Registration of 'CP 89-2377' Sugarcane

'CP 89-2377' sugarcane (a complex hybrid of Saccharum officinarum L., S. barberi Jeswiet, S. spontaneum L., and S. sinense Roxb. Emend. Jeswiet) (Reg. no. CV-110, PI 607919). The parentage of CP 89-2377 is unknown; its original identification was lost. CP 89-2377 was developed through cooperative research by the USDA-ARS, the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences of the University of Florida, and the Florida Sugar Cane League, Inc., and was released in the fall of 1996.

CP 89-2377 stalks when exposed to the sun are yellow with many internodes having a red blush. Stalk color under the leaf sheath is a light green to yellow. Stalks have a zig-zag growth pattern with triangular buds that extend above the growth ring and is shy to non-flowering. The stalk weight of CP 89-2377 averaged over three crops (plant-cane, first-ratoon and second-ratoon) was about equal to that of 'CP 70-1133' (3), the commercial check. CP 89-2377 was harvested at ten locations in the plant-cane and second-ratoon crops and nine locations in the first-ratoon crop. In 24 replicated yield tests on organic soils, the sugar content of CP 89-2377 was 8% higher than that of CP 70-1133. The average cane yield of CP 89-2377 exceeded that of CP 70-1133 by 9%. The average sugar yield of CP 89-2377 exceeded that of CP 70-1133 by 17%. In five replicated yield tests on sand soils, the average sugar content of CP 89-2377 exceeded that of CP 70-1133 by 5%. The average cane yield of CP 89-2377 on sand soils was 9% less than that of CP 70-1133. The average sugar yields of CP 89-2377 was 3% less than that of CP 70-1133. Therefore, CP 89-2377 appears to be best adapted to organic soils.

CP 89-2377 has shown adequate resistance for commercial production in Florida to leaf scald [caused by Xanthomonas albilineans (Ashby) Dowson], RSD (caused by Clavibacter xyli subsp. Davis et al.). CP 89-2377 has shown adequate resistance for commercial production in Florida to sugarcane mosaic virus (strain E). CP 89-2377 has a fiber content of 8.9% compared with 10.4% for CP 70-1133. The average sugar yield of CP 89-2377 exceeded that of CP 70-1133 by 9%. The average cane yield of CP 89-2377 was 8% higher than that of CP 70-1133. The average cane yield of CP 89-2377 on sand soils was 9% less than that of CP 70-1133. CP 89-2377 is recommended for planting on organic soils.

Registration of 'CP 89-2143' Sugarcane

'CP 89-2143' sugarcane (a complex hybrid of Saccharum officinarum L., S. barberi Jeswiet, S. spontaneum L., and S. sinense Roxb. Emend. Jeswiet) (Reg no. CV-109, PI 607918) was selected from progeny of the cross 'CP 81-1254' (1) X 'CP 72-2086' (2) made at Canal Point, FL, in December 1985. CP 89-2143 was developed through cooperative research by the USDA-ARS, the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences of the University of Florida, and the Florida Sugar Cane League, Inc., and was released in the fall of 1996.

CP 89-2143 stalks when exposed to the sun are yellow with many internodes having a red blush. Stalk color under the leaf sheath is a light green to yellow. Stalks have a zig-zag growth pattern with triangular buds that extend above the growth ring and is shy to non-flowering. The stalk weight of CP 89-2143 averaged over three crops (plant-cane, first-ratoon and second-ratoon) was about equal to that of 'CP 70-1133' (3), the commercial check. CP 89-2143 was harvested at ten locations in the plant-cane and second-ratoon crops and nine locations in the first-ratoon crop. In 24 replicated yield tests on organic soils, the sugar content of CP 89-2143 exceeded that of CP 70-1133 by 7%. In five replicated yield tests on sand soils, the average sugar content of CP 89-2143 was 1% higher than that of CP 70-1133. CP 89-2143 is 4% less than that of CP 70-1133. The average sugar yield of CP 89-2143 exceeded that of CP 70-1133 by 5%. The average cane yield of CP 89-2143 was 3% less than that of CP 70-1133. Therefore, CP 89-2143 appears to be best adapted to organic soils.

CP 89-2143 has shown adequate resistance for commercial production in Florida to leaf scald [caused by Xanthomonas albilineans (Ashby) Dowson], eye spot [caused by Bipolaris sacchari (E.J. Butler) Shoemaker], smut (caused by Puccinia melanocephala Syd. & P. Syd.), and RSD (caused by Clavibacter xyli subsp. Davis et al.). CP 89-2143 has a fiber content of 8.9% compared with 10.4% for CP 70-1133. CP 89-2143 has shown adequate resistance for commercial production in Florida to sugarcane mosaic virus (strain E). CP 89-2143 has a fiber content of 8.9% compared with 10.4% for CP 70-1133. The average sugar yield of CP 89-2143 exceeded that of CP 70-1133 by 9%. The average cane yield of CP 89-2143 was 8% higher than that of CP 70-1133. The average cane yield of CP 89-2143 on sand soils was 9% less than that of CP 70-1133. CP 89-2143 is 4% less than that of CP 70-1133. The average sugar yield of CP 89-2143 was 3% less than that of CP 70-1133. Therefore, CP 89-2143 appears to be best adapted to organic soils.