REGISTRATION OF C.P. 63-374 SUGARCANE

The sugarcane cultivar 'C.P. 63-374', a tri-species hybrid involving Saccharum officinarum L., S. spontaneum L., and S. barberi var. barberi, 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. 63-374 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 1968.

C.P. 63-374 is higher in sugar content than Cl. 41-223. C.P. 63-374 is an early-maturing, nonflowering, erect-growing cultivar adapted to the cold-land areas located several miles from Lake Okeechobee because it has outstanding stubbling or ratooning ability. C.P. 63-374 is equal to C.P. 50-28 in juice extraction and fiber content and equal to Cl. 41-223 in sucrose content of the juice.

Seedcane of C.P. 63-374 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 SUGARCANE

The sugarcane cultivar 'C.P. 63-588', an early-maturing cultivar that is lower in fiber and that produces high tonnage of cane per acre, is grown 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.

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, Florida.

REGISTRATION OF CAPROCK WHEAT

'CAPROCK wheat, Triticum aestivum L., Texas Selection No. 591-6-1D-29, and L. 14516, is a hard red winter variety developed from the cross 'Sinvalocho'/ 'Wichita' x 'Hope'/ 'Cheyenne' x 'I' x '708'. 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' wheat 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 1/4 to 1 pound higher than Sturdy.

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