REGISTRATION OF OKSOY SOYBEAN1
(Reg. No. 166)

J. S. Kirby2

‘OKSO’ soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] was released jointly by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station and the USDA-ARS in 1971. Oksoy was selected from S62-4051, a selection from ‘Scott’ (6) × ‘Blackhawk’, developed jointly by the USDA-ARS and the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. S62-4051 was evaluated in the USDA-ARS Uniform Soybean Tests, Southern States Preliminary IV-S in 1964 and in Uniform IV-S in 1965. Regional testing was discontinued to give preference to a strain having Scott as a recurrent parent which combined resistance to both phytophthora rot and soybean cyst nematode. Because of good performance, evaluation of S62-4051 was continued in Oklahoma. Selections for greater uniformity were made by personnel of the Dep. of Agronomy, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station. The selection Oklahoma Soybean Accession No. S-802 became Oksoy.

Oksoy is resistant to bacterial pustule [caused by Xanthomonas phaseoli (E.F. Smith) Dowson var. sojensis (Hedges) Starr and Burkholder], phytophthora rot races 1 and 2 [caused by Phytophthora megasperma (Drechs.) f. sp. glyicina Kuan and Erwin], and purple seed stain [caused by Cercospora kikuchii (T. Matsu. and Tomoyasu) Chupp]. Oksoy has an indeterminate growth type with purple flowers, gray pubescence, and yellow seed with imperfect black hila. Oksoy matures 8 to 10 days later than ‘Clark 63’. Oksoy and Clark 63 are similar in yield when grown in hand-harvested plots. However, Oksoy provides a potential 10% yield advantage, when machine-harvested, because the lowest pods of Oksoy occur slightly higher from the soil surface than the lowest pods of Clark 63. Oksoy and Clark 63 seed are of similar quality.

Production of certified seed will be limited to three generations from breeder seed, namely, foundation, registered, and certified classes. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station. The Oklahoma Foundation Seed Stocks, Inc., Dep. of Agronomy, Oklahoma State Univ., Stillwater, OK 74078 will produce and distribute Foundation seed.

REGISTRATION OF SOHOMA SOYBEAN1
(Reg. No. 167)

J. S. Kirby and C. E. Caviness2

‘SOHOMA’ soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] originated as an F5 line from the cross ‘Davies’ × ‘Lee 68’, made at the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station. It was designated as R68-208. R68-208 was entered in the USDA-ARS Uniform Soybean Tests, Southern States in Preliminary Group VI in 1970 and the Uniform Group VI nursery in 1971 through 1974. It was evaluated further in the Southern States in Preliminary Group VI in 1970 and the Uniform Test IV in 1979 and 1980. It is adapted to the area where ‘Union’ is now being grown (38° to 40°N Lat). Regional testing was discontinued to give preference to a strain having Scott as a recurrent parent which combined resistance to both phytophthora rot and soybean cyst nematode. Because of good performance, evaluation of S62-4051 was continued in Oklahoma. Selections for greater uniformity were made by personnel of the Dep. of Agronomy, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station. The selection Oklahoma Soybean Accession No. S-802 became Oksoy.

Oksoy is resistant to bacterial pustule [caused by Xanthomonas phaseoli (E.F. Smith) Dowson var. sojensis (Hedges) Starr and Burkholder], phytophthora rot races 1 and 2 [caused by Phytophthora megasperma (Drechs.) f. sp. glyicina Kuan and Erwin], and purple seed stain [caused by Cercospora kikuchii (T. Matsu. and Tomoyasu) Chupp]. Oksoy has an indeterminate growth type with purple flowers, gray pubescence, and yellow seed with imperfect black hila. Oksoy matures 8 to 10 days later than ‘Clark 63’. Oksoy and Clark 63 are similar in yield when grown in hand-harvested plots. However, Oksoy provides a potential 10% yield advantage, when machine-harvested, because the lowest pods of Oksoy occur slightly higher from the soil surface than the lowest pods of Clark 63. Oksoy and Clark 63 seed are of similar quality.

Production of certified seed will be limited to three generations from breeder seed, namely, foundation, registered, and certified classes. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station. The Oklahoma Foundation Seed Stocks, Inc., Dep. of Agronomy, Oklahoma State Univ., Stillwater, OK 74078 will produce and distribute Foundation seed.

REGISTRATION OF SPARKS1
(Reg. No. 168)

C. D. Nickell, F. W. Schwenk, and W. T. Sparks

‘SPARKS’ soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] originated as a plant selection from the cross ‘Williams’ × ‘Calland’ made at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1968. Progeny of the cross were grown as a bulk under irrigation up to the F5 generation. Before its release, Sparks was identified as K1041 in the Uniform Preliminary Test IV in 1979 and 1980. It is resistant to the more drought tolerant soybean cultivar Union, where ‘Union’ is now being grown (38° to 40°N Lat).

Sparks is classified as Group IV in maturity, averaging 1 day earlier than Union. Production of certified seed will be limited to three generations from breeder seed, namely, foundation, registered, and certified classes. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. The Kansas Foundation Seed Stocks, Inc., Dep. of Agronomy, Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66506 will produce and distribute Foundation seed.

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2 Associate professor, Dep. of Agronomy, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078.

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