Registration of Crop Cultivars

REGISTRATION OF RANGELANDER ALFALFA
(Reg. No. 95)

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‘Rangelander’ alfalfa (*Medicago media* Pers.) was developed at the Agric. Canada Res. Stn., Swift Current, Saskatchewan. It was tested experimentally as Sc CR 3712. It was licensed for use in Canada in February 1978.

Rangelander is a 15-clone synthetic cultivar. The parental clones for Rangelander are strongly creeping-rooted. They were obtained by mass selection from breeding populations growing in competition with crested wheatgrass for 8 years or more. Genetically, they trace back to ‘Rambler’ (1), ‘Roamer’ (2), ‘Drylander’ (3) and strains of *Medicago falcata* L. A more detailed description of Rangelander and its performance has been published (4).

Rangelander is the most strongly creeping-rooted alfalfa cultivar developed in Canada. More than 80% of the plants are creeping-rooted. It is adapted for pasture use on dryland in the Canadian Prairie region. Rangelander is variegated in flower color, very winter-hardy, and very persistent. Forage yield, seed yield, maturity, and disease resistance characteristics are similar to Roamer and Drylander. It is recommended as a pasture component to be cross-seeded with Altai wild ryegrass, Russian wild ryegrass, or crested wheatgrass.

Breeder seed of Rangelander is being maintained by the Agric. Canada Res. Stn., Swift Current, Saskatchewan. The multiplication and distribution of Foundation and Certified seed is being handled by SeCan Association, 1568 Carling Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1Z 7M5.

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REFERENCES


**REGISTRATION OF SABRE ROUGHSTALK BLUEGRASS**
(Reg. No. 18)

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‘SABRE’ roughstalk bluegrass (*Poa trivialis* L.), experimental PT4, was developed cooperatively by International Seeds, Inc. and the New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. The first commercial seed was harvested in 1977.

The parental germplasm of Sabre was derived from close-cut lawns, tennis courts, and fairways located in the northeastern United States. Biparental and polycross progenies of these 10 clones were subjected to three cycles of phenotypic recurrent selection. Spaced plants were evaluated for low growth habit, leafiness, tiller density, freedom from disease, and attractive appearance. The selected plants were interpollinated.

Sabre has the ability to produce a denser turf with a slower rate of vertical growth and a darker green color than *Poa trivialis* currently available in the United States. Sabre has the rapid germination, good seedling vigor, excellent tolerance of cool shade and wet soils, ability to grow at low temperatures, and the lack of heat and drought tolerance characteristic of the species.

Sabre is useful for turf production under cool, moist conditions and for the winter overseeding of dormant warm-season grasses in the South. It is not compatible with Kentucky blue grass-fine fescue mixtures grown in full sun.

Breeder seed of Sabre is maintained by the New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. and propagation of Sabre is limited to two generations of increase from breeder seed—one each of foundation and certified. United States Plant Variety Protection Certificate No. 7700104 has been issued for Sabre.

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