REGISTRATION OF GERMLASMS

Pee Dee 875 was developed from the backcross 
8619 × (DSR-1 × 6-56) × Pee Dee 8619. Pee 
Dee 875 was selected from the cross of Pee Dee 4461 × 'MO 751'

A commercial cultivar with improved fiber strength from a series of complex crosses at the Missouri Agricultural Exp

3. DSR-1 × 6-56 was selected from the cross of two dwarf storm-resistant lines at the Texas Agricultural Exp

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Pee Dee 695 and Pee Dee 875 possess an unidentified source of resistance to Heliothis spp. and produced 4.0 lb of lint, respectively, as compared with 3.2 lb and 3.4 lb for the respective checks, Stoneville 213 and Deltapine 48.

Pee Dee 695 was developed from the backcross of DSR-1 × 6-56 × Pee Dee 8619. Pee Dee 695 was selected from the cross of Pee Dee 4461 × 'MO 751'.

Pee Dee 875 was developed from the backcross of (Pee Dee 8619 × (DSR-1 × 6-56) × Pee Dee 8619. Pee Dee 875 was selected from the cross of Pee Dee 4461 × 'MO 751'.

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These composite cross populations will segregate for a wide range of characters. They contain a broad spectrum of disease resistance genes and should be a useful source of germplasm for barley breeders who need additional sources of resistance. In areas where multiple disease resistance is needed, Composite Cross XXXV should be used. In areas where specific disease resistance is needed, the appropriate subpopulation, Composite Cross XXXV-A, -B, or -C, should be used. Genetic male sterility was incorporated into the populations to facilitate recombination of resistance genes and the use of recurrent selection methods.

A list of male parents used in the development of each subpopulation and seed in 500-g quantities can be obtained from the authors and from Dr. J. C. Craddock, World Collection of Small Grains, AR, SEA, USDA, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, MD 20705.


3 Chairman and research geneticist, respectively, Plant Genetics and Germplasm Inst., Beltsville Agric. Res. Ctr., AR, SEA, USDA, Beltsville, MD 20705.


REGISTRATION OF PEE DEE 695 AND PEE DEE 875 GERMLASMS LINES OF COTTON

T. W. Culp

TWO breeding lines of cotton (Gossypium hirsutum L.), Pee Dee 695 (GP 42) and Pee Dee 875 (GP 43), were released by AR, SEA, USDA and the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station in 1978. Both breeding lines possess resistance to the bollworm, Heliothis spp., Clubroot, L. strain with high lint percentage, and additional unnamed genes.

Pee Dee 695 and Pee Dee 875 possess an unidentified source of resistance to Heliothis spp. and produced 4.0 lb of lint, respectively, as compared with 3.2 lb and 3.4 lb for the respective checks, Stoneville 213 and Deltapine 48.

Pee Dee 695 was developed from the backcross of DSR-1 × 6-56 × Pee Dee 8619. Pee Dee 695 was selected from the cross of Pee Dee 4461 × 'MO 751'.

Pee Dee 875 was developed from the backcross of (Pee Dee 8619 × DSR-1 × 6-56) × Pee Dee 8619. Pee Dee 875 was selected from the cross of Pee Dee 4461 × 'MO 751'.

REGISTRATION OF FIVE GERMLASMS LINES OF COTTON

T. W. Culp and D. C. Harrell

FIVE breeding lines of cotton (Gossypium hirsutum L.)—Pee Dee 695, Pee Dee 875, DSR-1, 6-56, and 8619—were released by AR, SEA, USDA, and the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station in 1978. The breeding lines all possess resistance to the bollworm, Heliothis spp., Clubroot, L. strain with high lint percentage, and additional unnamed genes.