REGISTRATION OF CULTIVARS

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-barreled, 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 SUGARCANE

(Reg. No. 7)
C. O. Grasso, E. R. Rice, and L. P. Hebert

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 'Cl. 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 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. 56-59 is an early-maturing, medium-barreled, 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 Cl. 41-223. C.P. 56-59 produced slightly less sugar per ton of cane but 26% more sugar per acre than Cl. 41-223, the most widely grown cultivar in Florida. Both varieties are low in fiber with good milling qualities. C.P. 56-59 was resistant to 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 SUGARCANE

(Reg. No. 8)
L. P. Hebert, E. R. Rice, and C. O. Grasso

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 'Cl. 47-83' × 'C.P. 36-105.' The cross was made at Canal Point, Fla., during the 1957 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-barreled, nonflowering cultivar adapted to both warm and cold organic soils of south Florida. It has surpassed Cl. 41-223, the leading commercial cultivar in yields of cane and sugar per acre and in indicated yields of sugar per ton of cane. C.P. 56-63 compares favorably with Cl. 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 SUGARCANE

(Reg. No. 9)
P. H. Dunckelman, E. R. Rice, and L. P. Hebert

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 'Cl. 47-143' × 'C.P. 56-614.' 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 released to the industry in 1967.
Stalks of C.P. 57-603 are larger than those of Cl. 41-223, the most widely grown cultivar in Florida. C.P. 57-603 is a late-maturing non-flowering cultivar that sheds the lower leaves as it matures. C.P. 57-603 is recommended for growing in the warm lands bordering Lake Okeechobee because it is late maturing. In milling quality, fiber content, and juice extraction it is equal to Cl. 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, Florida.

REGISTRATION OF C.P. 57-614 SUGARCANE

(Reg. No. 10)
E. R. Rice, P. H. Dunckelman, and L. P. Hebert

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 'Cl. 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 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, Florida.

REGISTRATION OF C.P. 59-73 SUGARCANE

(Reg. No. 11)
L. P. Hebert, E. R. Rice, and P. H. Dunckelman

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 F. 36-819 × 'C.P. 36-105.' The cross was made at Canal Point, Fla., Houma, La., and Canal Point, Fla., respectively.

1 Registered by the Crop Science Society of America. Received Sept. 15, 1969.
2 Research Agronomists and Botanist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Canal Point, Fla., Houma, La., and Canal Point, Fla., respectively.

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