type plants originating through apomictic reproduction. This is typical of aberrants produced by most cultivars of Kentucky bluegrass. These aberrants occur whenever seed is produced, due to the facultative apomixis characteristic of Kentucky bluegrass. Most aberrants differ from the maternal-type plants, in panicle height, growth habit, leaf texture and color, and maturity date. Nearly all aberrants are crowded out in lawn-leaf turf and have little effect on performance, uniformity, or persistence of established turf.

NuBlue is a moderately dense, turf-type Kentucky bluegrass with an attractive, medium-dark-green color. In national testing, NuBlue has excellent seedling vigor, a medium-fine-leaf texture, and moderate resistance to wilt and dormancy induced by drought. NuBlue has demonstrated improved resistance to leaf spot and melting out disease [incited by Drechslera poae (Baudys) Shoemaker], red thread [incited by Laetisaria fuciformis (McAlpine) Burdsall], stem rust (incited by Puccinia graminis Pers.:Pers.), necrotic ring spot (incited by Leptosphaeria korrae J.C. Walker and A.M. Sm.), and pythium blight (incited by Pythium spp.). NuBlue has good resistance to annual bluegrass (Poa annua L.) encroachment. NuBlue has high seed yield potential, occasionally surpassing the yield of Baron. NuBlue is recommended for sports turf, lawns, and parks in areas where Kentucky bluegrass is well adapted for turf. It can be grown in full sun or moderate shade. NuBlue is compatible in blends with most other Kentucky bluegrass cultivars and in mixtures with improved turf-type perennial ryegrasses (Lolium perenne L.), strong creeping red fescue (Festuca rubra L. subsp. rubra), and improved turf-type tall fescues (Festuca arundinacea Schreb.).

Breeder seed is maintained by Jacklin Seed company, Post Falls, ID. Seed propagation is limited to four generations of increase, one each of breeder, foundation, registered, and certified. United States Plant Variety Protection Certificate no. 9200126 has been issued for NuBlue.

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References and Notes


Registration of ‘Yeats’ Winter Oat

YEATS’ WINTER OAT (Avena sativa L., 3377, PI 564591) was developed by the North Carolina Agricultural Research Service (NCARS) and the USDA-ARS. The cultivar was released in 1992 through NCARS.

Yeats was developed by the pedigree method. It is an F4-derived line from the cross F 4P. The pedigree of Brooks is ‘Carolee’/‘Fulgrian’/‘Cimarron’/‘Hajira’/‘Joanette’/‘Clinton’/‘Santa Fe’. The pedigree of NC 74-2P is ‘Coker 716’. Yeats' F 5 head-row harvested in 1985 and given the designation NC 85–129. It was entered in the Uniform Oat Winterhardiness Nursery in 1989 to 1991 and the North Carolina Official Variety Testing Program annually.

Yeats is a winter oat with a semi-prostrate growth habit. It has a drooping mature leaf and panicles that are equilateral, medium in length, medium in width. Floret separation is by disarticulation, and awns are absent. Panicle emergence is later and its height similar to that of 'FL 501'. Yeats is moderately susceptible to prevalent races of crown rust (Puccinia coronata Corda) in North Carolina, and it has a moderate level of tolerance to barley yellow dwarf virus.

In the North Carolina Official Variety Testing Program, its 3-yr (1989, 1991, 1992) mean test weight in the Piedmont was comparable to Brooks and 'Coker 716'. Over the 1990 and 1991 seasons, the mean winter survival for Yeats in the Uniform Oat Winterhardiness Nursery at 11 test locations was significantly greater than the check cultivar Fulghum and equal to the check cultivars Norline and Wintock. Yeats' winter hardiness is insufficient for regions with more extreme winter environments than North Carolina. During 6 yr of evaluation (1987–1992) by the North Carolina Small Grains Breeding project, Yeats demonstrated moderate crown rust resistance, had superior kernel weight and straw strength when compared with Brooks and Coker 716. Over the 1990 and 1991 seasons, test weight in the Piedmont were comparable to Brooks and ‘Coker 716’. Over the 1990 and 1991 seasons, test weight in the Piedmont were comparable to Brooks and ‘Coker 716’. Over the 1990 and 1991 seasons, test weight in the Piedmont were comparable to Brooks and ‘Coker 716’.