REGISTRATION OF ECLIPSE KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS
(Reg. No. 22)

C. R. Funk, H. W. Indyk, Wiley Miner, and Arden W. Jacklin

'ECLIPSE' Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis L.) was developed cooperatively by the New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn., Princeton Turf Farms, Inc., and the Jacklin Seed Company. P-164 was its experimental designation. The first certified seed was harvested in northern Idaho in 1980.

Eclipse originated as a highly apomictic hybrid selected from the progeny of the cross 64-765-4 × 'Anheuser Dwarf.' The female parent, 64-765-4, is a highly sexual bluegrass selected from the progeny of the cross 'SP-1' × 'Belturf.' Sp-1 is a facultatively apomictic selection collected in Saucon Park near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Eclipse is a low-growing, leafy, turf-type bluegrass capable of producing an attractive, dark green turf of good vigor, good density, and medium texture. Eclipse has exhibited good or moderately good resistance to the leaf spot and crown rot disease (incited by Helminthosporium vagans Dreschler), leaf rust (incited by Puccinia poae-nemoralis Oth.), stem rust (incited by Puccinia graminis Pers.), many races of powdery mildew (incited by Erysiphe graminis D.C.), stripe smut (incited by Ustilago striiformis (Westend.) Niesel.), and dollar spot (incited by Sclerotinia homoeocarpa F. T. Bennett).

Eclipse has shown improve shade tolerance. The cultivar is well suited for either full sun or light to moderate shade in lawns, parks, and sports turf in regions where Kentucky bluegrass is well adapted. It is compatible in blends with most other bluegrass cultivars and fine fescues and improved, turf-type ryegrasses.

Seed propagation is limited to three generations of increase from breeder seed, one each of foundation, registered, and certified seed. Breeder seed is maintained by the Jacklin Seed Company with the New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn.

United States Plant Variety Protection has been applied for.

REGISTRATION OF STAR WHITE CLOVER
(Reg. No. 5)

R. D. Ensign

'Star' white clover (Trifolium repens L.) was developed in Idaho and released December 1980 in cooperation with the Washington and Oregon Agric. Exp. Stn. It was tested experimentally as Synthetic A. Nine highly self-sterile clones were selected from 30 distinct seed lots of white clover produced in Idaho. The clones were of the superior seed production of their polycross progeny.

The clonal progenies produced 24 to 170% more seed and 6 to 173% more seed at Bonners Ferry, Idaho, than Bonners Ferry common white clover cultivar. Five of the nine clones have small plant type, two have intermediate, and two have large plant type. Five of the nine parental lines flower profusely. In comparison with several white clover cultivars, Star produced 38% more seed than Bonners Ferry common white and exceeded the other cultivars tested except 'Tamar.' Star equaled Idaho common in forage production and produced 33, 42, 33, and 42% more forage than Tamar, 'New Zealand White,' 'Lucky Ladino,' and 'Tillman,' respectively, in northern Idaho.

The probable area of adaptation for Star is similar to other white clover cultivars. It will be seeded for pasture, turf, and erosion control under irrigated conditions or in areas with annual precipitation of 85 cm or more.