REGISTRATION OF 'CORSOY 79' SOYBEAN

'CORSOY 79' soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. 226, PI 518666) was developed by the USDA-ARS and the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station through a series of backcrosses to the cultivar Corsoy (2) to transfer gene $R_{psf}$ (3). This gene confers resistance to 15 of the 25 known races of the causal agent of phytophthora rot ($Phytophthora megasperma$ Drechs. f. sp. $glycinea$ Kuan and Erwin).

Corsoy 79 is a selected BC$_2$F$_2$ line from among 16 field-tested resistant lines from Corsoy X 'Lee 68'. The gene in Lee 68 (1) originally came from the cultivar Arksoy introduced from Pyongyang, Korea (now North Korea) in 1914. Resistance to the fungus was tested by hypocotyl inoculation of F$_1$ or F$_2$ seedlings in each backcross cycle using race 3 inoculum.

In 1977 Corsoy 79 was entered as L75-3674 in The Uniform Soybean Tests Northern States and was evaluated in 11 states and Canada. It was similar to Corsoy in all traits except its phytophthora rot resistance. Like Corsoy it has a relative maturity of 21, indeterminate stems, purple flowers, brown pubescence, tan pods at maturity, and dull yellow seeds with yellow hila.

Corsoy 79 was released in 1979 to foundation seed organizations in Illinois, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin with publicity release in October 1979. Breeder seeds are maintained by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

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References and Notes


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REGISTRATION OF 'WILLIAMS 79' SOYBEAN

'WILLIAMS 79' soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. 221, PI 518670) was developed by the USDA-ARS and the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station through a series of backcrosses to the cultivar Williams (1) to transfer gene $R_{psf}$ (3). This gene confers resistance to 19 of 24 races of the causal agent of phytophthora rot ($Phytophthora megasperma$ Drechs. f. sp. $glycinea$ Kuan and Erwin).

Williams 79 is a composite of 6 selected BC$_2$F$_2$ lines from among 32 field-tested phytophthora rot resistant lines from Williams X 'Lee 68'. Resistance to the fungus was tested by hypocotyl inoculation of F$_1$ or F$_2$ seedlings in each backcross cycle using race 3 inoculum.

In 1977 Williams 79 was entered as L23 in The Uniform Soybean Tests Northern States and was evaluated in 13 states. It was similar to Williams (1) in most traits except its phytophthora rot resistance but averaged about 1 d earlier in maturity (relative maturity 37) and has low peroxidase activity in about 8% of the seeds (peroxidase activity has no known effect on field performance). Like Williams, it has indeterminate stems, white flowers, brown pubescence, tan pods at maturity, and shiny yellow seeds with black to light black hila.

Williams 79 was released in 1979 to foundation seed organizations in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio with publicity release in October 1979. Breeder seeds are maintained by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

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REGISTRATION OF 'WILLIAMS 82' SOYBEAN

'WILLIAMS 82' soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. 222, PI 518671) was developed by the USDA-ARS and the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station through a series of backcrosses to the cultivar Williams (1) to transfer gene $R_{psf}$ (2). This gene confers resistance to 19 of 24 races of the causal agent of phytophthora rot ($Phytophthora megasperma$ Drechs. f. sp. $glycinea$ Kuan and Erwin).

Williams 82 is a composite of four resistant BC$_2$F$_2$ lines selected from among 12 field-tested resistant lines from Williams X 'Kingwa'. Kingwa, the source of $R_{psf}$, was selected in 1921 from the cultivar Peking and released by the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station in 1931 for use in hay production. Peking had been introduced from Beijing, China, in 1906, but Peking is not resistant to phytophthora rot. Resistance to the fungus was tested by hypocotyl inoculation of F$_1$ or F$_2$ seedlings in each backcross cycle using inoculum of race 5 and, in the final generation, races 1 to 9.

In 1980 Williams 82 was entered as L24A in The Uniform Soybean Tests Northern States and tested at locations in 12 states. It is similar to Williams in all traits except phytophthora rot resistance. Like Williams it has a relative maturity of 38, indeterminate stems, white flowers, brown pubescence, tan pods at maturity, and shiny yellow seeds with black to light black hila.

Williams 82 was released in 1981 to foundation seed organizations in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, and Ohio, with publicity release in September 1981. Breeder seeds are maintained by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

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References and Notes