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

Derby was released in 1977 and the first certified seed was harvested in 1974. ISI-72E was the experimental designation of this cultivar.

Derby is a comparatively low-growing, moderately dark green, fine-textured cultivar with good turf density and good turf performance in most areas of the USA, Canada, Europe, Japan, and Australia where perennial ryegrass is used as a turfgrass. It has the rapid germination and establishment characteristics of other perennial ryegrasses. Derby has better mowing quality than common perennial ryegrasses and is comparable to the majority of currently available turf-type ryegrasses.

Derby has moderately good resistance to brown blight incited by Helminthosporium secalis Drechsler and good resistance to brown patch caused by Rhizoctonia solani Kuhn. It has demonstrated better summer performance than the older ryegrass cultivars such as Linn, Norlea, NK100, and Game. Derby has improved winterhardiness in the Northeastern and Midwest areas of the USA compared to most older cultivars and is comparable to most of the newer turf-type cultivars.

Derby is used widely 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 other turf species such as Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis L.). It is well-suited and widely used for full overseeding of dormant turf areas such as golf greens, tees, fairways, and lawns in the southern U.S. None of the parental clones appear to carry the genetic factors for strong fluorescence in seedling roots.

Derby is 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 Certificate No. 7500099 has been issued for Derby. It has also been licensed for sale in Canada and in the European Economic Community.

---

1 Registered by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 30 Nov. 1981.
2 Director of Research, International Seeds, Inc., P.O. Box 168, Halsey, OR 97348.

REGISTRATION OF DUOCROP SOYBEAN

(Reg. No. 157)

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

"Duocrop" soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] was developed by the Georgia Agric. Exp. Stns. in cooperation with the South Carolina Agric. Exp. Stn. It is specifically adapted to planting after 20 June where lack of sufficient vegetative growth is often a barrier to efficient mechanical harvest and higher seed yields of determinate cultivars. These late-June and early-July planting dates are often encountered in the southeastern U.S. when double cropping with soybeans as the second crop.

Duocrop originated as an F1 plant selection from the cross 'Davis' x 'Columbus'. The cross was made to combine the late-flowering trait of Davis with the indeterminate growth habit of Columbus. The F1, F2, and F3 generations were grown in Puerto Rico and F1 and F2 generations in Georgia. The F2 to F3 generations were advanced by single-seed descent. In the F2 generation, plants with the indeterminate growth habit and Group VII maturity were selected. From 1976 to 1980 Duocrop was tested as G76-119 for seed yield and agronomic performance in Georgia and South Carolina.

Duocrop is classified as a Group VII maturity, maturing the same day as 'Bragg' when planted between 20 June and 1 July. It has the indeterminate growth habit (Dt, Dt) which allists increased vegetative growth after the onset of flowering when compared to cultivars

---

1 Registered by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Contribution from Dep. of Agronomy, Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. This research was supported in part by the Georgia Agric. Commodity Commission and the Soybean Breeding Program.
2 Associate professor of agronomy and research technicians, Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

REGISTRATION OF DUOCROP SOYBEAN

(Reg. No. 157)

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

"Duocrop" soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] was developed by the Georgia Agric. Exp. Stns. in cooperation with the South Carolina Agric. Exp. Stn. It is specifically adapted to planting after 20 June where lack of sufficient vegetative growth is often a barrier to efficient mechanical harvest and higher seed yields of determinate cultivars. These late-June and early-July planting dates are often encountered in the southeastern U.S. when double cropping with soybeans as the second crop.

Duocrop originated as an F1 plant selection from the cross 'Davis' x 'Columbus'. The cross was made to combine the late-flowering trait of Davis with the indeterminate growth habit of Columbus. The F1, F2, and F3 generations were grown in Puerto Rico and F1 and F2 generations in Georgia. The F2 to F3 generations were advanced by single-seed descent. In the F2 generation, plants with the indeterminate growth habit and Group VII maturity were selected. From 1976 to 1980 Duocrop was tested as G76-119 for seed yield and agronomic performance in Georgia and South Carolina.

Duocrop is classified as a Group VII maturity, maturing the same day as 'Bragg' when planted between 20 June and 1 July. It has the indeterminate growth habit (Dt, Dt) which allists increased vegetative growth after the onset of flowering when compared to cultivars

---

1 Registered by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Contribution from Dep. of Agronomy, Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. This research was supported in part by the Georgia Agric. Commodity Commission and the Soybean Breeding Program.
2 Associate professor of agronomy and research technicians, Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.