Gruening was developed for use in erosion control, reclamation, and restoration in arctic, subarctic, and boreal regions. It has proven to be superior to Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis* L.) in reclamation trials and is expected to replace traditional Kentucky bluegrass cultivars in land-restoration programs in Alaska.

No other cultivars of alpine bluegrass have been identified for use in species trials. As far as the Alaska Plant Materials Center can determine, Gruening is the first named cultivar release of alpine bluegrass. Gruening will be recognized as breeder, foundation, registered, and certified seed classes. Breeder and foundation seed will be maintained by the Alaska Plant Materials Center. Registered and certified production will be assigned to the Alaska Seed Growers, Inc.

**References and Notes**


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**REGISTRATION OF 'CAIGGLUK' TILESY SAGEBRUSH**

'TCAIGGLUK' TILESY SAGEBRUSH (*Artemisia tilesii* Ledeb.) (Reg. no. CV-3, PI 540424) was selected by the Alaska Plant Materials Center, Division of Agriculture, Alaska Department of Natural Resources, and released in December 1989 as a reclamation and erosion control species. Caiggluk (pronounced Chai-thluk; it is the Yupik Eskimo word for tilesy sagebrush) was originally collected from a single plant near Clam Gulch, AK, in 1974.

Tilesy sagebrush is a nonwoody, perennial sagebrush. This herbaceous species forms short, stout rhizomes and is usually found growing on sandy or gravelly soils. Tilesy sagebrush is indigenous through most of Alaska and eastward to Hudson Bay in Canada. The species is also found south to Oregon and Montana (1).

Parent material used to develop Caiggluk, has been tested and increased at the Alaska Plant Materials Center since 1976. Off-site regional testing was started in 1981. Testing continued through 1989 with a total of 24 sites. The first one-acre seed increase planting (0.405 ha) occurred in 1987.

Caiggluk was developed to enhance reclamation activity in Alaska. It is the first native broadleaf herbaceous species intended for reclamation to be placed in large-scale commercial production in Alaska. The addition of Caiggluk in reclamation or revegetation programs in Alaska.

***Within its range of adaptation, Caiggluk tends to perform best on mineral soils, it is sometimes associated with mine spoil [2].***

In general, seed production and processing of Caiggluk tilesy sagebrush can be accomplished using standard harvesting and cleaning equipment. Based on results from off-site evaluations, species characteristics, results from off-site evaluations, and the natural range of tilesy sagebrush, Caiggluk should perform well throughout mainland Alaska south of the Interior Divide. The species is also found south to Oregon and Montana (1).

Caiggluk is relatively late maturing. Seeds, grown at Palmer, AK, has usually matured in mid-September. The high winds often subjects the crop to heavy seasonal rains and high winds. Wind can be a major problem in Caiggluk production, because the seed shatters easily when ripe.

Caiggluk tilesy sagebrush seed will be available in breeder, foundation, registered, and certified seed classes, and foundation seed will be grown and distributed by the Alaska Plant Materials Center. Foundation and certified seed will be available to seed growers through the Alaska Seed Growers, Inc.

**References and Notes**


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