Registration of ‘Victoria’ Cotton

‘Victoria’ cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.) (Reg no. CV-110, PI 595381) was developed and released in April 1993 by the INIA (National Institute of Agronomic Research) and the Consejería de Agricultura y Pesca of the Autonomic Government of Andalucía (in southern Spain).

This cultivar was derived by hybridization of ‘Stroman 254’ and ‘Coker 602 BR’, followed by pedigree selection. Individual plant selections in the F2 and F3 were based on apparent yield potential, plant conformation, fiber quality, and insect resistance. Plant and progeny selection, as well as agronomic evaluations, were conducted at the Center of Agricultural Research & Development at Las Torres-Tomejil, Alcalá del Río, Seville, Spain.

Based on data obtained from the Andalusian Agrarian Experimentation Cotton Network (2), Victoria had the highest yield of all cultivars tested at multiple locations in 1995. Cultivars in these tests included ‘Deltapine 20’, ‘Deltapine 50’, and ‘Deltapine 90’.

Victoria is highly tolerant to the sweetpotato whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* (Genn.)) (1).

It has a spreading plant shape with less efficiency in fruiting production than ‘Maria del Mar’.

Victoria is recommended for high-yielding environments. This cultivar has smooth leaves, large bolls, a high seed index (12 g), and high-volume-instrument (HVI) fiber properties similar to Maria del Mar cotton. Its fiber is about 4% longer than Deltapine 20 and about 5% higher than Deltapine 50. Lint percentage is 3% less than Deltapine 20, but 5% higher than Deltapine 50. This cultivar is somewhat earlier in maturity than Deltapine 90.

Victoria is a public cultivar and has plant variety protection. Breeder seed will be maintained in small quantities by the Center for Agricultural Research & Development at Las Torres-Tomejil, Alcalá del Río, Seville, Spain.

J. C. GUTIÉRREZ* (3)

References and Notes


Published in Crop Sci. 37:1389 (1997).

Registration of ‘Maria del Mar’ Cotton

‘Maria del Mar’ cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.) (Reg no. CV-111, PI 595382) was developed and released in April 1993 by the INIA (National Institute of Agronomic Research) and the Consejería de Agricultura y Pesca of the Autonomic Government of Andalucía (in southern Spain).

This cultivar was derived by hybridization of ‘Stroman 254’ and ‘Coker 602 BR’, followed by pedigree selection. Individual plant selections in the F2 and F3 were based on apparent yield potential, plant conformation, fiber quality, and insect resistance. Plant and progeny selection, as well as agronomic evaluations, were conducted at The Center of Agricultural Research & Development at Las Torres-Tomejil, Alcalá del Río, Seville, Spain.

Based on data obtained from the Andalusian Agrarian Experimentation Cotton Network (1), Maria del Mar had the highest yield of all cultivars tested at multiple locations in 1993 and 1994. Cultivars in these tests included ‘Deltapine 20’, ‘Deltapine 50’, and ‘Deltapine 90’.

Maria del Mar has a cylindrical growth habit with a higher harvest index than the other cultivars tested. High yield potential as well as drought tolerance are important characteristics of this cultivar.

This cultivar has smooth leaves, large bolls, a high seed index (12 g), and high-volume-instrument (HVI) fiber properties similar to ‘Victoria’ cotton. Its fiber is about 5% longer than Deltapine 20 and HVI fiber strength of Maria del Mar is about 6% higher than Deltapine 20 and Deltapine 50. Lint percentage is 3% less than Deltapine 20, but 5% higher than Deltapine 50. This cultivar is earlier in maturity than Deltapine 90.

Maria del Mar is a public cultivar and has plant variety protection. Breeder seed will be maintained in small quantities by the Center for Agricultural Research & Development at Las Torres-Tomejil, Alcalá del Río, Seville, Spain.

J. C. GUTIÉRREZ* (2)

References and Notes


2. Cotton Dep., Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo Agrario Las Torres-Tomejil, Alcalá del Río, Seville, Spain. Registration by CSSA. Accepted 30 Sept. 1996. *Corresponding author.

Published in Crop Sci. 37:1389 (1997).