REGISTRATION OF 'BRIDGER' RAPESEED

'BRIDGER' winter rapeseed [Brassica napus L. ssp. oleifera (Metzg.) Sinsk. f. biennis] (Reg. no. 6) (PI 509073) is an industrial quality synthetic cultivar developed by the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station at Moscow, ID 83843. This cultivar is protected by U.S. Plant Variety Protection (PVP 8500171). The four parental lines of Bridger were selected in the F2 generation from a cross between 'Indore' and 'Norde'. Indore is a low glucosinolate, high erucic acid rapeseed cultivar released by Oregon State University in 1983 (2). Norde is a winter-hardy, high glucosinolate, high erucic acid rapeseed cultivar released by the Swedish Seed Association at Svalöf, Sweden in 1969. The segregating generations were advanced by single seed descent. The F3, F4, and F5 generations were screened for low levels of glucosinolates in the mature seed. During the F6, F7, and F8 generations, seed of individual plants was screened for fatty acid composition. Bridger was officially released for commercial production in the fall of 1986.

Mature seed of Bridger contains in excess of 45% oil (8% seed moisture basis) with a fatty acid composition that ranges from 47.2 to 55.0% erucic acid (1,4). Glucosinolate concentration of the defatted meal has ranged from 14 to 28 mmol g⁻¹ dependent upon the production environment and/or the analytical procedure utilized in the determination. In 1987, environmental factors resulted in elevated levels of glucosinolate concentration (31 to 46 mmol g⁻¹) (D.L. Auld, unpublished data). Seed oil and meal characteristics are similar to the female parent, Indore (2). The processed seed of Bridger yields both an excellent quality, high erucic acid, industrial oil, and a high protein animal feed low in glucosinolates. Canadian research indicates that processing of Bridger seed, even with the elevated glucosinolate levels observed in 1987, should produce meals equivalent to the Canola® meal currently imported from Canada.

Seed oil and meal characteristics are similar to the female parent, Indore (2). The processed seed of Bridger yields both an excellent quality, high erucic acid, industrial oil, and a high protein animal feed low in glucosinolates. Canadian research indicates that processing of Bridger seed, even with the elevated glucosinolate levels observed in 1987, should produce meals equivalent to the Canola® meal currently imported from Canada. Bridger was officially released for commercial production in the fall of 1986.

Mature seed of Bridger contains in excess of 45% oil (8% seed moisture basis) with a fatty acid composition that ranges from 47.2 to 55.0% erucic acid (1,4). Glucosinolate concentration of the defatted meal has ranged from 14 to 28 mmol g⁻¹ dependent upon the production environment and/or the analytical procedure utilized in the determination. In 1987, environmental factors resulted in elevated levels of glucosinolate concentration (31 to 46 mmol g⁻¹) (D.L. Auld, unpublished data). Seed oil and meal characteristics are similar to the female parent, Indore (2). The processed seed of Bridger yields both an excellent quality, high erucic acid, industrial oil, and a high protein animal feed low in glucosinolates. Canadian research indicates that processing of Bridger seed, even with the elevated glucosinolate levels observed in 1987, should produce meals equivalent to the Canola® meal currently imported from Canada. Bridger was officially released for commercial production in the fall of 1986.

Mature seed of Bridger contains in excess of 45% oil (8% seed moisture basis) with a fatty acid composition that ranges from 47.2 to 55.0% erucic acid (1,4). Glucosinolate concentration of the defatted meal has ranged from 14 to 28 mmol g⁻¹ dependent upon the production environment and/or the analytical procedure utilized in the determination. In 1987, environmental factors resulted in elevated levels of glucosinolate concentration (31 to 46 mmol g⁻¹) (D.L. Auld, unpublished data). Seed oil and meal characteristics are similar to the female parent, Indore (2). The processed seed of Bridger yields both an excellent quality, high erucic acid, industrial oil, and a high protein animal feed low in glucosinolates. Canadian research indicates that processing of Bridger seed, even with the elevated glucosinolate levels observed in 1987, should produce meals equivalent to the Canola® meal currently imported from Canada. Bridger was officially released for commercial production in the fall of 1986.

Mature seed of Bridger contains in excess of 45% oil (8% seed moisture basis) with a fatty acid composition that ranges from 47.2 to 55.0% erucic acid (1,4). Glucosinolate concentration of the defatted meal has ranged from 14 to 28 mmol g⁻¹ dependent upon the production environment and/or the analytical procedure utilized in the determination. In 1987, environmental factors resulted in elevated levels of glucosinolate concentration (31 to 46 mmol g⁻¹) (D.L. Auld, unpublished data). Seed oil and meal characteristics are similar to the female parent, Indore (2). The processed seed of Bridger yields both an excellent quality, high erucic acid, industrial oil, and a high protein animal feed low in glucosinolates. Canadian research indicates that processing of Bridger seed, even with the elevated glucosinolate levels observed in 1987, should produce meals equivalent to the Canola® meal currently imported from Canada. Bridger was officially released for commercial production in the fall of 1986.

Mature seed of Bridger contains in excess of 45% oil (8% seed moisture basis) with a fatty acid composition that ranges from 47.2 to 55.0% erucic acid (1,4). Glucosinolate concentration of the defatted meal has ranged from 14 to 28 mmol g⁻¹ dependent upon the production environment and/or the analytical procedure utilized in the determination. In 1987, environmental factors resulted in elevated levels of glucosinolate concentration (31 to 46 mmol g⁻¹) (D.L. Auld, unpublished data). Seed oil and meal characteristics are similar to the female parent, Indore (2). The processed seed of Bridger yields both an excellent quality, high erucic acid, industrial oil, and a high protein animal feed low in glucosinolates. Canadian research indicates that processing of Bridger seed, even with the elevated glucosinolate levels observed in 1987, should produce meals equivalent to the Canola® meal currently imported from Canada. Bridger was officially released for commercial production in the fall of 1986.