REGISTRATION OF KINMAN AND ESSER GUAR
(Reg. Nos. 4 and 5)

R. E. Stafford, J. S. Kirby, M. L. Kinman, and C. R. Lewis

*KINMAN* guar, *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* (L.) Taub., Reg. No. 4, is a selection from the controlled natural cross, *Brooks* × *Mills*, made at College Station, Tex., in 1964. Brooks is a medium tall, fine branching, glabrous variety, resistant to the major guar diseases, bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas cyamopsidis* Patel, Dhande and Kulkami) and Alternaria leaf spot (*Alternaria cucumerina* (Ell. and Ev.) Elliott var. *cyamopsidis* (Rangswami and Rao) Simmons). Brooks is assumed to have originated from a natural cross between *Groehler* and S44-1. Mills is a short, fine branching, pubescent variety, also resistant to the major guar diseases. Mills originated as a single-plant selection from the extremely variable introduction PI 263875, introduced into the USA from New Delhi, India, in 1960. Kinman arose from five successive single-plant selections made at Chillicothe, Tex. It was carried as a bulk for 3 years of yield testing in Texas and Oklahoma. Before its release Kinman was tested under the number, T64001-29-2-1-2-B-B-B.

Plants of Kinman are glabrous and possess the fine branching growth habit, like Brooks, versus the single-stemmed and basal branching growth habits of *Texsel* and Groehler. Plants are relatively tall (about 85 to 95 cm) and coarser stemmed than Brooks, but not as coarse or tall as *Hall*. Kinman matures about 7 days earlier than Hall and about the same time as Brooks. Racemes are small to medium in size and well distributed on the main stem and lateral branches. Seed pods are of medium length and generally contain 7 to 9 seeds/pod. Seed color of Kinman ranges from dull white to light gray, similar to Brooks. Gum content and milling qualities of the seed are essentially equivalent to Brooks.

Kinman has excellent field tolerance to bacterial blight, but like Brooks, the tolerance breaks down under severe bacterial blight epiphytotic. Kinman appears to be well adapted to the guar growing areas of Texas and Oklahoma. In 16 yield trials at 8 locations in Texas and Oklahoma during 1971-1973, Kinman produced 20.5% higher mean seed yields than Brooks, the leading commercial guar variety.

Kinman was developed cooperatively by the ARS-USDA and the Texas and Oklahoma Agric. Exp. Stns. It was released in 1974. Foundation seed will be maintained by the Texas Agric. Exp. Stn., College Station, TX 77843, and by the Oklahoma Agric. Exp. Stn., Stillwater, OK 74074.

*Esser* guar (Reg. No. 5), is a selection from progeny of the same controlled natural cross, Brooks × Mills, from which Kinman was derived. Esser arose from four successive single plant selections, a bulk generation, followed by an additional plant selection (selection No. 3) all made at Chillicothe, Tex. It was then carried as a bulk for 5 years of yield testing in Texas and Oklahoma. Before its release Esser was tested under the number, T64001-7-10-1-1-B-3-B-B-B.

Plants of Esser are glabrous and possess the fine branching growth habit, like Brooks, versus the single-stemmed and basal branching growth habits of *Texsel* and Groehler. Plants are of medium height and generally contain 7 to 9 seeds/pod. Seed color of Esser ranges from dull white to light gray, similar to Brooks.

Esser has excellent disease tolerance and superior adaptation of Kinman. During the testing period, Esser produced 18.8% higher mean seed yields in Oklahoma than Brooks. Esser is adapted to those production areas where bacterial blight is prevalent.

Esser was developed cooperatively by the Texas and Oklahoma Agric. Exp. Stns. Foundation seed will be maintained by the Texas Agric. Exp. Stn., College Station, TX 77843, and by the Oklahoma Agric. Exp. Stn., Stillwater, OK 74074.

REGISTRATION OF POCKET TALISMAN
(Reg. No. 3)

R. R. Romanko, Janice C. Shephard, S. T. Likens, and C. R. Lewis

*Pocket Talisman* is a new high-yielding hop cultivar (Humulus lupulus L.) with a conical, compact, parent-like degree of resistance to the *Pseudoperonospora humuli* (Miy. and Tak.) G. Wils.) has never been detected in Pocket Talisman and only mild virus symptoms produced 18.8% higher mean seed yields in Texas and Oklahoma than Brooks. Esser may be especially adapted for use in regions of high bacterial blight populations. The high yield potential of Pocket Talisman and its excellent regional adaptation suggests potential for adaptation of Kinman. During the testing period, Esser produced 18.8% higher mean seed yields in Oklahoma than Brooks. Esser is adapted to those production areas where bacterial blight is prevalent.

Pocket Talisman differs from Talisman by a strong condensation of the growth axes and a pocket results in a plant with a high percentage of bearing small, compact cones. The color of the soft resin are indistinguishable from those of Talisman. Alpha acid content is generally between 8 and 9% and is a sensitive indicator of varietal differences between Pocket Talisman and Talisman. The pocket form is late maturing and its storage stability is similar to that of Talisman. Pocket Talisman differs primarily as a kettle or extract hop and is often used by the brewing industry for its potential for improvement. Assays of insect residues in the cones have shown no significant differences between Pocket Talisman and Talisman. Pseudoperonospora humuli (Miy. and Tak.) G. Wils. has never been detected in Pocket Talisman and only mild virus symptoms were produced 18.8% higher mean seed yields in Texas and Oklahoma than Brooks. Esser may be especially adapted for use in regions of high bacterial blight populations. The high yield potential of Pocket Talisman and its excellent regional adaptation suggests potential for adaptation of Kinman. During the testing period, Esser produced 18.8% higher mean seed yields in Oklahoma than Brooks. Esser is adapted to those production areas where bacterial blight is prevalent.