REGISTRATIONS OF CULTIVARS

Registration of ‘Ali Dayi’ Lentil

‘Ali Dayi’ lentil (Lens culinaris Medik.) (Reg. no. CV-13, PI 631395) was developed at the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Aleppo, Syria, and released by the Central Research Institute for Field Crops (CRIFC), Ankara, Turkey, in 2001. ‘Ali Dayi’, a high-yielding red cotyledon lentil cultivar with lodging resistance, is recommended for spring cultivation in central Anatolia in Turkey.

‘Ali Dayi’, ICARDA accession number ILL 5722, was developed from a cross of ILL 883 by ILL 470. The female parent, ILL 883, is a landrace from Iran, and ILL 470 is a landrace of Syria. The segregating populations were advanced through the bulk method, and single-plant selection was practiced in the F₄. The F₂:F₃ and F₄:F₅ progenies were evaluated at ICARDA in nonreplicated nurseries. The line was evaluated in replicated preliminary and advanced yield trials in the F₂:F₃ and F₄:F₅, respectively. Because of its excellent yield performance and other agronomic attributes, it was entered into the international testing program with the pedigree number FLIP 85-51 L, and accessed by Genetic Resources Unit of ICARDA as ILL 5722.

The Food Legume Improvement Program of CRIFC, Ankara, Turkey, received ILL 5722 through the Legume International Nursery Network in 1993 in the small-seeded lentil nursery category. It was identified as one of the promising lines for spring planting at Haymana, the main CRIFC research site. Subsequently, the line was evaluated in preliminary and large-plot yield trials at the same location. Because of its higher yield performance, lodging resistance, and desirable seed characteristics, it was selected for multilocation yield evaluations.

From 1997–1998 to 1999–2000, ILL 5722 was evaluated at Haymana, Konya, Yozgat, and Karaman research sites in central Anatolia. On average, seed yield of ILL 5722 was 1490 kg ha⁻¹ compared to 1277 kg ha⁻¹ for the best check, Emre 20, an increase of 17%. Low yields occurred in 1998–1999 because of severe drought. Significantly higher yields were recorded in all the trials, except 1997–1998 at Haymana and in 1998–1999 at Konya and Yozgat.

ILL 5722 attains a height of 30 cm, with first pod height at about 12 cm from the ground level, and exhibits an erect growth habit with at least three upright primary branches. The compound leaves have light pubescence, medium sized leaflets, and a well-developed tendril. Tendrils intertwine with each other and keep the canopy in an upright position for mechanical harvest. It flowers after 59 d; its flowers are white. ILL 5722 reaches physiological maturity after 89 d with no pod shedding even at complete maturity. Seeds have a brown testa without any pattern and weigh 4.7 g/100 seed. Cotyledons are red and Pearson in shape.

Vascular wilt is a devastating disease of lentil in Syria. Yield losses up to 72% have been reported (Bayaa et al., 1986). ILL 5883 is resistant to vascular wilt as evidenced from plastic house screening in trays and field trials (Bayaa et al., 1986; Erskine, 1990) and in wilt-sick plot at Tel Hadya, ICARDA. In multilocation yield trials from 1993–1994 to 1996–1997, ILL 5883 had <5% wilted plants compared to 15% wilted plants in the local check, Hurani. In on-farm trials over the years across Syria, 2.7% wilted plants have been recorded for ILL 5883 compared to 21% wilted plants in the local check, Hurani. ILL 5883 is recommended for spring cultivation in central Anatolia in Turkey. Because of the high cost of manual labor, local lentil cultivars are susceptible to lodging and not suitable for mechanical harvesting. ILL 5883 has a semierect growth habit with strong stems, thus providing lodging resistance and is suitable for mechanical harvesting. ILL 5883 to 1996–1997 at 14 sites across the lentil-growing areas in Syria. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 31 Aug. 2002. *Corresponding author (A.Sarker@cgiar.org).

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Registration of ‘Idlib-2’ Lentil

‘Idlib-2’ lentil (Lens culinaris Medik.) (Reg. no. 631396) was developed at the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Aleppo, Syria, and released in 2000 by the Directorate of Operation and Scientific Research, Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform for commercial cultivation in Syria. It is a high yielding red cotyledon lentil cultivar with lodging resistance and resistance to vascular wilt [caused by Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. lentis (Vasudeva & Srinavasan) Gordon].

Idlib-2 was developed through single-plant selection from a Jordanian landrace, 74TA14. It was introduced at ICARDA in 1977 and is designated as ILL 16. Considerable heterogeneity was observed among plants, and a single-plant entry (81S 15) was made at ICARDA in 1981. After nonreplicated preliminary screening nursery and preliminary and advanced yield trials between 1983–1984 and 1984–1985, it was entered into the international testing program as one of the promising lines in the small-seeded lentil nursery category. The line was entered into the Lentil Germplasm Catalog as ILL 5883.

The Syrian national program identified ILL 5883 as a promising line from the Lentil International Nursery (small-seeded lentil nursery) supplied by ICARDA. It was tested in six sites in Syria from 1986–1987 to 1988–1989. On average, ILL 5883 gave 1625 kg ha⁻¹ seed yield compared to 1286 kg ha⁻¹ for the local check, Hurani, representing an increase of 25.8%. The line was evaluated under on-farm trials from 1996–1997 at 14 sites across the lentil-growing areas of Syria. Averaged over 154 on-farm trials, ILL 5883 produced an average seed yield of 1365 kg ha⁻¹, compared to 1232 kg ha⁻¹ for the local check, Hurani. Lentil straw is an important animal feed in central Anatolia. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 31 Aug. 2002. *Corresponding author (A.Sarker@cgiar.org).

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