REGISTRATION OF CULTIVARS

REGISTRATION OF C.P. 36-111 SUGARCANE1
(Reg. No. 22)
Otto H. Coleman.
'C.P. 36-111' sugarcane (Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. sinense Jeswiet), a tri-species hybrid involving Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. sinense Jeswiet, was propagated and selected as a single clone from progeny of the sugarcross P.O.J. 2725 × C.P. 1165. The cross was made at the U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Florida, but the original clone selection was made at the U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana. C.P. 36-111 was evaluated and released in 1951 for sirup production through cooperative research by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station.

The cultivar is characterized by pale green stalks, covered with a waxy coat. The stalks turn reddish purple when exposed to the sun. Under favorable growing conditions the internodes exceed 6 inches, and the stalks are straight. C.P. 36-111 grows especially well in the sugarcane areas of Mississippi, but it also adapts well to the sirup areas in Alabama, Georgia, and northern Florida.

C.P. 36-111 is highly resistant to strain B of the sugarcane mosaic virus which is the prevalent mosaic strain found in the sirup belt of southeastern United States. It is resistant to stalk red rot and normally produces three crops from one planting. It has no serious disease problem in the sirup areas.

It is equal to C.P. 29-116 in tons of cane per acre but superior in sirup per ton and per acre.

C.P. 36-111 is easily milled and processed into excellent sirup.

Seedcane is made available for distribution through the Mississippi Foundation Seed Program, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Miss.

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Cooperative investigations of the Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station. Received June 24, 1971.

REGISTRATION OF CL. 49-200 SUGARCANE2
(Reg. No. 24)
L. M. Weetman and B. A. Bourne.
The sugarcane clone 'Cl. 49-200' is a selection from the cross 'Cl. 41-142' × 'Cl. 41-106'. Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet are involved in the ancestry. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla., in 1948, and the cultivar was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was leased for commercial planting in 1958.

Cl. 49-200 is a medium-early, medium-large-barrel, medium-low-fiber clone which flowers moderately about mid-season. It produces moderately more sugar per ton of cane and more sugar per hectare than 'Cl. 41-223', the standard cane in south Florida. Cl. 49-200, by mechanical inoculation, is very susceptible to mosaic (virus) and moderately susceptible to red rot (Physalospora tucumanensis Speg.) and pokkah boeng (Gibberella moniliformis (Sheldon) Wineland). It is very resistant to ratoon stunting disease.

The commercial growing of Cl. 49-200 is currently limited to the plantations of United States Sugar Corporation.

2 Geneticist and Adviser, United States Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, Fla. 33440.

REGISTRATION OF CL. 54-312 SUGARCANE1
(Reg. No. 25)
L. M. Weetman and B. A. Bourne.
The sugarcane clone 'Cl. 54-312' is a selection from the cross 'Cl. 41-223' × 'Cl. 49-82' and is therefore descended from Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla., in 1953, and the cultivar was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first planted commercially by the Corporation in 1963.

Cl. 54-312 is a large-barrel, medium-fiber, nonflowering clone which matures in midseason. It yields slightly more ton of cane and significantly more sugar per hectare than 'Cl. 41-223', the standard cane in south Florida. Cl. 54-312, when inoculated, is very susceptible to mosaic (virus), but it escapes under field conditions in Florida. It is also susceptible to red rot (Physalospora tucumanensis Speg.) and moderately susceptible to brown stripe [Gibberella moniliformis (Dr. Yam.)] and moderately resistant to ratoon stunting disease.

The commercial growing of Cl. 54-312 is currently limited to the plantations of United States Sugar Corporation.

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received July 21, 1971.
2 Geneticist and Adviser, United States Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, Fla. 33440.