REGISTRATION OF NEWPORT BLUEGRASS
(Reg. No. 2)
Alvin G. Law, J. L. Schwendiman, and Jens Clausen

Newport Kentucky bluegrass, Poa pratensis L.; CIW 4466-1, P-13821, is a single plant selection from a maritime race collected near Newport, Oregon, by W. E. Lawrence for the Carnegie Institution of Washington (2). Seed from the original collection was used to establish a spaced-plant nursery on the Plant Materials Center, SCS, Pullman, Wash., in 1949. A single plant selection was made in 1953 and has been clonally propagated since to provide breeder seed.
Newport is a turfgrass variety, adapted to much of the bluegrass region of the northern United States (5) for lawn and general turf use. Its tolerance to a wide range of climatic conditions was first noted by Clausen et al. (1).

Newport Kentucky bluegrass has wide leaves, a dark green color, and a vigorous sodding habit, producing a dense turf under good management (3).

Newport has been superior in seed yield to standard bluegrass varieties now grown in the Pacific Northwest. It has the same maturity date as Merion and is about a week later than Delta. The variety is highly stable in seed reproductions at Pullman, Washington, indicating a high degree of apomixis, typical of the pratensis complex of which it is a member. It has a chromosome number of 2n=81 (4).

Clonal propagules of the original selection are maintained by the Plant Materials Center and Washington Agricultural Experiment Stations for the production of breeder seed. Since the seed and plants of Newport are not readily distinguishable from other races of Poa pratensis, increase under certification is essential to insure its identity.

REGISTRATION OF DRAYLAR BLUEGRASS
(Reg. No. 3)
J. L. Schwendiman and A. G. Law

Draylar is considered a perennial, loosely tufted, glaucous, bunchgrass plant increase in size by slow tillering; culms are numerous, compressed, fine, wiry, ascending but decumbent at the base. Leaf blades are numerous, flat, short, dark green, and easily distinguished on the culms. Seed heads are numerous, lax, may become brownish, compact, and nodding at maturity. Seeds are small, lumps lightly pubescent, and sparsely webbed at the base.

Plants bear considerable resemblance to Canada bluegrass but Draylar becomes sodbound less readily. Seed production is 50 to 100% higher than Canada bluegrass. It does not lodge as readily, has a lightly compressed but not flat stem. The lumps are less webbed than Canada bluegrass but still require processing to facilitate handling.

In field plantings Draylar has been used primarily on roadsides and on ditches for ground cover. It is easily established and is a good conservation grass. Its superior characteristics are dark green color; persistent, low, dense growth; adaptation to low fertility soils; and resistance to common stem and leaf rusts.

Draylar has been tested at Pullman, Wash.; Union, Oreg.; Priest River and Sandpoint, Idaho; and other locations in the Northwest during the last 20 years. Table 1 gives data from three test areas. Its adaptation is similar to that of Canada bluegrass.

Table 1. Performance of 3 bluegrass varieties after 2 seasons of weekly clipping at 1/2 inch at Pullman, Wash., and average seed yields for 4 years at Prosser, Wash., and Corvallis, Oreg.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Performance at Pullman</th>
<th>Seed yield, lb/A</th>
<th>Quality*</th>
<th>Roots</th>
<th>Rhizomes</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Prosser</th>
<th>Corvallis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yield dry matter, g/plot</td>
<td>Quality rating*</td>
<td></td>
<td>3&quot; rows</td>
<td>3&quot; rows</td>
<td>Solid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newport</td>
<td>3.4 e</td>
<td>0 c</td>
<td>46.9 h</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1004 b</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>856 c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merion</td>
<td>6.9 e</td>
<td>0 c</td>
<td>23.5 h</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1004 c</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>856 c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta</td>
<td>5.5 b</td>
<td>0 c</td>
<td>42.4 b</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>872 b</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>488 c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Superior, b-poor, based on visual estimate of density, color, and weed invasion.
2 Data provided by H. H. Rapsing, ARS-USDA, Corvallis, Oregon.

* Means with the same letter do not differ at the 5% level.

5 Field Plant Materials Technician, USDA-SCS Soil Conservation Service, and Agronomist, Washington Agricultural Experiment Station.
6 Accession numbers of SCS Plant Materials Centers in the Western States.

Varieties now grown in the Pacific Northwest. It has the same maturity date as Merion and is about a week later than Delta. The variety is highly stable in seed reproductions at Pullman, Washington, indicating a high degree of apomixis, typical of the pratensis complex of which it is a member. It has a chromosome number of 2n=81 (4).

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