Registration of ‘Holladay’ Soybean

‘Holladay’ soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. CV-341, PI 572239) was developed by the USDA-ARS, in cooperation with the North Carolina Agricultural Research Service, the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. It was released in 1993 to provide a cultivar of early Group V maturity with high productivity and resistance to lodging. Holladay is most adapted to soybean production areas between 34° and 39° N lat.

Holladay is the bulked increase of an F₆ line from the cross N77-179 x ‘Johnston’ (1). The parents of N77-179 were N70-1549 and N72-3213. Parents of N70-1549 were the cultivar Dare and D65-6765 (2). The parents of D65-6765 were D58-3358, a ‘Jackson’ backcross derivative [Jackson x D49-2491], and D59-9289 (3, 4). Parents of D59-9289 were D51-4877 (a sib of the cultivar Hood) and D55-4168, derived from ‘Ogden’ x ‘Biloxi’ (4, 5). The paternal parent of N77-179, N72-3213, was derived from a cross between D67-B5, genetically similar to ‘Lee’, and N64-2451, a sib of the cultivar Ransom (3, 6). Johnston and N77-179 were crossed in 1983 at Clayton, NC, and the F₁ was grown in the USDA winter nursery at Isabela, PR, the following winter. The F₁ progenies were inbred in North Carolina and Puerto Rico to the F₅ generation using single-seed descent. Initial testing of the line occurred in North Carolina in 1985 and 1986. Prior to release, the breeding line was designated N85-578. Holladay was tested in the Uniform Preliminary V Nursery in 1987 and in the Uniform Group V Nursery from 1988 to 1990 (7).

Compared with Essex, Holladay matures 1 d earlier in a full-season planting and produced 10% higher seed yield (7, 8). The average seed protein and oil concentrations for Holladay are 377 and 217 g kg⁻¹ seed, respectively, for Essex. Holladay has yellow seed with shiny luster compared with 416 and 206 g kg⁻¹ seed, respectively, for Essex. Holladay has yellow seed with shiny luster and imperfect black hila, tan pod walls, purple flowers, gray pubescence, and determinate growth habit. In the Uniform Nurseries, seed size averaged 14.8 g 100 seeds⁻¹, 1.2 g 100 seeds⁻¹ greater than Essex, and plant height averaged 67 cm, 8 cm less than Essex (7). Holladay is resistant to soybean mosaic virus, to frogeye leafspot caused by Cercospora sojina Hara (syn. C. daizu Miura), and tolerates high levels of soil chloride. It is susceptible to stem canker caused by Diaporthe phaseolorum (Cooke & Ellis) Sacc. f. sp. meridionalis Morgan-Jones.

In 1990, breeder seed was provided to the North Carolina Foundation Seed Producers for increase. Foundation seed was distributed to other states by request and according to seed supply. The North Carolina Agricultural Research Service will be responsible for maintaining breeder seed. Small samples (500 seeds) of Holladay can be obtained from the corresponding author for at least five years.

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References and Notes

1. USDA-ARS, Dep. of Crop Sci., North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh, NC

2. Jointly released 18 Apr. 1994 by the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station and the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

3. USDA-ARS, Dep. of Crop Sci., North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh, NC

4. USDA-ARS, Dep. of Crop Sci., North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh, NC

5. USDA-ARS, Dep. of Crop Sci., North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh, NC

6. USDA-ARS, Dep. of Crop Sci., North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh, NC

7. USDA-ARS, Dep. of Crop Sci., North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh, NC

8. USDA-ARS, Dep. of Crop Sci., North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh, NC

9. USDA-ARS, Dep. of Crop Sci., North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh, NC

Registration of ‘Russell’ Bermudagrass

‘Russell’ bermudagrass [Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.] (Reg. no. CV-28, PI 591024) is a forage ecotype that was in use in Russell County, Alabama. This ecotype of bermudagrass was identified and determined to that of a robust common bermudagrass ecotype. Russell was jointly released 18 Apr. 1994 by the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station and the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

Russell is believed to be derived from a single plant that had been sprigged in 1977 with the cultivar Coastal, that had been sprigged in 1977 with the cultivar Coastal. It was jointly released 18 Apr. 1994 by the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station and the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

Russell is believed to be derived from a single plant that had been sprigged in 1977 with the cultivar Coastal. It was jointly released 18 Apr. 1994 by the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station and the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

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