REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

REGISTRATION OF ASTRO OATS1
(Reg. No. 258)

N. F. Jensen²

‘Astro’ oats (Avena sativa L.), CI 9160, (New York Selection 5279-105) was developed by workers at the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station at Ithaca and subsequently received wider testing in cooperation with the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and other state experiment stations. Astro is from the cross, ‘Alamo’ 4X ‘Garry Sel.’ (CI 6589) 3X ‘Goldwin’ 2X ‘Victoria’ X ‘Rainbow,’ made at Ithaca in 1952; this is also the cross that produced ‘Orbit.’ The F2 plant, which eventually became Astro was selected in 1957, grown as a head row in 1958, and entered the Ithaca rod yield trials in 1959.

Astro is a short, early-to midseason, stiff-strawed, high-yielding oat with white kernels. It has the AB genes for stem rust resistance and is similar to Orbit in height, lodging resistance, smut reaction (high resistance) and crown rust reaction. The panicle of Astro is less open than that of Orbit.

Astro differs from Orbit in two principal characteristics: yield and kernel size. In 3 years of tests involving 62 reporting experiment stations Astro averaged 31.3 quints/ha compared with 30.3 for Orbit. Astro ranked first in yield among all oat entries for each of these 3 years. The kernel of Astro is relatively small (especially so relative to Orbit, which has an unusually large kernel); despite this, test weights per bushel are similar.

Astro was approved for release and named in 1972. Breeder seed was initially produced at Ithaca in 1971, followed by foundation and certified increases in 1972 and 1973, respectively. The recognized classes of seed are breeder, foundation, and certified (foundation seed is required for the production of certified seed). Breeder seed will be maintained by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station.

Performance data and other information on Astro was reported by Jensen and Pardee³.

1 Registered by Crop Science Society of America. Received April 16, 1974.
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REGISTRATION OF CP 65-357 SUGARCANE1
(Reg. No. 35)

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‘CP 65-357’ sugarcane (Saccharum sp.), a trispecies hybrid involving S. officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. Barberi Jesw., is a selection from the cross CP 52-68 × CP 53-17. The cross was made at Canal Point, Florida, during the 1960 crossing season. CP 65-357 was developed through cooperative research of the Agricultural Research Service, the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, and the American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A., Inc., and was released to the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

CP 65-357 is susceptible to infection by the sugarcane mosaic virus; however, preliminary field results indicate its resistance to the disease.

Seedcane of CP 65-357 will be maintained by the Louisiana Department of Agriculture at the U.S. Sugar Cane Laboratory, Houma, Louisiana.

REGISTRATION OF L 60-25 SUGARCANE1
(Reg. No. 36)

Louis Anzalone, Jr., E. D. Paliatseas, M. L. Breaux, and S. J. P. Chilton²

Clone ‘L 60-25’ [Saccharum officinarum, S. spontaneum (India) hybrid] is a selection from the crossing CP 52-68 × CP 48-103 made in 1956. The cross and primary stages of selection were made at the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. The clone was released in 1966 by the Louisiana sugarcane improvement program in cooperation with the American Sugar Cane League, the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

L 60-25 is a medium barrel, low fiber, early-maturing sugarcane clone. When harvested early, L 60-25 exceeds CP 52-68 and CP 48-103 in yield of sugar. The advantage of L 60-25 is it matures early with a higher sugar content than other Louisiana varieties.

L 60-25 is tolerant to ratoon stunting disease, susceptible to sugarcane mosaic, and moderately susceptible to red rot, resistant to sugarcane borer. In 1973, L 60-25 occupied 21% of Louisiana’s cane area.

The Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and the American Sugar Cane League will maintain seed.

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received April 26, 1974.
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REGISTRATION OF L 65-69 SUGARCANE1
(Reg. No. 38)

Louis Anzalone, Jr., E. D. Paliatseas, M. L. Breaux, and S. J. P. Chilton²

Clone ‘L 65-69’ [Saccharum officinarum, S. spontaneum (India), and S. spontaneum (Java) hybrid] is a selection from the cross CP 52-1 × CP 48-103 made in 1961. The cross and primary stages of selection were made at the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. L 65-69 was released by the Louisiana sugarcane improvement program, in cooperation with the American Sugar Cane League, and the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

L 65-69 is a medium barrel, early-maturing sugarcane clone. Juice extraction of L 65-69 is somewhat lower than CP 52-1, but the variety is essentially free of stalk borer. L 65-69 is a semi-determinate and medium sucrose sugarcane, but the variety is essentially free of stalk borer. L 65-69 is a medium barrel, early-maturing sugarcane clone. Juice extraction of L 65-69 is lower than CP 52-1, but the variety is essentially free of stalk borer. L 65-69 is a semi-determinate and medium sucrose sugarcane, but the variety is essentially free of stalk borer.