REGISTRATION OF ‘LESLIE’ SOYBEAN

‘LESLIE’ SOYBEAN [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. CV-295, PI 557011) was developed by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. It was released in February 1991 because of its high yield compared with other public cultivars of similar maturity.

Leslie was derived from an F₄ plant selected from the cross ‘Hodgson 78’ × ‘Pella’ (1,3). The pedigree method was used in advancing the population in Chile and Minnesota. Leslie was tested for yield in Minnesota from 1984 through 1990 under the designation M83-108. It was evaluated in the Uniform Soybean Tests, Northern States, Preliminary Test I in 1987 and in Uniform Test I from 1988 through 1990 (5).

Leslie is classified as Group I maturity (relative maturity 1.9), averaging ≈ 4 d later than ‘Sibley’ (4). It is best adapted from 43 to 45° N lat. Leslie has an indeterminate growth habit, purple flowers, gray pubescence, and tan pods at maturity. Seeds are yellow, with imperfect black hila and intermediate seed-coat luster. In comparison with Sibley, Leslie has a yield advantage of ≈ 7% the Uniform Soybean Tests, better lodging resistance, and similar height. In Minnesota tests, Leslie has yielded 3% more than ‘Hardin’ (2). Seeds of Leslie are 7 mg heavier, similar in protein and oil content, and slightly poorer in seed quality (2.1 vs. 1.9 on a scale of 1 = very good to 5 = very poor) compared with seeds of Sibley. The iron deficiency chlorosis scores of Leslie and Sibley are similar (3.9 on a scale of 1 = resistant to 5 = susceptible). Leslie has the Rps1 gene for resistance to phytophthora root rot [caused by Phytophthora megasperma (Drechs.) f. sp. glycinea T. Kuan & D. C. Erwin].

Leslie was released on 15 Feb. 1991 to approved seed growers in Minnesota and South Dakota. Breeder seed of Leslie will be maintained by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Plant Variety Protection pending.

References and Notes
6. J. H. Orf, Dep. of Agronomy and Plant Genetics, and D. C. Erwin, Dep. of Plant Pathology, University of Minnesota, St. Paul. Work supported in part by grants from the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the Minnesota Seed Promotion Foundation.
7. Thomas. Hagood has averaged 8% higher in seed yield across 69 environments (1988 to 1990) than Thomas. It has been one of the three highest-yielding cultivars in the South Carolina Variety Tests over a 3-yr period (1). When planted in late June in South Carolina, Hagood has averaged 6% and 16% higher in seed yield than Stonewall and Thomas, respectively (8).

Hagood is resistant to the soybean cyst nematode, 3 (Heterodera glycines Ichinohe) and moderately to the southern root-knot nematode [Meloidogyne (Kofoid & White) Chitwood] (7,8). Hagood has performed well in fields infested with Columbia lance nematode [Meloidogyne (Meloidogyne) plolaimus columbus Sher], outyielding intolerant ‘Braxton’ (2) by 36% (8). It is also resistant to the bacterial pustule [caused by Xanthomonas campestris pv. phaseoli (Nakano) Dye] and races of frogeye leaf spot (1).

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