Department of Agriculture and the Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations and was released to the industry in 1957.

C.P. 50-28 is an early-maturing, medium-barrel, early-flowering cultivar. It is adapted to the cold organic and sandy soils of Florida because of its outstanding stubbling or ratooning ability. Although the fiber content of C.P. 50-28 is objectionable to some processors, the cold tolerance and exceptional stubbling qualities are distinct advantages of this cultivar.

Seedcane of C.P. 50-28 will be maintained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Fla.

REGISTRATION OF C.P. 56-59 SUGARCANE1
(Reg. No. 7)
C. O. Grasso, E. R. Rice, and L. P. Hebert2

The sugarcane cultivar ‘C.P. 56-59’, a tri-species hybrid involving Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet, is a selection from the cross ‘C. 47-83’ × ‘C.P. 34-79.’ The cross was made at Canal Point, Fla., during the 1956 crossing season. C.P. 56-59 was developed through the research efforts of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations, and the Florida Sugar Cane League, Inc., and was released to the industry in 1967.

C.P. 56-59 is an early-maturing, medium-barrel, nonflowering cultivar that is recommended for the cold-land area several miles from Lake Okeechobee and for early harvest on the warm-land areas near the Lake. The fiber content is less than from C.P. 50-28 but greater than from C.P. 41-223. C.P. 56-59 produced slightly less sugar per ton of cane but 26% more sugar per acre than C.P. 41-223, the most widely grown cultivar in Florida. C.P. 56-59 was moderately resistant to the mosaic disease in greenhouse inoculation tests.

Seedcane of C.P. 56-59 will be maintained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Florida.

REGISTRATION OF C.P. 56-63 SUGARCANE1
(Reg. No. 8)
L. P. Hebert, E. R. Rice, and C. O. Grasso2

The sugarcane cultivar ‘C.P. 56-63’, a tri-species hybrid involving Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet, is a selection from the cross ‘C. 47-83’ × ‘C.P. 38-105.’ The cross was made at Canal Point, Fla., during the 1956 crossing season. C.P. 56-63 was developed through the cooperative research of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations, and the Florida Sugar Cane League, Inc., and was released to the industry in 1967.

C.P. 56-63 is an early-maturing, medium-barrel, nonflowering cultivar that is adapted to both warm and cold organic and sandy soils of south Florida. It has surpassed C.P. 41-223, the leading commercial cultivar in yields of cane and sugar per acre in indicated yields of sugar per ton of cane. C.P. 56-63 compares favorably with C.P. 41-223 in milling qualities and juice extraction.

Seedcane of C.P. 56-63 will be maintained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Fla.

REGISTRATION OF C.P. 57-603 SUGARCANE1
(Reg. No. 9)
P. H. Dunckelman, E. R. Rice, and L. P. Hebert2

The sugarcane cultivar ‘C.P. 57-603’, a tri-species hybrid involving Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet, is a selection from the cross ‘C. 47-143’ × ‘C.P. 53-17.’ The cross was made at Canal Point, Fla., during the 1957 crossing season. C.P. 57-603 was developed through cooperative research of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations, and the Florida Sugar Cane League, Inc., and was released to the industry in 1967.

Stalks of C.P. 57-603 are larger than those of C.P. 41-223, the most widely grown cultivar in Florida. Both varieties are low in fiber with good milling qualities. C.P. 57-603 was resistant to mosaic disease in greenhouse inoculation tests. Seedcane of C.P. 57-603 will be maintained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Fla.

REGISTRATION OF C.P. 57-614 SUGARCANE1
(Reg. No. 10)
E. R. Rice, P. H. Dunckelman, and L. P. Hebert2

The sugarcane cultivar ‘C.P. 57-614’, a tri-species hybrid involving Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet, is a selection from the cross ‘C. 47-183’ × ‘C.P. 53-17.’ The cross was made at Canal Point, Fla., during the 1957 crossing season. C.P. 57-614 was developed through cooperative research of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations, and the Florida Sugar Cane League, Inc., and was released to the industry in 1968.

C.P. 57-614 is a large-barrel cultivar that is very high in fiber content, matures early in the season, and is high in sucrose content. It is relatively tolerant of low temperatures in exposed areas at a distance from Lake Okeechobee and produced good stubble crops in the cold lands. Although C.P. 57-614 is poorer in milling quality than C.P. 50-28, it surpassed that cultivar by 11% in indicated yields of sugar per ton of cane in the average of plant cane and stubble tests.

Seedcane of C.P. 57-614 will be maintained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Fla.

REGISTRATION OF C.P. 59-73 SUGARCANE1
(Reg. No. 11)
L. P. Hebert, E. R. Rice, and P. H. Dunckelman2

The sugarcane cultivar ‘C.P. 59-73’, a tri-species hybrid involving Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi Jeswiet, is a selection from the cross C. 36-819 × C.P. 34-79. This cross was made at Canal Point, Fla., Houma, La., and Canal Point, Fla., respectively.