REGISTRATION OF CP 70-330 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 49)

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

'CP 70-330 sugarcane, a tri-species hybrid involving Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswein, is a selection from the cross 'CP 61-39' × 'CP 57-614'. The cross was made at Canal Point, Fla., during the 1963 growing season. CP 70-330 was developed through cooperative research of AR-SEA-USDA, the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, and the American Sugar Cane League.

CP 70-330 is recommended for culture on light and heavy soils in Louisiana but appears especially adapted on heavy soils. It is a high sucrose, moderately erect cultivar. It yielded significantly less cane per hectare than the leading commercial cultivar, 'CP 65-357', and equaled it in sugar/ton of cane in 46 replicated tests on light-textured soils. However, it exceeded CP 65-357 in yield of cane/ha and approximated it in sugar/ton and sugar/ha in 11 replicated tests on heavy textured soil. CP 70-330 is suited for heavy textured soils and performs well in stubble crops. CP 70-330 is non-brittle and well adapted to machine harvesting.

CP 70-330 is moderately resistant to infection with sugarcane mosaic virus and tolerant to this disease. CP 70-330 is resistant to borers (Diatreae saccharalis F.) but lacks cold tolerance.

Seedcane of CP 70-330 will be maintained by AR-SEA-USDA at the U.S. Sugarcane Field Laboratory, Houma, La.

REFERENCES

REGISTRATION OF ROY WHEAT
(Reg. No. 616)

C. F. Murphy

'Roy' wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em. 1003. It is moderately resistant to those strains of powdery mildew (incited by Erysiphe graminis DC.) which currently attack Arthur but is more tolerant to those to which Arthur is resistant. It is more resistant to both glume blotch (incited by Ustilago tritici Berk.) and wheat soil-borne mosaic virus. Roy has a winter growth habit and is characterized by white flowers while Van- vantage, Nova II, and Vanguard are more upright and have an open growth habit.

Seed of these four new vetch cultivars is more susceptible to the vetch bruchid (Bruchus brachialis F.) as are seed of Vicia sativa. The new vetches are resistant to root-knot nematode species: Meloidogyne incognita (Kofoid & White, 1919) Chitwood, 1949; M. javanica (Treub, 1883) Chitwood, 1949; and M. fallax (Kofoid & White) Chitwood, 1949. The new vetch is susceptible (4). Cahaba White, Vantage, Nova II and Vanguard generally produce herbage earlier than hairy vetch in the Southeast. None of these is as cold-hardy as hairy vetch but are sufficiently hardy for the southern states and other areas with similar winter climates. Three classes of seed beyond breeding foundation, registered, and certified, are maintained by Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station.

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