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 spread 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.

CP 70-1527 was selected from progeny of 'CP 63-374' (1) × CP 57-526 which was made at Canal Point, FL in December 1968. CP 70-1527 is the first 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 prostrate growth habit and leaf scar. The stalk diameter of CP 70-1527 is medium to large and its weight averages 13% heavier than 'CP 63-588' (2), the commercial standard. In 15 replicated tests (5 plant cane, 5 first ratoon, and 5 second ratoon), CP 70-1527 produced 12.6% more tonnes of cane per hectare, and 4.2 and 3.5% more indicated sugar per hectare at early and late harvests, respectively, than did CP 63-588. CP 70-1527 has a millability factor of 0.973 compared to 0.968 for CP 63-588. CP 70-1527 has adequate adaptation to more northern and southern locations.

Seedcane of CP 70-1527 will be maintained by USDA-SCS, Cape May Plant Material #1, Cape May Court House, NJ 08210.

C. R. Belcher, F. H. Webb, R. W. Sharp

References and Notes

4. Manager, USDA-SCS, Cape May Plant Material #1, Cape May Court House, NJ 08210, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, USDA-SCS, 1370 Hamilton Street, Somerset, NJ 08873, plant materials specialist, USDA-SCS, 1370 Hamilton Street, Somerset, NJ 08873. Publication no. D-119, Agricultural Exp. Stn., Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08901.

REGISTRATION OF CP 70-1527 SUGARCANE

'SCP 70-1527' SUGARCANE (a complex trispecies hybrid of S. barberi S. spontaneum L., and Saccharum officinarum L., and late harvests, respectively, than did CP 63-588. CP 70-1527 has a millability factor of 0.973 compared to 0.968 for CP 63-588. CP 70-1527 has adequate adaptation to more northern and southern locations.

Seedcane of CP 70-1527 will be maintained by USDA-SCS, Cape May Plant Material #1, Cape May Court House, NJ 08210.