REGISTRATION OF BRUNSWICK KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS
(Reg. No. 15)

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'BRUNSWICK' Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis L.) was developed cooperatively by Turf-Seed, Inc., and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. The first certified seed was harvested in 1973. NJE P-57 was the experimental designation of Brunswick.

Brunswick was selected from an old lawn on the Cook College Campus in New Brunswick, N. J. during the spring of 1963. Examination of the site of origin indicated that Brunswick most likely originated as a single plant which had persisted and spread to produce an attractive, aggressive patch of grass approximately 6 m in diameter. Nursery-grown spaced-plant seed progenies were very uniform with over 90% of the progeny plants being indistinguishable from their maternal parent indicating a high degree of apomictic reproduction.

Brunswick is a leafy turf-type Kentucky bluegrass with a medium green color, medium texture, and a moderately slow rate of vertical growth. Brunswick has performed well in turf trials in New Jersey producing an exceptionally aggressive, attractive, uniform, relatively weed-free, persistent turf under both medium and high levels of turf maintenance. The medium green color of Brunswick is an advantage in situations where turf contaminants such as P. annua L. and P. trivialis L. are present.

Brunswick has demonstrated excellent resistance to the stripe smut disease caused by Ustilago striiformis (Westend.) Niessl and moderately good resistance to the leaf spot and crown rust disease caused by Helminthosporium vagum Drechsler. It has moderate susceptibility to powdery mildew caused by Erysiphe graminis Pers. and the leaf rust caused by Puccinia poae-nemoralis Ditsch.

Brunswick appears to be well suited for lawns, parks, and sports turf in most regions where Kentucky bluegrass is well adapted. Moderately low seed yields may restrict its use to higher specialized uses where higher seed costs are justified. Brunswick also appears to be useful as a female parent in hybridization programs. A number of aggressive hybrids capable of producing dense, high quality turf have been produced.

Seed propagation of Brunswick is limited to two generations of increase from breeder seed, one each of foundation and certified. Breeder seed is produced in spaced-plant nurseries under the direction of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station Plant Patent 3,223 has been granted for Brunswick.


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'KUIVATO' and 'Puhuima' Lehmann lovegrass (Eragrostis lehmanniana Nees) were developed by FR-SEA-USAID in cooperation with the Arizona Agric. Exp. Stn. and CRS-USDA.

Kuivato (pronounced ku e vato, Indian tribe language translated as—'greet the sun') was selected as a single aberrant apomictic plant from PI 198581 and designated as experimental L-58. Evaluations were conducted among sources through program-controlled environment in a growth chamber. Kuivato was superior for seedling drought tolerance in artificial environments. It was superior for plant survival and forage production among and within aridland sites of range lands. Kuivato produced 25% more forage yield and the yield to density ratio was 64% greater than that of 'A-68' Lehmann lovegrass. Lehmann lovegrass is more efficient in water use than any other known forage or crop species. Kuivato was the most efficient Lehmann lovegrass for water use. It required 21% less water to produce an equal amount of herbage than A-68. Kuivato is an excellent seed producer with resounding characteristics under natural environments. Kuivato was developed for tolerance under stress environments of the Southwest. It is adapted to semiarid and arid grasslands for seeding deteriorated rangeland sites at elevations generally below 1,400 m with 25 to 30 cm annual rainfall. Characteristics include intermediate


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REGISTRATION OF CHECKER CHEWINGS FESCUE
(Reg. No. 14)

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'CHECKER' chewings fescue (Festuca rubra var. commutata Gaud.) was released in 1974 by the Oregon Agric. Exp. Stn. A plant introduction nursery consisting of 82 different fine fescue sources was established in 1964 in spaced-plant fashion. Phenotypic selection for dark green color, fine leafiness, and acceptable general appearance resulted in the identification of 60 genotypes from P.I. 257-182. Bulked open-pollinated seed from these selected plants was used to establish turf plots for examining relative performance in a turf situation. Performance ratings were high, so a 0.914 m² turf plot area was lifted in the fall of 1966, and increased incrementally. These vegetative propagules were used to establish an isolation block for seed increase. Seed from this block, designated Oregon-K, was distributed to interested associates for turf performance evaluations.

Checker is a mid-spreading turf-type cultivar of chewings fescue with acceptable dark green color and fine leaf texture. It exhibits less seedling vigor than certain chewings and red fescue cultivars, but it maintains good ground cover when established.

Breeder seed is maintained and produced by the Oregon Agric. Exp. Stn. and the Oregon foundation seed project from a block consisting of two propagules each of 1,700 genotypes selected at random from seed of the isolation increase. Seed production is on the generation system, and includes breeder, foundation, and certified classes.