Formerly known as Makueni local, ICV10 (Reg. no. 61) is a single-plant selection from landraces of western Kenya. It is a semi-erect grain-type cultivar with light bluish-purple flowers, large leaves, and green stems and pods. Mean pod length is 19 cm with 17 creamy-white seeds/pod and a 100-seed weight of 10 g. Canopy height is 35 cm. This cultivar is well-adapted to medium rainfall areas and matures in about 65 days. Its grain yield is about 1,100 kg/ha. It is highly resistant to cowpea aphids.

ICV11 (Reg. no. 62) is a mutant cultivar obtained from irradiated ICV1. It was formerly known as Mutant 1. It has a semi-erect growth habit with light purplish-blue flowers, large leaves, green stems, and green pods. Mean pod length is 16 cm with 14 creamy-white seeds/pod and a 100-seed weight of 11 g. Canopy height is 38 cm. Its grain yield is about 1100 kg/ha and matures in about 65 days. It is a new source of genes for a high level of resistance to cowpea aphids.

Formerly known as Mutant 2, ICV12 (Reg. no. 63) is a mutant cultivar obtained from irradiated ICV1. Its botanic and agronomic characteristics are similar to those of ICV11. This cultivar, however, is slightly superior to ICV11 in grain yield (1200 kg/ha). It is a new source of genes for a high level of resistance to cowpea aphids.

ICV13 (Reg. no. 64), a pure-line selection from landraces of western Kenya, is a leaf-vegetable-type cultivar that is adapted to medium to high rainfall areas of Kenya. It has a spreading growth habit, broad leaves, green stems, and green pods. Its leaf yield potential is about 8.5 t/ha during the growing season if all edible leaves are picked. It produces some grain towards the end of the season if no leaves are picked after pod formation. Seed color is dark brown.

Formerly known as Yogobiro, ICV14 (Reg. no. 65) is a single-plant selection from landraces of western Kenya. It is a leaf-vegetable-type cultivar that is adapted to medium to high rainfall areas of Kenya. It has a prostrate growth habit with medium sized, smooth, dark green leaves, green stem, and green pods. Its leaf yield is about 8.0 t/ha during the season if all edible leaves are picked. It produces some grain towards the end of the season if no leaves are picked after pod formation. This cultivar has small seeds of dark brown color.

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References and Notes

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REGISTRATION OF ‘KERSHAW’ SOYBEAN

‘KERSHAW’ soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] was developed by the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. It was released as an early cultivar for late planting and use in a double-crop system.

Kershaw was derived from an F₁ cross ‘Davis’ × ‘Hale 3’ made at Clemson University. Generation advancement from F₂ through F₄ descent in South Carolina and Puerto Rico and evaluated in South Carolina performance tests from 1977 to 1984 for yield and other agronomic traits.

In Uniform Soybean Tests Northern Stationary IIIIB and 1983 (Uniform III), Kershaw was released in 1982 as SR7-614 and as Kershaw from 1979 to 1983. The new cultivar was evaluated in the Uniform Soybean Tests North Central and South Central Stationary Stations in 1984 and 1985.