REGISTRATION OF CL. 59-172 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 30)

L. M. Weetman and E. H. Todd

'CL. 59-172' is a sugarcane clone selection from progeny of the cross 'C.P. 43-74' × 'CL. 47-143.' It is descended from Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla. in December 1958. CL. 59-172 was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first planted commercially by the Corporation in 1965.

CL. 59-172 is an early maturing, large-barrel, low-fiber clone that produces more sugar per ton of cane and more sugar per acre than CL. 41-223, the standard cane in Florida. The leaf sheaths of CL. 59-172 are self-shedding. Breakage tests have shown that this clone has low resistance to stalk breakage, but serious damage in the field has not been noted. This clone is suitable for both warm and cold locations on organic soils and may be harvested either early or late. CL. 59-172 is resistant to pokkah boeng [Gibberella moniliformis (Sheldon) Wineland]. It is susceptible to red rot (Physalospora tucumanensis Speg.), moderately susceptible to brown stripe [Cochliobolus stenosphorus (Drechs.) Mat. and Yam.], and very susceptible to ratoon stunting disease. It is also very susceptible to mosaic (virus), but it escapes this disease under field conditions in Florida.

The commercial growing of CL. 59-172 is currently restricted to the plantations of United States Sugar Corporation.

REGISTRATION OF CL. 59-1052 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 31)

L. M. Weetman and E. H. Todd

'CL. 59-1052' is a sugarcane clone selection from progeny of the cross 'CL. 49-54' × 'CL. 54-1910' and is a trispecies hybrid involving Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla. in December 1958. CL. 59-1052 was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first planted commercially by the Corporation in 1967.

CL. 59-1052 is an early maturing, large-barrel, medium-fiber clone that flowers moderately in December in Florida. It has yielded well on both warm and cold locations on organic soils, significantly surpassing 'CL. 41-223,' the standard cane in Florida, for both early and late harvest. It is moderately resistant to stalk breakage. CL. 59-1052 is very resistant to both mosaic disease (virus) and pokkah boeng [Gibberella moniliformis (Sheldon) Wineland]. It is resistant to both brown stripe [Cochliobolus stenosphorus (Drechs.) Mat. and Yam.] and ratoon stunting disease. It is susceptible to red stripe [Xanthomonas oryzae (Lee et al.) Stan and Burkh.] and moderately resistant to red rot (Physalospora tucumanensis Speg.).

The commercial growing of CL. 59-1052 is currently restricted to the plantations of United States Sugar Corporation.

REGISTRATION OF IONIA WHEAT
(Reg. No. 517)


'Ionia,' Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell., C.I. 14469, is a soft wheat variety developed by the United States Department of Agriculture, Eastern Soft Wheat Nursery in 1968. Ionia was developed co-operatively by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station and the Plant Science Research and Entomology Research Division, ARS, USDA. Published September, 1972.

Ionisa is a medium-large-barrel, low-fiber, non-flowering clone. It is early in maturity and high in sugar content, approaching CL. 61-205 in these characteristics. In colder locations, CL. 61-5 is very susceptible to mosaic (virus), but escapes the disease under field conditions in Florida. It is resistant to red rot (Phyalospora tucumanensis Speg.) and is moderately resistant to ratoon stunting disease.

The commercial growing of CL. 61-5 is currently restricted to the plantations of United States Sugar Corporation.

REGISTRATION OF CL. 61-205 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 33)

L. M. Weetman and E. H. Todd

'CL. 61-205' is a sugarcane clone selected from progeny of the cross 'C. 54-205' × 'C. 49-200' and is a trispecies hybrid involving Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla. in December 1960. CL. 61-205 was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first planted commercially in Florida in 1971.

CL. 61-205 is a large-barrel, low-fiber, non-flowering clone that produces more sugar per ton of cane and more sugar per acre than C41-223, the standard cane in Florida. It escapes this disease under field conditions in Florida. It is also very susceptible to mosaic (virus), but it approaches C41-223 in these characteristics. Yields of cane per acre may equal or exceed those from CL. 61-205 in colder locations. CL. 61-205 is resistant to mosaic (virus). It is moderately resistant to brown stripe [Cochliobolus stenosphorus (Drechs.) Mat. and Yam.] and ratoon stunting disease. It is very susceptible to red rot (Physalospora tucumanensis Speg.) and is moderately resistant to ratoon stunting disease.

The commercial growing of CL. 61-205 is currently restricted to the plantations of United States Sugar Corporation.

REGISTRATION OF IONIA WHEAT
(Reg. No. 517)


'Ionia,' Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell., C.I. 14469, is a soft wheat variety developed by the United States Department of Agriculture, Eastern Soft Wheat Nursery in 1968. Ionia was developed co-operatively by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station and the Plant Science Research and Entomology Research Division, ARS, USDA. Published September, 1972.

Ionisa is a medium-large-barrel, low-fiber, non-flowering clone. It is early in maturity and high in sugar content, approaching CL. 61-205 in these characteristics. In colder locations, CL. 61-5 is very susceptible to mosaic (virus), but escapes the disease under field conditions in Florida. It is resistant to red rot (Phyalospora tucumanensis Speg.) and is moderately resistant to ratoon stunting disease.

The commercial growing of CL. 61-5 is currently restricted to the plantations of United States Sugar Corporation.