‘Snowdwarf’ Philadelphus

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‘Snowdwarf’ is the only dwarf mock-orange (Philadelphus × virginalis) besides ‘Manteau d’Hermine’, but it has a longer flowering season and is more productive. ‘Snowdwarf’ was derived from (‘Virginal’ × ‘Manteau d’Hermine’) × ‘Silvia’. ‘Virginal’ and ‘Silvia’ are cultivars of P. × virginalis Redh., and ‘Manteau d’Hermine’ is a cultivar of P. × lemoinei Lemoine. The cross ‘Virginal’ × ‘Manteau d’Hermine’ was made in 1956 by D. R. Sampson, also of the Plant Research Centre (3).

Description

‘Snowdwarf’ (Fig. 1) is a compact shrub, reaching a height of 0.5–0.8 m and diameter of 0.4–0.5 m in Ottawa. The flowers are very fragrant, pure white, 155D (2), symmetrical, 3.5–4 cm in diameter, with about 20 petals, 6 sepals, but no stamens. They are usually borne in clusters of 5. The foliage is abundant, dark green, 147A. The leaves are ovate, acuminate, dentate, sparingly pubescent, 4–6 cm long, 3–4 cm wide.

Performance

‘Snowdwarf’ has been tested in Ottawa since 1977 and at other locations in eastern Canada since 1983. It survived the winters well in plant hardiness zone 4b and milder climates (1, 4). It is not recommended for harsher climates. ‘Snowdwarf’ flowers freely during 4 weeks in June. It is easily propagated from softwood cuttings.

Availability

A limited supply of rooted cuttings is available for commercial propagators. Interested nurseries should write to me.

‘Maya’ and ‘Vesna’—Two New Yugoslav Peach Cultivars


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The Beograd region is the largest peach producing area in continental Yugoslavia. The peach breeding program at the station in Beograd began in 1974 (1) with the goal to develop hardy, self-fertile, productive, large, attractive, firm, good-quality, yellow-fleshed, freestone peach cultivars, ripening mainly after ‘Redhaven’. The peach cultivars ‘Maya’ and ‘Vesna’ were developed at this station and released by the Federal Committee of Agriculture in Beograd in 1985. ‘Maya’ and ‘Vesna’ are adapted to the temperate climate (average temperature 12°C; rainfall 747 mm) of the Beograd region, and are self fruitful and high yielding. ‘Maya’ and ‘Vesna’ ripen at the beginning of August, between ‘Redhaven’ and ‘Glohaven’. Fruits of ‘Maya’ and ‘Vesna’ are large, attractive, round, firm, yellow-fleshed, freestone, and have good flavor; the skin is red to dark red.

Origin

‘Maya’ (PKB-3) and ‘Vesna’ (PKB-2) resulted from self-pollination of ‘Glohaven’ in 1975. The original plants were selected in a seedling field at Jajince near Beograd (2).

Methods

‘Maya’, ‘Vesna’, ‘Redhaven’, and ‘Glohaven’ were budded on seedlings of native vineyard peach rootstock Prunus persica (L.) Batsch., at the station in 1978.

Budded trees of the cultivars were placed in three experimental orchards (Jajinci, Vinča, and Popovača) in the Beograd region in 1979 and tested from 1982 to 1984. There were five trees of each cultivar in each of four replications in each experimental orchard. The cultivars were arranged in a completely randomized design.

Soluble solids were measured by refractometer. Titrable acidity was measured by neutralizing fruit extracts with a strong base (0.1 N NaOH).

Literature Cited

Description

‘Maya’ and ‘Vesna’ consistently have large fruits and high yields that surpass ‘Redhaven’ and ‘Glohaven’. The new peach cultivars are also more vigorous than the standards, but have a similar spreading habit.

Natural field infections indicate that ‘Maya’ and ‘Vesna’ appear resistant or at least tolerant to peach scab [Clasterosporium carpophyllum (Lév.) Aderh.], brown rot [Monilinia fructicola (Wint.) Honey], and peach mildew [Sphaerotheca pannosa (Wallr.) Lév.] (Table 1).

Leaves of ‘Maya’ and ‘Vesna’ are lanceolate, wavy with crenulate margins. ‘Maya’ s leaves are 15.4 mm long and 4.7 mm wide, ‘Vesna’ s leaves are 17.4 mm long and 4.7 mm wide. Leaf glands of both are reniform.

Flowers of ‘Maya’ are showy and pink, those of ‘Vesna’ nonshowy and deep pink. ‘Maya’ and ‘Vesna’ are self-fertile. They ripen at the beginning of August; ‘Maya’ 6 days after ‘Redhaven’ and 2 days before ‘Vesna’. ‘Maya’ is the most productive of the studied cultivars. The average yield (1982–84) was 20 t·ha⁻¹ with a maximum of 32 t·ha⁻¹ in a nonirrigated orchard.

Fruit of ‘Maya’ (191 g) and ‘Vesna’ (188 g) are larger than those of the standard cultivars. Fruit shapes are round, solid, with red blush covering 60% to 70% of the yellow ground color. The yellow flesh of ‘Maya’ and ‘Vesna’ is resistant to browning on cut surfaces, and is firm and of good-flavor. The pit separates easily from flesh. Fruit of ‘Maya’ contain the highest amount of total sugars and the smallest amount of titratable acidity compared with the other studied cultivars. Fruit quality of ‘Maya’ is very good to excellent for fresh market and good for processed fruit. ‘Vesna’ is good to very good for fresh use and superior as processed fruit.

‘Maya’ and ‘Vesna’ are well-adapted to the temperature climate of the Beograd region.

Availability

Trees of the peach cultivars ‘Maya’ and ‘Vesna’ will be available from the nursery of Fruit and Grape Research Station PKB, 11307 Boleč, Beograd for planting in the winter of 1986–1987.

Literature Cited


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>‘Maya’</th>
<th>‘Vesna’</th>
<th>‘Redhaven’</th>
<th>‘Glohaven’</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trunk girth in 6th year (cm)</td>
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<td>Monilinia fructicola</td>
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<td>Sphaerotheca pannosa</td>
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* Ratings were subjective on a scale of 1 (healthy) to 9 (seriously attacked).
* Ratings were subjective on a scale of 1 (very poor) to 10 (excellent).