selected from a hybridization program using NJE P-59 Kentucky bluegrass × 'Baron' Kentucky bluegrass. NJE P-59, the maternal parent, was selected from the 14th fairway of the Colonia golf course located near Colonia, NJ. NJE P-59 is a moderately low-growing, turf-type bluegrass with medium texture and a bright, medium dark green color. It has an exceptionally attractive early spring color, the ability to stay green into late fall and early winter, and the capability of maintaining good winter color in locations protected from severe cold and desiccation. NJE P-59 has shown good resistance to the leaf spot disease [incited by Bipolaris sorokiniana (Sacc. ex Sorok.) Shoem.], the melting-out disease [incited by Drechslera poae (Baudys) Shoem.], and leaf rust [caused by Puccinia brachypodiitl (Ott. var. poae-nemoralis) (Ott.)]. It has also shown moderately good resistance to striped smut [caused by Ustilago striiformis (Westend.) Niessl.], gray snow mold [caused by Typhula incarnata (L.) (McAlpine) Burdsall], stem rust [caused by Puccinia graminis Pers.], and the Fusarium blight syndrome. NJE P-59 has good seed yield potential, with a moderately low floral induction requirement and a high proportion of reproductive tillers. This growth pattern normally creates a stemmy turf with many reproductive tillers during late spring and early summer. Baron (1) is an extensively used cultivar selected from an old turf in the Netherlands. It has been noted for high seed yields, generally good turf performance over a wide area of the world, and above average resistance to many turf diseases.

Nassau is a facultative apomict with approximately 95% of all progeny plants appearing genetically identical to their maternal parent in a spaced-plant breeder block. In certified production, 90 to 95% of all progeny should normally be identical to the maternal type. aberrant plants are often smaller and weaker, but taller coarser plants can occur. Since most aberrants are the result of sexual reproduction, a wide array of variations in color, leaf texture, maturity, size, and panicle characteristics is produced. However, the off-types are generally crowded out in solid-seeded turfs and do not adversely affect turf performance or appearance. Nassau has large seed, good seedling vigor, and the high seed yield potential characteristics of Baron, its paternal parent, but is taller and displays an earlier heading date. It also has the better late fall color and earlier spring greenup characteristics of its maternal parent. Jacklin H74-243 and 243 were the experimental designations of Nassau. The first certified seed was produced in northern Idaho in 1983.

Nassau is a moderately low-growing, turf-type bluegrass with medium wide leaves, a medium dark green color, and excellent cold weather color retention. It has good resistance to the leaf spot and melting-out disease and above average resistance to dollar spot (incited by Sclerotinia homoeocarpa F.T. Bennett), red thread [caused by Laetisaria fuciformis (McAlpine) Burdsall], pink snow mold [caused by Fusarium nivale (Fr.) Ces.], leaf rust, stem rust, and at least one casual organism of the Fusarium blight syndrome. Nassau is capable of producing an attractive turf of medium density, good wear tolerance, and good winterhardiness. However, turf produced by Nassau is frequently stemmy in late spring. Nassau blends well with most other Kentucky bluegrass cultivars and can be used advantageously in mixtures with the improved, turf-type perennial ryegrass cultivars (Lolium perenne L.), the turf-type tall fescue cultivars (Festuca arundinacea Schreb.), and strong creeping red fescue cultivars (F. rubra L. subsp. rubra). Nassau can be used for lawn-type turf in full sun and in light shade in most areas where turf-type Kentucky bluegrass is well adapted. Breeder seed of Nassau is produced and maintained by Jacklin Seed Company. Seed classes will include breeder, foundation, and certified.

United States Plant Variety Protection Certificate no. 8400005 has been issued for Nassau.

L. A. BRILMAN, A. W. JACKLIN, R. H. HURLEY, B. B. CLARKE, AND C. R. FUNK (2)

References and Notes
2. Plant geneticist, South 1914 Early Dawn, Veradale, WA 99037 (former research director, Jacklin Seed Co., West 5000 Jacklin Ave., Post Falls, ID 83854); research director, retired, Jacklin Seed Co.; vice president, director of agronomy and research. Loftis Seed, P.O. Box 146, Bound Brook, NJ 08805; assistant professor, Plant Pathology Dep., New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn.; and professor, Soils and Crops Dep., New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. Pub. no. D-15166-346 and D-11130-1-86, New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn., Cook College, Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Some of this work was conducted as part of New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. Project no. 15166 supported by New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. funds, other grants, and gifts. Additional support was received from the U.S. Golf Assoc. Green Section Res. and Education Fund. Registration by the Crop Sci. Soc. of Am. Accepted 30 Mar. 1987.


REGISTRATION OF 'CHALLENGER' KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS

'CHALLENGER' Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis L.) (Reg. no. 30) (PI 508283) was developed by Pure-Seed Testing, using germplasm obtained from the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Challenger is a F1 hybrid selected from the cross NJE P-123 × PSU K106. This parental germplasm was selected from old turfs in Washington DC, and northern Kentucky, respectively. Spaced-plant field nurseries have shown that over 95% of the seed progeny of Challenger are indistinguishable from the original hybrid plant, suggesting a high level of facultatively apomictic reproduction. Challenger was released in February 1985 by Turf-Seed with the first certified seed produced in western Oregon in 1985. PS-535 was the experimental designation of Challenger.

Challenger is a moderately low-growing, leafy, turf-type cultivar with medium fine leaves and a very attractive, bright, dark green color. It has excellent early spring color, the ability to stay green into late fall, and can maintain good winter color in protected locations. Challenger has a mature plant height 7 cm or more than 'Majestic'. Challenger has a semiprostrate orientation of its leaves in turf and spaced plants, while the leaves of Majestic are primarily prostrate. In tests across the USA, Challenger has shown good resistance to many important turf diseases. These include the leaf spot and crown rot disease [incited by Drechslera poae (Baudys) Shoem.], leaf rust (caused by Puccinia poae-nemoralis (Ott.).), stem rust (caused by P. graminis Pers.), stripe smut [caused by Ustilago striiformis (Westend.) Niessl.], and dollar spot (caused by Sclerotinia homoeocarpa F.T. Bennett). Challenger is medium late in reproductive maturity and has demonstrated good seed yield potential. Challenger is capable of producing a persistent, durable turf having medium high density, medium fine texture, good wear tolerance, and excellent winterhardiness. It should perform well in full sun and light shade in areas where turf-type Kentucky bluegrass cultivars are well adapted. Challenger is recommended for home lawns, parks, institutional grounds, sports turf, and school play areas. It blends well with most other Kentucky bluegrass cultivars and can be used advantageously in mixtures with turf-type perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne L.),