REGISTRATION OF CL. 59-994 SUGARCANE\(^1\)
(Reg. No. 20)
L. M. Weetman, B. A. Bourne, and E. H. Todd\(^2\)

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 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.

\(^1\) 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\(^1\)
(Reg. No. 21)
L. M. Weetman, B. A. Bourne, and E. H. Todd\(^2\)

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 stenosporus* (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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REGISTRATION OF TRAPPER WHEAT\(^1\)
(Reg. No. 485)
J. W. Schmidt, V. A. Johnson, P. J. Mattern, and A. I. Dreier\(^2\)

'Trapper' wheat, Triticum aestivum L., Nebraska Selection 64322, C.I. 13999 is a hard red winter wheat cultivar developed cooperatively by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Trapper was released jointly by the Nebraska and Colorado Agricultural Experiment Stations and the Agricultural Research Service in 1966.

Trapper is a sister selection of 'Trader,' selected from the F\(_2\) generation from the cross 'Warrior'/'Selkirk'/'Cheyenne.' It is similar to Trader in productivity, stem rust resistance, straw strength, test weight, and quinone oxidoreductase activity. It possesses awns and has the same spike characteristics as Trader. It was selected in the F\(_2\) 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 released in the Northern Regional Performance Nursery and scale Milling and Baking Tests in 1966. Trapper has a short straw and winter habit of growth. Its spikes 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. The average yield at North Platte where stem rust was a major factor, the yield of Trader has been 134 kg/ha higher than that of Warrior on the average.

Trapper was selected in the F\(_2\) generation from the cross 'Warrior'/'Selkirk'/'Cheyenne.' It is similar to Trader in winterhardiness and straw strength. It is slightly taller (2.5 cm or 1 inch) and later to 1 day), but superior to Warrior in test weight and straw strength. It has been resistant to the prevalent races of stem rust 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 stem rust.

Trapper mills satisfactorily and produces flour with a long dough mixing requirement, good mixing tolerance, and good loaf volume potential. It received satisfying ratings from commercial mill and bakery collaborators in 1965 and 1967.

Breeder seed of Trapper will be maintained by the Department of Agronomy, Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station.

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