

homogenous, easy bolting, moderately tolerant to curly top virus. Moderate resistance to *Cercospora* leaf spot (*Cercospora beticola*). Segregates for green hypocotyl (39%). O-type (maintainer line) of its CMS equivalent, FC721CMS, which is the BC10 with C718CMS as the nonrecurrent parent.

PI 594911. *Beta vulgaris* L.

Breeding. FC 721 CMS; 931005H01. GP-186. Pedigree - BC10 of FC721 with C718CMS as the nonrecurrent parent. Cytoplasmic-genetic male sterile equivalent of FC721. Diploid, monogerm, O-type (cms) resistant to root and crown rot (*R. solani* AG-2-2). Relatively homogenous, easy bolting, moderately tolerant to the curly top virus. Moderate resistance to *Cercospora* leaf spot (*Cercospora beticola*). Segregates for green hypocotyl (39%).

The following were developed by Jim Dobson, Georgia Mountain Exp. Station, P.O. Box 925, Blairsville, Georgia 30512, United States; Ronny R. Duncan, University of Georgia, Georgia Agricultural Exp. Station, Department of Agronomy, Griffin, Georgia 30223-1797, United States; Wayne W. Hanna, USDA, ARS, Coastal Plains Experiment Station, P.O. Box 748, Tifton, Georgia 31793, United States; D.S. Thompson, Georgia Mountain Exp. Station, Route 1, Box 1005, Blairsville, Georgia 30512, United States. Received 05/02/1996.

PI 594912. *Eremochloa ophiuroides* (Munro) Hackel

Cultivar. "TifBlair"; TC312. CV-184; PVP 9600255. Pedigree - Common centipedegrass seed was recurrently irradiated with 12 Kr Cobalt 60 gamma radiation for 3 generations beginning in 1977. In each generation 1500 plants were spaced on 0.3m centers in isolation and allowed to interpollinate. Quality, color, and greenup characteristics similar to common centipedegrass under favorable growing conditions. Grows more rapidly, more vigorous, and better quality than common centipedegrass. Growth reduced 5% on a soil with pH 4.3 compared to pH 5.2, while growth of common centipedegrass reduced 35% on the same soils. Produces more stolons that grow faster and more leaves than common centipedegrass. First seed-propagated commercial centipedegrass cultivar with a known pedigree.

The following were developed by Joseph H. Bouton, University of Georgia, Department of Crop & Soil Sciences, 3111 Plant Sciences Building, Athens, Georgia 30602, United States; R.N. Gates, USDA, ARS, Coastal Plain Exp. Sta., Tifton, Georgia 31793, United States; P.R. Utley, Coastal Plain Exp. Sta., Animal Sci. Dept., Tifton, Georgia 31793, United States; D.T. Wood, University of Georgia, Dept. of Crop and Soil Sciences, Athens, Georgia 30602, United States. Received 05/06/1996.

PI 594913. *Medicago sativa* L. ssp. *sativa*

Cultivar. "ABT 805"; GA-FL77-S2. CV-194. Pedigree - Synthetic variety with 90 parent clones selected from Florida 77-S. Intended for use in the Southeastern region of the United States for grazing, hay, silage, and dehy production. Tested in Georgia and California. After intensive grazing, showed plant survival equal to Alfagraze. Fall dormancy similar to Moapa 69. Flower color of Syn 1 approximately 86% purple and 14% variegated. High resistance to *Fusarium* wilt and Southern root-knot