REGISTRATION OF CULTIVARS

REGISTRATION OF C.P. 36-111 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 22)

Otto H. Coleman

'C.P. 36-111' sugarcane (Saccharum spp.), a tri-species hybrid involving Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. sinense L. Jesweit, 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 terms 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.

Seed cane is 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 C.P. 49-200 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 24)

L. M. Weetman and B. A. Bourne

The sugarcane clone 'C.P. 49-200' is a selection from 'Cl. 41-142' × 'Cl. 41-106'. Saccharum officinarum L., and S. barberi Jesweit are involved in the cross. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla. in 1948. The clone was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and leased 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 produces 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 stenospilus (Drechs.) Mat.] and escapes mosaic under field conditions in Florida. It is susceptible to red rot (Physalospora tucumanensis Speg.) and moderately susceptible to pokkah boeng [Gibberella moniliformis (Sheldon) Winel.] and very resistant to ratoon stunting disease.

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

2 Collaborator, Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Meridian, Miss.

REGISTRATION OF C.L. 54-1910 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 25)

L. M. Weetman and B. A. Bourne

The sugarcane clone 'C.L. 54-1910' is a selection from 'Cl. 41-223' × 'Cl. 49-82' and is therefore descended from Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jesweit. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla., in 1953. The clone was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and planted commercially by the Corporation in 1965.

Cl. 54-1910 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. 54-1910 is suitable for both cold and warm locations on organic soils and sandy soils in the warmer areas. Cl. 54-12, when inoculated with C. stenospilus, is very susceptible to mosaic (virus), but it escapes mosaic under field conditions in Florida. It is also susceptible to red rot (Physalospora tucumanensis Speg.) and moderately susceptible to pokkah boeng [Gibberella moniliformis (Sheldon) Winel.] and very resistant to ratoon stunting disease.

The commercial growing of Cl. 54-1910 is currently restricted 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.

REGISTRATION OF C.L. 54-312 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 26)

L. M. Weetman and B. A. Bourne

The sugarcane clone 'C.L. 54-312' is a selection from 'Cl. 41-223' × 'Cl. 49-82' and is therefore descended from Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jesweit. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla., in 1953. The clone was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and planted commercially by the Corporation in 1965.

Cl. 54-312 is a large-barrel, medium-fiber, nonflowering clone which matures in midseason. It yields slightly more than 'Cl. 41-191' and 'Cl. 41-223'. Load weights of railroad cars filled with Cl. 54-312 greatly exceed those from 'Cl. 41-223' and many other clones making possible greater efficiency and economy in transportation to the factory. Cl. 54-312 is susceptible to red rot (Physalospora tucumanensis Speg.) and moderately susceptible to mosaic (virus) and brown stripe [Cochliobolus stenospilus (Drechs.) Mat. and Yam.], but it escapes mosaic under field conditions in Florida. It is very resistant to pokkah boeng [Gibberella moniliformis (Sheldon) Winel.] 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.

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