Registration of 'Dawn' Orchardgrass

'Dawn' orchardgrass (*Dactylis glomerata* L.) (Reg. no. CV-13, PI 566817) was developed by Land O'Lakes, Inc., Webster City, IA, and released for marketing through Research Seeds, Inc., St. Joseph, MO, in 1989. Dawn was tested under the experimental designation DS7. It is a hardy, medium-maturity, eight-clone synthetic cultivar. Unlike the parentage of most cultivars currently available in the USA, five of the eight parental clones are selections from plant introductions (PI) of recent origin from the former USSR. Parents were derived from PI 315425 (three clones), PI 325302 (one clone), and PI 315417 (one clone). The other three parental clones were derived from 'Jackson'. Selection of parent clones was based on clonal and polycross progeny evaluation for seed and forage yield, stem and crown rust and leaf scorch resistance, and late maturity over several years at Webster City, IA, and for seed yield at Caldwell, ID.

Dawn averaged 3 to 4 d later for heading and anthesis date than 'Potomac', 'Sterling', and 'Hallmark' in the midwestern USA and 12 to 17 d later in the Willamette Valley of Oregon. It has exhibited greater winter hardiness and greater resistance to stem and crown rust (caused by *Puccinia graminis* Pers.: Pers. and *P. coronata* Corda, respectively) than Potomac, Sterling, Hallmark, and 'Pennlate' in Iowa and Wisconsin tests. Dawn is moderately resistant to leaf scorch (caused by *Cercosporidium graminis* (Fuckel) Deighton). It had shown 1 to 3% higher digestibility than Sterling and Hallmark in Iowa State University trials. Forage and seed yields were similar to Potomac, Sterling, and Hallmark in the Midwest USA.

Dawn is adapted for forage and conservation use in the northern half of the USA and in southern Canada in areas where orchardgrass is commonly grown.

Breeder Seed I was produced on replicated parental clones in isolation at Webster City, IA, by Land O'Lakes, Inc. Breeder Seed II was produced at location on an isolated seeding of Breeder Seed I and was limited to 2 yr of seed increase. Breeder Seed II, maintained by Forage Genetics, West Salem, WI, is sold as seed fields are planted with Breeder Seed I or Foundation Seed U in the Willamette Valley of Oregon, with a limited range of field use in the USA. Only one generation of foundation and certifi
cation production is permitted. Dawn was accepted by the Variety Review Board in April 1988. Under栽砧种在等位格物所种不育性保护不适用。它已经申请和注册在加拿大为‘DS7’（农业部注册号3631）。

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References and Notes

1. Land O'Lakes Research Farm, 1025 190th Street, Webster City, IA. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 Nov. 1993. *Corresponding author.

Published in Crop Sci. 34:819 (1994).

Registration of 'LCP 85-384' Sugarcane

'LCP 85-384' sugarcane (Reg. no. CV-93, PI 575699) is an interspecific hybrid of *Saccharum officinarum* L., *S. spontaneum* L., and *S. barberi* Jeswiet. Its pedigree includes new germplasm developed by the USDA-ARS at Houma, LA, and was selected from progeny of the cross CP 77-310/CP 77-407 made at Canal Point, FL, in 1980. The clone was developed through cooperative research by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station of the Louisiana State University Agricultural Center, the USDA-ARS, and the American Sugar Cane League of the USA.

Stalks of LCP 85-384 are light green to almost white, and possess leaf sheaths with a high degree of pubescence and a necrotic margin that includes the auricle. The cultivar produces very high populations of small-diameter stalks. In 229 paired comparisons (117 plant-cane, 78 first-ratoon, and 34 second-ratoon crop comparisons, including 82 replicated tests among 17 locations over 7 yr), LCP 85-384 produced a weighted cane yields 120, 129, and 155% of CP 70-321, and 125% of CP 74-383, in the plant-cane, first-ratoon, and second-ratoon crops, respectively.

LCP 85-384 produced an average (229 paired tests) of 104 and 108% the recoverable sucrose content of CP 70-321 and CP 74-383, respectively. It has a milling factor of 1.024 and a cane fiber content of 12.48%, as compared with the milling factor of 1.021 and the cane fiber content of commercial check ‘CP 65-357’ (3).

Based on the 229 paired tests among three crops, LCP 85-384 produced recoverable sucrose yields (kg ha⁻¹) of 134, and 124% of that of the commercial varieties CP 70-321, and CP 74-383, respectively. Relative performance of LCP 85-384 was accentuated in the second crop, when it produced 161% of the sucrose yield of the three commercial checks. LCP 85-384 had the highest sucrose yields or was not significantly different from the highest-yielding entry in 95% of the 82 paired tests among 229 paired tests among three crops.