REGISTRATION OF US-432 COWPEA
(SOUTHERNPEA) GERMPLASM

US-432 COWPEA (southernpea), Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp., germplasm (Reg. no. GP-83, PI 535810) was released by the USDA-ARS in 1988. US-432 is a cream-type cowpea; it was derived from a single plant selected in 1980 from an ‘Elite’ (Bowers and Sistrunk, 1978) population exhibiting obvious segregation for a number of important characteristics.

US-432 has most of the desirable horticultural characteristics considered essential for a modern cowpea cultivar developed for use as a processing vegetable crop. Maturity is early and the plants have an upright, bushy growth habit with a heavy yield of long, straight pods borne in a scattered fashion at foliage level. Pod color is green when immature, yellow at green-shell maturity, and light straw when dry. The peas are medium in size, kidney shaped, and cream colored. The dry seed coat is wrinkled. Results of a taste panel evaluation of canned and frozen samples of fresh peas indicate that the processing quality of US-432 is good. US-432 is superior to Elite in several respects: the plant habit is shorter and more compact, the yield is more concentrated, the yield potential is greater, and the maturity date is earlier.

US-432 was tested throughout the southern USA as an observational entry in the 1984 Regional Southernpea Cooperative Trials and as a replicated entry in the 1985 trials. The line was not released as cultivar because of identified potential is greater, and the maturity date is earlier.

US-432 was tested throughout the southern USA as an observational entry in the 1984 Regional Southernpea Cooperative Trials and as a replicated entry in the 1985 trials. The line was not released as cultivar because of identified disease susceptibilities. Like many horticultural cowpea cultivars, US-432 is susceptible to root knot nematode (Meloidogyne spp.), Fusarium wilt [Fusarium oxysporum Schlecht. f. sp. tracheiphilum (E. F. Sm.) Snyd. & Hans.], and rust [Uromyces phaseoli (Rebn.) Wint. var. vignae (Barcl.) Arth.].

US-432 is recommended for use as a parent in breeding programs with an objective to generate cultivars suitable for high plant population (narrow row) culture. US-432 has many of the attributes, e.g., compact plant habit and concentrated yield, needed in such a cultivar. Additionally, US-432 is recommended for use as an experimental line in studies designed to evaluate various types of high plant population production systems. Small quantities of US-432 breeder seed can be obtained from the corresponding author.

R.L. FERY* AND P.D. DUKES (2)

References and Notes


Published March, 1990

REGISTRATION OF US-432 COWPEA
(SOUTHERNPEA) GERMPLASM

US-432 COWPEA (southernpea), Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp., germplasm (Reg. no. GP-83, PI 535810) was released by the USDA-ARS in 1988. US-432 is a cream-type cowpea; it was derived from a single plant selected in 1980 from an ‘Elite’ (Bowers and Sistrunk, 1978) population exhibiting obvious segregation for a number of important characteristics.

US-432 has most of the desirable horticultural characteristics considered essential for a modern cowpea cultivar developed for use as a processing vegetable crop. Maturity is early and the plants have an upright, bushy growth habit with a heavy yield of long, straight pods borne in a scattered fashion at foliage level. Pod color is green when immature, yellow at green-shell maturity, and light straw when dry. The peas are medium in size, kidney shaped, and cream colored. The dry seed coat is wrinkled. Results of a taste panel evaluation of canned and frozen samples of fresh peas indicate that the processing quality of US-432 is good. US-432 is superior to Elite in several respects: the plant habit is shorter and more compact, the yield is more concentrated, the yield potential is greater, and the maturity date is earlier.

US-432 was tested throughout the southern USA as an observational entry in the 1984 Regional Southernpea Cooperative Trials and as a replicated entry in the 1985 trials. The line was not released as cultivar because of identified disease susceptibilities. Like many horticultural cowpea cultivars, US-432 is susceptible to root knot nematode (Meloidogyne spp.), Fusarium wilt [Fusarium oxysporum Schlecht. f. sp. tracheiphilum (E. F. Sm.) Snyd. & Hans.], and rust [Uromyces phaseoli (Rebn.) Wint. var. vignae (Barcl.) Arth.].

US-432 is recommended for use as a parent in breeding programs with an objective to generate cultivars suitable for high plant population (narrow row) culture. US-432 has many of the attributes, e.g., compact plant habit and concentrated yield, needed in such a cultivar. Additionally, US-432 is recommended for use as an experimental line in studies designed to evaluate various types of high plant population production systems. Small quantities of US-432 breeder seed can be obtained from the corresponding author.

R.L. FERY* AND P.D. DUKES (2)

References and Notes


Published March, 1990