Formerly known as Makueni local, ICV10 (Reg. no. 61) is a single-plant selection from landraces of eastern 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 botanical 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 sources 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 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. This cultivar has small seeds of dark brown color.

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References and Notes
1. Senior research scientist and chief technician, respectively, the Interna-
tional Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), P.O. Box 20772, 
Nairobi, Kenya. Registered by the ICIPE. Breeder seed is maintained by 
the ICIPE Mbta Point Field Stn., P.O. Box 30, Mbta, Kenya. Published 
with the approval of the director, ICIPE. Registration by the Crop Sci.

REGISTRATION OF ‘FREMONT’ SOYBEAN

‘FREMONT’ soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. 190) was developed by the University of Nebraska Agricultural Research Division and released 15 July 1985. Fremont was released because it has a 5% yield advantage over other public cultivars of similar maturity in both dryland and irrigated tests in Nebraska. Fremont originated from an F2 selection from the cross ‘Williams’ × ‘Amsoy 71’ made at the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station Agronomy Farm at Lincoln, NE. Generation advance was by the bulk method from the F2 to the F3 generation and by modified single seed descent (one pod per plant) to the F4 generation. The line was bulk harvested in the F5 generation and selected as a high yielding hill-plot entry. Fremont was evaluated as strain U76360 in Nebraska intrastate tests from 1977 to 1984 and in Uniform Soybean Tests Northern States in 1982 (Preliminary IIIB) and 1983 (Uniform III).

Fremont is an early Maturity Group III cultivar, 3 days later than ‘Century’ and 2 days earlier than ‘Pella’, and is best adapted to approximately 40° to 42° N Lat. It has white flowers, gray pubescence, tan pods at maturity, and shiny yellow seeds with yellow hilum. It has an indeterminate growth habit and is about 5 cm shorter than Pella. Fremont has good lodging resistance. Compared to Pella, the seeds of Fremont are smaller, have a similar visual seed quality score, and have about the same oil content but 4% more protein content. It has an intermediate chlorosis rating on high pH soils in Iowa, and an intermediate emergence score.

Fremont has resistance to bacterial pustule [Xanthomonas phaseoli (E. F. Smith) Dowson var. scjensis (Hedges) Starr and Burkholder]. It has moderate resistance to purple stain [Cercospora cucuchii (T. Matsu. & Tomoyasu) Gardener], to pod and stem blight [Diaporthe phaseolorum (Cke. & Ell.) var. sojae Wehm], and to soybean mosaic virus.

Breeder seed of Fremont was developed by the University of Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station Agronomy Farm at Lincoln, NE. Fremont originated from an F2 plant selection from the cross ‘Davis’ × ‘Hale 3’ made at Clemson, SC, in 1973. Generation advance from the F5 through F4 was by single-seed descent in South Carolina and Puerto Rico. The line was evaluated in South Carolina performance tests from 1977 to 1979 as SC77-614 and as Kershaw from 1980 to present. It was evaluated in the Uniform Soybean Tests, Southern Region, 1979, under the designation SC7-614.

Kershaw is a Monsanto-epitume cultivar, maturing 3 days earlier than Davis. It is superior to Davis in seed-holding ability. Plant height of Kershaw is about 12 cm greater and seed size about 0.6 g/100 less than Davis. Kershaw has white flowers, gray pubescence, and tan pods. Seeds are yellow with buff hila color but in some environments pigmentation is very dilute. It is resistant to the foliar diseases, bacterial pustule [Xanthomonas phaseoli (Smith) Dowson, var. scjensis (Hedges) Starr & Burkh.], wildfire [Pseudomonas tabaci (Wolf & Foster) F. L. Stevens], and target spot [Corynespora cassicola (Berk. & Curt.) Weil]. Kershaw is susceptible to the two root-knot nematodes [Meloidogyne incognita (Kofoid & White) Chiw and M. arenaria (Neal) Chiwod].

Kershaw was released in 1982 to the foundation seed or-