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-110, PI 607919) was selected from progeny of the cross 'CP 81-1254' (1) × '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 was 8% higher than that of CP 70-1133. The average cane yield of CP 89-2143 was 3% heavier than that of CP 70-1133 by 9%. The average sugar yield of CP 89-2143 exceeded that of CP 70-1133 by 17%. In five replicated yield tests on sand soils, the average sugar content of CP 89-2143 exceeded that of CP 70-1133 by 5%. The average cane yield of CP 89-2143 on sand soils was 9% less than that of CP 70-1133. The average sugar yields 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 *Ustilago scitaminea* Syd. & P. Syd.], rust [caused by *Puccinia melanocephala* Syd. & P. Syd.], and RSD (caused by *Clavibacter xyli* subsp. *xyli* Davis et al.). It is moderately resistant to sugarcane mosaic virus (strain E). CP 89-2143 has a fiber content of 9.85% compared with 10.37% for CP 70-1133 the commercial check.

Seedcane will be maintained by the USDA-ARS at the Sugarcane Field Station. Canal Point, FL for five years and is available through the National Plant Germplasm System. U.S. plant variety protection will not be applied for.

References and Notes


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) was selected from progeny of the cross 'CP 81-1254' (1) × 'CP 72-2086' (2) made at Canal Point, FL, in December 1985. 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 flowers in early December and it has a reddish leaf sheath with a heavy wax band below the node. Stalks are green under the leaf sheath but are greenish brown with a maroon blush on some internodes when exposed to the sun. Buds are triangular and extend above the growing ring.

The stalk weight of CP 89-2377 averaged over three crops (plant-cane, first-ratoon and second-ratoon) was 3% heavier than that of 'CP 70-1133' (1), the commercial check. CP 89-2377 was harvested at 10 locations in the plant-cane and second-ratoon crops and at nine locations in the first-ratoon crop. In 24 replicated yield tests on organic soils, the average sugar content of CP 89-2377 was 1% higher than that of CP 70-1133. The average cane yield of CP 89-2377 exceeded that of CP 70-1133 by 6%. The average sugar yield on organic soils of CP 89-2377 exceeded that of CP 70-1133 by 5%. The average sugar yield on organic soils of CP 89-2377 exceeded that of CP 70-1133 by 6%. The average sugar yield on organic soils of CP 89-2377 exceeded that of CP 70-1133 by 5%. In five replicated tests on sand soils, the average sugar content of CP 89-2377 was 4% less than that of CP 70-1133. The average sugar yield of CP 89-2377 was also 4% less than that of CP 70-1133. The average cane yield of CP 89-2377 was 4% less than that of CP 70-1133. Therefore, CP 89-2377 is recommended for planting on organic soils.

CP 89-2377 has shown adequate resistance for commercial production in Florida to sugarcane mosaic virus (strain E), leaf scald [caused by *Xanthomonas albilineans* (Ashby) Dowson], eye spot [caused by *Bipolaris sacchari* (E.J. Butler) Shoemaker], smut [caused by *Ustilago scitaminea* Syd. & P. Syd.], rust [caused by *Puccinia melanocephala* Syd. & P. Syd.], and RSD (caused by *Clavibacter xyli* subsp. *xyli* Davis et al.). CP 89-2377 has a fiber content of 8.9% compared with 10.4% for CP 70-1133.

Seedcane will be maintained by USDA-ARS at the Sugarcane Field Station. Canal Point, FL for the next five years and is available through the National Plant Germplasm System. U.S. plant variety protection of CP 89-2377 will not be applied for.

References and Notes


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