REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

1600 kg ha\(^{-1}\). Cajun was shown to maintain the early forage yield characteristic of AU Triumph in multiple locations in Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana.

Cajun, like AU Triumph, is being marketed as a low endophyte \((Acronemum coenophialum\) Morgan-Jones and Gams) cultivar. Breeder seed are being produced and maintained by International Seeds, Inc., and will be available in limited quantities for research purposes from International Seeds, Inc., P.O. Box 168, Halsey, OR 97348, or the Agronomy and Soils Department, Auburn University, AL 36849.

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References and Notes


REGISTRATION OF ICPL 87 PIGEONPEA

'ICPL 87', a cultivar of pigeonpea \([Cajanus cajan\) (L.) Millsp.\)] (Reg. no. 76) (PI 520598) was developed by the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) through pedigree selection from the cross ICPX 73052 ('T.21' × 'JA 277') that was made in 1973 at ICRISAT Center. It was bulked in the \(F_2\) generation as selection no. 73052-211-1-HIDT2-B-B \(\oplus\) at ICRISAT's Co-operative Research Station at Hisar, Haryana, India in 1978, following single-plant selection in \(F_2\), \(F_3\), and \(F_4\) generations at ICRISAT Center, Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh, India, and \(F_5\) generation at Hisar.

In 1980, ICPL 87 was included in All India Coordinated Pulses Improvement Project (AICPIP) coordinated trials. Over 5 yr of trials in peninsular India, it outyielded the control cultivar, 'UPAS 120', by 10% on average. It also performed well in Adaptive Research Trials in central India, where it outyielded UPAS 120 by 28%. It has performed well in the multiple-harvest trials at ICRISAT Center. In small plot trials in 1982 to 1983, this cultivar produced 5200 kg ha\(^{-1}\) in three harvests during a growing period of about 220 d. In 1983 to 1984, two harvests yielded 3700 kg ha\(^{-1}\) and in 1984 to 1985 three harvests yielded 4100 kg ha\(^{-1}\). In summer sowings at Hisar, 'ICPL 87' has given 50% higher yields than UPAS 120. Delayed sowing reduces yield but it remains higher than UPAS 120. Delayed sowing reduces yield but it remains higher than UPAS 120.

ICPL 87 maters 110 to 130 d after sowing. If harvested by picking the pods, or by cutting the uppermost pod-bearing branches, the pods are borne in clusters at the top of the plant canopy. ICPL 87 has yellow green stems; its leaves are narrow and dark green, and they usually remain dark green while pods are maturing. At the grain-filling stage the pods are green with purple color, and round in outline but slightly flattened.

ICPL 87 is tolerant to wilt disease caused by \(Fusarium udum\) (Butler). Although it is susceptible to pod borer \([Heliothis armigera\) (Hb.)\], it compensates strongly in the second flush, and because of its short stature, insecticide spraying is easy and effective.

ICPL 87 was tested extensively by AICPIP and released for general cultivation in the peninsular zone of India as 'Pragati' by the Indian Central Subcommissions and Standards Notification and Releases of Varieties.

Seeds of ICPL 87 have been made available for adaptation trials to the Ministry of Agriculture; and to various national, state, and private seed agencies in India, Malawi, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Belize.

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REGISTRATION OF 'AU DONNELLY' LESPEDEZA

'AU DONNELLY' (Reg. no. 12) (PI 520753), a sericea lespedeza \([L tepedea cuneata\) (Dum.) G. Don.] in 1987, was developed by the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University. It was released in 1987, was developed by the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University. It was tested as line 73-162-19 in Alabama and Georgia. This line was developed by the backcross method. Recurrent crossing with high-tannin Alabama 2193 and 'Serala'. Beltsville 23-864, the source of the low-tannin gene, was crossed to Alabama 2193 and backcrossed twice to Serala. Selection was performed at the Plant Breeding Unit, Tallassee, AL.

AU Donnelly has an upright growth habit suited for pastures and 'AU Lotan'. AU Donnelly has more early spring growth and is higher yielding throughout the season than AU Donlan. Total forage yield of AU Donnelly is about 80% of Serala. AU Donnelly performs well in Adaptive Research Trials in central India.

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