Virginia 21 has good black root rot resistance and the recent experimental tests indicate that it also has high resistance to brown root rot. Results of performance for this variety have been published yearly since 1955 in the V.P.I. Extension Service Circular 386.

The variety is adapted to a wide range of soils and growing conditions (provided blackshank and wilt are not present). It is resistant to the root rot complex. It cures with ease to a rich lemon or orange color with fine, open grain texture which eventually will produce smokes of good flavor and aroma. In appearance the plant is similar to the parent, Virginia Gold, but the leaf cures with greater ease. This variety grows with a slight yellow cast. Plants are medium in height. Leaves are spaced medium, are broad and long with average sized veins and midribs. Sucker growth is average. The variety produces vigorously growing plants which mature medium early.

Virginia 21 produces leaf with about average nicotine and sugar content, usually about 2.5% nicotine and about 18 to 20% sugar.

Virginia B-29 (Reg. No. 7)

Virginia B-29, a burley tobacco variety, was released by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station in 1950. It originated from a cross between Kentucky 52 and a mosaic resistant hybrid involving Kentucky 16. Virginia B-29 has the closely spaced leaves and the standup type of growth of the Kentucky 16 parent. It matures slightly later than either parent. It has high root rot and mosaic resistance. Under favorable growing conditions this variety performs exceptionally well, but it does not do well under adverse conditions. In dry weather the lower leaves tend to fire excessively. In replicated tests in Virginia, its performance over a period of years has been slightly superior to Kentucky 16.

Virginia 45 (Reg. No. 8)

Virginia 45 a mosaic- and root rot-resistant tobacco was developed by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. The cross Virginia Gold × Vanorr 50 was made in 1948 by E. M. Matthews of the Tobacco Research Station at Chatham, Va.

Virginia 45 resembles Virginia Gold in appearance, growth habits and leaf characteristics, but yields somewhat less. It possesses high resistance to tobacco mosaic and root rot and produces good yields and acre values. Virginia 45 produces quality to Virginia Gold. Nicotine and sugar contents are the same for the two varieties.

Virginia 312 (Reg. No. 9)

Virginia 312, a Virginia fire-cured variety of tobacco developed by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station of Walker's Broad leaf on a hybrid of the Liza type. In field appearance Virginia 312 is somewhat between Lizard Tail Orinoco and Walker's Broad Leaf but medium close spacing on the stalk and the tender leaves to hang in a twisted position give the plant a leaf to Lizard Tail Orinoco. The leaf blade is wide but does not roll at the margin like Lizard Tail. leaves have a tendency to become brittle at maturity, breakage during storms may be greater in this variety. The cured leaf of Virginia 312 is rich in flavor and thin body.

Virginia 312 carries the glotonosa factor for and is highly resistant to the root rot disease throughout the fire-cured tobacco producing area of Virginia.

Yellow Special-A (Reg. No. 10)

Yellow Special-A originated at the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Chatham, Virginia from the cross Virginia Yellow Mammoth made by E. M. Matthews in 1946.

The Yellow Special-A produces good yields of dark tobacco. Tobacco company evaluation tests indicate Yellow Special-A to be an outstanding variety as far as quality for domestic use for both domestic and export trade. Yellow Special-A is a tobacco type with little height, with large medium long leaves spaced fairly close, average sized veins and midribs, and average in size of leaf. It matures medium-maturing with average size, easily to a rich orange or lemon color.

This variety is adapted to a wide range of soils and conditions. The variety produces leaf with average texture, around 2.9%, with sugar averaging about 15%.

Published November, 1958

Notes

A FIELD PLOT SEEDER

A SIX-ROW seeder that eliminates hand distribution of the seed in nursery planting is described. This seeder uses a set of six feeders to obtain an even distribution of the seed. These feeders consist of a cone, a base or shell in which the cone revolves, and a scraper to brush the seed off the revolving cone. A seed funnel, centered accurately over the apex of the cone, fits into a sleeve in which it can slide up or down. Careful centering of the funnel insures an even distribution of seed around the cone when the funnel is lifted to empty the seed. The six seed funnels are connected to a rod so that all can be raised simultaneously by operation of a lever. A pack of seed is placed in the hopper on a shelf below the seed funnels and is emptied by raising the lever on which all the funnels are mounted. The seed is then directed to the hopper below the cone which revolves in the base shell. At the proper time the lever is released and the seed is thrown into the grain spout.