Registration of Crop Cultivars

REGISTRATION OF RAM I KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS
(Reg. No. 16)

A. M. Radko, E. W. Brown, R. H. Hurley, and C. R. Funk

'Ram I' Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis L.) originated from a single, highly apomictic plant found on a putting green of the Webhannet Golf Club, Kennebunk Beach, Maine. The apomictic mode of reproduction of Ram I was determined by examination of field-grown spaced plant progenies. This cultivar was developed by the cooperative efforts of the U. S. Golf Association Green Section, Lofts Pedigreed Seed, Inc. and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Ram I was released by Lofts Pedigreed Seed, Inc. with the first certified seed sold in 1978.

Ram I is a moderately low-growing, leafy, turf-type cultivar with a medium texture and a rich, dark green color. It has shown good tolerance of close mowing (2 cm), good spring greenup, and an above average ability to resist invasion by annual bluegrass (Poa annua L.). Ram I has demonstrated moderate resistance to the leaf spot and crown rot disease incited by Helminthosporium vagans Drechsler, moderately good resistance to stem rust caused by Puccinia graminis Pers. sp. poae Erikss. and Henn., moderate susceptibility to leaf rust caused by P. poae-nemoralis Otth., good resistance to stripe smut caused by Ustilago striiformis (Westend.) Niessl, and good resistance to most races of powdery mildew caused by Erysiphe graminis DC. It has exhibited above average tolerance to herbicidal applications of tricalcium arsenate.

Ram I appears to be well suited for golf courses, sod operations, athletic fields, parks, and home lawns, especially in blends with many of the better cultivars of Kentucky bluegrass and in mixtures with the improved turf-type perennial ryegrasses (Lolium perenne L.) and fine fescues (Festuca spp.).

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 of selections from PI 250741. PI 250741 came from Iran via the North Central Regional Plant Introduction Station at Ames, Iowa. It has been assigned to Lofts Pedigreed Seed, Inc. for Ram I.

Seed propagation is limited to two generations of increase from breeder seed, one each of foundation and certified. Breeder seed will be maintained by the National director, U. S. Golf Assoc. Green Section, Far Hills, NJ 07931; former superintendent, Webhannet Golf Club, Kennebunk Beach, Maine; superintendent, Webbannet Golf Club, Kennebunk Beach, Maine (deceased); director of research, Lofts Pedigreed Seed, Inc.; research professor, Soils and Crops Dep., Rutgers Univ., respectively.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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REGISTRATION OF KEET ANNUAL CANARYGRASS
(Reg. No. 56)

R. G. Robinson

'Keet' annual canarygrass (Phalaris canariensis L.) was named 'KEET' annual canarygrass and released by the Minnesota Agric. Exp. Stn. Keet was selected at Rosemount, Minn., as a single, highly apomictic plant found on a putting green of the U. S. Golf Association Green Section Research and Education Foundation. Keet was selected at Rosemount, Minn., as a single, highly apomictic plant found on a putting green of the U. S. Golf Association Green Section Research and Education Foundation.

Keet is uniform in appearance and has a compact, spike-like panicle. The panicles retain seed freely and lodge moderately when soil fertility is low. Keet is highly tolerant to the leaf spot and crown rot disease incited by Helminthosporium vagans Drechsler, moderately good resistance to stem rust caused by Puccinia graminis Pers. sp. poae Erikss. and Henn., moderate susceptibility to leaf rust caused by P. poae-nemoralis Otth., good resistance to stripe smut caused by Ustilago striiformis (Westend.) Niessl, and good resistance to most races of powdery mildew caused by Erysiphe graminis DC. Keet has demonstrated above average tolerance to herbicidal applications of tricalcium arsenate.

Keet is uniform in appearance and has a compact, spike-like panicle. The panicles retain seed freely and lodge moderately when soil fertility is low. Keet is highly tolerant to the leaf spot and crown rot disease incited by Helminthosporium vagans Drechsler, moderately good resistance to stem rust caused by Puccinia graminis Pers. sp. poae Erikss. and Henn., moderate susceptibility to leaf rust caused by P. poae-nemoralis Otth., good resistance to stripe smut caused by Ustilago striiformis (Westend.) Niessl, and good resistance to most races of powdery mildew caused by Erysiphe graminis DC. Keet has demonstrated above average tolerance to herbicidal applications of tricalcium arsenate.