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Characterization of American cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.) genotypes based on morphological characters

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Abstract

Fifty genotypes were characterized based on their morphological characters as per DUS guidelines of American cotton *viz.*, hypocotyl pigmentation, leaf shape, leaf colour, leaf pubescence, leaf petiole pigmentation, flower petal colour, flower stigma position, pollen colour, anther filament colouration, plant stem hairiness, plant stem pigmentation, growth habit, plant height, boll colour, boll shape, boll surface, prominence of tip in boll, boll opening and seed fuzz. The genotypes has shown great extent of morphological variability for all the traits observed.

Keywords: DUS, morphological characters, American cotton

Introduction

Cotton (*Gossypium* sp.), being the "King" of fibers in preparing human apparel has played a key role in the development of civilization. Due to its importance in agriculture as well as industrial economy, it is also known as "white gold". Simpson (1954) classified cotton as predominantly self-pollinated and often cross-pollinated crop. The genus *Gossypium* comprises around 50 species making it the largest in species number in the tribe *Gossypieae*. There are four cultivated species of cotton *viz., Gossypium arboreum, G. herbaceum, G. hirsutum* and *G. barbadense*. The first two species are diploid (2n=2x=26) and are native to old world. They are also known as Asiatic cottons because they are grown in Asia. The last two species are tetraploid (2n=4x=52) and are also referred to as New World Cottons. *G. hirsutum* is also known as American cotton or upland cotton and *G. barbadense* as Egyptian cotton or Sea Island cotton or Peruvian Cotton or Tanguish Cotton or quality cotton. In India, out of four cultivated species of cotton, *Gossypium hirsutum* L. has lion's share in total cotton growing area due to its quality and quantity with superiority.

Descriptors of varieties of crop species are required for characterization of varietal identity, determine varietal purity and establish the distinctiveness of new variety from existing varieties and documentation of genetic resources. With the introduction of high yielding varieties and new technologies become a great threat to the security of the age-old practice of growing traditional varieties and landraces which may have immense potential for different important traits, a variety is eligible for registration and release if it possesses novelty, distinctiveness, uniformity and stability (DUS) characteristics. DUS testing of cultivars is one of the requirements for granting Plant Breeders Rights (PBR) and it is conducted according to national guidelines prepared on the basis of UPOV guidelines. Varieties within plant species have specific characters, which are suitable for distinguishing of varieties differences. This fact has important place for DUS testing and variety identification and verification (Keefe, 1999) ^[5]. A strict maintenance breeding for genetic purity of all the example varieties is warranted for a valid DUS testing for proper implementation of PPV & FR Act (Chakrabarty *et al.* 2012) ^[6]. Therefore, the present study was undertaken to characterize American cotton genotypes based on morphological traits.

Materials and Methods

The main objective of the investigation was to characterize the American cotton genotypes to assess their potential to contribute to future crop improvement programmes. The fifty American cotton genotypes were evaluated at Cotton Research Station, Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh in Randomized Block Design in three replications with each genotype was planted in row to row spacing of 120 cm. The seeds were dibbled in rows at a distance of 45 cm and plot size 6.3×1.2 m. Need based agronomic and plant protection measures were taken up for good crop growth. Data was collected at various growth stages of American cotton plant.

Results and Discussion

The results obtained in the present investigation have been presented in the Table 1. Hypocotyl pigmentation was recorded as present or absent in the 50 cotton genotypes, 9 genotypes (GP Hir.-48, GP Hir.-58, GP Hir.-70, GP Hir.-71, GP Hir.-85, GP Hir.-88, GP Hir.-92, GP Hir.-94 and GJ. Cot101) were grouped under absent and remaining 41 genotypes were grouped under present of hypocotyl pigmentation. Similar classification was studied by (Rai et al., 2016)^[10]. Fifty genotypes under study leaf shape was palmate (normal), similar categorization was also studied by (Rajeev et al., 2005, Kaur et al., 2016 and Anjani et al., 2018)^[11, 4, 1]. Twenty seven genotypes studied were having light green leaves and 23 were having green leaves (Reddy *et al.*, 2007 and Nimbal *et al.*, 2019) ^[12, 8]. Pubescence on the leaves is very common cotton characteristic. 27 genotypes were having sparse, 15 genotypes under medium and remaining 8 genotypes (GP Hir.-49, GP Hir.-50, GP Hir.-52, GP Hir.-53, GP Hir.-68, GP Hir.-73, GP Hir.-93 and GP Hir.-94) were having dense (Kaur et al., 2016, Nimbal et al., 2019)^[4, 8]. Twenty six genotypes had leaf petiole pigmentation and remaining 24 genotypes were without leaf petiole pigmentation (Rai et al., 2016 and Anjani et al., 2018)^[10, 1]. The photographs of all the qualitative characters have been shown in the figure 1-6.

Flower petal colour is one of the important character for characterization and was classified as white, cream and yellow. Three genotypes (GP Hir.-48, GP Hir.-49 and GP Hir.-82) had white petal colour, 33 with cream and 15 genotypes had yellow petal colour (Reddy et al., 2007 and Kaur *et al.*, 2016)^[12, 4]. Flower stigma position was exerted in 40 genotypes and 10 genotypes (GP Hir.-54, GP Hir.-66, GP Hir.-79, GP Hir.-80, GP Hir.-78, GP Hir.-81, GP Hir.-82, GP Hir.-89, GP Hir.-91 and GP Hir.-93) had embedded stigma (Rai et al., 2016 and Anjani et al., 2018)^{[10,} ^{1]}. Majority of the genotypes 27 had cream pollen colour and rest 23 had yellow pollen colour (Anjani et al., 2018 and Nimbal et al., 2019)^[1, 8]. In majority of genotypes 42 anther filament colouration was present while absent in 8 genotype (GP Hir.-48, GP Hir.-49, GP Hir.-54, GP Hir.-55, GP Hir.-56, GP Hir.-57, GP Hir.-77 and GP Hir.-82) (Rai *et al.*, 2016)^[10]. Thirteen genotypes were found to have sparse stem hairiness, 13 genotypes medium stem hairiness and 24 genotypes fall in dense hairiness category (Nimbal et al., 2019 and Patel et al., 2020)^[8, 9]. Seventeen genotypes had stem pigmentation and in remaining 33 genotypes plant stem pigmentation was absent (Rajeev et al., 2005 and Rai et al., 2016) [11, 10]. The plant growth habit was erect strong in 16 genotypes, stout bushy type in 9 genotypes (GP Hir.-59, GP Hir.-60, GP Hir.-69, GP Hir.-71, GP Hir.-73, GP Hir.-76, GP Hir.-87, GP Hir.-90, GP Hir.-93) and erect open type was found in 25 genotypes (Sangwan et al., 2016 and Balakrishnan et al., 2020)^[13, 2]. The plant height showed variation among genotypes. Twenty seven genotype was medium tall and 23 genotypes were tall plant height. Same classification was studied earlier by (Eshiet and Brisibe 2015 and Balakrishnan et al., 2020)^[3, 2].

Table 1: Characterization of different morphology characters of American cotton

Genotypes	Hypocotyl	Leaf shape	Leaf colour	Leaf	Leaf petiole	Flower petal	Flower stigma	
	pigmentation	-		pubescence	pigmentation	colour	position	
GP Hir48	Absent	Palmate	Green	Medium	Absent	White	Exerted	
GP Hir49	Present	Palmate	Green	Dense	Present	White	Exerted	
GP Hir50	Present	Palmate	Light green	Dense	Present	Cream	Exerted	
GP Hir51	Present	Palmate	Green	Medium	Absent	Yellow	Exerted	
GP Hir52	Present	Palmate	Light green	Dense	Present	Cream	Exerted	
GP Hir53	Present	Palmate	Light green	Dense	Absent	Yellow	Exerted	
GP Hir54	Present	Palmate	Green	Medium	Absent	Cream	Embedded	
GP Hir55	Present	Palmate	Green	Medium	Absent	Yellow	Exerted	
GP Hir56	Present	Palmate	Light green	Sparse	Present	Cream	Exerted	
GP Hir57	Present	Palmate	Light green	Sparse	Present	Cream	Exerted	
GP Hir58	Absent	Palmate	Light green	Sparse	Absent	Yellow	Exerted	
GP Hir59	Present	Palmate	Green	Sparse	Absent	Cream	Exerted	
GP Hir60	Present	Palmate	Light green	Sparse	Present	Yellow	Exerted	
GP Hir61	Present	Palmate	Green	Sparse	Present	Yellow	Exerted	
GP Hir62	Present	Palmate	Light green	Medium	Present	Yellow	Exerted	
GP Hir63	Present	Palmate	Light green	Medium	Present	Cream	Exerted	
GP Hir64	Present	Palmate	Light green	Sparse	Absent	Yellow	Exerted	
GP Hir65	Present	Palmate	Light green	Sparse	Present	Cream	Exerted	
GP Hir66	Present	Palmate	Green	Sparse	Absent	Cream	Embedded	
GP Hir67	Present	Palmate	Light green	Sparse	Absent	Cream	Exerted	
GP Hir68	Present	Palmate	Green	Dense	Present	Cream	Exerted	
GP Hir69	Present	Palmate	Light green	Sparse	Present	Cream	Exerted	
GP Hir70	Absent	Palmate	Green	Medium	Absent	Cream	Exerted	
GP Hir71	Absent	Palmate	Light green	Medium	Absent	Cream	Exerted	
GP Hir72	Present	Palmate	Light green	Medium	Present	Cream	Exerted	
GP Hir73	Present	Palmate	Green	Dense	Absent	Cream	Exerted	
GP Hir74	Present	Palmate	Green	Sparse	Present	Yellow	Exerted	
GP Hir75	Present	Palmate	Green	Sparse	Absent	Cream	Exerted	
GP Hir76	Present	Palmate	Light green	Sparse	Absent	Cream	Exerted	
GP Hir77	Present	Palmate	Light green	Medium	Absent	Cream	Exerted	
GP Hir78	Present	Palmate	Green	Sparse	Absent	Cream	Embedded	
GP Hir79	Present	Palmate	Light green	Sparse	Present	Cream	Embedded	
GP Hir80	Present	Palmate	Light green	Sparse	Absent	Cream	Embedded	
GP Hir81	Present	Palmate	Light green	Sparse	Absent	Cream	Embedded	
GP Hir82	Present	Palmate	Light green	Sparse	Present	White	Embedded	

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GP Hir83	Present	Palmate	Green	Medium	Absent	Cream	Exerted
GP Hir84	Present	Palmate	Green	Medium	Absent	Cream	Exerted
GP Hir85	Absent	Palmate	Light green	Sparse	Present	Cream	Exerted
GP Hir86	Present	Palmate	Green	Sparse	Present	Yellow	Exerted
GP Hir87	Present	Palmate	Light green	Medium	Absent	Cream	Exerted
GP Hir88	Absent	Palmate	Green	Medium	Present	Yellow	Exerted
GP Hir89	Present	Palmate	Light green	Sparse	Present	Yellow	Embedded
GP Hir90	Present	Palmate	Green	Sparse	Absent	Yellow	Exerted
GP Hir91	Present	Palmate	Green	Sparse	Present	Cream	Embedded
GP Hir92	Absent	Palmate	Light green	Sparse	Present	Cream	Exerted
GP Hir93	Present	Palmate	Light green	Dense	Absent	Cream	Embedded
GP Hir94	Absent	Palmate	Green	Dense	Present	Cream	Exerted
GJ. Cot101	Absent	Palmate	Green	Sparse	Present	Cream	Exerted
GJ. Cot102	Present	Palmate	Light green	Sparse	Present	Yellow	Exerted
GJ. Cot38	Present	Palmate	Green	Medium	Present	Yellow	Exerted

Table 1: Contd....

Genotypes	Pollen colour	Anther filament colouration	Plant stem hairiness	Plant stem nigmentation	Roll colour	Roll shane	Boll surface
GP Hir48	Cream	Absent	Dense	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir40	Cream	Absent	Medium	Absent	Green	Round	Smooth
GP Hir50	Yellow	Present	Dense	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir51	Yellow	Present	Medium	Present	Green	Round	Smooth
GP Hir52	Cream	Present	Dense	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir52 GP Hir53	Yellow	Present	Medium	Absent	Green	Round	Smooth
GP Hir54	Yellow	Absent	Dense	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir55	Cream	Absent	Medium	Absent	Green	Elliptic	Smooth
GP Hir56	Yellow	Absent	Sparse	Present	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir50 GP Hir57	Cream	Absent	Medium	Present	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir58	Yellow	Present	Dense	Absent	Green	Elliptic	Smooth
GP Hir59	Cream	Present	Dense	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir60	Cream	Present	Dense	Absent	Green	Elliptic	Smooth
GP Hir61	Yellow	Present	Dense	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir62	Cream	Present	Dense	Present	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir62	Cream	Present	Dense	Present	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir64	Yellow	Present	Dense	Present	Green	Elliptic	Smooth
GP Hir65	Cream	Present	Dense	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir66	Cream	Present	Medium	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir67	Yellow	Present	Medium	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir68	Yellow	Present	Sparse	Absent	Green	Elliptic	Smooth
GP Hir69	Yellow	Present	Medium	Absent	Green	Round	Smooth
GP Hir70	Yellow	Present	Dense	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir71	Yellow	Present	Dense	Present	Green	Elliptic	Smooth
GP Hir72	Yellow	Present	Medium	Present	Green	Elliptic	Smooth
GP Hir73	Cream	Present	Sparse	Present	Green	Elliptic	Smooth
GP Hir74	Yellow	Present	Sparse	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir75	Cream	Present	Sparse	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir76	Cream	Present	Dense	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir77	Cream	Absent	Dense	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir78	Cream	Present	Dense	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir79	Yellow	Present	Dense	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir80	Yellow	Present	Sparse	Present	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir81	Yellow	Present	Medium	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir82	Cream	Absent	Dense	Present	Green	Round	Smooth
GP Hir83	Cream	Present	Sparse	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir84	Cream	Present	Sparse	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir85	Cream	Present	Medium	Present	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir86		Present	Dense	Present	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir87	Cream	Present	Dense	Present	Green	Elliptic	Smooth
GP Hir88	Yellow	Present	Dense	Present	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir89	Cream	Present	Medium	Absent	Green	Elliptic	Smooth
GP Hir90	Cream	Present	Dense	Present	Green	Elliptic	Smooth
GP Hir91	Yellow	Present	Dense	Present	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir92	Cream	Present	Sparse	Absent	Green	Round	Smooth
GP Hir93		Present	Sparse	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GP Hir94		Present	Sparse	Absent	Green	Elliptic	Smooth
GJ. Cot101	Cream	Present	Sparse	Absent	Green	Elliptic	Smooth
GJ. Cot102	Yellow	Present	Medium	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth
GJ. Cot38	Cream	Present	Sparse	Absent	Green	Ovate	Smooth

Table 1: Contd....

Genotypes	Prominence of tip in boll	Boll opening	Seed fuzz	Growth habit	Plant height (cm)
GP Hir48	Blunt	Semi open	Sparse	Erect open	Tall
GP Hir49	Blunt	Open	Sparse	Erect open	Medium tall
GP Hir50	Blunt	Open	Sparse	Erect strong	Tall
GP Hir51	Blunt	Open	Medium	Erect open	Medium tall
GP Hir52	Blunt	Semi open	Sparse	Erect open	Medium tall
GP Hir53	Blunt	Open	Medium	Erect open	Tall
GP Hir54	Blunt	Semi open	Sparse	Erect strong	Medium tall
GP Hir55	Pointed	Semi open	Sparse	Erect open	Tall
GP Hir56	Blunt	Open	Sparse	Erect strong	Medium tall
GP Hir57	Blunt	Semi open	Dense	Erect open	Tall
GP Hir58	Pointed	Semi open	Naked	Erect open	Tall
GP Hir59	Blunt	Semi open	Sparse	Stout bushy	Medium tall
GP Hir60	Pointed	Semi open	Naked	Stout bushy	Medium tall
GP Hir61	Blunt	Semi open	Naked	Erect open	Tall
GP Hir62	Blunt	Semi open	Sparse	Erect open	Tall
GP Hir63	Blunt	Open	Medium	Erect open	Tall
GP Hir64	Blunt	Semi open	Sparse	Erect open	Medium tall
GP Hir65	Blunt	Semi open	Medium	Erect strong	Medium tall
GP Hir66	Blunt	Open	Medium	Erect strong	Tall
GP Hir67	Blunt	Open	Sparse	Erect open	Medium tall
GP Hir68	Pointed	Open	Sparse	Erect strong	Tall
GP Hir69	Blunt	Semi open	Dense	Stout bushy	Tall
GP Hir70	Pointed	Open	Medium	Erect open	Medium tall
GP Hir71	Pointed	Semi open	Naked	Stout bushy	Tall
GP Hir72	Pointed	Semi open	Naked	Erect open	Tall
GP Hir73	Pointed	Semi open	Medium	Stout bushy	Tall
GP Hir74	Blunt	Open	Sparse	Erect open	Medium tall
GP Hir75	Pointed	Semi open	Sparse	Erect open	Medium tall
GP Hir76	Blunt	Semi open	Dense	Stout bushy	Medium tall
GP Hir77	Blunt	Open	Naked	Erect strong	Medium tall
GP Hir78	Pointed	Semi open	Medium	Erect open	Medium tall
GP Hir79	Pointed	Open	Naked	Erect strong	Medium tall
GP Hir80	Blunt	Open	Medium	Erect strong	Medium tall
GP Hir81	Blunt	Open	Naked	Erect strong	Tall
GP Hir82	Blunt	Open	Dense	Erect strong	Tall
GP Hir83	Blunt	Open	Sparse	Erect open	Tall
GP Hir84	Blunt	Open	Naked	Erect open	Medium tall
GP Hir85	Blunt	Open	Sparse	Erect open	Medium tall
GP Hir86	Blunt	Semi open	Naked	Erect strong	Medium tall
GP Hir87	Blunt	Semi open	Medium	Stout bushy	Medium tall
GP Hir88	Blunt	Semi open	Medium	Erect strong	Tall
GP Hir89	Blunt	Semi open	Sparse	Erect strong	Medium tall
GP Hir90	Blunt	Open	Sparse	Stout bushy	Medium tall
GP Hir91	Blunt	Semi open	Sparse	Erect open	Medium tall
GP Hir92	Blunt	Open	Sparse	Erect strong	Tall
GP Hir93	Blunt	Open	Medium	Stout bushy	Medium tall
GP Hir94	Pointed	Open	Medium	Erect strong	Medium tall
GJ. Cot101	Pointed	Open	Sparse	Erect open	Tall
GJ. Cot102	Blunt	Open	Sparse	Erect open	Tall
GJ. Cot38	Blunt	Open	Sparse	Erect open	Tall

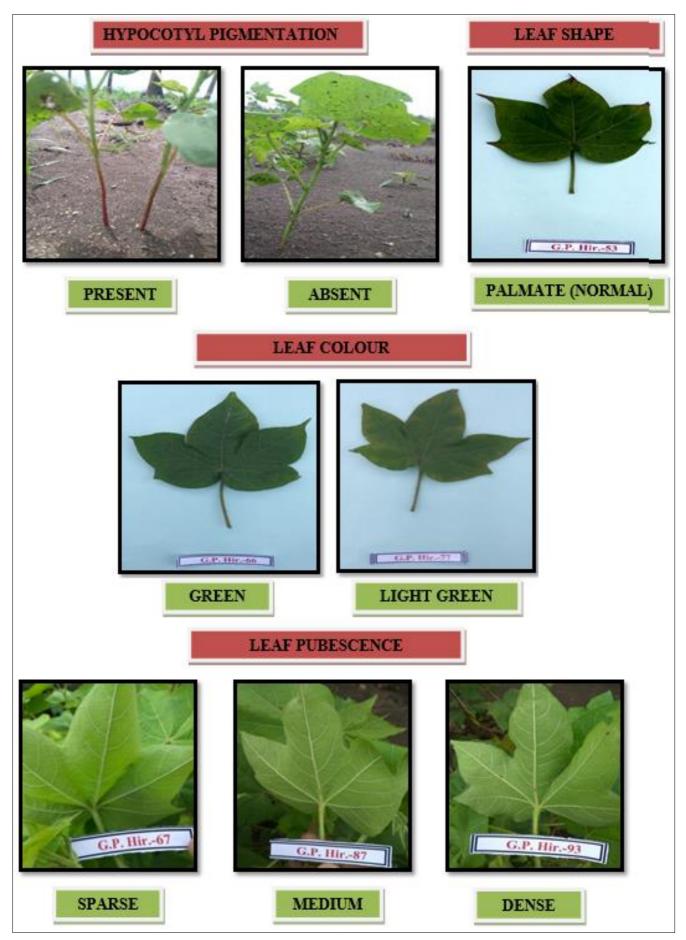


Fig 1: Different qualitative characters of American cotton

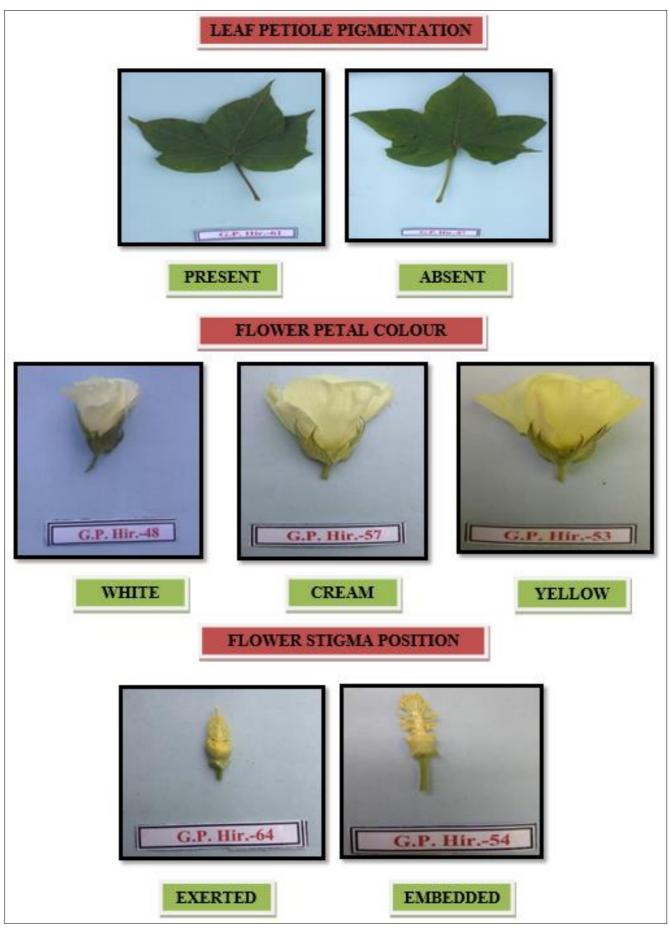


Fig 2: Different morphology characters of American cotton

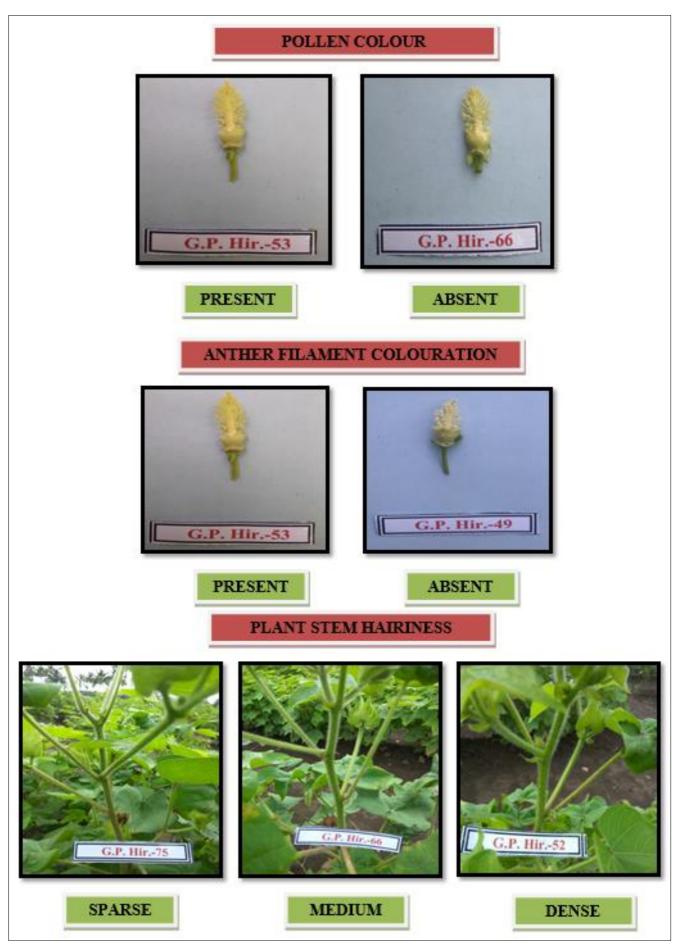


Fig 3: Different morphology characters of American cotton

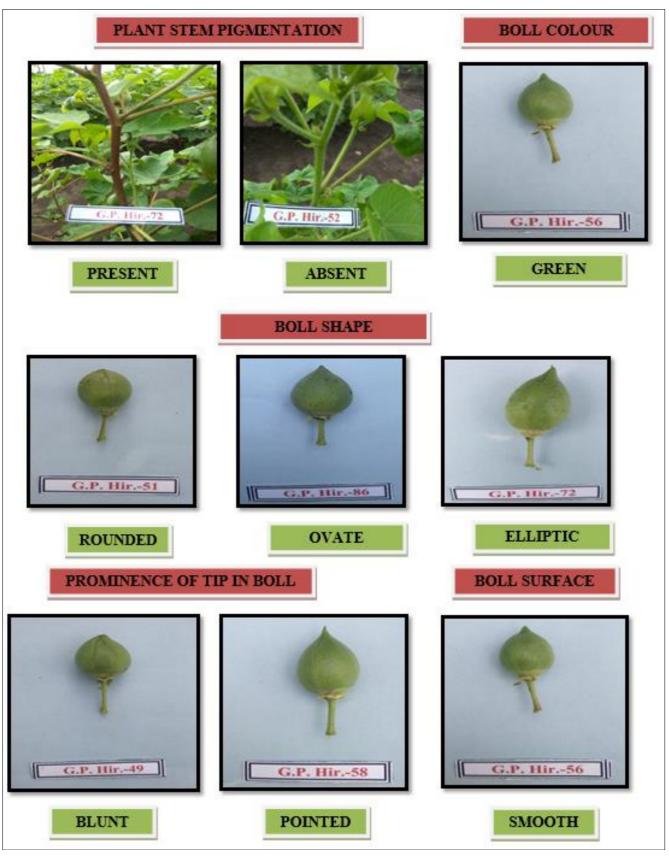


Fig 4: Different morphology characters of American cotton



Fig 5: Different morphology characters of American cotton



Fig 6: Different morphology characters of American cotton

Fifty genotypes under study boll colour was green (Rai et al., 2016 and Anjani et al., 2018)^[10, 1]. Boll shape (longitudinal section) categorized as round, ovate and elliptic, six genotypes (GP Hir.-49, GP Hir.-51, GP Hir.-53, GP Hir.-69, GP Hir.-82 and GP Hir.-92) had rounded boll shape, 31 genotypes with ovate boll shape and 13 genotypes had elliptic boll shape (Manivannan et al., 2018 and Nimbal et al., 2019) ^[7, 8]. Fifty genotypes under study boll surface was smooth (Rai et al., 2016 and Anjani et al., 2018)^[10, 1]. Thirty seven genotypes had blunt boll tip and rest 13 genotypes had pointed boll tip (Anjani et al., 2018 and Nimbal et al., 2019) ^[1, 8]. Twenty six genotypes had open type of boll opening and remaining 24 genotypes were in semi-open category (Shakeel et al., 2008 and Rai et al., 2016) [14, 10]. The quantum of the fuzzy nature of the seed was used as criteria to distinguish the cotton genotypes and the genotypes were categorized as naked, sparse, medium and dense. Ten genotypes had seed fuzz naked, 23 genotypes with sparse seed fuzz, 13 genotypes with medium seed fuzz and 4 genotypes (GP Hir.-57, GP Hir.-69, GP Hir.-76 and GP Hir.-82) with dense seed fuzz (Rai et al., 2016)^[10].

Conclusion

In conclusion, morphological characters *viz.*, hypocotyl pigmentation, leaf shape, leaf colour, leaf pubescence, leaf

petiole pigmentation, flower petal colour, flower stigma position, pollen colour, anther filament colouration, plant stem hairiness, plant stem pigmentation, growth habit, plant height, boll colour, boll shape, boll surface, prominence of tip in boll, boll opening and seed fuzz are important markers to varietal identification and genuineness of variety in American cotton. They are very important during the development, maintenance and multiplication of new varieties, parental lines and hybrids. Hence, from of breeder point of view, study of qualitative characters is very useful to differentiate to various hybrids and their parental lines.

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