

Sugarcane Cultivar Descriptive Fact Sheet: CPCL 02-6848 and CPCL 05-1201¹

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CPCL 02-6848 (Sandhu et al. 2014) and CPCL 05-1201 (Edmé et al. 2016) are emerging sugarcane cultivars in Florida. Both cultivars were released commercially in 2012 and were quickly adopted by local sugarcane growers because of high yields and moderate to high resistance against major sugarcane diseases in Florida. Based on the total acreage during the 2016–2017 cane planting season, these two cultivars are ranked among the top 10 sugarcane cultivars in Florida (VanWeelden et al. 2017).

CPCL 02-6848 and CPCL 05-1201 were developed through the cooperative agreement between the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) in Canal Point, the UF/IFAS Everglades Research and Education Center in Belle Glade, and the Florida Sugar Cane League. Crosses for both cultivars were made at the US Sugar Corporation in Clewiston (CL) and later evaluated at different stages through the cooperative breeding and selection program based at Canal Point (CP), as indicated by the prefix ‘CPCL’ in their names. This fact sheet provides basic information (Table 1) and yield and disease information (Table 2) for CPCL 02-6848 and CPCL 05-1201 to assist growers in management of these cultivars. The yields of both cultivars are compared with those of the reference cultivars (CP 89-2143 for muck and CP 78-1628 for sand) planted in the same field trials.

CPCL 02-6848

CPCL 02-6848 was released for both muck (organic) and sand (mineral) soils in Florida. It is currently grown on 4,721 acres on muck soil (1.6% of total muck production acreage) and 3,083 acres on sand soil (3% of total sand production acreage). It is ranked 10th in total sugarcane acreage in Florida. CPCL 02-6848 carries the *Bru1* gene that provides resistance to brown rust. It is also resistant to smut and moderately resistant to leaf scald, Sugarcane Mosaic Virus (SCMV), and ratoon stunting disease (RSD). Maintenance of high cane yields in ratoon crops (first and second ratoon) in CPCL 02-6848 is important, especially on sandy soils where ratooning is a major concern due to low soil fertility. CPCL 02-6848 is susceptible to orange rust and requires fungicide applications to avoid yield loss.



Figure 1. CPCL 02-6848 at early growth stage in muck soil.
Credits: Wayne Davidson, Florida Sugar Cane League

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Figure 2. CPCL 02-6848 at early growth stage in sand soil.
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Figure 3. CPCL 02-6848 at late growth stage in sand soil.
Credits: Wayne Davidson, Florida Sugar Cane League



Figure 4. CPCL 02-6848 top.
Credits: Wayne Davidson, Florida Sugar Cane League



Figure 5. CPCL 02-6848 mature stalks.
Credits: Wayne Davidson, Florida Sugar Cane League



Figure 6. CPCL 02-6848 bud.
Credits: Wayne Davidson, Florida Sugar Cane League



Figure 7. CPCL 02-6848 internode cross-section (diameter compared to a quarter).
Credits: Wayne Davidson, Florida Sugar Cane League

CPCL 05-1201

CPCL 05-1201 was also released for both muck and sand soil. According to the latest sugarcane variety census, CPCL 05-1201 is cultivated on 9,753 acres on muck soil (3.3% of total acreage on muck) and 1,885 acres on sand soil (1.8% of total acreage on sand). It is ranked 9th in total sugarcane acreage in Florida. Key features of this cultivar include high tonnage and moderate to complete resistance to most sugarcane diseases in Florida. CPCL 05-1201 yields were also high under successive planting on muck soil. Sucrose concentration is acceptable. High biomass production compensates for the sucrose concentration. CPCL 05-1201 carries the *Bru1* gene that provides resistance against brown rust. This cultivar is also moderately resistant to orange rust.



Figure 8. CPCL 05-1201 in early growth in muck soil.
Credits: Wayne Davidson, Florida Sugar Cane League



Figure 9. CPCL 05-1201 in late growth in muck soil.
Credits: Wayne Davidson, Florida Sugar Cane League



Figure 10. CPCL 05-1201 top with auricles.
Credits: Wayne Davidson, Florida Sugar Cane League



Figure 11. CPCL 05-1201 bud.
Credits: Wayne Davidson, Florida Sugar Cane League



Figure 12. CPCL 05-1201 internode cross-section (diameter compared to a quarter).
Credits: Wayne Davidson, Florida Sugar Cane League

References

Edmé, S. J., R. W. Davidson, D. Zhao, J. C. Comstock, H. S. Sandhu, B. Glaz, S. Milligan, et al. 2016. "Registration of 'CPCL 05-1201' sugarcane." *J. Plant Reg.* 10: 14–21.

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Table 1. Basic information on CPCL 02-6848 and CPCL 05-1201.

Trait	CPCL 02-6848	CPCL 05-1201
Release Date	2012	2012
Soil Type	Muck and sand	Muck and sand
Parents	CL 92-2533 x Poly 01-9	CL 87-2882 x CL 93-2679
Freeze Tolerance	Moderate to poor	Moderate
Flowering	Generally none	Light to moderate beginning in mid-December
Key Features	High tonnage in plant cane through second ratoon; resistance to brown rust and smut; improved drought tolerance	Resistant or moderately resistant to many of the most common sugarcane diseases in Florida; high tonnage; good for both fallow and successive plantings
Limiting Features	Susceptibility to orange rust; moderate breakage in early planted fields	Low sugar on muck soil (best for late season sugar)
Other Issues	Light ring spot symptoms and light rust mite damage in the fall	Light ring spot; light to heavy cold banding

Table 2. Yield parameters and disease reactions of CPCL 02-6848 and CPCL 05-1201.

Trait	CPCL 02-6848 (yields are compared to CP 89-2143 in muck and CP 78-1628 in sand)	CPCL 05-1201 (yields are compared to CP 89-2143 in muck and CP 78-1628 in sand)
Tons of Cane per Acre (TCA)	Muck=72.9 (+22%) Sand=49.3 (+23%)	Muck=72.3 (+21%) Sand=41.5 (+4%)
Commercially Recoverable Sucrose (CRS) (lb/ton of cane)	Muck=230.4 (-3%) Sand=243.3 (+4%)	Muck=232.2 (-2%) Sand=258.7 (+1%)
Tons of Sugar per Acre (TSA)	Muck=8.4 (+17%) Sand=5.9 (+27%)	Muck=8.5 (+18%) Sand=4.9 (+6%)
Economic Index ¹	Muck=\$1,288 (+14%) Sand=\$911 (+37%)	Muck=\$1,309 (+16%) Sand=\$712 (+7%)
Fiber	13%	10.3%
Brown Rust	R	R
<i>Bru1</i> ²	+	+
Orange Rust	S	MR
Leaf Scald	MR	MR
Smut	R	R
SCMV ³	MR	R
RSD ⁴	MR	R
SCYLV ⁵	S	S

¹ Economic index is the dollar value of crop on per acre basis. It is calculated based on sugar yield, price of raw sugar, and harvesting and milling costs.

² *Bru1* is the gene that provides resistance against brown rust disease.

³ SCMV stands for Sugarcane Mosaic Virus, which causes sugarcane mosaic disease.

⁴ RSD stands for ratoon stunting disease.

⁵ SCYLV stands for Sugarcane Yellow Leaf Virus, which causes yellow leaf disease.

Disease ratings: R=Resistant; MR=Moderately resistant; MS=Moderately susceptible; S=Susceptible