good turf quality in trials throughout the USA. It has exhibited good resistance to rhizoctonia blight (caused by *Rhizoctonia solani* Kühn), dollar spot (caused by *Sclerotinia homoeocarpa* (Cooke) Sacc.) and pink snow mold and fusarium patch (caused by *Microdochium nivale* (Fr.) Samuels & I. C. Hallett). It also shown moderate resistance to gray leaf spot (caused by *Microdochium nivale* (Fr.) Samuels & I. C. Hallett).

Jaguar 3 was developed for turf uses including sports fields, golf course roughs, and lawns. It should perform well in areas where tall fescue is adapted as a monostand, in blends with other turf-type tall fescues, and in mixtures with up to 5% Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis* L.).

Seed propagation of Jaguar 3 is limited to two generations of increase from Breeder seed: one generation each of Foundation and Certified. Pure Seed Testing, Inc., maintains Breeder seed of Jaguar 3 in Oregon. United States plant variety protection of Jaguar 3 has been applied for (PVP Certificate no. 9400176).

**References and Notes**

3. 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, Roleville, NC 27571; and W.A. Meyer, Plant Science Dep., New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stat., Cook College, Rutgers Univ., P.O. Box 231, New Brunswick, NJ 08903; J. Zajac, Zajac Performance Seeds, 33 Siscoac Rd., N. Haledon, NJ 07508. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 31 May 1999. *Corresponding author (mlfraser@aol.com).*

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**Regulation of ‘Shademaster’ Strong Creeping Red Fescue**

‘Shademaster’ strong creeping red fescue (*Festuca rubra* L. var. *rubra*) (Reg. no. CV-75, PI 601706) was released by Pure Seed Testing, Inc., Hubbard, OR, in September 1987. Shademaster is an advanced-generation synthetic cultivar derived from the progenies of nine plants. The first Certified seed was produced in 1988. Shademaster was tested under the designation PST-433.

The nine maternal parents of Shademaster were selected from ‘Vista’. During the spring of 1984, these nine plants were allowed to interpollinate in an isolated crossing block near Hubbard. Seed was harvested, bulked, designated Syn 433, and used to establish mowed turf plots near Hubbard. These turf plots exhibited improved turf performance and resistance to leaf spot [caused by *Drechslera* dictyoides (Drechs.) Shoeemaker].

Plants were dug from the Syn 433 turf plots and used to establish an isolated 500-space-plant nursery near Hubbard during the fall of 1985. This nursery was the first cycle of phenotypic recurrent selection for improved seed yield, leaf spot resistance, and dark-green color. Seed harvested from superior plants was used to establish an isolated nursery for the second cycle of selection for the same three traits with emphasis on seed yield characteristics. Seed was harvested from 200 plants in this nursery during the summer of 1987 and bulked to constitute the first Breeder seed of Shademaster.

Shademaster is a low-growing, turf-type, strong creeping red fescue that produces an attractive, dense, fine-textured turf with a medium-dark-green color. It has exhibited good shade tolerance and good turf quality under moderate or low maintenance conditions. Shademaster was developed for turf uses including lawns, parks, cemeteries, and golf course roughs. It should perform well in temperate regions as a monostand or in mixtures with other fine-leaved fescues (*Festuca* spp.).

Seed production of Shademaster is limited to two generations of increase from Breeder seed: one each of Foundation and Certified. Pure Seed Testing, Inc., maintains breeder seed of Shademaster in Oregon. U.S. plant variety protection of Shademaster strong creeping red fescue has been granted (PVP Certificate no. 8900241).

**References and Notes**

1. 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, Roleville, NC 27571; and W.A. Meyer, Plant Science Dep., New Jersey Agric. Exp. Stat., Cook College, Rutgers Univ., P.O. Box 231, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 31 May 1999. *Corresponding author (mlfraser@aol.com).*


**Registration of ‘Knowles’ Meadowfoam**

‘Knowles’ meadowfoam (*Linnanthes alba* Benth.) (Reg. no. CV-10, PI 604600) was developed and released by the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station in December, 1998. Knowles meadowfoam is named for Paul F. Knowles (deceased), a renowned oilseed breeder and pioneer in the development of new oilseeds. The experimental designation for Knowles was OSU-EXP-OMF69. Knowles was developed by recurrent half-sib family selection for increased seed yield and seed oil concentration in the OMF58 population. The selection experiment, seed production, and seed increases were performed at Corvallis, OR. OMF58 was developed by intercrossing four wild *L. alba* populations (UC305, 308, 312, and 322) with ‘Mermaid’ (1, 2) and ‘Floral’ (3). This was done in two stages. UC-Bulk was developed by intercrossing UC305, 308, 312, and 322 under field cages with honeybees in 1987-1988. OMF58 was developed by intercrossing UC-Bulk, Mermaid, and Floral in an isolated field in 1990-1991. This nursery was planted by combining 70% UC-Bulk, 15% Mermaid, and 15% Floral seed by weight. Honeybees were introduced to this nursery at the onset of flowering and the open-pollinated seed was bulk harvested. Seed of 244 half-sib families was produced in a replicated spaced plant nursery in 1991-1992. These families were field tested in 1992-1993 and ranked for seed yield and seed oil concentration. The two highest yielding families (OMF58-10 and OMF58-156) were selected. Knowles was developed by bulking an equal number of remnant seeds from each of the selected families and increasing seed of the bulk under cages with honeybees in 1993-1994. Breeder seed of Knowles was increased in an isolated field in 1994-1995.

Knowles and two check cultivars (Mermaid and Floral) were grown in replicated yield trials at Corvallis in 1996-1997.