REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

saccharalis F.) and the Mexican rice borer (Eoreuma loftini Dyar).

The yield potential, both in terms of millable stalks and theoretical recoverable sugar per hectare, of TCP 81-3058 is not significantly different from CP 65-357. Trials conducted over a 3-yr period, 1984–1986, show that TCP 81-3058 produced an average yield of 115 t ha⁻¹ of millable stalks, while CP 65-357 averaged 124 t ha⁻¹. Theoretical recoverable sugar yields of both TCP 81-3058 and CP 65-357 were 14.3 t ha⁻¹. TCP 81-3058 tends to have a slightly better juice quality and lower fiber content than CP 65-357.

Vegetative cuttings of TCP 81-3058 will be maintained by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station at Weslaco.

S. KRESOVICH,* R. D. BREAUX, AND J. D. MILLER (1)

References and Notes
1. S. Kresovich, USDA-ARS Germplasm Resources Unit, Geneva, NY 14456 (formerly, Texas Agric. Exp. Stn., Weslaco); R.D. Breaux, USDA-ARS Sugarcane Res. Unit, Houma, LA 70361; and J.D. Miller, USDA-ARS Sugarcane Field Stn., Canal Point, FL 33438. Registration by CSSA. *Corresponding author. Accepted 30 July 1987.


REGISTRATION OF ‘H74-1715’ SUGARCANE

Clone ‘H74-1715’ sugarcane (Saccharum spp. hybrid) (Reg. no. 73) (PI 510676) was selected by the staff of the Experiment Station, Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association, from progeny derived from random pollination of ‘H61-1820’ in a polycross involving several commercial-type clones selected on the basis of resistance to culmicolous smut (caused by Ustilago scitaminea Syd.). This polycross, formed immediately following the discovery of smut in Hawaii, was designed to increase the frequency of smut-resistant clones in the selection program. H74-1715, released in 1984, contains germplasm from S. officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., S. sinense Roxb. amend. Jeswiet, and possibly S. robustum Brandes and Jeswiet ex Grassl.

H74-1715 is a clone adapted to a 2- to 3-yr crop with high cane tonnage and average sucrose content compared to ‘H70-144’ (1), the major commercial clone in unirrigated areas. H74-1715 is somewhat faster and more erect in its early growth habit, but has fewer tillers than H70-144. The clone sustained less rat (Rattus spp.) damage than most clones in cultivar trials; this factor contributed to its better than average condition at harvest. H74-1715 is nonflowering and is tolerant to ametryn[2-(ethylamino)-4-isopropylamino-6-methylthio-s-triazine] herbicides.

A pairwise comparison between H70-144 and H74-1715 in 25 advanced yield tests over a 3-yr period on the Island of Hawaii showed that H74-1715 had 6% cane and sugar yields of both TCP 81-3058 and CP 65-357 were 14.3 t ha⁻¹. Theoretical recoverable sugar potential, both in terms of millable stalks and theoretical recoverable sugar per hectare, of TCP 81-3058 is not significantly different from CP 65-357. Trials conducted over a 3-yr period, 1984–1986, show that TCP 81-3058 produced an average yield of 115 t ha⁻¹ of millable stalks, while CP 65-357 averaged 124 t ha⁻¹. Theoretical recoverable sugar yields of both TCP 81-3058 and CP 65-357 were 14.3 t ha⁻¹. TCP 81-3058 tends to have a slightly better juice quality and lower fiber content than CP 65-357.

Vegetative cuttings of TCP 81-3058 will be maintained by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station at Weslaco.

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REGISTRATION OF ‘DODGE’ WHEAT

‘DODGE’ (Reg. no. 724, PI 506344, KS82H144) is a hard red winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) developed cooperatively by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Hays, KS, and the USDA-ARS. It was selected from the cross of ‘Newton’ sib)/KS76HN 1978-1 (‘Arkan’ sib), made at the Fort Hays Branch Agricultural Experimentation by the late Dr. R.W. Livers in the winter of 1979–1980. Dodge is an increase of an F₄ plant row, grown at the USDA-ARS at Aiea, HI, in 1981. It was distributed to Kansas seed producers in 1986.

Dodge is medium-early in maturity; it heads 1 d earlier than Newton and 1 d later than Arkan. It is semidwarf in stature, 30 mm shorter than Newton. Coleoptile length is 10% longer than that of Newton. Spikelet hardness is equal to that of Newton. Spikelets are oblong to fusiform and middense. Glumes are long, and narrow to midwide. Shoulders are oblique in basal glumes and approach square at midspike. Beaks are midwide, acuminate, and 3 to 6 mm long. Awns are white and range from 2 to 7 mm long on a single spike. The kernel is red, hard, midlong, and narrow. The germ is small to midsmall; the crease is midwide; the cheeks are angular; and the brush is midlong, and has no collar.

Dodge was evaluated in Kansas advanced performance tests from 1983 to 1986, in the Kansas Wheat Variety Performance Tests in 1986, and in the 1985 and 1986 Regional Performance Nurseries, and appears to be best adapted for production in the southern two-thirds of western Kansas. Its yield has been superior or equal to that of the most commonly grown cultivars in western Kansas. ‘Larned’, and ‘TAM 105’) and its grain volume weight is excellent. Mixing time of Dodge, as measured by the mixograph, is about 0.5 min shorter than that of Eagle, but it is rated equal to Eagle in overall baking quality. Grain protein of Dodge has averaged 0.8 of a percentage point higher than that of Arkan or Eagle and 1.8 percentage points higher than that of Newton.

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