'Oregon Sugarpod II' has been carried as a bulk line since 1972 when it was in the F₃ generation. It was derived from the complex of crosses shown in Fig. 1. The original source of resistance to enation mosaic virus was G168, selected from Plant Introduction 140295 at the Geneva New York Agricultural Experiment Station. Breeding line G59-29, also from the Geneva Experiment Station, was the source of powdery mildew resistance.

Origin

'Oregon 605' has been carried as a bulk line since 1972 when it was in the F₃ generation. It was derived from the complex of crosses shown in Fig. 1. The original source of resistance to enation mosaic virus was G168, selected from Plant Introduction 140295 at the Geneva New York Agricultural Experiment Station. Breeding line G59-29, also from the Geneva Experiment Station, was the source of powdery mildew resistance.

Description

The plant of 'Oregon 605' is of the short (Perfection) type, usually about 66 cm (26 inches) in height with smaller leaves than 'Dark Skin Perfection' (DSP). First bloom is at node 16. Number of days to edible pod maturity at Corvallis is 55-60 days when planted in mid-May.

Pods, borne in pairs (Fig. 2), are commonly 10.0 cm (4 inches) long × 2.2 cm (7/8 inch) wide (Fig. 3). Strings and traces of sidewall fiber, present after seeds become conspicuous, are typical of most edible-pod cultivars. Flavor is mild and quality is generally good. Seeds in the green shell stage are light in color and not of table quality.

Mature seeds are dimpled with green cotyledons. No unusual germination problems have been observed. Seed count is about 3700/kg (1680/lb.).

'Oregon Sugarpod II' has good field resistance to enation mosaic virus. It is moderately resistant to red clover vein mosaic virus, but tends to produce conspicuous yellow and necrotic symptoms when late infections occur. It is resistant to powdery mildew (Erysiphe polygoni DC) and common pea wilt [Fusarium oxysporum f. pisi (Linford) race 1 Snyder and Hansen].

Availability

Major seedstocks have been allocated to commercial pea seed producers. Small lots for trials may be obtained from J. R. Baggett, Department of Horticulture, Oregon State University, OR 97331.


'Oregon 605' Pea

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Additional index words. Pisum sativum, vegetable breeding, disease resistance

' Oregon 605' pea (Pisum sativum L.) was developed primarily for commercial freezing in the Willamette Valley of Oregon. It is resistant to the enation mosaic-red clover vein mosaic virus complex, a limiting factor in Western Oregon pea production. 'Oregon 605' is also resistant to powdery mildew, an advantage in seed production areas and possible processing areas such as Northeastern Oregon and Southeastern Washington. 'Oregon 605' was released jointly by the Oregon and Washington Agricultural Experiment Stations.
16 and is about one day earlier than that of DSP. Pods are borne two per node at a high percentage of nodes (Fig. 2). Pods are about 8 cm (3.1 inches) long x 1.5 cm (.59 inches) wide, bearing up to 8 ovules each, with an average of about 7.5 in trials (Fig. 3). The pods are blunt and fill may be somewhat tight at advanced maturity. The sieve size is smaller than that of DSP, averaging 4.5 compared to 4.9 for DSP in 4 yield trials.

Flavor and texture have been acceptable when evaluated in both large commercial trials and plot trials, but flavor is often described as somewhat bland. Color of frozen peas has been acceptable in commercial production trials, but has ranged from very good to mediocre and variable in small plot trials.

Mature seeds are wrinkled with green cotyledons. Seed count is about 4650/kg (2110/lb.).

Yields of ‘Oregon 605’ in various trials have been average to exceptional and it appears to have good potential. Yields in seed production have been excellent.

‘Oregon 605’ has good field resistance to enation mosaic virus, red clover vein mosaic virus, powdery mildew (Erysiphe polygoni DC), and common pea wilt [Fusarium oxysporum f. pisi (Linford) race 1 Snyder and Hansen]. Limited field tests indicate it carries resistance to systemic infection by downy mildew (Peronospora viciae (Berk.) Casp.] and some resistance to a root rot complex occurring in N.E. Oregon.

Availability

Major seedstocks have been allocated to commercial pea seed producers. Trials quantities are available from J. R. Baggett, Department of Horticulture, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331.


‘Oregon 43’ Green Bean¹

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Additional index words. Phaseolus vulgaris, vegetable breeding

‘Oregon 43’, is a bush green bean (Phaseolus vulgaris L.) of ‘Blue Lake’ type, developed for processing in western Oregon. ‘Oregon 43’ will usually equal or exceed the yield of ‘Oregon 1604’, a currently important cultivar, at smaller sieve sizes. It thus may give more favorable grades and higher return to the grower, but, pod wall fiber can develop by the sieve-6 stage of maturity, requiring careful management by processors. General quality of ‘Oregon 43’ has been acceptable for canning and freezing when it is harvested within a normal commercial maturity range. It may be of most value where a large percentage of sieve-4 pods are needed.

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Origin

‘Oregon 43’, tested as OSU 4843-1, has been increased as a bulk line since 1976 when it was in the F6 generation. In the pedigree (Fig. 1), OSU 9161 is a bush breeding line of complex parentage involving ‘White Seeded Slendergreen’, ‘White Seeded Tendercrop’, and lines derived from ‘Logan’ x ‘Rogers 6-inch’ (‘Blue Lake’) followed by 7 backcrosses to strains of ‘FM-1 Blue Lake’. ‘Accession 5996’ was received as a bean yellow mosaic resistant line from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Prosser, Washington. ‘Bush Blue Lake 290’ was developed by the Asgrow Seed Company.

Description

‘Oregon 43’ is medium in maturity (66–70 days), about 4 days later than ‘Oregon 1604’, and about 7 days earlier than ‘Bush Blue Lake 290’, when planted in May or June in western Oregon. The plant is upright when young, somewhat branched, with pods borne well off the ground. The pod set is moderately concentrated.