COKER 254
(Reg. No. 71)

'Coker 254' was selected out of the cross 'Coker 187-H-2' × 'NC 95,' F2 generation seed were released in the 1968 growing season.

Coker 254 was bred and tested in severely disease infested nurseries on Coker farms and elsewhere in the Carolinas. Advanced stabilized lines were systematically checked and compared for yield and leaf quality in triplicate plots at two different locations for 2 years on company farms. It was included for 2 years, in regional tests throughout the flue-cured tobacco-growing area of the United States.

Coker 254 has high resistance to black shank, bacterial and Fusarium wilt, the common root-knot nematode, and is tolerant to brown spot.

Coker 254 grows relatively tall averaging about 160 cm in height, or 12 to 15 cm higher than Coker 319. The leaves are broad and average 22 to 25 per plant. Although it is a medium late-blooming variety, leaves ripen along with the earliest varieties and continue so throughout the season. Stalks are of medium size, sturdy, with a well-developed root system. Leaves are thin to medium broad under average growing conditions and cure to a deep lemon or orange color. Production of cured leaf will average about 15% above that of Hicks and 5 to 10% higher than Coker 319. Coker 254 is adapted to all soils of the flue-cured tobacco growing areas of the United States, especially the heavier soils of the Middle and Old Belts of North Carolina and Virginia.

COKER 411
(Reg. No. 70)

'Coker 411' was developed from a cross of Coker 139 × 'Va. 115.' The cultivar was released in 1970 after nine generations of selfing.

Coker 411 has moderately high resistance to black shank; moderate resistance to bacterial and Fusarium wilt; and tolerance to brown spot.

The cultivar was tested by the breeder over a wide range of soil conditions and it was also tested for 2 years in the regional test in five states throughout the flue-cured tobacco-growing areas of the United States.

Yields and values have been above the average of Hicks. Coker 411 is a medium-broad leaf tobacco averaging about 24 leaves/plant. The leaves are spaced from 6 to 7 cm apart on the stalk and the plants have relatively few ground suckers. It flowers medium to medium-early, averaging from 56 to 58 days after transplanting. Leaves are medium bodied and easily cured to a deep lemon or orange color. The cured leaf is well accepted by all segments of the tobacco trade.

COKER 347
(Reg. No. 62)

'Coker 347' originated from the cross Coker 319 × Coker 258. The cultivar was released in the 10th selfed generation in 1971.

The cultivar has high resistance to black shank and the common species of root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne incognita (Kofoid and White) Chitwood), moderate resistance to bacterial wilt, Fusarium wilt, and brown spot (Alternaria alternata (Fr.) Keissl.).

In addition to 4 years of testing by the breeder, Coker 347 was appraised and tested by the Regional Flue-Cured Variety Testing Committee, Inc. The cultivar was released in the 10th selfed generation in 1971.

Coker 347 is a broad leaf tobacco averaging about 94 cm in height, 12 to 15 cm taller than Catterton. The leaves are broad and average 22 to 25 per plant. Although it is a medium late-blooming variety, leaves ripen along with the earliest varieties and continue so throughout the season. Stalks are of medium size, sturdy, with a well-developed root system. Leaves are thin to medium broad under average growing conditions and cure to a deep lemon or orange color.

The cured leaf of Coker 347 is medium broad, of open grain, with high yields and dollar value and determinations of total alkaloids. The cured leaf will average about 15% above that of Hicks and 5 to 10% higher than Coker 319. Coker 347 is adapted to all soils of the flue-cured tobacco growing areas of the United States, especially the heavier soils of the Middle and Old Belts of North Carolina and Virginia.

COKER 354
(Reg. No. 64)

'Coker 354' originated from the cross Coker 319 × Coker 258. The cultivar was released in the 10th selfed generation in 1971.

Coker 354 has high resistance to black shank and the common species of root-knot nematode, as well as bacterial wilt. It is also tolerant to brown spot.

The cultivar was tested by the breeder over a wide range of soil conditions and it was also tested for 2 years in regional tests in five states throughout the flue-cured tobacco-growing areas.

Leaves of Coker 354 are medium to medium-broad and spaced 6 cm apart on the stalk. This cultivar is very strong and yields from 5 to 10% more cured leaf than Catterton, from the cultivar hold well in the field without blight and are well filled to the top of the plant. It is handled with minimum loss from breakage immediately after harvesting. Coker 354 yellows and cures to a deep lemon or orange color.

Coker 254, 411, 347, and 354 met the requirements prescribed for release by the Regional Flue-Cured Tobacco Variety Evaluation Committee.

Seed of all 16 cultivars are available at Coker Seed Company, Hartsville, SC 29550.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

A word of appreciation is due Dr. A. L. Taylor, making a comprehensive nematode survey of the company farms involving about 2,025 ha.

REGISTRATION OF MARYLAND 10 TOBACCO
(Reg. No. 77)

H. A. Skoog and M. K. Aycock, Jr.

'MARYLAND 10' tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum) J-67-1, was developed and released jointly by the ARS, USDA and the Md. Agr. Exp. Stn. The new cultivar was a cross between 'Catterton' (Type 32) and a recurrent parent line (RMW). RMW was resistant to black root rot, tobacco mosaic, and wildfire. The initial cross was made backcrosses, with Catterton being used as the 2R parent. After the backcrossing program, the breeding line was inbred for 10 generations by selfing. Selection within each inbred line was conducted for the Catterton plant type and for high resistance. The BC6F8 generation from the one seedling selected was released in 1969 as Maryland 10.

The new cultivar is an early-maturing Type 32 tobacco mosaic resistance and low to moderate damage by Fusarium wilt (Fusarium oxysporum Schlecht ex Link (Johnson), Snyd. & Hans.). It is the first cultivar to be released with tobacco mosaic resistant parents. The BC6F8 generation from the one seedling selected was released in 1969 as Maryland 10.

The new cultivar is an early-maturing Type 32 tobacco mosaic resistance and low to moderate damage by Fusarium wilt (Fusarium oxysporum Schlecht ex Link (Johnson), Snyd. & Hans.). It is the first cultivar to be released with tobacco mosaic resistant parents. The cultivar is well adapted to all soils of the flue-cured tobacco growing areas of the United States, especially the heavier soils of the Middle and Old Belts of North Carolina and Virginia.

Maryland 10 was evaluated in replicated variety trials at the University of Maryland tobacco experimental farms in southern Maryland. From the seedling maturity, it is difficult to distinguish Maryland 10 from Catterton because of their similar plant characteristics. Yields and dollar value and determinations of total N indicate that Maryland 10 is very high for these agronomic and chemical characters. Height (stalk length) and number of leaves per plant were lower than Catterton. Maryland 10 is lower in height and number of leaves per plant than Catterton.