REGISTRATION OF C.P. 36-111 SUGARCANE

Otto H. Coleman, Collaborator, Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station. Received June 24, 1971.

The sugarcane clone ‘C.P. 36-111’ sugarcane (Saccharum spp.), 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. 29-110 in tons of cane per acre but superior in sirup per ton and per ton.

C.P. 36-111 is a medium-early, low-fiber, non-flowering clone which produces significantly more sugar per ton of cane and more sugar per hectare than ‘C1. 41-223’, the standard cane in south Florida. C.P. 36-111 is easily milled and processed into excellent sirup. Seed cane is made available for distribution through the Mississippi Foundation Seed Program, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Miss.

REGISTRATION OF CL. 49-200 SUGARCANE

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. Cl. 49-200 was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first released for commercial planting in 1958.

Cl. 49-200 is a medium-early, low-fiber, medium-large-barrel clone which flowers moderately about mid-season. It yields 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 brown stripe (Cochliobolus frauenfeldii (Drechs.) Mat. and Yam.) but escapes mosaic under field conditions in Florida. It is resistant to red rot (Physalospora tucumanensis Speg.) and to pokkah boeng (Gibberella moniliformis (Sheldon) Wineland) and is very resistant to ration stunting disease.

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

REGISTRATION OF CL. 54-312 SUGARCANE

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 thereby descended from Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla., in 1953. Cl. 54-312 was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first planted commercially by the Corporation in 1965.

Cl. 54-312 is a large-barrel, medium-fiber, non-flowering clone which matures in mid-season. It yields slightly more sugar per ton of cane and significantly more sugar per hectare than Cl. 41-223, the standard cane in south Florida. Cl. 54-312 is suitable for both cold and warm locations on organic soils, but is best in the warmer areas. Cl. 54-312, when inoculated mechanically, is very susceptible to mosaic (virus), but it escapes the disease under field conditions in Florida. It is also susceptible to red rot (Physalospora tucumanensis Speg.) and moderately susceptible to brown stripe (Cochliobolus frauenfeldii (Drechs.) Mat. and Yam.). It is very resistant to pokkah boeng (Gibberella moniliformis (Sheldon) Wineland) and moderately resistant to ratoon stunting disease.

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

REGISTRATION OF CL. 54-405 SUGARCANE

L. M. Weetman and B. A. Bourne

The sugarcane clone ‘Cl. 54-405’ is a selection from the cross ‘Cl. 49-82’ × ‘Cl. 49-82’ and is thereby descended from Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla., in 1954. Cl. 54-405 was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first planted commercially by the Corporation in 1963.

Cl. 54-405 is a medium-early, large-barrel, low-fiber, non-flowering clone which produces significantly more sugar per ton of cane and more sugar per hectare than ‘Cl. 41-223’, the standard cane in south Florida. Cl. 54-405 is currently one of the best clones for midseason and late harvest on organic soils in warm locations. It has also been found suitable for sandy soils where it matures much earlier than Cl. 41-191 and Cl. 41-223. Load weights of railroad cars filled with Cl. 54-405 greatly exceed those from Cl. 41-223 and many other clones making possible greater efficiency and economy in transportation to the factory. Cl. 54-405 is susceptible to red rot (Physalospora tucumanensis Speg.) and by mechanical inoculation is very susceptible to mosaic (virus), but it escapes mosaic under field conditions in Florida. It is moderately resistant to ratoon stunting disease and resistant to both brown stripe (Cochliobolus stenophilus (Drechs.) Mat. and Yam.) and pokkah boeng (Gibberella moniliformis (Sheldon) Wineland) and pokkah boeng (Gibberella moniliformis (Sheldon) Wineland).

The commercial growing of Cl. 54-405 is currently restricted to the plantations of United States Sugar Corporation.

REGISTRATION OF CL. 54-1910 SUGARCANE

L. M. Weetman and B. A. Bourne

The sugarcane clone ‘Cl. 54-1910’ is a selection from the cross ‘Cl. 47-81’ × ‘Cl. 47-83’ and is thereby descended from Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla., in 1953. Cl. 54-1910 was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first planted commercially by the Corporation in 1962.

Cl. 54-1910 is a large-barrel, low-fiber, early-maturing clone. When harvested early, the yields considerably exceed those for Cl. 41-223, the standard cane for south Florida, both in sugar per ton of cane and in tons sugar per hectare. The sugar con-