RELEASE OF PINTO AND GREAT NORTHERN BEAN GERMPLASM
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Two pinto (83B229, and 6315) and two great northern (83B282, and K0440)
breeding lines were released on February 9, 1988 as germplasm. These
lines are comparable to existing cultivars in most respects. They
either lack some necessary trait or they are not sufficiently superior
to existing cultivars to warrant release as a cultivar. They are
intended as a source of genes for earliness, seed size and shape,
stability, and yield.

Pinto 83B229 is a F6 selection from the cross Ouray/Emerson made in 1975
by John Kolar. It matures about one to three days later than UI 114,
and has a type IIIA growth habit but tends to lodge less than UI 114.
It was grown in the Cooperative Dry Bean Nursery (CDBN) in 1986 where it
produced yields comparable to or slightly less than UI 114. Seed are
larger than most pintos with an average of 983 seed/lb. The seed has
typical pinto shape and color. It showed no rust symptoms at either
North Platte, Nebraska or Saginaw, Michigan in 1986. However, it is
susceptible to both bean common mosaic and curly top viruses. It is
intended primarily for use in crosses to improve seed size and shape.

Pinto 6315 is a F6 selection from the cross PI 207195/1/Ouray/2/Olathe
made in 1978 by John Kolar. In trials at Kimberly and Parma, it matured
an average of three days earlier than UI 111. It has a tall bush (type I)
growth habit. As expected for its extreme earliness in combination
with determinant growth habit, yields were significantly less than UI
111. It has bc2 resistance to bean common mosaic. It has been released
as a source of earliness in pinto crosses.

Great northern 83B282 is a F4 selection from the cross
UI61/2/Ouray/1/R100-2 made in 1978 by John Kolar. It was grown in the
CDBN in 1986 where it produced yields significantly lower than UI 59 and
Harris checks. In trials at Kimberly, it has matured an average of 2
days earlier than US 1140. It possesses an upright bush growth habit
(type I) and typical great northern seed size and shape. Disease
reaction to bean common mosaic and curly top viruses is unknown. In
white mold trials at Scottsbluff, Nebraska in 1986, it showed little
infection. However, in white mold trials near Hazelton, Idaho in 1987
it had the highest incidence of infection of any entry despite its
upright and open canopy. It is intended as a source of earliness for
great northerns.

Great northern K0440 is a F8 selection from the cross AR8-5/D 80 made in
1970 by John Kolar. It was grown in the 1983 and 1984 CDBN where it
averaged second highest in yield over all locations in both years. It
averaged three days earlier than Harris and was similar to UI 59 in
maturity. Growth habit is a short floppy vine (type IIIA) although it
tends to lodge less than most great northerns. Seed are typical great
northern size and shape. It has shown susceptibility to bean common
mosaic virus in greenhouse tests at Prosser, Washington. It is a source
of genes for stable, high yield potential.

Small quantities of seed are available upon request from J.R. Myers,
University of Idaho, Research and Extension Center, Kimberly ID, 83341.