2 cm less than that of Certified Madole in most years. Leaf number and spacing of DF 485 and DF 300 are very similar. In comparison to other commercial dark-fired cultivars, DF 485 has fewer leaves that are spaced farther apart on the stalk. The growth habit of DF 485 is less upright and leaf color is darker green in comparison to Certified Madole or DF 300. Cured leaf of DF 485 is darker brown in color than that of other dark fire-cured cultivars under normal curing conditions.

DF 485 was evaluated in 26 variety performance trials in Tennessee from 1980 through 1984. Average yields of DF 485, DF 300, and Certified Madole in nonblack shank infested soils were 2678, 2613, and 2658 kg/ha, respectively; trials conducted in black shank infested soils gave respective yields of 2007, 2017, and 1772 kg/ha. Although both DF 485 and DF 300 have moderate resistance to black shank, substantial stand losses may occur in heavily infested fields under severe drought stress. Survival rates in a nursery heavily infested with race 0 black shank were 87, 82, and 38% for DF 485, DF 300, and Certified Madole, respectively. Under normal growing conditions, the quality of the cured leaf of DF 485 was comparable to that of Certified Madole and DF 300. When produced under very wet growing conditions, the cured lower leaves of DF 485 had a greenish color that resulted in a lower sale price. Although DF 485 is well adapted for the production of dark fire-cured tobacco in middle Tennessee and western Kentucky, limited information has indicated that it does not produce acceptable quality dark air-cured leaf. Results of chemical analyses indicated that levels of important chemical components of DF 485 were well within acceptable ranges.

Breeders seed of DF 485 will be maintained and distributed by the University of Tennessee Tobacco Experiment Station, Route 5, Box 113, Greeneville, TN 37743.

R. D. MILLER AND P. P. HUNTER (4)

References and Notes


2. The original cross was made by Dennis H. Latham, former associate professor, Univ. of Tennessee Dep. of Agricultural Biology, Springfield, TN.

3. Breeding line D70-981 was obtained in 1970 from John Gross, USDA, Beltsville, MD.


REGISTRATION OF 'GENEVA' WHEAT

'GENEVA' is a soft white winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) (Reg. no. 722) (PI 505819) developed at the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station in the northeastern USA. It was developed by the method of breeding with selection in early generations for white kernel color and large kernels. The cultivar was developed as a single plant selection from an F5, bulk population of the 1961 cross, 'Ross Selection'/3/(NY520/4/Rob. ex Desm. f. sp. E. DC f. sp. Erysiphae graminis tici. It is moderately resistant to prevailing races of powdery mildew (incited by Erysiphe graminis Marchal). Incidence of powdery mildew has been generally low with no apparent increase since it was released. Williams has been rated resistant to Hessian fly [Mayetiola destructor (Say)] (J.W. Chapin, 1986, personal communication).

Variety protection under the Plant Variety Protection Act is not contemplated for Williams. Breeders seed of DF 485 will be maintained and distributed by the University of Tennessee Tobacco Experiment Station, Route 5, Box 113, Greeneville, TN 37743.

Williams is moderately susceptible to most races of leaf rust (caused by Puccinia recondita Rob. ex Desm. f. sp. tritici. It is moderately resistant to prevalent races of Septoria leaf spot (incited by Septoria tritici Cercospora* graminis. It is moderately susceptible to leaf blight (incited by Rhynchosporium secalis) and gray leaf spot (incited by Bipolaris sorokiniana)

The plant type of Williams is similar to that of 'McNair 1003'. Spikes are lax, inclined, fusiform, obliquely creased, and unevenly apically awnletted with some longer awns. Glumes are glabrous, white, midlong to long, and ovate, with a midsized germ, and a midwide and obtuse. Grains are white, strongly curved, and turn white as the plant matures. Williams reaches anthesis 3 to 5 days earlier than other soft red winter wheat cultivars grown in New York, but maturity times about the same time. Geneva has yellow-green stems and leaves at booting and hollow white stems at maturity. Geneva has yellow-green stems and leaves at booting and hollow white stems at maturity. Geneva has yellow-green stems and leaves at booting and hollow white stems at maturity. Geneva has yellow-green stems and leaves at booting and hollow white stems at maturity.