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).

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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’ × ‘Cajeme’) × (‘Tetabiate’ × ‘Cajeme’). The parentage of RAD is unknown. Cajeme is a selection from the cross (sel. ‘Ogden’ × ‘Haberlandt’) × ‘Lee’. Tetabiate is a selection from Hill × Lee. Suaqui 86 originated as an F3 plant selection, was bulked in the F2 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, tan pods at maturity, and dull-yellow seeds with brown hila. In comparison with ‘Century 84’, a public cultivar of similar maturity, Conrad has about 8% higher seed yield, more lodging susceptibility, 15 mg seed-1 lower seed wt., 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 on calcareous soil. Conrad is moderately resistant to purple stain (caused by Cercospora kikuchii (T. Matsu. & Tomoyasu) Gardner). It is susceptible to Phytophthora rot [caused by Phytophthora megasperma (Drechs.) f. sp. glycinea (Allington and Chamberlain) W. Gams], bacterial tan spot (caused by Corynebacterium flaccum-faciens), and soybean mosaic virus.

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

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References and Notes

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REGISTRATION OF ‘SPENCER’ SOYBEAN

‘SPENCER’ soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. 233) (PI 525454) was developed by the USDA-ARS and the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station. It was released because of its excellent yield potential and resistance