REGISTRATION OF TIFWAY II BERMUDAGRASS

'TIFWAY II' (Reg. no. 15) is an improved mutant of 'Tifway' turf bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers. × Cynodon transvaalensis Burtt-Davy) (1). It was developed and released 13 Apr., 1984 cooperatively by the USDA-ARS, the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, the U.S. Golf Association Green Section, and the U.S. Department of Energy. Tifway II originated by exposing dormant sprigs of Tifway to 9000 rads of gamma irradiation, growing plants from the treated sprigs, and selecting plants or sectors of plants that appeared to be different (2). Produced in 1971 and designated Tifway mutant 71-126, it has been subjected along with other promising mutants, to numerous tests to date. These tests show that Tifway II looks like Tifway and has the same desirable characteristics, but makes a denser, more weed-free turf, is more resistant to root knot, ring and sting nematodes, is more frost tolerant, establishes faster from sprigs, exhibits a little better quality, and often greens up slightly earlier in the spring. It is the combination of these traits that warrant the release of Tifway II.

Tifway II, like Tifway, is a sterile triploid and must be propagated vegetatively. It is suited for lawns, fairways, tees, and football fields throughout the South and around the world where Tifway is presently grown.

The Georgia Coastal Plain Exp. Stn., Tifton, GA 31793 will maintain breeder stock.

REGISTRATION OF AU CENTENNIAL CENTIPEDEGRASS

‘AU CENTENNIAL’ centipedegrass (Eremochloa ophiuroides (Munro) Hack.) (Reg. no. 96) was tested in 1977 and released by the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University in April 1983. AU Centennial is a vegetative increase of a single plant selected from a mutation breeding program at Auburn University. Common centipedegrass seed were irradiated with 30 or 40 kR in 1976. Approximately 8000 seedlings were generated from these seeds, and were grown in flats. After 4 months, 95 plants were selected. Seeds from these plants were propagated by irradiating the seed with 30 or 40 kR in 1977. In 1979, 44 individuals were selected from the above 95 plants in the greenhouse. The selected plants were sprigged into 0.9 X 1.5 m plots in a randomized complete block with three replications at the Turfgrass Research Area, Auburn, AL, in summer 1982 and in 0.6 X 1.2 m plots in a randomized complete block with three replications at the Auburn University Coastal Plain Exp. Stn., Tifton, GA., in 1979. AU Centennial was selected in 1983 from the 44 clones tested on the basis of turf potential, vigor, and morphological differentiation from common centipedegrass. AU Centennial is a vegetative increase of a single plant selected to establish a spaced plant nursery for further observation in 1977. In 1979, 44 individuals were selected from the above 95 plants in the greenhouse. These plants were propagated vegetatively.

AU Centennial will be propagated vegetatively. Breeder, foundation, and certified class sod will be available in limited quantities for research purposes. AU Centennial is similar to Carlton, Baylor, Saratoga and Carlton. Seed increase is on a three-generation basis: breeder, foundation, and certified. Parent clones and breeders seed will be maintained by Otto Pick & Sons Seeds Ltd., Box 126, Richmond Hill, Ontario, Canada L4C 4X9.

References and Notes

1. Formerly forage plant breeder, Maple Leaf Mills, Seed Division, Brandon, Manitoba. In 1983, entered into the U.S. Golf Association Green Section, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Canada Coastal Plain Experiment Station, the U.S. Golf Association Green Section, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Canada.

REGISTRATION OF BRAVO SMOOTH BROMEGRASS

‘BRAVO’ smooth bromegrass (Bromus inermis L) (Reg. no. 16), was developed by Maple Leaf Mills, Seed Division, Georgetown, Ontario and licensed in May 1983. Bravo was tested under the experimental designation MLM13011.

Bravo is an 11-clone synthetic with ancestry tracing back to northern and southern types of unknown origin obtained from the Agriculture Canada Research Station at Brandon, Manitoba. In 1972, these clones were moved to the experimental designation MLM13011. Seeds from these samples were irradiated with 30 or 40 kR in 1976. Approximately 8000 seedlings were generated from these seeds, and were maintained in the greenhouse. After 4 months, 95 plants were selected. Seeds from these plants were propagated by irradiating the seed with 30 or 40 kR in 1977. In 1979, 44 individuals were selected from the above 95 plants in the greenhouse. The selected plants were sprigged into 0.9 X 1.5 m plots in a randomized complete block with three replications at the Turfgrass Research Area, Auburn, AL, in summer 1982 and in 0.6 X 1.2 m plots in a randomized complete block with three replications at the Auburn University Coastal Plain Exp. Stn., Tifton, GA., in 1979. AU Centennial was selected in 1983 from the 44 clones tested on the basis of turf potential, vigor, and morphological differentiation from common centipedegrass. AU Centennial is similar to Carlton, Baylor, Saratoga and Carlton. Seed increase is on a three-generation basis: breeder, foundation, and certified. Parent clones and breeders seed will be maintained by Otto Pick & Sons Seeds Ltd., Box 126, Richmond Hill, Ontario, Canada L4C 4X9.

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