and 1997-1998. Knowles produced significantly more seed and oil than Mermaid and Floral in both years. The mean seed yield for Knowles was 1014 kg ha\(^{-1}\) compared with 783 kg ha\(^{-1}\) for Floral and 688 kg ha\(^{-1}\) for Mermaid (LSD\(_{0.05}\) = 83 kg ha\(^{-1}\)). The mean seed oil concentration for Knowles was 297 g kg\(^{-1}\) compared with 277 g kg\(^{-1}\) for Floral and 272 g kg\(^{-1}\) for Mermaid (LSD\(_{0.05}\) = 12 g kg\(^{-1}\)). Knowles grows upright, can be machine harvested, and is well adapted as a winter annual in the Willamette Valley of Oregon. The fatty acid profile of Knowles is similar to that of Floral and L. alba ssp. alba germplasm (4, 5). The mean 20:1A5, erucic acid (22:1A13), and 22:2A5,Δ13 concentrations for Knowles were 647, 126, and 170 g kg\(^{-1}\), respectively, versus 642, 125, and 168 g kg\(^{-1}\), respectively, for Floral. The 1000-seed weight for Knowles was 9.9 g compared with 9.5 g for Floral and 9.2 g for Mermaid. There were no significant differences in days to flowering or days to physiological maturity between Knowles, Mermaid, and Floral.

Knowles is owned by Oregon State University. Foundation, Registered, and Certified seed of Knowles have been produced by the Oregon Meadowfoam Growers, Inc. (Salem, Oregon). Seed multiplication will be restricted to these classes. U.S. plant variety protection of Knowles has been applied for (PVP Certificate no. 9900298). Breeder seed of Knowles is maintained by the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station. Small quantities of seed for research purposes may be obtained from the corresponding author for at least five years.

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References and Notes
6. J.M. Crane and S.J. Knapp, Dep. of Crop and Soil Science, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331. Published as Oregon Agric. Exp. Stn. Technical paper no. 11,436. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 31 May 1999. *Corresponding author (knapps@css.orst.edu)


Registration of ‘Jeokwangtangkong’ Peanut

‘Jeokwangtangkong’ peanut (Arachis hypogaea L. subsp. fastigiata var. vulgaris) (Reg. no. CV-63, PI 607913) is a Spanish-type developed at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru, Telangana, India. Jeokwangtangkong has an erect growth habit with a large size obovate dark green leaves. The average primary and secondary branches is 11. The average main axis is 39 cm, and the average length of the pod is 43 cm. It has 2-seeded small pods with slight to moderate pod constriction, moderate pod beak, and slight to moderate ridges. It has meat content of 73%. It is reddish in color, with a 100-seed weight of 49 g. It has 50% oil and 21% protein. The oleic/linoleic ratio is 1.4. Jeokwangtangkong is highly resistant to fusarium wilt caused by Fusarium solani (Mart.) Sacc. f. sp. phaseoli (W.C. Snyder & H.N. Hans) (3).

Limited quantities of seed of Jeokwangtangkong can be obtained from the National Honam Agricultural Experiment Station, RDA, Iksan 570-080, Korea (fax 0653-840-2111). Seed has also been deposited with the U.S. National Plant Germplasm System, Laboratory, 1111 Mason St., Fort Collins, CO 80521-4500. Limited quantities of seed of Jeokwangtangkong can be obtained from the U.S. National Plant Germplasm System, Laboratory, 1111 Mason St., Fort Collins, CO 80521-4500. Limited quantities of seed of Jeokwangtangkong can be obtained from the U.S. National Plant Germplasm System, Laboratory, 1111 Mason St., Fort Collins, CO 80521-4500.

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References and Notes