Regional tests indicate that Harosoy 63 performs similarly to Harosoy in the absence of disease whereas when Phytophthora rot is moderate or severe the yield of Harosoy 63 is appreciably higher than that of Harosoy.

Harosoy 63 was released in 1963 in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Ontario. The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station is responsible for maintenance of breeder seed.

'CHIEFPEWA 64' originated as a composite of 29 F_2 plant progenies from the backcross Chippewa (8) x Blackhawk in a cooperative program of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. Prior to release, Chippewa 64 was identified by the designation L1. It is classed in maturity Group I and is adapted to the area where Chippewa is now grown. Chippewa was registered in 1958 (Reg. No. 19, Agron. J. 50:59).

Distinguishing characteristics of Chippewa 64: Flower-purple; pubescence-tawny; pod-brown; seedcoat-shiny yellow; and hilum-black.

In the above traits and in other respects Chippewa 64 appears indistinguishable from Chippewa in the absence of disease. The one distinguishing feature is the high degree of resistance of Chippewa 64 to the root and stem rot caused by Phytophthora megasperma var. sojae. This resistance is due to a single dominant gene transferred from the Blackhawk variety.

Regional tests indicate that Chippewa 64 performs similarly to Chippewa in the absence of disease, and artificial inoculation has shown it to be completely resistant to Phytophthora rot.

Chippewa 64 was released in 1964 in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Ontario. The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station is responsible for maintenance of breeder seed.

Other information on Hawkeye 65, Harosoy 63, and Chippewa 64 has been published.

3. Anon. Announce new variety, Chippewa 64. 'Soybean Digest, January-February 1964, p. 16.

BRAGG AND HARDEE SOYBEANS

(Reg. No. 43 and 44)

Kuell Hinson and E. E. Hartwig

'Bragg' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F_1 plant selection from the cross Jackson x D40-2491. D40-2491 is closely related to the Lee variety and is nearly identical to it.

Bragg was developed in a cooperative program of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. Prior to release, Bragg was identified by the number F58-3786. It is classed in maturity group VII and is adapted to areas of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, where a variety of its maturity and growth characteristics is desired.

Distinguishing characteristics of Bragg are white flowers, brown pubescence, brown pod walls, yellow seed coats, and black hilum. An extension of the hilum color over a part of the seedcoat may occur in some environments. Bragg is resistant to bacterial pustule, wildfire and target spot and has a high degree of resistance to the root-knot nematode Meloidogyne incognita. It equals Lee in seed holding qualities. Maturity is midway between Jackson and Lee. Seed size and height are similar to Jackson.

Regional tests indicate that Bragg yields more than either Jackson or Lee in the area where a variety of maturity group VII is considered best adapted (Table 1).

Bragg was released in 1963 in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory will be responsible for the maintenance of breeder seed.

Table 1. Mean performance of Bragg, Jackson, and Lee soybeans for the years 1959-63 in 61 comparisons at locations in southeastern U. S. where a variety of maturity group VII is considered best adapted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Seed yield</th>
<th>Relative Lodging</th>
<th>Plant seed</th>
<th>Seed oil</th>
<th>Protein %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bragg</td>
<td>19.9 2340 4-1 1.5 29 .7 36.8 40.6 21.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>35.8 2148 10-27 10.7 37 .7 36.2 39.3 22.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee</td>
<td>36.4 1959 9 1.4 29 .8 36.2 42.5 22.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* From 1 (best) to 5 (poorest). From 1 (excellent) to 5 (very poor).

Hardee soybeans originated as an F_1 plant selection from the cross D40-772 x Improved Pelican. D49-772 has the varieties Rovakone, Ogden and CNS in its background. Hardee was developed in a cooperative program of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. Prior to release, it was identified by the number F58-3734. It is classed in maturity group VIII.

Distinguishing characteristics of Hardee are white flowers, gray pubescence, tan pod walls, yellow seed coats and buff hilum. An extension of the hilum color over a part of the seedcoat may occur in some environments.

Hardee is resistant to bacterial pustule, wildfire, frogeye and target spot. It has a high degree of field tolerance to the root-knot nematode, Meloidogyne incognita, but is not as resistant as Jackson or Bragg. Seed holding qualities are very good.

Regional tests indicate that Hardee yields more than either Jackson or Bienville and equals the yield of Hampton in the area where a variety of maturity group VIII is considered best adapted (Table 2).

Table 2. Mean performance of Hardee, Bienville, and Hampton soybeans in 37 comparisons during the years 1960-63 in southeastern U. S. at 10 locations where varieties of maturity group VIII are best adapted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Seed yield</th>
<th>Relative Lodging</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hampton</td>
<td>35.5 2130 4 1.1 29 .9 37.1 39.5 25.5</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bienville</td>
<td>32.0 1926 10-28 1.4 27 1.5 36.1 40.8 28.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>31.9 1931 -2 1.1 36 1.6 36.9 39.7 23.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* From 1 (best) to 5 (poorest). From 1 (excellent) to 5 (very poor).

Hampten soybeans originated as an F_1 plant selection from the cross D40-772 x Improved Pelican. D49-772 has the varieties Rovakone, Ogden and CNS in its background. Hardee was developed in a cooperative program of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. Prior to release, it was identified by the number F58-3734. It is classed in maturity group VIII.

Distinguishing characteristics of Hardee are white flowers, gray pubescence, tan pod walls, yellow seed coats and buff hilum. An extension of the hilum color over a part of the seedcoat may occur in some environments. Hardee is resistant to bacterial pustule, wildfire, frogeye and target spot. It has a high degree of field tolerance to the root-knot nematode, Meloidogyne incognita, but is not as resistant as Jackson or Bragg. Seed holding qualities are very good.

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<td>31.9 1931 -2 1.1 36 1.6 36.9 39.7 23.3</td>
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<td></td>
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</table>

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RENVILLE SOYBEANS

(Reg. No. 45)

J. W. Lambert

'Renville' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F_1 plant selection from the cross Lincoln x (Lincoln x Richland) in a cooperative program of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. Prior to release Renville was identified by the number M2-879. It is classed in maturity group I and is adapted to Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and South Dakota, and the northern counties of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

Distinguishing characteristics of Renville are white flowers, gray pubescence, brown pods, and shiny yellow seedcoats with buff hilum.

Regional tests have indicated that Renville yielded equal to 'Capital' and better than 'Mandarin' (Ottawa), and was later in...