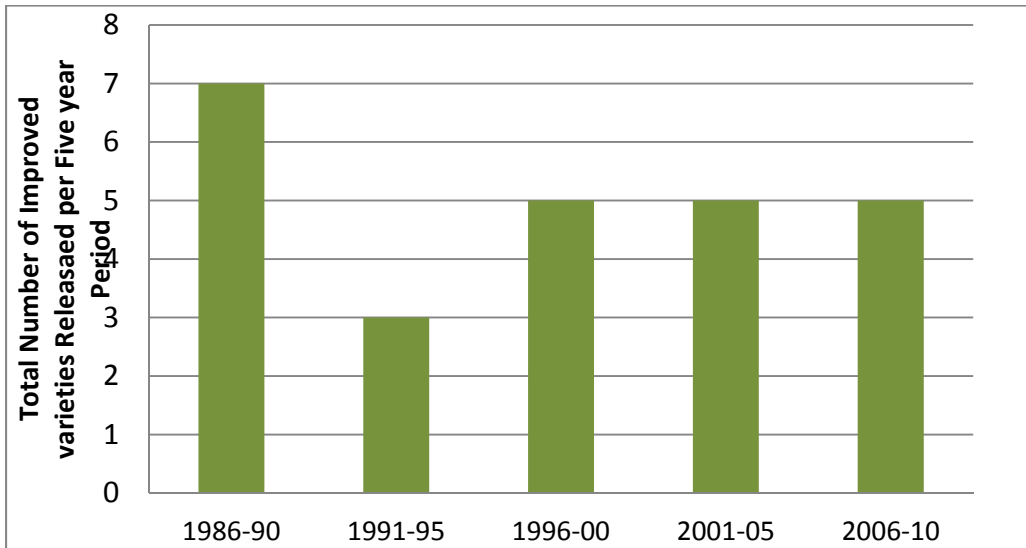


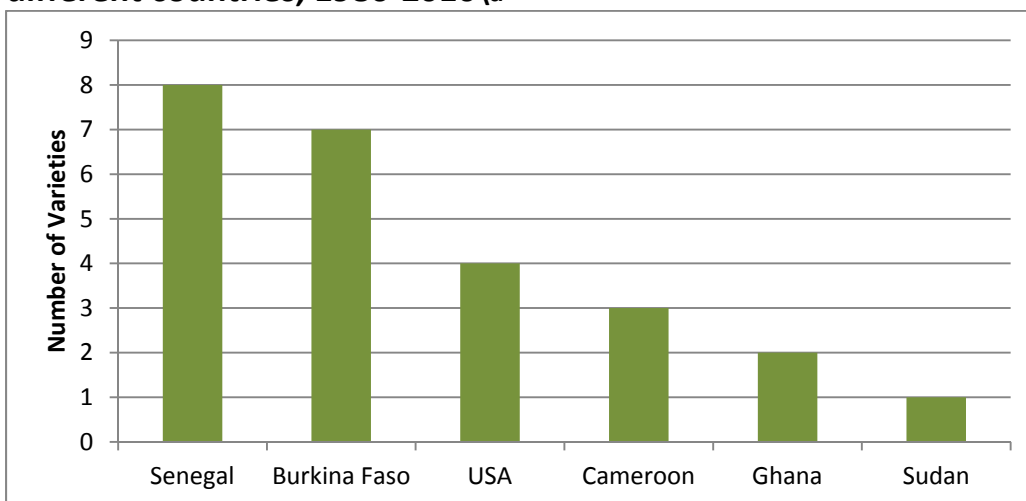
# At a glance: Scientific outputs of Bean/Cowpea and Dry Grain Pulses CRSP

## Improved Cowpea Varieties

**Trend in the number of improved cowpea varieties released in CRSP partner countries (including USA) by breeding programs that received CRSP funding, 1986-2010**



**Number of CRSP supported improved cowpea varieties released in different countries, 1986-2010\**



## Inventory of Cowpea Varietal Releases in Developing Countries Made Possible Through Support from the Bean/Cowpea or Pulse CRSP, 1986-2010

Source: Compiled by Jamora and Maredia with input from cowpea breeders and researchers from CRSP, NARS and IITA.

Proper Citation: Jamora, N. and M. Maredia (2010). Database of improved beans and cowpea varietal releases in major bean and cowpea producing countries in Africa, Latin America and the U.S., 1980-2010.

Note: The list is organized first by country (in alphabetical order) and then by year released.

Country	variety	common name	yr released	parental line	Characteristics	Institution
Burkina Faso	<b>KVx 61-1</b>		1990		high-sucrose grain	INERA
Burkina Faso	<b>KVx 396-4-4</b>		1990		broad adaptation	INERA
Burkina Faso	<b>KVx 396-4-5-2D</b>		1990		broad adaptation	INERA
Burkina Faso	<b>KVx 745-11p</b>		1990		broad adaptation	INERA
Burkina Faso	<b>IT98K-205-8</b>		2006	IITA line, CRSP supported testing in Burkina	Broad adaptation	INERA
Burkina Faso	<b>Melakh</b>		2006	It was derived from a cross between ISRA breeding line, 'IS86-292', and IITA breeding line, 'IT83S-742-13'. Line 'IS86-292' is from the same cross that produced 'Mouride' (Cisse et al., 1995)	Melakh' was bred by ISRA in Senegal (Cisse et al., 1997) for use as a dual-purpose dry grain/fresh southern pea cultivar in the Sahelian zone   has high yield potential and resistance to bacterial blight and CABMV	INERA
Burkina Faso	<b>KVx 421-2J</b>		2006		broad adaptation	INERA
<b>Burkina Faso Count</b>	<b>7</b>					
Cameroon	<b>Vya</b>		1986	Cameroon landrace	Excellent grain quality	IRAD
Cameroon	<b>CRSP Niebe</b>	2-38	1999	It was derived from a cross between 'VYA' and 'BR1'.	CRSP Niébé' was bred by IRAD, Cameroon for use as a dual-purpose dry grain/hay cultivar in the Savanna zone.   The objectives were to combine the seed and pod resistance to cowpea weevil of 'BR1' with the enhanced resistance to CABMV of 'VYA' and also to achieve greater grain yields.	IRAD
Cameroon	<b>Lori Niebe</b>	24-130	1999	It was derived from a single F4 plant selection made in Maroua, Cameroon in 1993 from a cross between IITA breeding lines 'IT86D-364' and 'IT81D-1138'.	Lori Niébé' was bred by IRAD, Cameroon for use as a dual-purpose grain/hay cultivar in the Savanna zone.   Both lines possess partial seed resistance to cowpea weevil and 'IT86D-364' had exhibited resistance to CABMV in Cameroon.	IRAD
<b>Cameroon Count</b>	<b>3</b>					

Country	variety	common name	yr released	parental line	Characteristics	Institution
Ghana	<b>Apagbaala</b>		2003	crosses and early generation line work done at UCR, In 1987, Dr. Marfo crossed a set of Ghanaian cultivars with two heat-tolerant blackeye breeding lines bred by UCR. Line '518-2' was derived from (TVu 4552×CB5)×CB5 and '148-1' was derived from [(PrimaxTVu 4552)×CB5]×7977.	bred for use as dry grain cultivars in the Savanna zone in a collaborative program between SARI, Ghana and UCR	SARI
Ghana	<b>Marfo-Tuya</b>	Sul 518	2003	crosses and early generation line work done at UCR	bred for use as dry grain cultivars in the Savanna zone in a collaborative program between SARI, Ghana and UCR	SARI
<b>Ghana Count</b>	<b>2</b>					
Senegal	<b>Mouride</b>		1991	It was derived from a cross between '58-57', and a line developed by IITA, 'T81D-1137'. The '58-57' is a selection from a landrace that originated from Podor in the drier part of the Sahelian zone ( Sène et al., 1971).	Mouride' was bred by ISRA in Senegal (Cisse et al., 1995) for use as a dry grain cultivar in the Sahelian zone.   Breeding line 'T81D-1137' flowers earlier than '58-57' and has resistance to cowpea aphid-borne mosaic virus (CABMV), which causes a seed-borne disease, and partial resistance to cowpea storage weevil (Callosobruchus maculatus Fabricius).	ISRA
Senegal	<b>Diongama</b>	ISRA-283	1991		large grain, high nitrogen fixing variety	ISRA
Senegal	<b>Melakh</b>		1993	It was derived from a cross between ISRA breeding line, 'IS86-292', and IITA breeding line, 'T83S-742-13'. Line 'IS86-292' is from the same cross that produced 'Mouride' ( Cisse et al., 1995)	Melakh' was bred by ISRA in Senegal (Cisse et al., 1997) for use as a dual-purpose dry grain/fresh southern pea cultivar in the Sahelian zone.   has high yield potential and resistance to bacterial blight and CABMV	ISRA
Senegal	<b>Ein El Gazal</b>		2000	It was derived from a cross between a California cultivar, 'CB5' ( Mackie, 1946), and a breeding line from Senegal, 'Bambey 23' (Sène and N'Diaye, 1974) which was made at UCR in 1977.	'Ein El Gazal' was bred for use as a dry grain cultivar in the Sahelian zone (Elawad and Hall, 2002). This type of grain is preferred by many cowpea consumers in the United States and Africa.	Agricultural Research Corporation of Sudan
Senegal	<b>Marfo-Tuya</b>	Sul 518-2	2003		high grain yield in soils of low fertility, tolerance to heat during reproductive development, and resistance to Striga gesnerioides (Willd.) Vatke	SARI
Senegal	<b>Apagbaala</b>	ITP-148-1	2003		has high grain yields   is resistant to Striga gesnerioides (Willd.) Vatke, and heat tolerant during reproductive development	IITA
Senegal	<b>Yacine</b>	ISRA-819	2004		ISRA-819' was bred by Ndiaga Cisse, ISRA, Senegal for use as a dry grain cultivar in the Sahelian zone and has similar grain yield, morphology and phenology as 'Melakh' but a different grain type. 'ISRA-819' has seed that are brown and large (average individual seed weight of 230 mg), whereas 'Melakh' has seed that are white with a brown eye and of moderate size (190 mg). While rough white grain is a very popular grain type, many cowpea consumers in Africa do prefer brown grain, and large grain are widely appreciated (chapter by A.S. Langyintuo et al.).	ISRA

Country	variety	common name	yr released	parental line	Characteristics	Institution
Senegal	<b>ISRA-2065</b>		2010		with resistance to flower thrips	ISRA
<b>Senegal Count</b>	<b>8</b>					
Sudan	<b>Ein El Gazal</b>		2000	It was derived from a cross between a California cultivar, 'CB5' ( Mackie, 1946), and a breeding line from Senegal, 'Bambey 23' (Sène and N'Diaye, 1974) which was made at UCR in 1977.	'Ein El Gazal' was bred for use as a dry grain cultivar in the Sahelian zone (Elawad and Hall, 2002). This type of grain is preferred by many cowpea consumers in the United States and Africa.	Agricultural Research Corporation of Sudan
<b>Sudan Count</b>	<b>1</b>					
USA	<b>CB46</b>		1989		high productivity   resistant to race 3 Fusarium wilt	UCR
USA	<b>CB88</b>		1989		high productivity   resistant to race 3 Fusarium wilt	UCR
USA	<b>CB27</b>		1999		high productivity   resistant to race 3 Fusarium wilt	UCR
USA	<b>CB50</b>		2008		high quality, large grain   resistance to fusarium wilt races 3 and 4   with improved grain quality and more effective resistance to Fusarium wilt and rootknot nematodes	UCR
<b>USA Count</b>	<b>4</b>					
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25</b>					