REGISTRATION OF ASTRO OATS

(Reg. No. 258)

N. F. Jensen

‘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.5’ (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 row 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 quintals/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 Pardee.

REGISTRATION OF CP 65-357 SUGARCANE

(Reg. No. 35)

R. D. Breaux, H. P. Fanguy, R. J. Matherne, and P. H. Dunckelman

‘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 X 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. CP 65-357 is susceptible to infection by the sugarcane virus; however, preliminary field results indicate it is tolerant to the disease.

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

REGISTRATION OF L 60-25 SUGARCANE

(Reg. No. 36)

Louis Anzalone, Jr., E. D. Paliatseas, M. J. Giamalva, and S. J. P. Chilton

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

L 60-25 is a medium barrel, low fiber, early-maturing, high sucrose clone. When harvested early, L 60-25 exceeds CP 52-68 and CP 48-103 in yield of sugarcane. L 60-25 is tolerant to ratoon stunting disease, susceptible to the sugarcane mosaic disease, and the 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.

REGISTRATION OF L 65-69 SUGARCANE

(Reg. No. 38)

Louis Anzalone, Jr., E. D. Paliatseas, M. J. Giamalva, and S. J. P. Chilton

Clone ‘L 65-69’ [Saccharum officinarum, S. spontaneum (Java) hybrid] is a selection from the cross CP 52-1 X CP 48-103 made in 1961. The cross was developed at the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. L 65-69 was released in 1966 in the Louisiana sugarcane improvement program, a cooperative effort of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, the American Sugar Cane League, and the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

L 65-69 is a medium barrel, early-maturing, high sucrose clone. Juice extraction of L 65-69 is somewhat higher than that of CP 52-68.