shown moderate resistance to the Rhizoctonia brown patch disease incited by Rhizoctonia solani Kühn. 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 sicius 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 Bermuda grass Cyperus dactylon L. (Poa) greens, tees, and fairways to allow continued use during cool weather. Under such conditions a 0.3 to 2.0 cm cutting height can be maintained as the game permits. 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 seed.

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.

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REGISTRATION OF COLES SOYBEAN

W. R. Fehr and J. B. Bahnenfus

Coles soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] originated as an F, plant selection from the cross 'Hanry' × ['Prize'] × ('Disoy') or ('Magna'). Hybridization, selection, and development were done at the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station in cooperation with the Puerto Rico Agriculture Experiment Station and the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, ARS, USDA, Urbana, III. Before release, Coles was designated AT5-128. Coles is of group IV maturity and is best adapted to approximately 42° to 43° N lat.

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

Coles has purple flowers, grey pubescence, tan pods, yellow seed with a shiny seed coat, and buff hila. It is susceptible to the diseases brown spot (Peronospora manihara (Naoum.) Syd. ex Gaum,], purple stain (Cercospora kikuchii (T. (Matsu & Tomoyau) Chupp.), and phyllophthora root rot (Phytophthora megasperma (Drechs. var. sojae Wehm.,) purple stain (Cercospora kikuchii (T. (Matsu & Tomoyau) Chupp.), and phyllophthora root rot (Phytophthora megasperma (Drechs. var. sojae A.A. Hildebrandt,)). Coles is moderately susceptible to downy mildew (Peronospora manshurica (Naoum.),) SD. E. & Gaum), but resistant to bacterial pustule (Xanthomonas phaseoli (E.F. Smith Dowson var. sojensis (Hedges) Starr and Burkholder,). Foundation seed of Coles was distributed in Iowa in 1976. Distribution was made to certified growers with a record of production for large-seeded soybeans. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station.

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

REGISTRATION OF GRANDE SOYBEAN

J. W. Lambert and W. W. Kennedy

Grande soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] were developed in a cooperative program of the Minnesota Agric. Exp. Stn. and the ARS, USDA. Grande originated as an F, plant selection from the cross 'Anoka' × 'Magna'. Before its release, Grande was designated...


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