REGISTRATION OF CULTIVARS

REGISTRATION OF WIRTH AND RAMPAGE SOYBEANS
(Reg. Nos. 79 and 80)

C. R. Weber and W. R. Fehr

‘WIRTH’ (Reg. No. 79) and ‘RAMPAGE’ (Reg. No. 80) soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merrill) each originated as single F₂ plant selections from the cross ‘Clark’ × ‘Chippewa.’ Hybridization, selection, and development of Wirth and Rampage were done at the Iowa Agricultural and Home Economics Experiment Station in cooperation with the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Before release Wirth and Rampage were designated A2-5407 and A2-5405, respectively.

Wirth and Rampage were evaluated in Uniform Regional Tests beginning in 1964 by the Crops Research Division, and cooperating agricultural experiment stations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Ontario, Canada. They were increased and released in the summer of 1969. Wirth was released in Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and South Dakota. Rampage was released in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Wirth and Rampage are of group I maturity and best adapted to approximately 43° to 45° N latitude. Wirth is similar to ‘Chippewa 64’ in maturity. Rampage matures with ‘Hark.’ In Uniform Regional Tests, Wirth yields about 3% higher than Chippewa 64, and Rampage yields about 6% more than Hark and ‘A-100.’ In Iowa, however, Wirth yields about 6% more than Chippewa 64, and Rampage yields about the same as Hark. All other attributes of Wirth and Rampage are similar to the varieties that each is expected to replace. Both Wirth and Rampage are susceptible to phytophthora rot.

Plant and seed appearance of Wirth and Rampage are similar to their parents. Wirth and Rampage have purple flowers, tawny pubescence, yellow seed coat with a shiny fustic, black hila, and brown pods. Certified seed of Rampage may contain 2.5% off-type hila, principally gray. Leaves and growth habit are broad like Chippewa.

The Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station will be responsible for maintenance of breeder seed of Wirth and Rampage.

Other information on Wirth and Rampage was published in Iowa Farm Science 24:9-11, 1969.

REGISTRATION OF DUNN SOYBEANS
(Reg. No. 82)

J. H. Torrie

‘DUNN’ soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originate from an F₂ plant selection from the cross ‘Grant’ × ‘Chip’. A cooperative program of the Wisconsin Agricultural Station and the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. The release Dunn was identified by the number WI-496.

Dunn was evaluated in Uniform Regional Tests, in 1964 by the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and cooperating agricultural experiment stations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Ontario, Canada. It was released in 1970 by the Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Stations.

Dunn is of group I maturity and adapted to approximately 42° to 45° N latitude. It is similar to ‘Chippewa 64’ in Uniform Regional Tests, it yielded about 15% more than Chippewa 64. Dunn is 1 inch shorter in height than Chippewa 64. For other attributes, Dunn is similar to Chippewa 64.

Dunn is resistant to phytophthora root rot.

Other information on Dunn was published in Crop Science 22:8-9, 1967.

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Published with the approval of the Iowa Agricultural and Home Economics Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, 50010; and the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as No. 623 of the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. Received June 2, 1970.

2 Vice President and Director of Research, Peterseed Company, Waterlo, Iowa, and Savage, Minnesota. Research Agronomist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Iowa State University; and Associate Professor, Iowa State University and Collaborator, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, respectively.

REGISTRATION OF CORSOY SOYBEANS
(Reg. No. 81)

B. J. Bauer and J. H. Torrie

Corsoy is of group II maturity and is best adapted to approximately 42° to 44° N latitude. In Uniform Regional Tests, it yielded higher than any variety in its maturity group. In Iowa, its yield was about 15% more than Chippewa 64. It is similar in maturity to ‘Hark’ and ‘Lindarin 63’ but is 2 days later than ‘Hark’ and 3 to 4 days earlier than ‘A-100.’ Corsoy’s plant height, resistance, protein content, and oil content are similar to those of varieties that it likely will replace. Although resistant to phytophthora rot, it is considered a good risk for varieties of similar maturity where this disease is a problem.

Plant and seed appearance of Corsoy are more like Harosoy parent than Capital. Corsoy has purple flowers, yellow seed coat with dull luster, yellow hilum, and brown pods. Certified seed of Corsoy may contain 0.5% off-type hila, principally gray. Leaves and growth habit are similar to Harosoy.

The Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station will be responsible for maintenance of breeder seed.

Other information on Corsoy has been published in Crop Science 22:8-9, 1967.