REGISTRATION OF CL. 41-223 SUGARCANE1
(Reg. No. 16)
B. A. Bourne and L. M. Weetman2

The sugarcane clone 'Cl. 41-223' is a selection from the cross 'F. 31-456' × '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. barberii Jeswiet.3 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 67.3% of the acreage in 1969.4

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 rubilinearis (Lee et al.) Starr and Burkh.], red rot (Physalospora tucumanensis Speg.), brown stripe [Cochliobolus steno- spilus (Drechs.) Mat. and Yam.], and pokkah boeng [Gibberella moniliformis (Sheldon) Wineland].

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

1Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Sept. 17, 1970.
2Adviser and Geneticist, United States Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, Fla. 33440.

REGISTRATION OF CL. 47-83 SUGARCANE1
(Reg. No. 17)
L. M. Weetman and B. A. Bourne2

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. barberii 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 has been rather outstanding as a parent in breeding, but it often requires special treatment to induce flowering.

Cl. 47-83 is currently one of the best early clones for use in cold locations where it outstanding, both in sugar per ton of cane and moisture content above those for Cl. 41-223. Cl. 47-83 is resistant to mosaic (virus), brown stripe [Cochliobolus tucumanensis (Sheldon) Wineland], and pokkah boeng [Gibberella moniliformis (Sheldon) Wineland]. It is susceptible to red rot (Physalospora tucumanensis Speg.) and ratoon stunting disease (virus).

The commercial growing of Cl. 47-83 is directly related 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 Plant Patent 2,584.a

1Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Sept. 17, 1970.
2Geneticist and Adviser, United States Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, Fla. 33440.

REGISTRATION OF CL. 54-336 SUGARCANE1
(Reg. No. 19)
L. M. Weetman and B. A. Bourne2

The sugarcane clone 'Cl. 54-336' is a selection from the cross 'Cl. 54-54' × 'Cl. 47-83.' Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberii Jeswiet. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla., during the flowering season of 1946-1947. Cl. 54-336 was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first planted commercially by the Corporation in 1955.

Cl. 54-336 is a medium-barrel, medium-fiber, nonflowering, very early maturing clone which is suitable for both warm and cold organic soils and may be harvested either early or late. In warm locations it matures fairly early to late. In warm locations it matures fairly early to late. In warm locations it matures fairly early to late. In warm locations it matures fairly early to late.

Cl. 54-336 has been fairly outstanding as a parent in breeding, but it often requires special treatment to induce flowering. Cl. 47-83 has been rather outstanding as a parent in breeding, but it often requires special treatment to induce flowering.

The sugarcane clone 'Cl. 54-378' is a selection from the cross 'CI. 54-378' × 'CI. 47-83.' Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberii Jeswiet. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla., during the flowering season of 1946-1947. Cl. 54-378 was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first grown semicommercially in 1955.

Cl. 54-378 is an early maturing, medium-barrel, medium-fiber clone which is susceptible to both mosaic (virus) and ratoon stunting disease (virus). Cl. 54-378 has been rather outstanding as a parent in breeding, but it often requires special treatment to induce flowering. Cl. 47-83 has been rather outstanding as a parent in breeding, but it often requires special treatment to induce flowering.

Cl. 54-378 is an early maturing, medium-barrel, medium-fiber clone which is suitable for both warm and cold organic soils and may be harvested either early or late. In warm locations it matures fairly early to late. In warm locations it matures fairly early to late. In warm locations it matures fairly early to late.

Cl. 54-378 has been rather outstanding as a parent in breeding, but it often requires special treatment to induce flowering. Cl. 47-83 has been rather outstanding as a parent in breeding, but it often requires special treatment to induce flowering.