REGISTRATION OF 'ALENE' KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS

'ALENE' Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis L.), Reg. no. 28, was developed by the University of Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station. The cultivar was derived from three generations of maternal line selection from germplasm introduced from southwestern Europe and was tested experimentally as ID Sel. 39. During each generation, more than 50 plants were examined for outstanding plant type, leaf color, seed productivity, and other desirable seed and turf characteristics were selected.

Alene is a vigorous, rhizomatous, perennial turf-type with rapid 10-day seedling emergence and tillering equal to 'Argyle' and 'Baron'. It has excellent resistance to stem rust (caused by Puccinia graminis Pers., subsp. graminicola Urban), moderate resistance to leaf rust (caused by Puccinia recondita Rob. ex. Des. On.), pink snow mold [caused by Gla
tchia nivalis (Lasch ex Fries)], and leafspot [caused by Drechslera poae (Baudys.) Shoem]. Alene has high quality turf with medium texture and density, a medium green color, and turf quality characteristics that equal or exceed 'Kenblue', 'South Dakota', and Argyle. The cultivar also has good survival after submitted to low temperatures.

Spaced plants of Alene are relatively tall, averaging 94.7 cm, erect, possess strong plant vigor, dark green basal and culm leaves, and exhibit tolerance to lodging. Seed maturity is early to medium and therefore similar to Kenblue and Argyle, but 10 days earlier than Baron. Alene reaches 50% anthesis at the 149th Julian day, which is earlier than Baron and South Dakota, equal to Argyle, but 4 days later than Kenblue. The plants have distinctive large (11.9-cm length) pyramidal, slightly nodding panicles with intermediate open branches. Alene has an average of 259 spikelets per panicle and harvest indicators contributing to seed yield in Kentucky bluegrass.

Alene produces excellent seed yields on the Palouse-La
tahco silt loam soils of northern Idaho. Alene was second to Argyle in seed yield, of 620 vs. 736 kg/ha, respectively. This was 27, 16, and 13% greater seed yield than South Dakota, Baron, and Kenblue, respectively. Alene produces excellent seed yields on the Palouse-Latahco silt loam soils of northern Idaho, Alene was second to Argyle in seed yield, of 620 vs. 736 kg/ha, respectively. This was 27, 16, and 13% greater seed yield than South Dakota, Baron, and Kenblue, respectively.

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References and Notes


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REGISTRATION OF 'ACALA 1517-SR2' COTTON

'ACALA 1517-SR2' cotton (Gossypium hirsutum L.) (Reg. no. 89) was released by the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station in 1986. Plant-to-row selection primarily for greater storm-resistance for several generations resulted in strain E1137. This strain was released as Acala 1517-SR2.

Acala 1517-SR2 originated as a single F1 plant selection from a cross between 'Acala 1517-E1' and an unknown storm-resistant source and has the same pedigree as 'Acala 1517-SR1' (1). Parents of Acala 1517-E1 were Acala 3080 and Pee Dee 2165 (2).

Plants of Acala 1517-SR2 are about the same height as those of Acala 1517-SR1, averaging 76 cm. Plants of Acala 1517-SR2 are narrower than the picker-type Acala 1517 cultivars because of shorter sympodial branches. Acala 1517-SR2 is earlier than Acala 1517-SR1, as measured by early bloom and open boll counts. Acala 1517-SR2 averaged 8% higher lint yields than Acala 1517-SR1 in the Mesilla and Pecos valleys of New Mexico in 4 yr of testing.

Acala 1517-SR2 has resistance similar to that of Acala 1517-SR1 for verticillium wilt (caused by Verticillium dahliae Kles.), races 1, 2, and 10 of bacterial blight (caused by Xanthomonas campestris pv. malvacearum (Smith) Dye), and fusarium wilt [caused by Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. vasi
fectum (Aitk.) Snyder and Hans.]. This resistance is generally sufficient for satisfactory cotton production in the southwestern USA.

Boils of Acala 1517-SR2 are ovate, averaging 5.57 g seed cotton compared to Acala 1517-SR1 with 5.90 g. Seed have a fuzzy seed index of 12.0 g compared with 12.7 g for Acala 1517-SR1. Lint percentages of Acala 1517-SR2 and Acala 1517-SR1 are about equal, averaging 37.7% for hand-picked samples.

Acala 1517-SR2 is more storm-resistant than Acala 1517-SR1. Storm-resistance ratings have averaged 5.8 for Acala 1517-SR2, compared with 4.3 for Acala 1517-SR1. Fiber length and uniformity of Acala 1517-SR2 are similar to those of Acala 1517-SR1, averaging 29 mm for 2.5% span length and 50% for fiber uniformity ratio, respectively. Micronaire averaged 0.2 units higher than for Acala 1517-SR1. Fiber strength, as measured on the 3.18-mm gauge stelo
tometer, averaged 245 kN m kg"^1, compared with 239 kN m kg"^1 for Acala 1517-SR1.

Breeder seed will be maintained by the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, Las Cruces, NM 88003.

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