REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS


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REGISTRATION OF ‘STREAKER’ REDTOP

‘STREAKER’ redtop [Agrostis alba L. (A. gigantea Roth.)] (Reg. no. CV-117) (PI 527690) was developed and released in August 1982, by Jacklin Seed Co. of Post Falls, ID, and Lofts Seed, Inc. of Bound Brook, NJ. Streaker was tested under the experimental designation P-501.2.

Seedlots from 21 fields of common redtop were screened for uniformity, vigor, and seed setting ability in 1976 and 1977. All parents of Streaker originated from a field of common redtop growing in Illinois. The origin of the Illinois field was unknown, but dated back many years. Seed from the Illinois field was planted in a selection nursery in 1978, near Post Falls, ID. Open pollinated progeny from the thousands of selected plants were used to establish a breeders nursery in northern Idaho in 1979. The breeder seed field was rogued and selected for uniformity and true ness to type. Breeder seed was first produced in 1980. Tests of progeny show the cultivar to be highly stable and uniform. Fewer than 5% of plants in certified seed production fields exhibit plant forms not characteristic of the cultivar. The first certified seed was produced in northeastern Washington in 1982.

Streaker is a loosely tufted perennial with a strongly rhizomatous growth habit. Culms are smooth and erect, and average 1.12 m in height. Leaves are dull green and hairless. There are approximately 10 200 seeds per gram of clean seed. Plantlets of Streaker are silvery translucent, as opposed to pale to deep gold in common redtop (1). The palea of Streaker has no observable notch; common redtop is sometimes notched (1). In national turf trials, Streaker has shown moderately high spring density, moderately good early spring growth, and a fine leaf texture, and good resistance to melting-out disease (incited by Drechslera spp.). When used in dormant overseeding, stands of Streaker transition back to the permanent warm-season grass in spring earlier than most perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne L.) varieties. Streaker is presently the only cultivar of certified redtop commercially available in the USA. Streaker is recommended for use in low maintenance turf, pastures, and reclamation areas in temperate climates, and for winter overseeding of dormant warm-season grasses. Streaker is compatible seeding in mixtures with perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, Italian ryegrass, and warm-season grasses. Streaker is compatible seeding in mixtures with perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, Italian ryegrass, and warm-season grasses.

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REGISTRATION OF ‘M-203’ RICE

‘M-203’ rice (Oryza sativa L.), (Reg. no. 76) (PI 514276) is an early maturing, semidwarf, medium-grain cultivar developed by the California Cooperative Rice Research Foundation at the Rice Experiment Station, Biggs, CA. M-203 was tested in University of California Co-operative Extension state-wide tests with the experimental designation Y-35.

M-203 is a pure line selection made in 1974 from the second generation of ‘M-401’ seeds radiated with 25 kr of Co. The M-401 parent is a late maturing, photoperiod sensitive, dwarf, premium quality, medium-grain cultivar derived from the semidwarf mutant (1).

M-203 is photoperiod insensitive and heads earlier than M-401 and one day earlier than M-202. Average plant height of M-203 is the same as the widely grown semidwarf cultivar M-202. M-203 is more tolerant to lodging than M-202 (51 vs 12%). Bristles on the brous lemma, palea, and leaf blades except on the leaf sheaths are not present on leaf margins and on the lemma. The new cultivar is irregularly awned. No plant parts show anthocyanin pigmentation.

Panicles of M-203 normally are exserted over the leaf sheaths. The new cultivar has good seedling vigor than M-202 (4.2 vs 4.4 score on a 1-5 basis). M-203 is similar to current California cultivars in tolerance to recommended rice herbicides. Reaction of M-203 to frost, heading, like the M-401 parent, is more sensitive than M-202. M-203 is similar to M-202 in tolerance to frost, heading, like the M-401 parent, is more sensitive than M-202. M-203 is slightly more susceptible than M-202 (5.8 vs 4.9) to stem rot (caused by Sclerotium oryzae var. oryzae); two cultivars were not significantly different in resistance to stem rot. M-203 is moderately susceptible to seedling damping-off (caused by Rhizoctonia solani Kühn) and aggregate sheath spot [caused by Sclerotium oryzae (Saw.) Mordue]. Reaction of M-203 to other diseases are not prevalent in California is unknown.

Brown rice kernels of M-203 are larger than those of M-202, averaging 24.9 mg per kernel, 6.7 mm long, 3.0 mm wide compared to 23.8 mg, 6.1 and 2.8 mm respectively. Milled kernels of M-203 are transverse to those of M-202 by a slight brown or gray endosperm, a feature of the parent M-401.

References and Notes


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