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

L. M. Weetman, B. A. Bourne, and E. H. Todd

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 diameters 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 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 21)

L. M. Weetman, B. A. Bourne, and E. H. Todd

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 Research Agronomist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture; and Associate Professors; respectively, Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb. 68503.

REGISTRATION OF TRAPPER WHEAT
(Reg. No. 485)

J. W. Schmidt, V. A. Johnson, P. J. Mattern, and A. Dreier

'Trapper' wheat, Triticum aestivum L., Nebrasca Selection 64322, C.I. 13999 is a hard red winter wheat cultivar developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first planted commercially by the Corporation in 1966. It was evaluated in Nebraska observation and performance nurseries from 1959 through 1967. It was released jointly by the Nebraska and Colorado Agricultural Experiment Stations and the Agricultural Research Service in 1967.

'Trapper' is a selection from 'Warrior'//'Selkirk'/2*/'Cheyenne,' made at Lincoln, Neb. in 1957. It was evaluated in Nebraska observation and performance nurseries from 1959 through 1967. It was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first planted commercially by the Corporation in 1966. 'Trapper' is similar to Warrior in winterhardiness and straw strength. It is slightly taller (2.5 cm or 1 inch) than Warrior, but superior to Warrior in test weight and mildew resistance. It has been resistant to the prevalent races of stem rust during its testing period, but is susceptible to stripe rust, bunt, wheat streak, and soil-borne mosaic. 'Trapper' possesses moderate field resistance to the western strain of hessian fly.

'Trapper' mills satisfactorily and produces flour with long dough mixing requirement, good mixing time, 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 Department of Agronomy, Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station.

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