Table 16. Least square means for percentage of potential lint yield (worm-control) for entries grown in worm infested[1] and non-infested plots in the 2019 RBTN conducted at Mississippi State (USDA), Mississippi. (Cooperator: Jack McCarty)

Cultivar	Lint Yield Worm Control	Lint Yield Worm Infested	Lint Yield Percent of Potential[2]
	lbs/a	lbs/a	%
CSX8308	855	**865**	**100**
TAMLBB15905	582	547	**93**
Ark 1102-55	**1126**	**1006**	**90**
DP 393 CK	940	**819**	**87**
13AFX13-12-5	**996**	772	77
TAM 12J-39	925	709	77
GA2016099	862	642	75
Ark 1117-60	**975**	679	73
FM 958 CK	842	601	72
Ark 1115-36	**1107**	777	71
TAMLBB16507	863	590	69
13AFX6-27-2	819	558	69
Ark 1114-21	**1102**	781	68
TAM 13S-03	870	588	68
DP 493 CK	**1102**	736	66
MS 2010-87-37	**1049**	660	63
Ark 1124-50	871	530	61
Ark 1112-59	**1069**	605	58
GA2016024	**963**	541	58
UA 222 CK	**999**	553	56
GA2016103	**1116**	548	51
Mean	954	672	72
LSD (.05)	184	216	22
Entry (P>F)	0.01	0.01	0.01
Reps	4	4	4

Values in bold not significantly different from highest value according to LSD(0.05).

[1] Worm plots were infested weekly, beginning at pin head square, with tobacco budworm for 7 applications. First instar larvae were suspended in a dry ground corn cob grit medium and applied at approximately 9:00 a.m. with a Davis inoculator. Application rates were 8 to 10 live larvae per foot of row.

[2] Lint Yield Percent of Potential = Lint Yield Worm Infested / Lint Yield Worm Control x 100