REGISTRATION OF CP 73-1547 SUGARCANE
(Reg No. 59)


The sugarcane clone ‘CP 73-1547’, was selected from progeny of the cross, ‘CP 66-1043’ × ‘CP 56-63’, that was made in December 1971. It is a complex trispecies hybrid of Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet. CP 73-1547 was developed through cooperative research of the USDA-ARS, the Univ. of Florida-Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, and the Florida Sugar Cane League, Inc., and was released to the sugar industry in the fall of 1981.

CP 73-1547 is a good-ratooning, high-sonnage, medium-sucrose, late-flowering clone that has large green stalks with loosely adhering trash. In 23 replicated tests (7 plant cane, 8 first ratoon, and 8 second ratoon) on Terra Ceia, Pahokee, Lauderdale, and Torry muck and Pompano fine sand, it produced an average of 23.6% more tonnes of cane per hectare at early and late harvests, respectively, than CP 63-588, the most widely grown commercial clone in Florida. The average stalk weight of CP 73-1547 was 1.81 kg compared to 1.72 kg for CP 63-588. It has a millability factor of 0.96 compared to 1.00 for CP 63-588.

CP 73-1547 has adequate resistance (for commercial production in Florida) to sugarcane mosaic virus, leaf scald [caused by Xanthomonas albilineans (Ashby) Dow.], eye spot [caused by Bipolaris sacchari (Butler) Shoemaker], and rust [caused by Puccinia melanocephala H. Syd. & P. Syd.). It is intermediate in its reaction to smut (caused by Ustilago scitaminea H. Syd. & P. Syd.) and should not be planted in areas with a high incidence of smut. This cultivar was grown at 8 locations for 4 years in both replicated field trials and increase blocks; smut was observed at only one location where CP 73-1547 was exposed to high inoculum pressure.

Seedcane of CP 73-1547 will be maintained by the USDA-ARS at the Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, FL 33438.

REGISTRATION OF MARYLAND 341 TOBACCO
(Reg No. 86)

H. A. Skoog and M. K. Aycock, Jr.

‘MARYLAND 341’ tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum L.) was developed and released cooperatively by the Maryland Agric. Exp. Stn. and the ARS-USDA. The new cultivar was developed from a cross between two F<sub>1</sub> breeding lines, J-69-204 × J-69-214. J-69-204 was derived from a cross of ‘Catterton’ breeding line (J-63-7-1) × ‘Maryland 64’ (1) breeding line, J-63-32-1-F (2, 1, respectively). J-69-214 was developed from a cross of ‘Johns Hopkins’ (3) × ‘Sturdy’ (4) breeding lines. Maryland 341 is a good ratooning, high-tonnage, medium-population, medium-width, early flowering, semi-dwarf cultivar. It is a semi-dwarf, hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell.). It was selected in 1970 from several thousand sand plant progenies from the putative cross of ‘Sturdy’ and ‘Tascosa’ cultivars. The progeny, later named as ‘TexRed’ was grown as pedigree number 71H896 in plant rows at Hereford, Denton, McGregor and San Antonio, Texas, in 1971 and in preliminary and replicated yield trials at Hereford, Denton, McGregor and San Antonio, Texas, in 1972-73. Purification and increase of breeder seed was started in 1976, with limited release to the public in 1977. ‘TexRed’ is a semi-dwarf, hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell.). It was selected in 1970 from several thousand sand plant progenies from the putative cross of ‘Sturdy’ and ‘Tascosa’ cultivars. The progeny, later named as ‘TexRed’ was grown as pedigree number 71H896 in plant rows at Hereford, Denton, McGregor and San Antonio, Texas, in 1971 and in preliminary and replicated yield trials at Hereford, Denton, McGregor and San Antonio, Texas, in 1972-73. Purification and increase of breeder seed was started in 1976, with limited release to the public in 1977. ‘TexRed’ was released cooperatively by the Maryland Agric. Exp. Stn., College Park, MD 20742. Seedcane of Maryland 341 will be maintained by the USDA-ARS at the Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, FL 33438.

REFERENCES