

'Sweethaven', 'Newhaven', and 'Jayhaven' Peach¹

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'Sweethaven', 'Newhaven', and 'Jayhaven' are 3 new cultivars of melting, yellow-fleshed peaches [*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch] distributed for public nursery sales as products of an ongoing, long-term breeding program in Michigan (Table 1).

Origin

The 3 cultivars were derived from crosses made, or seedlings selected, by the late Professor Stanley Johnston at the South Haven Experiment Station, South Haven. Testing was done at that location as well as with cooperating growers and public agency variety testing programs in Canada and other peach producing regions (Raleigh, N.C.; Beltsville, Md.; Geneva, N.Y.; New Brunswick, N.J.; W. Lafayette, Ind. and Vineland Station and Harrow, Ontario, Canada). Descriptions of these 3 cultivars are based on a consolidation of unpublished subjective evaluations by 10 Michigan commercial peach producers and 8 public agency fruit scientists.³

Description and adaptation

'Sweethaven'. Mature trees of 'Sweethaven' grown on several peach seedling rootstocks are moderately vigorous with strong scaffolds. Leaf glands are globose. Flower buds are slightly more resistant to dormant season low-temperature stress than are those of 'Redhaven'. In the 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1975-76 winters, dormant season cold temperatures created 'test winter' conditions where 'Sweethaven' flower bud survival comparisons were made with 'Redhaven'. Four separate situations demonstrated 'Sweethaven' had more live flower buds than comparably grown 'Redhaven'. This cultivar subsequently set heavier crops than 'Redhaven' in those orchards. The

chilling requirement has not been evaluated. Blossoms are non-showy. Foliage and fruit are slightly more tolerant to bacterial spot infection caused by *Xanthomonas pruni* (E. F. Sm.) Dows. than 'Redhaven' (Table 2).

The fruit (Fig. 1) of 'Sweethaven' mature, with 'Garnet Beauty' 14 days before 'Redhaven'. They are round in shape and medium-small in size, so thorough early thinning is required to achieve 2½ inch diam. They have brilliant 90% red-striped blush over a bright yellow ground color. The pubescence is short.

The flesh is clear yellow. The flavor is superior to any early season fresh market peach tested at the South Haven Experiment Station. The pit is tolerant of splitting conditions and is semi-cling until tree-ripe. This peach is recommended for fresh eating but a poor choice for home processing.

'Newhaven'. The 'Newhaven' tree is moderately vigorous with strong scaffolds. Leaf glands are reniform in shape. Blossom buds

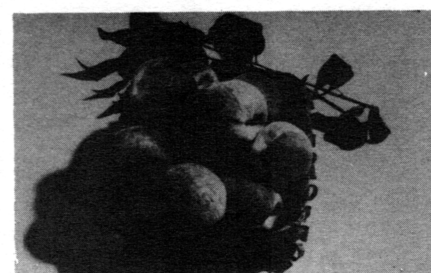


Fig. 1. 'Sweethaven' peach.

are similar to 'Redhaven' in their tolerance to dormant season low temperatures. The chilling requirement has not been evaluated. The blossoms are non-showy. The foliage and fruit are considerably more tolerant to bacterial spot than 'Redhaven'.

The fruit (Fig. 2) of 'Newhaven' mature 5 to 7 days after 'Redhaven'. Fruit are medium-large, roundish oblong in shape with higher stem and shoulders (deeper peduncular cavity) and more prominent suture than 'Redhaven'. The exterior appearance is 70% bright red over golden-yellow ground color, and fruit are nearly identical to 'Redhaven' in attractiveness. The flesh is exceptionally firm, clear yellow, has excellent flavor, and is free-stone.

This peach can extend the 'Redhaven' season with a similar fruit which is superior in leaf spot tolerance and firmness.

'Jayhaven'. The tree of 'Jayhaven' is medium in vigor with strong scaffolds and good bacterial spot tolerance. Its leaf glands are globose. Blossom buds are similar to 'Redhaven' in resistance to dormant season

Table 1. Parental derivation and development dates of 'Sweethaven', 'Newhaven', and 'Jayhaven' peaches.

Cultivar	Selection number	Parentage	Year of cross	Year selected	No. years tested	Year of commercial budwood distribution
Sweethaven	SH 448	SH 333 [Redhaven X SH 171 (O.P. 'Halehaven')] x Crosby	1962	1965	10	1976
Newhaven	SH 415	O.P. SH 371 (Redhaven X Fairhaven)	—	1962	16	1978
Jayhaven	SH 467	SH 333 [Redhaven X SH 171 (O.P. 'Halehaven')] X SH 348 (O.P. 'Ambergem')	1962	1965	10	1976

'O.P.' = open pollinated.

Table 2. Subjective evaluation scores of performance for 'Sweethaven', 'Redhaven', 'Newhaven', and 'Jayhaven' peaches.

Variable	Evaluation rating ⁴			
	Sweethaven	Redhaven	Newhaven	Jayhaven
Wood hardiness	7	6	6	5
Flower bud hardiness	7	7	7	7
Bacterial spot tolerance	7	6	8	7
Consistent crop	8	8	8	8
Exterior appearance	6	8	8	7
Firmness	5	7	8	7
Quality	7	7	7	6
Shelf Life	5	7	8	7
Fruit Size	4	6	7	7
Freestone	4	6	8	9
Shape (regular)	8	8	6	9

⁴Scores are averages taken from recorded observations when available 1962-1980: 1 (poorest) - 10 (best).

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³The assistance of numerous Michigan peach producers and public agency colleagues in peach variety evaluation is gratefully acknowledged.

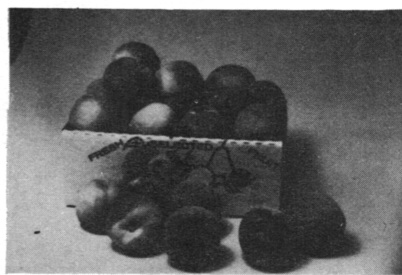


Fig. 2. 'Newhaven' peach.

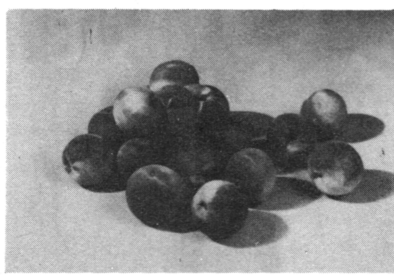


Fig. 3. 'Jayhaven' peach.

cold temperatures. The chilling requirement has not been evaluated. The blossoms are non-showy.

The fruit (Fig. 3) of 'Jayhaven' matures, with 'Glohaven' 10 days after 'Redhaven'. It is round in shape and medium in size and has

an 80% red blush over a golden-yellow ground color. It is freestone, has excellent firmness and acceptable commercial quality.

Dormant season flower buds of 'Jayhaven' are exceptionally hardy. It has not shown a tendency to produce "buttons" (undeveloped nonabscising fruit), which is a common problem in some cultivars currently grown for this maturity season. All 3 cultivars are well-adapted to commercial peach production in the Great Lakes Region of North America. Further tests are needed to evaluate their adaptation to other regions.

Availability

Trees and budwood are available from commercial sources; limited quantities of virus-indexed budwood will be provided by the Michigan State University Department of Horticulture.

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'Ebano' Thornless Blackberry¹

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'Ebano' is a high-yielding, thornless blackberry cultivar (*Rubus*, subgenus *Eubatus*) with good adaptation to the mild humid climate of southern Brazil. It will be of value to the newly developing blackberry processing industry of southern Brazil due to its late maturity, high processing quality, and thornlessness for hand harvesting. 'Ebano' is the Portuguese word for ebony.

Origin

'Ebano', tested as selection Black 44, originated in the F₂ population of the cross Comanche x (Thornfree x Brazos) made at the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station. Seeds were germinated and the selection made at UEPAE de Cascata, Pelotas, RS, Brazil. The selection has been tested on the experiment station in Cascata and on commercial farms in southern Brazil.

Description

Canes of 'Ebano' are semi-erect and genetically thornless. Plants of this cultivar are tetraploid and carry the monogenic recessive thornless condition of 'Merton Thornless'.

Canes are vigorous and show good bud break following mild winters in southern Brazil (< 400 hr below 7°C). The plants sucker sparingly, but may be propagated from both root and stem cuttings. 'Ebano' flowers are self-fertile.

Fruits are glossy black in color (Fig. 1) and medium-large, averaging 5.0 to 6.5 g. The flesh is reasonably firm. Seeds are medium in size, somewhat smaller than 'Thornfree'. The fruit is black in color and of good fresh and processed quality. The fresh fruit is slightly acid. Fruit clusters are large and numerous on the floricanes, with clusters occurring generally at the top 6-9 nodes.

'Ebano' was compared in production tests with the thorny cultivars 'Brazos', 'Comanche', and 'Cherokee' (Table 1). Considering that the 'Ebano' plots from which these data were taken were 3 years younger than the plots of the commercial cultivars, it appears that 'Ebano' is as productive as the available

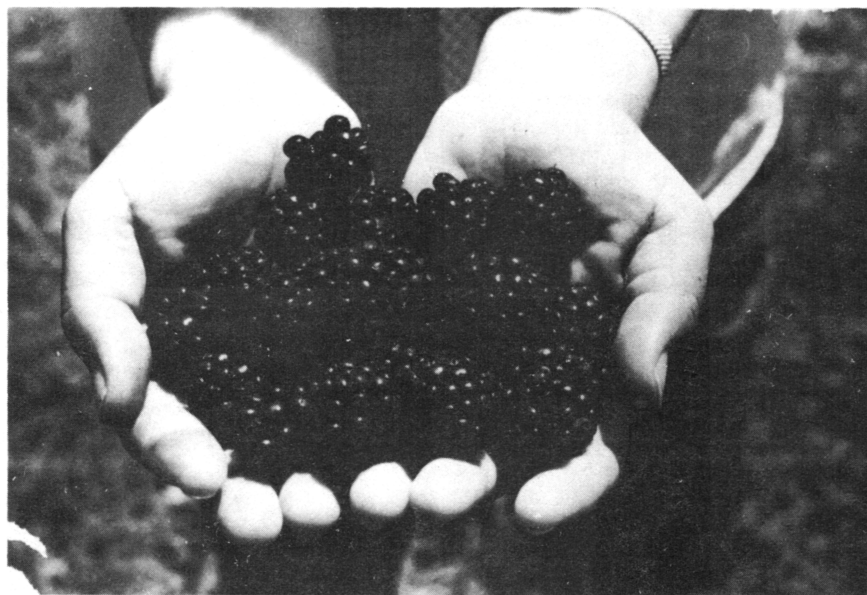


Fig. 1. Fruit of the 'Ebano' blackberry.

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