REGISTRATION OF L 62-96 SUGARCANE1
(Reg. No. 37)

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

Clone 'L 62-96' [Saccharum officinarum, S. barberi, S. spontaneum (India), and S. spontaneum (Java) hybrid] is a selection from the cross CP 52-68 × CP 44-154 made in 1958. The cross and primary stages of selection were made at the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. L 62-96 was released in 1969 by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, the American Sugar Cane League, and the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

L 62-96 is a large barrel, early-maturing, high sucrose, low fiber, erect clone which produced significantly more sugar and higher yields of cane than CP 52-68, the standard cane in Louisiana. It is very resistant to red rot, moderately susceptible to sugarcane mosaic virus, susceptible to ratoon stunt-disease, and moderately susceptible to the sugarcane borer.

Although the early spring stalk population of plant cane of L 62-96 is generally lower than CP 52-68, yields of cane, in first stubble, and in second stubble have consistently been higher. In 1973, L 62-96 occupied 19% of Louisiana's cane area.

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

REGISTRATION OF SC 72 TOBACCO1
(Reg. No. 58)


'SC 72' is a flue-cured tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum L.) resistant to tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) and the common species of root knot nematode [Meloidogyne incognita (Kofoid and White) Chitwood]. The new variety was developed by the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station from a cross between 'NC 95' and 'MRS 3' (J. F. Chaplin, T. J. Mann, D. F. Matzinger, and J. L. Apple, 1969. Registration of MRS-1, MRS-2, MRS-3, and MRS-4 tobacco germplasm. Crop Sci. 9:681). MRS 3 is a TMV-resistant breeding line developed from a cross of 'Coker 199' and 'Va. 45.' The TMV resistance is the local lesion type derived from Nicotiana glutinosa L. The new cultivar was in the 11th selfed generation at the time of its release in 1972.

In addition to TMV and root knot nematode resistance, SC 72 has moderate resistance to black shank [Phytophthora parasitica Dast. var. nicotianae (Breda de Haan) Tucker] and bacterial wilt [Pseudomonas solanacearum (E. F. Smith)]. The cultivar resembles NC 95 in field appearance, but it has one more leaf per plant, and requires 1 day earlier to flower. Leaves of SC 72 are slightly narrower than those of NC 95 at the lower stalk positions, but are equal in width and length at the upper stalk positions. The newly formed and leaf axil suckers than those of NC 95. The handling qualities of SC 72 have been comparable to those of current varieties (T. W. Graham, Z. T. Ford, and R. E. Currin, 1972. SC 72, A new flue-cured tobacco variety with resistance to mosaic, root knot nematode, and bacterial wilt. S.C. Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. 163).

SC 72 was evaluated as PD 79 for 3 years and 2 years in regional tests in five states with flue-cured tobacco-growing areas. In comparison with checks ('NC 2926' and NC 95), yields of the new cultivar were 10% to 20% higher. The value per 45.4 kg (100 lbs) of harvested leaf was slightly lower than that of the check cultivar. The cured leaf had excellent physical characteristics of the cured leaf. The requirements for physical, chemical, and smoke characteristics in the cured tobacco have been satisfactory and are comparable to those of current varieties. The average yield of this variety is 85 kg/ha below the average yield of the check cultivars ('NC 2926' and NC 95). SC 72 was released in 1973 by the Research Division of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University for commercial increase in 1973. The new variety was tested as Va 080 and released in the F0 generation by the Research Division of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University for commercial increase in 1973.

REGISTRATION OF VA 080 TOBACCO1
(Reg. No. 59)

T. R. Terrill, J. L. LaPrade, R. G. Thompson, and M. J. Rogers

'Va 080,' a cultivar of flue-cured tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum L.), was developed from a cross of 'NC 95' and 'Burley 49,' with three subsequent backcrosses to the flue-cured parent. The new variety was tested as Va 080 and released in the F0 generation by the Research Division of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University for commercial increase in 1973. Va 080 is highly resistant to tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) and the common species of root knot nematode [Meloidogyne incognita (Kofoid and White) Chitwood]; to black shank [Phytophthora parasitica var. nicotianae (Breda de Haan) Tucker]; and bacterial wilt [Pseudomonas solanacearum (E. F. Smith)] and tolerant to brown spot [Alternaria alternata (Fr.) Keissl].

Va 080 was evaluated in advanced breeding programs in Virginia and regional small plot and farm trials (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida). The average yield of this cultivar is 85 kg/ha of the check cultivars, 'NC 2926' and NC 95. Va 080 produces a higher percentage of cigarettes at the high end, and is more uniform in color than the check cultivars, 'NC 2926' and NC 95. The average yield of this variety is 85 kg/ha below the average yield of the check cultivars ('NC 2926' and NC 95). The new variety was tested as Va 080 and released in the F0 generation by the Research Division of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University for commercial increase in 1973. Va 080 was evaluated in advanced breeding programs in Virginia and regional small plot and farm trials (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida). The average yield of this cultivar is 85 kg/ha of the check cultivars, 'NC 2926' and NC 95. Va 080 produces a higher percentage of cigarettes at the high end, and is more uniform in color than the check cultivars, 'NC 2926' and NC 95. The average yield of this variety is 85 kg/ha below the average yield of the check cultivars ('NC 2926' and NC 95). The new variety was tested as Va 080 and released in the F0 generation by the Research Division of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University for commercial increase in 1973.