

Table 1 (cont'd)

Class	Variety	Class	Variety
<u>Cultivars with fg₁ fg₃ (cont'd)</u>			
8T	Calland Chippewa Dunn Grant Rampage Ross Wirth 840-7-3	8t	Beeson Harlon Harly Henry Monroe

[†]Variety is heterogeneous for two classes; in many of the varieties/lines, only a single plant was tested as being representative of the variety/line.

References

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1) Inheritance of insensitivity to long daylength.

Genetic tests for daylength insensitivity have been run using PI 297,550, reported to be day-neutral by Polson (1972), as source material. Segregating material was grown under long days at various times from 1973 to 1979, either in a growth cabinet (Buzzell et al., 1974) or in a greenhouse with daylength

extended to 20 hours with incandescent light. Material was classified at 35 to 42 days after planting as either non-flowering, sensitive (S), or flowering, insensitive (I).

The results gave a good fit to expected ratios for a single recessive gene controlling insensitivity (Table 1). Results for an insensitive line, OX619, grown in the field at Harrow and under various daylengths at Ottawa, are given in Tables 2 and 3, respectively.

Table 1
Segregation for sensitive (S) and insensitive (I) responses under
20 hr daylength (non-flowering and flowering
at 35-42 days after planting)

Cross*	F ₂			F ₃		
	S	I	χ^2 3:1	S	Seg.	I
PI 297,550 (I) x OX301 (S)	43	15	0.023	13	23	9
OX637 (I) x Harcor (S)	13	3	0.333	5	8	3
OX633 (I) x OX318 (S)	60	21	0.037	-	-	-
Pooled	116	39	0.009	18	31	12 [†]

*PI 297,550, Group 00, from Hungary; OX301 from OX250 (Blackhawk x Midwest) x OX383 (Corsoy x Harosoy 63); OX637 from PI 297,550 x OX301; Harcor from OX383 x Corsoy; OX633 from OX637 x Harcor; and OX318 from OX383 x OX384 (a sister line of OX383 but earlier maturing).

[†] χ^2 for 1:2:1 is 1.197, P = 0.70 - 0.50.

Bernard (1971) has characterized maturity genes $\underline{E}_1/\underline{e}_1$ and $\underline{E}_2/\underline{e}_2$, and Buzzell (1974) has reported $\underline{E}_3/\underline{e}_3$. The observed daylength-incandescent response seems sufficiently different from that of the previously reported genes to obviate the need for allelism tests. Gene symbols $\underline{E}_4/\underline{e}_4$ are proposed. Determining the linkage groups of the "E" genes in the future ($\underline{E}_1/\underline{e}_1$ is in linkage group 1, Weiss 1970) should establish definitely whether or not allelism is involved. $\underline{E}_4/\underline{e}_4$ is not linked with $\underline{Fg}_1/\underline{fg}_1$ (Buzzell, 1978. Linkage has not been demonstrated for $\underline{E}_3/\underline{e}_3$ (Buzzell, 1974; 1975).

Table 2

Field comparison of OX619 (OX633 x OX318), which is insensitive to long (20 hr) daylength, with other material planted June 7, 1979 at Harrow

Line	Days from emergence (June 12) to:			Plant height cm
	50% flowering flowering	R5*	Maturity	
OX619	41	56	93	68
OX633	45	58	99	80
OX637	45	58	93	72
OX318	44	61	107	60
Harcor	53	71	116	97
Harosoy e_3	44	60	104	92
Harosoy E_3	49	68	109	90
L.S.D. 0.05	1.4	0.9	3.4	8.5
0.01	1.9	1.2	4.6	11.4
C.V. %	2	1	4	7

* Beans just beginning to be felt in the pod.

Other genes are involved in insensitivity to long daylength; for example, the F_2 of OX619 x OX328E (early-maturing line from 'Harosoy' x 'Woodworth') segregated 56 non-flowering : 4 flowering which gives a good fit to a 15:1 ratio for two genes. And, with OX619 under extended daylength at Ottawa and Harrow, flowering and pod development are both insensitive to long daylength in contrast to some other material which may flower early but is delayed in pod development (unpublished results). We are continuing research to classify the genes involved.

Table 3

Response of OX619 to various daylengths in comparison to insensitive and sensitive varieties; growth cabinet, Ottawa 1979

Variety	Stage	Days from emergence at			
		12 hr	16 hr	20 hr	24 hr
OX619	Flowering	27	30	29	36
	R4	38	36	37	43
Maple Presto*	Flowering	24	27	31	33
	R4	35	36	37	42
Harosoy e_3	Flowering	28	29	40	56
	R4	35	39	54	73

* Maturity Group 000 variety adapted to about 50°N in Canada.

References

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