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1993

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Berdahl, J. D.; Barker, R. E.; Karn, J. F.; Krupinsky, J. M.; Ray, I. M.; Vogel, Kenneth P.; Moore, K. J.; Klopfenstein, Terry J.; Anderson, B. E.; Haas, R. J.; and Tober, D. A., "Registration of 'Manska' Pubescent Intermediate Wheatgrass" (1993). *Publications from USDA-ARS / UNL Faculty*. 1901.
<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/usdaarsfacpub/1901>

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Published in *Crop Sci.* 33:880-881 (1993).

Registration of 'Manska' Pubescent Intermediate Wheatgrass

'MANSKA' pubescent intermediate wheatgrass [*Thinopyrum intermedium* subsp. *barbulatum* (Schur) Barkw. & Dewey] (Reg. no. CV-21, PI 562527) was tested as Mandan I2781 and released 16 April 1992 by the USDA-ARS in cooperation with the USDA-SCS; the Agricultural Research Division, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, University of Nebraska; and the North Agricultural Experiment Station.

Manska, a population derived from 116 parent clones, traces to PI 116252, a pubescent intermediate wheatgrass accession presented to the USDA in 1936 by the renowned Russian botanist, N. I. Vavilov (1). Testing of PI 116252 and other intermediate wheatgrass introductions was initiated at the USDA-ARS Northern Great Plains Research Laboratory, Mandan, ND in 1938 (G. A. Rogler, 1991, personal communication). A population selected from PI 116252 was designated Mandan 759 pubescent intermediate wheatgrass, an experimental strain that has had wide commercial use but has never been formally released as a cultivar (2). The source population for Manska consisted of 5160 individually spaced plants from 11 different seed lots of Mandan 759. Plants with pubescent seed heads varied from 20 to 75% among the 11 seed lots, indicating that most of the seed lots had been subjected to outcrossing or seed admixture with glabrous plants in the intermediate wheatgrass complex. A six-replicate, 120-entry polycross nursery was established with plants that were selected from the source population based on their vigor, pubescence, and resistance to leaf-spot disease caused primarily by *Cochliobolus sativus* (Ito & Kuribayoshi) Drechs. ex Dastur. Polycross progenies were evaluated for resistance to leaf-spot disease, spring recovery, nutritional quality, and forage and seed yields. Equal quantities of seed from 116 parent entries in the polycross nursery were composited to produce the experimental strain Mandan I2781 (Manska) and to establish a breeder seed field. Breeder seed fields can be reestablished from Syn-1 seed maintained in cold storage at Mandan.

High nutritive value is the primary advantage of Manska over current intermediate wheatgrass cultivars. In tests at Mandan, Manska averaged significantly higher ($P \leq 0.05$) in vitro digestible organic matter at anthesis than the commonly grown check cultivar Oahe (620 vs. 563 g kg⁻¹). In vitro dry matter digestibility at anthesis was significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) higher for Manska than Oahe (590 vs. 573 g kg⁻¹) when averaged over 2 yr and three test sites in Nebraska. At Mead, Nebraska, daily gains of yearling steers averaged 1.22 and 1.06 kg, respectively, for Manska and Oahe ($P \leq 0.05$) over two grazing periods at a stocking rate of 7.4 steers ha⁻¹. Weight gains averaged over the two grazing periods were 298 and 257 kg ha⁻¹, respectively, for Manska and Oahe ($P \leq 0.05$). Dry matter yields averaged over 15 station-years at four test sites in North Dakota were 4226, 4228, and 4509 kg ha⁻¹, respec-

tively, for Manska, Oahe, and 'Reliant', a 6% advantage (non-significant) for the recently released cultivar, Reliant (formerly Mandan I1813). In Nebraska, dry matter yields from eight station-years at three test sites averaged 5750 and 6050 kg ha⁻¹ for Manska and Oahe, respectively, a 5% yield advantage (non-significant) for Oahe. Seed yields averaged over 12 station-years at four test sites in North Dakota and Saskatchewan were 427 and 489 kg ha⁻¹, respectively, for Manska and Reliant, a 13% advantage ($P \leq 0.05$) for Reliant. Twenty-seven percent of the plants from the breeder seed population of Manska had no pubescence on the seed heads, while the remainder of the population was rated as 8% heavily, 19% moderately, and 46% lightly pubescent.

Manska is recommended for pasture and hay in regions of the northern and central Great Plains where annual precipitation averages more than 350 mm. No data exist on long-term persistence of Manska under grazing. Based on performance of other intermediate wheatgrass cultivars, maintenance of Manska at a high stand density under grazing would likely require prudent management to assure adequate fall-season recovery, especially when stressed from drought or exposed to high levels of winter stress in the northern Great Plains.

Breeder seed of Manska pubescent intermediate wheatgrass will be maintained by USDA-ARS, Northern Great Plains Research Laboratory, P.O. Box 459, Mandan, ND 58554. One generation each of foundation and certified seed beyond breeder seed is authorized. Foundation seed will be available from the USDA-SCS Plant Materials Center, P.O. Box 1458, Bismarck, ND 58502 and the Foundation Seed Division, Department of Agronomy, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583.

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Published in *Crop Sci.* 33:881 (1993).