REGISTRATION OF 16 TOBACCO CULTIVARS
(Reg. Nos. 61 to 76)
C. H. Rogers

'COKER Golden Harvest,' 'Coker Golden Wilt,' 'Coker Golden Cure,' 'Coker 139,' 'Coker 140,' 'Coker 187-Hicks, 'Coker 316,' 'Coker 129,' 'Coker 319,' 'Coker 298,' 'Coker 258,' 'Coker 254,' 'Coker 411,' 'Coker 347,' and 'Coker 354' all of which are flue-cured, were developed by Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company.

GOLDEN HARVEST
(Reg. No. 76)

'Golden Harvest' was developed from the cross 'Gold Dollar' \( \times 400 \). This cultivar was released in the F_2 generation in 1948.

The cultivar possesses the ease of curing, open leaf grain, adaptability to all tobacco soils, and medium leaf body qualities of the Gold Dollar parent along with the broader leaf and a comparatively greater nematode tolerance of the 400 parent. United States. It has shown more tolerance to the common root-knot nematode than 400.

Yield and leaf quality data of stabilized lines, using Gold Dollar and 400 as checks, were obtained from plots at two locations for 2 years prior to release. The same time, blooming dates, sucker count and weight, plant height, leaf measurements, and number of leaves/plant were recorded in two (alternate) replicates at each of the two locations. During the year prior to release, this tobacco was checked on a number of farms in the Carolinas and Georgia in one acre or larger size field plots. Cured leaf from Golden Harvest was evaluated by domestic cigarette manufacturing companies and is well accepted by the trade. The cultivar will yield about 10% more than Gold Dollar. It has a medium blooming date, grows to a height of about 150 cm when topped and will average about 22 leaves/plant under average growing conditions.

Golden Harvest is well adapted to all soils of the flue-cured tobacco-growing areas of the United States. The leaf is easily cured to a deep lemon or rich orange color and will average about 2.5% nicotine under normal growing conditions.

GOLDEN WILT
(Reg. No. 75)

'Golden Wilt' was developed from a cross between 'Virginia Bright Leaf' and T. I. 418A, an introduction obtained from the ARS, USDA. After seven generations of selfing the cultivar was released in 1949.

The cultivar has resistance to bacterial and Fusarium wilt. Comparative yield trials of advanced lines were conducted in plots at two locations on company farms for 2 years prior to release.

Yield of cured leaf is about 10% above that of Hicks. Leaves of Golden Wilt are broad, rounded at the tip, and have a crinkly or puckered appearance which tend to smooth out as they ripen. This characteristic contributes to a more crimped, high quality cured leaf. Leaves are well developed to the top of the plant and cutter grades are frequently obtained from top leaves. The leaves are relatively thin bodied and have a high cigarette filling index. Golden Wilt is medium to late blooming, produces fewer than average suckers, and grows well in all soils of the flue-cured tobacco-growing area of the United States. Plants average about 150 cm high after topping. This cultivar is somewhat sensitive to high levels of nitrogen and should not be overfertilized.

GOLDEN CURE
(Reg. No. 74)

'Golden Cure' was developed from the cross of 'Ducane' (a medium-narrow leaf variety) and T.I. 706. T.I. 706 is a tobacco introduction from South America which was made available through the ARS, USDA. Selected F, and F_2 plants were back-crossed twice with the recurrent Dacune parent. After five generations of selfing following the last backcross, the cultivar was released in 1950.

The cultivar had more tolerance to root-knot nematodes than most cultivars at the time of its release. However, the resistance is much lower than with the present root-knot resistant varieties.

Comparative yield trials were conducted for 2 years at two locations on company farms prior to release. Golden Cure has medium-broad leaves, comparatively high yields, good manufacturing characteristics; and is easy to cure and medium bodied. The plants average about 22 leaves which are well-filled to the top. In the center-stalk position, the leaves will average 50 cm long and 30 cm high after topping. The results from all tests gave an average of about 12% in yield above Hicks and 'Mammoth Gold' and about the same as Golden Harvest. The cultivar is adaptable to all soils in the five state flue-cured tobacco-producing areas of the United States, especially the heavier soils of the middle and old belts. Cured leaf is well accepted by both domestic and foreign trade sources.

COKER 139
(Reg. No. 65)

'Coker 139' was selected from crosses of (Golden Cure \( \times \) Oxford 1-181) \( \times \) (Golden Wilt \( \times \) Dixie Bright 101). After seven generations of selfing, the cultivar was released in 1954.

Disease breeding and testing was done on severely infested field plots in the Carolinas and in greenhouse laboratories. The cultivar was tested for yield and other characteristics in field plots at two different locations for 2 years prior to release. It was also tested by experimental stations in the flue-cured tobacco-producing areas of the United States and does especially well on the heavier types of the middle and old belts of North Carolina and Virginia.

COKER 140
(Reg. No. 61)

The Coker 140 tobacco cultivar ('Nicotiana tabacum L.') is a sister line of Coker 139 selected from the same cross (Golden Cure \( \times \) Oxford 1-181) \( \times \) (Golden Wilt \( \times \) Dixie Bright 101). After seven generations of selfing, Coker 140 was released in 1954.

Disease breeding and testing was done on severely infested field plots in the Carolinas and in greenhouse laboratories. Advanced stable lines were checked for yield and other characteristics in field plots at two different locations for 2 years prior to release. Coker 140 tobacco was also tested by experimental stations in the flue-cured tobacco-producing area.

The cultivar has high resistance to black shank and bacterial wilt and some tolerance to root-knot nematodes.

Coker 139 has a medium broad leaf and is very easy to color and cure. It blooms medium late. Leaves are spaced about 5 cm apart on the stalk, and the cultivar will generally average from 25 to 30 leaves/plant. Yield of Coker 139 is from 25 to 50% above those of Hicks, averaging about 3,100 kg/ha. The nicotine level is somewhat lower than other flue-cured cultivars. It is well adapted to all soils of the flue-cured tobacco-producing areas of the United States and does especially well on the heavier types of the middle and old belts of North Carolina and Virginia.