REGISTRATION OF CP 73-1547 SUGARCANE¹
(Reg No. 59)

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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 offinarum 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, mediumsucrose, 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, Lauderhill, 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 Puccina 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 TOBACCO¹
(Reg. No. 86)

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‘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 F₁ 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 another Catterton breeding line (J-69-62-1) × ‘Maryland 10’. The F₂ generation from the cross of F₁ breeding lines was released in 1981 for growers’ use. Maryland 341 is a light air-cured (Type 32) hard red winter wheat with superior disease resistance. It has high resistance to mosaic and wildfire, and medium resistance to tobacco etch virus.

Maryland 341 (tested as numbers J340, J343, and J341) was evaluated in replicated plots both at the University of Maryland Tobacco Experimental Farm and at two farms in Maryland. The 4-year average from these tests indicated Maryland 341 to be 2.5 days later flowering than Maryland 10 and 64. Maryland 341 was released in 1981. Maryland 341 has a higher level of weather fleck tolerance than Maryland 341 also has a higher level of weather fleck tolerance than Maryland 341 also has a higher level of weather fleck tolerance than Tongue ford. Additional information on performance and management has been published (3).

Breeder’s seed will be maintained and distributed by the Maryland Agric. Exp. Stn., College Park, Maryland.

REFERENCES


REGISTRATION OF TEXRED WHEAT
(Reg. No. 656)

Irvin M. Atkins²

‘TEXRED’ is a semi-dwarf, hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L. em. Thell.). It was selected in 1970 from 1,000 plant progenies of the putative cross of ‘Tascosa’ cultivars. The progeny, later named TexRed, was grown as pedigree number 71H896 in plant plots at the Texas A&M Agricultural Center, College Station, Texas, in 1971 and in preliminary and replicated trials at Hereford, Denton, McGregor and San Antonio, Texas, in 1972-79. Purification and increase of breeder’s seed were done in 1975-77. TexRed is similar in many respects to Tascosa, but is significantly shorter in stature, has superior resistance to lodging and disease, and has a higher level of weather fleck tolerance than Tascosa. Additional information on performance and management has been published (3).

Breeder’s seed will be maintained and distributed by the Texas A&M Agricultural Research Station, College Station, Texas.