REGISTRATION OF CL. 59-172 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 30)
L. M. Weetman and E. H. Todd

‘Cl. 59-172’ is a sugarcane clone selected 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. 41-228, the standard cane in Florida. The leaf sheaths of Cl. 59-172 are self-shedding. Breeding 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 (Phytophthora tucumanensis Speg.), moderately susceptible to brown stripe (Cochliobolus sativus (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 the progeny of the cross ‘C.L. 49-54’ × ‘C.L. 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. 61-205’ 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 pokkahl boeng [Gibberella moniliformis (Sheldon) Wineland]. It is resistant to both brown stripe [Cochliobolus sativus (Drechs.) Mat. and Yam.] and ratoon stunting disease. It is susceptible to red stripe [Xanthomonas rubrilineans (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 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.L. 54-205’ × ‘C.L. 49-200’ and is descended from 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 by the Corporation in 1971. Cl. 61-205 is a large-barrel, low-fiber, nonflowering clone. In earliness and in sugar per ton of cane, it approaches Cl. 59-1352, the earliest clone previously released by United States Sugar Corporation1. In warm locations it has surpassed Cl. 59-1352 in sugar per acre. It also has more desirable agronomic characteristics. Cl. 61-205 continues to increase in sugar per ton of cane as the season progresses and, when harvested late, it outyields Cl. 41-223, the standard cane in Florida, in sugar per acre. Cl. 61-205 is resistant to mosaic (virus). It is moderately resistant 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 white winter wheat developed by compositing four pure lines (A5127, A5131, A5132, A5134) that were selected in the F4 generation from a cross ‘Redcoat’/3*’Genessee’ made at East Lansing, Mich., 1959. The individual lines were grown in Michigan yield tests for 4 years, and as a composite for 2 years, before release. The lines and composite had 4 years of quality tests and 4 years of Hessian fly tests before release. It was entered in the Unified Eastern Soft Wheat Nursery in 1968. Ionia was developed cooperatively by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station and the Plant Science Research and Entomology Research Division

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received May 10, 1972.
2 Geneticist (retired) and Vice-President-Research, respectively, United States Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, Fla. 33440.

REGISTRATION OF CL. 59-172 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 30)
L. M. Weetman and E. H. Todd

‘Cl. 59-172’ is a sugarcane clone selected from progeny of the cross ‘C.P. 52-68’ × ‘CL. 54-1910’ and is derived from Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla. in November 1960. Cl. 61-5 was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first planted commercially by the Corporation in 1971.

Cl. 61-5 is a medium-large-barrel, low-fiber, late-flowering clone. It is very early in maturity and high in sucrose content, approaching Cl. 61-205 in these characteristics. Yields of cane and sugar per acre may equal or exceed those from Cl. 61-205 in colder locations. Cl. 61-5 is mosaic (virus) but escapes the disease under field conditions in Florida. It is susceptible to red rot (Phytophthora tucumanensis Speg.) and is susceptible to ratoon stunting disease.

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

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2 Geneticist (retired) and Vice-President-Research, respectively, United States Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, Fla. 33440.

REGISTRATION OF CL. 59-1052 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 31)
L. M. Weetman and E. H. Todd

‘Cl. 59-1052’ is a sugarcane clone selected 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. 59-1052 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 flowering moderately in December in Florida. It has yielded well on both warm and cold locations on organic soils, significantly surpassing ‘Cl. 61-228’ 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 pokkahl boeng [Gibberella moniliformis (Sheldon) Wineland]. It is resistant to both brown stripe [Cochliobolus sativus (Drechs.) Mat. and Yam.] and ratoon stunting disease. It is susceptible to red stripe [Xanthomonas rubrilineans (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.

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REGISTRATION OF CL. 61-5 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 32)
L. M. Weetman and E. H. Todd

‘Cl. 61-5’ is a sugarcane clone selected from progeny of the cross ‘C.P. 52-68’ × ‘CL. 54-1910’ and is derived from Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla. in November 1960. Cl. 61-5 was developed by United States Sugar Corporation and was first planted commercially by the Corporation in 1971.

Cl. 61-5 is a medium-large-barrel, low-fiber, late-flowering clone. It is very early in maturity and high in sucrose content, approaching Cl. 61-205 in these characteristics. Yields of cane and sugar per acre may equal or exceed those from Cl. 61-205 in colder locations. Cl. 61-5 is mosaic (virus) but escapes the disease under field conditions in Florida. It is susceptible to red rot (Phytophthora tucumanensis Speg.) and is susceptible to ratoon stunting disease.

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

2 Professor of Crop and Soil Sciences, MSU, Professor of Botany and Plant Pathology, MSU, Research Entomologist, Entomology Research Division and Research Chemist, FSRD, ARS, USDA.