REGISTRATION OF CL. 59-994 SUGARCANE¹
(Reg. No. 20)

L. M. Weetlan, B. A. Bourne, and E. H. Todd²

The sugarcane clone 'Cl. 59-994' is a selection from the cross 'C.P. 50-28' × 'Cl. 54-203' and is derived from Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla. in 1958. Cl. 59-994 was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first planted commercially by the Corporation in 1966.

Cl. 59-994 is an early maturing, very tall, medium-fiber clone with small to medium diameter stalks and leaf sheaths that are largely self-shedding. It is suitable for both cold and warm locations on organic soils and may be harvested either early or late. Cl. 59-994 produces yields of sugar per ton of cane and sugar per hectare appreciably above those for Cl. 41-223, the standard cane for south Florida, especially on the colder locations. Cl. 59-994 is resistant to mosaic (virus), ratoon stunting disease (virus), red rot (Physalospora tucumanensis Speg.), and pokkah boeng [Gibberella moniliformis (Sheldon) Wineland]. It is moderately resistant to brown stripe [Cochliobolus stenospilus (Drechs.) Mat. and Yam.].

The commercial growing of Cl. 59-994 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.

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

REGISTRATION OF CL. 59-1332 SUGARCANE¹
(Reg. No. 21)

L. M. Weetlan, B. A. Bourne, and E. H. Todd²

The sugarcane clone 'Cl. 59-1332' is a selection from the cross 'Cl. 47-143' × 'Cl. 49-82' and is derived from Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla. in 1958. Cl. 59-1332 was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first planted commercially by the Corporation in 1966.

Cl. 59-1332 is a small-barrel, medium-fiber, low tonnage cane which matures earlier and produces more sugar per ton of cane than any clone previously released by United States Sugar Corporation. Because of its extreme earliness, it is most suited for harvest at the beginning of the harvest season. In formal trials on a cold location, Cl. 59-1332 produced appreciably more sugar per hectare than Cl. 41-223, the standard cane in south Florida. Cl. 59-1332 is resistant to mosaic (virus), red rot (Physalospora tucumanensis Speg.), brown stripe [Cochliobolus stenospilus (Drechs.) Mat. and Yam.], and pokkah boeng [Gibberella moniliformis (Sheldon) Wineland]. It is susceptible to ratoon stunting disease (virus).

The commercial growing of Cl. 59-1332 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.

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² Respectively, Geneticist, Adviser, and Vice-president-Research, United States Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, Fla. 33440.

REGISTRATION OF TRAPPER WHEAT²
(Reg. No. 485)

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'Trapper' wheat, Triticum aestivum L., Nebraska 64323, C.I. 13999 is a hard red winter wheat cultivar developed cooperatively by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station and Crops Research Division, Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Trapper was released jointly by the Nebraska and Colorado Agricultural Experiment Stations and the Agricultural Research Service in 1967.

'Trapper' is a sister selection of 'Trader,' selected in the F₄ generation from the cross 'Warrior'//'Selkirk'//'Cheyenne,' made at Lincoln in 1957. It was evaluated in Nebraska observation nurseries from 1959 through 1967. It was in Colorado performance nurseries beginning in 1966, in the Northern Regional Performance Nursery, and in the National Scale Milling and Baking Tests in 1966. Trapper has a short straw and winter habit of growth. Its spikes are shorter and white glumes with short beaks. The grain is hard, red, and less angular than that of Warrior.

'Trapper' is a midseason variety that combines good yield with stem rust resistance and excellent quality. In tests of stem rust resistance during its testing period, but is susceptible to leaf rust, bunt, wheat streak, and soil-borne mosaic. Trapper possesses moderate field resistance to the western strain of wheat streak.

'Traper' mills satisfactorily and produces flour with a long dough mixing requirement, good mixing tolerance, and good loaf volume potential. It received satisfactory ratings from commercial mill and bakery collaborators in 1966.

Breeder seed of 'Trapper' will be maintained by the Crop Science Society of America. Released by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Oct. 12, 1970. Approved for publication by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station as Journal Series Article No. 2831.
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