Purpose

Sugarcane varieties are the lifeblood of the Louisiana sugarcane industry. Variety diversification is essential to the survival of the sugarcane industry in Louisiana as well as other sugarcane-producing areas. Diseases such as brown rust are managed primarily through variety diversification; therefore, variety identification is very important for all farming operations. An important aspect of variety identification is to associate the variety with the cultural practice and soil type needed to maximize its production. Not all varieties require the same amounts of pesticides. Applying too much or too little could be a waste of money if they are not needed for the production of a certain variety at maximum levels. Another important reason for sugarcane identification is to verify the purchase and placement of certain varieties from companies that are selling disease-free sugarcane seed-cane. This publication is designed to help people identify commercially grown sugarcane varieties in Louisiana.

Variety Recommendation

The following varieties are planted to some extent in Louisiana: LCP 85-384, HoCP 85-845, CP 89-2143, HoCP 96-540, L 99-226, L 99-233, HoCP 00-950, L 01-283, L 01-299, L 03-371 and HoCP 04-838. Ho 02-113 is a high fiber content variety that is planted on limited acreage as a biofuel feedstock for pilot scale research and development efforts. This publication will help growers identify certain botanical characteristics of the sugarcane plant that are useful in identifying sugarcane varieties. This publication outlines general vegetative characteristics of the sugarcane plant with pictures describing the differences between each of the varieties. These characteristics include stalk wax, leaf sheath wax, leaf sheath margin, leaf sheath hair, dewlap, stalk color, auricle and other distinguishing characteristics.

Variety Identification Descriptors

The variety descriptors used in this pictorial identification guide were established as an aid to anyone interested in identifying the commercial sugarcane varieties of Louisiana. With several commercial sugarcane varieties being planted by the sugarcane industry, this pictorial guide is a must for the sugarcane grower to keep track of varieties for good farming records. After briefly studying the guide and practicing the identification of the descriptors, growers should be able to identify every variety more easily. Many different sugarcane botanical descriptors could have been used in this guide, but the complexity of some can be very confusing. The variety descriptors used in this guide are the simplest and easiest of all of the descriptors available for identification.

Many of the descriptors – along with the brief variety synopsis at the top of the page for each variety – have been described in some form or fashion in the sugarcane variety registration (published in *Crop Science* or *The Journal of Plant Registrations*), notice of variety release publication (*Sugar Bulletin*), sugarcane handbook or sugarcane plant patent publication.
**Sugarcane variety descriptors are:**

1. **Stalk wax** – Since all varieties contain stalk wax, the ratings based on this category are light (stalk color highly visible), moderate (stalk color somewhat visible) and extensive (stalk color not visible).

2. **Leaf sheath wax** – The ratings used to describe the leaf sheath wax are none (no wax visible), light (slight wax visible) and extensive (prominent wax visible).

3. **Leaf sheath margin** – The outer edge of the leaf sheath where it wraps around the stalk. The leaf sheath margin descriptors are twofold: thin or wide with a color description.

4. **Leaf sheath hair (pubescence)** – The ratings are based on hair quantity and visibility and consist of none (no hair), light (hair that can be felt but not seen), moderate (hair that can be seen but is not in large quantity) and extensive (hair that can be seen and is in large quantity).

5. **Dewlap** – The hinge of the leaf blade joint where the leaf blade and the leaf sheath meet. The dewlap also will be described by color shading. The ratings will be the same (same color as leaf), darker (darker color than leaf) and lighter (lighter color than leaf).

6. **Stalk color** – The stalk color represents internodes from stalks freshly cut (leaves and wax that have just been removed from the internode) because the combined sun and wax can have an impact on the true stalk color. Some varieties that express a red or purple color do so because of the exposure of the stalk to the sun. The stalk color may not be the same exact color as the template, but these base colors are a guide for identification.

7. **Auricle** – The appendages of the leaf sheath located on the opposite side of the ligule. The auricle alternates sides from bottom of the stalk to the top of the stalk. The descriptors for the auricle are short pointed, medium pointed, long pointed, short rounded, medium rounded, long rounded or a tuft of hairs.

8. **Distinguishing characteristic** – A certain characteristic or group of characteristics that can easily be used to identify the variety. The distinguishing characteristic may or may not be one of the identification descriptors listed above.
LCP 85-384

LCP 85-384 was derived from a cross made between CP 77-310 as the female parent and CP 77-407 as the male parent. LCP 85-384 is a variety that has a high population of small-diameter stalks with excellent stubbling ability. LCP 85-384 is considered to be a mid-maturing variety that has superior sugar and cane yields (Milligan et al. 1994). The following pictures will show eight different characteristics to help in identifying LCP 85-384.

1. Canopy – slightly erect to rounded

2. Stalk Wax – extensive

3. Stalk Color under the Wax Layer – greenish yellow

4. Leaf Sheath – extensive pubescence (hairy); also has a heavy wax layer
5. Leaf Sheath Margin – necrotic leaf margin edge

6. Dewlap – light olive green

7. Auricle – slight

8. Distinguishing Characteristics – high population of small diameter stalks and abundant leaf sheath hairs; the variety is susceptible to brown rust and lesions will be apparent.
HoCP 85-845

HoCP 85-845 was derived from a cross made between CP 72-370 as the female parent and CP 77-403 as the male parent. HoCP 85-845 is a variety that has an average population of large-diameter stalks with excellent stubbling ability (Legendre et al. 1994). HoCP 85-845 is considered to be an early-maturing variety that has moderate sugar content with good cane yield. The following pictures will show eight different characteristics to help in identifying HoCP 85-845.

1. Canopy – slightly rounded
2. Stalk Wax – moderate
3. Stalk Color under the Wax Layer – predominately green
4. Leaf Sheath – smooth with no pubescence
5. Leaf Sheath Margin – slightly to absent leaf sheath margin with purple edge

6. Dewlap – dark chocolate colored

7. Auricle – slight with tufts of hair

8. Distinguishing Characteristics – prominent dark chocolate colored dewlap; presence of large bull shoots or suckers.
CP 89-2143

CP 89-2143 was derived from a cross made between CP 81-1254 as the female parent and CP 72-2086 as the male parent (Glaz et al. 2000). CP 89-2143 is a dominant sugarcane variety in Florida that is grown on limited acreage in Louisiana. In Florida, it is considered an early-maturing variety whereas in Louisiana it is classified as late-maturing. When grown on better-drained, sandier soils in Louisiana and harvested late, CP 89-2143 has high cane and sugar yields. The following pictures will show eight different characteristics to help in identifying CP 89-2143.

1. Canopy – very erect

2. Stalk Wax – slight to moderate

3. Stalk Color under the Wax Layer – yellow under the leaf sheath that turns greener with age and exposure to the sun.

4. Leaf Sheath – slight wax layer with no pubescence
5. Leaf Sheath Margin – sometimes has a purple edge; no necrotic leaf sheath margin edge

6. Dewlap – light olive green

7. Auricle – slight to none

8. Distinguishing Characteristics – note the zig zag internode pattern on the stalk of CP 89-2143 on the right vs. the straight alignment of internodes on the stalk of HoCP 96-540 on the left.
HoCP 96-540

HoCP 96-540 was derived from a cross made between LCP 86-454 as the female parent and LCP 85-384 as the male parent. HoCP 96-540 is a variety that has a moderate population of medium-sized stalks with good stubbling ability. HoCP 96-540 is considered to be a mid-maturing variety with excellent stalk density that provides for superior sugar and cane yields (Tew et al. 2005). The following pictures will show eight different characteristics to help in identifying HoCP 96-540.

1. Canopy – moderately erect with leaf tips making a right angle at the top

2. Stalk Wax – slight to moderate

3. Stalk Color under the Wax Layer – green stalks with a yellow color under the leaf sheath

4. Leaf Sheath – heavy wax layer with no pubescence (hair); with prolonged exposure to the sun the leaf sheaths become reddish pink in color.
5. Leaf Sheath Margin – non-necrotic with purple edges on occasion.

6. Dewlap – light olive green

7. Auricle – slight to moderate in length

8. Distinguishing Characteristics – The heavy wax layer and non-necrotic leaf margin help to distinguish this variety from HoCP 04-838. HoCP 96-540 tends to have reddish-pink leaf sheaths.
L 99-226

L 99-226 was derived from a cross made between HoCP 89-846 as the female parent and LCP 81-30 as the male parent. L 99-226 is a variety that has an average population of large-diameter stalks with very good stubbling ability. L 99-226 is considered to be a mid-maturing variety with sugar levels that increase throughout harvest (Bischoff et al. 2009). The following pictures will show eight different characteristics to help in identifying L 99-226.

1. Canopy – drooping and spreading

2. Stalk Wax – moderate wax layer

3. Stalk Color under the Wax Layer – dark green with purplish hues that deepen with exposure to the sun; with direct exposure to the sun, the stalk become deep purple.

4. Leaf Sheath – very little wax and no pubescence (hair).
5. Leaf Sheath Margin – very necrotic leaf sheath margin edges that extend into a long auricle

6. Dewlap – light green with light brown segment at each edge

7. Auricle – long, necrotic and prominent

8. Distinguishing Characteristics – deep purple internodes when exposed to the sun; the leaf blade is very pubescent when you rub from the leaf tip back toward the leaf sheath.
L 99-233 was derived from a cross made between CP 79-348 as the female parent and HoCP 91-552 as the male parent. L 99-233 is a variety that has a high population of small-diameter stalks with excellent stubbling ability. L 99-233 is not considered to be an early-maturing variety but has very good sugar and cane yields (Gravois et al. 2009). The following pictures will show eight different characteristics to help in identifying L 99-233.

1. Canopy – slightly rounded

2. Stalk Wax – light to moderate wax layer;

3. Stalk Color under the Wax Layer – yellow under the wax layer turning greener with more exposure to the sun

4. Leaf Sheath – very little to no wax with no pubescence
5. Leaf Sheath Margin – non-necrotic with purple edges on occasion.

6. Dewlap – light olive green

7. Auricle – necrotic and moderately long (not as long as L 99-226)

8. Distinguishing Characteristics – High population of small diameter stalks; prominent growth cracks on the internodes.
HoCP 00-950

HoCP 00-950 was derived from a cross made between HoCP 93-750 as the female parent and HoCP 92-676 as the male parent. HoCP 00-950 is a variety that has a high population of medium-sized stalks with good stubbling ability. HoCP 00-950 is an early-maturing variety that continues to accumulate sugar throughout the normal harvest season (Tew et al. 2007). The following pictures will show eight different characteristics to help in identifying HoCP 00-950.


2. Stalk Appearance – Heavy wax layer

3. Stalk Color under the Wax Layer – green with slight bronzing on the older exposed stalk

4. Leaf Sheath – no pubescence
5. Leaf Sheath Margin – green; some with thin purple margins

6. Dewlap – light olive green

7. Auricle – ranges from none to medium in length (usually green compared to necrotic in L 99-226).

8. Distinguishing Characteristics – Curled leaf blade in early growth; smooth leaf blade when rubbing your fingers on the blade from tip toward the stalk; internodes along the stalk have a zig-zag pattern; internodes are barrel-shaped with very constricted root bands.
L 01-283 was derived from the cross made between L 93-365 as the female parent and LCP 85-384 as the male parent (Gravois et al. 2010). The variety was released in 2008. L 01-283 is a variety that has a high population of medium-sized stalks with excellent stubbling ability. L 01-283 is an early-maturing variety that continues to accumulate sugar throughout the normal harvest season. The following pictures will show eight different characteristics to help in identifying L 01-283.

1. Canopy – erect; slight more erect and darker green than HoCP 96-540 and HoCP 04-838.

2. Stalk Wax – slight to moderate

3. Stalk Color under the Wax Layer – greenish yellow; very slight bud groove

4. Leaf Sheath – no pubescence and less wax than HoCP 96-540
5. Leaf Sheath Margin – slightly necrotic leaf sheath margin

6. Dewlap – olive green

7. Auricle – slight to moderate in length when present

8. Distinguishing Characteristics – Off-types have a split leaf sheath that exposed a green stalk and is often associated with red blotches on the leaf sheath.
L 01-299

L 01-299 was derived from the cross made between L 93-365 as the female parent and LCP 85-384 as the male parent (Gravois et al. 2011). The variety was released in 2009. This variety has a high population of medium-sized stalks with excellent stubbling ability. This is a mid-maturing variety with excellent sugar yield potential. The following pictures will show eight different characteristics to help in identifying L 01-299.

1. Canopy – smooth, rounded canopy
2. Stalk Wax – moderate wax with yellowish appearance
3. Stalk Color under the Wax Layer – greenish yellow that becomes more yellow with age an exposure to the sun.
4. Leaf Sheath – no pubescence
5. Leaf Sheath Margin – green with some thin purple margin edge occasionally

6. Dewlap – dark olive green that become much darker with more mature growth in the fall.

7. Auricle – slight

8. Distinguishing Characteristics – the smooth, rounded canopy and darker dewlaps are unique among current varieties; the stalks tend to have growth cracks, but not to the extent of L 99-233.
L 03-371

L 03-371 was derived from the cross made between CP 83-644 as the female parent and LCP 82-89 as the male parent (Gravois et al. 2012). The variety was released in 2010. L 03-371 is a variety that has a high population of medium-sized stalks with very good stubbling ability. This is an early-maturing variety that continues to accumulate sugar throughout the normal harvest season. The following pictures will show eight different characteristics to help in identifying L 03-371.

1. Canopy – rounded canopy

2. Stalk Wax – slight with overall yellowish appearance

3. Stalk Color under the Wax Layer – greenish yellow that becomes more bronze with exposure to the sun.

4. Leaf Sheath – moderate amount of pubescence (not as much as LCP 85-384).
5. Leaf Sheath Margin – necrotic leaf sheath margin

6. Dewlap – olive green

7. Auricle – slight to moderate

8. Distinguishing Characteristics – Bronzed stalk color with exposure to the sun and pink tinged leaf sheaths; moderate amount of leaf sheath pubescence.
HoCP 04-838

HoCP 04-838 was derived from the cross made between HoCP 85-845 as the female parent and LCP 85-384 as the male parent (Anonymous 2011). The variety was released in 2011. HoCP 04-838 is a variety that has a high population of medium-sized stalks with very good stubbling ability. HoCP 04-838 is an early-maturing variety that continues to accumulate sugar throughout the normal harvest season. The following pictures will show eight different characteristics to help in identifying HoCP 04-838.

1. Canopy – slightly rounded to erect

2. Stalk Wax – slight to moderate with overall yellowish to green appearance

3. Stalk Color under the Wax Layer – yellowish green to green; with age the stalks become slightly more bronze in color than HoCP 96-540.

4. Leaf Sheath – no pubescence
5. Leaf Sheath Margin – distinct necrotic leaf sheath margins

6. Dewlap – very light olive green

7. Auricle – Slight to moderate in length; necrotic with obvious points; small tufts of hairs may be seen between the auricle and leaf collar.

8. Distinguishing Characteristics – necrotic leaf sheath margins; cup shape leaf blade near the dewlap
Ho 02-113

Ho 02-113 is a high fiber content and low sucrose content sugarcane variety that can be used as a feedstock for the production of biofuels. The female parent of Ho 02-113 is SES 234 (*Saccharum spontaneum*), and the male parent is LCP 85-384, a commercial sugarcane variety.

Ho 02-113 was released in 2010 and has an extremely high population of small diameter stalks, which is typical of clones derived from *Saccharum spontaneum*. The canopy is very erect, and the variety has excellent vigor and stubbling ability.

1. Canopy – erect
2. Stalk Wax – moderate to high amount of wax
3. Stalk Color under the Wax Layer – predominantly green to some yellow hues.
4. Leaf Sheath – no pubescence
5. Leaf Sheath Margin – many leaf sheath margins have a high amount of pubescence


7. Auricle – very slight; some can have high levels of pubescence

8. Distinguishing Characteristics – a high population of small diameter stalks and erect canopy; the variety can show rhizomatous growth that contributes to profuse tillering
References


