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 licensed Issue 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 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., using germplasm obtained from the New Jersey Agriculture Experiment Station. The first seed was harvested at Woodburn, Oreg., in 1978. Columbia was selected from an old, non-irrigated, moderately low maintenance turf near Frederick, Md., during the spring of 1964. Spaced-plant seed progenies were very uniform with 95 percent of the plants being indistinguishable from the maternal parent. This indicated a high level of facultative apomixis. P-92 was the experimental designation.

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 stay green into late fall, and the capability of maintaining good winter color in protected locations. This cultivar has demonstrated good resistance to the leaf spot and crown rot disease incited by *Drechslera poae* (Baudy) Shoem., and the leaf rust incited by *Puccinia poae nemoralis* Orth. It has also shown moderately good resistance to stripe smut caused by *Ustilago striiformis* (Westend.) Niessl, snow mold caused by *Typhula incarnata* Lasch ex. fr., stem rust incited by *Puccinia graminis* Pers. and the Fusarium blight disease caused by *Fusarium roseum* F. sp. *cerealis* (Cke.) Snyder and Hansen and *Fusarium tricinctum* F. sp. *poae* (Fk.) Snyder and Hansen. Columbia has moderately good seed yield potential. Turf produced by this cultivar may have a high proportion of stemmy reproductive tillers in the late spring.

Columbia appears to be well suited for lawns, parks and sports turf in areas where Kentucky bluegrass is well adapted. It performs well in blends with most other Kentucky bluegrasses and in mixtures with creeping red fescue (*Festuca rubra* L. subsp. *rubra*) and the improved, turf-type perennial ryegrasses (*Lolium perenne* L.).

Breeder seed of Columbia is produced in spaced-plant nurseries by Pure-Seed Testing, Inc. Seed production is limited to two generations of increase from breeder seed — one each of foundation and certified.

United States Plant Variety Protection Certificate Number 7955013 has been issued for Columbia.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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**REGISTRATION OF PACIFIC KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS**

(Reg. No. 78)

Otto Bohnert and J. A. Yungen

'PACIFIC' Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis* L.) was developed from a single plant selected in 1966 by Bohnert Farms from a 17ha field which was in production of foundation seed of 'Merion' Kentucky bluegrass. Propagules from the plant were placed in a spaced-plant row. Seed was harvested from the propagules in 1967 and planted in heat-sterilized soil in the greenhouse. Plants from this greenhouse seeding were transplanted to field nursery rows in the spring of 1968, and seed was harvested annually from these rows from 1969 through 1973. Progenies grown from that seed exhibited the same characteristics as the original plant, with no more than 6% off-type plants. The


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