination of field grown progenies.

Bonneblue is a moderately low-growing, leafy, turf-type bluegrass with good density and vigor, medium texture, and an attractive moderately dark green color which is apparent in early spring and maintained well into late fall. The variety has good resistance to the leaf spot and crown rot disease incited by Helminthosporium vagans Drechsler, and stripe smut caused by Ustilago striiformis (Westend.) Niessl. It has shown moderately good resistance to leaf rust caused by Puccinia poae-nemoralis Ooth. and snow mold caused by Typhula itoana Inoue.

Bonneblue is well suited as a component of bluegrass blends for quality lawns, parks, athletic fields, and golf course fairways in regions where Kentucky bluegrass is well adapted for these purposes. It appears to be best adapted in regions where summer stress conditions are not too severe. Bonneblue is compatible in blends with most other bluegrass varieties and in mixtures with fine fescues and the improved, fine-textured ryegrasses.

Seed propagation is limited to two generations of increase from breeder seed, one each of foundation and certified. Breeder seed of these varieties were produced in isolation in different parents. It derives important characters from 'Bellevue,' 'Climbland '64,' 'Shield' sib, PI 174544-3, and is resistant to races of stem rust. Stout has been breeded from PI. 174544-3, and is resistant to race currently prevalent in Indiana. It is moderately resistant to yellow dwarf virus. Stout is similar in flowering date to Clintford and is 7 to 8 cm shorter.

The coleoptile is white (lacks pigment). Leaf sheaths are not bow at base throughout plant development. A medium green and are generally upright; culm internodes are glabrous. Culms are flexuous. Awns are generally absent. Outermost glumes appear light green in the sunlight, resulting in a distinctively whitish-green canopy. Infrequently an outer glume is missing. Lemma and palea are very light brown to white and distinctly whitish-green. Infrequently missing. Lemma and palea are very light green in color than the leaves. After flowering, the glumes appear lighter in color than the leaves.

Variety protection has been applied for Variety Protection Act, Public Law 91-577, in accordance with the certified seed option.

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**REGISTRATION OF STOUT SPRING OATS**
(Reg. No. 260)

H. W. Ohm, F. L. Patterson, J. J. Roberts,

'S stout' spring oats (*Avena sativa* L.) PI 174545-3, was developed cooperatively by the Agricultural Experiment Station and the ARS.

Stout is the result of a series of crosses. The final selection was made in the F_3 generation, which was made in 1959. Breeder seed of these cultivars was in the F_4 generation. Stout has been tested in yield trials in Indiana since 1967 and in the Midseason Oat Performance Nursery since 1972.

Stout has unique, short, stiff straw and its yield ability is equal to or better than other cultivars. It produces plump grain with good test weight and protein content is usually 17.0 to 18.0%, subject to environment. Reaction of Stout suggests it carries genes for resistance to stem rust. Stout has good rust from PI. 174544-3, and is resistant to the leaf spot disease currently prevalent in Indiana. It is moderately resistant to yellow dwarf virus. Stout is similar in flowering date to Clintford and is 7 to 8 cm shorter.

Stout is resistant to striped smut caused by Puccinia poae-nemoralis Ooth. and snow mold caused by Typhula itoana Inoue.

Bonneblue is well suited as a component of bluegrass blends for quality lawns, parks, athletic fields, and golf course fairways in regions where Kentucky bluegrass is well adapted for these purposes. It appears to be best adapted in regions where summer stress conditions are not too severe. Bonneblue is compatible in blends with most other bluegrass varieties and in mixtures with fine fescues and the improved, fine-textured ryegrasses.

Seed propagation is limited to two generations of increase from breeder seed, one each of foundation and certified. Breeder seed of these varieties were produced in isolation in different parents. It derives important characters from 'Bellevue,' 'Climbland '64,' 'Shield' sib, PI 174544-3, and is resistant to races of stem rust. Stout has been breeded from PI. 174544-3, and is resistant to race currently prevalent in Indiana. It is moderately resistant to yellow dwarf virus. Stout is similar in flowering date to Clintford and is 7 to 8 cm shorter.

The coleoptile is white (lacks pigment). Leaf sheaths are not bow at base throughout plant development. A medium green and are generally upright; culm internodes are glabrous. Culms are flexuous. Awns are generally absent. Outermost glumes appear light green in the sunlight, resulting in a distinctively whitish-green canopy. Infrequently an outer glume is missing. Lemma and palea are very light brown to white and distinctly whitish-green. Infrequently missing. Lemma and palea are very light green in color than the leaves. After flowering, the glumes appear lighter in color than the leaves. It produces plump grain with good test weight and protein content is usually 17.0 to 18.0%, subject to environment. Reaction of Stout suggests it carries genes for resistance to stem rust. Stout has good rust from PI. 174544-3, and is resistant to the leaf spot disease currently prevalent in Indiana. It is moderately resistant to yellow dwarf virus. Stout is similar in flowering date to Clintford and is 7 to 8 cm shorter.

Stout is resistant to striped smut caused by Puccinia poae-nemoralis Ooth. and snow mold caused by Typhula itoana Inoue.

Variety protection has been applied for Variety Protection Act, Public Law 91-577, in accordance with the certified seed option.

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**REGISTRATION OF NOBLE SPRING OATS**
(Reg. No. 259)

H. W. Ohm, F. L. Patterson, J. J. Roberts,

'NOBLE' spring oats (*Avena sativa* L.) PI 174544-3, was developed cooperatively by the Agricultural Experiment Station, West Lafayette, Indiana.

Noble is the result of a combination of 10 different parents in a dihaploid backcross, which was made in 1959. Breeder seed of these cultivars was in the F_4 generation. Stout has been tested in yield trials in Indiana since 1967 and in the Regional Uniform Midseason Oat Performance Nursery since 1972.

Stout has unique, short, stiff straw and its yield ability is equal to or better than other cultivars. It produces plump grain with good test weight and protein content is usually 17.0 to 18.0%, subject to environment. Reaction of Stout suggests it carries genes for resistance to stem rust. Stout has good rust from PI. 174544-3, and is resistant to the leaf spot disease currently prevalent in Indiana. It is moderately resistant to yellow dwarf virus. Stout is similar in flowering date to Clintford and is 7 to 8 cm shorter.

Stout is resistant to striped smut caused by Puccinia poae-nemoralis Ooth. and snow mold caused by Typhula itoana Inoue.

**Variety protection has been applied for Variety Protection Act, Public Law 91-577, in accordance with the certified seed option.**