Registration of Crop Cultivars

REGISTRATION OF TAMCOT SP21, TAMCOT SP23 AND TAMCOT SP37 COTTONS

(Reg. Nos. 61, 62, and 63)

L. S. Bird

The TAMCOT SP varieties (Gossypium hirsutum L.) were developed by the Texas Agric. Exp. Stn. and released December 1971. Certificates of protection [PVP07200045 for 'Tamcot SP21' (Reg. No. 61); PVP07200044 for 'Tamcot SP23' (Reg. No. 62); and PVP07200046 for 'Tamcot SP37' (Reg. No. 63)], have been issued under the Plant Variety Protection Act and requires that these varieties be sold only by variety name as a class of certified seed. However, the right to exclude others from selling the varieties, or offering for sale, or reproducing, or importing, or exporting, or using in producing a hybrid or different variety therefrom was waived.

The TAMCOT SP cultivars were selected from the hybrid pool {K4808-5 (1&2)D X [Blightmaster X 39-11-201] X [K4808-5 (1&2)A X PayM54-M-105-3]. K4808 was derived by transferring the B1B1 genes for bacterial blight [Xanthomonas malavacarum (E.F.Sm.) Dows.] resistance from R. L. Knight's BAR 4/16 Sakel (Gossypium barbadence L.) strain to an 'Empire WR' background. 'Blightmaster' is a storm resistant cultivar, having the B1 gene for bacterial blight resistance, that was developed at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Lubbock, Texas. 39-11-20 was a glandless genetic stock, having the G1, G2 genes, that came from the Cotton Research Center, Shafter, California. PayM54-M-105-3 was a Paymaster 54 breeding stock which was obtained from the ACCO Seed Company, Aiken, Texas. The TAMCOT SP cultivars are the first ones developed with the TAMCOT SP program. They are the first cultivars developed with the TAMCOT SP program. They are the first cultivars developed with the TAMCOT SP program. They are the first cultivars developed with the TAMCOT SP program.

The cultivars are highly resistant to the known 18 races of the bacterial blight pathogen. They are the first cultivars developed with the TAMCOT SP program. They are the first cultivars developed with the TAMCOT SP program. They are the first cultivars developed with the TAMCOT SP program. They are the first cultivars developed with the TAMCOT SP program.

SP21 has high resistance and SP23 high to moderate resistance to the Fusarium wilt-root knot nematode complex [Fusarium oxysporum fsp. vasinfectum (Atk.) Syd. & Hans. and Meloidogyne incognita (Kofoid & White) Chitwood] and Verticillium wilt [Verticillium albo-atrum (Reinke and Berth., MS)]. SP37 has low to moderate resistance to both wilt diseases.

The SP cultivars are rapid maturing types and may be harvested 2 to 3 weeks earlier than 'Deltapine 16', 'Stoneville 7A' and 'Stoneville 218' varieties and 1 to 2 weeks earlier than many other white proso cultivars. The SP cultivars are rapid maturing types and may be harvested 2 to 3 weeks earlier than 'Deltapine 16', 'Stoneville 7A' and 'Stoneville 218' varieties and 1 to 2 weeks earlier than many other white proso cultivars. The SP cultivars are rapid maturing types and may be harvested 2 to 3 weeks earlier than 'Deltapine 16', 'Stoneville 7A' and 'Stoneville 218' varieties and 1 to 2 weeks earlier than many other white proso cultivars.

The SP cultivars are resistant to the bacterial leaf blight pathogen. They are the first cultivars developed with the TAMCOT SP program. They are the first cultivars developed with the TAMCOT SP program. They are the first cultivars developed with the TAMCOT SP program. They are the first cultivars developed with the TAMCOT SP program.

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