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 CD3HCAUGH-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 F3 row for advance to the F3 generation. By means of the MAR procedures (Bird, 1982; El-Zik and Thaxton, 1989), a single F1 plant was selected on the basis of boll set in the greenhouse for subsequent field evaluation. The resulting F1 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 glanded, possesses normal leaves and bracts, is nectaried, 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). Registration of ‘Tamcot Pyramid’ Cotton (Reg. 1999, upper half mean (UHM) length, fiber bundle strength, no. CV–120, PI 617042) was developed by the Texas Food and Rural Development (AAFRD), and was granted full registration (Reg. no. 5496) in 2002 by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Ottawa, ON, Canada. The name Tyto is adopted from the genus of birds commonly known as barn owls. Tyto was derived from the cross of ‘Falcon’/‘Samson’ that includes barleys from Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development (AAFRD), and was granted full registration (Reg. no. 5496) in 2002 by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Ottawa, ON, Canada. The name Tyto is adopted from the genus of birds commonly known as barn owls. Tyto is a hulless, six-rowed, smooth-awned, semi-dwarf, spring-habit, feed barley.

‘Tyto’ barley (Hordeum vulgare L.) (Reg. no. CV–310, PI 632403) was released in 2002. Tyto was developed at the Field Crop Development Centre (FCDC) of Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development (AAFRD), and was granted full registration (Reg. no. 5496) in 2002 by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Ottawa, ON, Canada. The name Tyto is adopted from the genus of birds commonly known as barn owls. Tyto is a hulless, six-rowed, smooth-awned, semi-dwarf, spring-habit, feed barley.

‘Tyto’ barley was derived from the crosses of ‘Falcon’/‘Samson’ that was made in 1989. Falcon (PI 59612) (Helm et al., 1996) was released in 1993 and is a hulless, six-rowed, semi-dwarf, smooth-awned barley cultivar developed by the FCDC, Lacombe. Falcon was derived from the cross 11012.2/‘Tern’/‘Tulelake’. Samson (PI 494767) (Helm et al., 1986) is a semi-dwarf, six-rowed, hulled, rough-awned, barley cultivar also developed at the FCDC, Lacombe and originated from the

References

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Registration of ‘Tyto’ Barley

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