REGISTRATION OF SEA ISLE
JAPANESE SEDGE

'Sea Isle' Japanese sedge (Carex kobomugi Ohwi) (Reg. no. 94) was developed by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), USDA, and jointly released in 1983 by the SCS and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Japanese sedge is an introduced species that has become established at several locations along the mid-Atlantic coast from New Jersey to North Carolina. The first recorded observation of Japanese sedge in the United States was at Island Beach State Park, New Jersey, in the 1920's (3). The stand at Island Beach is one of the most extensive naturalized stands in the United States.

The original plants of Sea Isle were collected from Island Beach State Park, New Jersey, in 1965. Although several plants were collected, it is believed the material represented a single clone. The collection was designated NJ-406 and later PI-433953.

In the 1960's, Japanese sedge was collected from three other sites in the United States. Comparison of these to PI-433953 did not show striking differences. PI-433953 generally rated better for vigor and overall performance. It was significantly superior to one foreign introduction.

Sea Isle is a low-growing, leafy, slowly spreading, perennial sedge. Its grass-shaped leaves are leathery and range from 4 to 10 mm wide. Plants spread slowly by short, stout, sharp tipped rhizomes. Mature canopy height seldom exceeds 0.35 m (2). The leaf size and shape, plant height, and spreading ability of Sea Isle Japanese sedge are typical of other colonized accessions that were tested.

Sea Isle produces seed, but most natural propagation is vegetative. In germination trials, few seedlings emerged, and those that did exhibited poor vigor. All propagation of Sea Isle for increase or evaluation has been by vegetative means. Mortality following transplanting is sometimes high (1); the surviving plants, however, persist and spread slowly into dense stands.

The principal use of Sea Isle Japanese sedge is for long-term stabilization of coastal sand dunes. Plantings can be made by interplanting with or into existing stands of American beachgrass (Ammophila breviligulata Fern.). The preferred method in new plantings is alternate rows of Sea Isle with rows of the beachgrass. Beachgrass will initially stabilize the area, and Sea Isle will fill in as American beachgrass.

'CP 70-1527' SUGARCANE (a complex trispecies hybrid of Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi H. Syd. & P. Syd.) was developed through cooperative research by the USDA-ARS, the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences of the University of Florida, and the Bureau of Plant Industry, a division of the Florida Sugar Cane League, Inc., and registered to the populations of the parental types, 'CP 62-374' (1) × CP 57-526 which was made at Canal Point, FL in December 1968. CP 70-1527 is the highest yielding sugarcane cultivar ever tested in our breeding program. It is a good-ratooning, medium-sucrose, and late-flowering, early to nonflowering cultivar in Florida. It has a slightly serrated leaf margin and a leaf scar. The stalk diameter of CP 70-1527 is 6.24 mm, which is 0.4 mm smaller than the average of the parental types. CP 70-1527 produced 12.6% more tonnes of cane per hectare, 4.2 and 3.5% more indicated sugar per hectare, and 4.2 and 3.5% more indicated sugar per tonne in early and late harvests, respectively, than did CP 62-374 (2).

CP 70-1527 was selected from progeny of the cross CP 62-374' × CP 57-526 which was made at Canal Point, FL in December 1968. CP 70-1527 is the highest yielding sugarcane cultivar ever tested in our breeding program. It is a good-ratooning, medium-sucrose, and late-flowering cultivar in Florida. It has a slightly serrated leaf margin and a leaf scar. The stalk diameter of CP 70-1527 is 6.24 mm, which is 0.4 mm smaller than the average of the parental types. CP 70-1527 produced 12.6% more tonnes of cane per hectare, 4.2 and 3.5% more indicated sugar per hectare, and 4.2 and 3.5% more indicated sugar per tonne in early and late harvests, respectively, than did CP 62-374 (2).

CP 70-1527 is the highest yielding sugarcane cultivar ever tested in our breeding program. It is a good-ratooning, medium-sucrose, and late-flowering cultivar in Florida. It has a slightly serrated leaf margin and a leaf scar. The stalk diameter of CP 70-1527 is 6.24 mm, which is 0.4 mm smaller than the average of the parental types. CP 70-1527 produced 12.6% more tonnes of cane per hectare, 4.2 and 3.5% more indicated sugar per hectare, and 4.2 and 3.5% more indicated sugar per tonne in early and late harvests, respectively, than did CP 62-374 (2).

CP 70-1527 has a millability factor of 0.973 compared to 0.974 for CP 63-588. CP 70-1527 has adequate yield and commercial production in Florida. CP 70-1527 has been registered to the populations of the parental types, 'CP 62-374' (1) × CP 57-526 (2).