from 1986 to 1989 and in Uniform Soybean Tests, Northern States (USTNS), from 1987 to 1989. HM8625 was named Chapman in honor of John ("Johnny Appleseed") Chapman, a legendary Ohioan.

Chapman has purple flowers, gray pubescence, brown pods, shiny yellow seeds, and imperfect black hila. It is a late Group II indeterminate cultivar, and is generally adapted from 40 to 42° N lat. Chapman is intermediate in maturity, plant height, lodging resistance, and seed protein content to the earlier, Pmg-susceptible 'Kenwood' and the later, Pmg-resistant 'Burlison' (1). Compared with Burlison, Chapman is 10 and 3% higher in yield in regional and state tests, respectively. Its oil content is superior (21.7%, dry wt. basis) to Burlison (19.3%).

Chapman is resistant to Pmg Races 1, 3, 4, and 16, but tested susceptible to Races 7 and 10 (other races from 2 to 25 were not tested). The original source of resistance is PI 82263-2, for which the genotype has not been identified. It is moderately resistant to purple seed stain [caused by Cercespora kikuchii (Matsumoto & Tomoyasu) M.W. Gardner] and pod and stem blight [caused by Diaporthe phaseolorum (Cooke & Ellis) Sacc.].

Breeder seed of Chapman was distributed to foundation seed organizations in Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, and Ohio for increase in 1990. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, the Ohio State University, Wooster, OH 44691. Protection under the Plant Variety Protection Act, Title V, is pending.


References and Notes
