REGISTRATIONS OF CULTIVARS

Registration of ‘Odyssey’ Kentucky Bluegrass

‘Odyssey’ Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis L.) (Reg. no. CV-64, PI 599226) is a turf-type cultivar released in August 1996 by Simplot/Jacklin Seed, Post Falls, ID. The experimental designations for Odyssey were 91-1561 and J-1561.

Odyssey originated as a highly apomictic, single-plant selection from hybrid cross number 89-1037, made in the field at Post Falls in July 1989. Pollen from ‘Midnight’ (Meyer et al., 1984) was used to pollinate plants of ‘Limousine’ (Alderson and Sharp, 1994). Seed harvested from the Limousine mother plants were individually sown into cells of greenhouse flats during the spring of 1990 and later transplanted to a spaced-plant field nursery of 33,500 plants. Offspring with characteristics dissimilar to Limousine were flagged during maturation in the spring of 1991. Plant number 91-1561 was identified as being different from Limousine by its panicle shape and color. It produced 30 g of seed from a single spaced plant, which is twice the seed typical for a bluegrass spaced plant in North Idaho. Seed harvested from this plant was used to establish a turf trial in September 1991, a replicated seed yield trial in August 1992, and a U.S. Plant Variety Protection (PVP) trial in June 1994, near Post Falls.

Odyssey is most similar to ‘Impact’ (PI 599225), which was developed from the same cross. However, it can be differentiated from Impact on the basis of eight botanical traits, as recorded in Odyssey’s PVP application. These traits include a greater culm length, greater length of the lowest internode in the panicle, and more branches at the lowest panicle node.

Progeny evaluated in a 1994-1995 spaced-plant nursery had a level of apomixis sufficient for commercial seed production. A survey of 1928 plants of Odyssey showed that 1.74% of plants were variants in the vegetative (pre-flowering) stage, 0.39% were heading maturity variants, 0.95% seedhead variants, 0.21% miniature plants, and 0% were headless plants. Some variants exhibit high susceptibility to powdery mildew (caused by Erysiphe graminis DC. ex Merat); these plants tend to have wider leaves and dissimilar seedheads, but culm lengths comparable to the majority plant form. Approximately 1 to 2% of plants are variants with a very short culm and very late maturity. Approximately 1 in 1000 plants are a taller-growing, “common-type” variant with light-colored seedheads extending approximately 10 cm above the majority culm length. Aberrant progeny are rogued from seedstock fields to ensure continued uniformity and stability, but they will continue to occur in every generation. The mean spaced-plant apomixis rate of Odyssey is 95%, but varies ±5% depending upon year, location, and weather.

Odyssey ranked eleventh out of 103 entries for turf quality in the 1995 National Turfgrass Evaluation Program (NTEP) trials. Odyssey also performed well in the 1995 National Turfgrass Evaluation Program (NTEP) trials. Odyssey also performed well in the 1995 National Turfgrass Evaluation Program (NTEP) trials.

high yields of quality seed, relative freedom from ergot (claviceps purpurea (Fr.) Tul.), and no adverse interaction to labeled Kentucky bluegrass pesticides.

Odyssey is recommended for golf course tees, fairways, and roughs, and for lawns, parks, and sports turf, in areas with some shade, in areas where Kentucky bluegrass is not adapted for turf. It is compatible in blends and mixtures with cool-season turfgrasses.

Breeder seed, first harvested in 1995, is marketable to Simplot/Jacklin Seed. Seed propagation is limited to the generation of increase for Foundation. Registered, with the U.S. PVP application no. 9700386, has its origin in Odyssey.

A. Douglas Brede

References


Simplot/Jacklin Seed, West 5300 Riverbend Ave., Post Falls, ID 83854-9999. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 Sept. 2001. *Corresponding author (dbrede@simplot.com).

Published in Crop Sci. 42:983 (2002).

Registration of ‘Scantic’ Broadleaf Tobacco

‘Scantic’, a Connecticut broadleaf cigar wrapper tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum L.) (Reg no. CV-122, PI 619163), was developed with resistance to Fusarium wilt [caused by F. oxysporum Schlechtend.:Fr. f. sp. nicotianae (J. John-son) W.C. Snyder & H.N. Hans.] by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station and released in 2001. ‘Scantic’ is adapted to the Connecticut River Valley of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and allows broadleaf tobacco production in soils heavily infested with the Fusarium wilt pathogen. Yields and sorting quality of Scantic are equal (or better) than the current standard wilt-resistant cultivar C2 (an inbred derived from a bulk system of single seed descent). The F2 generation of an outcrossed composite of three crosses between wild Connecticut broadleaf tobacco lines and the tobacco mosaic virus (TMV)-resistant, wilt-resistant cultivar C2 (an inbred derived from a bulk system of single seed descent).