REGISTRATION OF CULTIVARS 137

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

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

The sugarcane clone 'CL. 59-994' is a selection from the cross 'CP. 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 Spec.), and pokkah boeng [Gibberella moniliformis (Sheldon) Wineland]. It is moderately resistant to brown stripe [Cochliobolus stenosporus (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.

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

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

The sugarcane clone 'CL. 59-1332' is a selection from the cross 'CP. 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 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. 59-1332 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. 59-1332 is resistant to mosaic (virus), ratoon stunting disease (virus), red rot (Physalospora tucumanensis Spec.), and pokkah boeng [Gibberella moniliformis (Sheldon) Wineland]. It is moderately resistant to brown stripe [Cochliobolus stenosporus (Drechs.) Mat. and Yam.].

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.

REGISTRATION OF TRAPPER WHEAT
(Reg. No. 485)

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

'Traper' wheat, Triticum aestivum L., Nebraska Selection 04523, C.I. 13999 is a hard red winter wheat cultivar developed cooperatively by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station and Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Traper was released by Nebraska growers in the more northern areas. Although both Trader and Trapper possess ample winterhardiness, Trapper differs from Trader in being 2.5 cm (1 in.) taller when mature, with a short straw and winter habit of growth. Its spikes have white glumes with short awns and possesses a similar winterkilling characteristic.

Traper underwent the same testing sequence in Nebraska and Colorado performance nurseries beginning in 1965 and entered the Performance Nursery at four stations where winterkilling occurred, was 82% compared to 67% for Trader and 65% for Warrior. In other state and regional trials in which stem rust was not a major performance factor, the yield of Traper has been 134 kg/ha (45.1 bu/A) for Warrior. In 3 years the yield of Traper which has averaged 100 to 134 kg/ha (15.4 to 22.3 bu/A) for Warrior. Superior winterhardiness also may be reflected in the yield of Traper which has averaged 100 to 134 kg/ha (15.4 to 22.3 bu/A) for Warrior. In 3 years the yield of Traper which has averaged 100 to 134 kg/ha (15.4 to 22.3 bu/A) for Warrior.