УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ "ГОЦЕ ДЕЛЧЕВ" - ШТИП ЗЕМЈОДЕЛСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ

UDC 63(058)

ISSN 1409-987X



ГОДИШЕН ЗБОРНИК 2006 YEARBOOK



ГОДИНА 6

VOLUME VI

GOCE DELCEV UNIVERSITY - STIP FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

ГОДИШЕН ЗБОРНИК ЗЕМЈОДЕЛСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ YEARBOOK FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

Издавачки совет

Проф. д-р Саша Митрев Проф. д-р Борис Крстев Проф. д-р Илија Каров Доц. д-р Лилјана Колева-Гудева Дипл. прав. Ристо Костуранов, спц.

Редакциски одбор Ed

Проф. д-р Саша Митрев Проф. д-р Борис Крстев Проф. д-р Илија Каров Дои. д-р Лилјана Колева-Гудева Дои. д-р Живко Гацовски Проф. д-р Верица Илиевска Проф. д-р Љупчо Михајлов Д-р Душан Спасов

Одговорен уредник Проф. д-р Саша Митрев

Главен уредник Доц. д-р Лилјана Колева-Гудева

Јазично уредување Даница Гавриловска-Атанасовска

. (македонски јазик) М-р Марија Кукубајска (англиски јазик)

Техничко уредување Славе Димитров

Редакција и администрација Универзитет "Гоце Делчев"-Штип Земјоделски факултет ул. "Крсте Мисирков" бб п. фах 201, 2000 Штип Р. Македонија Editorial board

Prof. Sasa Mitrev, Ph.D Prof. Boris Krstev, Ph.D Prof. Ilija Karvor, Ph.D Ass. Prof. Liljana Koleva-Gudeva Ph.D Lawyer Risto Kosturanov, spc.

Editorial staff

Prof. Sasa Mitrey, Ph.D Prof. Boris Krstey, Ph.D Prof. Ilija Karvor, Ph.D Ass. Prof. Liljana Koleva-Gudeva Ph.D Ass. Prof. Zivko Gacovski, Ph. D Prof. Verica Ilievska, Ph. D Prof. Ljupco Mihajlov, Ph. D Dušan Spasov, Ph.D

Editor in chief Prof. Sasa Mitrev, Ph.D

Managing editor Ass. Prof. Liljana Koleva-Gudeva Ph.D

Language editor Danica Gavrilovska-Atanasovska (Macedonian) Marija Kukubajska, M.Sci. (English)

Technical editor Slave Dimitrov

Address of the editorial office Goce Delcey University – Stip Faculty of Agriculture Krste Misirkov b.b., PO box 201, 2000 Stip, R. of Macedonia

Изданието е финансиски поддржано од Министерството за образование и наука на Република Македонија. Реализира "2-ри Август" - Штип / Тираж 300 примероци. Yearbook 2000

UDC: 631.527:633.511

Original research paper Оригинален научен труд

MALE STERILITY IN COTTON AND POSSIBILITIES FOR ITS UTILIZATION

Ana Stoilova*, Vladimir Rusev*, Dragica Spasova**

Abstract

Five male sterile lines were crossed to the G. hirsutum male parents under the natural field conditions to produce hybrid plants. At the flowering time in different days and hours, observations were made on pollen sterility. The trials were carried in 2005 and 2006. Results obtained showed that the available sterile lines were not completely sterile, there was no pollen in the early hours (from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.) or in case of presence it was highly sterile. The absence of pollen in the early hours of day during the flowering will permit to solve the problem with the hand emasculation by its reduction in the hybrid cotton seed production. At these lines some viable pollen was developed in the later hours or at the end of flowering and normal seeds were produced by self-pollination. and it is not necessary to restore fertility or to maintain sterility by the use of maintainer lines. The hybrid plants based on male sterility produced under the free cross pollination were insufficient for commercial seed production. The highest percent was found to be 67.8 at the line A-21 in 2006. As the very early № 433 (brown cotton) was used as a pollinator high percent of hybrid plants was also realized.

Key words: G. hirsutum, pollen sterility, hybrid plants, out-crossing

МАШКА СТЕРИЛНОСТ КАЈ ПАМУКОТ И МОЖНОСТИ ЗА НЕГОВА УПОТРЕБА

Ана Стоилова*, Владимир Русев*, Драгица Спасова**

Краток извадок

Пет машки стерилни линии беа вкрстени со татковците на $G.\ hirsutum$ во

^{*}Cotton and Durum Wheat Research Institute - Chirpan, Bulgaria; saldzhieva@abv.bg

^{**} Goce Delcey University – Stip, Faculty of Agriculture, "Goce Delcey" b.b.,2400 Strumica, R. of Macedonia; dragica.spasova@ugd.edu.mk

^{*} Институт по намука и твърдата пшеница — Чирпан, Бугарија. saldzbievaca aby.bg

^{**} Универзитет "Гоце Делчев" – Штип, Земјоделски факултет, бул. "Гоце Делчев" бб, 2400 Струмица, Р. Македонија; dragica.spasova:@ugd.edu.mk

природни полски услови за да се добијат хибридни растенија. Во времето на цветање беше набљудувана поленовата стерилност во различни часови и денови. Опитите беа правени во 2005 и 2006 година. Добиените резултати покажаа дека добиените линии се целосно стерилни, бидејќи немаа полен во раните утрински часови (од 9 до 14 часот). Отсуството на поленот во раните часови од денот во текот на цветањето ќе дозволи да се реши проблемот со рачно кастрирање, преку негова редукција во производството на хибридно семе од памук. Кај тие линии беше развиен нестерилен полен во доцните часови или кон крајот од цветањето при што се разви нормално семе преку самоопрашување и не е потребно да се враќа фертилноста или да се одржи стерилноста со користење на одржливи линии. Хибридните растенија со машка стерилност произведени при слободно самоопрашување беа недоволни за комерцијално производство на семе. Највисок процент се доби од линијата А-21 (67,8%) во 2006 година. Како полинатор беше користена рана сорта памук № 433 од кој беше добиен висок процент хибридни растенија.

Клучни зборови: G. hirsutum, поленова стерилност, хибридни растенија, надворешно вкрстување

1 Introduction

The heterosis in cotton is of great importance for increasing the yields. There are some practical difficulties in its exploiting concerning hybrid seed production. In India only hybrid cottons are planted on large acreages. Chaudry (1997) indicated that almost all of India's hybrids are produced by hand emasculation and pollination. Different male sterility systems have been studied and used to exploit heterosis in the USA, China, India and other countries. Meridith (1999) reported the obvious disadvantage of using cytoplasmic male sterility (CMS) until now there is no efficient practical pollination system available to use heterosis. Pollination is the major unsolved problem, which prevents the development of hybrid cotton on a large scale. Many of the CMSs are temperature and environmentally sensitive (Sarvella, 1966: Meyer, 1970).

Our investigation is on development of cotton hybrids based on cytoplasmic male sterility:

- a) Pollen sterility/viability of five cytoplasmic male sterile lines;
- b) Percentage of hybrid plants produced through cross pollination of cytoplasmic male sterile lines under the natural field conditions.

2. Material and methods

Five sytoplasmic male sterile lines 107, 108, A-I, A-21 and A-65 were included in this study. At the mass flowering (the second half of July and the



beginning of August), in different days and hours, observations on pollen sterility/viability were made for all male sterile lines as well for the check variety Chirpan-539 on squash slices using acetocarmin under a light microscope.

In a field trial three of male sterile lines in 2005 and all five in 2006 were sown in three rows long 25 m. The G. hirsutum varieties used as pollinators were sown at the two sides of each male sterility line also in three rows, to produce hybrid plants on CMS base, under the condition of natural pollination. One hundred bolls were harvested from each MS line, separately from the neighbouring rows $-1^{st}-3^{rd}$ and from the middle -2^{nd} row. The seeds were sown the next year when the hybrid plants were counted.

3. Results and discussion

At the time of mass flowering there was no pollen until 2 p. m. in most cases, single pollen grains only were observed (tables 1 and 2). There was sterile and viable pollen at the line A-21 as in early as well in later hours of the day. At the end of the flowering pollen was recorded at the lines 107, 108 and A-65 in the later hours. There was a limited quantity of viable pollen in the flowers isolated on the previous day, with the exception of line A-21 having a larger quantity of viable pollen (table 2). At the check variety Chirpan-539 in the days with normal temperatures the pollen was ready to pollinate at about 9-10 a. m. and kept its viability to the next day. Under binocular the anthers of this variety were strewed with pollen after 9-10 a. m., while at the lines the anthers did not open to 1-2 p. m. and they seemed very smooth. The time most favorable to pollinate is 9-11 a.m. and the behavior of male sterile lines will permit to solve the problem with the hand emasculation by its reduction in the hybrid cotton seed production.

All these lines were not completely sterile, some viable pollen was developed in the later hours or at the end of flowering, and some normal seeds were produced by self-pollination. At these lines it is not necessary to restore fertility or to maintain sterility by the use of maintainer lines.

In the G. hirsutum, expression of male sterility is high at 32 °C and complete at 38 °C (Meyer and Meyer, 1965). All environmental factors are effective during 3 weeks before anthesis, as they primarily impair anther differentiation and development. The maximum temperatures in this period were not above 33-35 °C and probably affected the male sterility of lines.

Detailed studies on the MS lines showed, that some 3-5 % of plants were completely fertile, probably due to physical or genetic contamination as result of natural pollination by bees. The plants not typical for the sterile lines were also observed, but their flowers had high percentage of sterile pollen and their leaves were of lancet type shape, probably naturally pollinated with the pollen of Turkish variety Adana-98.

Cotton is self-pollinated but often it is cross-pollinated. The data for the hybrid plants, produced by cross pollination of male sterile lines under the natural field conditions, are presented in table 3. The results obtained showed that the percentage of hybrid plants was low – average 18.3 % in 2005 and 45.7 %in 2006 and was insufficient for hybrid seed production. This percentage was lower when G. barbadense L. was used - average 15 %. The line A-I was worse receptive to the foreign pollen and the hybrid plants at this line were 10.5 % in the first year and 35.9% in the second year. The line A-21 seems to be the most receptive to the foreign pollen. The hybrid plants at that line were accounted to be 67.8 %. The range for the individual pollinators was from 54.8 to 78.3 % (average from 1+3+2 rows). The remaining lines did not differ significantly in their receptiveness to the foreign pollen, the hybrid plants at these lines were 20.0-21.9 % in 2005 and 35.9-42.0 % in 2006. The rows near the male sterile lines (1st and 3rd) and the middle row (2nd) did not differ significantly in the percentage of hybrid plants. The percentage of produced hybrid plants was two-three times higher in the second year. There were bee-hives with bees near trial and probably they assisted natural cross pollination.

Coloured cotton was used as an indicator for identification of hybrid plants. Using brown cotton the hybrid plants achieved 90.0 % at the line A-21 pollinated by N_2 433 (2^{nd} row). High level of hybrid plants were also accounted at the lines 108-61.1 % (2^{nd} row) and A-I-63.6 % (1^{st} row). Using the N_2 433 as a pollinator, the hybrid plants were three to four times higher compared with the Koyu Deve. These two brown cottons differed strongly in their earliness,

the № 433 was very early, whereas the Koyu Deve was very late.

Hybrid plants were accounted on the basis of morphological traits of flowers. The male sterile lines were characterized by significant reduction in flower characters. The hybrids had intermediate flowers. The number and size of anthers were inherited also intermediately. The flowers of hybrid plants were more similar to those of male sterile lines and they were accounted with difficulty. In 2005 in hybridization with the male sterile lines the Turkish variety Adana-98 with lancet type leaf shape was included. This type shape of leaves is inherited dominantly and could serve as a marker character.

4. Conclusion

- The studied male sterility lines were not completely sterile and it is not necessary to restore their fertility or to maintain their sterility by the use of maintainer lines.
- There was no pollen in the early hours (from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.) or in case of presence it was highly sterile which is of great importance for producing hybrid cotton seeds without hand emasculation.
- The hybrid plants based on outcrossing of the male sterile lines under the natural field conditions were insufficient for commercial cotton seed produc-
- The highest percent of hybrid plants was found to be 67.8 at the line A-21, but it needs to be confirmed in future work.
- Of the pollinators high percent of hybrid plants was realized with the very early brown cotton № 433.

5. References

- Chaudhry, M.R. (1997): Commercial cotton hybrids. The ICAC Recorder XV (2):
- Meredith, W.R. (1999): Cotton and heterosis. Genetics and exploitation of heterosis in crops, ASA-CSSA-SSSA, Madison, Wisconsin, USA, 451-462
- Meyer, V.G. (1970): Factors affecting male sterility in cotton. Proc. Beltwide Cotton Prod. Conf., Natl. Cotton Council of Am., Memphis, TN, 55-56.
- Meyer, V.G. and Meyer, J.R. (1965): Cytoplasmically controlled male sterility in cotton. Crop Sc. (5): 444-448.
- Sarvella, P. (1966): Environmental influences on sterility in cytoplasmic male sterile cottons. Crop Sc. (6): 361-364.

Tab. 1 Pollen sterility in the male sterile lines in 2005

Таб. 1 Поленова стерилност кај машките стерилни линии во 2005 год.

Date	Hour	Ch	539	10)7	1	08	A	- I	A -	- 21	A – 65	
Date		V*	s*	V	S	V	S	V	S	V	S	V	S
	9-10 a.m.	102	10	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.07.	11-12 a.m.	123	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Name and the second	13-14 p.m.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	9-10 a.m.	186	0	0	0	0	()	0	1	0	0	1	2
23.07.	11-12 a.m.	361	0	()	0	0	0	0	0	0	()	0	0
1.	13-14 p.m.	628	3	323	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	9-10 a.m.	360]	0	0	0	0	0	Ü	42	87	0	0
24.07.	11-12 a.m.	630	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	63	0	0
	13-14 p.m.	896	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	38	0	0
	9-10 a.m.	658	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.07.	11-12 a.m.	645	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section of the sectio	13-14 p.m.	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	42	0	0
31.07.	9-10 a.m.	450	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	67	0	0
	11-12 a.m.	986	11	56	168	0	0	0	0	128	84	0	()
4.44*******************	13-14 a.m.	756	3	73	28	0	0	0	0	38	8	0	()
01.08.	9-10 a.m.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	11-12 a.m.	871	0	245	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	63
	13-14 a.m.	432	0	385	30	0	0	0	0	86	120	0	0

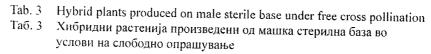
 v^* - viable-number; s^* - sterile-number; Ch. — Chirpan — check variety v^* - фертилен број; s^* -стерилен број; Ch — чирпан



Tab. 2 Pollen sterility/viability in the male sterile lines and check variety in 2006
 Tab. 2 Поленова стерилност/фертилност кај машките стерилни линии и контролната сорта во 2006 год.

minima a comment	enna en	Ch:	539	107		108		A - I		A – 21		A – 65	
Date	hour	v*	s*	V	s	V	S	ν	s	V	s	v	S
	9-10 a.m.	460	10	1	0	9	2	0	0	13	265	7	0
20.07.	11-12 a.m.	380	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	13-14 p.m.	480	37	86	4	507	21	3	0	0	0	V S 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0
and the state of t	9-10 a.m.	483	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.07.	11-12 a.m.	966	143	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	13-14 p.m.	628	3	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.07.	9-10 a.m.	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	11-12 a.m.	583	40	l	0	0	0	1	0	169	319	0	0
	13-14 p.m.	632	0	75	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
og tigggggang men er er er er er er er er er	9-10 a.m.	658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.07.	11-12 a.m.	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	13-14 p.m.	716	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0
province province constructive of	9-10 a.m.	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.08.	11-12 a.m.	986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 3	0	0
	13-14 p.m.	862	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	£	0
Flov	vers isolated	on 9.0	8. (on					Изол	пира	ни цв	етови	на 9.	80
		ерене измянили	. с инители	រណ្ឌាម៉ោយនៅវិបន	n la marconicia de	ден д			ayımıtının .	7		7	
10.08.	9-10 a.m.	871	0	8	0	4	, 0	10	0	980	0	1, 2,	U

v* - viable-number; s* - sterile-number; Ch. - Chirpan - check variety v*- фертилен број; s*-стерилен број; Ch - чирпан



			2005 г.			2006 i		Average			
Crosses Вкрстувања	Rows Редови	Оbs.plants Прегледани растепија	Hybrid plants Хибридни растенија		Obs. plants Трегледани растенија	Xu	id plants Бридни тенија	Obs.plants Прегледани растенија	Hybrid plants Хибридни растенија		
		C E g	Nos.	%	5 <u>5</u> g	Nos.	%	දු දි ¤	Nos.	%	
107 x	1+3	100	34	34.0	40	18	45.0	140	52	37.1	
Chirpan 539	2	-	-	-	36	15	41.7	ummunummimm		. wasannii ma	
107 x L. 361	1+3	100	23	23.0	36	13	36.1	136	36	26.5	
4 72 201	2	100	20	20.0	39	18	46.1	139	38	28.1	
107 x L. 5	1+3	80	16	20.0	- Contract C	***************************************	-	-	d	20.1	
1001.012.5	2	80	17	21.3	-	-	-	•	·		
107 x L, 713	1+3	60	13	21.7	27	14	51.9	87	27	310	
	2	50	9	18.0	31	20	64,5	81	*************	franklik al-landardaran	
107 x T-3	1+3	100	25	25.0	25	10	40.0	125		Burner or commercial	
	2	100	21	21.0	26	10	38.5	126		famour con n	
107 x Millenium	1+3	50	13	21.7	33	9	27.3	88			
THE RESIDENCE CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	2	80	18	22.5	30	12	40.0	110	Maria Maria Maria Maria	I was a series	
107 x Giza 77	1+3	50	9	18.0	-		-			27.5	
G. barhadense	2	50	8	16.0	- I	- -	-	-	nantaannisen	uene	
107 x KoyuDeve	1+3	50	9	18.0	- 4	-	Process Assessment of St.		ATTE TO SERVICE AND A SERVICE	27 A CHEANNAN	
Brown cotton	2	80	15	18.7	- [-	- 1		man introvers or		
107 x № 433	1+3	- 1	-		26	8	30.8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Stromanous con-	anatanananan	
Brown cotton	2	- !	-	-	39	16	41.0				
	1+3	600	142	23.7	187	72	38.5	576	177	20.0	
107	2	540	108	20.0	201	91	45.3	456	reference e some a f	Marin Company of the Company	
Average:	1+3+2	1140	250	21.9	388	163	42.0	1032	anno in community &	Service of the services	
108 x	1+3	50	8	16.0	25	8	32.0	75	···	ompromy surrough	
Chirpan- 539	2	60	14	23.3	40	12	30.0	100	transconied,	compression and appropriate the particular properties of the particular properties of the particular particula	
108 x L. 361	1+3	50	10	20.0	22	5	22.7	77	and the same of the same of the	ranon amaranak	
and American and a second	2	80	16	20.0	28	14	50.0	108	27 31.0 29 35.8 35 28.0 31 24.6 22 25.0 30 27.3 172 29.9 128 28.1 300 29.1 16 21.3 26 26.0 15 19.5 30 27.7 		
108 x L, 5	1+3	50	7	14.0	ernenen annenen (-	-	·	mmaarases	-1.1	
estation tracks to a contract to a second	2	100	24	24.0	-	•	-	-	·····		
108 x L. 713	1+3	100	27	27.0	20	12	60.0	120	39	325	
	2	80	16	20.0	26	13	50.0	106	anaman manamanda	TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	
108 x T-3	1+3	60	14	23.3	30	14	46.7	90	28	31.1	
	2	50	10	20.0	38	18	47.4	88	28	31.8	



108 x	1+3	60	13	21.7	30	8	26.7	90	21	23.3
Millenium	2	100	21	21.0	28	11	39.3	128	32	25.0
108 x Giza 77	1+3	50	5	10.0	-	-	-	-		-
G. barbadense	2	50	8	16.0	-	- materians succession of the same	•	-	-	-
108 x KoyuDeve	1+3	50	10	20.0	-	-	-	-		
Brown cotton	2	50	5	10.0	-	-	**************************************			
108 x № 433	1+3	-	-	-	24	10	41.7			·
Brown cotton	2	a demonstrator and		-	18	11	61.1	-	•	•
mentanggamentang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang	1+3	470	94	20.0	151	57	37.7	452	119	26.3
108	2	570	114	20.0	178	79	44.4	530	Carrent account	27.3
Average:	1+3+2	1040	208	20.0	329	136	41.3	982	famous and a second	26.9
A-1 x	1+3	50	2	4.()	28	12	42.9	78	Service Conservation	38.5
Chirpan - 539	2	50	2	4.0	.31	12	38.7	81		17.3
4.1.1.261	1+3	-	-	-	44	19	43.2			
A-1 x L. 361	2	-	-	•	29	10	34.5	AND	-	
	I+3	50	5	10.0	-	-	rene rener	-	21 32 - - - 119 145 264 30 14 10 17 - - 45 45 45 90	
A-1 x L. 5	2	50	2	4.0	ala Si sor erre ase. e. e. e.	_	er e	ana mananan mananan da		9
4.5.4.713	1+3	50	3	6.0	30	5	16.7	80	8	10.0
A-I x L. 713	2	- -	-	-	39	14	40	-		
4 5 20 0	1+3	50	l	2.0	32	12	37.5	82	13 15. 14 15. 10 12.	15.9
4-I x T-3	2	50	1	2.0	38	13	34.2	88	Promoter service	15.9
A-1 x	1+3	50		2.0	32	9	28.1	82	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	12.2
Millenium	2	50	3	6.0	34	14	41.2	84	Strongen with a more	
A-I x KoyuDeve	1+3	100	27	27.0		**********				20.3
Brown cotton	2	100	21	21.0	× 01/00/10/12/2000	-				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
A-I x № 433	1+3	arrindinis sa Aren	torsen, or		33	11	33.3	anti-orași		
Brown cotton	2	T-110000-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00		-	28	12	42.9	. a coddonoraur peoir cydd		
A-I	1+3	350	39	11.1	199	68	34.2	322	45	14.0
Average:	2	300	29	9.7	199	75	37.7	253	Ser consumer as a series	17.8
	1+3+2	650	68	10.5	398	143	35.9	235 575	ANTERDODO DO PERO	15.7
.4-21 x	1+3	-			33	26	78.8			
Chirpan – 539	2		-	-	45	31	68.9		*********	
4 3 4 4 7 7 4 1	1+3				28	22	78.6	antrantamerecan		
A-21 x L. 361	2		_		34	12	35.3			.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
101 7 710	1+3	economica y sec	**************************************	# 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	40	27	67.5			-
A-21 x L. 713	2	-	•		39	25	64.1	-		
	1+3	-	-	- }	36	23	63.9		145 2' 264 264 30 38 14 1'	
A-21 x T-3	2	-	жене шкетыка ш	-	25	12	48.0			
	1+3		×		22	19	86.4			
A-21 x Millenium	2	-	1000 verified they award the	-	39	28	71.8			
.4-21 x № 433	<u>l</u> +3	•	-		30	20	66.7			
Brown cotton	2	orani marita de la composición de la c		immann-mark	30	27	90.0			

A-21	1+3		_	-	189	137	72.5	**************************************		tacyronomerus
Average:	2				212	135	63.7			
a. a	1+3+2	_	-	-	401	272	67.8	······································		
A-65 x	1+3	-	-	-	24	21	87.5		TOTAL STATEMENT AND A STATE OF THE STATEMENT AND A STATEMENT A	
Chirpan – 539	2] .	-	29	15	51.7		···	
A-65 x L. 361	1+3	- "	-	MAGENIA STEVENS AND	20	6	30.0	THE STANFORD WAY, IN		
	2	_	-		19	7	36.8	ļ		
A-65 x L. 713	1+3	-	-	-	32	111	34,4			
	2	-	-	-	23	5	21.7	·	-	
A-65 x T-3	1+3	-	-		8	1	12.5	ļ <u>-</u>	<u> </u>	<u> -</u>
	2	-	-	allian en anoma	32	10	31.3		· Normataure (-
A-65 x Millenium	1+3	w	-	·	28	10	35.7	,	ļ	
a oo x maemum	2	-	-	-	5 l	19	37.3	ii – Crassianii senia I		ļ
A-65 x No 433	1+3	-	•	-	18	9	50.0	-	·	ļ
Brown cotton	2	-	-		39	13	33.3	ir — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	∮ •	ļ. <u> </u>
A-65	1+3		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	130	58	44.6	- 	-	
Average:	2	-	-	-	193	68	35.2	-		·
	1+3+2	Mit Constitution of the Co	Ommoniae Surriveryo	TORRESTOR A TORRESTOR	323	126	39.3		**************************************	-
	1+3	1420	275	19.4	856	392	47.0	1350	226	ļ.,,,
Average:	2	1410	251	17.8	983	448	44.6	1239	336	24.9
Askald course equation or an approximate	1+3+2	2870	526	18.3	1839	840	45.7	2589	318 654	25.7 25.3