ANCE TO CROWN RUST, BROWN PATCH INCITED BY RHIZOTONIA SOLANI KUHN, AND WINTER NET BLotch.

Ranger shows promise of good performance on lawns, parks, school grounds and sport fields in areas where perennial ryegrass is well adapted for turf. It mixes well with Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis L.) for such use. Ranger is also recommended for winter overseeding of dormant warm-season grasses on golf greens, tees, fairways, athletic fields, and lawns in the southern USA.

Breeder seed is maintained and produced by D. J. van der Have B.V./Van der Have Oregon Inc. Propagation of seed is restricted to three generations beyond breeder seed: foundation, registered and certified.

United States Plant Variety Protection has been granted under No. 8200184. Ranger has also been given Plant Variety Protection in Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany and has been included in the descriptive variety list of both countries.

A. J. P. VAN WIJK, D. J. GLAS, P. BOM, AND C. R. Funk (1)

REGISTRATION OF ‘CHICO’ SOYBEAN

Chico soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. 183) was developed by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Chico was released as a small-seeded specialty cultivar for use as soybean sprouts and other special purposes.

‘Chico’ was derived from an F2 plant harvested from a population that had been advanced from the F1 and F2 by screening harvested seed for small seed size (about 1% of the seed was saved each generation) from the cross ‘Evans’ X (‘Merit’ X ‘Lee’) X [(M65-69) X (M65-227)]. M65-69 was derived from M54-12 X ‘Corsoy’. M54-12 has the parentage ‘Capital’ X ‘Renville’. M65-227 was derived from 057-2921 X JA42. 057-2921 has the parentage ‘Blackhawk’ X ‘Capital’ and JA42 is the cultivar ‘Kogane-Jiro’ from Japan. Chico was evaluated in Minnesota yield tests from 1979 to 1983 and in the Uniform Soybean Tests, Northern States, Group 0 in 1983.

Chico is a late Group 0 cultivar maturing two days later than ‘McCall’ and is best adapted from 45°30’ to 47°30’ N Lat. Chico has a 100 seed weight of approximately 10.0 g which is about 3 g less than for McCall. Chico has white flowers, gray pubescence, brown pods and dull yellow seed with buff hila. Compared to McCall, Chico has about 6% less yield, 1.5% more protein and 0.5% less oil. The two cultivars are similar in height, lodging, seed quality and iron chlorosis score. Chico is resistant to races 1 and 2 of the soybean cyst nematode species (Meloidogyne innocujta (Kofoid & White) Chitwood and M. arenaria (Neal) Chitwood). It has moderate resistance to M. javanica (Treub) Chitwood. It is the only cultivar of Group VII maturity having this multiple nematode resistance. Gordon also has resistance to the foliar diseases, bacterial pustule [caused by Xanthomonas phaseoli (E.F. Smith) Dows. var. sojensis (Hedges) Starr & Burkh.], powdery mildew [caused by Microsphaera diffusa Cke. & Pk.], and cowpea chlorotic mottle virus. Gordon has moderate field resistance to stem canker [caused by Diaporthe phaseolorum (Cke. & Ell.) Sacchar. var. caudovora Athow & Caldwell] and is tolerant to chloride toxicity (1).

Breeder seed of Gordon was distributed to foundation seed organizations in Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina in 1984. The Georgia Agric. Exp. Stns. will be responsible for the maintenance of breeder seed.

H. R. Boerma, R. S. Hussey, E. D. Wood, G. B. Barrett, and S. L. Finnerty (2)

REGISTRATION OF ‘GORDON’ SOYBEAN

Gordon soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. 184) was developed by the Georgia Agric. Exp. Stns. It was released because of its multiple nematode resistance and high productivity.

‘Gordon’ was derived from an F3 plant from the cross ‘Forrest’ X ‘Pickett 71’. The generations were advanced by single-seed descent to the F3 in Georgia and Puerto Rico. The line was tested in Georgia for nematode resistance and agronomic performance from 1978 to 1980 and in the Uniform Soybean Tests, Southern States, from 1981 to 1983 under the designation GA78-2708.

Gordon has a determinate growth habit, white flowers, gray pubescence, tan pod walls, and yellow seed with buff hila. It is of Group VII maturity and matures 2 days earlier than ‘Wright’ and 3 days earlier than ‘Braxton’. Gordon is superior in lodging resistance to Wright and has better seed quality than Braxton. In the absence of nematode infestation, Gordon has been equal in seed yield to Wright and Braxton, but when grown on soil infested with soybean cyst nematode Race 3 (Heterodera glycines Iinchoho), seed yield has been superior.

Gordon is resistant to the soybean cyst nematode Races 1 and 3 and the root-knot nematode species (Meloidogyne inojrigu (Kofoid & White) Chitwood and M. arenaria (Neal) Chitwood). It has moderate resistance to M. javanica (Treub) Chitwood. It is the only cultivar of Group VII maturity having this multiple nematode resistance. Gordon also has resistance to the foliar diseases, bacterial pustule [caused by Xanthomonas phaseoli (E.F. Smith) Dows. var. sojensis (Hedges) Starr & Burkh.], powdery mildew [caused by Microsphaera diffusa Cke. & Pk.], and cowpea chlorotic mottle virus. Gordon has moderate field resistance to stem canker [caused by Diaporthe phaseolorum (Cke. & Ell.) Sacchar. var. caudovora Athow & Caldwell] and is tolerant to chloride toxicity (1).

Breeder seed of Gordon was distributed to foundation seed organizations in Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina in 1984. The Georgia Agric. Exp. Stns. will be responsible for the maintenance of breeder seed.

H. R. Boerma, R. S. Hussey, E. D. Wood, G. B. Barrett, and S. L. Finnerty (2)

References and Notes


REGISTRATION OF ‘CHICO’ SOYBEAN

Chico soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. 183) was developed by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Chico was released as a small-seeded specialty cultivar for use as soybean sprouts and other special purposes.

‘Chico’ was derived from an F2 plant harvested from a population that had been advanced from the F1 and F2 by screening harvested seed for small seed size (about 1% of the seed was saved each generation) from the cross ‘Evans’ X (‘Merit’ X ‘Lee’) X [(M65-69) X (M65-227)]. M65-69 was derived from M54-12 X ‘Corsoy’. M54-12 has the parentage ‘Capital’ X ‘Renville’. M65-227 was derived from 057-2921 X JA42. 057-2921 has the parentage ‘Blackhawk’ X ‘Capital’ and JA42 is the cultivar ‘Kogane-Jiro’ from Japan. Chico was evaluated in Minnesota yield tests from 1979 to 1983 and in the Uniform Soybean Tests, Northern States, Group 0 in 1983.

Chico is a late Group 0 cultivar maturing two days later than ‘McCall’ and is best adapted from 45°30’ to 47°30’ N Lat. Chico has a 100 seed weight of approximately 10.0 g which is about 3 g less than for McCall. Chico has white flowers, gray pubescence, brown pods and dull yellow seed with buff hila. Compared to McCall, Chico has about 6% less yield, 1.5% more protein and 0.5% less oil. The two cultivars are similar in height, lodging, seed quality and iron chlorosis score. Chico is resistant to races 1 and 2 of the soybean cyst nematode root rot caused by Phytophthora megasperma Dev. f. sp. glycines Kuan and Erwin.

Chico was released on 15 Feb. 1983 to seed growers in Minnesota. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Minnesota Agric. Exp. Stn. Other information on Chico is published in Varietal Trials of Farm Crops (Minnesota Report 24, Agric. Exp. Stn., St. Paul, MN 55108).

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References and Notes

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