Registration of Crop Cultivars

REGISTRATION OF MAJESTIC KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS\(^1\)
(Reg. No. 11)
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'Majestic' Kentucky bluegrass (\textit{Poa pratensis} \textit{L}) was developed by E. F. Burlingham & Sons from germlasm originating at the New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. The first commercial seed was harvested in 1972. P-84 was the experimental designation of Majestic.

Majestic is a first generation hybrid developed from the cross 'Bellevue' \(\times\) 'Belturf' Kentucky bluegrasses. An unreduced egg of Bellevue was apparently fertilized by a reduced gamete from Belturf resulting in facultatively apomictic hybrid possessing approximately 80 chromosomes. The Bellevue \((2n = ca 56)\) parent was selected from a fairway of the Bellevue Country Club near Syracuse, New York. The Belturf \((2n = ca 49)\) parent was selected from an old turf stand at the Plant Industry Stn. at Beltsville, Md. The mode of reproduction of Majestic was determined by examination of field grown spaced-plant propagules.

Majestic is a moderately low-growing, leafy, turf-type bluegrass with rather prostrate leaf blades. It has medium texture and a dark green color. It turns green early in the spring and stays green into late fall with the ability to maintain a good winter color in protected locations. The cultivar has good resistance to the leaf spot and crown rot disease caused by \textit{Helminthosporium} (Westend.) Niessl, and moderately good resistance to leaf rust caused by \textit{Puccinia poae-nemoralis} Westend., and snow mold caused by \textit{Typhula itoana} Imai.

Majestic appears to be well suited as a component of bluegrass blends for quality lawns, parks and similar turf areas in regions where Kentucky bluegrass is well adapted. It appears to do best in regions where summer stress conditions are not too severe. Majestic is compatible in blends with most other Kentucky bluegrass cultivars and in mixtures with fine fescues and the improved turf-type ryegrasses.

Seed propagation is limited to two generations of increase from breeder seed, one each of foundation and certified. Breeder seed is produced in spaced-plant nurseries by E. F. Burlingham & Sons.

Plant patent 3293 has been issued for Majestic.

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REGISTRATION OF TEXOKA BUFFALOGRASS\(^3\)
(Reg. No. 35)
P. W. Voigt, W. R. Kneebone, J. R. Harlan, and R. M. Ahring\(^4\)

'Texoka', buffalograss, \textit{Buchloe dactyloides} (Nutt.) Engelm., was released in 1974 by the Oklahoma Agric. Exp. Stn. in cooperation with the Kansas and Texas Agric. Exp. Stns. and the ARS and SCS-USDA.

Texoka is a synthetic variety derived from 10 selected clones, four female and six male. The parents of these clones were selected from Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas buffalograss populations. The name was composed from these three states. Texoka was tested under the experimental designation W2. The most significant attribute of Texoka is its high seed production potential. The parent clones of this dioecious species have produced in their offspring a high percentage of female plants. Syn 1 and Syn 2 seed of Texoka have been observed to produce about 70% seed-bearing plants (totally female and monoecious), with only a small decline between generations. Texoka frequently produced more than 1,000 pounds of burrs per acre\(^5\), 10 times that commonly produced in range harvests.

Texoka is superior in forage yields to most commercial lots of buffalograss\(^6\). Texoka yielded 190% of several Nebraska sources and 170% of several Kansas sources at Manhattan, Kansas, and 160% of several Texas sources in other tests. None of the commercial sources surpassed Texoka in forage yield.

Texoka is well adapted to western Texas, western Oklahoma, and western Kansas. It has been widely evaluated in these areas by the SCS. It is well suited for forage production on rangeland, for control of erosion on critical areas, and for turf on recreational areas.

Breeder seed consists of seed harvested from the original crossing block that was established by vegetative propagation of each of the 10 clones. Seed multiplication of Texoka is limited to two generations of increase from breeder seed namely, one each of foundation (Syn 2) and certified (Syn 3). Breeder and foundation seed will be produced under the direction of the Oklahoma Agric. Exp. Stn.

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\(^6\) The writers extend recognition to Arnold Davis, formerly plant materials specialist; R. L. Lippert, plant materials specialist; and E. T. Jacobson, manager, Manhattan, Kansas, plant materials center, SCS-USDA, for their assistance in the evaluation of Texoka.

REGISTRATION OF HAWAIIAN GIANT K8 LEUCAENA\(^7\)
(Reg. No. 46)
J. L. Brewbaker\(^8\)

'Hawaiian Giant K8' is a variety of \textit{Leucaena leucocephala} (L.) \textit{W. T. Gillis}, a mimosaceous woody legume (Hawaiian name, "kao haole"). It was selected at the Univ. of Hawaii for its exceptional forage yields and wood productivity.

This self-pollinating variety was derived from seeds of PI 263995, a plant introduction received from the New Crops Research Branch of the USDA in 1964 and as a strain of "Leucaena esculenta" from Zacatecas, Guererro, Mexico. Our tests showed it to be an arboreal, summer-flowering variant of the pantropical, continuously-flowering species, \textit{L. leucocephala} (L.) Gillis (syn.: \textit{leucoxapha}, \textit{glauca}). It is distinguished by exceptional vegetative vigor and aggressive arborescent growth.

Hawaiian Giant K8 represents the so-called 'Salvador' types of this species. It has larger leaves, flowers, pods and seeds than common strains. When spaced every 1.5 m. in Hawaii, K8 grew to a mature height of 17 m in 6 years, with an average diameter at breast height of 24 cm, a growth roughly 3 times that of common strains of \textit{L. leucocephala}. It is being grown in the Philippines as a source of charcoal and fuel, and in Hawaii as a fast-growing, deep taprooted, leguminous windbreak. When harvested continuously for forage every 8 to 12 weeks by cutting down to a height of 10 cm., Hawaiian Giant K8

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