FIELD CROP VARIETIES

for

Virginia's Coastal Plain

Fall, 1962 — Spring, 1963

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The varieties listed are those which after extensive testing in comparative tests conducted by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station have proven to be superior in yielding ability, disease resistance, quality or other factors which determine their net value to you, as an expert in agricultural production. More detailed information concerning each variety may be obtained from one of the following references which are available at your County Extension Office or Regional Research Station.

References

Results of Barley, Oat and Wheat Varietal Tests Conducted in Virginia in 1961—Experiment Station Research Report No. 60, *Evaluation of Forage Crop Varieties in Virginia*—Experiment Station Bulletin 528, *Virginia Sorghum Varietal Tests 1960-1961* — Miscellaneous Mimeograph, *Varietal Tests of Sudangrass and Pearlmillet in Virginia* 1954-1959—Experiment Station Research Report No. 38, *Annual Lespedezas—Culture and Use* — U. S. D. A. Farmers' Bulletin No. 2113, *Peanut Variety Evaluation in Virginia 1955-1959*—Experiment Station Research Report No. 52, *Sun-cured Tobacco Production*—Extension Service Circular 653 Revised, *Virginia Flue-cured Tobacco Variety Guide for 1962* —Extension Service Circular 768 Revised, *Corn Performance Tests for 1961*—Experiment Station Research Report No. 62, *Planting Midland and Coastal Bermudagrass*—Extension Service Circular 881. Unpublished Annual Reports from research stations located near Warsaw, Painter, Petersburg and Holland.

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FACTORS TO CONSIDER WHEN CHOOSING A VARIETY

Availability of Good Seed

Crops you harvest can't be better than seed you plant. The Extension Service and Experiment Station strongly recommend the use of seed of certified quality. Individual characteristics of each variety are genetically controlled. Using certified seed or seed of equal quality is your best guarantee that seed you plant are genetically pure, mechanically clean and perform as described in this circular. It is often a better practice to plant good seed of the second most desirable variety rather than poor seed of the most desirable variety.

Adaptation

Varieties in this circular are the best adapted varieties for the Coastal Plains area, of the varieties which have been tested. Before you plant an unlisted or new variety, find proof that it is adapted to your farming condition.

Maturity

The best variety for you matures in time for harvest not only with relation to climatic conditions, but to coincide with other crops in the rotation, the best marketing period and the availability of time, labor, and equipment. The length of time, from planting to maturity, varies with date of planting, climatic conditions, and other factors for each variety. However, most varieties will keep the same maturity relationship.

Method of Harvest and Use

Factors affecting harvesting and keeping qualities of varieties were measured at or after plant maturity. When the crop is used for hay, pasture, or silage these effects are usually lessened.

WINTER WHEAT VARIETIES

Recommended Varieties	% Relative Yielding Ability([a])	Maturity	Lodging Resistance	Plant Height	Leaf Rust Resistance	Mildew Resistance	Soil Borne Mosaic Resistance
Wakeland	113	Early	Fair-Good	Short	Good	Good	Poor
Atlas 66	103	Med.-Early	Fair-Good	Medium	Good	Fair	Poor
Coker 47-27	111	Med.-Early	Good	Med.-Tall	Fair	Fair	Poor
Anderson	98	Medium	Good	Tall	Fair	Fair	Fair
Tayland	106	Med.-Late	Good	Med.-Tall	Fair	Poor	Poor
Taylor 49	105	Med.-Late	Fair	Medium	Fair	Poor	Good
Seneca	100	Late	Good	Med.-Tall	Poor	Poor	Good
Thorne	100	Late	Good	Med.-Tall	Poor	Poor	Good

[a]Average % yield compared with Seneca when tested at the same locations during the same year.

GOOD SEED DOESN'T COST — IT PAYS

BARLEY VARIETIES

Recommended Varieties	% Relative Yielding Ability[b]	Maturity	Lodging Resistance	Plant Height	Head Type	Test Wt. Per Bu.	Leaf Rust Resistance	Mildew Resistance	Scald Resistance
Dayton	93	Early	Fair	Tall	Bearded	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor
James	98	Med.-Early	Fair	Tall	Awnletted	Good	Good	Good	Fair
Kenbar[a]	96	Med.-Early	Poor	Medium	Bearded	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair
Davie	100	Medium	Fair	Medium	Awnletted	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair
Wong	100	Medium	Fair	Tall	Awnletted	Good	Fair	Good	Poor
Colonial II	111	Medium	Fair	Med.-Short	Awnletted	Fair	Poor	Fair	Poor
Hudson	99	Late	Fair	Medium	Bearded	Very Good	Fair	Good	Excellent

[a]To be removed from the list of recommended varieties after 1962.
[b]Average % yield compared with Wong when tested at the same locations during the same year.

YOU'RE PROTECTED BECAUSE IT'S FIELD INSPECTED — PLANT CERTIFIED SEED

WINTER OAT VARIETIES

Recommended Varieties	% Relative Yielding Ability[c]	Maturity	Lodging Resistance	Plant Height	Crown Rust Resistance	Halo Blight Resistance	Victoria Blight Resistance
Moregrain[a] [b]	104	Early	Good	Short	Fair	Fair	Good
Fulwood [a]	105	Med.-Early	Fair	Short	Fair	Fair	Poor
Victorgrain 48-93 [a] [d]	99	Med.-Early	Good	Medium	Fair	Good	Poor
Woodgrain [a] [d]	98	Medium	Fair	Short	Fair	Fair	Poor
Arlington	100	Medium	Good	Tall	Fair	Poor	Poor
Roanoke [b]	102	Medium	Good	Tall	Fair	Fair	Good
Lee [b]	105	Med.-Late	Fair	Med.-Tall	Poor	Poor	Good

[a] Recommended also for late winter (February) planting.
[b] Recommended also for early fall (September) plantings.
[c] Average % yield compared with Arlington when tested at the same locations during the same year.
[d] To be removed from recommended varieties list after 1962.

CLEAN AND TREAT ALL SMALL GRAINS

Red Clovers

Chesapeake—has good seedling vigor, and good yielding ability. Highest yielding variety tested at four locations for three years.

Kenland—is resistant to southern anthracnose and tolerant to some root rots which assist in maintenance of good yields.

Pennscott—possesses strong seedling vigor and is resistant to some of the root diseases which assist in maintenance of good yields.

Virginia adapted—includes only the older strains of red clover which are grown in the Northern Neck area. Different seed lots may show considerable variation; therefore, it is most important to know the origin. Does not yield quite as well as previously mentioned varieties.

White Clovers

Ladino — a giant perennial white clover which grows taller and more dense than common white clover.

White Dutch—More persistent but lower yielding than Ladino.

Annual Lespedeza

Korean—not a variety—it is larger, more coarse and earlier maturing than Striate (common) lespedezas.

Rowan—variety of Korean—it has some resistance to the root-knot nematode and to powdery mildew. Out-yields all other annual lespedezas when grown on soil infested with these nematodes.

Kobe—a variety of Striate—its stems and leaves are smaller, it is slower starting and later maturing than Korean lespedezas.

Because many factors should be considered wher
ing program, V.P.I. does not recommend hybrid
selection of the hybrid that will best suit your p
for your consideration. Ratings are comparative

Variety	Relative Maturity	Standability
Pioneer 329	Early	Very Good
Funk G72	Early	Excellent
SS Pocahontas	Early	Fair
Funk G76	Early	Good
SS Shawnee	Early	Very Good
Pioneer 319 [a]	Early	Good
Funk G91	Med.-Early	Very Good
Pioneer 300H	Med.-Early	Good
DeKalb 633	Med.-Early	Excellent
Todd 635 [b]	Med.-Early	Excellent
Supercrost 690 [b]	Med.-Early	Excellent
VPI 426 [a]	Med.-Early	Excellent
DeKalb 869 [b]	Medium	Very Good
Funk G96	Medium	Good
PAG 434	Medium	Good
Supercrost 851 [b]	Medium	Very Good
SS Munsee	Medium	Very Good
DeKalb 803A	Medium	Fair
Funk G134	Medium	Very Good
DeKalb 886 [a]	Medium	Very Good
Wood V26Y [a]	Medium	Very Good
PAG 418 [a]	Medium	Good
Funk G144	Full	Fair
DeKalb 837	Full	Good
SS Matoaka	Full	Fair
VPI 648	Full	Very Good
SS Cherokee	Full	Good
VPI 646	Full	Fair
SS Catawba	Full	Very Good
PAG 444	Full	Very Good
Pioneer 312A	Full	Excellent
Wood V44 [a]	Full	Fair
Funk G702	Late	Good
Funk G512W (White)[b]	Late	Poor
Funk G509W (White)[b]	Late	Poor
Pioneer 309A [a]	Late	Excellent
Pioneer 309B [a]	Late	Good

[a]Tested at Petersburg and Holland only.

[b]Tested at Warsaw only.

[c]Varieties which show increases in % relative yielding abil
making silage.

VARIETIES

selecting a specific hybrid for a particular farm-
corn varieties. In an effort to assist you in the
rticular needs the following information is given
only with those hybrids listed.

Ear Height	Husk Coverage	% Relative Yielding Ability (c) (12,600 Plants/A)	(16,300 Plants/A)
Medium	Fair	94	100
Low	Good	91	92
Med.-Low	Fair	94	90
Med -Low	Good	94	93
Medium	Good	84	95
Med.-High	Fair	109	97
Medium	Fair	103	98
Med.-High	Good	104	101
Med.-High	Excellent	103	102
Med.-Low	Good	104	103
Med.-Low	Good	87	97
Low	Fair	93	95
Med.-Low	Excellent	98	91
Med.-Low	Good	106	101
High	Good	104	98
Med.-Low	Fair	108	98
Medium	Excellent	93	96
Med.-High	Good	99	105
Medium	Good	98	103
Medium	Fair	100	102
Med.-Low	Good	102	99
Low	Fair	96	95
Med.-Low	Good	106	104
Medium	Fair	100	98
Med.-High	Fair	99	107
High	Fair	105	107
High	Fair	95	97
High	Fair	107	101
Med.-High	Fair	104	102
Med.-High	Fair	103	102
Med.-High	Good	102	103
High	Good	101	110
High	Excellent	99	100
High	Good	85	81
High	Excellent	108	104
High	Excellent	107	104
High	Excellent	106	104
		100% = 96.5 bu./A	100% = 100.2 bu./A

ty when planting rates are increased are suggested for use in

SOYBEAN VARIETIES (Oil)

Recommended Varieties [a]	Maturity	Lodging Resistance	Plant Height	Shattering Resistance[d]	Bean Quality	Maintenance of Bean Quality	Seed Size
Group V—Hill	Early	Fair	Medium	Good	Fair	Good	Small
Dorman	Med.-Early	Poor	Medium	Fair	Good	Good	Med.-Small
Group VI—Hood [b]	Medium	Fair	Medium	Good	Fair	Fair	Medium
Ogden	Medium	Fair	Med.-Tall	Fair	Fair	Fair	Large
Lee	Med.-Late	Fair	Medium	Excellent	Good	Good	Small
Group VII—Jackson [c]	Late	Good	Tall	Good	Fair	Fair	Medium

[a]Tests have shown these varieties to have excellent yielding ability.
[b]Not recommended for planting after small grains.
[c]Not recommended for planting North of James River.
[d]Rated 15 days after beans are first ready for harvest.

KNOW YOUR SEED AND YOU'LL KNOW YOUR PROFITS

PEANUT VARIETIES

Recommended Varieties	Growth Type	Mature Kernels	Extra Large Kernels	Fancy Pods	Relative Yielding Ability		
					Light Soils	Medium Soils	Heavy Soils
Virginia 61 R	Runner	Good	Fair [b]	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
Virginia 56 R	Runner	Very Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Georgia 119-20	Bunch	Fair	Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Fair
Virginia Bunch 46-2 [a]	Bunch	Fair	Excellent	Very Good	Poor	Good	Very Good

[a]Pending the evaluation of the data obtained from the peanut variety tests conducted in 1962, this variety may be removed from the recommended varieties list. Consult your County Agent.

[b]When grown on excessively well-drained soils (Galestown), the percent ELK may be reduced.

KNOW YOUR SOIL BEFORE SELECTING YOUR SEED

ALFALFA VARIETIES

Recommended Varieties	Type [a]	Stem Size	% Relative Yielding Ability [b]	Root Rot Resistance	Leaf Spot Resistance	Bacterial Wilt Resistance	Southern Anthracnose Resistance
Atlantic	Variegated	Medium	99	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good
Buffalo	Common	Medium	92	Poor	Poor	Excellent	Fair-Good
Narragansett	Variegated	Fine	99	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair
Williamsburg	Common	Medium	100	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good

[a] Variegated alfalfas tend to give a higher percentage of their total growth in the first and second cuttings.

[b] Based on 7 test years at the Coastal Plains Research Station, Warsaw. 100 = 4.17 tons per acre.

CERTIFIED SEED ASSURES GENETIC PURITY AND QUALITY

Summer Annual Forage Grasses

Sudangrass Types (1)

Sudax SX11—is a hybrid Sudan-Kafir and is the highest yielding variety tested during the past three years. It is characterized by large stems and leaves and better disease resistance than the true sudangrasses. It recovers rapidly after cutting. Best adapted for use as green chop feed. When used for grazing, intensive rotational grazing should be used.

Greenleaf Sudangrass—contains a relatively high proportion of sweet plants. Yields have been satisfactory. Can be used for hay, grazing or green chop feed because of its finer stems.

Piper Sudangrass—has good seedling vigor and is earlier maturing than other sudangrasses. Best choice for planting after small grain harvest. Yields have been equal to Greenleaf.

Pearl Millets (2)

Gahi-1—This hybrid has been the highest yielding of all pearl millets tested. It is characterized by good seedling vigor, leafiness, late maturity and good recovery. Best use is for green chop feed. When used for grazing, intensive rotational grazing should be practiced.

Starr—This synthetic variety is the leafiest, high quality summer annual forage grass. Although yields are sometimes only 80-85% those of Gahi-1 and Sudax SX11, many persons find the better quality worth the reduction in yield.

"Common"—Not a variety. Often seed of other varieties which has lost its varietal identity. Thus far fields planted with these seed have done well although plantings from different seed lots have shown considerable variation.

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(1) All of these grasses have the potential to give prussic acid poisoning. New growth should not be used for grazing, hay, green chop or silage until it has reached a height of 18" regardless of the manner in which growth was stopped; harvest, drought or frost.

(2) Pearl Millets are non-toxic at all stages of growth. They also have better resistance to leaf diseases than the Sudans.

COMBINE TYPE HYBRID GRAIN SORGHUM

Recommended Varieties [a]	% Relative Yielding Ability [b]	Maturity	Plant Height	Lodging Resistance	Head Exertion	Head Type	Color	
							Seed	Grain
DeKalb C44A	100	Early	Short	Good	Good	Open	Red	Red
RS 610	100	Med.-Early	Medium	Good	Good	Compact	White	Red
DeKalb E56A	96	Medium	Medium	Excellent	Good	Open	Red	Red
RS 650	96	Medium	Med.-Short	Good	Fair	Compact	White	Red
AMAK R12	100	Med.-Late	Medium	Good	Good	Compact	Red	Red
DeKalb F63	104	Late	Med.-Tall	Fair	Fair	Compact	Red	Red
Ranger	94	Late	Short	Good	Good	Compact	Red	Red

[a] Planting seed should not be saved from these varieties.

[b] Average % yield compared with RS610 when tested at the same location during the same year.

WHAT YOU HARVEST CAN'T BE BETTER THAN THE SEED YOU PLANT

Bermudagrass (Forage)

Midland (1)—a hybrid, cold-hardy variety adapted in all areas of the state below 2,000 feet elevation.

Coastal (1)—a high-yielding hybrid, will winter kill some years in areas north of James River and west of U. S. Highway 301.

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(1) Sterile hybrid must be propagated vegetatively by cuttings (sprigs).

Tall Fescue

Kentucky 31 and Alta— have the ability to establish stands rather quickly and to grow under conditions less favorable for other cool season grasses.

Orchardgrass

"Domestic"—has greater persistence and is more productive under Virginia conditions than imported strains.

Potomac—equal to "Domestic" in persistence and productivity, has some resistance to rust. Seed of known origin are available.

Tobacco

Sun-Cured

Little Sweet Orinoco—is the only available variety which has the characteristics that are desired by the principal buyers of this type (Type 37) of tobacco. It is susceptible to black root rot.

Flue-Cured

Varietal recommendations are not made for flue-cured varieties.

See your County Agent for the latest research results concerning these varieties.

Field Crop Varieties
For
Virginia's Coastal Plain

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