Kentucky bluegrass. The plant was divided into 100 propagules which were placed in a spaced-plant row. Open-pollinated progenies from these plants were placed in nursery rows in 1968; seed was harvested from 1969 through 1973. Plants grown from seed harvested during this 5-year period displayed the same characteristics as the original plant with less than 5% off-type plants. The experimental designation of Scenic was BM-14. Scenic was released in 1973 and certified seed was harvested for the first time in 1974.

Compared to Merion, Scenic is slightly less prostrate in growth habit, with finer leaves, and with darker green leaf color. It has good seeding vigor, and starts spring growth earlier than most Kentucky bluegrasses. It holds its green color well even under conditions of low soil fertility, and it is quite drought tolerant. The grass is hardy, grows and spreads rapidly, and has about the same density as Merion.

Scenic has shown tolerance to leafspot and crow rot caused by Helminthosporium vagans Drechsler in Pennsylvania, California, and southern Oregon, but has been susceptible in New Jersey and western Oregon. It has shown tolerance to pink snowmold and snow scald caused by Fusarium nivale Auct. and Typhula itoana Imai, respectively. Its resistance to stripe smut, caused by Ustilago striiformis (Westend.) Niessl, is quite high. It has some tolerance to stripe rust, caused by Puccinia striiformis West., and to leaf rust caused by Puccinia poae-nemoralis Oth. It has shown good resistance to powdery mildew caused by Erysiphe graminis Pers.

Seed was made available for evaluation in turf trials in several states. Scenic appears to be adapted for lawns, parks, tees and fairways, and athletic fields in most areas where Merion is used, and it has performed well, compared to several other bluegrasses, in southern California. It produces more seed than Merion and has good tolerance to herbicides registered for use in grass seed production.

Breeder and foundation seed are maintained by Otto Bohnert, 4270 Grant Road, Central Point, OR 97502. United States Plant Variety Protection Certificate No. 7500059 has been issued for Scenic.

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REGISTRATION OF ‘TIOGA’ DEERTONGUE¹
(Reg. No. 69)
S. I. Dronen, G. W. McKee, and W. C. Sharp²

‘TIOGA’ deertongue (Panicum clandestinum L.) was released in December, 1975 by the USDA Soil Conservation Service, Pennsylvania Agricultural Exp. Stn., and New York Agric. Exp. Stn. for erosion control and revegetation. It is a composite of 20 accessions of deertongue selected for seeding vigor, as expressed in seeding emergence and rapidity of seeding development; general plant vigor; and freedom from any serious disease and insect damage. Equal amounts of pure live seed from each accession were blended and used to establish the first seed production block which now produces the breeder seed. The experimental designation assigned to this variety is NY-4950.

Tioga deertongue is a perennial warm season grass. The variation between the size of the accessions contributes to the mature height of a stand which is somewhat less uniform than consisting of a single accession. Culms normally reach 20 to 40 cm; though rhizomes 5 to 8 cm long are produced by some individuals, the clumps rarely exceed 15 cm. Top width may vary from 1 to 6 cm. In late June, a terminal panicule emerges, followed by a limited amount of seed which shatters readily. It is produced cleistogamously, which matures in late August.

Deertongue is a pioneer plant on disturbed sites of low fertility such as mine spoil, gravel pits, and sandy roadbanks. It has a high tolerance of low pH. Tioga has been successful on mine spoil with a pH of 3.5. Under these conditions, in stature and vigor but persists and provides erosion control. Tioga is tolerant to aluminum concentrations toxic to many grasses, producing roots in solution culture at concentrations equal to Al. Tioga is also highly tolerant to manganese.

Field tests show Tioga to be well adapted from Michigan and south to northern Georgia and Alabama. It is well adapted throughout the Appalachian Mountain region and the Virginia coast.

Breeder and foundation seed of Tioga are maintained by the Conservation Service Plant Materials Center, Big Flats, New York.

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REGISTRATION OF ‘COCHEISE’ AETHERSTONE LOVEGRASS
(Reg. No. 68)
Larry K. Holzworth³

‘Cocohse’ atherstone lovegrass (Eragrostis lehmanniana West. x Eragrostis trichophora Coss & Dur.) was developed by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) Plant Materials Center at Tuscon, Arizona, for range improvement and critical area stabilization in the desert southwest. It was introduced into the United States from South Africa, in 1961 as Eragrostis sp. and was tested and identified and field tested as Eragrostis atherstone (Eragrostis lehmanniana West. x Eragrostis trichophora Coss & Dur.). Specimens at time of release were identified as Eragrostis lehmanniana. Because it has some characteristics of both E. lehmanniana West. and E. trichophora Coss & Dur. Cocohse is assumed to be a hybrid, because it has some characteristics of both E. lehmanniana West. and E. trichophora Coss & Dur. Cocohse is adapted to the same area as Lehmann lovegrass, except that it is more cold tolerant and will grow at higher elevations. In addition, Cocohse is more productive than Lehmann lovegrass in areas of higher rainfall. On identical sites, Cocohse was easier, yielded more forage, and persisted longer than Lehmann lovegrass.

Six strains of Eragrostis trichophora were compared to Cocohse against A-68, Eragrostis lehmanniana, at the SCS Plant Materials Center at Tuscon, beginning in 1964. Cocohse was more productive than all of the Eragrostis strains tested. Cocohse is tolerant of different soil conditions, pH levels, and water levels. It is recommended for use in revegetation projects, erosion control, and forage production. It is a good species for use in the desert southwest.