REGISTRATION OF ‘GEORGIA RED’ PEANUT

‘GEORGIA RED’ is a Valencia-type peanut (Arachis hypogaea L. ssp. fastigiata var. fastigiata) (Reg. no. 33) (PI 508278) cultivar that was jointly released by the University of Georgia, Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, GA 31973; the John Innes Institute, Norwich, UK, and WA 110-42, a selection from PI 244251.

Umatilla, a field type pea, was tested at several sites in eastern Washington and northern Idaho from 1982 to 1985. When compared with ‘Latah’, Umatilla is about 15 cm shorter (87 vs. 102 cm for Latah) and 13% higher yielding. Umatilla has a double-podding habit compared to the single-podding habit for Latah. The pods of Umatilla lack parchment and are resistant to shattering. The seeds of Umatilla are larger than Latah and have averaged 18.7 g/100 seeds compared to 17.1 for Latah. Seeds of Umatilla are bright yellow and represent an improvement in seed quality when compared to Latah in which the seeds often have an undesirable greenish cast.

The vine habit of Umatilla is indeterminate and non-branching with straight internodes. Leaflets are medium green with medium wax and slight marbling. The leaves have two leaflet pairs. The normal stipules are nonclasping and slightly marbled. The flowers are white and usually borne on the peduncles in doubles. The pods are straight, blunt ended, light green, and lack parchment.

Umatilla is resistant to Fusarium wilt race 1 and tolerant to the pea root rot complex, one of the most yield-limiting diseases of pea plants in the Palouse region. Breeder and foundation seed of Alaska 81 and Umatilla will be maintained by the Washington State Crop Improvement Association under the supervision of the Department of Agronomy and Soils, College of Agriculture Research Center, Washington State University; and the USDA-ARS, Pullman, WA 99164-6421.

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REFERENCES AND NOTES


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REGISTRATION OF ‘HARTMAN’ SAFFLOWER

‘HARTMAN’ safflower (Carthamus tinctorius L.) (Reg. no. 13) (PI 508098) was developed at the Eastern Agricultural Research Center, Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Sidney, MT, and released on 17 July 1980 for 1981 commercial production.

Hartman originated from the cross Sidney Selection 87-42-3/AC-1. Sidney Selection 87-42-3 is a 1965 selection resistant to Alternaria leaf spot and bacterial blight. It is more disease resistant to Alternaria leaf spot and Pseudomonas bacterial blight. The initial cross was made in 1973. Field selection for disease resistance to Alternaria leaf spot and bacterial blight (incited by Pseudomonas syringae (Van Hall)) was practiced at Sidney in the F2 and F3 generations. Hartman is an individual F3 plant selection derived from a composite of five F2 plants selected for resistance to Alternaria leaf spot and Pseudomonas bacterial blight in 1975. Hartman was tested in Montana and North Dakota yield trials as 76B4306 during the 1978 to 1980 period.

Hartman is a late maturing cultivar with resistance to Alternaria leaf spot and Pseudomonas bacterial blight. Compared to ‘Sidwil’ (1), Hartman has improved seed oil content, improved meal protein content, and has a higher degree of resistance to Pseudomonas bacterial blight. It is more resistant to Alternaria leaf spot, Pseudomonas bacterial blight, and head rot disease (incited by Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib.) de B.) than ‘S-208’.

Seeds of Hartman have a predominantly gray-striped hull with an occasional white normal hull (< 1%). Hartman has a larger seed size than S-208 and averages 5 mm in width and 9 mm in length. The flowers are yellow in the bud and full bloom stages. When wilted, the flower color is predominantly yellow with an occasional red flower segregate (< 1%). Wilted flowers may appear orange when high moisture or high humidity conditions occur during the flowering pe-