

List of *Lotus corniculatus* (Birdsfoot trefoil), *L. uliginosus*/*L. pedunculatus* (Big trefoil), *L. glaber* (Narrowleaf trefoil) and *L. subbiflorus* cultivars.

Part 1. Cultivars with known or tentative country of origin.

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Table 1. Birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) cultivars and germplasm.

<i>Cultivar</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
AC Langille	Canada. Superior to Leo in forage yield and seedling vigor in Atlantic Canada.
AG-S4	USA. Autogamous plant, no breeding vigor depression compared to MU-81; prolific seed producer; PI 566818 (Steiner, 1993)
Agrosan Trueno	Uruguay, registered in Italy
Albena	Italy
Alina	Romania
Ames 654	USA. PI 340799
Annefordsdammen ^a	
Ant ^a	
ARS-2620	USA. First birdsfoot trefoil cultivar with rhizomes, excellent plant vigor, improves long-term stand persistence (Beuselinck and Steiner, 1996). Named Steadfast; PI 542503
ARS-2622	USA. Rhizome-producing population with a broad genetic base; USDA-ARS and Missouri Agric Expt. Station; PI 631492
Au Dewey	USA. Prostrate growth habit, good vigor and adaptation; excellent stand persistence; tolerates low pH; high yield potential in southeast US; Alabama selection; developed at Auburn University; PI547080
Ayaks ^a	
Baco	Italy
Balkányi ^a	
Bästhult ^a	
Bérbaltavári ^a	

^aCultivars given in Eurisco (<http://eurisco.ecpgr.org>).

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Table 1. (Continued)

<i>Cultivar</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
Biri ^a	
Bokor	Yugoslavia (Nikolic <i>et al.</i> , 1997)
Bonnie	France
Borbányai ^a	
Boronkai ^a	
Bosnalotus	Yugoslavia
Bull	Canada. Leo characteristics; higher yielding, high survival under soil compaction; eastern Canadian selection developed from synthetics by University of Guelph
Bursztyn	Poland. PI 255176
CAD	USA. Missouri, germplasm selected for drought resistance from MU-81 germplasm PI 570669 (Beuselinck and Steiner, 1994)
Carroll	USA. Iowa, Winter-hardy pasture type; more upright and maturing slightly earlier than Empire; good seedling vigor, adapted to imperfectly drained soils; Iowa-developed; PI 600727
Cascade	USA. Early maturing, semi erect to erect; not as winterhardy as Viking; developed from French selections; principal variety for Washington and Oregon; PI 421026
Cateasca ^a	
Cornelia	Germany
Corona de Rey	Spain. PI 518447
Cotton 'alien'	UK. Naturalized (Bullard and Crawford, 1996)
Cree	Canada. Seed yield superior to Leo; winter-hardiness comparable to Leo and Empire; western Canadian, selected at Saskatoon; PI 592424
Csárdaszállási ^a	
Csengeri ^a	
Cserebökényi ökotípus ^a	
CZEBES99 ^a -	
CZEJES00 ^a -	
CZEPOD00 ^a -	

^aCultivars given in Eurisco (<http://eurisco.ecpgr.org>).

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Table 1. (Continued)

<i>Cultivar</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
Dawn	USA. Semi-erect Empire type; good forage yields and fall growth, selected for increased resistance to root rots and leaf and stem diseases; wide adaptation within the North Central US; developed by USDA at Missouri; PI 570670
Debreceni ^a	
Decubens	Greece
Dedinovskij	Russia
Delpon	France
Dikorastuscij ^a	
Dikorastushchii ^a	
Dikorostuchii ^a	
Dinamo ^a	
Douglas	USA. Vigorous, fast growing; an Oregon-European type selection.
Eddei	Russia (Nikolaichuk and Yalovs'ka, 1996)
Egervölgyi ^a	
El Boyero MAG	Argentina
Emlyn	United Kingdom
Empire	USA. New York State. First birdsfoot trefoil cultivar in North America; semi-erect, flowers 10-14 d later than European types; moderately winter hardy; selected for persistence
Erdôbényei ^a	
Érpataki ^a	
Estanzuela Ganador	Uruguay. Grown in Argentina, Brazil.
Exact	Canada
Fabio	Italy
Farmosi ^a	
Fedikovskii ^a	
Fehérgyarmati ^a	
Fergus	USA. Naturalized semi- prostrate ecotype from Kentucky, good seedling vigor, disease tolerant; adapted to southeast US; PI 592428 (Taylor, 1985).
Franco	Italy (Mariotti <i>et al.</i> , 1984)

^aCultivars given in Eurisco (<http://eurisco.ecpgr.org>).

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Table 1. (Continued)

<i>Cultivar</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
Frilo	Italy
Fülesdi ^a	
Gacsályi ^a	
Gazal Boyn Uzu	Turkey. PI 383686
Gelsvis	Russia (Mukhina <i>et al.</i> , 1972)
Gelyovil ^a	
Georgia 1	USA. Erect-type Mediterranean germplasm that had persisted for many years at Griffin, Georgia; NSL 195509
Geszterédi ^a	
Ghizdei ^a	
Giad ^a	Italy
Ginestrino	Italy (Verna, 1986)
Gkeskenylevelu	Hungary
Granger	USA. Oregon, Upright growth habit, good seedling vigor; similar forage production and winterhardiness to Cascade; same source as Cascade; NSL26530
Gran San Gabriele	Italy. Derived from San Gabriele
Grasslands Goldie	New Zealand. Australia
Gülzower	Germany
Gülzower Hornklee	Germany
Gyömrői ^a	
H401-4-4-2	Canada. Macdonald Campus, McGill University, Montreal, source of resistance to the sulfonylurea herbicide thifensulfuron-methyl (Du Pont, DPX-M6316; Harmony; PI 578075)
Hoki	Belgium, France
Horuschottenulee ^a	
Ilisesti ^a	
INIA Draco	Uruguay. Erect type, selected for persistency (Rebuffo and Altier, 1997)
Jaki	Hungary
Jaquari	Brazil. PI 260011
Jatcinskij	Russia

^aCultivars given in Eurisco (<http://eurisco.ecpgr.org>).

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Table 1. (Continued)

<i>Cultivar</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
Jibert ^a	
Jygeva ^a	
K-30, K-37	Serbia and Montenegro
KBG	Morocco. PI 631539
Kalo	USA. Oregon-selected from Dwarf English variety (<i>L. corniculatus</i> var. <i>arvensis</i>) for grazing, ground cover, and soil erosion; PI 234670
Kállósemjéniv ^a	
Kemenesszentmárton i ^a	
Királyegyházi ^a	
Kiskôrösi ^a	
Kisszekeresi ^a	
Kölcei ^a	
Kömöröi ^a	
Komorvoi ^a	
Kubanskij ^a	
Late Roskilde	Denmark. PI 237278
Leo	Canada. Quebec, Early spring vigor, good winter-hardiness, and seed yield; developed from USSR selection (Morshansk) at Macdonald Campus, McGill University, PI 306182
Lika	Croatia
Listan	Russia (Nikolaichuk and Yalovskaya, 1997)
Livada	Romania
Lotanova	Italy
Lot	Poland
Lota Ötofte ^a	
Lotar	Czechoslovakia
Lövöi ^a	
Mackinaw	USA. More vigorous in seedling stage, higher yielding in mature plant stage than Empire; Iowa selected; NSL 85662
Madison	France

^aCultivars given in Eurisco (<http://eurisco.ecpgr.org>).

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Table 1. (Continued)

<i>Cultivar</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
Magyaregregyi ^a	
Magyi ^a	
Maikopskii	Russia (Nikolaichuk and Yalovskaya, 1997)
Maitland	Canada. Seedling vigor and forage yield greater than Viking, adapted to fair and well-drained soils; University of Guelph selection
Malejovsky	Czechoslovakia. PI 259512
Mándi ^a	
Mansfield	USA. Early cultivar, NSL 26579
Marcali ^a	
Mazelovsky Kraja	
Melejovsky ^a	
Mestecanis ^a	
Mestnyi ^a	
Mezőkeresztesi ^a	
Mezőnagymihályi ^a	
Mirabel	Canada. Growth habit intermediate to Leo and Viking, developed from USSR selection (Moscow) at Macdonald Campus, McGill University
Mishkovci ^a	
Mistsevii ^a	
MO-20	USA. Germplasm, forage yields higher or equal in nine states, Missouri selection, NSL 13787
Morshanskii	Russia. PI 258467 (Chapurin, 1986)
Moskovskii	Russia. (Mukhina <i>et al.</i> , 1972)
MU-81	USA. Highly heterogeneous germplasm composed of 3 germplasms and 13 cultivars providing a single genetic source with a broad base, PI 592425
Nagycenki	Hungary
Nagyecsed	Hungary
Nagykállói	
Nagyszállási (Nyíregyháza)	Hungary

^aCultivars given in Eurisco (<http://eurisco.ecpgr.org>).

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Table 1. (Continued)

<i>Cultivar</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
Nagyszállási (Nyíregyháza) ökotípus	Hungary
Nagyszekeresi Napkori ^a Napkori ökotípus ^a Nässjö ^a	Hungary
Nasu, No. 2	Japan. PI 286468
Nemesborzovai ^a Nico	Romania
Nigardelen	Norway ecotype
Norcen (NC-83)	USA. Missouri, Broad-leaved, intermediate type; good forage yield and winter-hardiness; diverse genetic background provides resiliency to different environments within North Central US, PI 592427
Norfolk	UK ecotype
Nottingham	UK ecotype
Nueltin	USA. Minnesota. Broad-leaved, good spring vigor and excellent winter hardiness. Developed from Leo for glyphosate tolerance for control of Canada thistle; greater seed production, PI 630976 (Ehlke <i>et al.</i> , 2003b)
Nydala ^a Nyíradonyi ^a Nyírbátori ^a Nyíregyházi ^a	
OAC Bright	Canada. 2% higher seedling vigor and 0.8% higher herbage yield than Leo. Similar maturity and persistence to Leo. Developed at Guelph
Oberhaunstadter	Germany
Odenwale	Russia (Andriyanova <i>et al.</i> , 1991)
Odenwälder	Germany. Belgium, France
Olaszfai ^a Old Town	USA. NY State, PI 472006
Orosi ^a	

^aCultivars given in Eurisco (<http://eurisco.ecpgr.org>).

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Table 1. (Continued)

<i>Cultivar</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
Órségi	Hungary. Plants develop rapidly, erect type, good yield, winter hardy but liable to lodge
Otocac ^a	
Otofte ^a	
Óvári ^a	
Pardee	USA. Cornell Univ. developed against fungi, Fusarium wilt; blooms about 10 days earlier than Norcen, PI 634338 (Viands <i>et al.</i> 2004)
Pecöli ^a	
Penyigei ^a	
Pericei ^a	
Perugia 2	Italy. PI 260693
Pietramalo Firenze	Italy. PI 251528
Pishik Yonjasi ^a	
Podgorje K'Mjak ^a	
Poiana stampe ^a	
Polbes99 ^a	
Polom	Slovakia
Poltata	
Populatsia ^a	
Primorskii	Russia (Andriyanova <i>et al.</i> , 1991)
Pskovskij mestnij	Russia
Pulawska	Poland
Puspokbolyi ^a	
Puszta	Hungary
Quimey	Chile
RG-BFT	USA. Photoperiod insensitive and rapid-flowering autogamous stock (Steiner and Beuselinck, 2001) PI 613539
Reus Kedelmi ^a	
Rimnicu Vilcea ^a	
Rocco	Germany

^aCultivars given in Eurisco (<http://eurisco.ecpgr.org>).

(Continued)

Table 1. (Continued)

<i>Cultivar</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
Rodeo	France
Roseau	USA. Minnesota. Intermediate growth habit between Viking and Empire; less winter hardy than Leo, Nueltin, and Carroll, but more hardy than Empire, Fergus and Steadfast. Developed from Norcen for glyphosate tolerance for control of Canada thistle, PI 630977 (Ehlke <i>et al.</i> , 2003a)
Roskilde	Denmark
Rosnovsky Kraj	Czechoslovakia
Rucheroberger Schotenkler	Austria. PI 231123
Rumi ^a	
Sacel ^a	
Sacel-Ticero ^a	
San Gabriel	Brazil. Grown in Uruguay, Argentina, naturalized in Alabama, PI 433923
San Gabriele	Italy
Simleul Silvaniei ^a	
Skrzeszowicka	Poland
Smolens'kii 1	Russia (Nikolaichuk and Yalovskaya, 1997)
Somogysimonyi ^a	
Sorkifaludi ^a	
Stadil Kirkeby ^a	
Stanici	Russia (Chapurin, 1986)
Steadfast	See ARS-2620.
Stripe 13	Italy. PI 258446
Sturovnik Viglassky ^a	
Susan	Italy
SVKBES99 ^a	
SVKBUR00 ^a	
SVKCER99 ^a	
SVKGEM 98 ^a	
SVKKAR96 ^a	
SVKKRE99 ^a	

^aCultivars given in Eurisco (<http://eurisco.ecpgr.org>).

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Table 1. (Continued)

<i>Cultivar</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
SVKPOL 96 ^a	
SVKROH00 ^a	
SVKSIT 97 ^a	
Szabadszentkirályi ^a	
Szabolcs-1	Hungary
Szatmari	Hungary
Szentesi ^a	
Szentlőrince ^a	
Szentlőrinci ^a	
Szirondi ^a	
Szkrzeszowicka ^a	
Szombathelyi	Hungary
Szomogytúri ^a	
T-68	USA. Germplasm, 2 to 5 times more tolerant to 2,4-D than Viking, released by USDA and Cornell
Táborski	Czechoslovakia. Plants resemble Órségi but have firmer stalk, PI 259513
Tana	G 19670. See Tretana
Targovistel	Bulgaria
Tatry 9 ^a	
Terminillo	Italy. PI 251827
Timisoara ^a	
Tótújfalu ^a	
Trebiczki	Czechoslovakia. Flowers 2 to 3 days earlier than Táborski., PI 259514
Tretana	USA. Winter-hardy in pasture and hay trails in Montana, replacing Tana; naturalized selection released by Montana Agr. Exp. Sta. and SCS, USDA
TREVIG	USA. Wisconsin. High yielding, excellent seedling vigor
Troubska ^a	
Tygevoky	Estonia. PI 285278
Tunyogmatolcsi ^a	
Turgovishte ^a	

^aCultivars given in Eurisco (<http://eurisco.ecpgr.org>).

(Continued)

Table 1. (Continued)

<i>Cultivar</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
Turistvándi ^a	
Újfehértói ^a	
Újszőlőskerti (Kállósemjén) ökotípus ^a	
Ukrkar ^a	
Undi ^a	
Upstart	Canada. Leo characteristics; higher seedling vigor; developed from synthetics by University of Guelph
V.Podolyanskii ^a	
Varzarii de Jos ^a	
Vega	USA. California: Erect type selected from San Gabriel by Northrup King Co.
Vega II	USA. California: increased seedling vigor, winter growth, and yield
Vicaria	Brazil. PI 260013
Vigrassky	Czechoslovakia (Uhríkova, 1978)
Vígl'assky Kraj ^a	
Viking	USA. Erect, early maturing, 15%-20% greater forage yield persists where Empire types may be lost due to competition; adapted to fair and well-drained soils. Derived from Danish and New York ecotypes at Cornell University; PI 310483
Vilmorin ^a	France
Virginia Syn No 10	USA, NSL 95724
Wellington	Canada; good regrowth
Viseul de sus ^a	
Vladaia ^a	
Vojnic ^a	
Winnar	USA. G22514
WITT	USA. Wisconsin. High yielding, large seeded, excellent seedling vigor
X 93007-32	China. PI 631598
Yaki szarvaskerea	Reported in Ross and Jones (1985)
Zamosteav ^a	
Zora	Yugoslavia (Nikolic <i>et al.</i> , 1997)

^aCultivars given in Eurisco (<http://eurisco.ecpgr.org>).

Table 2. Big trefoil (*Lotus uliginosus*/ *L. pedunculatus*) cultivars and germplasm.

<i>Cultivar</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
Barsilvi	New Zealand. Tetraploid similar to Maku.
Beaver	USA. Diploid, smooth or glabrous-leafed, adapted to wet winter and cool summers of coastal Oregon and Washington; developed by Oregon Agric. Exp. Stn.
Columbia	USA. Diploid, pubescent leaves and stems, adapted to wet winter and cool summers of coastal Oregon and Washington; developed by Oregon Agric. Exp. Stn.
Grasslands Maku	New Zealand. Tetraploid ($2n = 4x = 24$); perennial, rhizomatous persisting vegetatively; sown on acid infertile soils in coastal regions of eastern Australia.
Grasslands Sunrise	New Zealand. Diploid with improved autumn growth, better adapted for semi- intensive to intensive grazing.
Kaiser	USA. Diploid, suited as a pasture legume in mixed pasture on the fragipan soils of the lower Ohio River valley; developed at Purdue.
Marshfield	USA. Diploid, survives frequent flooding in winter and is tolerant of brackish overflows.
Sharnae	Australia. Diploid; morphologically similar to Grasslands Maku, except plant is less hairy. More robust and bulky than Grasslands Maku (Bowman, 1993)

Table 3. Narrow leaf trefoil (*Lotus glaber* Mill. = *L. tenuis* Waldst. Et Kit. Ex Wild.) cultivars.

<i>Cultivar</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
Aguape	Argentina.
Angostura	Uruguay.
Chajá Plus	Argentina.
Larrañaga	Uruguay.
Los Banos	California.
Matrero	Uruguay.
Pampa INTA	Argentina.
Toba	Argentina.
Tresur Chajá	Argentina. Soils within a wide range of pH and salt concentrations (Mujica and Rumi, 1999)

Table 4. *Lotus subbiflorus* cultivar.

<i>Cultivar</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
El Rincón	Winter annual in Uruguay. Adapted to wide range of soils; low fertilizer requirement; slow establishment and initial growth but adapted to continuous pasture with excellent persistence.

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Appendix.

The author would be pleased to have additions or errors brought to his attention. It would be useful to have the origin of the cultivars for which no data have been given. Further information will be published in the *Lotus Newsletter* as Part 2.