REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

cover an area after springing. Seville has a wide leaf blade and a short leaf length, but these characteristics are not reflected in greatly reduced clipping yields, since it is a very dense, rapidly growing cultivar.

Seville consistently ranks as one of the darkest green warm season turfgrasses. It is very responsive to N application, does not show the effects of iron chlorosis, and has good growth and color even at low fertility levels.

Seville produces only a medium level of the unnecessary flowering spikes and has a good gray leaf spot (incited by Piricularia grisea (Che.) Sace.) resistance. Its winter hardiness allows it to perform well in Florida and southern Texas. Seville has shown stronger levels of tolerance to chinch bug (Blissus spp.) than other St. Augustinegrasses in tests that were not treated with insecticides.

Seville, well suited for quality lawns and parks in regions where St. Augustine is adapted, should be used only in monocultures; contamination with common types of St. Augustinegrass and other warm season grasses should be avoided.

Vegetative propagation of Seville is limited to two generations of increase from breeder sod; one each of foundation and commercial sod. Breeder sod is maintained by O. M. Scott and Sons. Plant Patent 4097 has been issued for Seville.

REGISTRATION OF FRANKLIN SOYBEAN

R. L. Bernard and J. G. Shannon

'FRANKLIN' soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] originated as an F1 line selected from the variety 'Custer.' L12 is a backcross-developed isolate of 'Clark 63' with genes i and r for yellow hilum color transferred. Since neither i nor r occurs in Franklin, its parentage is equivalent to Clark 63 × Custer. It was cooperatively developed by the Illinois and Missouri Agric. Exp. Stns. and AR-SEA-USDA. Crossing and agronomic selection were conducted in Illinois, and screening for soybean cyst nematode (SCN, Heterodera glycines Ichinohe) resistance was conducted in the greenhouse at Fortageville, Missouri. Before its release, Franklin was identified as L71L-436. It is classified as Group III, is adapted to the area where Franklin is now being grown.

A greenhouse technique (1) was utilized for seedlings for metribuzin tolerance, after field observations showed that a small percentage of Franklin plants might be tolerant.

Surviving seedlings were transplanted and plants for Progeny were grown in the field for checking the tolerance to Franklin. Tracy has several distinctive characteristics. It is tolerant to nine races of the Phytophthora rot inciting organism [Phytophthora megasperma Drechs. var. sojae Hildebrand], Closterium spp., and has a lower oil content than other commonly grown varieties. Seed was distributed in 1979 for increase in Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, and Louisiana. The Mississippi Agric. Stn. is responsible for maintenance of breeder seed.

REFERENCES


REGISTRATION OF TRACY-M SOYBEANS

(Reg. No. 143)

E. E. Hartwig, W. L. Barret, and C. J. Edwards

'TRACY-M' soybeans [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] originated as an F1 line selected from the variety 'Tracy,' Reg. No. 143. Tracy differs from the parent variety in that it is tolerant of metribuzin [4-amino-6-tert-butyl-3-(methylthio) pyrimidine]. Tracy is more susceptible to this herbicide than commercially grown soybean varieties. Before release, it was identified as Tracy-1023. It is classified as Group III, is adapted to the area where Tracy is now being grown.

Surviving seedlings were transplanted and plants for Progeny were grown in the field for checking the tolerance to Franklin. Tracy has several distinctive characteristics. It is tolerant to nine races of the Phytophthora rot inciting organism [Phytophthora megasperma Drechs. var. sojae Hildebrand], Closterium spp., and has a lower oil content than other commonly grown varieties. Seed was distributed in 1979 for increase in Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, and Louisiana. The Mississippi Agric. Stn. is responsible for maintenance of breeder seed.

REFERENCES


REGISTRATION OF ARBON

(Reg. No. 628)

D. W. Sunderman, M. M. Stearns, and J. A. Hoffmann

'ARBON,' a hard red winter wheat, (Triticum aestivum L.) var. CI 17746, was developed cooperatively by the Delta Branch Forestry Exp. Station, Stoneville, MS 38776, and MAFES, Stoneville, MS, and agronomist, AR-SEA-USDA, Stoneville, MS.