REGISTRATIONS OF CULTIVARS

Registration of ‘Hamria’ Lentil

‘Hamria’ lentil (*Lens culinaris* Medik.) (Reg. no. CV-16, PI 633422) was developed at the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Aleppo, Syria, and released by the National Institute for Agronomic Research (INRA), Settat, Morocco, for commercial cultivation. The cultivar was released in Morocco in 1999 for stable and higher yield and for combined resistance to rust [caused by *Uromyces viciae-fabae* (Pers.) Schrot] and Ascochyta blight (caused by *Ascochyta fabae* Sppeg. f. sp. *lentis* Gossen, Sheard, Beauchamp & Morrall). Because of its wide adaptation, Hamria is recommended for cultivation in all lentil-growing areas in the country.

The Food Legume Improvement Program of INRA, Settat, Morocco, introduced line ILL 6238 from ICARDA in 1989 as a part of the Lentil International Screening Nursery. ILL 6238 is a breeding line derived from a cross between ILL 4354 and ILL 922. The female parent, ILL 4354, is a landrace from Jordan, and the male parent, ILL 922, is a germplasm accession from Turkey. The line was developed following a bulk-pedigree method. Single plant selection was done in the F1 on the basis of higher podding intensity, medium maturity, and nonlodging habit. It was entered in the international testing program as FLIP 87-48L and later designated in ICARDA’s Lentil Germplasm Catalog as ILL 6238.

ILL 6238 was initially identified as a promising line in 1990 at Sidi El Aidi research station of INRA, a relatively dry site with an annual average rainfall of 300 mm. In 1991-1992, the line was tested in a replicated preliminary yield trial at Marchouch, a more favorable station with seasonal rainfall of about 400 mm. The line performed very well with respect to agronomic traits and produced >2 Mg ha⁻¹. In 1993-1994, it was tested in advanced yield trials at two sites, Jemat Shaim (rainfall, 330 mm) and Marchouch (rainfall, 290 mm), and was found superior to other test entries including the check L 24. From 1995 to 1997, line ILL 6238 was evaluated at four sites, three of which are located in the plains (Sidi El Aidi, Jemat Shaim, Marchouch) and at Annoceur (rainfall, 450 mm), a high altitude site located in the mid-Atlas mountains.

Over the years and across locations, ILL 6238 produced an average yield of 1211 kg ha⁻¹ as compared with 1070 kg ha⁻¹ for the check, L 24, an increase of about 13% (Sakr, 2000). In farmers’ field demonstrations during 1996-1997 and 1997-1998 cropping seasons, it produced an average yield of 910 kg ha⁻¹ as compared with 520 kg ha⁻¹ obtained from the local cultivars, an average increase of 75%. On the basis of the above results, ILL 6238 was tested under National Catalogue Trials for its eventual registration. Because of its good performance and farmers’ preference, ILL 6238 was released in 1999 and maintained at INRA, Settat, Morocco, and the National Institute for Agronomic Research (INRA), Aleppo, Syria, and released by the National Institute for Agronomic Research (INRA), Settat, Morocco. Small quantities on written request. Plant virus will not be sought for Hamria.

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References


‘Bichette’ lentil (*Lens culinaris* Medik.) (Reg. no. CV-17, PI 633421) was released in Morocco by the National Institute for Agronomic Research (INRA), Settat in 1999 as a medium large-seeded high-yielding lentil variety, and hence is recommended for cultivation in the major production areas in Morocco.

Bichette was introduced to Morocco in 1989 from the National Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Aleppo, Syria, through the Food Legume Germplasm Program, ICARDA, Aleppo, Syria, and released by the National Institute for Agronomic Research (INRA), Settat, Morocco. It is a selection originating from Jordan (76TA 66005) and has been registered in the Lentil Germplasm Catalog of the Genetic Resources Unit of ICARDA as ILL 5562.

Bichette (ILL 5562) was initially identified as a promising line at Sidi El Aidi, an INRA experimental site in the semi-dry areas of Morocco, which receives an annual average rainfall of 300 mm. The line was subsequently tested in a replicated preliminary yield trial conducted at Sidi El Aidi (rainfall, 400 mm), where it showed a potential of 2840 kg ha⁻¹. In 1993-1994 and 1994-1995, the line was evaluated in advanced yield trials at Jemat Shaim (rainfall, 330 mm) and Marchouch (rainfall, 290 mm), and it showed superiority in yield at both sites over other test entries, including the improved check, L 24.

From 1995-1996 to 1998-1999, Bichette was tested in four sites representing the major production zones in Morocco. Three of these sites (Sidi El Aidi, Jemat Shaim, and Marchouch) are located in the plains, one in a semi-dry area, with different rainfall levels. In these trials, Bichette showed stable high yield performance with an average yield of 1321 kg ha⁻¹.

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