gasperma Drechs. f. sp. medicaginis T. Kuan & D.C. Envin), spotted alfalfa aphid [Acrithosiphon pismum (Harris)], stem nematode [Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn) Filipjev], and bacterial wilt [caused by Clavibacter michiganense subsp. insidiosum, (McCulloch) Davis et al., 1984]. Both experimental lines exhibited excellent persistence and yield potential in forage yield tests at Bakersfield, CA. The two populations were recombined and screened for resistance to blue alfalfa aphid, stem nematode, and anthracnose. GERMPLASM traces to ‘WL 512’ (50%), ‘WL 450’ (40%), ‘WL 504’ (12%), and ‘WL 600’ (8%).

The fall dormancy of WL 457 is similar to that of ‘Mesilla’. WL 457 has high resistance to spotted alfalfa aphid, blue alfalfa aphid, pea aphid [Acrithosiphon pisum (Harris)], stem nematode, and fusarium wilt [caused by Fusarium oxysporum Schlechtend.:Fr. f. sp. medicaginis (J.L. Weiner) W.C. Snyder & H.N. Hans.]; resistance to phytophthora root rot; moderate resistance to bacterial wilt; and low resistance to anthracnose. WL 457 is a nondormant cultivar adapted for forage use in the southwestern and southeastern regions of the USA. Approximately 99% of the flowers are purple to dark purple in color, and =1% blue and blue variegated.

One generation of breeder (Syn 1) and two generations each of foundation (Syn 2 or 3) and certified (Syn 3 or 4) seed classes are recognized. Breeder seed was produced under cage isolation at Bakersfield, CA. Sufficient foundation seed was produced at Corcoran, CA, for the life of the variety. Maximums of 3 and 5 yr are permitted on fields producing foundation and certified seed, respectively. In 1990, WL 457 received a favorable review from the National Alfalfa Variety Review Board. Application has been made for a plant variety protection certificate.

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References and Notes


REGISTRATION OF ‘LA 887’ COTTON

‘LA 887’ COTTON (Gossypium hirsutum L.) (Reg. no. CV-97, PI 547084) was developed by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, LSU Agricultural Center, and released as a cultivar in May 1990. It was tested experimentally as LA 830887.

LA 887 originated from an individual F, plant selected from a cross of LA 434-RKR × DES 11-9. LA 434-RKR is an experimental strain with superior fiber quality and resistance to Fusarium wilt caused by Fusarium oxysporum Schlechtend.:Fr. f. sp. vasinfectum (Atk.) W.C. Snyder & H.N. Hans. and root-knot Meloidogyne incognita (Kofoid & White) Christwood] and reniform Rotylenchulus reniformis (Linford & Oliveira) nematodes (2). DES 11-9 is an experimental strain obtained from R.R. Bridge, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, MS. A selection (DES 11913) from DES 11-9 was subsequently released by Bridge (1) as ‘DES 119’ (1988).

LA 887 is characterized by premium fiber quality, resistance to the root-knot nematode/fusarium wilt disease complex, and high yield potential. LA 887 is similar to ‘Deltapine 41’ in plant maturity and height. It is also similar to Deltapine 41 in lint percentage, with 22% heavier bolls and seed. Fibers of LA 887 are slightly coarser, 3 to 5% longer, 7% stronger (T.), and spin =9% stronger yarn (27 tex) than Deltapine 41. LA 887 differs from DES 119 in having higher lint percentage and lint index, heavier bolls and seed, more seed per boll, longer fiber, stronger yarn, and taller plants. LA 887 is an open-boll cotton that combines excellent storm tolerance and mechanical picker harvestability. It has a normal level of plant pubescence and a typical number of pigment and nectar glands. Leaves and bracts are of normal shape and color.

LA 887 is more resistant to fusarium wilt than ‘McNair 235’, based on 2-yr data (1988 to 1989) in the Regional Cotton Fusarium Wilt Test at Tallasee, AL. Based on degree of root galling, LA 887 is as resistant to root-knot nematode as the LA 434-RKR parent and more resistant than Deltapine 41.

In 11 Louisiana tests (1987–1989), LA 887 outyielded the Deltapine 41 control by an average of 10%. At Stoneville, in cotton strain tests conducted by R.R. Bridge, 2-yr (1988–1989) average lint yield of LA 887 was 10% greater than other controls, ‘Stoneville 453’ and ‘Deltapine 20’. LA 887 had the highest mean lint yield of all 20 entries tested in regional High Quality Tests conducted in nine states (South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, and Texas) in 1989. It outyielded the control cultivars Deltapine 50, Coker 139, and Acala 1517-75 by 12, 15, and 39%, respectively. Its high relative yield across locations suggests broad adaptation.

Exclusive seed production and marketing rights to LA 887 have been established with Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co., Stoneville, MS. The cultivar will be marketed as Stoneville LA 887. Variety protection has been applied for under the Plant Variety Protection Act, Public Law 91-557 (PVP Application No. 9100065).


References and Notes
3. J.E. Jones, J.I. Dickson, and W. Aguillard, Dep. of Agronomy, Louisiana State Univ. Agric. Exp. Station, Stoneville, MS. A selection (DES 11913) from DES 11-9 was subsequently released by Bridge (1) as ‘DES 119’ (1988).


REGISTRATION OF ‘PROVIDENCE’ CREEPING BENTGRASS

‘PROVIDENCE’ CREEPING BENTGRASS (Agrostis palustris Huds.) (Reg. no. CV-144, PI 542089) was developed and released in September 1988 by Seed Research of Oregon, Inc., of Corvallis, OR, using germplasm obtained from the University of Rhode Island. Providence was tested under the experimental designation SR 1019. It is an advanced-generation synthetic selected from the progeny of five clones. Providence was released due to its ability to form a dark green, fine textured, upright, high-tillering turf with improved resistance to dollar spot caused by Lanzania and Meloderiscus spp.

The parental germplasm used in the development of Providence is the result of a long term improvement program...