REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

It would be classified as intermediate in maturity compared to other turf-type cultivars when grown in western Oregon seed fields.

The first commercial seed of this 32-clone synthetic cultivar was harvested in 1975. Turf-Seed Syn B was the experimental designation of Omega.

Omega is fine-textured and moderately low-growing with good year-round turf performance in New Jersey and Oregon turf trials. It has the fast germination and establishment characteristics of other perennial ryegrasses. Seed head formation during late May under turf conditions is reduced for Omega compared to many early maturing ryegrasses. Omega has superior mowing quality compared to common perennial ryegrass and many of the named ryegrass cultivars. Like all other currently available cultivars, mowing may be difficult under stress unless a sharp mower is used. Frequent cutting between 2 and 5 cm and a moderate fertility program are advisable for maintaining a good quality turf.

This cultivar has good resistance to winter brown blight caused by Helminthosporium siccans Drechsler, and brown patch incited by Rhizoctonia solani Kuhn. It has superior summer performance to many other cultivars due partly to its brown patch resistance.

Nursery observations in Adelphia, N.J., and Burns, Ore., indicate that Omega has good winterhardiness when compared with most other ryegrasses.

Omega can be used alone or in combination with Kentucky bluegrasses for home lawns, parks, or athletic fields in the northeastern U.S. It also performs well alone or in combination with other perennial ryegrasses and fine fescues for fall overseeding. This cultivar has good resistance to winter brown blight incited by Helminthosporium siccans Drechsler, and brown patch incited by Rhizoctonia solani Kuhn. It has superior summer performance to many other cultivars due partly to its brown patch resistance.

None of the parental clones of Omega carry the genetic factor for fluorescent seedlings. Oregon turf evaluation trials indicate that contamination of Omega perennial ryegrass with seedlings that carry the genetic fluorescent factor will not perform as the breeders intended. Any seed lots that contain more than 5% fluorescent seedlings should not be considered as Omega perennial ryegrass.

Seed propagation of Omega is limited to Breeder, Foundation, and Certified classes.

Breeder seed is maintained by Turf-Seed, Inc. with the cooperation of the New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn.

United States Plant Variety Protection Certificate No. 7600028 has been issued for Omega.


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<th>Crop</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
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<td>Omega</td>
<td>Intermediate maturity, fine-textured, moderate low-growing, good year-round turf performance, resistance to winter brown blight and brown patch.</td>
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Oleic Leed is a composite of seed from 195 BC, F, high linoleic (low oleic) acid. High oleic safflower oil is used in margarine and salad oils.

Oleic Leed arose from a cross of 'UC-1' (Reg. No. 8) and 'Leed', the high oil donor, was used as the recurrent parent. Oleic Leed is superior to other turf-type cultivars when grown in western Oregon seed fields.

It was entered in 15 yield tests over the years from 1974 to 1977, averaging 19.2% more oil/ha than UC-1 or Gila in irrigated tests and similar oil production in dryland tests.

Foundation, registered, and certified seed classes will be recognized for the cultivar. Foundation and breeder seed will be maintained by the Foundation Seed Service, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and AR, SEA, USDA. Foundation seed will be maintained by the Foundation Seed Service, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and AR, SEA, USDA.

The line was included in 1975 and 1976 trials at Stoneville, Miss. D60-9647 is a high protein line from a cross of FC 31745 × D49-2510. Gall, first tested as D70-7583, a cross of 'Hood' × D60-9647 made by personnel of AR, SEA, USDA at Stoneville, Miss.

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'GAIL' soybeans [Glycine max L. Merr.] of a cross of 'Hood' × D60-9647 made by personnel of AR, SEA, USDA at Stoneville, Miss. D60-9647 is a high protein line from a cross of FC 31745 × D49-2510. Gall, first tested as D70-7583, a cross of 'Hood' × D60-9647 made by personnel of AR, SEA, USDA at Stoneville, Miss.

The line was included in 1975 Uniform Preliminary Group VI Soybean Tests and to the 1974 Uniform Preliminary Group VI Soybean Tests on the performance at seven locations in 1973. The line was included in 1975 Uniform Preliminary Group VI Soybean Tests and to the 1974 Uniform Preliminary Group VI Soybean Tests on the performance at seven locations in 1973.

Performance at Lubbock, Tex. in 1974 (eleva

Gail is classified as an early Group VI maturity, approximately 12 days earlier in maturity than Lee 68. The line was included in 1975 Uniform Preliminary Group VI Soybean Tests and to the 1974 Uniform Preliminary Group VI Soybean Tests on the performance at seven locations in 1973.

Gail has purple flowers, tawny pubescence, yellow seedcoats, and black hila. At Lubbock, Texas, 76 cm in height, which is similar to Lee 68. Gail is more erect than Lee 68 or Tracy. Lowest point 76 cm above ground level.

Seed size is medium large (20.3 g/100 seeds) averaged 41.0% protein and 18.6% oil in 4 years of trials at Lubbock, Texas. Gail is more erect than Lee 68 or Tracy. Lowest point 76 cm above ground level.

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REGISTRATION OF GAIL SOYBEANS

(Reg. No. 128)

Raymond D. Brigham\(^2\)

'GAIL' soybeans [Glycine max L. Merr.] of a cross of 'Hood' × D60-9647 made by personnel of AR, SEA, USDA at Stoneville, Miss. D60-9647 is a high protein line from a cross of FC 31745 × D49-2510. Gall, first tested as D70-7583, a cross of 'Hood' × D60-9647 made by personnel of AR, SEA, USDA at Stoneville, Miss.

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