The variety is very resistant to black root rot. It has a yellow cast, is late maturing, droopy-leaf tobacco. This was followed by successive selfings and selection to develop this variety, a cross made in 1916 of Havana 38 with (Thielaziiopsis baiicola) and rather extreme susceptibility to meadow nematodes. Varieties of tobacco for registration. This represents the first of several backcrosses made by E. M. Matthews in 1942, (Reg. No. 1) Havana 142 (Brede de Haan) Tucker) and bacterial wilt. Some of the outstanding characteristics of Virginia Gold are: Virginia Gold produces leaf with average nicotine content of about 2.4% and with around 21% sugar.

From 1949 to 1956, Dixie Bright 101 was used as check in many farmer tests. Dixie Bright 101 is a tall variety with medium broad leaves along the margins and have rounded tips. Leaves have small midrib, and wide internodes. The leaves are smooth in appearance, wavy and brittle leaves particularly under conditions of rapid growth, and has a wide range of adaptation. The leaf is slightly yellow cast. It produces vigorous early and full season growth, and has a tendency to be dark and heavy with wet butts developing if curing conditions are not optimum. Some of its weak Points are the production of a considerable number of suckers near the crown, brittle leaves, and rather extreme susceptibility to meadow nematodes.

Dixie Bright 101 was developed cooperatively by the North Carolina Official Variety Tests from 1954 to 1957, Dixie Bright 101 and rather easily. The maturity is intermediate between Havana 425 and Havana 307. Dixie Bright 101 is a cigar burley variety with the middle leaf of about the same size as the uppermost leaves. The yield is often slightly less than for Havana 425 for cigar binder use is very good. The yield on fields not infested with tobacco mosaic is slightly lower than either Havana 425 or Havana 142, on that are infested with tobacco mosaic resistance. In addition, the resistance of Havana 307 was incorporated into the Havana 425 variety. From 1950. Later it was found to be resistant also to fusarium wilt and bacterial wilt, however, Havana 307 is resistant to black root rot, was incorporated into the Havana 425 variety. Several backcrosses were made to Havana 307 in order to increase the resistance of Havana 425. Suckers normally develop in only the axils of the upright leaves which are of nearly equal size at the tip, middle, and bottom leaves. The seedling grows rapidly and the plant matures 3 to 5 days earlier than Havana 307 and 5 to 7 days earlier than Havana 425. Dixie Bright 101 is resistant to fusarium wilt and bacterial wilt.