REGISTRATIONS OF CULTIVARS

Registration of ‘Tamcot Pyramid’ Cotton

‘Tamcot Pyramid’ cotton (Gossypium hirsutum L.) (Reg. no. CV–120, PI 617042) was developed by the Texas Multi-Adversity Resistance (MAR) Genetic Improvement Program, Department of Soil and Crop Sciences, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station (TAES) and released in 2000. The TAES-MAR cotton genetic improvement program utilizes techniques and selection procedures for the simultaneous genetic improvement of resistance to abiotic and biotic stresses in addition to yield, earliness, fiber, and seed quality (Bird, 1982; El-Zik and Thaxton, 1989).

Tamcot Pyramid combines high yield potential, earliness, and excellent fiber properties with wide adaptation over the diverse growing and environmental conditions in Texas. Tamcot Pyramid was derived by crossing ‘Tamcot Sphinx’ (El-Zik and Thaxton, 1996) and CD3HGCBU8S-1-91, an unreleased MAR strain. CD3HGCBU8S-1-91 was the result of cross between CD3HCAHUGH-2-88 (El-Zik and Thaxton, 1998) and CABUCAG8US-1-88, an unreleased MAR strain. On the basis of visual selection for yield potential, bolls from individual plants were bulked within an F2 row for advance to the F3 generation. By means of the MAR procedures (Bird, 1982; El-Zik and Thaxton, 1989), a single F3 plant was selected on the basis of boll set in the greenhouse for subsequent field evaluation. The resulting F3 progeny row was selected in the field on the basis of apparent yield potential, overall plant conformation, and fiber quality in comparison with commercial checks in 1995, was hand harvested and given the strain designation MAR-SPNXCDUG8H-1-95.

Tamcot Pyramid is early maturing, has pubescent stems and leaves, is gilled, possesses normal leaves and bracts, is nectariferous, and has dark green leaves. It has a cylindrical shaped growth habit, flowers with cream-colored pollen, and storm resistant bolls. On the basis of measurements from yield trials conducted at College Station and Chillicothe, TX, in 1999, plants of Tamcot Pyramid are of medium height, averaging 4 cm taller than Tamcot Sphinx and 2.5 cm shorter than ‘Paymaster 330’ (Calhoun et al., 1997).

Tamcot Pyramid is highly resistant to bacterial blight [caused by Xanthomonas campestris pv. malvacearum (Smith) Dye]. Tamcot Pyramid has similar levels of resistance to aphids (Aphis gossypii Glover), thrips (Thrips and Frankliniella spp.), flea lapper (Pseudatomoscelis seriatus (Reuter)), boll weevil (Anthonomus grandis Boheman), tobacco budworm (Heliothis virescens (F.)), bollworm (Helicoverpa zea (Boddie)), and sweetpotato whitefly (Bemisia argentifolii Bellows & Perring), plus pathogens causing seed-seeding diseases (Pythium ultimum Trow and Rhizoctonia solani Kühn), Verticillium wilt (Verticillium dahliae Kleb.), Fusarium wilt-root-knot nematode (Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. vasinfectum pv. gossypii Dye). Tamcot Pyramid has similar levels of resistance to Tamcot Sphinx and Paymaster 330. On the basis of 17 yield trials in Texas during 1999, upper half mean (UHM) length, fiber uniformity index of Tamcot Pyramid were smaller than Paymaster 330. The UHM length of Tamcot Pyramid was 2.5% shorter and strength was 7% lower than Paymaster 330. Micronaire reading of Tamcot Pyramid averaged 4.4 for Tamcot Sphinx and Paymaster 330.

The Foundation Seed Service of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station produces, maintains, and distributes seed to producers of Registered and Certified cultivars and by the Fibers Commission, and Cotton Incorporated’s Texas State Support program.

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References


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Registration of ‘Tyto’ Barley

‘Tyto’ barley (Hordeum vulgare L.) (Reg. no. CV–632403) was released in 2002. Tyto was developed by the Crop Development Centre (FCDC) of Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development (AAFRD), and full registration (Reg. no. 5496) in 2002 by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Ottawa, ON, Canada. Tyto was supported in part by grants from the Texas Food and Rural Development (AAFRD).

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