shown moderate resistance to the Rhizoctonia brown patch disease incited by *Rhizoctonia solani* Kuhn. Winter performance of Yorktown has been good compared with most other ryegrass cultivars. Yorktown has good resistance to the winter brown blight disease caused by *Helminthosporium siccans* Drechsler, being superior to most other turf-type ryegrass cultivars in this attribute. A blend of improved Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis* L.) cultivars should normally be mixed with Yorktown to increase adaptation and improve summer and winter performance, especially in areas having a continental climate. Yorktown is easy to establish and will grow on a wide range of soil types, including many sandy coastal plain soils where Kentucky is not well adapted. The mowing characteristics of Yorktown are superior to common perennial ryegrass and many of the improved cultivars of this species, however, clean mowing may be difficult under certain stress conditions, such as summer drought, unless a sharp mower is used. Frequent cutting between 2 and 5 cm is advisable for maintaining good turf quality. Yorktown is also well suited for fall overseeding of dormant bermudagrass *Cynodon dactylon* L. (Pers.) golf greens, tees, and fairways to allow continued use during cool weather. Under such conditions a 0.5 to 2.0 cm cutting height can be maintained as the game prescribes. None of the parent clones of Yorktown carry the genetic factor for fluorescent seedlings.

Seed propagation of Yorktown is limited to two generations of increase from breeder seed—one each of foundation and certified.

Breeder seed is maintained by Lofts Pedigreed Seed, Inc. with the cooperation of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

United States Plant Variety Protection Certificate No. 7400056 has been issued for Yorktown.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Sincere appreciation is expressed to the U. S. Golf Association Green Section Research and Education Fund, Inc., for their generous support of the turfgrass breeding program at Rutgers.

**REGISTRATION OF MARION SOYBEAN**

(Reg. No. 113)

W. R. Fehr and J. B. Bahremus

‘MARION’ soybean (*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.) was developed from the cross ‘Amsoy’ × ‘Disoy’]. Hybridization, selection, and development were done at the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station in cooperation with the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, ARS, USDA, Urbana, Ill. Before release, Marion was designated A73-227. Marion is of group II maturity and is adapted to approximately 42° to 43° N lat.

Marion was released as a large-seeded variety, has maturity similar to that of ‘Prize’, ‘Beeson’, and ‘Coles’, a widely grown variety. The average seed size of Marion is 28.8 g/100 seed, which is about 8 cm shorter, and has better lodging resistance. In comparison with ‘Beeson’, Marion is similar in yield, about 5 cm shorter, and has better lodging resistance.

Marion has purple flowers, grey pubescence, tan pods, yellow seed with a shiny seed coat, and buff hila. It is susceptible to the diseases brown stem rot (*Phialophora gregata* (Allington & Chamberl.), pod and stem blight (*Diaporthe phaseolorum* (Hedges) Starr and Burkholder.), brown stem rot (*Peronospora manshurica* (T. Matsu & Tomoyasu) Chupp.), and phytophthora root rot (*Phytophthora* sojae (Wehm.)).

Foundation seed of Marion was distributed in Iowa in 1976 for increase in Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Breeder seed is maintained by the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station.

The performance of Marion in comparison with other cultivars is reported in: 1976 Iowa Soybean Yield Test Report, Iowa Cooperative Extension Service (Publ.) AG18-6, 1976.

**REGISTRATION OF COLES SOYBEAN**

(Reg. No. 112)

W. R. Fehr and J. B. Bahremus

‘COLES’ soybean (*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.) originated as an F₂ plant selection from the cross ‘Hark’ × [‘Provar’ × (‘Disoy’ × ‘Magna’)]. Hybridization, selection, and development were done at the Iowa Agricultural and Home Economics Experiment Station in cooperation with the Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station and the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, ARS, USDA, Urbana, Ill. Before release, Coles was designated A73-128. Clones of group I maturity and is best adapted to approximately 43° to 44° N lat.

Coles matures 1 day later than Hark and about 4 days earlier than ‘Corsoy’. Coles yields more than Hark and has greater resistance to iron chlorosis. In comparison with Corsoy, Coles has more lodging resistance, greater resistance to iron chlorosis, and similar yield.

Coles has purple flowers, grey pubescence, brown pods, and yellow seed with a dull seed coat. The initial lot of foundation seed had 99% of seeds with yellow hila and 1% with buff hila. Purification of the cultivar is in progress to remove the seeds with buff hila.

Coles is susceptible to the diseases brown spot (*Septoria glycines*, Hemmi), downy mildew (*Peronospora manshurica* (Naoum.), seedling blight (*Phytophthora* sojae (Wehm.)), and seed rot (*Phialophora gregata* (Allington & Chamberl.)).

Coles is susceptible to the diseases brown spot (*Septoria glycines*, Hemmi), downy mildew (*Peronospora manshurica* (Naoum.), seedling blight (*Phytophthora* sojae (Wehm.)), and seed rot (*Phialophora gregata* (Allington & Chamberl.)).

**REGISTRATION OF GRANDE SOYBEAN**

(Reg. No. 9798)

W. R. Fehr and J. B. Bahremus

‘GRANDE’ soybean (*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.) was developed from the cross ‘Anoka’ × ‘Magna’. Hybridization, selection, and development were done at the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station in cooperation with the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, ARS, USDA, Urbana, Ill. Before release, Grande was designated A73-21. Grande is of group II maturity and is adapted to approximately 42° to 43° N lat.

Grande originated as an F₂ plant selection from the cross ‘Provar’ × (‘Disoy’ × ‘Magna’). Hybridization, selection, and development were done at the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station in cooperation with the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, ARS, USDA, Urbana, Ill. Before release, Grande was designated A73-21. Grande is of group II maturity and is adapted to approximately 42° to 43° N lat.

Grande was released as a large-seeded variety, has maturity similar to that of ‘Prize’, ‘Beeson’, and ‘Coles’, a widely grown variety. The average seed size of Marion is 28.8 g/100 seed, which is about 8 cm shorter, and has better lodging resistance. In comparison with ‘Beeson’, Marion is similar in yield, about 5 cm shorter, and has better lodging resistance.

Marion has purple flowers, grey pubescence, tan pods, yellow seed with a shiny seed coat, and buff hila. It is susceptible to the diseases brown stem rot (*Phialophora gregata* (Allington & Chamberl.), pod and stem blight (*Diaporthe phaseolorum* (Hedges) Starr and Burkholder.), brown stem rot (*Peronospora manshurica* (T. Matsu & Tomoyasu) Chupp.), and phytophthora root rot (*Phytophthora* sojae (Wehm.)).

Foundation seed of Marion was distributed in Iowa in 1976 for increase in Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Breeder seed is maintained by the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station.

The performance of Marion in comparison with other cultivars is reported in: 1976 Iowa Soybean Yield Test Report, Iowa Cooperative Extension Service (Publ.) AG18-6, 1976.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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