a plant introduction, N40101, from the USSR via Nepal, which was received from ICRISAT in India in 1979. KAT/PRO-1 was tested as N40101.

KAT/PRO-1 was derived from single plants selected for erect tillers, large panicles, and large seed size in a plot at Katumani in 1979. The single-plant selections were grown to increase seed and then were subjected to four cycles of mass selection for erect tillers, large panicles, large seed size, and high grain-yield potential.

KAT/PRO-1 is self pollinated; in Kenya, it grows to be \( \approx 80 \) cm tall, flowers in 40 to 50 d, and matures in 65 to 80 d, depending on season and altitude. The panicle is open, and the seed color is cream. Mean grain yield of KAT/PRO-1 was 1400 kg ha\(^{-1}\) over 12 environments in Kenya, which is 50% greater than the mean of the currently grown local cultivars. KAT/PRO-1 has the ability to cease growth under severe water stress, but it recovers quickly and resumes growth when the stress is removed.

KAT/PRO-1 can be grown at altitudes between sea level and 2000 m in Kenya. Breeder seed is maintained at the National Dryland Farming Research Center of the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI, NDFRC), Machakos, Kenya. Classes of seed allowed are Foundation and Certified.

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References and Notes
1. L.R.F. M’Ragwa, Kenya Agric. Res. Inst. (KARI), Natl. Dryland Farming Res. Ctr. (NDFRC), Katumani, P.O. Box 340, Machakos, Kenya; C.E. Watson, Jr., Dep. of Experimental Statistics, Box 9653, Mississippi State, MS 39762-9653. Approved for publication by the Director, KARI, Nairobi, Kenya. Research was supported by Center Director, Katumani, Sorghum and Millet Staff, and UNDP/FAO Sorghum and Millet project funds. Journal article no. J-8414 of the Mississippi Agric. and Forestry Exp. Stn. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 31 Mar. 1994. *Corresponding author.

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Registration of ‘KAT/PM-1’ Pearl Millet

‘KAT/PM-1’ pearl millet \([Pennisetum glaucum] (L.)\) R. Br.] (Reg. no. CV-6, PI 578005) was developed by the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), National Dryland Farming Research Center (NDFRC), Katumani, Machakos, Kenya, and released in September 1985. KAT/PM-1 was released because of its superior yield potential and uniformity compared with local cultivars in Kenya. KAT/PM-1 was tested under the experimental designations, SC2, P28, and KNP28. KAT/PM-1 was derived from ‘Serere Composite 2’, which was constituted at Serere, Uganda, from 68 lines with bristled heads.

Seven cycles of mass selection to improve grain yield were conducted from 1978 to 1980. Screening for rust (caused by \(Puccinia striiformis\) Ellis & Barth.) and leaf blight (caused by species of \(Helminthosporium\) and related genera) resistance selected within each of 30 half-sib families of seed of each selected plant were used for one generation of half-sib families. After two recurrent selection among half-sib families, the families were bulked to form a population P28(C2) was random-mated for one generation and bulked to constitute KAT/PM-1. In yield trials in 1985, the yield of KAT/PM-1 was greater than that of any of the best local cultivars.

KAT/PM-1 is open-pollinated; in Kenya, it grows to approximately 48 to 59 d, and matures in 80 to 100 d, depending on season and altitude. KAT/PM-1 has three to four erect-maturing tillers, and ranges in plant height from 120 to 180 cm. The earheads are compact, cylindrical in shape, 14 to 26 cm in length, and 8 to 11 cm thick. They are 8 cm. Eighty percent of the earheads have bristles, which range from 0 to 3 cm in length. Seed is gray in color, the endosperm is soft, and 1000-seed weight is 16 g. Mean grain yield was 1900 kg ha\(^{-1}\) in Kenya. (1). This was \(\approx 40\%\) greater than that of the current local cultivars. Grain yield as high as 500-700 kg ha\(^{-1}\) for KAT/PM-1 has been observed in tests. Crude protein, ash, and fiber constituted 16, 1.35, and 6.4% of the grain by weight.

KAT/PM-1 can be grown between 50 and 1500 m above sea level in semiarid areas of Kenya. Breeder seed is maintained at the National Dryland Farming Research Center of the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI, NDFRC), Machakos, Kenya. Classes of seed allowed are Foundation and Certified.

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References and Notes

2. L.R.F. M’Ragwa, Kenya Agric. Res. Inst. (KARI), Natl. Dryland Farming Res. Ctr. (NDFRC), Katumani, P.O. Box 340, Machakos, Kenya; C.E. Watson, Jr., Dep. of Experimental Statistics, Box 9653, Mississippi State, MS 39762-9653. Approved for publication by Center Director, KARI, Nairobi, Kenya. Research was supported by Center Director, Katumani, Sorghum and Millet Staff, and UNDP/FAO Sorghum and Millet project funds. Journal article no. J-8415 of the Mississippi Agric. and Forestry Exp. Stn. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 31 Mar. 1994.

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Registration of ‘KAT/FM-1’ Finger Millet

‘KAT/FM-1’ finger millet \([Eleusine coracana] (L.)\) Gaertn.] (Reg. no. CV-167, PI 578006) was developed by the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), National Dryland Farming Research Center (NDFRC), Katumani, Machakos, Kenya, and released in September 1985. KAT/FM-1 was released because of its superior yield potential and uniformity compared with other local cultivars in Kenya. KAT/FM-1 was tested under the experimental designations, Ekalakala, Ekalakala 1, and KNP28. KAT/FM-1 was derived from plants selected for drought avoidance within a local cultivar that was collected from Ekala-village in Machakos district, Kenya.

In 1979, 191 single plants that survived water-stressed field conditions were selected, and these selections were subjected to approximately 48 to 59 d, and matures in 80 to 100 d, depending on season and altitude. KAT/FM-1 has three to four erect-maturing tillers, and ranges in plant height from 120 to 180 cm. The earheads are compact, cylindrical in shape, 14 to 26 cm in length, and 8 to 11 cm thick. They are 8 cm. Eighty percent of the earheads have bristles, which range from 0 to 3 cm in length. Seed is gray in color, the endosperm is soft, and 1000-seed weight is 16 g. Mean grain yield was 1900 kg ha\(^{-1}\) in Kenya. (1). This was \(\approx 40\%\) greater than that of the current local cultivars. Grain yield as high as 500-700 kg ha\(^{-1}\) for KAT/PM-1 has been observed in tests. Crude protein, ash, and fiber constituted 16, 1.35, and 6.4% of the grain by weight.

KAT/FM-1 can be grown between 50 and 1500 m above sea level in semiarid areas of Kenya. Breeder seed is maintained at the National Dryland Farming Research Center of the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI, NDFRC), Machakos, Kenya. Classes of seed allowed are Foundation and Certified.

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References and Notes

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