Seed of Batuc 86 was distributed to seed producing organizations in Sonora in 1987. Breeder seed will be maintained by the CIANO in Cd. Obregon, Sonora, Mexico. Additional information on the performance and characteristics of Batuc 86 has been published (1).

C. L. Montoya, T. N. Castillo,* and V. S. Muñoz, (2)

References and Notes


REGISTRATION OF ‘SUAQUI 86’ SOYBEAN

'SUAQUI 86' soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. 231) (PI 525491) was developed at the Northwest Agricultural Research Center (CIANO-INIFAP-SARH) of Mexico. It was released in 1987 as a high yielding, stable cultivar adapted for production in northwest Mexico.

Suaqui 86 was derived from the cross ('RAD' X 'Cajeme') X ('Tetabiate' X 'Cajeme'). The parentage of RAD is unknown. Cajeme is a selection from the cross (sel. 'Ogden' X 'Haberlandt') X 'Lee'. Tetabiate is a selection from Hill X Lee. Suaqui 86 originated as an F2 plant selection, was bulked in the F3 generation, and was designated II-S49-19-M. Suaqui 86 was tested in the National Uniform Soybean Trial (North Zone) from 1983 through 1986. In these tests Suaqui 86 averaged 8% higher in seed yield and was better adapted to the Yaqui and Mayo Valleys of Sonora and the Fuerte Valley of Sinaloa than Cajeme.

Suaqui 86 is a Maturity Group VI cultivar that is similar in morphology and agronomic characteristics to Cajeme. Suaqui 86 has a determinate growth habit, begins flowering about 46 d after planting and reaches physiological maturity about 120 d after planting. Mature plants average 90 cm in height. It has purple flowers, tawny pubescence, and yellow seeds with black or gray hila. Seed wt. averages 13.3 g per 100 seeds. Seed protein content averages 39.7% and oil content averages 20.5%. The check variety Cajeme has an average protein content of 38.6% and 21.4% oil content. Plants of Suaqui 86 are moderately resistant to lodging and pods are resistant to shattering.

Seed of Suaqui 86 was distributed to seed producing organizations in Sonora in 1987. Breeder seed will be maintained by the CIANO in Cd. Obregon, Sonora, Mexico. Additional information on the performance and characteristics of Suaqui 86 has been published (1).

REGISTRATION OF ‘CONRAD’ SOYBEAN

‘CONRAD’ soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (PI 525453) was developed cooperatively by the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station and the Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station. It was released in 1988 because of its superiority in yield to similar maturity.

Conrad was derived from an F2 plant selection from the cross Asgrow 'A3127' X Tri-Valley 'Cajeme'. The parentage of similar maturity, Conrad has a higher yield, more lodging susceptibility, 15 more days to maturity, 2 percentage units lower protein, 1.2 percentage units higher oil, similar seed quality, superior hypocotyl elongation at 25 °C, and less resistance to Fe-deficiency chlorosis and bacterial leaf spot on calcareous soil. Conrad is moderately resistant to purple stain [caused by Cercospora kikuchii (T. Matsu. & Tomoy.). Gardner]. It is susceptible to Phytophthora root rot [caused by Phytophthora megasperma (Drechs.) Erwin], brown stem rot [caused by Phialophora gregata (Allington and Chamberlain) W. Gams], brown mosaic virus.

Breeder seed of Conrad was distributed to seed producing organizations in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Indiana, Ohio, and Ontario for planting in 1988. Breeder seed will be maintained at the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station, Ames.

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References and Notes