Table 18. Means for percentage of potential lint yield for entries grown in worm infested and non-infested plots in the 2020 RBTN conducted at Mississippi State (USDA), Mississippi. (Cooperator: Jack McCarty)

Entry	Lint Yield Worm Control lbs/a	Lint Yield Worm Infested[1] lbs/a	Lint Yield Percent of Potential[2] %
PD 2012011	1044	1180	**113.0**
Ark 1207-11	**1271**	**1400**	**110.5**
PD 2013016	1028	1119	**109.3**
TAM 14 B-72	1036	1110	**108.0**
TAM 14 E-12	**1265**	**1309**	**103.4**
PD 2013041	1006	1037	**103.1**
Ark 1214-42	1131	1150	**102.0**
Ark 1207-32	**1410**	**1430**	**101.7**
DP 393 CK	1207	1185	**98.9**
PD 2012066	1028	1018	**95.8**
FM 958 CK	**1238**	1181	95.2
UA 222 CK	**1278**	1203	94.0
DP 493 CK	1163	1079	93.3
Ark 1208-39	1178	1068	91.6
PD 2012037	1074	952	88.4
Ark 1208-21	**1267**	977	76.2
Mean	1164	1150	99.0
LSD (.05)	182	218	17.7
Entry (P>F)	P < 0.01	P < 0.01	P < 0.05
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 5 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. A delay in harvest allowed time for yield compensation in rmany of the worm infested plots.
[2] Lint Yield Percent of Potential = (lint yield worm infested / lint yield worm control) x 100.