received from W. J. Zaumeyer of the USDA, and B23, a USDA red kidney strain. Curly top testing was carried out by M. J. Silbernegel, 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 BEAN1**  
(Reg. No. 37)

D. R. Wood²

‘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 pedicels from the nodes of the crown area. Late developing flowers produced near the ends of determinate 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.

Olay is resistant to the Type and the New bean common mosaic virus and to some rust by *Uromyces phaseoli* (Pers.) Wint. var. *typica*, but is susceptible to bean curl virus by *Xanthomonas phaseoli* (E. F. Sm) Dow.

Ouray originated as an F₂ selection from a cross between a Sanilac pinto (derived from a cross between ‘Sanilac’ and ‘U.I. 111’) and a rust resistant pinto selection (from a project by W. J. Zaumeyer at Beltsville, Md. from a cross of ‘Light Red Kidney’ and pinto 5439-1). The best rust resistant selection is derived from Sanilac.

In yield trials conducted at Ft. Collins (1971–1972), Ouray yielded 3,102 kg/ha which was about 95% of that of the highest yielding pinto cultivars tested in the same years. Trials to evaluate the handling of the pod directly with a combine without the pulling and windrowing operations were not successful. Ouray is adapted to production under irrigation in the west but is relatively intolerant of high temperatures during flowering.

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

**REGISTRATION OF FRESA STRAWBERRY CLOVER1**  
(Reg. No. 38)

A. A. Baltensperger, C. E. Watson, M. A. Smith, S. D. McLean, and R. E. Gaussoin²

‘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 produced 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.

Fresa is derived from Sanilac.

New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station will maintain breeder seed. The multiplication and distribution of all classes will be handled by Int. Seeds Inc., P. O. Box 168, Halsey, OR 97348.

be produced in Oregon and New Mexico.

**REGISTRATION OF OLYMPIC TALL FESCUE1**  
(Reg. No. 20)

A. A. Baltensperger, C. E. Watson, M. A. Smith, S. D. McLean, W. A. Meyer, B. L. Rose, C. A. Rose, and C. R. Funk²

‘Olympic’ tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) was developed and released by Pure-Seed Testing of Hubbard, OR, USA. Olympic was obtained from the New Jersey Agriculture Experiment Station. Olympic was produced in western Oregon in 1981 and it was released by Pure-Seed Testing. The first certified seed was produced in Oregon in 1982. Olympic was released by Turf Seed, Inc. The experimental designation of Olympic.

Olympic is an advanced generation synthetic cultivar derived from the progenies of eight clones. Plants collected from old turfs in Alabama, New Jersey, and North Carolina were selected for attractive appearance, freedom from rust, and for resistance to rust. Clones were selected for uniformity, and promising seed was produced from selected clones.

Olympic has a high leaf area index, rapid growth, and good forage quality. Olympic is very tolerant of shading, and it is very drought resistant. Olympic is adapted to production in western Oregon and can be grown in Washington, northern California, and northern California. Oak and maple are the preferred hosts for rust. Olympic is a strong, hardy plant that can be produced in Oregon and New Mexico.

**REGISTRATION OF OURAY BEAN1**  
(Reg. No. 37)

D. R. Wood²

‘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 pedicels from the nodes of the crown area. Late developing flowers produced near the ends of determinate 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.