REGISTRATION OF CROP VARIETIES

COKER STUART AND HAMPTON SOYBEANS

(Reg. Nos. 46 and 47)

Henry W. Webb and John D. Hicks, Jr.

'COKER STUART' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F2 plant selection from the cross Majos X Lee in a program conducted by Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company, Hartsville, South Carolina. Prior to release Coker Stuart was identified by the number Co. 57-257. It is classed in maturity group VIII and is adapted to the southeastern United States.

Distinguishing characteristics of Coker Stuart are: Flowers—white; Pubescence—gray; Pods—tan; Seed coat—dull yellow; and Hilum—buff.

Tests in its area of adaptation indicate that Coker Stuart is somewhat higher in yield, taller, and superior in shatter resistance and later in maturity than Jackson and Bienville (Table 1). Coker Stuart is resistant to bacterial pustule, wildfire, and frogeye.

Coker Stuart was released in 1964 in the southeast with emphasis placed on the Southern Coastal Plains of South Carolina, Coastal Plains of Georgia, Alabama, and North Florida. Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company will be responsible for maintenance of breeders seed. In 1962 Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company distributed first official brochure on this variety.

'HAMPTON' soybeans (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated as an F2 plant selection from the cross Majos X Lee in a program conducted by Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company, Hartsville, South Carolina. Prior to release Hampton was identified by the number Co. 57-225. It is classed in maturity group VIII and is adapted to South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company will be responsible for maintenance of breeders seed. In 1962 Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company distributed first official brochure on this variety.

Regional tests indicate that Hampton yields more, is higher in oil content, and superior in disease and shatter resistance to Jackson (Table 2). Hampton is resistant to bacterial pustule, wildfire, frogeye, and target spot.

Hampton was initially released in 1962 in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company will be responsible for maintenance of breeders seed.

Hampton's release was announced and a brief description was published in March 1962 issue of Crop & Soils. In 1962 Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company distributed first official brochure on this variety.

Table 1. Mean performance of Coker Stuart soybeans in 16 tests at various locations in its area of adaptation (average of 8 tests per year, 1961 and 1962).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Seed yield</th>
<th>Rost.</th>
<th>Loding</th>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Shatter</th>
<th>Seed</th>
<th>Seed composition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bu./A Lb./A</td>
<td>mat.</td>
<td>score</td>
<td>ht.</td>
<td>quality</td>
<td>size</td>
<td>Protein Oil %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coker Stuart</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>41.6 20.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'CYPRESS WHEAT'

(Reg. No. 440)

Hugh McKenzie and M. N. Grant

'CYPRESS' (Triticum aestivum L.), CI 13344, a hard red spring wheat, was developed in Canada through the co-operative efforts of the Prairie Region Project Group. Cypress is a selection from the cross 'Rescue' X 'Chinook' made in 1947 at the Agriculture Research Station at Lethbridge, Alberta. Selection in early generations was primarily for superior agronomic characteristics to the wheat stem sawfly (Cephus cincus Nort.) and for good milling and baking quality. The grain is very clear appearance.

Cypress is similar to the two older sawfly-resistant varieties, Rescue and Chinook, in yield, bushel weight, and superior to Rescue in baking quality and superior resistance to both sawflies and shattering.

The spike of Cypress is fusiform, mid-long, mid-wide, and white; the shoulders are square, some slightly oblique; and the beaks are mid-wide and mid-deep; the crease is mid-wide and mid-deep; the kernels are ovate to elliptical, mid-long, mid-wide, the germ is mid-size to large, short to oval.

Cypress has some resistance to stem rust but is susceptible to stem rust race 15B and to leaf rust and the smuts.

Cypress is adapted to the dry prairie areas where drought are the main hazards in wheat production.

Breeder seed will be maintained at the Canada Agriculture Research Station at Lethbridge, Alberta.

Additional information on Cypress was reported by McKenzie et al.

1 Registered under a memorandum of understanding between the Crops Research Division, ARS, USDA, and the American Society of Agronomy. Received Nov. 27, 1964.

2 Research Officers, Plant Science Section, Canada Agriculture Research Station, Lethbridge, Alberta.


DELTAPINE 15, DELTAPINE STAPLE, PINE SMOOTH LEAF, FOX 4, AND DELTAPINE 45 COTTONS

(Reg. Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50)

E. C. Ewing, Jr.

'DELTAPINE 15' was selected by E. C. Ewing from a strain selected in 1938 and first distributed in 1948, designated as 'Deltapine 14-838'. It has the same characteristics of 'Deltapine 14', i.e., high yield under a wide variety of environmental conditions, medium early maturity, rather inde-