REGISTRATION OF DELCOT 277J COTTON
(Reg. No. 71)

W. P. Sappenfield

'DELCOT 277J' cotton (Gossypium hirsutum L.) was developed at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station and released in May 1978.

Delcot 277J, formerly designated MO63-277J, is a mass selection of S65-396. S65-391 and S65-396 are component lines of 'Delcot 277' (2). Testing and mass selection of each component line was continued until 1974, following release of Delcot 277 in 1970. The S65-396 mass selection was continued as MO63-277J, now named Delcot 277J. Delcot 277J has been equal to or slightly superior in yield to Delcot 277 (1:1 blend of S65-391 and S65-396). During 5 years, 1971-72 and 1974-76, Delcot 277J averaged 143 kg/ha more lint than 'Stoneville 213', the dominant commercial cultivar in southeast Missouri.

Delcot 277J seeds have been observed to be more tolerant than those of S65-391 to seed coat cracking during spindle picking and ginning. This trait is significant to preservation of seed quality. Consequently, Delcot 277J has shown slight seedling vigor superiority to Delcot 277. Otherwise, Delcot 277J possesses similar characteristics of those of Delcot 277 (2). Outstanding features are resistance to Verticillium wilt, incited by Verticillium albo-atrum Reinke and Berth or V. Dahlieae, and Fusarium wilt (1), incited by Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. vanipectenum (Atk.) Synder and Hansen, early maturity, high fiber yield, good fiber length and strength. Delcot 277J appears best adapted in the north central fringes of the Cotton Belt on medium and light textured soils.

Breeder seed will be maintained by Foundation Seed Stocks, Dep. of Agronomy, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211. Application for plant protection will be made.

REFERENCES

REGISTRATION OF REDALTA, GREENALTA,
AND BIGALTA LIMPOGRASS
(Reg. Nos. 52, 53, and 54)


'Readalta, Greenalta, and Bigalta limpograss (Hemarthria altissima (Poir) Stapf and C. E. Hubb) are the direct increase and release of 'Stoneville 213', the dominant commercial cultivar in southeast Florida. These cultivars of limpograss have been most productive at locations where they are prevalent.

They spread by decumbent stolons and new culms establish by rooting from the nodes. Redalta and Greenalta are diploids (2n = 18), and Bigalta is a tetraploid (2n = 36). Redalta is fine-stemmed with narrow leaves. It reaches a height of 100 to 120 cm on fertile soils and may spread up to 3.3 m/year. Leaves and stems of Redalta have a red color at advanced stages of maturity. Its environment stress is very cold tropical origin and shows only slight leaf blighting which kill all leaf tissue of digitgrass (Digitaria Stent) and bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon). Advantages over other cultivars are better cold tolerance, good early spring growth, and adaptability to a broad range of environmental conditions.

Greenalta is somewhat similar to Redalta, but its leaves are slightly wider. It retains color at all stages of maturity. It also has resistance to susceptible wily grasses and poor to moderately well-drained sandy soils.

Bigalta is slightly less cold-tolerant than the diploid introductions. Nevertheless, it has shown several winters with minimum temperatures below freezing and temperatures that were below freezing for a tropical grass and performs well in grass-legume mixtures. Bigalta is more frost resistant and less competitive in grass-legume mixtures than Redalta and Greenalta.

Bigalta is better adapted for a tropical grass and performs well in wet-dry sites. Greenalta is more frost resistant and less competitive in grass-legume mixtures than Redalta and Greenalta.

Foundation stock vegetative planting material for Redalta, Greenalta, and Bigalta will be maintained by the Soil Plant Materials Center, Brooksville, Fla. The Department of Agriculture, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, will maintain foundation stock of Bigalta. The Agricultural Research Center, Gainesville, will maintain foundation stock of Redalta and Greenalta. No application will be made for cultivar protection.

 REGISTRATION OF CLINTFORD OAT
(Reg. No. (292)

F. L. Patterson, J. F. Schafer, and J. J. Roberts

'CLINTFORD' spring oats (Avena saliva L.), CI 7463, was developed from a node. Seed set under natural conditions is low, and for commercial purposes all are vegetative. They spread by decumbent stolons and new culms establish by rooting from the nodes. Redalta and Greenalta are diploids (2n = 18), and Bigalta is a tetraploid (2n = 36).

Redalta is fine-stemmed with narrow leaves. It reaches a height of 100 to 120 cm on fertile soils and may spread up to 3.3 m/year. Leaves and stems of Redalta have a red color at advanced stages of maturity. Its environment stress is very cold tropical origin and shows only slight leaf blighting which kill all leaf tissue of digitgrass (Digitaria Stent) and bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon). Advantages over other cultivars are better cold tolerance, good early spring growth, and adaptability to a broad range of environmental conditions.

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