REGISTRATION OF 'SPARTAN' HARD FESCUE

'SPARTAN' hard fescue (Festuca longifolia Thuill.) (Reg. no. 34) (PI 518649) was developed and released in September 1984 by Pickseed West, Inc. of Tangent, OR using germplasm obtained from the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Spartan is an advanced generation synthetic cultivar selected from the progenies of 142 clones. It was developed using a population improvement program initiated in 1958 to improve pest resistance, stress tolerance, attractiveness, turf performance, seed yield, and ability to provide an acceptable turf cover on poor soils without need for supplemental fertilization or irrigation. This breeding program involved germplasm collection and evaluation, the screening of over 50,000 seedlings for disease resistance, the evaluation of over 10,000 clones in spaced-plant nurseries, and the study of nearly 500 single-plant progenies in seeded turf trials. Germplasm selected from or related to 'Biljart', 'Reliant', 'Scaldis', 'SR-3000', and 'Waldina' was used in the development of Spartan in addition to collections made from old turfs of eastern USA and western Europe. The final cycle of selection of Spartan involved the establishment of the progenies of 142 selected clones in a large, spaced-plant nursery in western Oregon. Selection within this nursery was directed toward improving seed yield, disease resistance, and uniformity. Pickseed Syn TR was the experimental designation of Spartan. The first certified seed was produced in western Oregon in 1984.

Spartan is a leafy, persistent, turf-type hard fescue. It has excellent cold tolerance and is capable of producing an attractive, dense, low-growing, fine-textured turf with limited or no supplemental fertilization or irrigation. Spartan has shown good drought resistance and improved summer performance on well-drained soils. Green color retention during summer stress is notably good. Spartan has good shade tolerance. Its ability to withstand competition from tree roots is superior to many other turfgrasses. Spartan has demonstrated improved resistance to many races of powdery mildew (incited by Erysiphe graminis D. C.), anthracnose [caused by Colletotrichum graminicola (Ces.) Wils.], net blotch (incited by Helminthosporium dictyoides Drechsler), and red thread [caused by Laetisaria fuciformis (McAlpine) Burdsall].

Spartan is recommended for turf use in areas where fine fescues are adapted. It should be especially useful on acid, infertile, droughty soils and sites where supplemental irrigation and fertilization are not used. It is useful in locations ranging from full sun to moderate shade. Spartan can be used in full sun in regions with cooler summers and 1020

Published November, 1988

References and Notes

1. G.W. Pepin, W.K. Wiley, and D.E. King. Pickseed West, Inc., 888 Tangent, OR 97389; R.W. Dull and C.R. Funk. New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn., Cook College, Rutgers, NJ 08903. Publ. no. D-15166-7-87 and D-15257-7-88. Exp. Stn. Some of this work was conducted as part of a New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Additional support was received from the National Turfgrass Foundation for their contributions in the selection of Spartan. Accepted 30 Apr. 1988. *Corresponding author.

Published in Crop Sci. 28:1020 (1988).

REGISTRATION OF 'VICTORY' CHEWINGS FESCUE

'VICTORY' Chewings fescue (Festuca rubra L.) (Reg. no. 35) (PI 518650) was developed and released in September 1986 by Pickseed West, Inc. of Tangent, OR using germplasm obtained from the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Victory is an advanced generation synthetic cultivar selected from the progenies of 178 parental clones. It was developed using a germplasm population improvement program initiated in 1968 to improve pest resistance, stress tolerance, attractiveness, turf performance, and seed yield. This breeding program involved extensive germplasm collection and evaluation of over 76,000 seedlings for disease resistance, the study of over 7000 clones in spaced-plant nurseries, and the evaluation of over 4000 single-plant progeny trials. Sixty-two percent of the parental germplasm used in the development of Victory originated from plants collected from old turfs in Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. The remaining parental germplasm was obtained from cultivars of European origin including 'Barfalla', 'Highlight', 'Kokef', 'Menuet', and 'Waldorf. The final cycle of selection involved the establishment of the progenies of the 178 parental clones of Victory in spaced-plant nurseries in western Oregon. This nursery was directed toward improving seed yield, disease resistance, and phenotypic uniformity. Pickseed CF-2 was the experimental designation of Victory. The first certified seed was produced in western Oregon in 1986.

Victory is a leafy, persistent, turf-type hard fescue. It is capable of producing an attractive, dense, fine-textured turf with limited or no supplemental fertilization or irrigation. Victory has shown improved resistance to powdery mildew (incited by Erysiphe graminis D. C.), rust (incited by Puccinia cranda.tii Pam. and Hume), and dollarspot (incited by Gauma. et al.: 1986). Victory has a bright, dark-green color. Victory is recommended for lawns, parks, play areas, and similar turf sites receiving light to moderate shade in regions where fine fescues are well adapted. Use in full sun is recommended in regions with cooler summers and highly competitive in mixtures with other turfgrasses. Victory is superior to many other turfgrasses. Spartan has demonstrated improved resistance to many races of powdery mildew (incited by Erysiphe graminis D. C.), anthracnose [caused by Colletotrichum graminicola (Ces.) Wils.], net blotch (incited by Helminthosporium dictyoides Drechsler), and red thread [caused by Laetisaria fuciformis (McAlpine) Burdsall].

Spartan is recommended for turf use in areas where fine fescues are adapted. It should be especially useful on acid, infertile, droughty soils and sites where supplemental irrigation and fertilization are not used. It is useful in locations ranging from full sun to moderate shade. Spartan can be used in full sun in regions with cooler summers and 1020

Published November, 1988

References and Notes

1. G.W. Pepin, W.K. Wiley, and D.E. King. Pickseed West, Inc., 888 Tangent, OR 97389; R.W. Dull and C.R. Funk. New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn., Cook College, Rutgers, NJ 08903. Publ. no. D-15166-7-87 and D-15257-7-88. Exp. Stn. Some of this work was conducted as part of a New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Additional support was received from the National Turfgrass Foundation for their contributions in the selection of Spartan. Accepted 30 Apr. 1988. *Corresponding author.

Published in Crop Sci. 28:1020 (1988).