Figure 2. Growth parameters in percent of maximum response
on morphologic stages.

Figure 3. Effect of temperature on rate of morphologic development of ladino clover leaves.

LITERATURE CITED


EFFECT OF CYTOPLASMIC MALE STERILITY AND RESTORER GENES ON AGRONOMIC PERFORMANCE
OF HYBRID CORN

W. A. Russell and F. Marquez-Sanchez

The use of pollen restorer genes to commercialize hybrid corn in which male-sterile cytoplasm (Tth) is now a standard practice. The agronomic performance of male-sterile and pollen restorer genes have been well documented.

Noble and Russell\(^3\) reported that B14Rf/Rf and WF9 × B14 rfrf yielded significantly higher yields than B14RfRf or WF9 × B14rfrf, but differences were found in similar crosses WF9 × Hy and WF9 × B6. They concluded that the genotype of the hybrid male-sterile cytoplasm and Rf gene affect the agronomic performance.

To obtain information for agronomic performance of different genotypes, agronomic data were obtained in experiments conducted at 2 locations in each of 2 years for single crosses involving 8 inbred lines. Four of the inbreds were male-sterile cytoplasmic lines and 4 were normal cytoplasmic lines.

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