nebacterium insidiosum (McCull.) H. L. Jens.] resistance at St.
Paul, Minn., the percentage of resistance plants were: DA-1 =
15.1%, DA-2 = 21.4%, 'Narragansett' = 0.9%, 'Ranger' =
17.9%, and 'Vernal' = 34.1%. In a Phytophthora root rot (Phy-
tophthora megasperma Drechs.) test, also at St. Paul, the average
severity index values were: DA-1 = 4.70, DA-2 = 4.65, Saranac
= 5.47, and 'Agate' = 3.35, where 1.00 = no symptoms and
6.00 = plant dead.

Seed stocks of DA-1 and DA-2 are maintained by the Field
Crops Laboratory, Beltsville Agric. Research Center, USDA-ARS,
Beltsville, MD 20705. One gram lots of seed are available to
alfalfa researchers upon request.

REGISTRATION OF BELTURF KENTUCKY
BLUEGRASS GERMPLASM1
(Reg. No. GP 7)

J. J. Murray and J. B. Powell2

'Belturf' Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis L.) was selected
at the Agric. Research Center, Beltsville, Md. It is a single plant
selection from an old management experiment containing progeny
from spaced plants of vegetative collections made in Mary-
land and Alabama. It was distributed for regional testing in
1967 under the name S-5. It was released in March 1976.

Belturf (2n = ca 49) is highly apomictic, producing only 6 to
10% nonmaternal plants (mostly hybrids) when crosses are made
under greenhouse conditions and about 3% under field condi-
tions at Beltsville, Md. Outcrosses with several cultivars have
resulted in hybrid progenies with improved turf characteristics
(Adelphi3 and Majestic4). Belturf is a vigorous, semiprostrate
bluegrass with excellent rhizome and tiller development, result-
ing in a dense turf. Sod of Belturf has good strength and it is
superior to other cultivars tested in root development after transplanta-
tion.5 It has a medium- to dark-green color and finer
leaf blades than most bluegrass cultivars. It turns green early in
the spring and stays green into late fall. The cultivar has ex-
cellent resistance to stem rust incited by Puccinia graminis Pers.,
and leaf spot incited by Drechslera sorokiniana (Sacc. in Sorok.)
Subram. & Jain; good resistance to stripe smut incited by Ustilago
striiformis (Westend.) Niessl, and leaf rust caused by Puccinia
poae-nemoralis Oth; and a moderate level of resistance to leaf
spot and crown rot disease caused by Drechslera vagans (Drechs.)
Shoem. Belturf is susceptible to powdery mildew caused by
Erysthe graminis D.C. ex Mérat, leaf spot caused by Drechslera
triseptata (Drechs.) Subram. & Jain, and, in comparison with
other strains of Kentucky bluegrass, is susceptible to damage by
ozone and sulfur dioxide.

Belturf produces less seed than most commercially available
Kentucky bluegrass varieties but does produce sufficient seed for
breeding purposes. A small amount of breeder seed can be
obtained from the Field Crops Laboratory, ARS-USDA, Agric.
Research Center, Beltsville, MD 20705. Breeder seed will be
produced in space-planted nurseries at Beltsville Agric. Research Center.

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Accepted
8 Aug. 1976. Contribution from Field Crops Laboratory, Belts-
ville Agric. Research Center, USDA-ARS, Beltsville, MD 20705.
2 Research agronomist and research plant geneticist, Field Crops
Laboratory, Plant Genetics and Germplasm Institute, ARS-
USDA, Beltsville, MD 20703, respectively.

Weeping lovegrass biotypes usually reproduce by a form of apomixis. Plant breeding procedures has not been possible to
produce hybrids and thereby to obtain combinations of characteristics. Plants that reproduce
within E. curvula.4 By using sexual
parent and apomictic plants as the male and female
hybrids are either sexual or apomictic.6 These
results show that apomixis in E. curvula can be
breeding. Conventional breeding and genetic
applied to this and other closely related species.

OTA-S is a bulk harvest of seed produced
of the four sexual-tetraploid (2n=40) weeping
of the clones were derived from P.I. 299929 and
hybrid between P.I. 299928 and P.I. 299927. The
was released from the Union of South A

Mode of reproduction of the four clone
progeny testing for variability and by cytological
progeny of megasporogenesis and embryo sac develop-
reproduction were found within E. curvula.

All four clones are classified as E. curvula
have the compact inflorescence and green
that variety. They are relatively winter-hardy
ability to survive mild to moderate winters
cover (minimum temperature of -17 ° C) at
homa.

Seed of OTA-S, produced on the four
conditions, will be maintained and distributed
Agric. Exp. Stn. and will be available in limited quantities to
scientists from the Grassland-Forage Research Center, P. O.
Box 748, Temple, TX 76501.

REGISTRATION OF MAIZE GERMPLASM2
(Reg. Nos. GP 72 and GP 73)


The following two maize (Zea mays L.)
were developed in research projects con-
the Iowa Agric. and Home Economics Ex-
area were developed in the mid-1970s.