The sugarcane cultivar ‘Cl. 65-294’ (Reg. No. 44) was selected from progeny of the cross 59-969 × ‘C1. 59-959’ derived from Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., S. barberi Jeswiet, and S. sinense Roxb. The cross was made at Clewiston, Fla. in December 1964. Cl. 65-294 was developed by U. S. Sugar Corporation in 1973 and 1974.

Cl. 65-294 is a medium-barrel, low-fiber cultivar which flowers sparsely in midseason. It is very early in maturity and high in sucrose content, being equal to ‘C1. 61-5’, a very early standard. In replicated yield trials Cl. 65-294 produced 14% more sugar/ha than Cl. 61-5. Cl. 65-294 is very susceptible to mosaic (virus), but escapes the disease under field conditions in Florida. It is resistant to ratoon stunting disease and moderately resistant to eyespot [Bipolaris sacchari (Butler) Shoemaker].

In replicated yield trials Cl. 65-294 produced 12% more sugar/ha than Cl. 61-5. Cl. 65-294 is very susceptible to mosaic (virus), but it escapes the disease under field conditions in Florida. It is moderately resistant to ratoon stunting disease and moderately resistant to eyespot.

Cl. 65-294 is currently grown commercially only on the plantations of U. S. Sugar Corporation. Seed cane will be maintained by the Corporation.

REGISTRATION OF CL. 65-294 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 44)

D. G. Holder and E. H. Todd

REGISTRATION OF SEVEN SORGHUM
GERMPLASM LINES
(Reg. Nos. GP 22 to GP 28)

F. L. Barnett and A. J. Casady

Seven inbreds, tracing to crosses involving 'White Martin' grain sorghum [Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench] (B line) and 'Piper' and 'Texas Sweet' sudangrass [S. sudanense (Piper) Stapf], were developed cooperatively by the Kansas Agric. Exp. Stn. and the ARS-USDA, and released in March, 1976. The inbreds were developed through pedigree breeding. They are available as A and B lines, the male-sterile cytoplasm having been derived from 'Combine Kafir 60'. B lines are in the F₁₈ generation; A lines are in the seventh generation of backcrossing. All inbreds are morphologically intermediate to grain sorghum and sudangrass. Additional characteristics are shown in Table 1.

The inbreds are believed to have potential for use as parents in hybrid development. Preliminary testing indicate that KS59 combines well with Piper and Texas Sweet in producing hybrids for use as forage crops.

Breeder seed is maintained by the Agronomy Dep., Kansas State Univ. and research agronomist, ARS-USDA, respectively, Manhattan, KS 66506. It is available in lots of 200 seeds or less.


2 Forage research geneticist, Agronomy Dep., Kansas State Univ. and research agronomist, ARS-USDA, Manhattan, KS 66506.