The names reflect the close cooperation between the USDA-ARS Cereal Rust Laboratory (CER) and the University of Georgia (UGA): hence, Ceruga-1 through Ceruga-6.

Multiplication and purification of rust-tested, single-head selection progeny rows have been completed. Seed is available through the University of Georgia, USDA-ARS, Dep. of Agronomy, Griffin, GA 30223, and the USDA-ARS Cereal Rust Laboratory, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.


REGISTRATION OF PARENTAL LINES

REGISTRATION OF B95 PARENTAL INBRED LINE OF MAIZE

Inbred B95 (Reg. no. PL-164, PI 561565) is a yellow dent maize (Zea mays L.) line developed cooperatively by the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics, Experiment Station and the USDA-ARS. The line was released 20 Mar 1992 for its potential value in the production of hybrid seed and as source germplasm in pedigree selection breeding programs of the hybrid seed industry. Breeder seed of B95 is produced by self-pollination. Breeder seed is maintained by the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station and is distributed (100 seeds per request) by the Committee for Agricultural Development, 23 Curtiss Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011.

Inbred B95 was developed from a population of ‘Iowa Corn Borer Synthetic No. 1’ (BSCB1) after seven cycles of reciprocal recurrent selection [BSCB1(R)C7-55] (1). The other population in the reciprocal recurrent selection program was ‘Iowa Stiff Stalk Synthetic’ [BSSS(R)Cn]. The line was developed by single-seed descent without selection for seven generations of self-pollination. The line was included initially in the breeding and topcross nurseries at the S7 generation (F = 0.992). On the basis of toercross performance, the line was advanced by self-pollination in the topcrosses. B95 was included in the pedigrees of the 1990 North Central Corn Breeding Research Committee (NCR-167) AES700 and AES800 and also the 1990 and 1991 AES700 trials.

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B95 flowers 2 d later than B73 and Mol7 and has plant and ear heights similar to B73. Pollen production is good under most climatic conditions, but silk emergence tends to be delayed under heat and drought stress. Generally, plants produce one ear per plant at moderately high plant densities. Ears have 12 rows of yellow, flinty kernels on red cobs. Ears tend to be shorter than normal under stress. Plants are of moderate height with an upright leaf orientation. With artificial first-generation European corn borer (Ostrinia nubilalis Hübner) infestations, the resistance rating is four (1 = resistance and 9 = highly susceptible). B95 has good plant health with good root strength and excellent stalk strength. B95 has greater potential as a male than as a female in the production of single-cross seed. Maturity classification is AES800.

References and Notes

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