REGISTRATION OF ‘KENWOOD’ SOYBEAN

‘KENWOOD’ soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. 253, PI 537094) was developed cooperatively by the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station and the Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station. It was released in 1989 because of its superiority in yield to public cultivars of similar maturity.

Kenwood was derived from an F3 plant selected from the cross ‘Elgin’ × ‘A1937’ (2). A1937 is a cultivar from the Asgrow Seed Co., Kalamazoo, MI, which was selected from the cross ‘Hodgson’ × L15 (3). L15 was selected by the USDA-University of Illinois for resistance to Phytophthora rot [caused by Phytophthora megasperma (Drechs.) f. sp. glycinea Kuan & Erwin], conferred by the Rps1 allele, from the backcross population ‘Wayne’6 × ‘Clark 63’ (1,4). The population from which Kenwood was selected was advanced to the F3 generation in the Iowa State University-University of Puerto Rico nursery at Isabela, PR by harvesting a bulk of three seeds from each F2 plant. The F3 plants were grown at the Agronomy Research Center at Ames, IA. Kenwood was tested for yield in Iowa from 1984 through 1985 and in the Uniform Soybean Tests, Northern States, from 1986 through 1988 under the designation A85-291001.

Kenwood is of Maturity Group II and best adapted to approximately 41 to 43 ° N lat. It has purple flowers, tawny pubescence, brown pods at maturity, and dull yellow seeds with black hila. In comparison with ‘Elgin 87’, a public cultivar of similar maturity, Kenwood has about 8% higher seed yield, similar lodging susceptibility, 10-cm taller plant height at maturity, 8 mg seed⁻¹ lower seed weight, similar seed quality, similar seed protein and oil content, excellent hypocotyl elongation at 25 °C, and similar resistance to Fe-deficiency chlorosis on calcareous soil.

Kenwood is moderately susceptible to purple stain [caused by Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens (Hedges) Collins & Jones], bacterial tan spot [caused by Cercospora kikuchii (T. Matsu. & Tomoyasu) Gardner], and soybean mosaic virus.

Breeder seed of Kenwood was distributed cooperatively by the USDA-University of Illinois for planting in 1989. Breeder seed will be maintained by the International Seed Trade Association.

S. R. CIANZIO,* S. P. SCHULTZ, AND W. R. FEHR (3)

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REGISTRATION OF ‘MARCUS’ SOYBEAN

‘MARCUS’ soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. 254, PI 537095) was developed cooperatively by the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station and the Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station. It was released in 1989 because of its superior yield to public cultivars of similar maturity.

Marcus was derived from an F3 plant selected from the cross A79-135010 × ‘A1937’. A79-135010 is a line derived from the cross ‘B216’ × ‘Cumberland’ (1). B216 is a cultivar from the Northrup King Co., Minneapolis, MN, which was selected from the cross ‘Corsoy’ × ‘Wayne’ (2,3). A1937 is a cultivar from the Asgrow Seed Co., Kalamazoo, MI, which was selected from the cross ‘Hodgson’ × L15 (4). L15 was selected by the USDA-University of Illinois for resistance to Phytophthora rot [caused by Phytophthora megasperma (Drechs.) f. sp. glycinea Kuan & Erwin], conferred by the Rps1 allele, from the backcross population ‘Wayne’6 × ‘Clark 63’ (5). The population from which Marcus was selected was advanced to the F3 generation in the Iowa State University-University of Puerto Rico nursery at Isabela, PR by harvesting a bulk of three seeds from each F2 plant. The F3 plants were grown at the Agronomy Research Center at Ames, IA. Marcus was derived from an F3 plant selected from the cross ‘Hodgson’ × LI 5 (3). LI 5 was selected by the USDA-University of Illinois for resistance to Phytophthora rot, brown stem rot [caused by Phialophora gregata (Allington & Chamberlain) W. Gams], Cercospora kikuchii (T. Matsu. & Tomoyasu) Gardner, bacterial tan spot [caused by Phialophora gregata (Allington & Chamberlain) W. Gams], bacterial tan spot [caused by Cercospora kikuchii (T. Matsu. & Tomoyasu) Gardner], and soybean mosaic virus.

Breeder seed of Marcus was distributed cooperatively by the USDA-University of Illinois for planting in 1989. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station, Ames.

S. R. CIANZIO,* S. P. SCHULTZ, AND W. R. FEHR (6)

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References and Notes