References and Notes
1. FFR Cooperative, 4112 East State Road 225, West Lafayette, IN 47906. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 June 1993. *Corresponding author.

Published in Crop Sci. 34:303–304 (1994).

Registration of ‘Hubbard 87’ Tall Fescue

‘Hubbard 87’ tall fescue (Festuca arundinacea Schreb.) (Reg. no. CV-55, PI 544064) was released October 1989 by Hubbard Seed and Supply Co., Hubbard, OR. Germplasm obtained from the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station was used in the development of Hubbard 87. The first certified seed was produced in 1989.

Hubbard 87 is an advanced-generation synthetic cultivar selected from the progenies of 18 clones. The parental germplasm of Hubbard 87 traces to plants related to ‘Rebel’ tall fescue (1), and plants collected from old lawn-type turfs located in Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia during the period from 1962 through 1980. Elite selections were initially evaluated in spaced-plant or mowed clonal nurseries for attractiveness, disease resistance, tolerance of heat and drought, and seed yield potential. Selected plants were subsequently interpollinated or crossed with plants related to Rebel. Half-sib, single-plant progenies were then evaluated in closely mowed turf trials. These trials were established in locations subject to severe stresses of heat, drought, high humidity, and interplant competition. Tillers from the best-performing turf plots were selected to initiate new cycles of recurrent selection. The parental clones of Hubbard 87 were selected from the above germplasm sources after three to nine cycles of selection. Selection within spaced-plant nurseries was directed toward finer leaf texture, lower-growth habit, moderately upright plant growth, dark-green color, high seed yield potential, absence of disease, and medium maturity. Selection within mowed clonal trials and solid-seeded turf trials was based on long-term performance scores, attractive appearance, fine leaf texture, turf density, reduced rate of vertical growth, dark-green color, appearance during heat and drought stress, cold weather color retention, and improved resistance to the large brown patch caused by Rhizoctonia solani Kühn, and net blotch incited by Drechslera dictyoides (Drechs.) Shoemaker.

Breeder seed of Hubbard 87 was produced in a spaced-plant nursery located at the Rutgers University Plant Science Research Station at Adelphia, NJ. A total of 3168 plants were established in this nursery. Selection within this nursery was directed toward improving uniformity, seed yield potential, and disease resistance. A total of 1811 plants were removed prior to anthesis. Seed was subsequently harvested from the 666 plants with the best floret fertility.

Hubbard 87 is a leafy, turf-type tall fescue of medium maturity. It is adapted to a wide range of soils. It produces less thatch than vigorous cultivars of Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis L.) and Chew-L. subsp. commutata (Festuca rubra L.). Its deep roots enhance drought avoidance and have the ability to germinate in silt loams. It has good wear tolerance when well established. Hubbard 87 is capable of producing a persistent, moderately dense, 666 plants with the best floret fertility.

Heat tolerance. It has moderate resistance to net blotch and large brown patch. Hubbard 87 has good heat tolerance. It is capable of producing a persistent, moderately dense, 666 plants with the best floret fertility.

Seed increase of Hubbard 87 is limited to two generations of increase from breeder seed, one each of foundation and certified. Breeder seed will be produced by Hubbard Seed and Supply Co. in cooperation with the West, Inc., Tangent, OR, and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Application (no. 91000) for U.S. plant variety protection.

MELODEE L. FRASER, GORDON W. JONES, AND RICK ROSE

References and Notes
2. M.L. Fraser, Pure-Seed Testing–East, P.O. Box 310, Hubbard, OR 97032; and C.R. Jones, New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn., Cook Convention Center, New Brunswick, NJ. Publication no. 1151. Agric. Exp. Stn. Some of this work was conducted by New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn. project no. 15166, support from Agric. Exp. Stn. funds, other grants, and gifts. Registration by Rebel tall fescue. Crop Sci. 15 (1975): 460–462.

Published in Crop Sci. 34:303–304 (1994).

Registration of ‘Bison’ Buffalograss

‘Bison’ buffalograss [Buchloë dactyloides (Nutt.) Engelm.] (Reg. no. CV-158, PI 555657) was jointly released by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station and the USDA-ARS in September 1990. It is a cold-hardy cultivar suitable for forage, conservation, and general purpose turf in the Great Plains of the USA. Bison was evaluated under the experimental designation ‘Bison.’

Bison is a four-clone synthetic cultivar. Male and female clones. The male and female parental plants were used to establish a 0.4-ha crossing block at the GLRL in 1983.

Bison and Texoka plantings were compared for seed yields and forage quality in small-plot field trials and solid-seeded turf trials. These trials were conducted at the GLRL; South Central Research Station, Chickasha, OK; and Panhandle Research Station, Lubbock, TX. Mean pure live weight was 24% greater than Texoka (P < 0.05).