PI 596290. Triticum timopheevii var. araraticum (Jakubz.) Yen
Wild. 100689-0103; NSGC 5992. Collected 06/10/1989 in Siirt, Turkey. Latitude 37 deg. 43' N. Longitude 42 deg. 15' E. Elevation 1160 m. 6 km east of Eruh on the Eruh-Sirnak road. Steep, south facing slope in canyon; hard limestone with oak trees.

The following were developed by Crop Experiment Station, Office of Rural Development, Suwon, Kyonggi, Korea, South. Donated by Bong Ho Lee, Crop Experiment Station, Rural Development Administration, Suwon, Kyonggi 441-100, Korea, South. Received 04/06/1993.

PI 596291. Perilla sp.
Cultivar. "Yeupsildlggae"; Ames 20207. Pedigree - The F1 population it was selected from was first grow in 1981. Released 1988. Used for oilseed and vegetable production. In Korea, flowers September 6, matures seeds October 3, and grows 143cm tall. Yields 126 kg/ha of seeds. Leaves green and heart shaped. Seeds dark brown and small, with 45.6% oil.

PI 596292. Perilla frutescens (L.) Britton
Cultivar. "Daeyeupdlggae"; Ames 20208. Pedigree - Selection from the Bosung local strains collected in 1985. Released 1992. Seeds white and weigh 6.3 g per 1,000 seeds. In Korea, flowering is on Sept. 3, maturity is on Oct. 3, and grows 140cm tall. Used for leaf and seed production. Improves on older cultivars by having larger seeds and leaves, better insect resistance, and less lodging. Seeds higher in unsaturated fatty acid, protein, and essential amino acids, than older cultivars.

The following were developed by Duane L. Johnson, Colorado State University, Dept. of Agronomy, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523, United States. Received 12/1986.

PI 596293. Chenopodium quinoa Willd.
Cultivar. "COLORADO 407D"; "407"; "DAVE"; "CO407"; 407/DAVE/CO407; NSL 219867. Pedigree - From Chilean germplasm. Released 1987. An early maturity type, maturing in 95 to 100 days. Plant height varies with moisture, nutrition, and plant density, but at 250,000 to 300,000 plants per acre they average 99 cm. Compared to other germplasms evaluated, better general resistance to powdery mildew, damping off, various lepidoptera, and leaf miners. Suceptable to sugarbeet root aphid. At physiological maturity, 94% of the plants turn red and gold, 3% are green and 3% are green with red panicles. Seed pericarp variable in color with 95% yellow pericarps and 5% assorted colors (red, white, and black). Seed homozygous recessive for translucent endosperm.