

Spring greenup leaders in national ryegrass tests

Name	ID3	NJ3	Mean	Name	ID3	NJ3	Mean
Pinnacle	7.7	6.0	6.8	Mulligan (NK 89001)	6.0	5.7	5.8
Premier	7.7	5.3	6.5	N-33	7.0	4.7	5.8
Accolade	8.0	4.7	6.3	PST-28M	6.0	5.7	5.8
Saturn	6.7	6.0	6.3	Regal	6.0	5.7	5.8
Stallion	7.0	5.7	6.3	SYN-P	6.0	5.7	5.8
Affinity (GEN-90)	7.3	5.3	6.3	Unknown	6.0	5.7	5.8
Barrage	6.7	5.7	6.2	89-666	6.3	5.3	5.8
856	7.3	5.0	6.2	Assure	6.3	5.3	5.8
Envy	6.0	6.3	6.2	Lindsay	6.3	5.3	5.8
Surprise	6.0	6.3	6.2	MOM LP 3184	6.3	5.3	5.8
Gator	7.7	4.3	6.0	Legacy	6.7	4.7	5.7
Manhattan II (E)	6.3	5.7	6.0	Pleasure	6.7	4.7	5.7
Ovation	6.7	5.3	6.0	Citation II	6.3	5.0	5.7
Taya	7.0	5.0	6.0	Meteor	6.3	5.0	5.7
Troubadour	7.3	4.7	6.0	OFl-D4	6.0	5.3	5.7
WVPB-89-87A	6.7	5.3	6.0	OFl-F7	6.0	5.3	5.7
4DD-Delaware Dwarf	6.7	5.0	5.8	PR 9119	6.3	5.0	5.7
Danaro	6.7	5.0	5.8	PST-2B3	6.0	5.3	5.7
Entrar	6.7	5.0	5.8	Repell	6.3	5.0	5.7
Loretta	6.7	5.0	5.8	LSD Value	2.1	1.3	1.2

Reading the tests correctly

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the LSD Value, no statistical difference exists between these two cultivars for that particular characteristic.

Table 3 ranks quality ratings over each location. This table is useful for quickly determining the general performance of cultivars over different locations and regions.

No LSD Value is present at the bottom of this table, therefore, to determine statistical differences among cultivar. Consult the LSD Values found in Table 1.

Data on a number of "descriptive" turfgrass characteristics, including genetic color, density and leaf texture, are collected by one or more locations for each test.

With these descriptive characteristics, it is helpful to have data from many locations and use an average of these locations.

This approach of looking at overall averages is different from the approach for turfgrass quality (looking mainly at local averages) because the cultivar differences that exist with these descriptive characteristics mainly come from each evaluator's preference for a certain color or leaf texture rather than from a difference in environment or management of the turf.

Percent living ground cover can be collected in spring, summer or fall. Percent living ground cover is designed to express damage caused by disease, insects, drought, etc. This differs from density ratings which are designed to rate the number of living plants per unit area (excluding damaged patches).

Ground cover ratings help determine survival of turfgrasses through various stresses. Many people use ground cover ratings to determine how a grass survived the summer stress period and, consequently, how the percent ground cover changed (how well the grass recovered) in fall.

Certain diseases such as leafspot, red thread, dollar spot and brown patch occur quite frequently and uniformly in test plots. Therefore, the NTEP often contains data from several of these diseases in each progress report. Since disease organisms can vary between locations, it is important to choose varieties that have resistance to a particular disease at several locations — even though no data for that disease may have been collected at test sites nearest your location.

Also, tracking a cultivar's response to diseases over several

Continued on next page

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Best in leaf texture

Name	NJ3	Mean
Pick 89LLG	7.0	7.0
Affinity	6.7	6.7
Assure	6.3	6.3
HE 311	6.3	6.3
Repell II (LDRD)	6.3	6.3
WVPB 89-92	6.3	6.3
ZPS-28D	6.3	6.3
Brightstar (PST-GH-89)	6.0	6.0
Danilo	6.0	6.0
Dimenson (2H7)	6.0	6.0
Eagle (WVPB-89PRA3)	6.0	6.0
Elite (WVPB-88PRC23)	6.0	6.0
Legacy	6.0	6.0
Palmer II (P89)	6.0	6.0
Patriot II	6.0	6.0
Pick 1800	6.0	6.0
Pick 89-4	6.0	6.0
Pick 9100	6.0	6.0
Pick DKM	6.0	6.0
Prelude II (2P2-90)	6.0	6.0
PST-28M	6.0	6.0
PST-2FF	6.0	6.0
Quickstart (PST-2FQR)	6.0	6.0
SR 4200	6.0	6.0
SYN-P	6.0	6.0
Yorktown III (LDRF)	6.0	6.0
ZW 42-176	6.0	6.0
LSD Value	1.0	1.0

Getting readings straight

Continued from previous page

years better indicates its true disease resistance under different environmental conditions.

Many diseases occur infrequently, if at all, in test plots. Many diseases, when they occur, do not distribute themselves uniformly across the test area, making an accurate estimation of resistance or susceptibility very difficult.

Diseases such as summer patch and necrotic ring spot seem to show their characteristic frog-eye symptoms only after significant levels of thatch are produced (usually two to four years after establishment).

Diseases such as powdery mildew occur mainly in shade. Some diseases are prevalent only in certain locations — like stem rust in the Pacific Northwest.

Making decisions concerning resistance to these infrequent diseases should follow these guidelines:

- Be careful using only one year's data from one location. Look closely at the LSD Value. A high LSD Value that shows little statistical difference among all entries probably indicates that the disease was not distributed uniformly enough across the plot area.

- Only consider resistance to diseases that are problems in your area.

Data on resistance to certain insect pests is occasionally reported for NTEP tests. Often, insects do not appear uniformly across an entire test or in numbers large enough to cause significant damage. Therefore, when a high insect population does occur, the resulting data can be very beneficial.

Even though only one or two locations may report data on insect resistance, this data can be very useful in determining some level of resistance or susceptibility.

The NTEP progress reports also contain small amounts of data of several traits including vertical growth ratings, sod strength, winter kill and wear tolerance. This data helps determine the best culti-

vars for those situations where these characteristics are important.

NTEP tests are shown at field days in many states. This is a good opportunity to see, first-hand, variety differences and discuss these with researchers. But keep in mind that you are looking at these varieties on only one day of the year and their appearance changes sometimes daily during the growing season.

The reports can be obtained from the National Turfgrass Evaluation Program, BARC-West, Bldg. 001, Room 333, Beltsville, Md. 20705.

Leading ryegrass varieties in terms of summer density

Name	NJ1	NJ3	Mean	Name	NJ1	NJ3	Mean
Affinity	7.7	6.7	7.2	PS-105	7.7	5.3	6.5
ZPS-28D	8.7	5.7	7.2	Assure	7.0	5.7	6.3
Brightstar	8.7	5.3	7.0	Eagle (WVPB-89PRA3)	6.7	6.0	6.3
Repell II	7.7	6.3	7.0	Express	7.0	5.7	6.3
SYN-P	8.0	6.0	7.0	Pick 1800	6.7	6.0	6.3
Advent	7.7	6.0	6.8	PST-28M	6.7	6.0	6.3
Gettysburg	8.0	5.7	6.8	Yorktown III (LDRF)	7.0	5.7	6.3
Pinnacle	7.7	6.0	6.8	OFI-F7	6.7	5.7	6.2
Quickstart(PST-2FQR)	8.3	5.3	6.8	Legacy	7.0	5.3	6.2
SR 4200	8.0	5.7	6.8	MOM LP 3147	7.0	5.3	6.2
Pick DKM	7.3	6.3	6.8	Palmer II (P89)	7.0	5.3	6.2
89-666	7.3	5.7	6.5	Pick EEC	7.3	5.0	6.2
APM	7.7	5.3	6.5	PST-290	7.0	5.3	6.2
Pick 89-4	7.0	6.0	6.5	PST-2FF	7.3	5.0	6.2
Prelude II (2P2-90)	7.0	6.0	6.5	LSD Value	1.8	1.1	1.0

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Top in winter color

Name	OR9	Mean
Palmer II	8.0	8.0
Pick 89-4	7.7	7.7
Pick 9100	7.7	7.7
Pick DKM	7.7	7.7
Pick EEC	7.7	7.7
Poly-SH	7.7	7.7
Prelude II (2P2-90)	7.7	7.7
PST-23C	7.7	7.7
Affinity (GEN-90)	7.3	7.3
Brightstar (PST-GH-89)	7.3	7.3
Dimension (2H7)	7.3	7.3
Navajo (PST-2DPR)	7.3	7.3
Pick 1800	7.3	7.3
PS-105	7.3	7.3
Quickstart (PST-2FQR)	7.3	7.3
Repell II (LDRD)	7.3	7.3
7PS-28D	7.3	7.3
4DD-Delaware Dwarf	7.0	7.0
Advent	7.0	7.0
Eagle (WVPB-89PRA3)	7.0	7.0
Gettysburg	7.0	7.0
PR 9121	7.0	7.0
PST-2B3	7.0	7.0
PST-2FF	7.0	7.0
SYN-P	7.0	7.0
Yorktown III (LDRF)	7.0	7.0
ZPS-2EZ	7.0	7.0
LSD Value	1.1	1.1

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