Registration of Sand Hollow Squirreltail Germplasm

Sand Hollow squirreltail [*Elymus elymoides* (Raf.) Swezy sensu amphi] germplasm (Reg. no. GP-74, PI 595899) was released 15 Nov. 1996 as a selected class of certified seed (natural track). This class of precultivar germplasm is eligible for seed certification under guidelines developed by the Association of Seed Certifying Agencies (2). Participating in the release are the USDA-ARS, the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, and the USDA-NRCS. This alternative release procedure was utilized because existing commercial sources of squirreltail are inadequate, propagation material of specific ecotypes is needed for ecosystem restoration, potential for immediate use is high, and commercial potential beyond specific restoration and reclamation objectives is probably limited (6). Sand Hollow has been tested under the designations Acc:l 118 and EE-315. Sand Hollow was originally collected in Gem County, Idaho (Township 6N, Range 1W, Section 21), on 12 July 1984 by Greg Painter and Rich Edlund, then of the USDA-SCS district office in Emmett, ID. The site is classified by USDA-NRCS (1) as Major Land Resource Area B10 (Upper Snake River Lava Plains and Hills) along the transition with B11 (Snake River Plains). The collection was made from a Lolalita loamy coarse sand (coarse-loamy, mixed, nonacid, mesic Xeric Torriorthents) on a west-facing slope (35%) at 830 m elevation. Estimated average annual precipitation at the site is 28 cm. The original collection packet indicates that “6 or more” plants were included in the sample. No intentional genetic selection has been practiced on the original collection.

Original seed of Sand Hollow was obtained in 1993 by the USDA-ARS Forage and Range Research Laboratory, Logan, UT, from the USDA-NRCS Plant Materials Center at Aberdeen, ID. Sand Hollow and 36 other accessions from California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming were established in a transplanted test site on a Millville silt loam (coarse-silty, carbonate, mesic Typic Rendolls; 2-4% slopes) at Greenville Farm, North Logan, UT, in September 1993 and evaluated in 1994 and 1995. Sand Hollow exhibited the highest seed yield averaged over 2 yr, higher-than-average seed weight, and medium-late maturity as evidenced by seed harvest date in 1994 and heading date in 1995. Its multicleft glumes and reduced awnlike florets may facilitate seed dispersal (4,5). Besides its original collection site, Sand Hollow has performed well on a Nibley silt loam (fine, mixed, mesic Aquic Argiustolls; 0–3% slopes) at Richmond Farm (near Richmond, UT) and a Millville silt loam.

Registration of Trifolium ambiguum Hexaploid Germplasm

A hexaploid (2n = 6x = 48) backcross (Reg. no. 597645) of the hybrid *T. ambiguum* M. Bieb. (kura clover) x *T. repens* L. to *T. repens* (white clover) was released by the USDA-ARS Forage and Range Research Laboratory, Logan, UT, from the USDA-NRCS Plant Materials Center at Aberdeen, ID. This hexaploid (Reg. no. GP-177, PI 595899) was released 15 Nov. 1996 as a selected class of certified seed (natural track). This class of precultivar germplasm is eligible for seed certification under guidelines developed by the Association of Seed Certifying Agencies (2). Participating in the release are the USDA-ARS, the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, and the USDA-NRCS. This alternative release procedure was utilized because existing commercial sources of squirreltail are inadequate, propagation material of specific ecotypes is needed for ecosystem restoration, potential for immediate use is high, and commercial potential beyond specific restoration and reclamation objectives is probably limited (6). Sand Hollow has been tested under the designations Acc:l 118 and EE-315. Sand Hollow was originally collected in Gem County, Idaho (Township 6N, Range 1W, Section 21), on 12 July 1984 by Greg Painter and Rich Edlund, then of the USDA-SCS district office in Emmett, ID. The site is classified by USDA-NRCS (1) as Major Land Resource Area B10 (Upper Snake River Lava Plains and Hills) along the transition with B11 (Snake River Plains). The collection was made from a Lolalita loamy coarse sand (coarse-loamy, mixed, nonacid, mesic Xeric Torriorthents) on a west-facing slope (35%) at 830 m elevation. Estimated average annual precipitation at the site is 28 cm. The original collection packet indicates that “6 or more” plants were included in the sample. No intentional genetic selection has been practiced on the original collection.

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