

BREEDING RESEARCH WITH LONG STAPLE COTTON

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

Advanced Strain, Experimental #126-1 has shown considerable promise and potential. Preliminary data show it to be a high yielding, early maturing strain of cotton.

Yield data taken at the University of Arizona Casa Grande Overpass Farm are listed below:

Seed cotton harvested on December 4, 1967.

PS-4	2500 lbs. of seed cotton/acre
#126-1	2800 lbs. of seed cotton/acre

Yield test data for 1967 at the University of Arizona Marana Farms are listed below:

Seed cotton harvested on December 5, 1967.

PS-4	2470 lbs. of seed cotton/acre
#126-1	2480 lbs. of seed cotton/acre

Fiber data for the 1967 crop are now being determined in the Fiber Laboratory. Spinning test samples were sent to the USDA Cotton Spinning Laboratory at Clemson, South Carolina.

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EFFECTS OF HALF-MONTH MATURITY PERIODS ON QUALITY  
CHARACTERISTICS AND QUANTITY OF COTTON PRODUCED

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For many of the past several years Arizona cotton farmers have led all other states in yields of cotton per acre. This leadership has been attained as a result of planting varieties specifically adapted for particular production areas, and the adoption of recommended cultural practices. As in the past, the College of Agriculture conducted numerous cotton variety-yield tests throughout the state. The yield results of these tests are summarized in another section of this report.