of increase from breeder seed, one each of foundation and certified. Breeder seed is produced and maintained by Pure-Seed Testing.

United States Plant Variety Protection Certification no. 8700077 was issued on 28 Nov. 1986.

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References and Notes
2. W.A. Meyer, and C.A. Rose-Fricke, Pure-Seed Testing, P.O. Box 449, Hubbard, OR 97032; B.L. Rose, Turf-Seed, P.O. Box 230, Hubbard, OR 97032; and C.R. Funk, Soils and Crops Dep., New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn., Cook College, Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, NJ 08903. 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. Publication no. D-15166-48. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 31 Jan. 1990. *Corresponding author.

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REGISTRATION OF 'TOMAHAWK' INDIANGRASS

'TOMAHAWK' indiangrass [Sorghastrum nutans (L.) Nash] (Reg. no. 131, PI 478006) was developed by the USDA–SCS, Plant Materials Center (PMC), Bismarck, ND and was further developed in cooperation with the USDA–ARS, Northern Great Plains Research Laboratory (NPGRL), Mandan, ND. Tomahawk was tested as ND-444 and jointly released in June 1988 by USDA–SCS, USDA–ARS, and the North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Stations. Tomahawk was released because of its early maturity, winter hardiness, and ability to persist in harsh environments. This cultivar extends the latitudinal adaptation of cultivated indiangrass farther north than with presently available cultivars.

Tomahawk originated as a composite of three seed collections made in 1961. ND-343 was collected near Ludden, ND; SD-56 came from Britton, SD; and SD-44 came from Hecla, SD. Initial evaluations of the accessions were conducted with several other accessions at the Bismarck PMC. The three accessions were selected for high seed yield and winter survival. Equal quantities of seed from the three accessions were composited to form ND-444 and to establish a seed increase field in 1964.

Variety trial plots (4.5 by 30.4 m) were grown from 1982 to 1986 at Upham, ND; Fergus Falls, MN; Ft. Pierre, SD; Ft. Sully, SD; Lake Andes, SD; and Rochester, MN. At Fergus Falls (46° 20' N lat), Tomahawk averaged 33 d earlier in anthesis than 'Holt', 71 d earlier than 'Oto', and 82 d earlier than 'Osage' and 'Rumsey'. Tomahawk was the only cultivar to consistently produce mature, viable seeds at northern latitudes in the test area. Tomahawk had denser stands than 'Holt, Oto, and Osage, but 25% higher than Rumsey. At northern locations, Tomahawk was similar to Holt, but 35 to 65% higher than the other cultivars tested.

Tomahawk is well adapted to the eastern one-half of North and South Dakota and the northern and western parts of Minnesota on sites where indiangrass is recommended. Its primary intended uses are for range and pasture seedings, wildlife habitat and natural area development, revegetation of surface-mined land, erosion control structures, and transportation corridors.

Breeder seed of Tomahawk indiangrass will be maintained by the USDA–SCS, and foundation seed will be available from the USDA–SCS–PMC, Bismarck, ND 58502. Foundation and certified generations of seed increase beyond breeder seed are authorized.

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References and Notes