REGISTRATION OF 'WL 605' ALFALFA

'WL 605' alfalfa ('Medicago sativa' L.) (Reg. no. 145) (PI 508281) was developed by W-L Research. It was tested under the experimental designation B-57 and released in September 1985.

WL 605 is a 177-clone synthetic cultivar. Parental clones were selected following a cycle of recurrent phenotypic selection for resistance to the blue alfalfa aphid ('Acyrthosiphon kondoi' (Shinji)) and one cycle for tolerance to anthracnose (caused by 'Colletotrichum trifolii' Bain.). The component populations had been screened previously for resistance to spotted alfalfa aphid ('Thrips macula' (Buckton)), Phytophthora root rot (caused by 'Phytophthora megasperma' Drechs. f. sp. medicaginis Kuan & Erwin), and Fusarium wilt [caused by 'Fusarium oxysporum' Schlecht f. sp. medicaginis (Weimer) Snyd. & Hans.]. Source germplasm includes plants selected for resistance to downy mildew (caused by 'Peronospora trifoliorum' D. By.) within field plots of two WL experimental cultivars, plus germplasm tracing to 'CUF 101', 'Siriver', and three releases from the University of California, namely, UC 123, UC 143, and A77-10B. The fall dormancy of WL 605 is similar to that of CUF 101. It has high resistance to Phytophthora root rot (superior to MnPD-1), spotted alfalfa aphid (equal to PA-1), Fusarium wilt (equal to 'Moapa 69'), blue alfalfa aphid (superior to CUF 101), and pea aphid ('Acyrthosiphon pisum' (Harris)) (equal to PA-1); and moderate resistance to stem nematode ('Ditylenchus dipsaci' (Kuhn) Filipjev). It is susceptible to anthracnose and bacterial wilt (caused by 'Corynebacterium insidiosum' (McCull.) H.L. Jens.).

WL 605 is a very nondormant cultivar adapted for forage use in the northwestern, midwestern, and northeastern regions of the USA. Approximately 95% of the flowers are purple to dark purple in color, and about 5% blue and blue variegated with a trace of cream flowers. One generation each of breeder seed (Syn 1), foundation seed, and certified seed classes is recognized. Breeder seed was produced under cage isolation at Bakersfield, CA. Sufficient foundation seed was produced in the lower San Joaquin Valley, CA, for the life of the cultivar. A maximum of 3 and 5 harvest yr are permitted on fields producing foundation and certified seed, respectively. WL 605 was reviewed favorably in 1985 by the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board. Seed of WL 605 must be sold by cultivar name only as a class of certified seed, under provisions of U.S. Plant Variety Certificate 8600042.

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References and Notes

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REGISTRATION OF 'WL 320' ALFALFA

'WL 320' alfalfa ('Medicago sativa' L.) (Reg. no. 146) (PI 508282) was developed by W-L Research. It was tested experimentally as Ca 7931-32 and released in September 1984.

WL 320 is a synthetic cultivar composed of 23 clones selected from a replicated field nursery for tolerance to foliar yellowing, caused by the potato leafhopper ('Empoasca fabae' (Harris)). The 23 clones were derived from 17 experimental families that had exhibited high yield potential following a minimum of five cycles of recurrent phenotypic selection. Field selection was practiced for vigor and apparent resistance to root rots, wilts, anthracnose (caused by 'Colletotrichum trifolii' Bain.), and spotted alfalfa aphid ('Thrips macula' (Buckton)). All populations were included in one or more controlled inoculation tests with selection for resistance to bacterial wilt (caused by 'Corynebacterium insidiosum' (McCull.) H.L. Jens.), anthracnose, Phytophthora root rot (caused by 'Phytophthora megasperma' Drechs. f. sp. medicaginis Kuan & Erwin), and pea aphid ('Acyrthosiphon pisum' (Harris)). The original populations were derived primarily from 'Vernal', 'Saranac', 'Kanza', 'Atlantic', 'WL 305' (Reg. no. 43), and 'WL 309' (Reg. no. 66), with lesser contributions from several other cultivar and germplasm sources.

The fall dormancy of WL 320 is similar to that of 'DuPuits'. It has resistance to bacterial wilt (equal to Vernal), Phytophthora root rot (superior to 'Agate'), Fusarium wilt [caused by 'Fusarium oxysporum' Schlecht f. sp. medicaginis (Weimer) Snyd. & Hans.] (equal to Kanza); moderate resistance to anthracnose, pea aphid, blue alfalfa aphid ('Acyrthosiphon kondoi' (Shinji)), Verticillium wilt (caused by 'Verticillium auro-album' (Reinke & Berth.), and stem nematode ('Ditylenchus dipsaci' (Kuhn) Filipjev); and tolerance to foliar yellowing caused by potato leafhopper.

WL 320 is a moderately winter-hardy cultivar adapted for forage use in the northwestern, midwestern, and northeastern regions of the USA. Approximately 95% of the flowers are purple to dark purple in color, and about 5% blue and blue variegated with a trace of cream flowers. One generation each of breeder (Syn 1), foundation (Syn 2), and certified (Syn 3) seed classes is recognized. Breeder seed was produced under cage isolation at Bakersfield, CA. Sufficient foundation seed was produced at Nampa, ID, for the life of the cultivar. A maximum of 3 and 5 harvest yr are permitted on fields producing foundation and certified seed, respectively.

In 1983, WL 320 received a favorable review from the National Certified Alfalfa Variety Review Board. Seed of WL 320 must be sold by cultivar name only as a class of certified seed, under provisions of U.S. Plant Variety Certificate 8500032.


References and Notes

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REGISTRATION OF 'NASSAU' KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS

'NASSAU' Kentucky bluegrass ('Poa pratensis' L.) (Reg. no. 29) (PI 508094) was developed and released in 1983 by Jacklin Seed Company and Lofts Seed, using germplasm obtained from the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. 'Nassau' is the progeny of a single, highly apomictic plant