REGISTRATION OF CUSTER SOYBEANS
(Reg. No. 68)

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'Custer' soybeans (Glycine max (L) Merr.) originated as a composite of 25 F4 lines from the cross \( ('Peking' \times 'Scott')^3 \times (i'Rhg\times 'Scott'^5) \times 'Scott'^5 \times 'Blackhawk') \times 'Scott'^5. Custer was developed by incorporating cyst nematode (Heterodera glycine) resistance and phytophthora rot (Phytophthora megasperma var. sojae) resistance into the adapted variety, Scott. The i'Rhg, indicates a crossover between the seed coat color gene and the dominant cyst nematode resistance gene (three recessive genes are also necessary for complete resistance). Custer was developed in a cooperative program of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. Prior to release, Custer was designated 56. It is classified in maturity group IV and is adapted to southern Missouri and southern Illinois and adjoining areas.

Distinguishing characteristics of Custer are the same as those of Scott; namely, purple flowers, semi-appressed gray pubescence, and shiny yellow seed coats with imperfect black hila. Custer is resistant to bacterial pustule, phytophthora rot, and soybean cyst nematode. Seed yields of Custer are slightly lower than those of Scott on soil not infested with cyst nematode. Custer is slightly earlier and taller than Scott; they are similar in protein and oil content.

Custer was released in 1967 in Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri. The Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station will be responsible for maintenance of breeder seed.

DYER SOYBEANS
(Reg. No. 69)

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'Dyer' soybeans (Glycine max. (L.) Merr.) originated as an F2 selection from the cross 'Hill' \times an F2 selection from 'Lee' \times 'Peking.' The selection from Lee(2) \times 'Peking.' The selection from Lee(2) \times 'Peking' was resistant to the soybean cyst nematode. Dyer was developed in a cooperative program of the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Mississippi and Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Stations. Prior to release, Dyer was identified by the number D63-7320. Classed in maturity group V, it is adapted for production in soils infested with the soybean cyst nematode in western Tennessee and southeastern Missouri.

Distinguishing characteristics of Dyer are purple flowers, brown pubescence, tan pod walls, yellow seed coats, and black hila. It is highly resistant to the soybean cyst nematode (Heterodera glycine) infesting the soils of west Tennessee and southeastern Missouri. It is also resistant to the root knot nematodes (Meloidogyne incognita and M. incognita var. acrita). It is resistant to the foliar diseases bacterial pustule, wildfire, and target spot. It is less shatter resistant than Hill, but holds its seed satisfactorily for at least two weeks after reaching combine maturity in its area of adaptation. Dyer is more susceptible to phytophthora rot than Hill. Maturity averages 5 days later than Hill and 21 days earlier than 'Pickett'.

Dyer has been tested on a regional basis for a 2-year period and for a 3-year period on soybean cyst nematode infested soil in west Tennessee. Seed yields have averaged 45% above Hill on soybean cyst nematode infested soil and 4% below Hill on non-infested soil. Growth characteristics are very similar to those of Hill.

Seed was released in 1967 in Tennessee and Missouri. The Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station will be responsible for maintenance of breeder seed. Other information on Dyer was published in Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 426, July 1967.