medium in height with leaf number averaging approximately three more than the variety Hicks. The leaves are broad with a medium green color and when mature core to a light orange to lemon color. Under some conditions the green leaf near the bottom of the plant may have small, light brown spots which may be seen after curing. Under conditions of rapid growth the green leaves have a tendency to be brittle. NC 95 has a combination of high resistance to major diseases good holding ability without leaf deterioration, good chemical balance, acceptable smoking characteristics, and good yield and quality. It is considered to be low in number of ground and leaf axil suckers. It was extensively evaluated in field, greenhouse, and farm tests before release and presently serves as one of the two check varieties in the flue-cured variety evaluation program. Some of the agronomic and disease data may be seen in Table 5. Other information has been published (5).

References


S. C. 58 Tobacco

(Reg. No. 23)
James F. Chaplin

'S. C. 58' is a flue-cured tobacco variety with the pedigree 'Yellow Special' x ('Fla. 301' x 'Warne') x ('400' x 'T1 448A'). The last cross was made in 1948 by J. F. Bullock at the Pee Dee Experiment Station, Florence, S.C.; however, continued selection work and development was by J. F. Chaplin and Z. T. Ford. The variety was jointly released in 1959 by the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. S. C. 58 is highly resistant to black shank, a serious disease in southeastern United States. It possesses certain quality characteristics not available in other black-shank resistant varieties at the time of its release. The variety was compared in agronomic and chemical characteristics with 'Hicks,' a variety of similar plant growth and type but susceptible to black shank. The yield and acre value of S. C. 58 in absence of the disease was not equal to Hicks; however, where black shank is a problem, Hicks would have been completely lost. S. C. 58 is medium tall and produces 18 to 22 leaves which are spaced on the stalk. Its pointed leaves of medium width and length are about twice as long as they are broad. Often the leaves growing near the center of the plant will tend to twist slightly. The cured leaf is normally dark lemon to orange in color and has medium body and acceptable texture and aroma.

Maryland 609 Tobacco

(Reg. No. 27)
Omar D. Morgan

'MARYLAND 609' originated from a cross of 'Maryland Robinson' x 'Florida 301' (a black shank resistant Florida cigar wrapper tobacco). The cross was made in Tobacco Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md., in 1949. The F₁ and F₂ selfed generations were tested for resistance to black shank at the cooperative U. S. Department of Agriculture, Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Greeneville, Tenn. Twenty resistant selections were sent to O. D. Morgan for further testing and selecting under Maryland conditions. Maryland 609 segregated out of a single selection ('14A') that had high resistance and good quality. Previous to a report in 1963, the variety was known as 'Morgan 609A.' With successive selfings and selections, a variety was developed with high resistance to black shank and desirable characteristics of type 32 tobacco. It has fewer (19-21) but larger leaves than the Maryland 'Catterson' variety. It has a higher percentage of bright leaf tobacco and exceeds other Maryland varieties in price per hundred pounds. The production in pounds per acre is slightly under Maryland Catterson, the most widely grown variety. Total dollar returns per acre are more than other Maryland varieties. It grows off faster in the plant bed. It flowers 8-10 days later than Catterson; it is light green in color late in season and may cause confusion in the determination of ripeness. It should mature 10-14 days later than other Maryland varieties before harvesting. Sucker development is slower than on other Maryland varieties. It is slow to wilt and holds its turgescence longer after it is cut. Some breakage may occur due to brittleness of midrib during harvest and subsequent handling. Maryland 609 is slow to fire up under

Table 1. Performance of Maryland 59, Maryland 609, Catterson, Wilson, and Moore varieties in 1964.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Pounds per acre</th>
<th>Dollars per acre</th>
<th>Dollars per cwt</th>
<th>Days to flower</th>
<th>Leaves per plant</th>
<th>Plant height, inches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maryland 59</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>67.61</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>37.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland 609</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>67.28</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catterson</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>66.31</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson</td>
<td>2139</td>
<td>2139</td>
<td>65.27</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore</td>
<td>2139</td>
<td>2139</td>
<td>65.27</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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