want a large plant which rapidly covers the ground for added weed control. CB 88 matures in 90 d, has white flowers, and holds the pods high above the canopy as do CB 5 and CB 46.

CB 88 was screened in the greenhouse for resistance to F.o.t. using isolate 793, shown by Rigert and Foster (1) to be Race 3. This race is common throughout the California blackeye cowpea growing region and continual field and greenhouse testing have confirmed this resistance in CB 88.

CB 88 is homozygous for the Rk gene for resistance to the southern root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne incognita Races 1 [3] and 3 [4]). Resistance to root-knot nematode races 1 and 3 breaks down, however, in the presence of some aggressive nematode populations found in a few problem fields in California (4).

The seed of CB 88 is the typical blackeye type, having a cream seed coat with black pigment around the hilum. CB 88 has a smaller seed size (21 g 100 seed⁻¹) than CB 5 (23 g 100 seed⁻¹), and is intermediate in size between CB 5 and CB 46 (19 to 20 g 100 seed⁻¹). It does not exhibit leaky eye. CB 88 has been judged a good canner by commercial canneries. Canning tests conducted on CB 88 seed produced in 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1988 were comparable to the commercial cultivars CB 46, CB 5, and CB 3.

Registered seed is maintained by the California Crop Improvement Association, Davis, CA.


References and Notes


REGISTRATION OF ‘ELTAN’ WHEAT

‘ELTAN’ (Reg. no. CV-766, PI 536994, WA007431, VHO82258) is a semidwarf soft white winter (SWW) wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) cultivar that was developed in the cooperative state–federal research program at Pullman, WA. It was jointly released by the College Agricultural Research Center, Washington State University, the USDA-ARS, the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Stations, and the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, in June 1990. It is named in honor of Elmo Tannenberg, a wheat producer from Douglass County. Mr. Tannenberg has been a strong supporter of the cooperative state-federal wheat research program and has worked to improve wheat production in Washington.

‘Eltan’ is resistant to snow mold (caused by Typhula idahoensis Remsberg); common bunt (caused by Tilletia caries L.) cultivar that was developed in the

Kmor is moderately resistant to cephalosporium stripe (caused by Cephalosporium gramineum Westend.). Kmor was selected in the F sub 4 generation from the cross ‘Luke’//BR-70443-4, PI 167822/CI 13438. It has an Rk gene for resistance to the local races of stripe rust (caused by Puccinia striiformis Westend.). Kmor is resistant to the local races of stripe rust (caused by Puccinia graminis Westend.). It is susceptible to leaf (caused by Puccinia recondita (DC.) Tul. & C. Tul. and T. laevis Kiihn in Rabenh); and stem rust (caused by P. graminis Pers.:Pers.). Kmor is moderately resistant to southern root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne incognita Races 1 [3] and 3 [4]). Resistance to root-knot nematode races 1 and 3 breaks down, however, in the presence of some aggressive nematode populations found in a few problem fields in California (4).

The germ is midsized. Kmor has good winter hardiness and moderately resistant to the local races of dwarf smut (caused by T. controversa Kiihn in Rabenh); and stem rust (caused by P. graminis Pers.:Pers.). Kmor is moderately resistant to southern root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne incognita Races 1 [3] and 3 [4]). Resistance to root-knot nematode races 1 and 3 breaks down, however, in the presence of some aggressive nematode populations found in a few problem fields in California (4).

The seed coat of Kmor is black without cream seed coat present around the hilum. It is intermediate in size between CB 5 and CB 46.

It was jointly released by the College Agricultural Research Center, Washington State University, the USDA-ARS, the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, in June 1990. Eltan was named in honor of Elmo Tannenberg, a wheat producer from Douglass County. Mr. Tannenberg has been a strong supporter of the cooperative state-federal wheat research program and has worked to improve wheat production in Washington.

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References and Notes

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