softwood cuttings from the crown and twig-grafting (2) were the most successful. The ends of softwood cuttings were dipped into Hormodin #2 (0.3% indolebutyric acid) and placed in a 2 peat : 1 perlite : 1 sand mixture under intermittent mist. Cuttings were grown in a 16-hr photoperiod, 19.4 klx in combined incandescent and cool white fluorescent light. More than 90% of the cuttings rooted in 2–3 weeks. More than 80% of twig grafts onto Siberian elm understocks were successful. Grafted plants were taller than rooted cuttings for three years but after that differences in height were not significant.

The ‘Urban’ elm was planted at several sites in the United States and The Netherlands to test its environmental adaptability, growth habit and pest resistance. It has shown satisfactory hardiness between zones 3b–7a (4). At Mandan, N. D., ‘Urban’ elm scions grafted onto Siberian elm understocks were cold hardy while rooted cuttings died back in the winter. Therefore, graft propagation might be necessary to assure plant survival and optimum growth north of zone 5a.

Three-year-old propagules of the ‘Urban’ elm suffered moderate elm leaf beetle damage in 1975. The damage was less than that on U. pumila and U. carpinifolia of the same age in adjacent liner beds. Little or no damage was noted on older propagules at the same location.

Availability

The ‘Urban’ elm was released to selected wholesale nurseriesmen in 1972. Large-scale propagation of this selection will be conducted at Delaware, Ohio in 1976 and 1977 to make it available to nurserymen in the Spring of 1977 and 1978.

Literature Cited


Fig. 1. ‘Urban’ elm showing summer form (A) and foliage (B) of 19-year-old parent tree.
Richard Horsey' Taxus

leaves 1.0—2.0 cm long on current year's growth, 1.0—2.5 cm long on 2 year growth, 2.0—2.5 mm wide and persisting for 4 years. Fruits are one seeded, 8—10 mm wide, 10—11 mm long, red, pedicilate, solitary, axillary with 1 to several on 2 year growth. Terminal buds are conspicuous, scaled, green to brown, ovoid to ovoid-oblong, acute, 3.0—4.0 mm long, glabrous, solitary or several in a cluster. Scales are large in relation to bud size, ovoid, green to brown with pale margins and a pronounced yellow keel and are entire and persistent on branches. Basal row of scales is acute, inner rows are obtuse.

Richard Horsey' is a very dense, strong grower and makes an excellent display in mass plantings. It can be pruned to constrict its spread without damage to the appearance of the plant. It maintains a dense growth with no bare branches toward the central portions of the plant with or without pruning.

Voucher specimens and photographs are on deposit at the U.S. National Arboretum Herbarium.

Availability
The U.S. National Arboretum, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture will distribute a limited number of plants from cuttings, for propagation purposes to other arboreta, botanic gardens, and cooperating nurserymen, but has none for sale.

Literature Cited

Florida Belle' Strawberry

C. M. Howard and E. E. Albregts
University of Florida, Agricultural Research Center, Dover, FL 33527

Additional index words. Fragaria × ananassa, fruit breeding

'Florida Belle' is a high yielding, large-fruited strawberry (Fragaria × ananassa Duch.) that has consistently shown good performance for the fresh market in trials in central Florida.

Origin
'Florida Belle' was selected from a 1969 cross between 'Sequoia' and 'Earlibelle' and tested as selection 69-736. 'Sequoia' was used because of its partial resistance to anthracnose (Colletotrichum fragariae Brooks), large fruit size, and upright growth habit. 'Earlibelle' was used as a parent because it had appeared to be immune to anthracnose in previous nursery trials and because of its large, firm fruit. In subsequent years 'Earlibelle' proved to be highly susceptible to anthracnose under conditions of very heavy disease pressure.

Description
The fruit of 'Florida Belle' have a blunt conic shape (Fig. 1). They are generally smooth and of uniform shape with slightly recessed seeds. They ripen to an attractive deep red color but sometimes have a white shoulder around the calyx. The white shoulder appears to be more prevalent and wider on fruits that ripen during cool weather. The calyx is large, deep green, and generally free of blemishes. In central Florida, harvest of 'Florida Belle' usually begins in late December about 2 weeks before the standard cultivar 'Tioga' and continues through April when harvesting of all cultivars ceases. 'Florida Belle' has consistently produced larger fruit and higher yields than 'Tioga' in central Florida (Table 1). The fruit is firm but has a tender skin which necessitates careful handling. In limited shipping tests in which fruit was shipped to Maryland in commercial loads and evaluated by H. W. Hruschka, USDA, Beltsville, 'Florida Belle' performed nearly as well as 'Tioga'.

'Florida Belle' is an excellent plant producer and has shown a high degree of fruiting efficiency.