130% higher yield than Sibley. Bell is similar to Sibley in lodging score, plant height, seed quality, and seed protein and soil content.

Bell has purple flowers, tawny pubescence, tan pods at maturity, and shiny yellow seeds with black hila. Bell is susceptible to phytophthora rot (Races 1, 4, and 7) [caused by Phytophthora megasperma (Drechs.) f. sp. glycinea T. Kuan & D.C. Erwin].

Breeder seed of Bell was distributed to foundation seed organizations in Illinois and Minnesota for planting in 1989. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana.

C. D. Nickell,* G. R. Noel, D. J. Thomas, and R. Waller (5)

References and Notes


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REGISTRATION OF 'JACK' SOYBEAN

'Jack' soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. 265, PI 540556) was developed at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station and released in August 1989. It was released because of its resistance to soybean cyst nematode (SCN) (Races 3 and 4) (Heterodera glycines Ichinohe) derived from PI 88788 and higher yield when compared with cultivars of similar maturity.

Jack originated as an F2 plant selection from the cross of 'Fayette' × 'Hardin'. It was advanced at the Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station by single-seed descent. Ten sublines, selected from the F2-derived line, were composited in the F3 generation of 'Fayette' × 'Hardin'. Jack was evaluated as LN83-3824 and as subline LN83-3824-4 in Illinois for resistance to SCN (Races 3 and 4) in the greenhouse in 1983 and for agronomic performance during 1984 to 1988. It was evaluated in the SCN Regional Tests–Northern States in 1985 to 1988, and in the Uniform Soybean Tests–Northern States Preliminary Test III in 1988.

Jack is classified as Group II maturity (relative maturity 2.9), averaging 6 d later than 'Elgin 87' and 1 d later than 'CN 290' (2.3). It is best adapted to approximately 40 to 42°N lat. When compared with Elgin 87 at SCN noninfested locations, Jack had 3% higher seed yield, smaller seeds, higher seed protein, and lower seed oil content. At SCN infested locations, Jack has averaged 45% higher yield than Elgin 87.

It is susceptible to phytophthora rot (Races 1, 4, and 7) [caused by Phytophthora megasperma (Drechs.) f. sp. glycinea T. Kuan & D.C. Erwin].

Breeder seed of Jack was distributed to foundation seed organizations in Illinois and Iowa for planting in 1989. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana.

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References and Notes


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REGISTRATION OF 'STARTER' OAT

'Starter' spring oat (Avena sativa L.) (Reg. No. 324, PI 502922) was developed at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the USDA-ARS and released in 1986. It was designated Mn 80116 during development and testing prior to release.

Starter resulted from the cross 'Dal'/3/'Garland'/'Burnett'/2/'Diana'/'CI 8344/4/'Noble.' CI 8344 is an Avena sterilis L. accession and the Garland/Burnett line carries the designation Mn 67231. The F2 and F3 were advanced via single seed descent. Starter was first selected as an F2 plant in the 1977 spring greenhouse. Breeder seed of Starter was produced in 1983 by bulking 500 rows representing single plant rows that were selected in the field for uniformity.

Starter was tested in multi-location trials in Minnesota beginning in 1980, and it was also evaluated in the USDA-ARS Uniform Early Oat Nursery from 1982 to 1985. Starter is a high-yielding, early-maturing cultivar with short straw, excellent resistance to lodging, and high test weight. Starter has resistance to smut [Ustilago avenae (Pers.) Rostr.,] some field resistance to crown rust [Puccinia coronata Corda, var. avenae W.P. Frazer & Ledingham] and some tolerance to barley yellow dwarf, but it is susceptible to stem rust [Puccinia graminis Pers. ex Pers. /Diana'/CI 8344/4/'Noble.' CI 8344 is an Avena sterilis L. accession and the Garland/Burnett line carries the designation Mn 67231. The F2 and F3 were advanced via single seed descent. Starter was first selected as an F2 plant in the 1977 spring greenhouse. Breeder seed of Starter was produced in 1983 by bulking 500 rows representing single plant rows that were selected in the field for uniformity.

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