REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

cover an area after sprigging. 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 P. graminea (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; 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. C. Shannon

‘Franklin’ soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] originated as an F2 line selected from the cross of L12 × ‘Cutner.’ L12 is a backcross-developed isolate of ‘Clark 63’ with genes L and l for yellow hilum color transferred. Since neither L nor l occurs in Franklin, its parents are equivalent to Clark 63 × Cutner. 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 Portageville, Missouri, before its release, Franklin was identified as L71L-436. It is classified as mid-group IV in maturity and was tested in cooperative tests in Illinois and Missouri in 1974, in Uniform Test IVS in 15 states in 1975 and 1977, and in cooperative tests in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri in 1976 and 1977.

Franklin has purple flowers, erect gray pubescence, brown pods, yellow seedcoats, and imperfect black hila. It is resistant to races 1 and 3 of SCN, races 1 and 2 of the phytophthora rot-inciting organism [Phytophthora megasperma (Drechs.) var. sojae Hildebrand] and bacterial pustule [Xanthomonas phaseoli (E. F. Smith) Dowsen var. sojensis (Hedges) Starr and Burkholder].

Franklin has yielded better than ‘Cutner,’ ‘Kent,’ and ‘Cutler 71’ in SCN race 3-infested soils. In tests where SCN has not been a problem, yield of Franklin has been better than that of Cutner, but about 10% less than that of Cutler 71 and Kent. Franklin matures 2 days earlier than Cutner, is 5 cm shorter in mature plant height, lodges less, and averages 1% higher in protein content of seed. In field tests where Cutner has shown hopperburn symptoms caused by feeding by potato leafhopper [Empoasca fabae (Harris)] we did not observe hopperburn on Franklin. This is presumably because of the erect pubescence of Franklin, which contrasts with the semi-appressed pubescence of Cutner.

Seeds were distributed in 1977 for increase in Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky, and the variety was released in July 1977 cooperative-ly by AR-SEA-USDA and the three state experiment stations. The Illinois Agric. Exp. Stn. is responsible for maintenance of breeder seeds.

REFERENCES


REGISTRATION OF ARBON WHEAT

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

‘Arbon,’ a hard red winter wheat, (Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell.) CI 17/746, was developed cooperatively by AR-SEA-USDA and the Idaho Agric. Exp. Stn. It was selected as an F3 plant from a large nursery in the 1970 snow mold nursery where plants were too thin to positively identify. However, the agronomic characteristics of the cultivar and the known parentage of lines being grown in the nursery have led us to conclude that the cultivar is from the cross CI 14106/‘Columbia’/‘McCall.’ Arbon was tested in the 1974 to 1977 Idaho trials and in the 1976 and 1977 Western Regional Hard Red Winter

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