REGISTRATION OF CP 73-1547 SUGARCANE1
(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-tennage, 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 Celia, 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 striatissima 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)
H. A. Skoog and M. K. Aycock, Jr.1

'MARYLAND 341' tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum L.) was developed and released cooperatively by the Maryland Agric. Exp. Stn. and the ARS-USD A. The new cultivar was developed from a cross between two F, breeding lines, J-69-204 × J-69-214. J-69-204 was derived from a cross of 'Catterson' 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 Catterson breeding line (J-63-6-1) × the same Maryland 64 line (J-63-32-1-F). Selection within each generation was conducted for plant type and disease resistance. The parental lines used in the initial crosses contained resistance to the tabacco mosaic virus (TMV), wildfire [Pseudomonas tabaci (Wolf & Foster) F. L. Stevens], and fusarium wilt [Fusarium oxysporum Schlecht f. nico-
tiane (J. Johnson) Snyd & Hans.]. The F1 generation from the cross of F, breeding lines was released in 1981 for growers’ use in 1982.

Maryland 341 is a light air-cured (Type 32) cultivar with superior disease resistance. It has high resistance to tobacco mosaic and wildfire, and medium resistance to fusarium wilt and etch virus.

Maryland 341 (tested as numbers J340, J343, and J341) was evaluated in replicated plots both at the Univ. of Maryland Tobacco Experimental Farm and at two farms in southern Maryland. The 4-year average from these tests indicated Maryland 341 to be 2.5 days later flowering than Maryland 10, and 1 day earlier than Maryland 64. Maryland 341 is similar to Maryland 10 and Maryland 64 in plant height, leaves/plant, internode length, nicotine content and lodging resistance. At maturity the leaves of Maryland 341 are long with a pointed tip and are medium in width. Maryland 341 yielded 2,107 kg/ha of cured leaf for a value of $4,319/ha. This exceeded Maryland 10 in yield and value by 190 kg and $408/ha, respectively. Maryland 341 also has a higher level of weather fleck tolerance than Maryland 10. 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, MD 20742.

REFERENCES

REGISTRATION OF TEXRED WHEAT1
(Reg. No. 656)
Irvin M. Atkinso

'TexRed' is a semi-dwarf, hard red winter wheat (Triticum aesi-
tum L. em. Thell.). It was selected in 1970 from several thou-
sand plant progenies from the putative cross of 'Sturdy' and 'Tascosa' cultivars. The progeny, later named TexRed was grown as pedigree number 718986 in plant rows at Hereford, Texas, in 1971 and in preliminary and replicated yield trials at Hereford, Denton, McGregor and San Antonio, Texas, from 1972-79. Purification and increase of breeder seed was started in 1976, with limited release to the public in 1977. The acreage of TexRed has increased rapidly and is now grown on several thousand acres in Texas. TexRed is similar in many respects to Tascosa, but is significa-
cantly shorter in stature, has superior resistance to lodging and shattering. The cultivar has distinctive brown glumes with black stripes which develop under some conditions. Plants are similar to Sturdy, averaging 70 to 80 cm whereas those of Tascosa aver-
age 90 to 100 cm in height. The spike remains erect at maturity, tapers slightly and often sets one or more kernels in the central spikelets. The glumes are glabrous and brown, often with black stripes. The awn and beaks are of moderate length. The seed is

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