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CC178 Revised 1985 Crop Varieties Suggested for Nebraska 1985

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C.C. 178

Crop Varieties

Suggested for

NEBRASKA-1985

(Experiment Station Releases)

- **SMALL GRAINS**
- **SOYBEANS**
- **ALFALFA**
- **OTHER LEGUMES**
- **GRASSES**
- **DRY BEANS**
- **OTHER CROPS**

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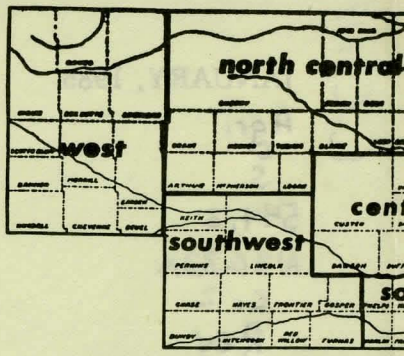
Crop Varieties for Nebraska in 1985



NEBRASKA CROPPING DISTRI

EXPERIMENT STATION RELEASES

Many good privately developed varieties or closed pedigree hybrids are available.

Cropping District	Winter Wheat	Oats		Spring Barley	Soybeans	
		Early	Mid-season			
Northeast	Brule Centura Centurk 78[1] Colt Siouxland	Bates Lang Larry Ogle Otee Stout	Benson Burnett Kelsey Lancer	Bowers Custer Hazen Steptoe	Amcor[6] Century Corsoy 79 Elgin	Mead Platte Weber
East Central	Bennett Brule Centura Centurk 78 Colt Siouxland	Bates Lang Larry Ogle Otee Stout	Benson Burnett Kelsey Lancer	Bowers Custer Hazen	Century Corsoy 79 Cumberland Elgin Harper Hobbit[5]	Mead Platte Pella Will Williams 82
Southeast	Arkan Bennett Centura Centurk 78 Homestead Larned Siouxland	Bates Lang Larry Ogle Otee Stout		Bowers Custer Hazen	Century Cumberland Harper Hobbit[5] Mead	Platte Pella Will Williams 82
South Central	Bennett Brule Buckskin Centura Centurk 78 Colt Larned Siouxland	Bates[2] Lang[2] Larry[2] Ogle[2] Otee[2] Stout[2]		Bowers Custer Hazen	Century Corsoy 79 Cumberland Elgin Harper Hobbit[5]	Mead Pella Platte Will Williams 82
Central	Brule Centura Centurk 78 Colt Siouxland	Bates[2] Lang[2] Larry[2] Ogle[2] Otee[2] Stout[2]	Benson[2] Lancer[2]	Bowers Custer Hazen Steptoe	Amcor[6] Century[4] Corsoy 79[4] Cumberland[4] Harper[4]	Hobbit[5] Mead[4] Pella[4] Platte[4] Will[4]
North Central	Agate Brule Centura Centurk 78[1] Colt Siouxland		Benson[2] Kelsey[2] Lancer[2]			
West	Agate Brule Centura Centurk 78 Colt Siouxland	Bates[2] Lang Larry Ogle[2] Otee Stout	Kelsey[2] Russell[3]	Bowers Custer Hazen Steptoe		
Southwest	Brule Buckskin Centura Centurk 78 Colt Larned Siouxland	Bates[2] Lang[2] Larry[2] Ogle[2] Otee[2] Stout[2]		Bowers Custer Hazen	Century[4] Corsoy 79[4] Cumberland[4] Elgin[4] Harper[4]	Mead[4] Pella[4] Platte[4] Will[4]

[1]Less winterhardy than Brule. [2]For both irrigated and non-irrigated land. [3]For irrigated land. [4]Primarily for irrigated land. [5]Primarily for irrigated land and/or high producti

Circulars giving performance data for alfalfa, corn, grain sorghum, proso, small grains, and soybeans are available from your County Agent.

Know the Seed You Plant! Certified Seed Assures Purity and Quality

ICTS EXCEPT FOR CORN

Alfalfa	Other Legumes		Dry Beans	
	Crop and Variety	Area of State Adaptation	Crop and Variety	Area of State Adaptation
Baker Perry Wrangler	**Sweetclover** Goldtop Madrid	Entire	Great Northern Emerson Harris Star Tara[7] Valley UI 59 1140/067	W, SW & NC W, SW & NC W, SW & NC W, SW & NC W, SW & NC W, SW & NC W, SW & NC
Baker Perry Riley Wrangler	**Red Clover** Kenland Kenstar	East and wet meadows	Pinto Olathe UI 111 UI 114	W, SW & NC W, SW & NC W, SW & NC
	Birdsfoot Trefoil Carroll Dawn Empire	East		
	Vetch Madison	Entire		
	Crownvetch Emerald Penngift	East East		
	Grasses			
Baker Perry Riley Wrangler	**Cool-season:** Smooth Brome Lincoln, Lyon, Rebound Orchardgrass—Napier, Sterling Reed Canarygrass—Rise, Vantage		**Other Crops**	
Baker Perry Riley Wrangler	Wheatgrass: crested—Nordan, Ruff intermediate—Slate tall—Platte western—Barton, Flintock Creeping Foxtail—Retain, Garrison		**Proso** Cerise Dawn Rise	Entire Entire Entire
Baker Perry Wrangler	**Warm-season:** Moderately late maturing big bluestem—Champ indianagrass—Holt little bluestem—Camper prairie sandreed—Goshen sand bluestem—Goldstrike sand lovegrass—Nebr. 27 side-oats grama—Butte switchgrass—Nebr. 28		**Rye** Cougar Rymin	Entire Entire
			Spring wheat James Olaf	West & NC West & NC
Baker Perry Riley Wrangler	Late maturing big bluestem—Kaw, Pawnee, Rountree little bluestem—Aldous, Blaze Cimmarron indiangrass—Nebr. 54, Oto side-oats grama—Trailway switchgrass—Pathfinder, Cave-In-Rock		**Sudan** Piper Wheeler	Entire Entire
			Winter barley Dundy Hitchcock	SW, SC & SE SW, SC & SE

tion environments and narrow rows. [6]For non-irrigated land and less productive environments. [7]On lighter soils and sloping land. Plant early.

NEW VARIETIES

Cave-In-Rock Switchgrass - selected in southern Illinois, developed and released by the USDA-Soil Conservation Service. Good seedling vigor and resistance to damping off and leaf spot in seedlings. Tall, stiff stemmed variety with resistance to lodging. Forage and seed yields are high. Best adapted to south central and eastern Nebraska.

Elgin Soybean - a Group II maturity soybean developed at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. The Illinois, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin Experiment Stations joined in the 1984 release of this variety. Maturity is comparable to Corsoy 79. In Regional Trials, Elgin yielded more, lodged less, was 7 inches shorter and had a larger seed than Corsoy 79. In Iowa trials, Elgin was susceptible to iron deficiency chlorosis, like Corsoy 79. Elgin is resistant to bacterial pustule. It is susceptible to phytophthora.

Goshen Prairie Sandreed - a rhizomatous, perennial warm-season grass well adapted to sandy sites. Goshen has equal or better seedling vigor, forage yield, ability to spread, and winter hardiness than other available lines. Relatively early in maturity, it is used primarily for summer and winter grazing on sandhill range.

Harper Soybean - a group III maturity soybean developed at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. The Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska and Ohio Experiment Stations joined in the 1984 release of this variety. Harper averaged 1 day earlier than Cumberland and 2 days later than Pella in Regional trials. Harper is resistant to bacterial pustule. It is moderately resistant to purple stain and moderately tolerant to phytophthora rot.

Hazen Spring Barley - a six-rowed spring barley released by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station in 1984. The pedigree is Glenn/4/Nordic//Dickson/Trophy/3/Azure. Hazen is medium early, mid-tall and has strong straw. In North Dakota, it has exceeded Morex in yield, test weight, kernel plumpness and straw strength. Performance in Nebraska has been excellent.

Hitchcock Winter Barley - released by Nebraska in 1984. It was selected from the cross Dicktoo/Reno//Shonan/Randolph/3/OAC WB 2-11/Decatur. It is about a day later than Kearney. Straw strength is moderate, similar to Dundy and much superior to Kearney. Winter survival has been slightly superior to that of Dundy. Straw strength and yield are similar to Dundy. Hitchcock has an upright head habit in contrast to the nodding type of Dundy and Paoli. This is a distinct advantage, especially in case of delayed harvest.

Platte Soybean - a Group II soybean selected at the UNL Mead Field Laboratory from the cross Amsoy 71 x (Adelphia[8] x Mukden). It has an intermediate growth habit and is similar to Century in plant height. Lodging resistance is superior to Century. Platte is resistant to races 1 and 2 of phytophthora.

Rountree Big Bluestem - selected in Iowa and released by the USDA-SCS and Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station in 1983. It has a more rapid seedling growth rate and higher resistance to leaf rust than other varieties. Forage and seed yields are high and it resists lodging. Maturity is similar to Pawnee and is adapted to south central and eastern Nebraska.

Siouxland Winter Wheat - developed cooperatively by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station and the USDA-ARS. Released in 1984. Siouxland was selected from the cross (Warrior*5/Agent)*2//Kavkaz. It has a combination of resistance to septoria, mildew, tan spot, leaf rust and probably Cephalosporium stripe, not found in any other hard red winter wheat variety. Siouxland is of standard height and has good winter hardiness. It has a good yield record and should be of most value in eastern Nebraska where foliar diseases are most prevalent.

Wrangler Alfalfa - a winterhardy persistant variety resistant to five diseases and 3 insects. It was developed by the Nebraska and Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and USDA. Wrangler has a high level of resistance to phytophthora root rot and spotted alfalfa aphid, is resistant to pea aphid and bacterial wilt, and has moderate resistance to downy mildew, potato leafhopper yellowing, and verticillium wilt. It has demonstrated field resistance to anthracnose. Forage quality and yield is good.

The information presented herein is supplied with the understanding that no discrimination is intended, nor endorsement implied, by the Nebraska Cooperative Extension Service.

PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION

The U.S. Plant Variety Protection Act became law in 1970. It gives the originating plant breeder or owners the right to protect (by controlling marketing) new varieties of sexually reproduced crops. This gives rights similar to those granted to inventors under the Patent Act. It covers plants that are reproduced from seed. Asexually reproduced (from cuttings, etc.) were protected under Patent since 1930. First generation hybrids are exempt from this Act.

Protection of new products of plant breeding assures seed users that the improved varieties are clearly identifiable. This also prevents varieties from being sold under another name. Plant breeders would receive more credit for their developments. They would also have a greater opportunity to recover their costs of varietal research. This is of primary importance to private plant breeders.

In order to be protected a variety must be novel. In order to be novel a variety by definition must be; distinct, uniform, and stable. Developers have one year to apply for protection. The protection period is for 18 years.

Two types of protection are offered under the law. Under the first option the owner may exclude others from selling seed of a variety without his permission, through licensing or royalty agreements. He can enforce violations by suits in court to recover damages. Under the second option, the owner specifies that the variety can only be sold as a class of certified seed. Violations are subject to prosecution under the Federal Seed Act and Nebraska Seed Law.

The regulations do not affect the marketing of grain that is not intended for planting as seed. Farmers can save seed of a protected variety from their production for use on their own farms.

The Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station has protected recent wheat variety releases and they can be sold only as a class of certified seed. Many private plant breeders have elected to protect their materials under the certification option.

Protected varieties (or those for which protection has been applied) listed in this circular are as follows:

Winter Wheat
- Agate
- Arkan
- Bennett
- Bucksin
- Centura
- Centurk 78
- Colt
- Homestead
- Siouxland

Red Clover
- Kenstar

Dry Bean
- Harris
- Olathe

Soybeans
- Amcor
- Century
- Cumberland
- Elgin
- Harper
- Hobbit
- Pella
- Platte
- Weber

Alfalfa
- Baker
- Riley
- Wrangler

Barley
- Bowers

Oats
- Benson
- Stout

Grasses
- Rebound
- Retain
- Vantage

Spring Wheat
- James