lawn produces a fine-textured, dense, dark-green turf of similar quality to Tifgreen and 'Tifway'. If maintained at lower management intensities, the less aggressive growth of Midlawn may result in lower turf quality relative to more aggressive cultivars.

Midlawn has good tolerance to spring dead spot disease caused by Ophiopsisrella herpotricha (Fr.:Fr.) J.C. Walker. Midlawn had significantly fewer dead spots than 10 other turf bermudagrass cultivars tested. Also, the area within spots and the percent kill within spots were lower for Midlawn compared to many other cultivars.

Midlawn is well suited for use in the transition zone of the USA on areas where a high quality turf is desired, including golf courses, home lawns, and commercial turf areas. The less aggressive nature of Midlawn makes it ideal for use around golf course putting greens or on home lawns with ornamental plantings.

Increase of propagating stock is on a limited generation basis with one generation each of breeder, foundation, and certified classes allowed. Certified stock may be grown only from foundation stock. Foundation stock will be maintained by the Oklahoma and Kansas Agricultural Experiment Stations. Rights to produce and market Midlawn are licensed by the KSURF, Kansas State University, 146 Durland Hall, Manhattan, KS 66506. Midlawn was favorably reviewed by the National Grass Variety Review Board in April 1992. United States Patent No. P.P. 08162 has been granted for Midlawn.

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References and Notes


Registration of ‘Midfield’ Turf Bermudagrass

‘Midfield’ Bermudagrass [Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers. × C. transvaalensis Burtt-Davy] (Reg. no. CV-23, PI 572305), was developed by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station and released cooperatively by the Kansas and Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Stations through the Kansas State University Research Foundation (KSURF) in June 1991.

Midfield originated in the 1960’s as a natural interspecific hybrid between tetraploid and diploid C. dactylon and C. transvaalensis. The maternal parent was =2x=C. transvaalensis. The paternal parent was one of several accessions maintained in the same germplasm nursery. Midfield is a triploid (2n=3x=27) and is highly infertile.

Midfield was extensively evaluated under the designation E-29. It was included in the 1986 National Turfgrass Evaluation Test. Midfield consistently ranked high for cold tolerance, spring green-up, texture of sod, dark-green color, and overall turf quality relative to other turf bermudagrass cultivars (1,2). Cold-hardiness of Midfield is similar to ‘Midiron’ and ‘Vamont’ and is highly cold tolerant than ‘Midlawn’ (3).

Midfield has substantially finer texture and higher quality than Midiron. It has coarser texture and is less aggressive than Midlawn. It has an aggressive growth habit, permitting rapid establishment or recovery from injury and bald spots. Sod density and sod strength of Midlawn are superior to Midiron. Healthy Midfield soil will remain intact when cut with one generation each of breeder, foundation, and certified classes allowed. Certified stock may be grown only from foundation stock. Foundation stock will be maintained by the Oklahoma and Kansas Agricultural Experiment Stations. Rights to produce and market Midfield are licensed by the KSURF, Kansas State University, 146 Durland Hall, Manhattan, KS 66506. Midlawn was favorably reviewed by the National Grass Variety Review Board in April 1992. United States Patent No. P.P. 08168 has been granted for Midfield.

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References and Notes
