Registration of Crop Cultivars

REGISTRATION OF PINK BEANS VIVA, ROZA, AND GLORIA
(Reg. Nos. 25, 26, and 27)

D. W. Burke

‘Viva’, ‘Roza’, and ‘Gloria’ pink beans (Phaseolus vulgaris L.) were developed by ARS-USDA in cooperation with Washington State Univ. at the Irrigated Agriculture Research and Extension Center, Prosser, Washington. They also were tested extensively in Idaho and California. In 1974, Viva and Roza were released jointly by ARS-USDA and the Agricultural Experiment Stations of Washington State University and University of Idaho. Gloria was released in 1974 jointly by ARS-USDA and the Agricultural Experiment Stations of Washington State University and the University of California. They are the only pink bean cultivars with resistance to the prevalent Type and New York 15 strains of the bean common mosaic virus. They are also the first early-maturing, short-vined beans to be bred for and recognized as resistant to fusarium root rot caused by Fusarium solani (Mart.) Appel & Wr. f. sp. phaseoli (Burk.) Snyd. & Hans. These beans were released mainly because of their mosaic resistance, to replace the very susceptible ‘Sutter Pink’ then widely grown in California and the Northwest. All three of the new pink cultivars derived their mosaic resistance from ‘Red Mexican UI-35’ and their Fusarium resistance from P.I. 203958 and Sutter Pink. Recently these pink beans were found to be resistant to Pythium ultimum Trow and to injury by the seedcorn maggot (Hylemya platura Meigen). These beans have largely replaced Sutter Pink and have expanded the area of pink bean production. In New York and California experiments they have consistently given among the highest yield indexes (D. H. Wallace and C. L. Tucker, respectively, personal communications). Roza and Viva performed well in commercial dryland plantings in Colorado, presumably because of their fusarium root rot resistance or otherwise superior root systems.

Viva

Viva (Reg. No. 25) was tested experimentally as 5R-119 and 6R-47. Its parentage is [(Red Mexican UI-35 × P.I. 203958) × Red Mexican UI-35] × Sutter Pink. Among the three new pink beans, Viva is most like Sutter Pink in plant habit, having a short, light-green vine, and even shorter runners and smaller leaves than Sutter Pink. The pods are longer than those of Sutter Pink and set somewhat higher in the plant. The seeds are uniform in size, and, compared to those of Sutter Pink, are slightly smaller and about the same color. Viva has been described as having medium to good resistance to fusarium root rot, the prevalent strains of bean common mosaic virus, and curly top virus. A Fusarium-resistant line of Viva was used in the breeding of Roza and Gloria. Viva was released in 1974 jointly by ARS-USDA and the University of California. The Agricultural Experiment Stations of Washington State Univ., Pullman. Accepted 10 Feb. 1982.

Gloria

Gloria (Reg. No. 27) previous to naming. 5. The parentage of Gloria is the same as that of Roza. Prior to its release, Gloria was considered to be the best performer among the Pink beans tested in California. It is more upright than Viva, with larger, darker green leaves and longer, larger vines and leaves, and has higher resistance to fusarium root rot than Viva and Sutter Pink. In plant habit and maturity. Its seeds are about the same size as those of Sutter Pink. In high yielding plant types with early maturation and resistance to fusarium root rot, the prevalent strains of bean common mosaic virus. It may become quite rank in growth, making damage by sclerotinia wilt caused by Sclerotinia de Bary.

Roza

Roza (Reg. No. 26) was tested experimentally as 6R-18. The parentage of Roza is [(Red Mexican UI-35 × P.I. 203958) × a virus-resistant red-seeded bush breeding line × Sutter Pink]. Roza is slightly later maturing (5 days) with larger vines and leaves, and has higher resistance to fusarium root rot than Viva and Sutter Pink. In plant habit and maturity. Its seeds are about the same size as those of Sutter Pink. In high-yielding plant types with early maturation and resistance to fusarium root rot, the prevalent strains of bean common mosaic virus. It may become quite rank in growth, making damage by sclerotinia wilt caused by Sclerotinia de Bary.

REGISTRATION OF PINTO BEANS NW-410 AND NW-590
(Reg. No. 28 and 29)

D. W. Burke

‘NW-410’ and ‘NW-590’ pinto beans (Phaseolus vulgaris L.) were developed cooperatively by ARS-USDA and the University at the Irrigated Agriculture Research and Extension Center, Prosser, Washington. In February 1979, NW-410 and NW-590 were released jointly by ARS-USDA and the University at the Irrigated Agriculture Research and Extension Center, Prosser, Washington. They also were tested extensively in Idaho and California. They also were tested extensively in Idaho and California. They also were tested extensively in Idaho and California. They also were tested extensively in Idaho and California. They also were tested extensively in Idaho and California.