REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

Puccinia graminis Pers. In national tests, Destiny has also shown good resistance to dollarspot, incited by Sclerotinia homoeocarpa F.T. Bennett, leaf rust, incited by P. brachypodi Oth. var poa-nemoralis (Oth.), and red thread, incited by Laetisaria fuciformis (McAlp.) Burdsall. It has moderately good seed-yielding capability. Destiny is well suited for use in blends with other well-adapted, persistent cultivars of Kentucky bluegrass. Desirable mixtures may also contain improved turf-type perennial ryegrasses (Lolium perenne L.), strong creeping red fescues (Festuca rubra L. subsp. rubra), and improved turf-type tall fescues (Festuca arundinacea Schreb.). These blends and mixtures are recommended for use on home lawns, parks, athletic fields, institutional grounds, golf courses, and school play areas in regions where Kentucky bluegrass is well adapted for turf use.

Breeder seed of Destiny is produced by Jacklin Seed Co. Seed propagation is restricted to three cycles of increase from breeder seed: one each of foundation, registered, and certified.

United States Plant Variety Protection (Certificate no. 8800063) has been granted on Destiny Kentucky bluegrass.


References and Notes
3. A.W. Jacklin and A.D. Brede, Jacklin Seed Co., W. 3300 Riverbend Ave., Post Falls, ID 83845-9499; L.A. Brilman, Dep. of Biology, California State College, Bakersfield, 9001 Stockdale Highway, Bakersfield, CA 93311; B.K. Green II, Jonathan Green and Sons, Inc., P.O. Box 326, Farmingdale, NH 03735; and C.R. Funk, Soils and Crops Dep., New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn., Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Publication no. D15166-3-88, New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. Some of this work was conducted as part of NJAES 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, Inc. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 Apr. 1989. *Corresponding author.

REGISTRATION OF ‘HUNTSVILLE’ KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS

‘Huntsville’ Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis L.) (Reg. no. 37; PI 531526) was developed and released in October 1986 by the Jacklin Seed Co. of Post Falls, ID, using germplasm obtained from the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Huntsville originated as a single, highly apomictic plant selected from an old lawn-type turf in northern Alabama during the late winter of 1974. Vegetative propagules of this plant were transferred to a greenhouse at Rutgers University and subsequently established in a spaced-plant nursery at Adelphia, NJ. Seed harvested from this nursery on 15 June 1976 was used to establish turf trials at North Brunswick, NJ, in the late summer of 1976. Progeny trials conducted in spaced-plant nurseries were used to determine the degree of apomictic reproduction. Seed yield trials were established in northern Idaho at Jacklin Seed Co. under the experimental designation H75-2499. A spaced-plant breeder nursery was planted in 1981 for seed increase and evaluation of plant characters. Huntsville is a facultative apomict with approximately 95% of its progeny appearing genetically identical to the maternal parent. Aberrant plants produced by Huntsville are typical of aberrants produced by most cultivars of Kentucky bluegrass. Aberrants 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. Most aberrants exhibit obvious morphological differences from the maternal plants in terms of size, growth habit, color, leaf texture, maturity, and panicle characteristics. Nearly all aberrants are crowded out in lawn-turf and have virtually no effect on appearance, uniformity, or performance of established turf. The first certified seed of Huntsville was produced in northern Idaho in 1986.

Huntsville is a tall, dark-green cultivar with early reproductive maturity. In turf plantings, it forms a dark-green, moderately dense turf with an upright growth habit. It is not well adapted to close mowing (under 40 mm) which may cause stress and result in increased damage from the leaf spot and melting-out disease caused by Drechslera poae (Baudys) Shoem., especially in cool, humid, cloudy regions. It has shown good resistance to stem rust caused by Puccinia graminis Pers., leaf rust caused by P. brachypodi Oth. var poa-nemoralis (Oth.), powdery mildew caused by Erysiphe graminis D.C., and ergot caused by Claviceps purpurea (Fr.) Tul. Huntsville has the ability to produce high yields of quality seed. It has excellent seedling vigor and coverage ability.

Huntsville is recommended for lawns, parks, and sports turf in regions where Kentucky bluegrass is well adapted for turf use. Furthermore, because of its southern origin, heat and drought tolerance, and disease resistance, Huntsville is adapted to portions of the transition region. It grows well in full sun or in light shade. It is compatible in blends with most other Kentucky bluegrass cultivars and in mixtures with improved turf-type perennial ryegrasses (Lolium perenne L.), and strong creeping red fescues (Festuca rubra L. subsp. rubra), or with improved turf-type tall fescues (Festuca arundinacea Schreb.).

Breeder seed is maintained by Jacklin Seed Co. Seed propagation is limited to three cycles of increase from breeder seed: one each of foundation, registered, and certified.

United States Plant Variety Protection Certificate no. 8800006 has been issued for Huntsville.

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References and Notes
1. Arden W. Jacklin and A. Douglas Brede, Jacklin Seed Co., W. 3300 Riverbend Ave., Post Falls, ID 83845-9499; Leah A. Brilman, Biology Dep., California State College, Bakersfield, 9001 Stockdale Highway, Bakersfield, CA 93311; and C.R. Funk, Soils and Crops Dep., New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn., Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Publication no. D15166-3-88, New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. Some of this work was conducted as part of NJAES 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, Inc. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 Apr. 1989. *Corresponding author.

REGISTRATION OF ‘PINNACLE’ PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

‘Pinnacle’ perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne L.) (Reg. no. 123; PI 531229) was developed through the cooperative efforts of Normarc, Inc., Tangent, OR, Pickseed West, Tangent, OR, and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. It was tested under the experimental designation Normarc N-86 and released in August 1988 by Normarc, Inc.

References and Notes
1. Arden W. Jacklin and A. Douglas Brede, Jacklin Seed Co., W. 3300 Riverbend Ave., Post Falls, ID 83845-9499; Leah A. Brilman, Biology Dep., California State College, Bakersfield, 9001 Stockdale Highway, Bakersfield, CA 93311; and C.R. Funk, Soils and Crops Dep., New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn., Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Publication no. D15166-3-88, New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. Some of this work was conducted as part of NJAES 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, Inc. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 Apr. 1989. *Corresponding author.

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