REGISTRATION OF CULTIVARS

At the time of its release the variety met market standards for Virginia peanuts. Shellers had little interest in the variety as a Virginia peanut because of its comparatively small pods and seeds. A 1950 change in market standards resulted in Virginia Bunch 67 being classed as a runner market type for commercial purposes. Thereafter, Virginia Bunch 67 moved readily into the edible market because of the excellent processing quality of its seeds for salted peanuts and peanut butter.

Comparisons of Virginia Bunch 67 with the leading commercial varieties of runner market class in 26 Georgia tests (1948-1958) indicated that Virginia Bunch 67 yielded 21% more than the most widely grown U. S. variety, 'Dixie Runner,' but 6.7% less than the 'Early Runner' variety. The Georgia acreage in Virginia Bunch 67 increased from 9.5% in 1958 to an estimated 14.5% of the total peanuts harvested in 1963. By 1968, however, the variety was grown on only 12,000 hectares, about 6.5% of the Georgia acreage. Meanwhile, the acreage grown to this variety in Alabama has steadily increased to an estimated 20,000 hectares in 1969, some 28% of the peanut growing area for that state.

Virginia Bunch 67 plants are tall and fairly erect and mature in 135 days in Georgia. The pods, nearly cylindrical with a slight constriction between the seed, are clustered about the plant's base. The fresh mature seed has a pink testa.

The count per kilogram of seed of Virginia Bunch 67 is approximately 1,768 compared with an average count of 1,889 for Early Runner. About 10 to 15% of Virginia Bunch 67 seed will pass over the “extra-large” grading screen, but such seeds do not meet the minimum weight requirement for extra-large seed. The Virginia Bunch 67 number 1 runner grade of shelled seed has a much higher proportion of seed that is fully mature than has the number 1 Virginia grade.

The Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station maintains breeder seed.


REGISTRATION OF CHANUTE WHEAT

(Reg. No. 479)

J. A. Wilson and Peter Salm

'Chanute', a hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell.), CI 14582, was developed by the DeKalb AgResearch, Inc. and released in 1969. It originated as an F₄ head row selection from the backcross: 4*‘Tascosa’/‘Norin’ derivative. This variety is the result of a program designed to transfer semidwarf genes from Japanese stocks into well quality hard red winter wheats. The male parent, introduced by DeKalb for breeding purposes, is a poor quality hard red winter wheat line that has 50% hard red winter wheat germplasm.

Satanta is distinguished by the following habit, medium early, short to semidwarf; stem spike awned, oblong to fusiform, middense, e glumes glabrous, white midlong, midwide; shoulders wide, square to elevated; beaks midwide, acuminate; awns white, 2 to 7 cm long; kernels red ovate; germ midsized; crease midwide, shallow; brush midsized, short.

Satanta is resistant to soil-borne mosaic. It has very erect leaves. The straw is stiff, short to weathering. The heads are medium in size and resistant to shattering. Head size persists under luxuriant growing conditions that tend to decrease head size in standard height varieties. Straw type and quality allow for high yield under above average moisture and fertility.

With its hardiness, soil-borne mosaic resistance, and dwarf habit, Satanta's primary area of adaptation is the southern two-thirds of eastern Kansas. It is more winter hardy than the recurrent parent Tascosa.

The grain and flour quality are quite satisfactory for hard red winter wheat standards. The grain is suitable as a blending wheat or in the production of a high quality hard red winter wheat germplasm.

DeKalb AgResearch, Inc. will be the source of seed. Only registered seed can be used in the production of certified seed.

REGISTRATION OF SATANTA WHEAT

(Reg. No. 480)

J. A. Wilson and Peter Salm

'SATANTA', hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell.), CI 14582, was developed by the DeKalb AgResearch, Inc. and released in 1969. It originated as an F₄ head row selection from the cross: 4*‘Tascosa’/‘Norin’. This variety is the result of a program designed to transfer semidwarf genes from Japanese stocks into well quality hard red winter wheats. The male parent, introduced by DeKalb for breeding purposes, is a poor quality hard red winter wheat line that has 50% hard red winter wheat germplasm.

Satanta is distinguished by the following habit, medium early, short to semidwarf; stem spike awned, oblong to fusiform, middense, e glumes glabrous, white midlong, midwide; shoulders wide, square to elevated; beaks midwide, acuminate; awns white, 2 to 7 cm long; kernels red ovate; germ midsized; crease midwide, shallow; brush midsized, short.

Satanta is resistant to soil-borne mosaic. It has very erect leaves. The straw is stiff, short to weathering. The heads are medium in size and resistant to shattering. Head size persists under luxuriant growing conditions that tend to decrease head size in standard height varieties. Straw type and quality allow for high yield under above average moisture and fertility.

With its hardiness, soil-borne mosaic resistance, and dwarf habit, Satanta's primary area of adaptation is the southern two-thirds of eastern Kansas. It is more winter hardy than the recurrent parent Tascosa.

The grain and flour quality are quite satisfactory for hard red winter wheat standards. The grain is suitable as a blending wheat or in the production of a high quality hard red winter wheat germplasm.

DeKalb AgResearch, Inc. will be the source of seed. Only registered seed can be used in the production of certified seed.