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## Flowering Crab Apples as Potential Pollinizers for Commercial Apple Cultivars<sup>1</sup>

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Additional index words. Malus sp., pollination, bloom date, flower color

Abstract. Fifty-nine flowering crab apple cultivars (Malus spp.) were evaluated in 1977 and 1978 to determine time and pattern of bloom period relative to that of 5 commercial cultivars. The crab apple cultivars 'David', 'Simpson 10-35', and 'Ellen Gerhart' had similar bloom patterns with the commercial cultivars, 'Delicious', 'Jonathan', 'Golden Delicious' and 'Gallia Beauty'. Bloom patterns of 'Donald Wyman' and 'Indian Magic' were similar to the bloom patterns of 'Jonathan', 'Golden Delicious', and 'Delicious'. 'E.H. Wilson', M. robusta 'Erecta', 'Ormiston Roy', 'Sentinel', and 'Turesi' had bloom patterns that were similar with 'McIntosh'. Hand pollination with pollen from 10 crab apple cultivars resulted in fruit set on 'Delicious' equal to open pollination or hand pollination with 'Jonathan' pollen.

Recent investigations in England (1, 2) and the United States (8, 10) have shown that flowering crab apples are effective pollinizers for commercial apple cultivars. The use of flowering crab apples would allow growers to plant solid blocks of one commercial cultivar, eliminating less profitable cultivars used solely for pollination purposes. Flowering crabs on dwarfing rootstocks may be interplanted between the trees of the apple cultivars and pruned so that they minimize the use of productive orchard space. Our study was initiated in 1977 to determine which flowering crab apples might be suitable pollinizers for commercial apple cultivars.

## Materials and Methods

The study was conducted over a 2-year period using the crab apples available in the Secrest Arboretum at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center. The study was concentrated in 3 phases: (a) evaluation of fruit setting capabilities of crab apple pollen on 'Delicious'; (b) evaluation of flower morphology and disease susceptibility; (c) evaluation of flower bud development and bloom patterns on both crab apples and commercial apple cultivars.

In fruit set studies, limbs bearing about 20 flower clusters on 23-year-old trees of an unknown red strain (Double Red) of 'Delicious' were covered with cheesecloth bags without emasculating prior to anthesis. At full bloom the bags were briefly removed and the flowers thinned to 2 per cluster to

minimize effects of nutritional competition. Pollen from each of 10 flowering crab apples was applied with the tip of the finger to stigmas on 10 replicate limbs. The limbs were recovered until fruit set counts were taken just prior to the "June drop" (June 6, 1978).

Samples of the pollen were tested for their germination on an agar medium enriched with 10% sucrose and 30 ppm boron. Percent germination was determined after 24 hr by microscopic examination.

Evaluation of disease susceptibility was based on data compiled yearly over the past 15 years at various locations throughout the Midwest (7). The trees were evaluated in the field for the presence of apple scab, cedar apple rust, powdery mildew, and fireblight.

Flower bud development and bloom patterns were evaluated daily on all the crab apples and selected apple cultivars. Evaluations began when the earliest crab apple reached full pink and ceased when the last of the 5 commercial cultivars reached full bloom. The ratings were based on the percentage of open flowers in a 5-flower cluster, with counts made on 10-15 clusters selected at random over the entire tree. The average percentage value for each data was rounded to the nearest 10% and then correlated with flowering stage of the apple cultivar over the bloom period (1977, 16 days of evaluation; 1978, 21 days of evaluation). A significant correlation coefficient indicated that the development of crab apple bloom pattern was similar with that of the commercial cultivar. Overlapping bloom periods did not necessarily have significant correlations of bloom patterns. Crab apple flowering may have commenced prior to, or extended beyond flowering of the commercial cultivars; as in the relationship of 'Indian Summer' and 'McIntosh' in 1977. Free (5) has pointed out the necessity of overlapping and coinciding bloom patterns to ensure cross-pollination by bees.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Received for publication April 9, 1979. Approved for publication as Journal Article No. 51-79 of the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

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Table 1. Bloom periods of selected Malus spp. and cultivars in 1977 and 1978 at Wooster, Ohio.

	Open flowers (%)							Open flowers (%)																						
	April 1977						May 1978																							
Clone	20	16	17	18	19	20	21	22 23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		13 1	4 15	1	6	7	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
M. brevipes	20	— 40	100	100	100	100	$PF^{Z}$										10 2	.0 20	)	30	40	40	60			100	100			
M. robusta 'Erecta'		20	40	60	100	100		100 PF														20	40		100	100	100	100	PF:	
Sentinel			20	40	100	100	100	100 100	100	100	PF						20 4			80 1			100							
E.H. Wilson			20	40	100	100	100	100 100		100		100	PF:					10			50	60			100	PE				
Indian Summer				20	40	60	80	100 100	100	100	PF						2	0 40		-		100	100							
MCINTOSH				20	30	40	100	100 100		100	PF										40	80			100					
Adams					20	40	80	90 100		100	100	100	100	100	PF:			20	) 4		60	80		100		100				
Arrow					20	80	100	100 100	100												20	40				100	PΕ			
Centennial					20	60	80	100 100	100									20	) .	40	60	80		100					100	DI.
Donald Wyman					20	40	80	100 100		100		100	100	100	$\mathbf{P}\mathbf{F}$							20	40	-	100	100	100	100	100	PI:
Geneva					20	80	100	100 100		100	PF.						20 4		-	00 1			100							
Hopa Rosea					20	80	100	100 100	100								20 3	0 40				100	100							
Indian Magic					20	40	80	100 100	100	100	100	100	100	PF						20	40	50		100		100				
JONATHAN					20	30	60	60 70	100	100	100	100	100	100	$\mathbf{P}\mathbf{F}$					10	20	40	80		100	100	100		PI.	
Minn. 11-AB					20	60	80	100 100	100	$\mathbf{P}\mathbf{F}$								20			60	80	100	100		100				
Morden 454					20	40	100	100 100	100	100	100	100	$\mathbf{P}\Gamma$				20 3				~ ~	100	100			100	100	Pł:		
Ormiston Roy					20	40	80	100 100	100	100	100	PF					1	0 20	)			100			100					
Snowdrift					20	80	90	100 100	100	100	100	100	100	PF							20	60				100	100	PF		
Turesi					20	40	80	90 100	100	100	PF							10			0.0	100		100						
David						20	60	80 100	100	100	100	100			100	$\mathbf{P}\mathbf{I}$				10	20	60	80				100			100 PF
DELICIOUS						20	40	80 80	100	100	100	100	100										10				100		100	
Simpson 10-35						20	40	80 100	100	100	100	100			100	PF					10	20	60				100	100		
Ellen Gerhart							20	60 100		100		100		100									20			100	100		100	PI:
GOLDEN DELICIO	US						20	40 60	100	100	100	100		100								20	40			100		100	PI	
GALLIA BEAUTY								20 40	80	90	100	100	100	100	100	PF:				20	20	60	100	100	100	100	PF			

z20% petal fall.

Table 2. Correlation coefficients<sup>Z</sup> between dates of bloom in 1977 and 1978 of commercial apple cultivars and those of selected crab apple cultivars at Wooster, Ohio.

Crab apple	McI	ntosh	Jon	athan	Deli	cious	G. De	licious	Gallia Beauty		
cultivar	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	
Adams	0.46	0.74	0.97	0.72	0.84	0.45	0.90	0.74	0.66	0.72	
Arrow	0.81	0.74	0.14	0.72	0.28	0.65	0.02	0.74	0.23	0.72	
Centennial	0.83	0.55	0.17	0.19	0.32	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.20	0.04	
David	0.27	0.45	0.82	0.75	0.73	0.86	0.82	0.77	0.89	0.76	
Donald Wyman	0.48	0.46	0.95	0.83	0.84	0.91	0.89	0.80	0.64	0.80	
E.H. Wilson	0.72	0.99	0.53	0.64	0.70	0.37	0.41	0.45	0.15	0.43	
Ellen Gerhart	0.29	0.26	0.94	0.73	0.83	0.76	0.97	0.83	0.76	0.83	
Geneva	0.97	0.52	0.29	0.16	0.43	0.14	0.15	0.08	0.12	0.09	
Hopa Rosea	0.79	0.57	0.12	0.20	0.26	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.25	0.02	
Indian Magic	0.59	0.74	0.78	0.87	0.96	0.66	0.71	0.77	0.46	0.76	
Indian Summer	0.41	0.75	0.80	0.38	0.71	0.08	0.75	0.16	0.80	0.13	
M. brevipes	0.02	0.54	0.51	0.87	0.52	0.64	0.64	0.80	0.09	0.80	
M. robusta 'Erecta'	0.83	0.71	0.17	0.72	0.31	0.65	0.01	0.74	0.20	0.73	
Minn. 11-AB	0.83	0.72	0.17	0.77	0.33	0.53	0.03	0.66	0.20	0.65	
Morden 454	0.62	0.70	0.77	0.73	0.94	0.47	0.68	0.61	0.43	0.60	
Ormiston Roy	0.82	0.74	0.51	0.88	0.66	0.67	0.41	0.79	0.15	0.78	
Sentinel	0.87	0.90	0.09	0.50	0.23	0.21	0.06	0.30	0.33	0.28	
Simpson 10-35	0.27	0.41	0.81	0.80	0.73	0.99	0.83	0.83	0.90	0.88	
Snowdrift	0.60	0.70	0.74	0.81	0.92	0.60	0.66	0.73	0.39	0.72	
Turesi	0.99	0.74	0.35	0.35	0.50	0.08	0.24	0.16	0.03	0.13	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>z</sup>Values greater than 0.66 in 1977 and values greater than 0.59 in 1978 are significant at 1% level.

Three criteria were used to evaluate the potential of crab apple cultivars as pollinizers for commercial cultivars. These in descending order of importance were coincidence of bloom period, resistance to disease, and similar flower morphology. Flower color was deemed important because studies in England (6) had indicated that bee interchange between the different crab apple cultivars and commercial cultivars was greatest when the flowers were the same color. The incidence of fireblight was critical because no effective means of control is currently available; spray programs are available to control the other 3 diseases considered. Previous work had eliminated other flower crab apples due to inconsistencies in blooming, disease susceptibility, and flower color and petal number (3).

## Results and Discussion

Thirty years of records indicated that the average full bloom date for 'Delicious' at Wooster was May 8 (4). Full bloom occurred on April 24, 1977, 2 weeks earlier than normal and on May 24 in 1978, 2 weeks later than normal. Many of the crab apples did not flower simultaneously or have bloom patterns that correlated with the commercial cultivars in one or both years (Tables 1-3). Flowering crab apples which bloomed simultaneously with 'McIntosh', an early-blooming cultivar, generally had less bloom overlap with the other commercial cultivars.

'Arrow' and 'Hopa Rosea' had similar bloom patterns with 'McIntosh', however, these cultivars have nonwhite flowers

Table 3. Species and cultivars of flowering crab apples whose bloom pattern was not significantly correlated, 1% level, with 'McIntosh', 'Jonathan', 'Delicious', 'Golden Delicious' and 'Gallia Beauty'.

M. lancifolia	Strathmore
•	Sundog
M. purpurea 'Lemoine'	Tanner
M. prunifolia 'Rinki'	Valley City
M. robusta	Wabiskaw
Morden 52-12	White Angel
Oakes	
Prairie Rose	
Niedzwetzkyana	
Red Splendor	
Selkirk	
Silver Moon	
Simcoe	
Sissipuk	
Snowcap	
Snowcloud	
Spring Snow	
	M. prunifolia 'Rinki' M. robusta Morden 52-12 Oakes Prairie Rose Niedzwetzkyana Red Splendor Selkirk Silver Moon Simcoe Sissipuk Snowcap Snowcloud

and may not be suitable pollinizers. 'Morden 454' has nonwhite flowers and had a tendency to be biennial flowering. 'E.H. Wilson', M. robusta 'Erecta', 'Ormiston Roy', 'Sentinel' and 'Turesi' all had similar bloom patterns, a bloom that coincided with 'McIntosh', had white flowers, and were either resistant or moderately resistant to fireblight.

Following 'McIntosh', the normal bloom sequence was 'Jonathan', 'Delicious', 'Golden Delicious', and 'Gallia Beauty'. Bloom periods of these 4 apple cultivars generally overlapped in whole or part. Therefore, these 4 can be considered as one group. However, 'Donald Wyman' and 'Indian Magic' did not always have a highly correlated bloom pattern with 'Gallia Beauty'.

With the exception of 'Snowdrift', the crab apples were all resistant or moderately resistant to fireblight. In areas where apple scab is a particular problem, the grower may not want to use the scab-susceptible cultivars.

A severe frost occurred 3 days after pollination in 1977, preventing evaluation of fruit set. Crab apples that bloomed with the commercial cultivars in 1977 were selected for pollination studies in 1978. However, the bloom pattern of the 'Geneva' and 'Indian Summer' was not significantly correlated with that of the commercial cultivars in 1978. The differences observed in bloom patterns between the 2 years is probably related to the fact that the bloom period in 1978 was much later than normal.

Fruit set of 'Delicious' following hand pollination with pollen of 10 flowering crab apples was not different from that following either open pollination or hand pollination with 'Jonathan' pollen (Table 4), and was sufficient to ensure a commercial crop (9). This suggests that the flowering crab apples used were as effective as the traditional pollen sources. Pollen germination on the agar medium indicated no differences among cultivars.

Before growers are encouraged to use flowering crab apples as pollinizers, their bloom periods and compatibility characteristics must be established. Our results provide a basis for selecting flowering crab apple cultivars which bloom simultaneously with commercial apple cultivars in Ohio and are effective pollinizers. However, studies must be carried out in other climatic areas, particularly further south where the bloom period is much more extended. Information is also needed as to their graft compatibility with various rootstocks.

Table 4. Susceptibility of selected crab apple cultivars to disease, flower color, and pollen germination, and effect on fruit set of 'Delicious' when used as pollinizers.

	S	uscepti	bility ratir	$ng^{\mathbf{Z}}$				
Cultivar	Apple scab	Cedar apple rust	Powdery mildew	Fire- blight	Pollen germy (%)	Fruit set <sup>y</sup> (%)	Flower color <sup>X</sup>	
Adams	0	0	0	1	76.6	25.2	L	
Arrow	3	0	0	0			Pu	
Centennial	1	0	0	0			W	
David	0	0	0	1	78.8	23.7	W	
Donald Wyman	0	0	1	0	76.7	32.0	W	
E.H. Wilson	3	1	3	1			W	
Ellen Gerhart	3	0	0	0			W	
Geneva	3	0	1	0	70.8	21.8	Pu	
Hopa Rosea	3	0	0	0			P	
Indian Magic	3	0	1	0	82.6	43.6	L	
Indiam Summer	0	0	0	0	79.5	26.9	P	
M. brevipes	3	0	0	1			W	
M. robusta 'Erecta'	3	0	1	0			W	
Minn. 11-AB	3	0	0	0			P	
Morden 454	3	0	0	0	82.6	33.8	L	
Ormiston Roy	0	1	0	1			W	
Sentinel	1	0	0	1			W	
Simpson 10-35	0	0	0	1	74.7	41.6	W	
Snowdrift	1	0	0	3	85.2	23.5	W	
Turesi	3	1	0	0	70.9	33.9	W	
Jonathan Open pollinated					83.6	27.1 27.7		

z0 = never observed; 1 = observed 1 year; 2 = observed 2-3 years; 3 = observed 4 or more years.

yNo differences significant at 5% level.

XW = white; Pu = purples; L = lavender; P = pink.

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