Registration of ‘TifEagle’ Bermudagrass

‘TifEagle’ bermudagrass [Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers × C. transvaalensis Burtt-Davy] (Reg. no. CV-38, PI 606545) was cooperatively released by the USDA-ARS and the University of Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station in August 1997. TifEagle is a high-quality turf bermudagrass cultivar for golf course greens and other applications requiring close mowing. TifEagle produces better quality turf than ‘Tifdwarf’ when mowed daily at 4 mm or less. TifEagle was tested as TW-72.

TifEagle was selected in 1990 as a dense, fine-textured, offtype genotype within a plot of an induced mutation (Mutant no. 2). Mutant no. 2 was one of 48 putative mutants induced in ‘Tifway 2’ with 70 Gy (7000 rads) of Cobalt-60 γ-radiation in 1988. These 48 mutants were propagated in separate plots and mowed three times a week at 6 mm in 1989 and 1990. TifEagle is a vegetatively propagated cultivar that was selected for its ability to produce high-quality turf under close mowing (4 mm or less), lack of seedhead formation at Tifton, GA, and Auburn, AL, and lower levels of tawny mole cricket (Scapetisicus victor Scudder) infestation compared with Tifdwarf after the establishment year at Tifton and Savannah, GA.

TifEagle was superior or equal in performance to Tifdwarf in four experiments mowed at 1 to 6 mm at Tifton from 1991 to 1996. It was superior in turf quality to Tifdwarf on greens mowed at 3 or 4 mm on one golf course in North Carolina since 1993, three golf courses in Georgia and Florida since 1994, one golf course in Florida since 1995, one golf course in Tennessee since 1996, and research plots in Florida and Alabama since 1993 and 1996, respectively. TifEagle was superior or equal in performance to Tifdwarf in four experiments mowed at 1 to 6 mm at Tifton from 1991 to 1996. It was superior in turf quality to Tifdwarf on greens mowed at 3 or 4 mm on one golf course in North Carolina since 1993, three golf courses in Georgia and Florida since 1994, one golf course in Florida since 1995, one golf course in Tennessee since 1996, and research plots in Florida and Alabama since 1993 and 1996, respectively. Stimp meter values were higher for TifEagle than for Tifdwarf when mowed at 3 mm. Rough bluegrass (Poa trivialis L.) can be successfully overseeded into TifEagle. TifEagle produces more thatch than Tifdwarf, which needs to be controlled by regular verticutting, top-dressing, and/or grooming. TifEagle produces more stolons and has shorter and narrower leaves than Tifdwarf, while internode length is similar for the two cultivars.

Registration of ‘Mahigan’ Barley

‘Mahigan’ is a six-row spring feed barley (Hordeum vulgare L.) (Reg. no. CV-276, PI 605699) released in 1998 by The Field Crop Development Centre of Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, Lacombe, AB, Canada (Canadian Reg. no. 4751). It was derived from a single semismooth awned variant spike selection of the early-maturing cultivar ‘Kasota’ (1.2). It is from the cross ‘Celaya’//‘Mesquite’//‘Godiva’//‘Trompillo’.

Mahigan is a semismooth-awned, strong-strawed, early-maturing hulled cultivar. It has a green coleoptile and intermediate juvenile growth habit. Leaves are green, medium wide, and medium long, with glabrous sheaths and blades. The auricles are purple. The flag leaf is erect, short, and medium-wide. Stems are medium green and slightly waxy, with an average thickness of 5 mm. Cultivar has a slightly snaky-shaped neck and an exertion above the base of the flag leaf blade of 3 to 10 cm. The collars vary from slightly V-shaped to closed. Mahigan’s six-rowed spikes are dense, semierect, and short. Lateral kernels overlap on the top one-quarter to one-half of the spike. Glumes are half the length of the lemma; dorsal surfaces are covered with short hairs, and are rough and purple at the tip. Lemma awns are semismooth, long, and purple-topped. The first internode of the rachis is medium straight. Rachilla length varies from short to medium, with short hairs. Kernels are short to medium length and narrow in width, with a yellow aleurone. The shape of the basal marking is an incomplete horseshoe. Lemma veins are green, with few barbs on the lateral.