

Table 3 shows the ginning and fiber properties, and yarn strengths for these strains in the various strip tests. At low altitudes, P15 appeared to have more stability for fiber length than did S-2. Where S-2 was relatively long, P15 was of similar length. Where S-2 was shorter (Peoria and Coolidge), P15 was longer than S-2. At the higher elevations, P15, P17 and E1044 all had longer fiber than S-1 or S-2, with the longest fiber being from P17.

\* \* \* \* \*

Long Staple Cotton Breeding

H. Muramoto and W. E. Bryan

The major objective of the long staple cotton breeding program has been to develop breeding methodology for the incorporation into one strain, the desirable characteristic of high yields, superior spinning quality and good agronomic traits.

From the research in breeding methodology advanced strains yielding 15 to 20 percent better than Pima S-2 have been selected. These selections were made out of a multiple cross and composite gene pool method. The following table shows the comparison of CB - 58 (Composite B) and Pima S-2 in 1963 and 1964 at Marana, Arizona.

	1963 Lint/A	1964 Lint/A	1965 Lint/A
Pima S-2	962	690	Not available due
CB-58-3-1	1128	785	to severe storm loss.

The 1963 data include 2nd picking. The 1965 data are not available due to prolonged rains which caused severe storm loss in the field.

Several lines of storm-proof Pima cotton have been isolated and this desirable character is being incorporated into all advanced strains in our breeding program.

\* \* \* \* \*