REGISTRATION OF BAY SOYBEAN
(Reg. No. 126)

G. R. Buss, T. J. Smith, and H. M. Camper, Jr.

'Bay' soybean \(\textit{Glycine max} \) (L.) Merr. originated as an \(F_1\) line selected from the cross of 'York' \(\times R62-550\). \(R62-550\) was evaluated in Uniform Group V regional nurseries in 1965. Bay was developed by the Virginia Agric. Exp. Stn. and released on 1 Sept. 1978. All breeding work was conducted at the Warsaw field station. Agencies cooperating in the release include the AR-SEA-USDA and the agricultural experiment stations of Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, and Virginia. Bay was evaluated as V72-580 in the USDA Group V Uniform Soybean Tests from 1975 through 1978. It was released to provide a better variety for areas or planting conditions where 'Essex' does not make adequate growth.

Bay is similar to Essex in yield and seed quality and matures about 2 days later than Essex. Mature plant height is about 90 cm which is 15 to 18 cm taller than Essex, making it better suited for planting late in as in double-cropping. Plants are determined with several short to medium length upright branches, similar to York. Flowers are purple; pubescence is gray, and pod walls are tan.

Bay is resistant to some strains of soybean mosaic virus and to bacterial pustule caused by \(\textit{Xanthomonas phaseoli}\) (Smith) Dowson var. \(sojensis\) (Hedges). It is susceptible to phytophthora rot [caused by \(\textit{Phytophthora megasperma}\) Drechs var. \(sojae\) Hildebrand], root-knot nematodes [\(\textit{Meloidogyne incognita}\) (Kofold and White) and \(\textit{M. arenaria}\)] and the cyst nematode \([\textit{Heterodera glycines}\) Ichinohe].

Seeds of Bay have yellow seedcoats. Hilum color varies from gray to buff with intensity varying from nearly colorless to dark, depending on growing conditions. They are larger than Essex and slightly smaller than York. Protein and oil content have averaged about 39% and 22%, respectively.

Seed was distributed for increase in 1978 in states participating in the release. The Virginia Agric. Exp. Stn., Blacksburg, VA 24061, will maintain breeder seed.

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REGISTRATION OF WARE SOYBEAN
(Reg. No. 127)

G. R. Buss, T. J. Smith, and H. M. Camper, Jr.

'Ware' soybean \(\textit{Glycine max}\) (L.) Merr. \(F_6\) line from the cross of PI 80837 \(\times V63-35\) was developed by the Virginia Agric. Exp. Stn. and released by the Virginia Agric. Exp. Stn. and the AR-SEA-USDA and the Delaware Agric. Exp. Stn. as V68-1242 in the USDA Group V Uniform Soybean Tests from 1972 through 1976. Ware is adapted to Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Ware was evaluated as V68-1242 in the USDA Group V Uniform Soybean Tests from 1972 through 1976. Ware is best adapted to Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Ware has averaged slightly higher than the checks. Maturity is similar to Columbus. Plants are a determinate growth habit with erect branches and about 240 cm which is about 19 cm and 27 cm less than Essex, respectively. The flowers are purple and white.

Ware's excellent seed quality and resistance to mottling, hardiness, and shattering, and lodging are its primary advantages over cultivars of similar maturity. Seed protein content is about 22% and 10%, respectively.

Ware is resistant to purple stain [caused by \(\textit{Peronosporum chilii}\) (T. Matsu and Tomoyasu) Chupp] and peanut mottle virus. It is susceptible to bacterial pustule [incited by \(\textit{Xanthomonas phaseoli}\) (Smith) Dowson var. \(sojensis\)] (Hedges), downy mildew [incited by \(\textit{Peronosporum chilii}\) (T. Matsu and Tomoyasu) Chupp], and phytophthora rot [incited by \(\textit{Phytophthora megasperma}\) Drechs var. \(sojae\)].

Seed increases were made in Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, and Virginia. Ware is adapted to Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Ware is best adapted to Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Ware is best adapted to Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Ware's excellent seed quality and resistance to seed coat mottling, hardness, and shattering, and lodging are its primary advantages over cultivars of similar maturity. Seeds are relatively large (19 g/100 seeds) and have yellow seedcoats. Protein content is about 40% and 22%, respectively.

Ware is resistant to purple stain [caused by \(\textit{Peronosporum chilii}\) (T. Matsu and Tomoyasu) Chupp] and peanut mottle virus. It is susceptible to bacterial pustule [incited by \(\textit{Xanthomonas phaseoli}\) (Smith) Dowson var. \(sojensis\)] (Hedges), downy mildew [incited by \(\textit{Peronosporum chilii}\) (T. Matsu and Tomoyasu) Chupp], and phytophthora rot [incited by \(\textit{Phytophthora megasperma}\) Drechs var. \(sojae\)].

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Registration of Germplasms

**REGISTRATION OF RED CLOVER INTRODUCTION BULK GERMPLASM**
(Reg. No. GP 16 to GP 24)

Norman L. Taylor

**NINE generations of red clover** \(\textit{Trifolium pratense}\) L. introduction-bulk germplasm were released by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station in 1979. They were developed without intentional selection for any character from 44 introductions which were obtained from AR-SEA-USDA. Thirty-five of the introductions were from the USSR (PI 313968; 314338-41; 314555-56; 314584-87, 31.4760; 31.5504-11; 31.5517-19,20,22-27; 31.5533-33.35,37, 40), seven from Turkey (PI 296687; 296960; 302576; 302584-6-8), one from Norway (PI 314840), and one from Germany (PI 213780). Registration was conducted to evaluate the germplasm pool for the next generation. Selection was minimized by harvesting seed after all plants in the nurseries had flowered and volunteer red clover plants were rogued to eliminate out-crossing.

Seed was placed in cold storage (−5°C) until 1977-78, a space-plant and a broadcast planting was conducted to evaluate the germplasm pool. A test experiment, 10 of the 44 introductions were planted, and seed from generations 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 were evaluated. Seed of all 44 introductions was evaluated in a field experiment, 10 of the 44 introductions were planted, and seed from generations 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 were broadcast-planting for evaluation. Of the 10, 8 are assigned Registration Nos GP 16 to GP 24.