a segregating experimental line obtained from Dr. Shree P. Singh at the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), Cali, Colombia (currently at the University of Idaho, Kimberly, ID). The original line designation was lost, consequently, the pedigree of Shiny Crow is not known. The single plant selection was planted in a plant row in 1989 at Fruita, CO. The seed produced from this row was bulked and increased for initial yield testing. From the bulk, 40 single plants were selected and grown in plant-rows the following year. Among the 40 plant rows, 22 were selected on the basis of uniformity for growth habit, harvest maturity, pod load, and seed characteristics. The selected rows were harvested and bulked to form the initial Breeder seed and used for subsequent testing.

Shiny Crow was tested for 6 yr in Colorado and 3 yr in the Cooperative Dry Bean Nursery. Shiny Crow combines midseason maturity (95–98 d in Colorado, 98–101 d in the northern Great Plains), high yield potential, resistance to bean common mosaic, caused by Bean common mosaic virus, and adaptation to the High Plains. Shiny Crow carries the dominant I gene which confers resistance to all patho groups of bean common mosaic virus. It is susceptible to the white mold pathogen [caused by Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib.) de Bary] based on the straw test (Petzoldt and Dickson, 1996) and to rust, caused by Uromyces appendiculatus (Pers.:Pers.) Unger on the basis of field observations and greenhouse evaluation. Mean seed weight was 20, 21, and 22 g 100-1 seed averaged across 6, 18, and 20 locations in Colorado in 1998 and the Cooperative Dry Bean Nurseries in 1998 and 1999, respectively. Seed shape is somewhat oval compared to traditional commercial opaque black bean cultivars that have round seed.

Canning qualities of Shiny Crow are equal to or superior to ‘UI 911’, ‘UI 906’, and ‘Raven’, three commercial opaque black bean cultivars. Seed of the three cultivars and Shiny Crow produced at Fort Collins and Fruita, CO, were submitted for canning evaluation to Dr. Mark Ubersax, Department of Food Science and Human Nutrition, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI. The evaluation rates the cultivars on a visual scale from one to seven after soaking, with seven superior for canning characteristics. Mean ratings for bean breakdown, seed size, uniformity, and free starch clumps were 6.5, 6.0, 5.25, and 5.75 for Shiny Crow, compared with 5.4, 4.8, 5.5, and 5.5 for the opaque cultivars, respectively. Shiny Crow had a lower rating for brine clarity of the canned product and had less weight gain during water soaking compared with the other black bean cultivars. The overall quality description that incorporates all of the canning qualities, classified Shiny Crow as superior, while the other cultivars were classified as moderate or good.

Breeder and Foundation seed will be maintained by the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station Dry Bean Foundation Seed Project at Fruita, CO. Plant variety protection has been filed under the U.S. Plant Variety Protection Act, Public Law 91-577 (PVP Certificate no. 200100133), with the option that Shiny Crow may be sold for seed by name only as a class of Certified seed. A Technology fee will be assessed on all sales of breeder seed and foundation seed. A 5% royalty on all sales of Foundation seed will be assessed. The Technology fee for breeder seed is $1.00 per pound.

‘Wahoo’ (Reg. no. CV-920) is a medium-early wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) cultivar developed by the Nebraska Agricultural Research Division, USDA-ARS and released in 1993 for the Northern Plains and the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station. ‘Wahoo’ was released primarily for rainfed (syn. nonirrigated) western Nebraska and broad adaptation regions in Wyoming and neighboring states. ‘Wahoo’ should be a good replacer for ‘2137’, ‘Alliance’, ‘Buckskin’, and ‘Windstar’. It is noncompatible with Arapahoe, ‘Culver’, ‘Millenial’, and ‘Wesley’.

Wahoo was selected from a line which was made in 1988. The F1 plants were crossed to the F2 and the to F3 generations using a breeding method at Mead, NE, and were visually selected for its phenotypic and agronomic merit, winter survival, and resistance to diseases observed in that environment. The line was advanced with only the best genotypic variants.

Wahoo was evaluated as new entries starting in 1995, in the Northern Plains Nursery in 1998 and 1999, and in performance trials in 1999 and 2000. In performance trials, it has performed well, especially in Nebraska and Wyoming, yet not in Kansas. The average Nebraska yields are 5490 kg ha⁻¹ (27 environments) with a good earliness (3550 kg ha⁻¹), Culver (3580 kg ha⁻¹), and ‘Wahoo’ (3580 kg ha⁻¹). In Wyoming, the average yield is 2590 kg ha⁻¹ (9 environments). ‘Wahoo’ and ‘Wesley’ (2390 kg ha⁻¹) and ‘Wahoo’ was tested in the Northern Plains Nursery in 1998 and 1999. In Kansas, it ranked 6th of 29 entries in 1999 and averaged 225 kg ha⁻¹. ‘Wahoo’ has not performed well under Kansas conditions and is recommended for use in irrigated production.

Other measurements of performance show that Wahoo is maturing 3 weeks earlier than ‘Wesley’. However, Wahoo has not performed well under Kansas conditions and is recommended for use in irrigated production.