REGISTRATION OF CL. 41-223 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 16)
B. A. Bourne and L. M. Weetman

The sugarcane clone 'Cl. 41-223' is a selection from the cross 'F. 31-436' × 'F. 31-452,' the parents being siblings from the cross 'P.O.J. 2725' × 'C.P. 27-35.' Cl. 41-223 is derived from Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla., during the 1940-1941 crossing season. Cl. 41-223 was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first grown semicommercially in 1949. It became the leading clone in south Florida, occupying 87% of the total acreage in 1962, and still retained 63.7% of the acreage in 1969.

Cl. 41-223 is a medium-fiber, large-barrel cane, which flowers moderately in late December and attains high sucrose content by midseason. It is particularly suitable for warm and intermediate organic soils. Cl. 41-223 is susceptible to mosaic (virus), but escapes the disease in the field in Florida. It is moderately susceptible to ratoon stunting disease (virus), red stripe [Xanthomonas rubrifineus (Lee et al.) Starr and Burkh.], red rot [(Physalospora tucumanensis Speg.), brown stripe [(Cochliobolus stenospius (Drechs.) Mat. and Yam.), and pokkah boeng [(Giberellla moniliformis (Sheldon) Wineland].

Seedcane of Cl. 41-223 will be maintained by United States Sugar Corporation at Clewiston, Fla.

REGISTRATION OF CL. 47-83 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 17)
L. M. Weetman and B. A. Bourne

The sugarcane clone 'Cl. 47-83' is a selection from the progeny of open-pollinated flowers of 'Cl. 41-223.' Cl. 47-83 is derived from three species: Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla., during the flowering season of 1946-1947. Cl. 47-83 was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first planted commercially by the Corporation in 1955.

Cl. 47-83 is a medium-barrel, medium-fiber, nonflowering, very early maturing clone. At the time of its release, it represented a considerable break-through in earliness of maturity. This clone produces much more sugar per ton of cane and more sugar per hectare when harvested in early November than Cl. 41-223, the standard cane in south Florida. Cl. 47-83 has been rather outstanding as a parent in breeding, but it often requires special treatment to induce flowering. Cl. 47-83 was first planted commercially by the Corporation in 1962.

REGISTRATION OF CL. 54-336 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 18)
L. M. Weetman and B. A. Bourne

The sugarcane clone 'Cl. 54-336' is a selection from the cross 'Cl. 49-54' × 'Cl. 47-83.' Saccharum officinarum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla. in 1949-1950 and was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and first grown semicommercially by the Corporation in 1955.

Cl. 54-336 is a medium-barrel, medium-fiber, nonflowering, very early maturing clone. At the time of its release, it represented a considerable break-through in earliness of maturity. Cl. 54-336 was first planted commercially by the Corporation in 1962.

The commercial growing of Cl. 54-336 is currently restricted to the plantations of United States Sugar Corporation and to those farmers who grow cane under contract for processing by the Corporation. Cl. 54-336 has been patented under U.S. Plant Patent 2,584.

REGISTRATION OF CL. 54-378 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 19)
L. M. Weetman and B. A. Bourne

The sugarcane clone 'Cl. 54-378' is a selection from the progeny of open-pollinated flowers of 'Cl. 41-142' × 'Cl. 47-83' and is therefore descended from Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla. in 1953. Cl. 54-378 was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first planted commercially by the Corporation in 1955.

Cl. 54-378 is a medium-barrel, medium-fiber, nonflowering, very early maturing clone which is suitable for warm and cold organic soils and may be harvested either early or late. In warm locations it is moderately earlier in maturity than Cl. 41-223, the standard cane in south Florida. Cl. 54-378 has been patented under U.S. Plant Patent 2,584.