best in a cool, moist, marine-type climate or during the cool, moist seasons of spring and fall. Rather poor summer performance can be expected on warmer sites or in regions having hot summers.

Manhattan is one of the better ryegrasses with respect to winter hardiness and snow mold resistance, but is inferior to Kentucky bluegrass and red fescue in this regard. An improved bluegrass should normally be mixed with Manhattan to improve summer and winter performance, especially in areas having a continental climate. Manhattan is easy to establish and will grow on a wide range of soil types, including many of the sandy coastal plain soils where Kentucky bluegrass is not well adapted. The cultivar is useful in the appropriate overseeding or renovation of turf areas devastated by disease, insects, summer injury or wear. Manhattan generally is easier to mow than common perennial ryegrass but can be difficult at times. Frequent cutting with a sharp mower is advisable for maintaining top quality. None of the parental clones of Manhattan carry the factor for fluorescent seedlings.

Seed propagation is limited to two generations of increase from breeder seed—one each of foundation and certified. Breeder seed, maintained by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, is a composite of seed from the 16 clones.

REGISTRATION OF C.P. 52-48 SUGARCANE1
(Reg. No. 5)
Kelly C. Freeman2

'C.P. 52-48' (Saccharum sp.) was selected and propagated as a single clone from progeny of the cross 'C.P. 36-105' × 'C.P. 38-34.' The cross was made at the U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Fla. C.P. 52-48 was developed for sirup production through cooperative research of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Cairo Cane Growers' League at Cairo, Ga.

The long leaves of C.P. 52-48 tend to droop, giving early shading of the row, which helps in the control of weeds. Stalks of C.P. 52-48 are pale green with a grayish to pinkish wax covering. The stalks are stiff, upright, and resistant to lodging. C.P. 52-48 is more cold tolerant, germinates earlier in the spring and develops a satisfactory stand 2 to 3 weeks earlier than C.P. 29-116.

C.P. 52-48 is superior to C.P. 29-116 in yield of sirup per acre in plant cane, first-year stubble, and second-year stubble crops. The quality of sirup of the two varieties is equal. Mosaic has not been observed in C.P. 52-48 in Georgia. Banked seedcane of C.P. 52-48 was observed to have less damage from red rot than banked seedcane of C.P. 29-116.

Seedcane was made available for distribution to sirup producers through Foundation Seeds, Inc., 307 Hope Smith Annex, Athens, Georgia.


developed from a cross between alloplody of 'Comes' × N. tomentosiformis 'Goodspeed,' which is resistant to the common species of (Meloidogyne incognita) (Kofoid and White) Chitwood) that attacks flue-cured tobacco in the southeastern United States. The new cultivar was developed over a period of 10 years and was in the eighth selfed generation by 1966 by the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson, South Carolina, 29633.

SC 66 is moderately resistant to black root rot and fusarium wilt, and highly resistant to fusarium species of root-knot nematodes (M. incognita) in it has tolerance to brown spot. The line resembles that of Hicks Broadleaf. The new cultivar is taller, has approximately 2 more leaves, and matures about 10 days later than Hicks Broadleaf. The handling qualities of the new cultivar are good.

The new cultivar was tested for 2 years in five states throughout the flue-cured tobacco region. In comparison with the standard check, Hicks Broadleaf, the yield and value per hectare were considerably higher than C.P. 52-48 and equivalent to SC 66, favorably with the check cultivars for all characteristics. SC 66 has the necessary characteristics to produce the high quality, flue-cured tobacco that eastern tobacco growers are seeking.

Foundation seed of SC 66 is available to producers for increasing. Foundation seed was distributed by the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson, South Carolina, 29633.


REGISTRATION OF KY 141
(Reg. No. 39)
C. C. Litton. G. B. Collins, and R. T. W. Graham1

'Ky 14' is a burley tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum) with resistance to wildfire, tobacco mosaic virus, and fusarium wilt. Ky 14 was developed by experimental 51. The first cross in the breeding program was 'Warner' × 'Burley 21.' Burley 21 was derived from Experimental 4 and 'Burley 21.' Experimental 1 and Experimental 4 were high-yielding lines resistant to black root rot. A Tobacco Introduction (TI-87) was a black root-rot resistant; and fusarium disease resistant from the flue-cured cultivar 'McCoy' was obtained from N. longiflora Cav. and was in the eighth selfed generation by 1966 by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Kentucky 40506.