panicle is 13. The rachis is erect. The second floret rachilla is hairless.
The second floret rachilla segment is 4.0 mm long. Spikelet separation
is by fracture. Floret separation is by disarticulation. There are usu-
ally two florets per spikelet. Glumes are white, 6 mm wide, 20
mm long, and have eight veins. The lemma of the primary kernel is
15 mm long, white, and hairless. Awns are absent. Kernels fluoresce
under ultraviolet light, and have few to several basal hairs.

Variety protection will be applied for under the Plant Variety Pro-
tection Act, Public Law 91-577, in conjunction with Title V of the
Federal Seed Act. If granted, the owners further specify that Porter
may be sold for seed only by variety name. Breeder seed is main-
tained by the Purdue Univ. Agric. Exp. Stn., West Lafayette, IN
47907.

REGISTRATION OF REGAL
PERENNIAL RYEGRASS1
(Reg. No. 76)

G. W. Pepin*

'Regal' perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne L.) is a 3-clone synthetic
cultivar developed by International Seeds, Inc. The parental clones
were selected by turf testing open-pollinated progeny obtained from
a population of turf-type perennial ryegrass spaced-plants assembled
at Albany, Ore., in 1972.

The three parent clones included derivatives of clones selected for
fine turf appearance from old turf areas in the mid-Atlantic region of
the U.S. by C. Reed Funk and other workers at the New Jersey Agric.
Exp. Stn.

Regal was released in 1977 and the first certified seed was harves-
ted in 1977. PR 731 was the experimental designation of this cul-
tivar.

Regal is a low-growing, dark green, fine-textured cultivar with
medium turf density and good turf performance in many areas of
the USA. It has demonstrated particularly good turf performance
compared to other ryegrass cultivars in areas having severe summer stress.
It has the rapid germination and establishment characteristics of
other perennial ryegrasses and is comparable to the majority of
currently available turf-type ryegrasses.

Regal is moderately susceptible to brown blight incited by Hel-
minthosporium siecans Drechsler and has good resistance to brown
patch caused by Rhizoctonia solani Kuhn. It has demonstrated better
tolerance to summer stress than other cultivars tested. It has good
winter-hardiness compared to older cultivars such as Linn, NK100,
and Game, and is comparable to most other turf-type cultivars.

Regal is commonly used for cool-season turf. It is used alone and
also in blends with other cultivars and in mixtures with turf species
such as Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis L.). It is well suited
and commonly used for fall overseeding of dormant turf areas such as
golf greens, tees, fairways, and lawns in the southern U.S.

None of the parental clones of Regal appear to carry the genetic
factors for strong fluorescence in seedling roots.

Regal is very early in maturity and has demonstrated good seed
production in western Oregon. Seed propagation is limited to the
breeder, foundation, registered, and certified classes of seed.

Breeder seed is maintained by International Seeds, Inc., P.O. Box
168, Halsey OR 97348, United States Plant Variety Protection Appli-
cation No. 7700110 is pending for Regal.

The 12 parent clones were derivatives of plants selected for fine
turf appearance from old turf stands in New Jersey and Baltimore by C. R. Funk of the New Jersey Agric.

Derby was released in 1974 and the first certified seed was har-
vested in 1974. ISI-72E was the experimental designa-
tion for Derby. It has moderately good resistance to brown
blight incited by Helminthosporium siecans Drechsler and good resistance to brown
patch caused by Rhizoctonia solani Kuhn. It has demonstrated better
tolerance to summer stress than other cultivars tested.

Regal is a low-growing, dark green, fine-textured cultivar with
medium turf density and good turf performance in many areas of
the USA. It has the rapid germination and establishment characteristics of
other perennial ryegrasses and is comparable to the majority of
currently available turf-type ryegrasses.

Regal is widely used as a cool season turfgrass in the USA, Japan,
Europe, and other parts of the world. It is used alone and
also in blends with other cultivars and in mixtures with turf species
such as Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis L.). It is well suited
and commonly used for fall overseeding of dormant turf areas such as
golf greens, tees, fairways, and lawns in the southern U.S.

United States Plant Variety Protection Certificate No. 77
1 Registered by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 14 Dec. 1981.
*Director of Research, International Seeds, Inc., P.O. Box 168,
Halsey, OR 97348.

REGISTRATION OF DUOCROP
(Reg. No. 157)

H. R. Boerma, E. D. Wood, and G. B. Barrett1

'Duocrop' soybean (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) was
registered by the Georgia Agric. Exp. Stns. in cooperation with the
Georgia Agric. Exp. Stn. It is specifically adapted to plan-
ning to double cropping with soybeans when sufficient vegetative growth is
achieved early. These late-June and early-July planting dates are often en-
tered in the southeastern U.S. when double cropping is practiced.

Duocrop originated as an F2 plant selection from the cross 'Davis'
× 'Columbus'. The cross was made to combine the indeterminate growth habit
and winter hardiness of Davis with the determinate growth habit
of 'Columbus'. The cross was made to combine the
indeterminate growth habit of Davis with the determinate growth habit
of 'Columbus'. The cross was made to combine the

1Registered by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 14 Dec. 1981.