Foundation seed will be available from the South Carolina Foundation Seed Assoc., P&AS C-227, Clemson Univ., Clemson, SC 29631.

**REGISTRATION OF CREE BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL**

(Reg. No. 34)

B. P. Goplen and J. E. R. Greenshields

‘CREE’ birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus* L.) was developed at the Agriculture Canada Research Station, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. It was tested extensively across western Canada from 1960 to 1975 as “Saskatoon Composite 58” and was issued License No. 1901 by Agriculture Canada on Feb. 28, 1979.

Cree, a winter-hardy cultivar, traces back to a winter-hardy introduction (S-3505) from Russia and 11 other winter-hardy accessions (S-4201 to S-4211, inclusive) from Macdonald College, Quebec. Seeds of these accessions were sown in a 2-replicate test in 1952. In 1954, open-pollinated (OP) seeds were collected from the surviving plants and a nursery of 1,000 spaced plants established. About one-half of these plants survived the following two winters. Based on winter survival, date of flowering, habit of growth and vigor, 50 plants were selected and OP seed collected. The 50 OP lines were seeded in a 3-replicate test in 1957, and OP seeds harvested in bulk in 1958 from this test formed the basis of the Cree cultivar.

Cree is not morphologically distinguishable from ‘Empire’ and ‘Leo’; it has a semi-erect type of growth and approximately the same height and date of first bloom. In contrast, ‘Viking’ is erect in growth habit, much less winter-hardy and at least 1 week earlier than Cree in date of first bloom.

Cree is equal to Leo in winter-hardiness, superior to Empire in forage yield and winter-hardiness, seed yield and seedling vigor, and superior to Leo in seed yield. Cree yielded 13% more hay than Empire and approximately the same as Leo. Cree yielded 15 and 6% more seed than Empire and Leo, respectively.

Seed of Cree birdsfoot trefoil will be increased through three generations. Breeder seed will be maintained in row-seeded plots by the Agric. Canada Res. Stn., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The multiplication and distribution of foundation and certified seed is being handled by SeCan Association, 885 Meadowlands Drive, Suite 512, Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3N2.

**REGISTRATION OF COLUMBIA KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS**

(Reg. No. 24)

W. A. Meyer, C. A. Rose, B. L. Rose, and C. R. Funk

‘COLUMBIA’ Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis* L.) was developed and released by Pure-Seed Testing, Inc. and Turf-Seed, Inc., and has been released under the name ‘COLUMBIA’ Kentucky bluegrass. Columbia was developed from germplasm collected in 1966 by Otto Bohnert, a breeder with Bohnert Farms, New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. Funds, supported by New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. Funds, U.S. Golf Assoc. Green Section Res. and Educ. Fund, Inc.

Columbia is a moderately low-growing, turf-type bluegrass with medium texture and a bright, medium dark green color. It has an exceptionally attractive early spring color, the ability to form well in blends with most other Kentucky bluegrasses and improved, turf-type perennial ryegrasses, and potential. Turf produced by this cultivar may have a high potential for lawns, turf in areas where Kentucky bluegrass is used, and for use in mixtures with creeping red fescue (*Festuca rubra* L.) and the improved, turf-type perennial ryegrass (*L. corniculatus* L.).

Breeder seed of Columbia is produced in a series by Pure-Seed Testing, Inc. Seed production is limited to two generations of increase from breeder seed, foundation and certified.

United States Plant Variety Protection Certificate Number 7900103 has been issued for Columbia.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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**REGISTRATION OF PACIFIC KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS**

Otto Bohnert and J. A. Yungen

(Reg. No. 78)