ROLE OF RADIOACTIVE IRRADIATION IN CREATION OF NEW COTTON FORMS

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Mutations have the important role in selection of agricultural plants including cotton. Natural mutations occur in (current of long time) rare cases, and selection works need a wide spectrum of a primary material for hybridization and selection of valuable forms. For maintenance of a variety of a selection material, experimental mutagenesis is actual.

From earlier carried out researches it is known, that variability received by influence of mutagens depends on a doze myrare, duration of influence, a biotic factors and so on.

In the researches lead{carried out} by us seeds of grades of cotton Gandja-46, AzNIXI-195 and Ganja-46 x AzNIXI-195 concerning to kind G.hirsutum L. (2=52) before crop subjected to influence scale of beams in dozes 7, 14 and 28 kR. In the received generations of plants studied modification and hereditary changes.

As control forms used plants of initial forms received of not irradiated seeds. And the irradiated seeds of grade Ganja-46 x AzNIXI-195 studied compared with both parental grades. In M2 and M3 generations selected plants with economic valuable attributes and studied their donor ability.

In M2 it is revealed, that among cotton grades subject to influence scale of beams (Ganja-46, AzNIXI-195 and Ganja-46 x AzNIXI-195) new grade Ganja-46 x AzNIXI-195 received by a method of hybridization is more sensitive to influence scale of beams than initial grades.
The received data once again confirm already existing tendency about high mutability of young grades.

Plants with the improved economic valuable attributes are selected in $M_1$. These plants further can be used as an initial material for selection, and as a donors in hybridization. The received new cotton forms have great value as an initial material, and further serve enrichment of a cotton collection.