REGISTRATION OF 'DAWN' KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS

'DAWN' Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis L.) (Reg. no. 43, PI 537304) was developed by the Jacklin Seed Co. of Post Falls, ID, using germplasm obtained from the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. It was released in September 1987 by the Jacklin Seed Co. and is currently marketed throughout the United States by LESCO, Inc., Rocky River, OH, and internationally by the Jacklin Seed Co. F-1328 was the experimental designation of Dawn. The first certified seed was produced in eastern Washington in 1987.

Dawn originated as the progeny of a single, facultatively apomictic plant selected from the F_1 progeny of the cross NJE P-120 × PSU K-106. NJE P-120, the paternal parent of Dawn, was selected from an old turf in northern Kentucky by J.M. Duich of the Pennsylvania State University. PSU K-106 is an apomictic, turf-type Kentucky bluegrass capable of producing an attractive, medium-low growing, leafy, persistent turf with medium-dark green color, medium-fine soft leaves, medium-high density, and good resistance to the leaf spot and melting-out disease. NJE P-120 was pollinated by PSU K-106 during the late winter of 1969 in a greenhouse located on the Cook College campus of Rutgers University. Conditions prior to and during pollination were modified to enhance increased sexual reproduction of highly apomictic bluegrasses (1,2,3).

Seedlings from this cross were transplanted into a spaced-plant nursery at Adelphia, NJ, during August 1969. An attractive F_2 hybrid was selected from this progeny during June 1970. Seed harvested from this plant was used to establish turf trials at New Brunswick, NJ, during late summer 1970. Seed yield trials were established in northern Idaho by the Jacklin Seed Co. in 1975. A spaced-plant breeder nursery was planted in 1979. These progeny trials were highly uniform, with ≈ 98% of the plants appearing genetically identical to their maternal parent, indicating a high level of apomictic reproduction. The few aberrant plants produced by Dawn are usually smaller and weaker than the maternal-type plants that originate through apomictic reproduction. Aberrant plants generally arise through sexual reproduction of their highly heterozygous parents and show a wide array of variation. Nearly all aberrant plants are crowded out in lawn-type turfs due to intense interplant competition and have little, if any, effect on the appearance or performance of an established turf.

Dawn is a moderately low-growing, turf-type Kentucky bluegrass. It develops an attractive color in early spring and retains good color during cold weather. Dawn is capable of producing a persistent, moderately aggressive turf of medium texture, medium-high density, and an attractive, dark green color. Dawn has shown good resistance to the leaf spot and melting-out disease and moderately good resistance to stem rust caused by Drechslera poae (Baudys) Shoemaker, and leaf rust caused by Puccinia brachypodii Gotth. var. poae-nemoralis Gotth. Plants are taller and less determinate than Tamcot CAMDRG4, 34% have yellow pollen. Plants have normal leaf and bract morphology, dark-green leaves, and are nectaried. Tamcot

REGISTRATION OF 'TAMCOT HQ95' COTTON

'TAMCOT HQ95' cotton (Gossypium hirsutum L.) (Reg. no. 96, PI 538033) was developed in the Texas Agricultural Experimental Station Multi-Adversity Resistance (MAR) Genetic Improvement Program, and released in 1990. The MAR system utilizes specific direct-indirect seed, seedling, and plant selection procedures and techniques for the simultaneous genetic improvement of resistance to pests (insects and plant pathogens) and abiotic stresses, in addition to improving yield, earliness, and fiber and seed quality (2,4). The MAR techniques have proven successful in pyramiding genes in cotton that condition broad-spectrum resistance to pests and environmental stresses.

Tamcot HQ95 was developed from a cross between 'Tamcot CD3H' and MAR-CABU'CS2-1-83. Individual F_1 plants were selected using the MAR procedures (2,4). Tamcot HQ95 is a descendant from an F_2 progeny that was selected and designated as MAR-CABUCD3H-1-86. Tamcot HQ95 is as hirsute as Tamcot CD3H, has a cylinhedral-shaped growth habit, and stem-resistant bolls. Plants are taller and less determinate than 'Tamcot CAM' and shorter than 'Tamcot SP'. Approximately 66% of Tamcot HQ95 plants have flowers with cream pollen and 34% have yellow pollen. Plants have normal leaf and bract morphology, dark-green leaves, and are nectaried. Tamcot