REGISTRATION OF C.P. 62-374 SUGARCANE1
(Reg. No. 12)
E. R. Rice, P. H. Dunckelman, and L. P. Hebert

The sugarcane cultivar 'C.P. 62-374', a tri-species hybrid involving Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barbieri, is a selection from the cross 'C.P. 53-18' × 'C.P. 33-224'. The cross was made at Canal Point, Fla., during the 1958 crossing season. C.P. 62-374 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 1969.

C.P. 62-374 is a low-fiber, large-barrel, high-tonnage cultivar that starts growing early in the spring and continues to grow rapidly during the growing season. It flowers early in the season but continues to increase in sugar content until February 1. C.P. 62-374 is adapted to both warm and cold organic soils of Florida. It is equal to, or better than, C.P. 41-223, the leading commercial cultivar in Florida. C.P. 62-374 produced approximately 30% more cane per acre than C.P. 41-223 in the average of 27 plant cane and ratoon experiments. C.P. 62-374 was moderately resistant to mosaic disease in greenhouse inoculation tests.

Seed cane of C.P. 62-374 will be maintained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Fla.

REGISTRATION OF C.P. 63-588 SUGARCANE1
(Reg. No. 13)
E. R. Rice, L. P. Hebert, and P. H. Dunckelman

The sugarcane cultivar 'C.P. 63-588', a tri-species hybrid involving Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barbieri, is a selection from the cross 'C.P. 54-191' × 'C.P. 57-120'. The cross was made at Canal Point, Fla., during the 1961 crossing season. C.P. 63-588 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.

Stalks of C.P. 63-588 are smaller in diameter and lighter than those of C.P. 41-223, the most widely grown cultivar, but C.P. 63-588 is higher in sugar content than C.P. 41-223. C.P. 63-588 is an early-maturing cultivar that is low in fiber and that produces high tonnage of cane per acre. It grows rapidly in early spring and continues to grow rapidly during the growing season. The upper portion of the stalks are relatively high in sugar, and this is an advantage when stalks are topped at a single level as is done when harvesting by machine.

Seed cane of C.P. 63-588 will be maintained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Fla.

REGISTRATION OF CAPROCK WHEAT1
(Reg. No. 478)
I. M. Atkins, K. B. Porter, and K. A. Lahn

'Caprock' wheat, Triticum aestivum L., Texas Selection No. 391-56-D1-29, C.I. 14516, is a hard red winter variety developed from the cross 'Sinaloacho'/Wichita'×'Hope'/Cheyenne'/B. nigri/Sue Seun 270'. The female parent is a sister strain of 'Crockett' and the male parent is a short wheat introduced from Japan. Caprock is a sister strain of 'Sturdy' wheat1 released in Texas in 1967. Foundation seed of Caprock will be released to Texas certified seed producers in 1969. Caprock is being released as a companion variety to Sturdy because of its better performance under irrigation and its greater uniformity.

Caprock has short straw, a winter habit of growth and broad, moderately upright leaves. The spikes have awns and white chalk with black stripes. The grain is red, hard, and of medium size. The variety is resistant to many races of leaf rust but is susceptible to prevalent races of stem rust and to mildew. In extensive milling and baking trials at College Station, Texas, and Manhattan, Kansas, Caprock has been equal or superior in gluten strength and overall quality to Sturdy. Both are strong gluten wheats suitable for commercial bakery flour production.

Caprock matures about 1 day later than 'Sturdy' and both range from 1 to 4 days later than 'Triumph', under most conditions. Performance of Caprock has been outstanding under irrigation on the High Plains of northwest Texas where it has averaged 8 bushels per acre more than Sturdy. At lower elevations in the Rolling Plains and North Central Texas, the yield of Caprock and Sturdy have been equal to the best adapted commercial varieties. In addition they provide considerable protection from lodging of the crop under conditions of high production levels. Both varieties have less cold tolerance than Triumph, 'Scout,' and Wichita, so that growers in states to the north should consult their nearest experiment station concerning adaptation of these varieties. Test weight of Caprock has averaged from 1½ to 1 pound higher than Sturdy.

Breeder and foundation seed are maintained by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.