three cycles of phenotypic assertive mating directed toward the development of low-growing plants.

The NJFD and NJED populations were planted into isolated nurseries near Hubbard during 1987. Two plants from the NJED population and 16 plants from the NJFD population exhibited stem rust tolerance, low growth profile, dark green color, and late maturity. These plants were transplanted prior to anthesis into an isolated crossing block near Hubbard during the spring of 1988 and allowed to interpollinate. Seed harvested from these plants was used to establish an isolated 2304-plant nursery near Hubbard during the fall of 1988. Offtype plants were removed from this population prior to anthesis to increase uniformity. Selection criteria included stem rust tolerance, low growth profile, dark green color, and medium-late maturity. In the summer of 1989, 265 plants were harvested as breeder seed of Tomahawk.

Tomahawk is a low-growing, dark green cultivar that has exhibited excellent turf performance. It has shown tolerance to stem rust, crown rust (caused by *P. coronata* Corda), and net blotch (caused by *Drechlera dictyoides* (Drechs.) Shoemaker].

Tomahawk was developed for turf uses, including golf course roughs, lawns, and sports fields. In areas where tall fescue is adapted, Tomahawk should perform well as a monostand, in blends with other turf-type tall fescue cultivars, or in mixtures containing up to 5% Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis* L.).

Seed production of Tomahawk is limited to two generations of increase from breeder seed: one each of foundation and certified. Pure Seed Testing, Inc., maintains breeder seed of Tomahawk in Oregon. U.S. plant variety protection (PVP Certificate no. 91-00179) has been granted for Tomahawk tall fescue. Small quantities of seed for research purposes will be available from the corresponding author.

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**References and Notes**

2. C.A. Rose-Fricker, Pure Seed Testing, Inc., P.O. Box 449, Hubbard, OR 97032; M.L. Fraser, Pure Seed Testing, Inc., P.O. Box 176, Rolesville, NC 27571; W.A. Meyer and C.R. Funk, Plant Science Dep., New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stn., Cook College, Rutgers Univ., P.O. Box 231, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 31 Aug. 1998. *Corresponding author (mlkfraser@aol.com).

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**Registration of ‘Livingston’ Kentucky Bluegrass**

‘Livingston’ Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis* L.) (Reg. no. CV-51, PI 566933) was released by Pure Seed Testing, Inc., Hubbard, OR, in the fall of 1993. Germplasm obtained from the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station (NJAES) was used in the development of Livingston, which was designated NJE P-154, the maternal parent of Livingston was selected from this nursery harvested during June 1975. The first turf evaluation was established at North Brunswick, NJ, in early September 1975.

NJE P-154, the maternal parent of Livingston, was obtained from an old lawn located near the Natural History Museum, Washington, DC, in 1963. NJE P-154 is a tall fescue with broad leaves and extensive late summer growth. It produces a persistent, moderately aggressive turf with good density, moderate tolerance of close mowing, and drought tolerance. NJE P-154 has had high resistance to stem rust [caused by *Puccinia brachypodioides* (G. Otth) Cummings & H.C. Greene] and stripe smut [caused by *Ustilago striiformis* (Westend.) Niessl]. It has moderate resistance to the leaf spot and melting-out disease [caused by *Sphaerocystis scabrinodis* (Baudys) Shoemaker].

Baron Kentucky bluegrass, the likely male parent, is an extensively used cultivar selected from a meadow in the Netherlands (1). It has been noted for high seed production, good floret fertility, and generally good turf performance across wide regions of the world.

Livingston Kentucky bluegrass has medium leaf width and good turf quality. Under low-maintenance conditions, Livingston exhibits good turf quality, with early spring green-up; moderate tolerance of close mowing; good density; and drought tolerance. Livingston has shown good turf quality across wide regions of the USA, with early spring green-up; good winter color; high seed production; and good drought recovery and tolerance (2,3,4). Livingston has exhibited tolerance to leaf spot and melting-out disease [caused by *Pythium aphanidermatum* (Edson) Fitzp.] has exhibited salinity tolerance at 3000 mg NaCl kg”.

Livingston performs well in mixtures with turf-type tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) or with other leafy fescues (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.). Livingston is adapted to the leaf spot and melting-out disease [caused by *Pythium aphanidermatum* (Edson) Fitzp.] has exhibited salinity tolerance at 3000 mg NaCl kg”.

Livingston was developed for turf uses, including golf course roughs. It should perform well in regions where Kentucky bluegrass is adapted, as a monostand or in blends with other turf-type tall fescue cultivars. Because of its wider leaf texture, Livingston performs well in mixtures with turf-type tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.) or with other leafy fescues (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.). Livingston is adapted to the leaf spot and melting-out disease [caused by *Pythium aphanidermatum* (Edson) Fitzp.] has exhibited salinity tolerance at 3000 mg NaCl kg”.

Pure Seed Testing, Inc., maintains breeder seed of Livingston in Oregon. U.S. plant variety protection (PVP Certificate no. 9300181) has been granted for Livingston Kentucky bluegrass.

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**References and Notes**