REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

Station and the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. Prior to its release, Steele was identified by the number M59-213. It is classed in Group 1 maturity, maturing on the average of a day later than 'Chippewa 64'. It will be useful in southern Minnesota, northern Iowa, and other parts of the northern corn (Zea mays L.)-soybean belt where phytophthora root rot may be a problem.

Distinguishing characteristics of Steele are purple flowers, gray pubescence, dull yellow seed coats, and colorless hila. The canopy tends to have a tapered profile, relatively broad at the base and narrow at the top. The leaves are medium to light green. The plants of Steele are similar to those of Chippewa 64 in height, and they lodge slightly more. Percentage of oil is similar in the two varieties, but seed size is greater in Steele. Steele has yielded 6 to 10% higher than Chippewa 64. Steele is resistant to phytophthora rot and moderately tolerant to high-lime soils.

Seed was released to certified growers in Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, South Dakota, and Wisconsin in 1972. The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station will be responsible for maintenance of breeder seed. Other information on Steele is published in "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops," Miscellaneous Report 24, Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

REGISTRATION OF SWIFT SOYBEANS1

(Reg. No. 103)

J. W. Lambert and B. W. Kennedy2

'SWIFT' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F4 plant selection from the cross 11-54-240 × 11-54-132 in a cooperative program of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. 11-54-240 was derived from 11-42-37 × 'Korean,' 11-54-132 from M10 × 'Capital.' Both 11-42-37 and M10 were derived from 'Lincoln' × 'Richland.' Prior to release Swift was identified by the number M59-121. It is of Group 0 maturity, maturing on the average of 1 or 2 days later than 'Merit.' It will probably be most useful in southwestern Minnesota and other similar areas where high-lime soils often pose a problem.

Distinguishing characteristics of Swift are white flowers, tawny pubescence, dull yellow seed coats, and black hila. The canopy is medium in width and the leaves are medium to dark green. Swift is slightly taller than Merit and lodges slightly more. Seed size and oil percentage are greater for Swift than for Merit. Swift has yielded about 10% higher than Merit in Minnesota tests and 5% higher regionally (Group 0 Uniform Test). Swift is susceptible to phytophthora rot but has very good tolerance to high-lime soils.

Seed was released to certified growers in Minnesota, Michigan, North Dakota, and South Dakota in 1972. The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station will be responsible for maintenance of breeder seed. Other information on Swift is published in "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops," Miscellaneous Report 24, Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

REGISTRATION OF WILKIN SOYBEANS2

(Reg. No. 104)

J. W. Lambert and B. W. Kennedy3

'WILKIN' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F4 plant selection from the cross 'Merit' × 'Lincoln' in a cooperative program of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. Prior to its release, Wilkin was identified by the number M8218. It is classed in Group 0 maturity, being slightly earlier than 'Amsoy 71' and 5 days earlier than 'Beeson.' Wilkin is similar to Amsoy 71, Beeson, and 765 of the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory and will be released August 1, 1972.

Distinguishing characteristics of Wilkin are white flowers, gray pubescence, brown pods, and imperfect black hila. It is resistant to phytophthora root rot, race 1, and frogeye leafspot, race 2, but is susceptible to bacterial pustule and downy mildew.

Wells is adapted as a full-season variety from about 40° to 44° N latitude in the United States.

Foundation seed of Wells was produced in 1972, and is expected to be most useful in the heavy soils of the southern part of the Red River Valley and for late planting farther south.

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