

INFLORESCENCE & FRUIT DATA

Lab19 Number of nodes on main stem before first raceme _____
 (Average from 10 random plants: if determinate type, from cotyledon scar to last leaf; if indeterminate type, from cotyledon scar to first flowering node.)

Lab20 Days to flowering _____
 (from emergence to stage when 50% of plants have begun to flower)

Lab21 Flower bud size (just before opening, see Figure 3.) (cm) _____
 3 = Small (3.6-4.5) 5 = Medium (5.6-6.5) 7 = Large (7.6-8.5)

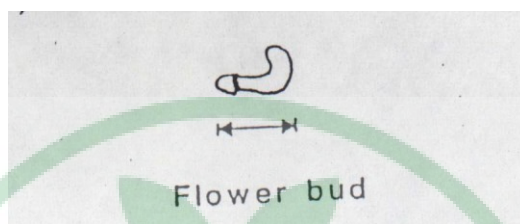


Figure 3. Flower bud size.

Lab22 Color of flower keel (color of tip) _____
 1 = Greenish 2 = Tinged (pink or purple) 3 = white

Lab23 Color of flower standard (upper part of inner side) _____
 1 = White 3 = Light pink 5 = Deep pink to purple 7 = Violet

Lab24 Color of flower wings _____
 1 = White 3 = Light pink 5 = Deep pink to purple 7 = Violet

Lab25 Hairiness of standard (outer face of freshly opened flower) _____
 0 = Absent 3 = Sparsely hairy on tip
 5 = Moderately hairy 7 = Densely hairy all over

Lab26 Wing opening (freshly opened flower) _____
 0 = Parallel wings; closed 3 = Intermediate opening
 7 = Wings widely diverging

Lab27 Number of nodes per raceme _____
 (One raceme from each of 10 plants at pod filling period; if determinate type, one terminal raceme; if indeterminate type, one lateral raceme - 6th from apex.)

Lab28 Raceme length _____
 (In cm, one raceme from each of 10 plants at pod filling period; if determinate type, one terminal raceme; if indeterminate type, one lateral raceme - 6th from apex.)

Lab29 Raceme position (at fully expanded green pod stage) _____
 3 = Within foliage 5 = Intermediate
 7 = Emerging from leaf canopy

Lab30 Duration of flowering _____
 (from first flowers to stage where 50% of plants have finished flowering)

Lab31 Pod curvature (of fully expanded immature pod, see Figure 4.) _____
 0 = Straight 3 = Slightly curved 5 = Curved

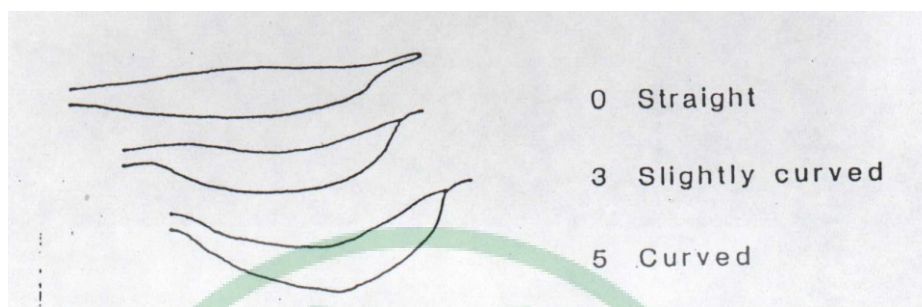


Figure 4. Pod curvature.

Lab32 Pod pubescence (on fully expanded immature pods) _____
 0 = Glabrous + = Pubescent

Lab33 Pod beak shape (on fully expanded immature pods, see Figure 5.) _____
 1 = Short beak 2 = Medium length beak
 3 = Long beak 4 = Thick beak

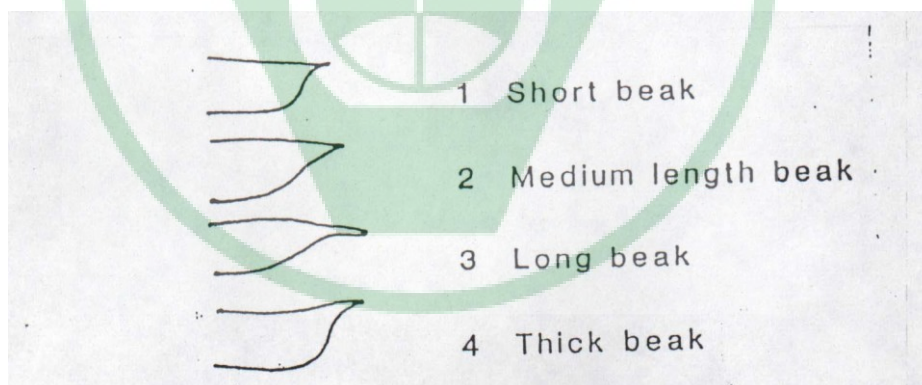


Figure 5. Pod beak shape.

Lab34 Position of pod bearing racemes _____
 1 = Mainly concentrated at the base
 2 = Mainly concentrated in the middle
 3 = Mainly concentrated at the top
 4 = Evenly distributed throughout the plant
 5 = Variably distributed

Lab35 Orientation of pod bearing racemes (at maturity) _____
 1 = Upright 2 = Prostrate

Lab47 Background color (the lightest color) _____
 1 = White 2 = Grey 3 = Yellow 4 = Buff
 5 = Light brown 6 = Black 7 = Other (purple)

Lab48 Pattern color _____
 (Eye always included: if bicolored pattern consider only the lightest color of the pattern.)
 0 = No pattern 1 = Light brown 2 = Dark brown 3 = Black

Lab49 Shape of seed (Seed taken from middle of pod, see Figure 6.) _____



Figure 6. Shape of seed.

Lab50 Seed length (In mm, average of 10 ripe seeds chosen at random) _____

Lab51 Seed width (In mm, average of 10 ripe seeds chosen at random) _____

Lab52 100 seeds weight (gm, moisture content 12-14%) _____

PEST AND DISEASE SUSCEPTIBILITY

In each case, it is important to state the origin of the infection or infestation, i.e. natural, field inoculation, laboratory test (specify). Record such information in the NOTES descriptor.

These are coded on a 1-9 scale, where

3 = Low susceptibility

5 = Medium susceptibility

7 = High susceptibility

PEST

Record the name of the pest infecting the plant, if possible determine the species of the pest. Use the rating scale stated above.

DISEASES

Record the name of the disease, causal organism (genus and species). Use the rating scale stated above.

Fungi

Bacteria

Virus and mycoplasma

Nematode

