received from W. J. Zaumeyer of the USDA, and B23, a USDA red kidney strain. Curly top testing was carried out by M. J. Silbermagnel, USDA-ARS, Prosser, Wash. Olathe performed competitively with the highest yielding pinto cultivars in Cooperative Dry Bean Nursery trials across the USA and was superior where rust affected yields.

Olathe is available in Foundation, Registered, or Certified classes of seed. Breeder seed is available from the Agronomy Dep., Colorado State Univ., Ft. Collins, CO 80523.

REGISTRATION OF OURAY BEAN
(Reg. No. 37)

D. R. Wood

‘Ouray’ pinto bean (Phaseolus vulgaris L.) was developed and released by the Colorado State University Experiment Station in 1972. It was tested under the designation Colo 15B. It has an upright, bush growth habit and is characterized by a large sturdy stem, prolific branching, with a heavy set of flowers and fruits that develop on medium-long pedicles from the nodes of the crown area. Late developing flowers produced near the ends of determinant branches often abort. Seed is medium-to-large in size (42 g/100 seeds) with a typical pinto pattern. Ouray matures in about 84 days at Ft. Collins, Colo.

Ouray is resistant to the Type and the New York 15 strains of the bean common mosaic virus and to some races of rust caused by Uromyces phaseoli (Pers.) Wint. var. typica, but is not resistant to the bean common mosaic virus and some races of rust caused by Xanthomonas phaseoli (E. F. Sm) Dow.

Ouray originated as an F6 selection from ‘Sanilac’ x pinto (derived from a cross between ‘Sanilac’ and a rust resistant pinto selection (from a pinto ‘Light Red Kidney’ and pinto 5439-1). The best progeny was derived from Sanilac.

In yield trials conducted at Ft. Collins (1966-1970), Ouray yielded 3,102 k/ha which was about 95% of that of the highest yielding pinto cultivars in Cooperative Dry Bean Nursery trials across the USA and was superior where rust affected yields.

Seed is available in Foundation, Registered, and Certified classes. Breeder seed is available from the Agronomy Dep., Colorado State Univ., Ft. Collins, CO 80523.

REGISTRATION OF FRESA STRAWBERRY CLOVER
(Reg. No. 38)

A. A. Baltensperger, C. E. Watson, M. A. Smith, S. D. McLean, and R. E. Gaussoin

‘Fresa’ Strawberry clover, Trifolium fragiferum L., was released in 1981 by the Crop and Soil Sciences Department (formerly Agronomy Department) and the Agricultural Experiment Station of New Mexico State University. It was tested under the experimental designation of NMSC-1 and is a population of selected plants from an introduction from Turkey, P. I. 204521. It is a low growing perennial legume that spreads vegetatively by stolons. Flowers are mostly pink to white, resembling a strawberry. Flower heads are dense, globose and borne on long peduncles. Seeds are yellow to brown and are similar to or slightly larger than those of white clover.

Fresa is a result of two cycles of mass selection primarily for low, dense growth. It is lower growing and produces less forage yield than the other strawberry clover cultivars tested in New Mexico. Under field conditions Fresa produces less than one-half the fresh clipped weights of ‘Palestine’, ‘O’Connor’s’ and ‘Salina’. The primary breeding objective was to develop a cultivar suitable for relatively low maintenance, as a home ground cover or possibly as a ground cover in new orchards.

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be produced in Oregon and New Mexico. The New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station will maintain multiplication and distribution of all classes. Reproduction of this work was produced in Oregon and New Mexico. The New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station will maintain multiplication and distribution of all classes. Reproduction of this work

REGISTRATION OF OLYMPIC TALL FESCUE
(Reg. No. 20)

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

‘Olympic’ tall fescue (Festuca arundinacea Schreb.) was released by Pure-Seed Testing of Hubbard, Oreg., using germplasm obtained from the New Jersey Agriculture Experiment Station. Olympic was produced in western Oregon in 1981 in experimental designations of Olympic.

Olympic is an advanced generation synthesis from the progeny of eight clones. Plants collected in Alabama, New Jersey, and North Carolina provided most of its parental germplasm. Clones were selected from spaced-plant nurseries for attractive appearance, freedom from rust and frogeye leaf spot, ability to produce dry, dark green color, and promising seed yield potential. The best selected clones were evaluated in closely mowed turf trials in Alabama, New Jersey, and North Carolina produced most of its parental germplasm. Clones were selected from spaced-plant nurseries for attractive appearance, freedom from rust and frogeye leaf spot, ability to produce dry, dark green color, and promising seed yield potential. The best selected clones were evaluated in closely mowed turf trials in Alabama, New Jersey, and North Carolina.