Parental clones and breeders seed (Syn 1) are maintained by the Idaho Agric. Exp. Stn., Moscow, Idaho. Two generations of increase beyond breeders seed will be permitted; foundation and certified will be grown under the rules and regulations of the Idaho Crop Improvement Association, Inc. Boise, ID 83705.

REGISTRATION OF FALCON TALL FESCUE

(Reg. No. 19)

C. R. Funk, W. K. Dickson, W. A. Meyer, and R. J. Peterson

‘FALCON’ tall fescue (Festuca arundinacea Schreb.) was developed cooperatively by Pure-Seed Testing, Inc., and E. F. Burlingham and Sons from germplasm obtained from the New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. Falcon was released by E. F. Burlingham. The first certified seed was produced in western Oregon in 1980. NJ78 was the experimental designation of Falcon. Plants collected from old turf stands in Alabama, Georgia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia contributed most of the parental germplasm of Falcon. Parental clones were selected from spaced-plant nurseries on the basis of attractive appearance, freedom from disease, ability to resist leaf roll during hot dry weather, softness of leaf, and acceptable seed yield. Single-plant progenies were evaluated in closely-mowed turf trials in New Jersey and Oregon. Seedlings from selected clones exhibiting the best progeny performance were subsequently screened for resistance to crown rust (incited by Puccinia coronata Corda F. sp. festucae Eriks.). uniform maturity, and improved seed yield.

Falcon is a leafy, moderately low-growing, turf-type cultivar. It has the ability to produce an attractive, more persistent turf with finer texture, and higher density than most of the standard, commercially available cultivars of tall fescue. Falcon should be useful for the production of a medium low maintenance turf in either full sun or moderate shade in most regions where tall fescue is well adapted.

Breeder seed will be maintained by Pure-Seed Testing, Inc. with the cooperation of the New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. Seed propagation of Falcon is limited to two generations of increase from breeder seed, one each of Foundation and certified.

Application (number 8000160) has been made for U.S. Plant Variety Protection.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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REGISTRATION OF REBEL TALL FESCUE

(Reg. No. 18)

C. R. Funk, R. E. Engel, W. K. Dickson, and R. H. Hurley

‘REBEL’ tall fescue (Festuca arundinacea Schreb.) was developed by Lofts Pedigreed Seed, Inc., from germplasm obtained from the New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. Plants collected from old turf areas of New Jersey and surrounding states were the source of most of the germplasm constituting Rebel. Additionally, part of the parental germplasm was obtained from a number of accesses received from the Plant Germplasm Resources Laboratory of AR-SEA-USDA and from trispecies hybrids of tall fescue (F. arundinacea Schreb.), meadow fescue (F. pratensis Huds.), and perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne L.) obtained from the U.S. Regional Pasture Research Laboratory, University Park, PA. Clones of the original germplasm accesses were initially evaluated in nurseries subjected to frequent close mowing. Single-plant progenies of the most attractive selections were subsequently subjected to three cycles of recurrent selection. This involved selection for persistence, attractiveness, disease resistance, and performance in turf trials cut to 2cm. Rebel was released by Lofts Pedigreed Seed, Inc., with the first certified seed of this cultivar harvested in western Oregon in 1980. Lofts T-5, 6 was the experimental designation of Rebel.

Rebel is an attractive, turf-type cultivar capable of producing a leafy, persistent turf of greater density, finer texture, and a slower rate of vertical growth than the standard, commercially available cultivars of tall fescue. Rebel should be useful for the production of a medium low maintenance turf in either full sun or moderate shade in most regions where tall fescue is well adapted.

Breeder seed will be maintained by Lofts Pedigreed Seed, Inc., with the cooperation of the New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. Seed propagation of Rebel is limited to two generations of increase from breeder seed—one each of Foundation and certified.

Application has been made for U.S. Plant Variety Protection.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Some of this work was performed as part of NJAES Project No. 15166, supported by New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. funds, other grants, and gifts.

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REGISTRATION OF FIDLER OATS

(Reg. No. 297)


‘FIDLER,’ a spring oat (Avena sativa L.), was developed by the Oat Rust-Area Project Group which is co-ordinated from the Agriculture Canada Research Station, Winnipeg, Manitoba. It was grown in preliminary yield trials as accession W76121 in 1976 and 1977 and as OT 210 in the Western Co-operative Oat Test in 1978 and 1979. Fidler was licensed (license No. 2011) in Canada by the Plant Products and Quarantine Division of Agriculture Canada.

Fidler originated from the cross ‘Random’/RL 3015 made in 1972. RL 3015 has a complex pedigree including ‘Pendek,’ ‘Rody,’ ‘Kelsey,’ ‘Exeter,’ ‘Landhafer,’ ‘Mindo,’ ‘Hajira,’ ‘Joanette,’ ‘Andrew,’ ‘Roxton,’ ‘Victoria,’ ‘Banner,’ ‘Beacon,’ ‘Rosens mutant,’ CI 3034, CI 6792, and four Avena sterilis L. accesses D137, CAV 2647, CAV 2648, and CAV 5165. The F2, Fs, and Fs were grown in artificially inoculated stem rust (incited by Puccinia graminis Pers. f. sp. avenae Eriks. and E. Henn.), crown rust (incited by Puccinia coronata Corda f. sp. avenae Eriks.), and smut (incited by Ustilago avenae Pers.) Rostr. and Ustilago kolleri Wille) nurseries at Winnipeg.


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