

Registration of 'Lancaster Soybean'

‘LANCASTER’ SOYBEAN [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. CV-304, PI 561860) was developed by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station. It was released in 1992 because of its superiority in yield and seed protein content to public cultivars of similar maturity, especially in Nebraska environments.

Lancaster is derived from an F$_4$ plant selected from the cross K1047 × ‘Mead’ (4). The line K1047 is a breeding line from Kansas selected from the cross ‘Tracy’ × ‘Bonus’(1,3). The population was inbred to the F$_4$ generation at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln Agronomy Farm, Lincoln, NE, by single-seed descent. The F$_4$ plant rows were grown in Lincoln during 1985. Lancaster was evaluated for yield in Nebraska from 1986 through 1991 and in the Uniform Soybean Tests Northern States, Preliminary Test III B, during 1989 and Uniform Test III from 1990 through 1991 under the designation U86-62062.

Lancaster is a maturity Group III cultivar with purple flowers, tawny pubescence, tan pods, and a determinate growth habit ($dt_1,dt_2$). Seeds are dull yellow with black hila. Lancaster matures 3 to 4 d later than ‘Burlison’ (2), and is best adapted as a full-season cultivar from approximately 40 to 42° N lat. Lancaster averaged 12% higher yield than Burlison in irrigated tests in Nebraska during 1990–1991. Compared with Burlison in regional tests, Lancaster has similar lodging resistance, 15 cm shorter plant height, better seed quality, similar seed size, almost 2% higher seed protein content, and 3.5% higher oil content. Because of its 440 g kg$^{-1}$ seed protein, Lancaster may be useful in situations where a very high-protein meal is desired. Lancaster has excellent seedling emergence, as measured by hypocotyl elongation at 25°C, and its determinate growth habit may be advantageous under irrigation and narrow-row culture.

Lancaster is heterogeneous for resistance to race 4 of phytophthora rot (Phytophthora sojae J.J. Kaufmann & J.W. Gerdemann). It has moderate resistance to pod and stem blight [caused by Diaporthe phaseolorum (Cooke & Ellis) Sacc. var. sojae (S.G. Lehman) Whemeyer]. Lancaster is susceptible to small quantities of seed for research purposes may be obtained from the corresponding author.


Registration of ‘ICGV 86590’ Peanut

‘ICGV 86590’, an Indian peanut cultivar (Arachis hypogaea L. subsp. fastigiat Waldron) (Reg. no. CV-49, PI 562530) was released in 1991 by the Central Sub-committee on Standards, Notification, and Release of Varieties of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India, for rainy-season cultivation in peninsular India, where rust (Puccinia arachidis Berk. & M.A. Curtis) and late leafspot (Phaeoisariopsis personata (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) are serious problems. In 25 tests conducted by the co-ordinated Research Project on Oilseeds (AICORPO) during 1988 to 1990 in India, ICGV 86590 produced 16.5% higher pod yield than JL 24, the most popular cultivar in India, where rust and late leafspot to near-epidemic proportions. The pedi-

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References and Notes
