flowers, while no "bent neck" occurred in treated flowers.

The application of an ion exchange column to cut roses represents a new concept in control of water uptake to extend the vase life of cut roses. It clearly delineates early water stress as a primary factor limiting the vase life of cut roses and allows the study of water stress and senescence in cut roses as independent variables, a distinction not indicated by chemical additives.

The resin may possibly function by removing unidentified charged particles, by acting as a simple filtering device, or by modulating water flow. Further studies are necessary to elucidate the full mode of action of the resin bed.

Further characterization of the blockage phenomena as they occur in isolated stem segments and in whole cut flowers will appear in a forthcoming publication. Although the complete mode of action in preventing vascular blockage in cut roses remains unknown, present research implicates a blocking agent of a particular ionic form.

The means by which the ion exchange column functions has not yet been fully elucidated. It appears, however, that treatment of cut roses with an ion exchange resin offers an effective method for preventing "bent neck" in cut rose flowers.

Literature Cited


CULTIVAR RELEASES

‘Vogue’ Sweet Cherry

G. Tehrani and G. H. Dickson
Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario
Vineland Station, Ontario, Canada

‘Vogue’ is a productive sweet cherry (Prunus avium L.) with fruits that are large-sized, shiny, dark-red, firm, small-pitted and good quality, ripening a day or two later than ‘Bing’. It belongs to Incompatibility Group IV (S2S3).

Origin

Sweet cherry breeding, an ongoing program at the Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario since 1915, has resulted in the naming of 10 cultivars: ‘Victor’, ‘Velvet’, and ‘Vernon’ (2); ‘Vista’, ‘Venus’, and ‘Vic’ (3); ‘Valera’ and ‘Vega’ (1); ‘Viva’ (5) and now ‘Vogue’. The cross which produced ‘Vogue’ was made in 1935 between ‘Hedelfingen’ and ‘Victor’. However, recent compatibility studies indicate that this parentage is erroneous. ‘Vogue’ was distributed and tested extensively since 1950 as Vineland Selection 35038.

Compatibility Status

‘Vogue’ is incompatible with ‘Velvet’, ‘Victor’, ‘Viva’, ‘Amber’, ‘Sue’, N.Y. 1504 and N.Y. 1512 all of which belong to Incompatibility Group IV (S2S3). It is compatible with cultivars belonging to all other Incompatibility Groups. (4). Test of ‘Vogue’ with ‘Ulster’ (S2S4), ‘Schmidt’ (S2S5), ‘Lambert’ and ‘Vernon’ (S3S4) and N.Y. 1625 (S2S5) has all given good fruit set. These crosses represent the four possible S gene combinations of a ‘Hedelfingen’ (S4S5) X ‘Victor’ (S2S3). Consequently ‘Hedelfingen’ cannot be a parent of ‘Vogue’.

Description

The fruit of ‘Vogue’ is large-sized, shiny, dark-red, firm, of good quality and having a small pit. Average picking date at Vineland, Ontario is July 19, a day or two later than ‘Bing’. In heavy crop years, it tends to set in bunches and requires careful spraying for control of brown rot caused by Monilia fructicola (Wint.) Honey. Trees are productive, vigorous and spreading.

Outstanding characteristics and uses

‘Vogue’ has better fruit quality and trees are more productive than ‘Bing’ while trials in the Niagara Peninsula of Ontario and New York State show it to be more crack-resistant. ‘Vogue’ is recommended primarily for fresh market.

Availability

Trees of ‘Vogue’ are available from fruit tree nurseries in Ontario, Canada. Virus-tested bud and scion wood of this cultivar are available on request from the Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario, Vineland Station, Ontario, LOR 2EO, Canada.

Literature Cited