REGISTRATION OF C.P. 63-588 SUGARCANE

E. R. Ricc, P. H. Dunckelman, and L. P. Hebert

The sugarcane cultivar 'C.P. 63-588', a tri-species hybrid involving Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barbarea L., is a selection from the cross 'C.P. 53-18' X '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 1967.

Stalks of C.P. 63-588 are medium in size as compared to those of CI. 41-223, the leading commercial cultivar in Florida. C.P. 63-588 is an early-maturing, nonflowering, evert-growing cultivar adapted to the cold-land areas located several miles from Lake Okeechobee because it has outstanding stubbling or ratooning ability. C.P. 63-588 is equal to C.P. 50-26 in juice extraction and fiber content and equal to CI. 41-223 in sucrose content of the juice.

Seedcane 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 C.P. 62-374 SUGARCANE

E. R. Ricc, 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. barbarea L., is a selection from the cross 'C.P. 53-18' X '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, CI. 41-223, the leading cultivar in Florida, in juice extraction and in sucrose content. C.P. 62-374 produced approximately 50% more cane per acre than CI. 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.

Seedcane 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.