Registration of ‘Surge’ Soybean

‘Surge’ soybean \[Glycine max \( (L.) \) Merr.\] (Reg. no. CV-374, PI 599300) was developed by the South Dakota and Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Stations. It was released in March 1997 for its superior yield and relatively high protein content compared with other cultivars of similar maturity. Surge is especially high yielding in South Dakota, western Minnesota, and North Dakota.

Surge was derived from an F4 plant selected from the cross A86-204022 × ‘Kato’ (4). A86-204022 is a selection from ‘Hack’ × ‘Zane’ (1, 5). The population was advanced by single-pod descent to the F4 generation in Chile and in Minnesota. Surge was evaluated in replicated yield trials in South Dakota from 1992 through 1996 and in Minnesota from 1994 through 1996. It was evaluated in the Uniform Soybean Tests—Northern Region Group 0 (6) in 1994 under the designation SL92-1233M, and in 1995 and 1996 under the designation SD(M)92-1233.

Surge is classified as Maturity Group 0 (relative maturity 0.9), averaging about 5 d earlier than ‘Parker’ (3) and 3 d later than ‘Lambert’ (2). It is best adapted as a full-season cultivar to latitudes 44° to 47° N. Surge is an indeterminate cultivar with purple flowers, gray pubescence, and brown pods at maturity. Seeds are yellow, with shiny luster and imperfect black hilum. The iron-deficiency chlorosis score of Surge is 2.7 (where 1 = no chlorosis and 5 = severe chlorosis), compared with 3.3 and 3.9 for Lambert and Parker, respectively.

The assistance of N.D. Young and R.L. Denny in screening for resistance is sincerely acknowledged.


Registration of ‘Stride’ Soybean

‘Stride’ soybean \[Glycine max \( (L.) \) Merr.\] (Reg. no. CV-374, PI 599299) was developed by the South Dakota and Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Stations. It was released in March 1997 for its superior yield potential compared with other public cultivars of similar maturity. Stride is especially high yielding in South Dakota, western Minnesota, and North Dakota.

Stride was derived from an F4 plant selected from the cross ‘Hack’ × ‘Lambert’ (1, 2). The population was advanced by single-pod descent to the F4 generation in Chile and in Minnesota. Stride was evaluated in replicated yield trials in South Dakota from 1992 through 1996, and in Minnesota from 1994 through 1996. It was evaluated in the Uniform Soybean Tests—Northern Region Group 0 (4) in 1994 under the designation SL92-1357M, and in 1995 and 1996 under the designation SD(M)92-1357.

Stride is classified as Maturity Group 1 (relative maturity 0.9), averaging approximately 2 d earlier than ‘Parker’ (3). It is best adapted as a full-season cultivar to latitudes 44° to 47° N. Stride is an indeterminate cultivar with purple flowers, gray pubescence, and brown pods at maturity. Seeds are yellow, with dull luster and imperfect black hilum. The iron-deficiency chlorosis score of Stride is 3.7 (on a scale of 1 = no chlorosis to 5 = severe chlorosis), compared with 3.3 and 3.9 for Lambert and Parker, respectively.

The assistance of N.D. Young and R.L. Denny in screening for resistance is sincerely acknowledged.