'LIBERTY' Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis L.) (Reg. no. 33) (PI527312) was developed and released in October 1986 by Jacklin Seed Co. of Post Falls, ID and Garfield Williamson Inc. of Fairlfield, NJ, using germplasm obtained from the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Liberty originated as the progeny from a single, facultative apomictic plant selected from one of the F₁ progeny of the cross NJE P-123 × PSU K-106. NJE P-123, the maternal parent of Liberty, was selected from a lawn in Lafayette Park located near the White House in Washington, DC in 1962. PSU K-106 was selected from an old turf in Northern Kentucky. NJE P-123 was pollinated by PSU K-106 during the late winter of 1970 in a greenhouse isolation chamber located at New Brunswick, NJ. Seedlings from this cross were transplanted to a spaced-plant nursery at Adelphia, NJ during August 1970. An attractive F₁ hybrid plant was selected from this progeny during June 1971. Seed harvested from this plant was used to establish turf trials and spaced-plant nurseries under the experimental designation A-609. Spaced-plant progeny trials were highly uniform with approximately 95% of all plants being indistinguishable from their maternal parent. This indicated a high degree of facultative apomixis. Aberrant plants produced by Liberty are typical of aberrants produced by most cultivars of Kentucky bluegrass. They are usually smaller and weaker than the maternal-type plants originating through apomictic reproduction. Due to the facultative apomixis characteristic of Kentucky bluegrass, these aberrants can be expected to occur whenever seed is produced. Since most of these aberrants arise from sexual reproduction of highly heterozygous parents, a wide array of variation is produced. Most aberrants exhibit obvious morphological differences from maternal plants. They differ in size, growth habit, color, leaf texture, maturity, and panicle characteristics. Nearly all aberrants are crowded out in lawntype turf and have virtually no effect on appearance, uniformity, or performance of established turf. Liberty has been tested under the experimental designations A-609 and JW-4. The first certified seed was produced in northern Idaho in 1986.

Liberty is a leafy, moderately low-growing, turf-type Kentucky bluegrass with abundant, spreading rhizomes and good vigor. It is capable of producing an attractive lawntype turf with medium texture, medium density, and a bright dark-green color. Liberty has the ability to produce high yields of quality seed. Since Liberty is highly apomictic, it is both uniform and stable. It retains color well into late fall and early winter with good early spring greenup. Liberty has excellent winterhardiness and good heat tolerance. It has shown good resistance to many important turfgrass diseases including the leafspot and melting-out disease [caused by Drechslera poae (Baudys) Shoem.], leaf rust [caused by Puccinia brachypodii Otth. var. poae-nemoralis (Otth)], stem rust (caused by P. graminis Pers.), and dollar spot (caused by Sclerotinia homoeocarpa F.T. Bennett).

Liberty is recommended for lawns, parks, and sports turf in regions where Kentucky bluegrass is well adapted for turf use. It grows well in either full sun or in light shade. It is compatible in blends with most other Kentucky bluegrass cultivars and also in mixtures with the improved turf-type