

Accession Code	PI#	PVP/CSR	Name	Origin	Source	Notes
TI 74	404949		<i>*Subsample of TI 14</i>	Montevideo, Uruguay		somewhat like burley; seeds presented by R. Salgueiro Silveira, Sección de Economía Rural; received 4-28-24
TI 169	405006		<i>Sakusga ?</i>	Japan		received from Nakota April, 1935
TI 318	112385		<i>Palmira</i>	Girón, Colombia		from Eliseo Rodriguez
TI 407	405523		<i>*Subsample of TI 382</i>	La Pintada, Antioquia, Colombia		collected 10-26-35
TI 438	113448		<i>Cordoncillo</i>	Amagá, Antioquia, Colombia		collected 11-26-35
TI 526	114015		<i>Palmira</i>	Alajuela, Costa Rica		collected 2-28-36; this is one of the original cultivated varieties of Costa Rica
TI 825	117995		<i>*Volunteer plant</i>	Lagoa Santo, Minas Geraes, Brazil		collected 9-3-36; 3ft tall; corolla greenish white below and mottled red above; leaves slightly viscid
TI 1354	405630		<i>Simox</i>	Republic of the Philippines		
TI 1411	293910		<i>American 287</i>	Bulgaria		seeds received 11-27-63
TI 1423	260369		<i>Virginia</i>	Brazil	Instituto Agronomico do Estado de Sao Paulo (Campinas, Brazil)	Seeds presented by the Instituto Agronomico do Estado de Sao Paulo (Campinas, Brazil) cigarette tobacco; received 9-4-59
TI 1424	260370		<i>Goyano</i>	Brazil	Instituto Agronomico do Estado de Sao Paulo (Campinas, Brazil)	Seeds presented by the Instituto Agronomico do Estado de Sao Paulo (Campinas, Brazil) twist tobacco; received 9-4-59
TI 1449	292203		<i>Rhinan Burley</i>	France by way of Poland	Central Laboratory of Tobacco Industry (Krakow, Poland)	seeds presented by the Central Laboratory of Tobacco Industry (Krakow), originally from France; received 7-26-1963
TI 1457	405672		<i>Colombian Garcia</i>	Honduras		seed received from Mr. Rex Hatch (Tabacalera Hondurena, San Pedro, Sula, Honduras) in Dec 1964
TI 1467	408941		<i>Cubita Seed</i>	Colombia		cigar type received from Mr. Max Meyer of the General Cigar Co. (viz letter May 1965 to HE Heggstad); Symptomless TMV resistance; high brown spot resistance
TI 1469			<i>Rhamas</i>	Zimbabwe		
TI 1477	301021		<i>Salom IV</i>	Venezuela	Dora M. de Zerpa, Facultad de Agronomia, Instituto de Genetica, Universidad Central de Venezuela (Maracay, Venezuela)	seeds presented by Dora M. de Zerpa, Facultad de Agronomia, Instituto de Genetica, Universidad Central de Venezuela (Maracay, Venezuela); received 9-29-64; Selection made by Manuel Pinto from a sample grown at Miranda (Carabobo); Plants to 3 m, internodes 7-8 cm, leaves long, 40 leaves per plant.
TI 1526	370292		<i>Y-10</i>	Indonesia	Tobacco and Sugar Crops Research Branch, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, MD	received 2-9-72
TI 1577	372918		<i>A 24</i>	South Africa	Director, Tobacco Research Institute, Rustenberg (South Africa)	received 5-30-72; resistant to tobacco mosaic virus and powdery mildew; also resistant to certain South African races of black shank
TI 1594	407474		<i>BT 101</i>	Japan		donated 4-5-76; seed had been held by Tobacco Laboratory, Plant Genetics and Germplasm Institute, Beltsville, MD.
TI 1597	407477		<i>Bright Cospaia MI 22528</i>	Italy		donated 4-5-76; seed had been held by Tobacco Laboratory, Plant Genetics and Germplasm Institute, Beltsville, MD.
TI 1703	500937		<i>ZM 3032</i>	Roadside farmers field, Nchelenge District, Luapula Province, Zambia	Mehra, K., International Board for Plant Genetic Resources	Collected 6-17-1981
TI 1723	537049		<i>Samsun Evkaf</i>			
TI 1724	537050		<i>Agonya</i>			

TI 1725	537051		Bitlis			
TI 1726	537052		Mus			
TI 1728	537054		Hendek			
TI 1731	537057		Iskenderun			
TI 1732	537058		Gumushacikoy			
TI 1735			TAB. 8039			
TI 1738			Mihara			
TI 1758			NOD 121			
TI 1759			Dew 1257			
TC 3	552360	CV-18	Burley 1			Burley 1 has high resistance to tobacco mosaic and a low level of resistance to black root rot, as well as high tolerance for brown root rot caused by lesion nematodes (<i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.). Burley 1 was developed by HE Heggstad, EE Clayton, and MO Neas from the cross (Greeneville 6 X Greeneville 10-A) X (Greeneville 6 X Greeneville 10). (Heggstad. 1966. Crop Sci 6:612-3)
TC 4	552361	CV-19	Burley 2			Burley 2, developed by HE Heggstad and MO Neas, resulted from a selection out of a seed lot designated Barnett's Special and was released in 1953. (Heggstad. 1966. Crop Sci 6:612-3)
TC 9	552364	CV-22	Burley 37			Burley 37, released in 1960, was the first variety of burley with resistance to both black shank and wildfire. Burley 37 resulted from a cross made in 1952 between two breeding lines which were progenitors of Burley 21 and Burley 11A. The variety was developed by HA Skoog, MO Neas, and HE Heggstad. (Heggstad. 1966. Crop Sci 6:612-3)
TC 12	552600		Burley Mammoth Ky 16			
TC 13	552628		EX. 12			
TC 16	551253		Greeneville 5			
TC 18	551255		Greeneville 9			
TC 22	551259		Greeneville 14			
TC 23	551260		Greeneville 17			
TC 26	551263		Greeneville 19			
TC 28	551265		Greeneville 36			
TC 34	551271		Greeneville 43			
TC 35	551272		Greeneville 44			
TC 37	551274		Greeneville 46			
TC 39	551276		Greeneville 53			
TC 40	552645		Green Brior			
TC 41	551277	GP-17	Greeneville 107			Greeneville 107 was the first Burley tobacco germplasm to be released with resistance to potato virus Y (PVY), tobacco vein mottling virus (TVMV), and tobacco etch virus (TEV). In addition, the line is resistant to black root rot; tobacco mosaic; wildfire; and black shank, which originated from <i>N. debneyi</i> , <i>N. glutinosa</i> , <i>N. longiflora</i> , and Florida 301, respectively. Greeneville 107 originated from the cross TI 1406 (sometimes referred to as "Virgin A Mutant") X Burley 49. The material was developed by the backcross method using Burley 49 as the recurrent parent. The line was in the BC4S4 generation when it was released in 1979. (Gupton. 1980. Crop Sci 20:116)

TC 42	552647		H 47			
TC 47	511342	GP-26	HI Burley 21		University of Kentucky	HI Burley 21 is a genetically stable line with high-intermediate (HI) levels of alkaloids (~25 g/kg). It was derived by selfing and selection within segregating generations of a cross between Burley 21 and LA Burley 21. (Nielsen et al. 1988. Crop Sci 28:206-7)
TC 48	552661		Improved Brior			
TC 52	552673		Ky 1			
TC 53	551278		Ky 5			resulted from a cross between a slightly black root rot resistant burley selection W (presumably derived from Judy's Pride) and Dark G (an unknown variety likely to be a cigar type); slightly resistant to black root rot (Valleau. 1952. Econ Bot 6:69-102)
TC 56	552428	CV-37	Ky 12			The parentage of Ky 12 includes the following breeding lines and varieties in the order given: Warner X Burley 21, X EX1, Ky 16 X Burley 21, X EX 4. Ky 12 was the first burley variety to carry high resistance to black root rot, wildfire, fusarium wilt, and tobacco mosaic. (Stokes & Valleau. 1968. Crop Science 8:131)
TC 57	552477	CV-39	Ky 14			KY 14, released in 1968, is a burley tobacco cultivar with resistance to wildfire, tobacco mosaic, black root rot, and fusarium wilt. The first cross in the development of Ky 14 was Warner X Burley 21. Burley 21 was the source of resistance for wildfire and tobacco mosaic. Subsequent development included crosses to two experimental lines (Experimental 1 and Experimental 4), Ky 16, and Burley 21. Experimental 1 and Experimental 4 were high-yielding lines resistant to black root rot and fusarium wilt. TI 87 was the original source of black root rot resistance, and fusarium wilt resistance was derived from the flue-cured cultivar McCuller 27. (Litton et al. 1969. Crop Sci 9:680-1)
TC 58	551279	CV-82	Ky 15			KY 15 was developed using a modified backcross procedure after the initial cross involving Ky 14 and Burley 49. Backcrosses were made to Ky 14, Burley 21, and Ky 10. Ky 15 was released in the F7 generation after the final backcross. The new cultivar is highly resistant to tobacco mosaic virus, wildfire, and black root rot. Ky 15 carries medium to high resistance to fusarium wilt, and it is classified as tolerant in reaction to tobacco etch and tobacco vein mottling viruses. (Collins et al. 1978. Crop Sci 18:694)
TC 59	552366		Ky 16			burley variety released in 1930s that resulted from a cross between a Wisconsin burley that was black root rot resistant and Burley 5 (Valleau. 1952. Econ Bot 6:69-102)
TC 62	552676		Ky 21			
TC 63	552677		Ky 22			resistant to black root rot
TC 71	552682		Ky 54			
TC 74	552685		Ky 58			

TC 75	511341	GP-25	Ky 8635		University of Kentucky	KY 8635, a root knot nematode resistant breeding line released in 1987, was developed from an initial cross of KY 17 and NC 95, followed by four backcrosses to KY 17, and then selfed three times. (Nielsen & Collins. 1988. Crop Sci 28:206)
TC 76	511339	GP-23	Ky 8651		University of Kentucky	KY 8635, a root knot nematode resistant breeding line released in 1987, was developed from an initial cross of KY 10 and NC 95, followed by four backcrosses to KY 10, and then selfed three times. (Nielsen & Collins. 1988. Crop Sci 28:206)
TC 77	511340	GP-24	Ky 8654		University of Kentucky	KY 8635, a root knot nematode resistant breeding line released in 1987, was developed from an initial cross of KY 14 and NC 95, followed by four backcrosses to KY 14, and then selfed three times. (Nielsen & Collins. 1988. Crop Sci 28:206)
TC 78	511344	GP-28	Ky 78379		University of Kentucky	Ky 78379, released in 1987, is a breeding line that contains a high concentration (25-30 g/kg) of nornicotine. Ky 78379 was derived from a single plant selection in the F5 generation and has the pedigree Beinhart 1000-1/Burley 49//VA 509. Additionally, the line has an intermediate level of resistance to black shank and high resistance to TMV, wildfire, and black root rot. (Nielsen. 1988. Crop Sci 28:207)
TC 79	551280	GP-12	L8			Genetically stable breeding line with resistance to the common or race 0 form of black shank (<i>Phytophthora parasitica</i> var. <i>nicotianae</i>). L8 was developed from the fertile amphidiploid of <i>N. tabacum</i> X <i>N. longiflora</i> by backcrossing black shank-resistant selections to Kentucky 16 and Kentucky 56. (Collins et al. 1971. Crop Science 11:606-7)
TC 81	511343	GP-27	LI Burley 21		University of Kentucky	LI Burley 21 is a genetically stable line with low-intermediate (LI) levels of alkaloids (~12 g/kg). It was derived by selfing and selection within segregating generations of a cross between Burley 21 and LA Burley 21. (Nielsen et al. 1988. Crop Sci 28:206-7)
TC 82	552522	CV-95	TN 86		Bob Miller, University of Kentucky	high resistance to tobacco vein mottling virus (TVMV) and medium-high resistance to tobacco etch virus (TEV); high resistance to black root rot, caused by <i>Thielaviopsis basicola</i> ; high resistance to wildfire, caused by <i>Pseudomonas tabaci</i> ; medium resistance to Race 0 and Race 1 black shank, caused by <i>Phytophthora parasitica</i> var. <i>nicotianae</i> ; resistance to most strains of potato virus Y (PVY). (Miller. 1987. Crop Science 27:365-6.)
TC 83	552765		Uniform			
TC 84		CV-43	Virginia 509		Virginia Polytechnic Institute	Virginia 509 originated from a cross of Burley 37 and Burley 21. It was released to commercial seed producers in 1967 in the F8 generation. Disease resistance of Virginia 509 is high for wildfire, moderate black shank, moderate for black root rot, and low for Fusarium wilt. (Henderson & Spasoff. 1970. Crop Sci 10:211)

TC 85	552507	CV-89	VA 528		VA 528, a white-flowered burley tobacco cultivar released in 1978, was developed from a cross of the flue-cured cultivar, Coker 187-Hicks with Burley 37. VA 528 is resistant to tobacco mosaic virus, and moderately resistant to Race 0 and Race 1 of black shank, black root rot, and fusarium wilt. (Terrill et al. 1984. Crop Sci 24:620-1)
TC 86	552372	CV-7	Virginia B-29		Virginia B-29, a burley tobacco variety, was released by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station in 1950. It originated from a cross between Kentucky 52 and a mosaic resistant hybrid involving Kentucky 16. It has high root rot and mosaic resistance. (Keller. 1958. Agronomy Journal 50:712-713)
TC 88	552784		Yellow Twist Bud		
TC 89	552437		Comstock Spanish		
TC 90	552432		Havana 38	Connecticut?	
TC 92	552433		Havana 211	Wisconsin?	a black root rot resistant line developed from a cross of Page's Comstock (resistant) and Havana 38 (Valleau. 1952. Econ Bot 6:69-102)
TC 94	552348	CV-3	Havana 307	Wisconsin, USA	Developed by WB Ogden and HE Heggstad from a cross between Havana 142 and A236 (an early maturing Wisconsin Havana breeding strain) in 1937 and later released in 1944. Resistant to black root rot and tobacco etch virus (TEV). (Keller. 1958. Agronomy Journal 50:712-713)
TC 96	552350	CV-4	Havana 425	Wisconsin, USA	Developed by RW Fulton from a cross made in 1947 of Havana 307 and KY 56 (a tobacco mosaic resistant variety of Burley). Several backcrosses were made to Havana 307 in order to obtain a Havana type strain resistant to tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) and black root rot. (Keller. 1958. Agronomy Journal 50:712-713)
TC 97	552652		Havana 426	Wisconsin?	
TC 98	552349	CV-34	Havana 501	Wisconsin, USA	Havana 501, adapted for production in Wisconsin, was developed by crossing a wildfire-resistant tobacco TI 106 with Havana 211, followed a repeated backcrossing to Havana 307 and Havana 322 and to a tobacco mosaic resistant breeding line N14-3. It additionally possess resistance to black root rot. (Ogden. 1968. Crop Science 8: 131)
TC 100	552653		Havana 503B	Wisconsin?	
TC 101	552654		Havana K1	Wisconsin?	
TC 102	552655		Havana K2	Wisconsin?	a black root rot resistant line developed from a cross of Havana Sandman and Havana 211, backcrossed once to Sandman (Valleau. 1952. Econ Bot 6:69-102)
TC 104	552700		Mass CK-1		
TC 105	552516		Petite Havana SR1		name derives from the fact it is a streptomycin resistant (SR) mutant developed by Maliga et al (1973. Nature New Biol 244:29-30. doi:10.1038/newbio244029a0)
TC 106	552436		Wisconsin Seedleaf		
TC 107	552627		Dutch		
TC 108	552632		Foreheimer Gundertheimes III		
TC 109	552642		Glessnor		
TC 110	552402		Greider		

TC 112	552410		Holbein		
TC 114	551282		Little Dutch		black root rot resistant cigar cultivar
TC 116	552692		Long Penn Binder		
TC 117	552693		Long Red		
TC 118	552731		PA 60-19		
TC 119	552732		PA Broadleaf		
TC 120	552733		PA Swarr Hibshman		
TC 121	552404		Pennbel 69		
TC 122	552496		Pennlan		
TC 125	552469		PR 1-60		
TC 126	552470		PR 2-64		
TC 127	552471		PR 3-65		
TC 128	552472		PR 4-65		
TC 129	552473		PR 5-65		
TC 130	552357		Red Rose		
TC 131	552405		Swarr		
TC 132	552406		Swarr-Hibshman		
TC 133	552351		Virginia 12		Havana type
TC 135	552777		Weaver		
TC 136	551284		Zimmer Spanish		
TC 137	552717		NIC 112 (PL 81)		
TC 138	552718		NIC 112B (PL 10)		
TC 139	552719		NIC 112B (PL 11)		
TC 140	552720		NIC 112B (PL 12)		
TC 141	552721		NIC 112B (PL 13)		
TC 142	552722		NIC 112B (PL 24)		
TC 143	552723		NIC 112B (PL 25)		
TC 144	552724		NIC 112C-G (PL 37)		
TC 145	552725		NIC 112C-G (PL 38)		
TC 146	552726		NIC 112C-G (PL 271)		
TC 147	552727		NIC 117-1-A		
TC 148	552728		NIC 117D-1A		
TC 149	552729		NIC 117D-1B		
TC 150	552730		NIC 117H-1		
TC 151	552487		V20		
TC 152	552569		2-5-3B		
TC 153	552573		4R		
TC 155	552575		56-92		
TC 156	552576		56-96		
TC 157	552571		396		
TC 158	552574		521		
TC 159	552577		589		
TC 161	552582		911		
TC 162	552570		2238		
TC 164	552586		AST-B	American Sumatra Tobacco Corp.	

TC 165	552587		AST-C		American Sumatra Tobacco Corp.	weather fleck susceptible Connecticut shade cigar wrapper variety (Menser & Hodges. 1972. Agron J 64:189-192)
TC 168	551285	GP-14	BEL W3			BEL-W3, a leaf-spot sensitive indicator of air polluting ozone, was released in 1975 as a selection from CCC-W3 (developed by Consolidated Cigar Co.). Repeated field and chamber experiments indicate flecking will occur following a 2 to 3-hour exposure to 5 to 6 ppm of ozone. (Menser et al. 1976. Crop Sci 16:606)
TC 169	552601		C-1-A			
TC 170	552602		C-1-B			
TC 171	552605		CB-61-1			
TC 172	552606		CB-61-2			
TC 173	552607		CCC-7-3	Canada	Consolidated Cigar Company; Glastonbury, Canada	
TC 174	552608		CCC-7D	Canada	Consolidated Cigar Company; Glastonbury, Canada	CCC-7D, selected from Connecticut 49, was the source of weather fleck resistance used to develop some of the improved cultivars. (Menser & Hodges. 1972. Agron J 64:189-192)
TC 175	552609		CCC-G	Canada	Consolidated Cigar Company; Glastonbury, Canada	
TC 176	552610		CCC-H	Canada	Consolidated Cigar Company; Glastonbury, Canada	
TC 178	552612		CCC-K	Canada	Consolidated Cigar Company; Glastonbury, Canada	
TC 179	552613		CCC-L	Canada	Consolidated Cigar Company; Glastonbury, Canada	
TC 180	552614		CCC-W3 (Fleck line)	Canada	Consolidated Cigar Company; Glastonbury, Canada	
TC 181	552615		CCC-W3 (White spot line)	Canada	Consolidated Cigar Company; Glastonbury, Canada	
TC 182	552617		Cigar Wrapper (Dom. Rep.)	Dominican Republic?		
TC 183	551286		Connecticut 15			Connecticut 15 was developed in the early 1940s from the cross of two breeding lines, I and M, that both were derived from the cross (Stewart Cuban X Round Tip) X Stewart Cuban (Sand 1960). It is resistant to black root rot (Valleau. 1952. Econ Bot 6:69-102)
TC 184	551287		Connecticut 49			Connecticut 49 was developed in the 1940's from a cross of AST and Connecticut G4 (Sand 1960)
TC 185	552618		Connecticut 49 (Barwell)			
TC 186	552619		Connecticut Broadleaf			
TC 188	552621		Connecticut Shade			
TC 190	552353		Dixie Shade			Dixie Shade was developed by selection from the root-knot resistant flue-cured variety RK 25 (developed by KJ Shaw & FA Todd in NC from the cross TI 706 X White Stem Orinoco backcrossed to 400). It is black shank resistant and has "appreciable root-knot resistance". (Kincaid. 1953. Univ FL Agr Exp Stn Cir S-65)

TC 191	552447	CV-44	Florida 15	Florida, USA	Florida 15 is a vigorous, high yielding cultivar of cigar wrapper tobacco with a high level of resistance to black shank. A multiple cross procedure was used in the development of this cultivar as follows: (No. 63 x Sumatra) x (Dixie Shade x Connecticut AST). After the last cross, Florida 15 was developed by selecting and self-pollinating individual plants to serve as seed sources for the next generation. Seed of selected individual plants in the F5 generation were bulked to provide seed for increase plantings. (Dean. 1970. Crop Science 10:730)
TC 192	552358	CV-45	Florida 17	Florida, USA	It originated from a cross between cigar-wrapper tobacco cultivar No. 63 and root knot-resistant flue-cured tobacco breeding line PD-42. Subsequent generations were obtained by backcrossing two times to Dixie Shade and two times to No. 63, with a final cross to Connecticut B. The final cross was advanced to the F6 generation before seed from selected plants were bulked for evaluation. It has a high level of resistance to black shank and is resistant to root knot nematodes. It may be classed as tolerant to ozone-induced weather fleck. (Dean. 1970. Crop Science 10:730)
TC 193	552359	CV-46	Florida 20	Florida, USA	The development of Florida 20 began in 1959 with the program to incorporate root knot resistance in cigar-wrapper lines. The root knot-resistant flue-cured tobacco breeding line NC 8098 was crossed with the black shank resistant cigar-wrapper variety No. 63. The resistance factor was then transferred into a No. 63 genotype by a series of four backcrosses with No. 63 as the recurrent parent. The segregating generations were screened for root knot and black shank resistance after each backcross. A single plant in the BC4S2 generation was crossed with the breeding line Bel 62-8, a line of Connecticut derivation with desired quality components. Seed of selected F5 plants were bulked for commercial evaluation in 1967. Florida 20 has resistance to black shank, to ozone-induced weather fleck, and to rot knot nematodes. (Dean. 1970. Crop Science 10:730)
TC 195	552629		Florida 301	Florida, USA	the first source of black shank resistance; derived by selection from the cigar wrapper variety Big Cuban by Tisdale
TC 196	552465	GP-10	Florida 513	Florida, USA	Florida 513 is a cigar-wrapper tobacco breeding line with resistance to blue mold released in 1966. The blue mold resistance in Florida 513 was originally derived from N. debneyi. The breeding line was tested for resistance in both the seedling and mature plant stage and was found to be resistant at both periods of development to the strain of Peronospora tabacina in the United States. (Dean. 1970. Crop Science 10:732-3)
TC 197	552630		Florida 2612	Florida, USA	
TC 198	552631		Florida Sumatra	Florida, USA	
TC 199	552634		GC-1		
TC 200	552635		GC-2		
TC 201	552636		GEN 18		
TC 202	552637		GEN 164		

TC 203	552638		GEN 224		
TC 204	552639		GEN 911		
TC 205	552665		John Dingess Conn. Bdl.		
TC 206	552666		John Williams Conn. Bdl.		
TC 207	552672		Kupchonos Conn. Bdl.		resistant to fusarium wilt (viz registration of C8)
TC 208	552694		M-1		
TC 209	552695		M-2		
TC 210	552354		Magnolia		
TC 211	552702		Moonlight		
TC 212	552413		No. 63		
TC 213	552352		RG	Florida, USA	black shank resistant cultivar derived from the cross Round Tip X Big Cuba (Valleau. 1952. Econ Bot 6:69-102)
TC 214	552761		Stewart Cuban		
TC 215	552774		Walden Conn. Bdl.		
TC 216	552686		Ky 153		
TC 217	552687		Ky 157		
TC 218	552371		Ky 160		
TC 219	552688		Ky 163		
TC 220	552478	CV-40	Ky 165		Ky 165 is a dark air-cured (Type 35) cultivar with high resistance to tobacco mosaic and wildfire, and a medium-high level of resistance to black root rot and fusarium wilt. The cultivar was developed over a period of 10 years from crosses involving a Ky 160 type breeding line and a breeding line carrying resistance to black root rot, wildfire, and fusarium wilt. It was in the eighth selfed generation from the last cross at the time of release. (Litton et al. 1970. Crop Science 10:210)
TC 221	552376		Little Sweet Orinoco		
TC 222	551289		Little Yellow		
TC 223	552697		Madole (NN)		has resistance to TMV via the N introgression from <i>N. glutinosa</i> pi 22257?
TC 224	551290		One Sucker		
TC 225	552341		400	Oxford, NC, USA	partial resistance to root rot and limited resistance to bacterial wilt; was derived from a random selection from a farm neighboring the Oxford Tobacco Research Station and is reportedly from a cross of Harrison Special and Silk Leaf (Valleau. 1952. Econ Bot 6:69-102)
TC 226			401		401 is a selection from the cross 400 X Cash that is slightly resistant to root-knot nematode and leaf spot.
TC 227	552572		401 Cherry Red		
TC 228	552342		401 Cherry Red Free		
TC 229	552407		402		partial resistance to root rot
TC 230	552580		8202		
TC 231	552581		8358		
TC 232	552296		Adcock X Harrison Pryor		
TC 233	552297		Adcock X Pinkney Arthur		
TC 234	552584		Amerelo 5		
TC 235	552298		Banana Leaf		

						Bel 921 is resistant to brown spot (caused by <i>Alternaria alternata</i>), root knot (caused by <i>Meloidogyne incognita</i>), and black shank (caused by <i>Phytophthora parasitica</i> var <i>nicotianae</i>). Bel 921 was developed from a cross of NC 95 X Beinhart 1000-1 (TI 1561) and advanced to the F4 generation. A brown spot resistant plant was then crossed to Speight G-28 and advanced to the F3 generation and backcrossed to Speight G-28. Bel 921 was in the F5 generation from the last cross when released on 1 July 1982. (Stavely. 1984. Crop Science 24:830-1)
TC 236	552511	GP-20	BEL 921			
TC 237	552299		BELL 1			
TC 238	552593		BELL 15			
TC 239	552594		BELL 29			derived from a cross of Dixie Bright 102 X Hicks (Girardeau et al. 1973. J Econ Entom 66:470-2)
TC 240	552595		BELL 93			derived from the cross Bell 15 X Coker 187-Hicks (Zhang et al. 2006. Bot Stud 47:223-9)
TC 241	552343		Big Gem			
TC 242	552300		Bonanza			
TC 243	552301		Bottom Special			
TC 244	552597		Bright Yellow			
TC 245	552302		Broadleaf Orinoco			
TC 246	552598		Brown & Williams Low Nic.			
TC 247	552303		Burch Special			
TC 248	552304		Cabbage			
TC 249	552603		Carolina Bright			
TC 250	552305		Cash			
TC 251	552502	CV-85	Clemson PD 4	South Carolina, USA		Clemson PD 4 was developed over a period of 13 years, with the first cross between Hicks Broadleaf and Burley 21 made during the summer of 1964. It is moderately resistant to black shank and bacterial wilt and appears to have some tolerance to blue mold. (Currin et al. 1981. Crop Sci 21:988)
TC 252	520754	CV-97	Clemson PD 48	South Carolina, USA		Clemson PD 48 was developed from a cross of breeding line 68-S14 and (Coker 139 X NC 95)F6. Clemson PD-48 has moderate resistance to black shank, moderate resistance to bacterial wilt, and moderate resistance to fusarium wilt. (Currin et al. 1989. Crop Sci 29:238-9)
TC 253	552495		Coker 48		Coker's Pedigree Seed Company	Flue-cured cultivar released in 1976 that resulted from the cross (Coker 258 X Coker 319) X Coker 319.
TC 254	552503		Coker 51		Coker's Pedigree Seed Company	Flue-cured cultivar released in 1979 that resulted from the cross (Coker 319 X Va 45) 323 X Coker 86.
TC 255	552388		Coker 80-F		Coker's Pedigree Seed Company	derived from the cross (Coker 187 X Coker 139) X Coker 156 (Girardeau et al. 1973. J Econ Entom 66:470-2)
TC 256	552489		Coker 86		Coker's Pedigree Seed Company	Flue-cured cultivar released in 1974 that resulted from the cross Coker 258 (65-16R X Coker 319) X 175L.
TC 257	551291		Coker 111		Coker's Pedigree Seed Company	

TC 258	552395	CV-68	Coker 128		Coker's Pedigree Seed Company	Coker 128 was reselected from the cross Coker 187-Hicks X Oxford 1-181. Seed of the cultivar were released in the F7 generation in 1959. The cultivar has high resistance to black shank, moderate resistance to bacterial and Fusarium wilt, and tolerance to brown spot. (Rogers. 1975. Crop Science 15:102)
TC 276	552524		Coker 371- Gold		Coker's Pedigree Seed Company	Developed by Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company from a complex cross: ([Speight G-28 X Coker 354] X [CB-139 X F-105] X [Speigh G-28 X Coker 354]) X NC 82. Coker 371 Gold has high resistance to black shank and moderate resistance to Granville wilt and brown spot. It has also been reported to be resistant to cyst nematode.
TC 319	552505		K 326		Novartis Seeds Inc	Released by Novartis Seeds, Inc. in 1982. It was developed from a cross of two breeding lines that were derived from the cross: McNair 225 X (McNair 30 X NC 95). The variety has low resistance to black shank and Granville wilt, and has resistance to root-knot nematodes, and is susceptible to mosaic. K 326 has a very low level of weather fleck.
TC 334	552430	CV-31	McNair 30		McNair Seed Company	McNair 30 is resistant to fusarium wilt and has Ph gene mediated black shank race 0 immunity. The first cross in the development of McNair 30 was made in 1954 and was White Gold X 224G (the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station furnished pollen of this N. longiflora X burley derivative to the McNair Seed Company). Four successive crosses were made with Hicks. The initial release of McNair 30 seed in 1962 was the increase from an S3 plant from the BC4 generation. (Earley & Green. 1967. Crop Sci 7:81-2)
TC 451	552337		White Stem Orinoco			
TC 480	551327	CV-56	Mosaic Res. (MR) Madole			Mosaic Resistant Madole is the result of cross between a mosaic resistant breeding line and Madole. Madole was used as the recurrent parent and the new cultivar was in the BC6S6 when released. (Litton et al. 1972. Crop Sci 12:397)
TC 491	552590		Baur			
TC 507	551337		Maryland Mammoth			
TC 527	552346		5932			
TC 567			K 358		Northrup King Seed Company	Developed by Northrup King Seed Company from a cross of K 326 and 80241 (an experimental line). It has moderate resistance to black shank and Granville wilt. It is also resistant to root-knot nematodes. It has above average yields with 18-19 leaves on a medium height stalk. It has few ground suckers.
TC 569	549110		K 346		Novartis Seeds Inc	Released by Novartis Seeds, Inc. in 1989. It was developed from a cross involving McNair 926 (later released as K 326) and a breeding line (80241). It has high resistance to black shank and Granville wilt, is resistant to southern root-knot nematodes (races 1 and 3), and is susceptible to tobacco mosaic. Resistance to black shank is very high.
TC 594			Smith TI 448A			source of bacterial wilt resistance

TC 597			Reams 134		Reams Seed Company	This variety produces high quality tobacco on a medium high stalk. It was developed by Reams Seed Company from a cross between McNair 944 and Hicks. It yields in the low' range with 20 leaves per stalk. It has moderate resistance to black shank with low resistance to Granville wilt.
TC 601			RG 13		FW Rickard Seeds	
TC 612	578864	GP-51	PY KY 160			The pale yellow (PY) characteristic consists of rapid yellowing of all leaves on the plants approximately 1 month after the start of flowering. This line was developed by transferring the genetic factor for pale-yellow (PyPy) from PY NC 95 using the backcross method. (Legg. 1995. Crop Science 35:602)
TC 614	574504	CV-109	KY 907			KY 907, a burley cultivar released in 1993, has high resistance to black root rot, tobacco mosaic virus (TMV), TVMV, and wildfire. It has medium resistance to TEV and to fusarium wilt. KY 907 was developed using the pedigree breeding method and was derived from a single-plant selection in the F5 generation from the cross KY 16/TI 1406/KY 10/Burley 49/EX4/290A/ KY 17/KY 15 (KY8538)/8/TN 86. (Nielsen & Kennedy. 1994. Crop Sci 34:1410)
TC 620			Speight 152		Speight Seed Farms	
TC 632	601992	CV-114	Oxford 207			Oxford 207, released in 1997, was developed by pedigree selection from a single cross between Coker 319 and K 399. Oxford 207 combines high resistance to bacterial wilt with a high level of resistance to Race 0 of black shank. It is also resistant to Races 1 and 3 of the southern root-knot nematode and has exhibited high resistance to fusarium wilt. (Sisson. 1999. Crop Sci 39:292)
TC 633			Speight 168		Speight Seed Farms	developed from the cross Coker 371-Gold X Speight G-118 and released in 1996
TC 636			Speight 179		Speight Seed Farms	developed from a cross between Coker 371-Gold and Speight G-28 and released in 1997
TC 638	604198	CV-115	VA 355			VA 355, a black shank resistant fire-cured cultivar released in 1998, has the pedigree VA 309/VA 312//DF 300. (Wilkinson et al. 1999. Crop Sci 39:291)
TC 639	604199	CV-116	VA 359			VA 359, a black shank resistant fire-cured cultivar released in 1998, was developed by pedigree selection from a single cross between Lizard Tail Turtle Foot and VA 309 made in 1989. Lizard Tail Turtle Foot is a pure-line selection from a landrace that is grown in Virginia. (Wilkinson et al. 1999. Crop Sci 39:291)
TC 650	608041	CV-119	MD 601			MD 601, released in 1999, has resistance to tobacco mosaic virus (TMV), wildfire, and Race 0 black shank (Fla 301 derived). MD 601 was developed using backcross breeding. After the initial cross of MD 341/MD 609, seven backcrosses were made with MD 609 as the recurrent parent followed by 11 generations of self pollination. (Aycock, Jr. 2000. Crop Sci 40:861)
TC 651	610239	GP-53	MD A30			(Aycock & Grybauskas. 2000. Crop Sci 40:1203)

TC 652	612391	CV-120	Metacomet			Metacomet, a Connecticut shade tobacco cultivar released in 1999, is an inbred derived from a cross between the nematode-susceptible Connecticut shade cultivar O-30 and the cyst nematode resistant flue-cured variety VA 81. In addition to resistance to infection by tobacco cyst nematode (<i>Globodera tabacum</i>), it is also resistant to TMV (NN) and has reduced sensitivity to weather fleck. (LaMondia. 2000. Crop Sci 40:1504-5)
TC 654	619163	CV-122	Scantic			Scantic, a Connecticut broadleaf cigar wrapper cultivar released in 2001, was developed with resistance to Fusarium wilt. Scantic is an inbred derived from a bulk system of modified single seed descent. The F2 generation of an equally represented composite of three crosses between wilt-susceptible Connecticut broadleaf tobacco lines and the tobacco mosaic virus (TMV)-resistant, wilt-resistant cultivar C2 (C2 × Winn; C2 × Gogulski; and C2 × Gradowski) was selected for resistance under greenhouse and field conditions. Scantic is susceptible to TMV. (LaMondia. 2002. Crop Sci 42:983)
TC 658			NC 606			Developed from NC 729 X NC 82 by North Carolina Agricultural Research Service with exclusive release to Raynor Certified Tobacco Seed in 2001. NC 606 has a high level of resistance to black shank and Granville wilt. It is resistant to the common races of the root knot nematode.