REGISTRATION OF PIMA S-3 COTTON
(Reg. No. 58)

E. F. Young, Jr., Carl V. Feaster, and E. L. Turcotte

"PIMA S-3" (Gossypium barbadense L.) was developed by ARS-USDA, in cooperation with the State Agricultural Experiment Stations of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas.

Pima S-3 is a selection from Hybird B. It was tested as E-1044. Hybrid B was a group of plants, with predominately G. barbadense traits that was obtained from a mass cross involving 'Pima S-1', Pima experimental strain 1-71, 'Tanguis', 'Ashmouni', 'Giza 12', 'Pima S-2', various Coastal strains, and an Upland strain, Cl. Pima S-3 was released in 1966 as a replacement for Pima S-2 on the less productive soils at high elevation (above 750 m). On less productive soils at high elevation, Pima S-3 yields similar to Pima S-2, is reasonably early, begins fruiting at a desirable height on the plant, and is less subject to lodging than Pima S-2. Pima S-3 is not adapted to low elevations (below 450 m), where it fails to set fruit until late in the season, becomes rank, and is unproductive. The lack of early fruit set at low elevations appears to be associated with lack of heat tolerance during the fruiting period. Compared with Pima S-2, Pima S-3 has a lower percent lint, longer and finer fiber, and similar fiber strength. It gives slightly stronger yarn that tends to be more nappy. The major advantages of Pima S-3 over Pima S-2 are longer fiber and better plant type for harvesting on the less productive soils at high elevation. Since its release, Pima S-3 has been grown on a limited acreage at high elevation. Pima S-4, also released in 1966, constitutes practically all the remaining American Pima cotton acreage.

Breeder seed may be obtained by bona fide seed breeders upon written request to the USDA, Texas A & M Univ. Agric. Research Center, El Paso, TX 79927.


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REGISTRATION OF PIMA S-4 COTTON
(Reg. No. 59)

Carl V. Feaster, E. L. Turcotte, and E. F. Young, Jr.

"PIMA S-4" cotton (Gossypium barbadense L.) was developed by ARS-USDA in cooperation with the State Agricultural Experiment Stations of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

Pima S-4 is a F1 selection from a cross of P32 × S1 10-8 with 'Pima S-2'. It was tested as F-15. Pima S-4, released in 1966, replaces Pima S-2 at low elevations (below 450 m) and at high elevations (above 750 m) where conditions of higher productivity over Pima S-2. At intermediate (450-750 m) elevations, the yields from Pima S-4 and Pima S-2 were similar, but Pima S-4 has more tolerance than Pima S-2 to high moisture and can set more fruit than Pima S-2 during July and August at low elevations where night temperatures are lower with Pima S-2. Pima S-4 has slightly longer fiber than Pima S-2, is slightly more productive, has finer fiber, and it has similar fiber strength and similar spinning performance. The major advantages of Pima S-4 over Pima S-2 are longer fiber, and it has similar fiber strength, finer fiber, and similar spinning performance. Pima S-4, also released in 1966, constitutes practically all the remaining American Pima cotton acreage.

Breeder seed may be obtained by bona fide seed breeders upon written request to the USDA, Texas A & M Univ. Agric. Research Center, El Paso, TX 79927.


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REGISTRATION OF ALLEN OATS
(Reg. No. 60)

Carl V. Feaster, E. L. Turcotte, and E. F. Young, Jr.

"PIMA S-5" cotton (Gossypium barbadense L.) was developed by ARS-USDA in cooperation with the State Agricultural Experiment Stations of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas.

Pima S-5 is a F1 selection from a cross of 'Pima S-2' × 'Clintford' and 'Clintland' × 'Clintford'. Pima S-5 was released in 1975 as a replacement for 'Pima S-4'. The major advantages of Pima S-5 are earlier maturity. The 3-year average from the Pima Regional Tests, 1971-74, showed yield advantages of Pima S-5 over Pima S-4, depending on elevation. The later adaptability of Pima S-5 at the lower elevations (below 450 m) appears to be related to its greater heat tolerance during the fruiting period.

Compared with Pima S-4, Pima S-5 has lower percentage of lint, and slightly longer 2.5% fiber. Pima S-4 has slightly higher 50%-span fiber length, and slightly longer 2.5%-span fiber length, and better plant type, boll size, 50%-span fiber length, micronaire and fiber color. In processing, Pima S-5 gives stronger yarn than Pima S-4. They are similar for strength, and handle well. Pima S-5 has slightly lower percentage and waste percentage.

Breeder seed may be obtained by bona fide seed breeders upon written request to the USDA, Texas A & M Univ. Agric. Research Center, Phoenix, AZ 85040.