Sturdy is of Maturity Group II and best adapted as a full-season cultivar from 43° to 45° N lat. It is indeterminate in growth type, with purple flowers, gray pubescence, and brown pods at maturity. Seeds are shiny yellow with imperfect black hilum. In comparison with 'Hardin' (1), Sturdy is darker, has 7% higher seed yield, better lodging resistance, and 5 cm shorter plant height at maturity. Seeds of Sturdy are 34 mg seed^1 heavier, similar in protein and oil content, and have better seed quality than Hardin. On high-pH soils, Sturdy has an Fe chlorosis score of 2.1, compared with 4.0 for Hardin, on a scale of 1 = resistant to 5 = susceptible. Sturdy carries the Rps1 gene for resistance to phytophthora root rot [caused by Phytophthora megasperma (Drechs.) f. sp. Glycineae (Drechs.) f. sp. Glycinea Kuan & D.C. Erwin].

Sturdy was released on 15 Feb. 1989 to approved seed growers in Minnesota and South Dakota. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Other information on Sturdy has been published (3).

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References and Notes


REGISTRATION OF 'BRYAN' SOYBEAN

'BRYAN' soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. CV-274, PI 542712) was developed by the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Stations and cooperatively released by the Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Stations in May of 1990 because of its multiple nematode resistance and high productivity.

Bryan was derived from an F2 plant from the cross 'Centennial' × 'Bedford' (2,5). The generations were advanced by the single pod-bulk method to the F3 generation in Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Breeder seed of Bryan will be maintained by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Other information on Bryan has been published (3).

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References and Notes
8. H.R. Boerma and E.D. Wood, Dep. of Agronomy and R.S. Hussey and S.L. Finnerty, Dep. of Plant Pathology, Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602; and D.V. Phillips, Dep. of Plant Pathology, Georgia Exp. Stns., Griffin, GA. Contribution from the Georgia Agric. Exp. Stns. Athens, GA. The research was supported by State and Hatch funds allocated to the Georgia Agric. Exp. Stns. and grants from the Georgia Agric. Commodity Commission for Soybeans. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 31 July 1990. *Corresponding author.


REGISTRATION OF 'CHAPMAN' SOYBEAN

'CHAPMAN' soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. CV-278, PI 542710) was developed by The Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center of the Ohio State University (OARDC-OSU). It was released in 1990 because of its combination of high yield, and multi-race resistance to phytophthora root rot caused by Phytophthora megasperma (Drechs.) f. sp. glycinea T. Kuan & D.C. Erwin.

Chapman originated as an BC2F6 line from A79-236002 × HW79149. The original biparental cross (designated OX81156) was made in the field in summer 1981, and the BC2F3, and BC2 crosses in the greenhouse in winter 1981-1982 and in summer 1982, respectively, by A.K. Walker at the OARDC-OSU, Wooster, OH. Three BC2F3 plants and their BC2F6 bulks were grown in fall and winter plantings, respectively, at the Puerto Rico Winter Nursery of the Iowa State University during the winter 1982-1983. A BC2F4 population was grown at OARDC-OSU and 14 single plants selected from it in 1983. These 14 lines were evaluated in 1984 as BC2F4 plant rows at OARDC-OSU. OX81156-3-12 was one of eight BC2F4 lines evaluated in replicated trials in 1985 and the only one selected for further evaluation in 1986. It was redesignated HM8625 and was evaluated in state trials.