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 classified 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 1968. 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.

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"CHANUTE" WHEAT

REGISTRATION OF CHANUTE WHEAT

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 F_4 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 adapted, high quality hard red winter wheats. The male parent, introduced by DeKalb for breeding purposes, is a poor yielding winter hardy, semidwarf line that contains 50% hard red winter wheat germplasm.

Satanta is distinguished by the following habit, medium early, short to semidwarf; spike awned, oblong to fusiform, middense, ears glumes glabrous, white, midlong, midwide; shoulders wide, square to elevated; beaks midwide, acuminate; awns white, 2 to 7 cm long; kernels red, midlong, hard, ovate; germ midsized; crease midwide, shallow; cheeks rounded; 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. Straw type and quality allow for high yields in Kansas under above average moisture and fertility.

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

The grain and flour quality are quite satisfactory in hard red winter wheat standards.

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