Registration of Crop Cultivars

REGISTRATION OF WL 220 ALFALFA

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'WL 220' alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) was developed by the Waterman-Loomis Company. It was tested experimentally as 74 T 1. WL 220 is comprised of 314 survivors of screening tests for resistance to one or more of the following pests: spotted alfalfa aphid (Theroiothrips maculata Buckton), pea aphid (Acrystosiphon pismus Harris), Phytophthora root rot (incited by Phytomphthora megasperma Drechs.), bacterial wilt (incited by Corynebacterium insidiosum (McGill) H. L. Jens.), and anthracnose (incited by Colletotrichum trifolii Bain.). Parentage traces to 'WL 215', 'WL 219', 'WL 311', and 'WL 318', and several advanced WL germplasms with multiple pest resistance.

The primary use of WL 220 will be for hay and haylage. It is similar to 'Ranger' in fall dormancy in Minnesota, but more like 'Saranc' in the central Midwest. The level of resistance to bacterial wilt for WL 220 is similar to the resistant check cultivar 'Vernal'. Its level of resistance to pea aphid is greater than the resistant check cultivar 'Dawson'. WL 220 is moderately resistant to Fusarium wilt (incited by Fusarium oxysporum Schlect. f. medicaginis (Weimer) Snyd. and Hans.) and to anthracnose, similar to the cultivars 'Agate' and WL 311, respectively. WL 220 had a moderate level of resistance to the spotted alfalfa aphid biotypes occurring in Kern County, California during 1974. It has a low level of resistance to Phytophthora root rot. Its level of resistance to the stem nematode (Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kuhn) Filipjev) has not been determined.

Forage yield of WL 220 has been equal to or better than the yields of Agate, Dawson, Vernal, and WL 215 in tests located in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The frequencies of plants with different flower colors are approximately 75% purple, 20% variegated, 3% yellow, and 2% white or cream.

Seed production shall be on a three generation basis: breeder, foundation, and certified. Breeder seed is the composite harvest from the 214 parent clones interpollinated under cage by honeybees (Apis mellifera L.). It is to be planted in the northern region of adaptation for the production of foundation seed. Certified seed can be produced from either breeder or foundation seed. WL 220 was favorably reviewed by the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board in December 1977.

1 Registered by the Crop Sci. Soc. Am. Accepted 11 July 1979.
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REGISTRATION OF PLUSH KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS

REGISTRATION OF PLUSH KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS

P. R. Troutman, S. J. Baluch, R. J. Buker, and C. R. Funk

Plush originated as a single, highly apomictic plant selected from the lawn of Warinaco Park in Union County, New Jersey in 1963. Its experimental designations were P-133 and FFR Syn J. Plush is well suited for quality lawns, parks, and sports turf in regions where Kentucky bluegrass is compatible in blends with most other Kentucky bluegrass cultivars and in mixtures with fine fescues and Lolium perenne (L.).

Seed propagation is limited to two generations of increase from breeder seed, one of which is foundation seed and the other seed is maintained by FFR Cooperative. Plant Patent 4380 has been issued for Plush.

R. J. Buker, S. J. Baluch, and C. R. Funk

'REDMAN' red clover (Trifolium pratense L.) was developed by FFR Cooperative and released as a forage cultivar in 1971. Its experimental designation was 74 E 9.031.

The breeding of Redman began at FFR Cooperative by selecting and harvesting open-pollinated seed from approximately 50 plants in a red clover population derived from crosses between 'Dollard' and 'Kenland'. The population was screened for resistance to northern anthracnose (incited by Colletotrichum trifolii Bain.) and the base population. Within each cycle, superior seed was selected, with 58 clones selected as the genetic stock for Redman.

Redman is a medium red clover with a red leaf and red marked leaves. It has good resistance to anthracnose and red clover bud blight, and moderate resistance to powdery mildew. Parental lines were selected for resistance to anthracnose, there have been no natural outbreaks to confirm its resistance. Redman's ecological adaptation is the same as both 'Kenstar' and 'Arlington' red clover.