caused by *Phytophthora parasitica f. nicotiana* (Breda de Haan), black root rot caused by *Thielaviopsis basicola* [(B. and Br.) Ferr.] and Fusarium wilt caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* Schlesch. *f. sp. nicotianae* (Johnson). Va 528 is a white-flowered, early-maturing burley cultivar with a yield potential above both burley parents (exceeds Burley 37 by 320 kg/ha and Burley 64 by 140 kg/ha). The 1979-1982 yield for Va 528 was 2918 kg/ha. Because of early maturation (about 1 week before Ky 14 and 2 weeks before Burley 64), Va 528 may escape the most severe effects of the aphid-transmitted viruses (particularly cucumber mosaic virus and peanut stunt virus). It is not resistant to the aphid-transmitted viruses, however. Phenotypically, Va 528 resembles Burley 37 but plants and leaves are larger. Price ($/kg) and buyer evaluations for Va 528 exceed either burley parent and it is adapted to the burley-producing areas of VA, TN, NC, and KY.

Breeder’s seed of Va 528 will be available to public and private certified seed producers and maintained by the VPI & SU Southern Piedmont Ctr., Blackstone, VA 23824.


**References and Notes**


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**REGISTRATION OF VA 409 TOBACCO**

‘*Va 409*, a sun-cured tobacco cultivar (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.) (Reg. no. 90), was developed by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station from a cross of ‘Little Sweet Orinoco’ (LSO) with the dark-fired breeding line, 55-307E and subsequent self-pollinations and backcrosses to LSO (bc2). Va 409 was tested as Va 8409 in small plot tests at the Southside Virginia Research Station, Charlotte Court House, Va. (1968-1974) and Southern Piedmont Center, Blackstone, Va. (1974-1978) and in advanced farm tests in Louisa and Fluvanna Counties, Va. (1969-1971 and 1976-1982). Va 409 was approved for release in 1978 by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Variety Release Committee when in the F1 generation.

Va 409 is moderately resistant to black root rot caused by *Thielaviopsis basicola* (Berk. & Br.) Ferr. and in most seasons is significantly higher yielding than the LSO parent (approximately 200 to 400 kg/ha). Average yields for LSO and Va 409 were 1668 kg/ha and 2027 kg/ha, respectively, for the VA sun-cured variety tests for 1978-1982. Va 409 has been more resistant to lodging than the other cultivars in both the Idaho irrigated and dryland yields of Sterling grown in nonirrigated stations in 1980. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Idaho Research and Extension Center in 1975 and in the Western Regional Spring Wheat Nursery and the Idaho irrigated trials as IDOL and IDOR, respectively.

Sterling is similar to Fielder in most agronomic characteristics and is it difficult to distinguish. Sterling has averaged 1, 2, and 3 days earlier than Fielder, Twin, and Fieldwin, respectively.

Sterling has averaged 2 cm shorter than Twin, ‘Crestone’ and 5 cm shorter than Fieldwin, respectively. The average yield of Sterling for 6 station trials in Idaho yield trials for 3 years are similar to those of Fieldwin. Under irrigation, the average yield of Sterling has been more resistant to lodging than the other cultivars in the Idaho irrigated trials. Spikes of Sterling are inclined, awned, fusiform to oblong, and midlong. The kernels are white, long, and midwide with narrow obtuse shoulders, beaks are narrow, acuminate, and long. The kernels are soft, white, ovate, and have a narrow, middeep crease and Round.

Sterling had moderate resistance to leaf blight and ‘Crestone’ and 5 cm shorter than Fieldwin, respectively. Under irrigation, the average yield of Sterling has been more resistant to lodging than the other cultivars in the Idaho irrigated trials. Spikes of Sterling are inclined, awned, fusiform to oblong, and midlong. The kernels are white, long, and midwide with narrow obtuse shoulders, beaks are narrow, acuminate, and long. The kernels are soft, white, ovate, and have a narrow, middeep crease and Round.

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