The cultivar is moderately resistant to the CBR disease. NC 8C also has some resistance to southern stem rot caused by Sclerotium rolfsii Sacc.

NC 8C has a plant type and runner growth habit similar to that of Florigiant. It is also similar to Florigiant in maturity requiring approximately 140 to 150 days to mature in the Virginia-Carolina production area. Yields of NC 8C are similar to Florigiant in fields not containing CBR but are from one-third to one-half greater than Florigiant in CBR-infested fields. Fruits and seeds of NC 8C are smaller than Florigiant and in some environments the new cultivar will not produce the 40% fancy sized pods required for the virginia market type. Florigiant averaged 30% extra large kernels to 18% for NC 8C in tests conducted in North Carolina and Virginia. The seeds also tend to be somewhat more rounded in shape than those of Florigiant.

Seeds of NC 8C contain 49% oil, have an oleic:linoleic ratio of 1.84 and an iodine number of 97 compared to 46% oil, a 1.56 oleic:linoleic ratio and an iodine number of 101 for Florigiant. Seeds of NC 8C produce more splits than those of Florigiant when processed. Because of smaller fruit and seed sizes and the splitting when processed, NC 8C is recommended only for production areas infected with CBR.


REGISTRATION OF PRONTO PEANUT
(Reg. No. 28)

D. J. Banks and J. S. Kirby

'Pronto' peanut (Arachis hypogaea L. subsp. fastigiata var. vulgaris) was released jointly by the USDA-ARS and the Oklahoma and Georgia Agricultural Experiment Stations on 8 May, 1980.

Pronto is an early-maturing, large-seeded (43 g/100 seed) spanish peanut that has good shelling characteristics and good production potential. It was derived from a cross between two spanish cultivars, 'Chico' and 'Comet'. Pronto traces to a single F₃ plant selected in 1973 on the criteria of high pod yield, earliness, and favorable plant, pod, and seed characteristics. Subsequent progeny rows were bulked to produce the variety.

Pronto plants are of typical spanish type except that they exhibit more yellow-green color (Nickerson Color 5GY 4/3) than Comet or 'Tamnut 74'. Seeds of Pronto average 10 to 14% larger than Comet and Tamnut 74, while the organoleptic characteristics are comparable to those of Comet and Tamnut 74.

Extensive replicated field testing in Oklahoma indicated that Pronto was superior to Comet and Tamnut 74 for pod yield, total sound mature kernels, and gross dollar return per acre. These evaluations were conducted in 1975-1978 under four sets of conditions, i.e.; dryland (rainfed) or irrigated and each with a shortened (early harvest) or normal growing season. Pronto exhibited its greatest yield advantage (20%) over Comet and Tamnut 74 requiring approximately 140 to 150 days to mature in the Virginia-Carolina production area. Yields of NC 8C are similar to Florigiant in fields not containing CBR but are from one-third to one-half greater than Florigiant in CBR-infested fields. Fruits and seeds of NC 8C are smaller than Florigiant and in some environments the new cultivar will not produce the 40% fancy sized pods required for the virginia market type. Florigiant averaged 30% extra large kernels to 18% for NC 8C in tests conducted in North Carolina and Virginia. The seeds also tend to be somewhat more rounded in shape than those of Florigiant.

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REGISTRATION OF INDORE RAPESEED
(Reg. No. 4)

Wheeler Calhoun, G. D. Jolliff, and J. M. Crane

'Indore' rapeseed (Brassica napus L. ssp. napus f. biennis) originated as an F₅ selection from 'Gorczanski' × 'Chico' and was developed and released by Oregon State University in 1981. Indore was designated as ORB 78-9.

The seeds of Indore, which average 40% in oil content, are a source of high erucic acid for industrial utilization. The rapeseed meal, which has an average of 25% glucosinolates, is usable for animal feeding. The average erucic acid level of the oil from this cultivar is 55.6% (range 50.9 to 58.8%), and the glucosinolate level of the defatted meal is 0.7% (range 0.0 to 1.3%). The high erucic acid content of Indore oil makes it valuable directly for many industrial purposes without having to be fractionated. Because the defatted meal from Indore contains less than 1% glucosinolates, higher levels of this meal can be used in formulated feeds for livestock without causing adverse effects on animals or poultry.

The plants of Indore are very similar to other annual cultivars grown under similar conditions. The plant is 150 to 180 cm tall, the flowers have six stamens, stems and leaves are relatively lobed. The life cycle duration ranges from 50 to 60 days, depending upon planting date in the fall.