REGISTRATION OF 'ALAN' RICE

'ALAN' (Oryza sativa L.), (Reg. no. CV-83, PI 538253) is a very short-season, short-statured, high-yielding, long-grain cultivar developed cooperatively by the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station and the USDA-ARS. Alan does not possess a semidwarf gene. It was officially released in 1990 by the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the University of Arkansas, the University of Florida, and Louisiana State University, and by the USDA-ARS. Alan originated from the cross 'Labelle'/L-201' (cross no. 80SG25-4) made at the Rice Research and Extension Center, Stuttgart, AR, in 1980. The experimental designation for early evaluation was STG84L2582, starting with a bulk of F2 seed from the 1984 panicle row L2582. Alan was involved in the Arkansas Rice Performance Trials and the Cooperative Regional Uniform Rice Nursery (1987–1989) under the experimental designation RU8701084.

Alan is similar in maturity to 'Maybelle', 5 to 7 d earlier in maturity than 'Tebonnet', and 2 to 3 d earlier than Labelle and L-201, making Alan one of the earliest-maturing commercially available rice cultivars. Alan is a short-statured cultivar with an average plant height of 104 cm, compared with Tebonnet and Maybelle at 130 and 102 cm, respectively. On a relative straw-strength scale (0 = erect, 9 = completely lodged) Alan, Maybelle, and Tebonnet rate a 2, 2, and 4, respectively.

Rough rice grain yields of Alan have exceeded 7500 kg ha⁻¹ [at 120 g kg⁻¹ (12% moisture) consistently in Arkansas research tests. In 13 Arkansas tests (1988-1989), Alan, Tebonnet, Maybelle, and L-202 yielded 7907, 7940, 7750, and 7885 kg ha⁻¹, respectively. Data from 25 Arkansas and Cooperative Regional Uniform Rice Nursery tests conducted in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas from 1987 to 1989 showed that Alan’s average grain yield, 7287 kg ha⁻¹, compared favorably with those of Tebonnet and Maybelle at 7383 and 7550 kg ha⁻¹, respectively.

Alan is susceptible to the blast fungus (Pyricularia oryzae Cavara) Races IC-17 and IB-49 and moderately susceptible to the Races IG-1 and IH-1, rating a 7, 8, 4, and 5, respectively, on a disease scale of 0 = immune, 9 = maximum disease. Alan, like Labelle, Maybelle, and L-202, rates an 8 for sheath blight (Rhizoctonia solani Kühn). Alan is moderately susceptible to a physiological disorder, straighthead. Alan has glabrous lemma, palea, and leaf blades. Kernels may have colorless or purple aequuli. Occasionally, awns may be found on the lemma at maturity. The hulls are straw colored. Milling yields (mg g⁻¹ whole kernel : mg g⁻¹ total milled rice) at 120 mg g⁻¹ moisture for Alan, Tebonnet, and Maybelle from 14 regional and Arkansas tests, 1988–1989, averaged 596:712, 614:714, and 599:715, respectively. Individual kernel dimensions for Alan, Maybelle, Tebonnet, L-202, 'Skybonnet', and 'Gulfmont' are listed in Table 1.

The endosperm of Alan is nonglutinous, nonaromatic, and covered by a light brown pericarp. Results from the Cooperative Regional Rice Quality Laboratory at Beaumont, TX, indicate that Alan has typical U.S. long-grain rice cooking-quality characteristics as described by Webb et al. (1). Alan has an average starch amylose content of 209 g kg⁻¹ and an intermediate gelatinization temperature (70 to 75 °C), as indicated by an average 17 g kg⁻¹ KOH spreading reaction of 3.0.

The principal variants and/or off-types observed in the foundation seed field of Alan were earlier, shorter plants. Variation for plant height, maturity, grain type, and aspect color (as well as other atypical plants) may still be encountered. The total of variants and/or off-types numbered <1 per 5000 plants.

Breeder and foundation seed of Alan will be maintained by the University of Arkansas Rice Research and Extension Center, P.O. Box 351, Stuttgart, AR 72160. Application for plant variety protection of Alan is not expected.

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References and Notes


REGISTRATION OF 'MILLIE' RICE

'MILLIE' (Oryza sativa L.), (Reg. no. CV-84, PI 538254) is a very short-season, short-statured, high-milling, long-grain cultivar developed cooperatively by the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station and the USDA-ARS. Millie does not possess a semidwarf gene. It was officially released in 1990 by the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the University of Arkansas, University of Florida, Louisiana State University, and by the USDA-ARS.

Millie originated from the cross 'Lebonnet'/L-201' (cross no. 80SG24-3) made at the Rice Research and Extension Center, Stuttgart, AR, in 1980. The experimental designation...