REGISTRATION OF CROP VARIETIES

resulted in a marked differential winter-kill of alfalfa varieties at this station and undoubtedly in the sainfoin. Seed of this harvest was designated Eski.

Breeder seed was planted on a 1-acre field at Bozeman in the spring of 1959, and foundation seed was harvested in 1960, 1961, and 1962.

In 1964 this variety was released and given the name Eski, as a contraction of the Turkish province and town of Eskisehir, from which it was introduced.

With the advent of the production of other sainfoin types in Montana on a commercial basis, it was deemed desirable to name, register, and certify this strain as a variety in order to maintain its identity.

Eski sainfoin has been compared to commercial importation, 'Onar,' and indigenous strains of sainfoin. It is later, taller, and coarser, usually does not flower the year of seeding, and is slower to recover after cutting, as contrasted to the other types. It has been more winterhardy than most introductions. On a "1-cut" basis, Eski sainfoin has been higher yielding than other sainfoin introductions and alfalfa on both irrigated and dryland.

Eski is increased on a limited generation basis with four classes of seed: breeder, foundation, registered, and certified. Seed fields may produce a given class of seed for no more than 5 years. Fields planted with certified seed are not eligible for certification. The Montana Agricultural Experiment Station will maintain breeder and foundation seed.

 REGISTRATION OF DISOY SOYBEANS1

(Reg. No. 65)

C. R. Weber2

'Disoy' soybean (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated from a plant selection from the cross ['Mandarin' (Ottawa) × 'Richland' × 'Jogun']. Hybridization, selection, and development leading to this large-seeded variety were done at the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station in cooperation with the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, Department of Agriculture. Before release DisoY was designated AX80-21. DisoY is of group I maturity and is best adapted to approximately 43° to 45° latitude.

Disoy was evaluated in regional uniform tests beginning in 1965 by the Crops Research Division and cooperating agricultural experiment stations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Ontario, Canada. Disoy was increased and released in the spring of 1967 in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Disoy was developed because other early large-seeded varieties were poor agronomically. Large-seeded soybeans are grown for use in foreign export, in home gardens, and by frozen food processors. The increased interest in the production of large-seeded soybeans prompted Disoy's release.

'Kanrich' is the only agronomically acceptable, completely yellow, large-seeded soybean variety available.

In its area of best adaptation, Disoy yields 15% to 17% more than Kanrich and is 17 days earlier in maturity. Disoy, which is slightly larger in size, is 3 inches taller, lodging comparable to that of the widely grown 'Hawkeye' variety.

Disoy has purple flowers, gray pubescence, maturity, yellow seeds with yellow hilum and dark cotyledon, and is resistant to or above 'Chippewa 64,' is 2 days later in maturity, has over 70% larger seed, is 3 inches taller, lodges about the same height as 'Mandarin' and 'Richland,' and is more winterhardy than 'Jogun.' Disoy has satisfactory seed holding capacity and is highly resistant to disease. Field reaction to diseases is similar to or above the variety introduced.

The Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station maintained breeder seed.

Other information on DisoY has been published in the Iowa Agricultural and Home Economics Experiment Station, Ames, as Journal Paper No. 481 of the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, Urbana, Ill. Received May 5, 1967.


REGISTRATION OF MAGNA SOYBEANS

(Reg. No. 66)

C. R. Weber2

'MAGNA' soybean (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) originated from a plant selection from the cross ['Mandarin' (Ottawa) × 'Kanro']. Hybridization, selection, and development leading to this large-seeded variety were done at the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station in cooperation with the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, Department of Agriculture. Before release MAGNA was designated AX80-21. MAGNA is of group I maturity and is best adapted to approximately 43° to 45° latitude.

MAGNA was evaluated in regional uniform tests beginning in 1965 by the Crops Research Division and cooperating agricultural experiment stations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Ontario, Canada. MAGNA was increased and released in the spring of 1967 in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

MAGNA was developed because other early large-seeded varieties were poor agronomically. Large-seeded soybeans are grown for use in foreign export, in home gardens, and by frozen food processors. The increased interest in the production of large-seeded soybeans prompted MAGNA's release.

'Kanrich' is the only agronomically acceptable, completely yellow, large-seeded soybean variety available.

In its area of best adaptation, MAGNA yields 15% to 17% more than Kanrich and is 17 days earlier in maturity. MAGNA, which is slightly larger in size, is 3 inches taller, lodging comparable to that of the widely grown 'Hawkeye' variety.

MAGNA has purple flowers, gray pubescence, maturity, yellow seeds with yellow hilum and dark cotyledon, and is resistant to or above 'Chippewa 64,' is 2 days later in maturity, has over 70% larger seed, is 3 inches taller, lodges about the same height as 'Mandarin' and 'Richland,' and is more winterhardy than 'Jogun.' MAGNA has satisfactory seed holding capacity and is highly resistant to disease. Field reaction to diseases is similar to or above the variety introduced.

The Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station maintained breeder seed.

Other information on MAGNA has been published in the Iowa Agricultural and Home Economics Experiment Station, Ames, as Journal Paper No. 481 of the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, Urbana, Ill. Received May 5, 1967.

2 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America, published with the approval of the Iowa Agricultural and Home Economics Experiment Station, Ames, as Crop Science 21(12):3-5, 1967, and in the Soybean Digest 27:8, 1967.