‘Happy Centennial’ Forsythia

Felicitas Svejda
Plant Research Centre, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0C6, Canada

Received for publication 20 June 1986. The cost of publishing this paper was defrayed in part by the payment of page charges. Under postal regulations, this paper therefore must be hereby marked advertisement solely to indicate this fact.

‘Happy Centennial’ is a freely flowering dwarf shrub with small foliage. It is attractive in early spring when in bloom and as a foliage plant in summer and fall. ‘Happy Centennial’ was derived from (F. ovata ‘Ottawa’ × F. europaea Deg. & Bald.) × FI8. F18 is a seedling of unknown origin found in the ornamental gardens at Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa. The cross F. ovata ‘Ottawa’ × F. europaea was carried out in 1962 by D.R. Sampson, also of the Plant Research Centre. This seedling is a sibling to ‘Northern Gold’ (2).

Description
‘Happy Centennial’ (Fig. 1) is a spreading shrub 0.6–0.8 m high and 1–1.5 m in diameter in Ottawa. It has many short secondary branches and an abundance of leaves, 4–5 cm long, 1–2.3 cm wide, ovate-lanceolate, entire, leathery, dark green, 147A (1), with a short petiole 0.1–1 cm long. The flowers are fragrant, golden yellow, 11A, 3–4 cm in diameter, corolla tube 2–2.3 cm long, corolla lobes 0.5–0.7 cm wide, microstyle, usually several flowers per node.

‘Happy Centennial’ has been tested in Ottawa since 1979 and currently is being tested at different locations across Canada. Most Forsythia species and cultivars flower in Ottawa on branches below the snowline, indicating lack of flower bud hardiness. The parent species of ‘Happy Centennial’ and seedling F18 flower generally above the snowline. ‘Happy Centennial’ flowers prolifically between 2–3 weeks, and the dwarf shrub is usually well-protected by snow cover.

‘Happy Centennial’ is easily propagated from softwood cuttings and may also be propagated from hardwood cuttings.

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

Literature Cited

‘Golden Isles’ Muscadine Grape for Wine

R.P. Lane1
University of Georgia, Georgia Station, Experiment, GA 30212

R.P. Bates2
University of Florida, IFAS, Gainesville, FL 32611

Received for publication 10 July 1986. The cost of publishing this paper was defrayed in part by the payment of page charges. Under postal regulations, this paper therefore must be hereby marked advertisement solely to indicate this fact.

1Associate Professor of Horticulture.
2Professor of Food Science and Human Nutrition.

‘Golden Isles’ is a perfect-flowered bronze muscadine grape (Vitis rotundifolia Michx.) that produces an exceptionally high-quality white wine. It was developed by the Univ. of Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, and the enological evaluations were conducted at the Univ. of Florida under Regional Project No. S-142.

Origin
‘Golden Isles’ originated from a cross of ‘Fry’ x Georgia 19-6 made in 1969 (Fig. 1). The original plant was selected from a population of 91 seedlings and tested as Georgia 18-7-3. Other test locations included Mississippi State Univ. at Starkville and the Univ. of Florida Agricultural Research Center at Leesburg.

Description
Horticultural characteristics. Berries of ‘Golden Isles’ average 5 g/berry and are bronze to brown at maturity. They normally ripen about 25 Sept. at Experiment, Ga. The skin is medium thin, and the berries separate from the pedicel with a relatively dry stem scar. Soluble solids content averaged 15.3% for juice samples measured with a hand refractometer.

The flowers are self-fertile, and the vines are moderately vigorous and productive. Yields of ‘Golden Isles’ have averaged more than 11 t/ha1 and compare favorably with other high-yielding cultivars (Table 1). Sim-