Cirad-Persyst
UPR Systèmes cotonniers

CLASSIFICATION OF MOCÓ CULTIVARS AND THE RACE MARIE-GALANTE AND THEIR POTENTIAL USE FOR UPLAND COTTON IMPROVEMENT



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Beltwide Cotton Conferences 2008

- Introduction
- Materials and Methods
- Results for molecular marker
- Results for phenotypical observations
- Conclusion

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 Mocó cvs and the wild race Marie-Galante are perennial cottons that are grown in many Central and northern South American areas.

They present substantial genetic variability.

 Mocó cvs (arbóreo type) was important to the economy of smallholders cropping cotton in the North-eastern region of Brazil

 Today less than 10 000 ha are still cropped with Mocó cultivars

- In the past, some authors classified Mocó type in Gossypium barbadense, others in G. hirsutum, with the assumption of possible introgressions between both species (or from G. mustelinum)
- On their side, Brazilian scientists more precisely have classified the Mocó in the race Marie-Galante.

- The objectives of this study were:
- **to determine the position of some Mocó and Marie- Galante accessions within the tetraploid cotton classification using microsatellite marker variability and**
- to evaluate their potential use for the improvement of cultivated Upland cotton.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

- MOLECULAR MARKERS
- **48** tetraploid genotypes: 5 barbadense,
 - 2 darwinii, 2 tomentosum and 39 hirsutum
 - (3 Mocó, 8 Marie-Galante, 3 yucatanense,
 - 4 richmondi, 3 punctatum, 2 palmeri,
 - 4 morrilli, 4 latifolium and 8 modern cvs)
- **320** mapped simple sequence repeats (SSR)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

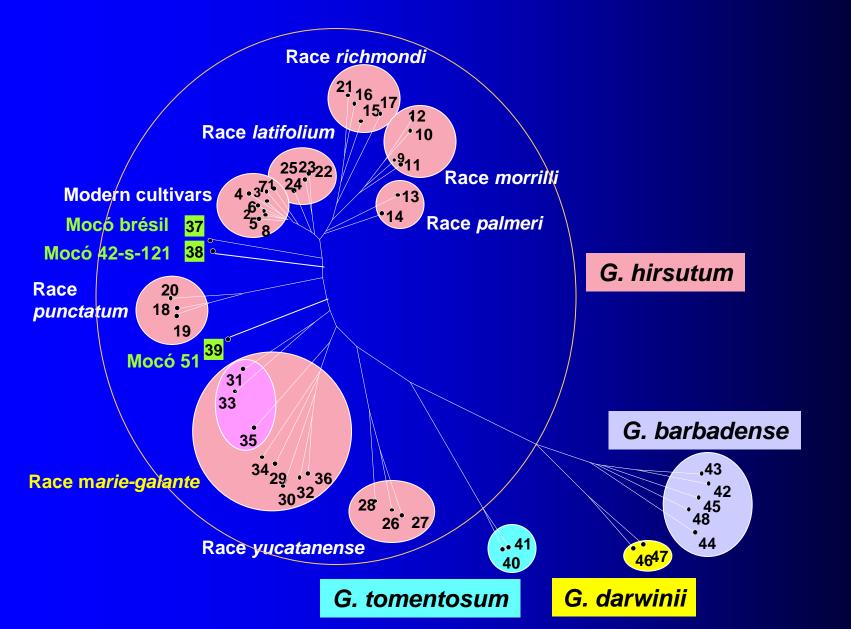
- DARWIN4:
- Statistical analysis based on genetic dissimilarities (distance method)
- Unweighted Neighbor-Joining Tree (NTTree)
- **Factorial analysis: Principal Coordinate Analysis (PCoA) which is a variant of the Principal Component Analysis (PCA)**

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- PHENOTYPICAL OBSERVATIONS
- **20 Mocó cvs and 486 Marie-Galante accessions from a total of 2030 hirsutum accessions from the CIRAD collection were evaluated to determine their agronomical and technological characteristics during seed rejuvenation.**

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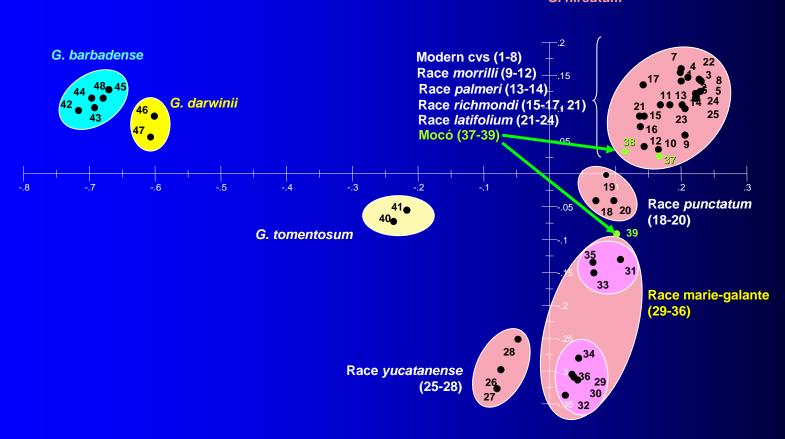
UNWEIGHTED NJ TREE



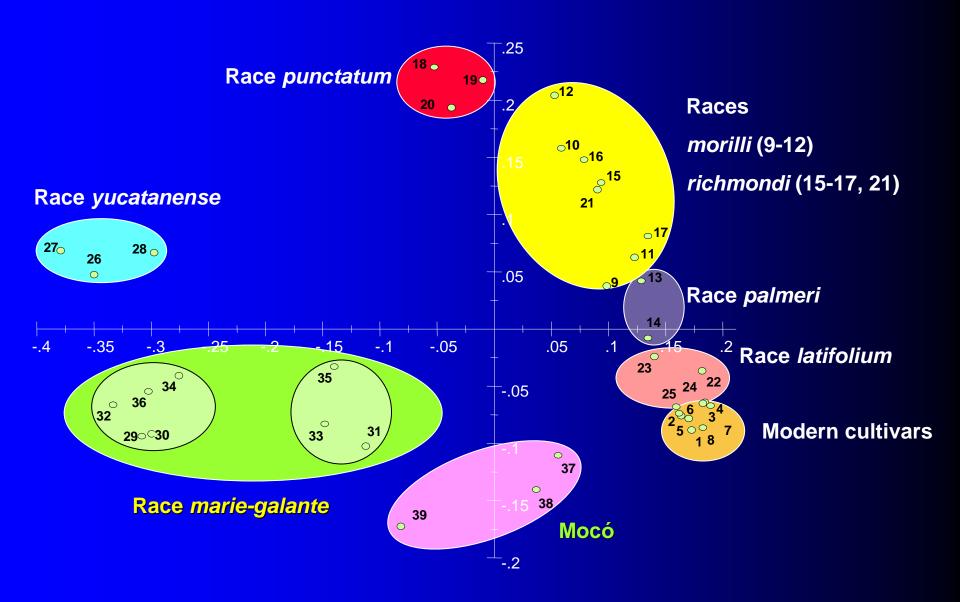
PCoA TETRAPLOID

AFTD axis 1 and 2

G. hirsutum

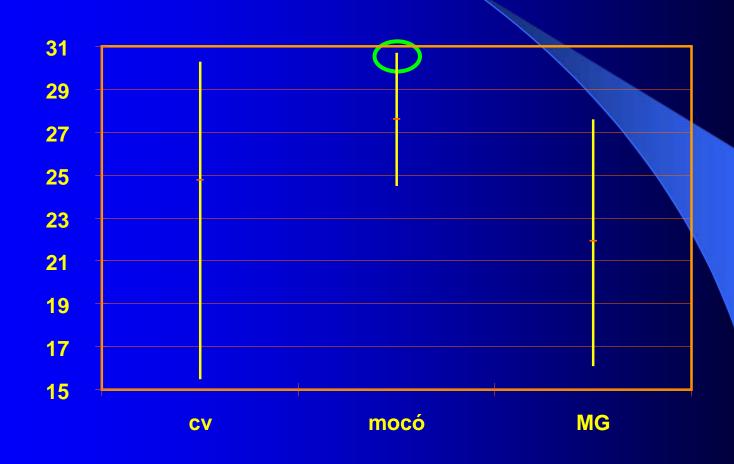


PCoA HIRSUTUM

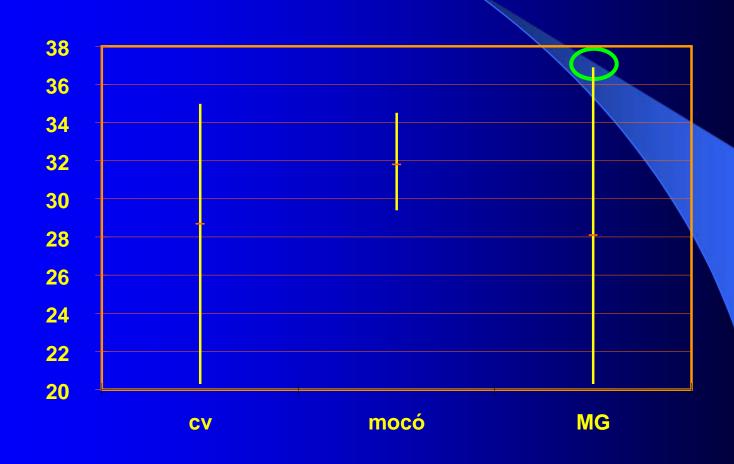


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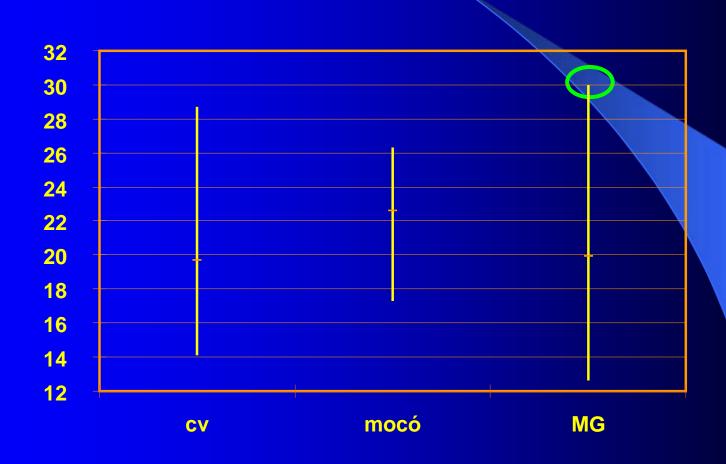
OIL PERCENT



LENGTH SL2.5



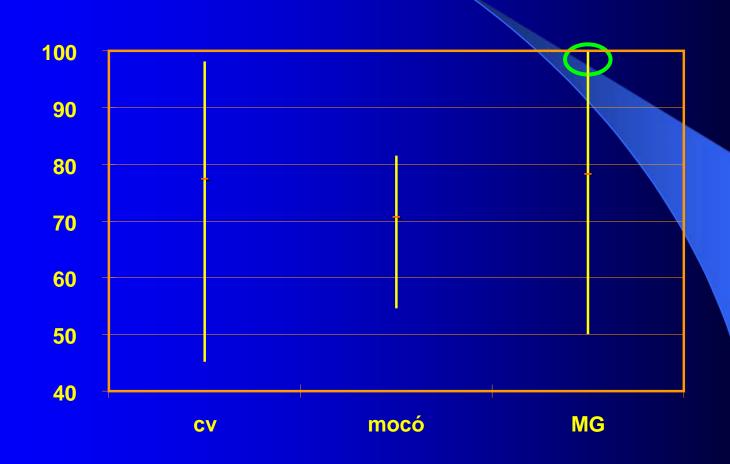
STRENGTH T1 g/tex



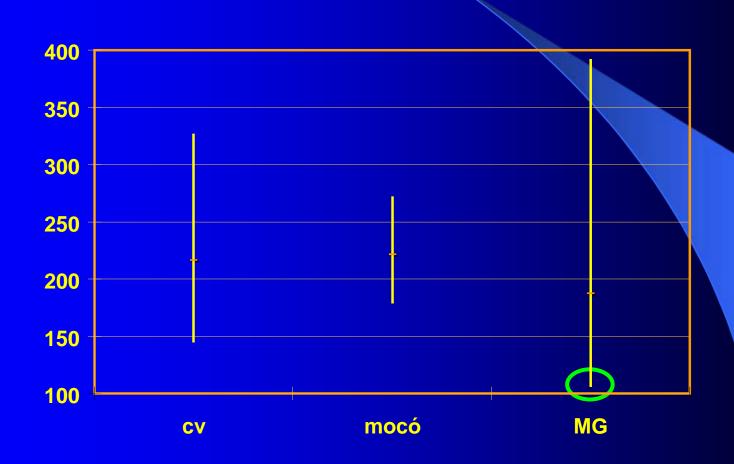
ELONGATION E1 %



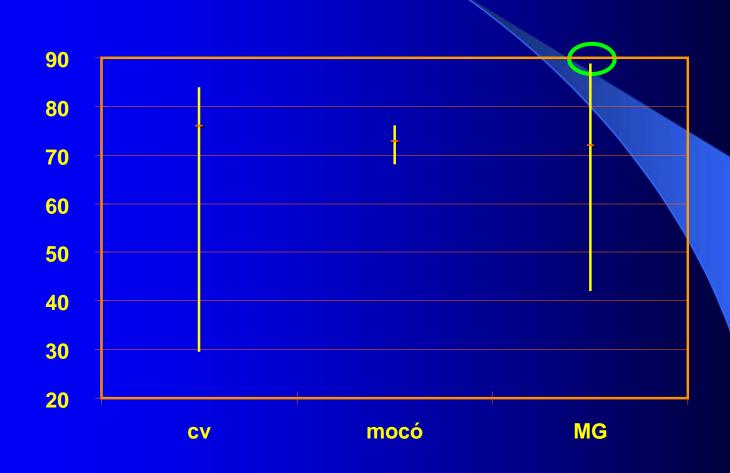
MATURITY PM%



FINENESS Hs mtex



REFLECTANCE Rd %



REFERENCES

 Mocó: high fibre quality and drought resistance

(A. Borém, E.C. Freire, J.C.V. Penna, P.A.V. Barroso, 2003)

REFERENCES

 Some Marie-Galante resistant to Meloidogyne incognita and Rotylenchulus reniformis

(A.F. Robinson, A.C. Bidges, A.E. Percival, 2004; D.B. Weaver, K.S. Lawrence, E. van Santen, 2007 and C-P. Yik, W. Birchfield, 1984)

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CONCLUSION

- Mocó and Marie-Galante could be usefull for the improvement of some technological characteristics and tolerance to biotic stress of Upland cy
- Crosses were made in Brazil by Embrapa for the improvement of semi-perennial cys.





Thank you for your attention