tonia solani Kuhn). Pure-Seed 2EE was the experimental designation of Cowboy. The first foundation seed was produced in western Oregon in 1983. Certified seed was first available in quantity following the 1984 harvest.

Cowboy is very early maturing turf-type perennial ryegrass with a heading date 7 days earlier than ‘Pennfine’. This early maturity improves the seed yield potential of Cowboy perennial ryegrass. It is capable of producing an attractive, persistent, medium dense, medium low-growing turf with a bright dark-green color and medium-fine texture. Cowboy has excellent seedling vigor, good wear tolerance, and a wide range of adaptation to various soils. It shows an improvement in resistance to stem rust, many races of crown rust, netblotch, brown patch, and the red thread disease [caused by Laetaria fuciformis (McAlpine) Burdsall]. Cowboy is recommended for winter overseeding of dormant warm-season turfs in the southern USA. It is also useful for lawns, sports fields, parks, playgrounds, industrial sites, golf course tees, fairways, and cart paths in areas where the turf-type perennial ryegrass cultivars are well adapted. It is frequently blended with other improved turf-type perennial ryegrass cultivars or mixed with a blend of adapted Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis L.) or strong creeping red fescue (Festuca rubra L. subsp. rubra).

Breeder seed of Cowboy is produced by Pure-Seed Testing. Propagation is limited to two generations of increase from breeder seed, one generation each of foundation and certified.

United States Plant Variety Protection Certificate no. 8400127 has been issued for Cowboy perennial ryegrass.

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References and Notes

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REGISTRATION OF ‘FLORALTA’ LIMPOGRASS

‘FLORALTA’ limposgrass [Hemarthria altissima (Poir.) Stapf and C.E. Hubb.] (Reg. no. 107) (PI 508285) is the vegetative increase of a selection from USDA PI 364888 and was released by the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida in May 1984. Floralta, which was also tested under the designation FL 297, was released because it had improved yield and persistence under intensive grazing compared to ‘Bigalta’ limposgrass, and has higher in vitro organic matter digestion than ‘Redalta’ or ‘Greenalta’ limposgrass (4).

The plant introduction from which Floralta originated was collected from a small island in the Luvuvhu River several kilometers upstream from its confluence with the Limpopo River in Kruger National Park, Republic of South Africa (2). Floralta has a tetraploid chromosome number (2n = 4x = 36) (4), and like the other limposgrass cultivars it is vegetatively propagated since it produces few viable seeds (5). Floralta is morphologically similar to the tetraploid cultivar Bigalta, but has larger stems and wider leaves than the diploid cultivars Redalta and Greenalta. Floralta has a more intense purple coloration under cool temperature stress or fertility deficiency than Bigalta, but it generally does not show the intense red pigmentation that Redalta does under similar environmental conditions.

Floralta has been shown to be persistent under low fertility, but it also responded to high levels of N fertility. Christiansen (1) measured seasonal dry matter (DM) yields of 24.4 and 29.3 Mg ha⁻¹ on small plots of Floralta fertilized with 480 kg ha⁻¹ of N and harvested at 9- and 18-week intervals, respectively. Seasonal yields of 11.7 Mg ha⁻¹ were obtained with 240 kg ha⁻¹ of N at a 6-week harvest interval, but midsummer crude protein (CP) values were below 70 g CP kg⁻¹ DM with this management. Floralta has also been shown to have potential for use as a fall stockpiled forage; however, CP concentration of mature herbage may be low (5).

Floralta is similar to other limposgrass cultivars in area of adaptation. Evaluation of winter survival at several locations (3) indicated that Floralta with 80% survival was not different from Redalta, Greenalta, and Bigalta, which had 84, 78, and 76% survival, respectively. Floralta is well adapted to poorly drained soils of peninsular Florida, coastal areas of the southeastern USA, and many areas of the tropics. It has not persisted well on well-drained, deep, sandy soils.

The Agronomy Department and Ona Agricultural Research and Education Center (AREC) of the University of Florida first provided vegetative foundation planting material of Floralta to interested producers in 1984. Small foundation blocks will be maintained by the Agronomy Department and the Ona AREC. The Florida Foundation Seed producers, P.O. Box 309, Greenwood, FL 32433 will maintain a list of growers who have planting material available for grower distribution.


References and Notes


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REGISTRATION OF ‘GARNET’ AND ‘TAMMANY’ CHICKPEA

‘GARNET’ (Reg. no. 73) (PI 508096) and ‘Tammany’ (Reg. no. 74) (PI 508097) chickpea (Cicer arietinum L.) were developed cooperatively by the USDA-ARS and the College...