Register of New Fruit and Nut Varieties
List 39

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Crop Listings: Apple, Apricot, Blackberry, Blueberry, Carambola, Cherry—Sweet, Currant, Gooseberry, Grape, Mango, Nectarine, Peach, Pear—Asian, Pear—European, Pear—Rootstock, Plum, Plumcot, Raspberry, Strawberry

APPLE
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Alkmene.—A high-quality, early-maturing apple adapted to cool, short-season areas. Origin: in Ahrensburg, Germany. Cox’s Orange Pippin x Docteur Oldenburg. Fruit: medium, 200–300 gm, round, 25% to 50% red over yellow ground color, pin stripe; maturity similar to Gala’s; flesh yellowish; crisp, juicy, medium firm, moderately acidic; storage life short—2 months at 0 °C. Popular in northern Europe, but not grown commercially in the United States.


ArkCharm.—An early-ripening apple bred for the South. Origin: Apple breeding program, Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville (Rom and Moore); tested as AA18; introd. in 1993. Fruit: large, blotchy red; ripens just before Jerseymac and Paulared; tart, good quality. Storage life short.

Aurora.—See Joburn™ Braeburn.

Baigent.—See Brookfield™ Gala.

Beni Shogun (Heisei Fuji).—A red sport of Yataka Fuji. Origin: limb sport of Yataka discovered by R. Yahagi; Japan Patent 3159, 1989 by Nakajima Tenkoen Co., Ltd., Yamagata, Japan. U.S. rights assigned to ProTree Nursery, Brentwood, Calif. USPP® 7997. Fruit: blushed orange-red overall; ripens with Senshu, 4 weeks before Fuji, 1 week before Red Delicious; quality very similar to standard Fuji, but storage life is shorter. Tree: identical to standard Fuji.

Big Red Gala.—A Gala type with larger fruit. Origin: limb sport of Gala, discovered by Tina Fackler, Rocky Mountain Nursery, New Salisbury, Ind., in 1992. Assigned to ProTree Nurseries, Brentwood, Calif. USPP 10458. Fruit: similar to Gala, except 30% to 40% larger, with higher flesh density. Color similar to Gala (Kidd’s D8). Tree: identical to Gala.

Bolero.—See Stark® Emerald Spire®.

Brock.—A McIntosh-type apple that matures slightly later and hangs better on the tree. Origin: Golden Delicious × McIntosh, developed by Russ Bailey at Univ. of Maine; introd. in 1966. Tested as Me. 7-492. Named after Henry Brock of Alfred, Maine, who first tested the apple. Fruit: similar in shape to McIntosh but slightly larger, better flavor, and with nonoxidizing flesh. Color primarily creamy yellow with variable pink blush. Tree: similar to McIntosh, with tendency to biennial bearing.


Buckeye™ Gala (Simmons, Peace Valley 1001, PV1001).—New Gala sport coloring earlier than its parent, Imperial Gala. Origin: limb mutation of Imperial Gala found near Salem, Ohio, in 1989. Assigned to International Plant Management, Lawrence, Mich. USPPAF. Fruit: similar to Imperial in all but color, which develops 3–4 weeks earlier and ripens 5–7 days earlier; becomes 100% solid red at maturity, allowing reduced number of harvests. Tree: same as Imperial.

Caitlin.—See Stark® GrandGala.

Charlotte.—See Stark® Irish Spire®.

Crimson™ Jonagold (Romagold).—A red mutation of Jonagold. Origin: a limb mutation of Jonagold, discovered by Romain Surkijn in Belgium, 1983. Assigned to Brandt’s Fruit Trees, Parker, Wash. USPP 9541. Fruit: similar to Jonagold in shape and size, but has cherry red, striped pattern over majority of fruit surface; quality identical to Jonagold. Tree: similar to Jonagold.

Crimson™ Gala (Waliser).—A red-fruiting mutation of Royal Gala. Origin: introd. in 1992. Assigned to Brandt Fruit Trees, Parker, Wash. USPP 8673. Fruit: deeper red color than Royal Gala, slight pin stripes, colors 5–7 days earlier; fewer pickings are needed. Flesh is firm, crisp textured, white with a yellowish tinge. Otherwise similar to Gala. Tree: similar to Gala.

Elliott (Timp-Gold).—Yellow apple with pink blush, similar to Golden Delicious. Origin: chance seedling discovered by Grant Elliott in Provo, Utah, in the early 1990s. Assigned to Burchell Nursery, Oakdale, Calif. USPPAF. Fruit: similar to Golden Delicious, except exposed fruits generally have pink blush; flesh is white, crisp, juicy, sweet/tart; ripens with Red Delicious; not prone to russet.

Flamenco.—See Stark® Crimson Spire®.

Fuji-Spike (Lynd-Spur).—A spur-type Fuji. Origin: whole tree mutation of standard Fuji, discovered by Mitch Lynd, Johnstown, Ohio, in the early 1990s. USPP 9508. Fruit: similar to standard Fuji, ripens mid-October. Tree: very compact, precocious and easier to manage than nonspur types. Precise thinning necessary to prevent biennial bearing.


Gold Nugget.—An early-ripening, yellow apple. Origin: discovered about 1994 by Danny Johnson, Bedford, Va. Fruit: ripens early August and hangs on tree 60 days after ripening; medium-to-large size (2-1/2 to 3-1/4 inches); skin golden color with very slight blush, smooth with no russet unlike neighboring Golden Delicious; flesh resists bruising; flavor sweet, with satisfying aftertaste. Storage life similar to that of Delicious—60 days at 40 °F, without shriveling or loss of flavor.

Hartencourt.—See Royal Court.

Heinicke.—See Redchief® Delicious.

Heisei Fuji.—See Beni Shogun.

Hercules.—See Stark® Irish Spire®.


Jackson.—See Ruby Jon.
Joburn™ Braeburn (Aurora).—Striped strain of Braeburn. Origin: Hawkes Bay, New Zealand; named Aurora there. A mutation of standard Braeburn. Assigned to Willow Drive Nursery, Ephrata, Wash. USPPAF. Fruit: skin more heavily striped than Braeburn; flesh lower in acidity. Tree: lower vigor, more spreading, heavier cropping than Braeburn.

Jonathan TF-812.—See Lucky Jon®.

Jubilee Fuji (Van Leuven).—An early-maturing Fuji strain. Origin: found in 1992 at Broetje Orchards, Prescott, Wash. Assigned to C&O Nursery, Wenatchee, Wash. USPPAF. Fruit: similar in size and shape to standard Fuji. Overall pinkish red blush skin color over green to yellow background. Fruit ripens 30–40 days before standard Fuji, at least 1 week earlier than Red Delicious. Sugar content and firmness similar to standard Fuji’s when mature. Keeps up to 5 months in CA storage. Tree: identical to standard Fuji.

Kiddie.—See Stark® Galaxy Gala.

Lochbuie™ Braeburn.—A recently released sport of Braeburn. Origin: New Zealand; assigned to Willow Drive Nursery, Ephrata, Wash. USPPAF. Fruit: 90% to 100% solid red color; otherwise similar to standard Braeburn. Can be harvested in one or two pickings. Tree: identical to standard Braeburn.

Lucky Rose Golden.—A scarlet-blushed, yellow apple. Origin: chance seedling discovered about 1991 at Lucky Badger Orchard, Orondo, Wash. USPP 9707. Fruit: skin very attractive, with one-third scarlet blush pink cheek on sunny side; ground color whiter than Golden Delicious; exceptionally smooth finish, small lenticels. Stem is short; flesh slightly less firm than Golden Delicious, flavor more tart. Harvest season 1 week before Golden Delicious.


Lydia® Red Gala.—An early-ripening blushed Gala. Origin: unknown; propagated by Hilltop Nurseries, Hartford, Mich. Fruit: blush type, 80% to 100% orange-red; ripens 3–4 days ahead of Fullford Gala. Tree: same as Gala.

Lynd-Spur.—See Fuji-Spike.

Malaga.—See Gale Gala.


MonArk.—A high-quality, early-ripening apple. Origin: breeding program of Rom and Rom, Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville; tested as AA44; introd. in 1993. USPPAF. Fruit: large to very large; red to red striped; shape is round. Flesh very firm for an early variety, tart. Harvests early July; storage life long, 3–4 months at −0.5 °C. Tree: vigorous, very precocious, annually productive.

Myra Red Fuji.—Early-ripening mutation of Fuji. Origin: discovered about 1992 by Myles Van Leuven, Prescott, Wash. Assigned to C&O Nursery, Wenatchee, Wash. USPP 9645. Fruit: size medium to large, with striped color pattern and a bright, pinkish red finish; flesh firm, light creamy yellow, with high soluble solids and good storage life; ripens 3–4 weeks before standard Fuji.

Obelisk.—See Stark® Crimson Spire®.

Obroga.—See Stark® UltraRed™ Gala.

Olsentwo.—See Pacific Gala™.

Pacific Gala™ (Olsentwo).—A fully coloring mutation of Royal Gala. Origin: discovered in 1989 as a whole-fruit mutation of Stark® UltraRed™ Gala by Dick and Larry Olsen, Benton City, Wash. USPP 9681. Fruit: high color on 90% to 100% of fruit. Less cracking, firmer flesh, and better storage quality than Gala. Tree: same as Gala.

Peace Valley 1001.—See Buckeye™ Gala.

Pinova™.—New hybrid from Germany becoming widely marketed in Europe. Origin: Institute of Fruit Research, Dresden-Pillmitz, Germany, cross of [Duchess of Oldenburg × Cox’s Orange Pippin] × Golden Delicious by Murawski, Schmadlak, Fischer, and Fischer. Introd. in 1986. Licensed to Tree Connection, Dundee, Ore. USPPAF. Fruit: medium size, conical, pinkish red blush over yellow background, ripening with Golden Delicious; flesh cream colored, firm, fine grained; sweet-tart flavor somewhat similar to that of Golden Delicious; storage life better than that of Golden Delicious. Tree: medium to low vigor, very productive, diploid, hardy, precocious.

Polka.—See Stark® Scarlet Spire®.

PV 1001.—See Buckeye™ Gala.


Redmax (Starling).—A red-fruitated mutation of McIntosh. Origin: introd. in 1990, assigned to Hilltop Nurseries, Hartford, Mich. USPP 7167. Fruit: Early coloring allows for more concentrated harvest with less fruit drop.

Redwinter®.—New Jersey-bred apple adapted to France. Origin: introd. by L.F. Hough, Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N.J. Tested as NJ92 by Demol Nursery in France. Fruit: usually solid red blush, conspicuous lenticels; firm flesh, very good eating quality; long storage life. Tree: good vigor, midseason bloom, good productivity.

Romagold.—See Crimson™ Jonagold.


Simmons.—See Buckeye™ Gala.

Sommerfeld.—High-quality dessert apple similar, if not identical, to the Japanese cultivar Senshu. Origin: possible seedling growing at Sommerfeld residence near Modesto, Calif.; discovered about 1989, assigned to Green Tree Nursery, La Grange, Calif. USPP 8234. Fruit: medium size, very short stem, very shallow, puckered basin, very thin skin, reddish blush and stripe, rather dull finish; ripens between Gala and Red Delicious; excellent low-acid flesh, tender and juicy; tends to crack around stem when fully mature; an excellent roadside market apple, but too tender to handle in large volume; fair storage quality to January–February at 0 °C.

Stark® Crimson Spire® (Flamenco, Obelisk).—Columnar-type tree derived from cross with Wijcik McIntosh. Origin: East Malling Research Station (England) breeding program, English name Flamenco. Assigned to Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo. USPP 9060. Fruit: dark red skin, white flesh, crisp and tangy; shape round-oblate; good for fresh eating; ripens in mid-September in Missouri. Tree: very compact, erect, rigid; leaves large, wide, green; close internodes, many spurs, tendency to biennial bearing.

Stark® Emerald Spire® (Bolero, Tuscan).—Columnar-type tree derived from cross with Wijcik McIntosh. Origin: East Malling Research Station (England); English name Bolero. Assigned to Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo. USPP 6225. Fruit: skin yellow-green, with 25% pale orange blush; flesh creamy; size 3 inches, oblate; flavor tart; ripens early September in Missouri. Tree: very compact, erect, rigid, close internodes, many spurs.

Stark® Galaxy Gala (Kidlee).—A red-fruitated mutation of Royal Gala. Origin: Hawkes Bay, New Zealand (Kidlee and McKenzie), 1989. Assigned to Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo. USPP 6955. Fruit: similar to Royal Gala but with higher color and more prominent stripe pattern. Color pattern unstable in some locations. Tree: similar to Royal Gala.
SPIKE AND BLUSH PATTERN. MATURES 7–10 DAYS EARLIER THAN ROYAL GALA.

Tree: very compact, erect, rigid; close internodes, many spurs. Tendency to biennial bearing.

Stark® Grand Gala® (Caitlin).—A limb sport of Stark® Royal Gala. Origin: discovered in 1992 by Charles McSpadden, Cleveland, Tenn. USPPAF. Fruit: size about 1/4 inch larger in diameter and 25% to 30% heavier in weight than Royal Gala; color same as Royal Gala; ripens 3 days earlier. Tree: leaves and stems noticeably thicker than those of Royal Gala.

Stark® Irish Spire® (Charlotte, Hercules).—Columnar-type tree derived from cross with Wijcik McIntosh. Origin: East Malling Research Station (England); English name Charlotte. Assigned to Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo. USPP 9061. Fruit: skin green with red blush; flesh cream; size large; shape round-conical; ripe early to mid-September. Primary use is for cooking. Tree: similar to Wijcik, compact, erect, many spurs.

Stark® Scarlet Spire® (Polka, Trajan).—Columnar-type tree derived from cross with Wijcik McIntosh. Origin: East Malling Research Station (England); English name Wijcik. Assigned to Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo. USPP 6226. Fruit: red skin 20% to 30% over yellow/green ground color; flesh greenish; medium size; ripens early to mid-September in Missouri; moderately juicy, spicy; conical shape. Tree: very compact, erect, rigid; close internodes, many spurs. Tendency to biennial bearing.

Stark® UltraRed™ Gala (Orobogala).—A red-fruited mutation of Gala. Origin: introd. about 1992. Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo. Fruit: fully colored, lightly striped with a darker red hue than Royal Gala; consistent red color throughout the tree; flesh texture similar to Gala. Harvested several days earlier than Royal Gala; otherwise, the fruit and tree are identical to Gala.

Stark® Ultra Spire® (Telamon, Waltz).—Columnar-type tree derived from cross with Wijcik McIntosh. Origin: East Malling Research Station (England); English name Waltz. Assigned to Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo. USPP 6224. Fruit: red skin 50% over yellow-green; flesh cream; medium size; round-conical shape; juicy, with tart flavor; ripens mid-September in Missouri. Tree: the most compact of the columnar-type trees yet released.

Starlight.—See Redmax.

Stellar.—A very firm, conical yellow apple. Origin: introd. from 1993 from the apple breeding program of Rom and Rom, Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville, USPPAF. Fruit: yellow, sometimes with orange blush; large, uniformly conic; skin smooth. Flesh is very firm, light yellow, crisp and tart-sweet. Fruit hangs well to the tree after it matures. Harvest season is 2 weeks after Delicious; storage life at 0.5 °C for more than 4 months. Tree: very vigorous, slightly upright, productive.

Sun Fuji™.—Red-fruited mutation of Fuji. Origin: mutation of standard Fuji discovered by Henry Sanguinetti, Lodi, Calif., in the mid-1990s. Fruit: earlier and more intense coloring than the parent; stripe and blush pattern. Tree: identical to standard Fuji.

T.A.C.-114.—See Treco® Red Fuji.

Telamon.—See Stark® Ultra Spire®.

Timp-Gold.—See Elliott.

Trajan.—See Stark® Scarlet Spire®.

Trecó® Red Fuji (T.A.C.-114).—Early-ripening Fuji strain. Origin: 2 Fuji strain (originally from Morikota, Japan), discovered by Cal Cooper, Brewster, Wash. Fruit: colors and ripens 4–6 days earlier than Fuji 2; blush and stripe pattern over 80% to 95% of surface. Tree: identical to standard Fuji.


Tuscan.—See Stark® Emerald Spire®.

Twin Bee™ Gala.—Early, high-colored Gala. Origin: limb sport of Royal Gala, discovered in Michigan. Assigned to Hilltop Nurseries, Hartford, Mich. USPPAF. Fruit: red-orange 90% to 100%, with prominent stripe; matures 7–10 days earlier than Royal. Tree: same as Gala.

Van Leuven.—See Jubilee Fuji.

Walser.—See Crimson™ Gala.

Waltz.—See Stark® Ulta Spire®.


Wittkopf.—See Washington Spur™.

Zesta™.—New, early-ripening cultivar from Univ. of Minnesota. Origin: introd. in 1998 by Univ. of Minnesota. A cross of State Fair x MN 1691; tested as MN 1824. USPPAF. Fruit: 50% to 85% red stripe over yellow; average 3-inch fruit; white flesh; crisp, juicy texture; good sugar : acid balance; ripens with Paulared. Stores ≈7 weeks at 32 °F. Tree: hardy to −25 °F; vigorous, susceptible to scab.

APRICOT

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Improved Honeycot™.—See Suapriseven.

Late Honeycot™.—See Suaprient.

Lorna.—A large, early-season apricot for the fresh market. Origin: in Fresno, Calif., by USDA–ARS. Sel. in 1987 from an open-pollinated population of selection K33-81; tested as K505-20; introd. in 1998. Fruit: elliptic; freestone; solid orange color; firm and fine-textured flesh; somewhat susceptible to rain cracking. Tree: a markedly open and spreading growth habit; self-compatible flowers; fruit set is primarily on terminals of one-year-old shoots; probably grafted incompatible with Marianna 2624 rootstock.

Rohada.—A highly colored midseason apricot for the fresh market. Origin: in Fresno, Calif., by USDA–ARS. Sel. in 1987 from the cross Orangered x K113-40; tested as K106-2; introd. in 1997; USPP 9890. Fruit: oblong with slightly compressed cheeks; deep orange coloration with a strong red blush on sun-exposed surfaces; freestone; aromatic and sweet at harvest maturity. Tree: vigorous and erect growth habit; self-compatible flowers; sweet kernel; heterozygous for male-sterility.

Suaprirecht (Late Honeycot™).—A deep orange apricot adapted to lower chilling. Origin: in Wasco, Calif., by Carlos D. Fear, Bruce D. Mowrey, and David W. Cain. Sel. in 1990 from the cross Suapritwo x 066-245; tested as 90A-030; introd. in 1996; USPP 10232 assigned to Sun World Inc. Fruit: ripens about with Patterson; very large fruit averaging 138 g; firm, deep orange flesh with excellent eating quality; 40% red over yellow-orange ground color. Tree: large spreading growth habit; self-compatible flowers; consistent cropping even in years when most varieties exhibit lack of chill symptoms.

Suapriseven (Improved Honeycot™).—An early apricot adapted to lower chilling. Origin: in Wasco, Calif., by Carlos D. Fear, Bruce D. Mowrey, and David W. Cain. Sel. in 1990 from the cross Suapritwo x F18; tested as 90A-010; introd. in 1996; USPP 10165 assigned to Sun World Inc. Fruit: early midseason maturity with Suapritwo; firm, deep orange flesh with excellent eating quality; 60% bright red over deep orange ground color; 110 g. Tree: large spreading growth habit; self-compatible flowers; consistent bearer in years when Castlebrite and Katy show lack of chill symptoms.

BLACKBERRY AND HYBRID BERRIES

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Cacak Thornsless.—See Cacakcastra bextmara.

Cacakcastra bextmara (Cacak Thornsless).—Spinfree, productive, semi-erect blackberry with excellent fruit quality, disease resistance and winter hardiness. Origin: in Belgrade, Serbia, by M. Stanisavljević (Agr. Res. Inst.—Serbia). Dirksen x Black Satin; cross made in 1984; selected in 1987; tested as 1/III/87. Fruit: ripens midseason with a short harvest season; very large (average 9.3 g but up to 15.0 g); glossy
**Black Satin**

World-wide marketing rights held by Meiosis Ltd., West Malling, Kent, England. Richer in cold hardiness than Black Satin. Berry with excellent fruit quality. Origin: Jennings, Medway Fruits. Silvan cultivar. Assigned to W.H. Perron et Cie. Ltee. Developed from a wild selection of Rubus canadensis selected on the Appalachian Plateau in southern Quebec. Fruit: round to slightly conical; length ≈30 mm; average weight 4.5 g; dark black at maturity; 9.1% soluble solids; excellent flavor described as slightly acid/slightly sugary; ripens mid-July to late October. Plant: thornless; trailing; vigorous; must be propagated by tip cuttings or tissue culture since it does not sucker from root cuttings; resistant to cold to −40 °C.

**Siskiyou**—A trailng, early-ripening, large-fruited, high-quality blackberry for fresh market or processing. Origin: Corvallis, Ore., by C.E. Finn, F.J. Lawrence, B.C. Strik, J. DeFrancesco, and B. Yorgey, USDA—ARS, Oregon State Univ. and Wash. State Univ. ORUS 2027 (Olallie x ORUS 1367) x ORUS 1826 (ORUS 1122 x Boysen); selected in 1983; introd. in 1997; tested as ORUS 830-4. Fruit: very large (8.0 to 9.0 g); firm; attractive with a high drupelet count; excellent flavor; ripens 10–14 days before Marion; tips of fruit on late flowers often do not set; lower soluble solids than Waldo but similar to Marion; pH slightly higher and titratable acidity slightly lower than Marion; IQF fruit similar to Marion for color characteristics, flavor and perception of “seediness”; puree nearly indistinguishable from Marion, similar for overall quality, aroma, flavor, and appearance, although perceived to have a poorer color; juice similar in color, appearance, aroma and flavor to Marion. Commercially has been excellent for fresh-market in California and Oregon. Plant: vigorous; more spines than Marion; more tolerant of environmental stress (i.e., low temperature) than Marion; canes more resistant to cane and leaf spot (Septoria rubi) than Marion; cane botrytis (Botrytis cinerea) has been observed occasionally; has shown no symptoms of yellow rust (Kuehneola uredinis) infection or of the unidentified pathogen that caused drupelets of Kotata and Marion to turn brown and dry in 1997 and 1998.

**Blueberry**


**Crunchyblue**—See Bluecrisp.


ently productive, self-fruitful, late-midseason ripening. Appears to be well adapted to the highlands of western North Carolina. Propagation rights assigned to Finch Nursery, Bailey, N.C.


Friendship.—A highly productive half-high blueberry. Origin: Originated from open-pollinated seed collected from V. corymbosum population near Friendship, in Adams County, Wis. (lat. 44°). Appears to be a hybrid with V. angustifolium. Sel. in 1982. Introd. in 1990. Berry: weight ≈0.6 g. Flavor mild subacid and sweet when fully mature; color sky blue. Similar in firmness to Northcountry; probably not suitable for machine harvest. Plant: half-high; ≈0.8 m tall after 8 years in Wisconsin. Similar in height and growth habit to Northcountry. Highly productive; ripens 7 days later than Northcountry. Similar in winterhardiness to Northsky, Northcountry, and Northblue.


Pender.—A highbush blueberry for mechanical harvesting. Origin: North Carolina State Univ. from the cross Bluechip x B-1 (wild V. corymbosum) made by J.R. Ballington. Sel. in 1981; introd. as NC2161; introd. in 1997. Berry: size similar than Reeville and Croatan; color excellent, flavor good; very good picking scar; fruit firmness equal to Croatan. Resistant to cracking; good shelf life at 7 °C. Plant: vigorous, semi-upright. Flowers synchronously with Croatan, ripens midseason; consistent in production. Can be mechanically harvested for the fresh market. Flowers are self-fertile. Propagation rights assigned to Finch Nursery, Bailey, N.C.


Rubel.—A highbush variety of historical interest. Origin: Selected from the wild near Catsworth, N.J., in 1912 by Rube Leek. Berry: rather small, good blue color; firm, slightly aromatic, tart; scar medium; good shipping and keeping quality; late ripening. Bush: original plant 2 m tall with 25 stems. Vigorous, erect, and productive. Good fall color.

Sampson.—A southern highbush blueberry with large fruit and a sturdy plant. Origin: from the cross Bluechip x NC1524 made by J.R. Ballington at Raleigh, N.C. Introd. in 1998. Berry: very large; excellent picking scar, firmness and flavor; color average, better than Croatan. Plant: self-fruitful; flowers and ripens with or slightly before Croatan. Sturdy, vigorous plant with semi-uptight growth habit. Propagation rights assigned to Finch Nursery, Bailey, N.C.

Santa Fe.—A low-chill southern highbush blueberry with high berry quality. Origin: Univ. of Florida in 1975 from open-pollinated seed from Avonblue. Sel. in 1977; tested as E-12; introd. in 1998. USPPAF. Berry: size medium to large; scar, firmness, and flavor good; color medium to dark blue. Plant: vigorous and upright. Chilling requirement similar to Sharpblue, ≈300 h. Flowers and ripens early, about with Sharpblue. Yield medium to high. Requires cross-pollination.

Summit.—A mid- to late-season southern highbush cultivar. Origin: From the cross G-144 x FL4-76 made by Arlen Draper in 1976. Tested as G-616. Introd. in 1997 by North Carolina State Univ. the Arkansas Agr. Expt. Sta.; and the USDA. Berry: size larger than Croatan and Bluecrop; color and flavor excellent; picking scar and firmness superior to Croatan; fruit cracking and stemming not significant. Exceeded Bluecrop and Climax in postharvest studies. Plant: semi-uptight with medium vigor. Flowers are self-fruitful; Flowers synchronously with Croatan; ripens 2 weeks after Croatan; consistent production.

Yadkin.—A rabbiteye blueberry with excellent flavor and aroma. Origin: Developed at North Carolina State Univ. from the cross Premier x Centurion made by J.R. Ballington. Introd. in 1997. Berry: slightly larger than Tifblue; color medium blue; picking scar and firmness excellent; highly aromatic and excellent flavor. Shelf life superior to Premier; resistant to cracking, tearing, and stemming. Plant: medium vigor, semi-upright. Fruit concentrated on outer periphery of the bush; flowers slightly later than Tifblue and ripens with Tifblue. Flowers highly self-fertile but should be cross-pollinated where maximum earliness is important. Propagation rights assigned to Finch Nursery, Bailey, N.C.

**CARAMBOLA**

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Arkin.—The most widely planted commercial cultivar in Florida. Origin: Florida, from Malaysian seed planted in 1973 by Morris Arkin of Coral Gables. Fruit: elongate-cylindrical with longitudinal indentations that make it star-shaped in cross section, with 5 broad ribs; averaging 12.2 cm long × 6.8 cm wide and 150 g in weight, with 9.4 seeds, or much less when grown in block plantings. Skin waxy, deep yellow; outstandingly firm, withstanding stresses of handling and shipping better than most other cultivars; fruit juicy, crisp, and of acceptable sweetness. Tree: upright, vigorous. Flowers long-styled.

B-10.—Important commercial cultivar in Malaysia and shipped to Japan. Origin: Malaysia, introd. to Florida by the Rare Fruit Council International of Miami in the early 1970s. Fruit: elongate-cylindrical, star-shaped in cross section with 5 ribs of sufficient thickness to tolerate shipping stresses well, averaging 10.2 cm long × 6.9 cm broad, weighing 115 g with 3.4 seeds on average; skin waxy, deep yellow; fruit of good firmness, juicy, crisp and pleasantly sweet. Tree: upright, vigorous. Flowers short-styled. Planted commercially on a small scale in Florida.

Demak.—An outstanding cultivar except for bitter aftertaste, and of potential use in breeding. Origin: Indonesia, coll. by plant explorers H.F. Winters and Higginsand, introd. by USDA in 1970. Fruit: large, cylindrical, and star-shaped in cross section, 10.2 cm long × 8.0 cm broad, weighing on average 185 g, with 13.0 seeds when well cross-pollinated; skin waxy, deep yellow: outstandingly firm with ribs similar in thickness to B-10. Flesh very crisp, juicy, and sweet but often with a bitter aftertaste. Tree: upright, spreading, vigorous. Flowers long-styled.

Fwang Tung.—Cultivar favored for planting in dooryard gardens. Origin: introd. from Florida from Thailand in 1973 by Robert J. Knight for the Rare Fruit Council International of Miami. Fruit: elongate-
cylindrical, star-shaped in cross section with 5 ribs, averaging 11.5 cm long × 8.5 cm broad and weighing 150 g with 6 seeds; skin waxy, light yellow approaching white in color; not outstandingly firm, with ribs too thin and waxy to ship well. Flesh crisp, juicy, and pleasantly sweet. **Tree:** upright-spreading, with dense, healthy growth. Flowers short-styled.

**Hew-1.**—Firm, yellow cultivar. **Origin:** Malaysia, introd. from Singapore to Florida by Dr. Robert A. McNaughton of the Rare Fruit Tree Council International in the early 1970s. **Fruit:** elongate-cylindrical, star-shaped in cross section, 12.5 cm long × 7.0 cm broad on average, weighing 140 g with an average of 5.4 seeds. Skin waxy, deep yellow but sometimes disfigured by medium-sized white dots; firmness excellent; flesh crisp, juicy, and pleasantly sweet-flavored. **Tree:** spreading, vigorous. Flowers short-styled.

**CHERRY—SWEET**

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**Redlace.**—Productive dark red cherry ripening with Van. **Origin:** in LeGrande, British Columbia, by K.O. Lapins, Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre. **Tree:** precocious and very productive. **Fruit:** large, round; red skin and flesh; very firm, moderately sweet, with good flavor; good tolerance to rain-splitting; late-ripening, ≈5 days after Van. **Tree:** self-fertile, blooms 1 day before Van; good productivity.

**Santina.**—Self-fertile black-skinned cherry. **Origin:** in Summerland, British Columbia, by K.O. Lapins and H. Schmidt, Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre. **Tree:** good productivity. **Fruit:** moderately large, round; red skin and flesh; very firm, moderately sweet, with good flavor; good tolerance to rain-splitting; ripens midseason, ≈3 days after Van. **Tree:** self-fertile, begins bloom 1 day after Van; spreading growth habit; very productive.

**Skeena.**—Very firm, late-ripening cherry. **Origin:** in Summerland, British Columbia, by David Lane, Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre. **Tree:** self-fertile, blooms 1 day after Van; upright growth habit; good productivity.

**Tehranivee.**—Self-fertile, upright cherry ripening in midseason. **Origin:** in Vineland Station, Ontario, by Ghassem Tehrani, Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario. **Tree:** moderately large; firm, moderately sweet with a pleasant flavor; good tolerance to rain-splitting; mid-to-late ripening, ≈20 days after Van. **Tree:** self-fertile, blooms 1 day after Van; upright growth habit; precocious and very productive. Prepared for release under a different name by G. Tehrani and renamed by his colleagues upon his untimely death.

**Tieton.**—Very large, glossy, early-ripening cherry. **Origin:** in
Prosser, Wash., by Thomas Toyama, Washington State Univ. Introd. in 1998. USPPAF; assigned to Northwest Nursery Improvement Institute. Stella \( \times \) Early Burlat; cross made in 1971, selected in 1977; tested as PC 7144-6. **Fruit:** very large, somewhat blocky heart shape, thick stems; very attractive, glossy dark red skin; firm, moderately sweet with a mild flavor; average susceptibility to rain-splitting; early-ripening, 7–9 days before Van. **Tree:** self-sterile, blooms with Van; upright growth habit; light to moderate productivity.

**Vandalay.**—Very sweet, midseason cherry. **Origin:** in Vineland Station, Ontario, by Ghassem Tehrani, Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario. Introd. in 1996. Canadian Plant Breeder’s Rights (#0326) granted in 1997. Van \( \times \) Stella; cross made in 1969, selected in 1980; tested as V690618. **Fruit:** large, kidney-shaped and symmetrical, with a medium stem; wine-red skin and dark-red flesh; firm, moderately juicy, very sweet; good tolerance to rain-splitting; early-to-mid-ripening season, >5 days before Van. **Tree:** self-fertile, blooms early; spreading growth habit; precocious and very productive.

**CURRANT**

**Kim E. Hummer**

**USDA–ARS National Clonal Germplasm Repository**

**Corvallis, Ore.**

**Beloruskaya Sladkaya.**—Early, disease-resistant black currant. **Origin:** developed in Belarus by A. Volzunovas of the Belarus Fruit Farming Science Research Institute. Hybrid of European and Siberian *R. nigrum*. Released from the state in 1967, tested in Lithuania in 1984. **Fruit:** medium firm, medium large, weighing \( \approx 1.1 \) g; sweet flavor; uniform ripening; very good separation from stalk; vitamin C: 135 to 156 mg per 100 g. **Plant:** vigorous, broad upright, cold hardy; trusses medium long; early flowering; reversion, black currant gall mite, leaf spot and white pine blister rust resistant; one of the main cultivars of the former Soviet states; available in the United States.

**Brodtorp.**—Midseason, cold-hardy, black currant. **Origin:** Discovered in Brodtorp, Finland. Selection of local *R. nigrum*. Introd. in 1984. **Fruit:** firm, medium size; 0.9 to 1.0 g; sweet; uniformly ripening; very good separation from the truss. **Plant:** medium vigor; spreading growth habit; cold hardy; resistant to spring frost; leaf spot and white pine blister rust susceptible; reversion and black currant gall mite resistant.

**Golubka.**—Standard Russian black currant. **Origin:** developed by M. Lisavenko, N. Kravceva, N. Pavlova, and I. Kucharskij in Russia. *R. nigrum* \( \times \) *R. dicaschra*. Introd. in 1938. **Fruit:** small; 0.6 to 0.7 g; medium firmness; equally sour and sweet; vitamin C: 178.5 mg per 100 g; uniform ripening; medium length truss; very good separation from truss; **Plant:** medium vigor; medium spreading habit; cold hardy; spring frost resistant; susceptible to leaf spot and white pine blister rust; somewhat susceptible to reversion and black currant gall mites.

**Jonkheer van Tets.**—Early- to mid-ripening red currant. **Origin:** developed by J. Maarse, in Schellinkhout, The Netherlands, *R. sicaum* and *R. sattum* hybrid; cross of Fay’s Prolific and a Scotch selection. Crossed in 1931, and introd. in 1941. **Fruit:** medium size, 0.86 g; bright red, sweet. **Plant:** medium vigor; medium length trusses, 9.2 cm; early flowering; leaf spot susceptible; low run-off; American powdery mildew and white pine blister rust resistant.

**Junifer.**—Early-ripening red currant. **Origin:** Developed at Centre de Recherches Agronomique d’Angers, Angers, France. Seedling selection of Fay’s Prolific and a Scotch selection. Crossed in 1931, and introd. in 1941. **Fruit:** medium size, 0.86 g; bright red, sweet. **Plant:** vigorous; flowers 5 days earlier than Jonkheer van Tets; low chilling; good productivity; easy of harvest good; suited for commercial production. Early production comparable to Jonkheer van Tets.

**Minaj Smyriov.**—Mid-early-ripening, rust-resistant black currant. **Origin:** Developed in Belarus by A. Volzunovas of the Belarus Fruit Farming Science Research Institute. Complex hybrid of European *R. nigrum* and Siberian subspecies with Golubka. Accepted for state research in 1967, district tested in Lithuania in 1980. Protected under Plant Breeder’s Rights. **Fruit:** large, round, weighing \( \approx 1.0 \) g; dull black; shipping qualities good, thin-skinned, sour-sweet average taste; 2 sugar: 1 acid ratio; vitamin C: 82 to 132 mg per 100 g; used fresh or for processing; truss long, on young growth, axis thin and bent; pedicle long, brownish green, thin; berries ripen uniformly and are persistent; fruit separates easily from pedicle. **Plant:** cold hardy; blooms one day earlier than Golubka; yields well in second year; self-pollinating; higher yield than Golubka; vigorous and somewhat spreading; thick stems; susceptible to mildew and black currant gall mite in Europe; resistant to white pine blister rust under natural infection in Pennsylvania and Oregon.

**Ojebyn.**—Standard Swedish black currant. **Origin:** Discovered in the wild in Ojebyn, Sweden. Selection of local *R. nigrum*. Introd. in 1953. **Fruit:** small to medium size, 1.0 g; medium firmness; flavor equally acid and sweet; vitamin C: 120.6 mg per 100 g; shipping quality good. **Plant:** cold hardy; compact, spreading growth habit; medium yield; leaf spot and white pine blister rust susceptible.

**Onesta.**—Mildew-resistant black currant for commercial processing, fresh market, and home gardens. **Origin:** Developed by Dr. Rudolf Bauer in Germany. Westra \( \times \) mildew resistant *R. nigrum*; selected in the 1970s; protected by German Plant Breeder’s Rights. **Fruit:** medium to large berries on long trusses with a long stalk; high quality (one of the most aromatic of all cultivars), high juice color, easy to harvest. **Plant:** yield high, vigorous growth, annual regeneration in the middle and the upper part of the bush, few suckers; ripens midseason, from mid- to late July; resistant to American powdery mildew, white pine blister rust, and to gall mite; high value for commercial production for processing purposes and for fresh market; good for home gardening because of fruit quality and plant disease resistance.

**Pilot Alexandr Mamkin.**—Mid-early, cold-hardy, gall mite-resistant black currant. **Origin:** developed in Belarus by A. Volzunovas, N. Zazulina, and A. Rukadius of the Belarus Fruit Farming Science Research Institute. *R. nigrum* \( \times \) *R. pauciflorum*. Introd. in 1967. **Fruit:** small; \( \approx 0.8 \) g; color is similar to Magnus; ripening not uniform; acid and sugar levels are high; vitamin C: 104 to 109 mg per 100 g. **Plant:** vigorous, spreading; cold hardy; spring frost resistant; productivity good; black currant gall mite resistant; white pine blister rust susceptible; may be suitable for dairy flavorings and bakery products.

**Rolan.**—Midseason red currant for fresh commercial production and home gardens. **Origin:** developed by L.M. Wassenaar at the Institute for Horticultural Plant Breeding in Wageningen, The Netherlands. Jonkheer van Tets \( \times \) Rosetta. Introd. in 1961. Plant Breeder’s Rights obtained in 1981. **Fruit:** large, 0.88 g on long trusses, 14 cm; medium red, good fruit quality, easy to harvest. **Plant:** yield high to very high; vigorous, erect habit, good basal suckers, mid- to late-flowering, later than Jonkheer van Tets; susceptible to American powdery mildew in the United States but reported resistant in Europe; resistant to leaf spot, and cracking; medium susceptibility to run-off; white pine blister rust resistant.

**Rondom.**—Late-ripening red currant. **Origin:** developed by J. Rietsema in Breda, The Netherlands. Selection of *R. multiflorum*. Introd. in 1934. Plant Breeder’s Rights, 1949. **Fruit:** medium size, 0.7 g; bright red. **Plant:** vigorous; upright; productivity very good; midseason blooming; early ripening; medium-long trusses, 9.1 cm; easily harvested; slightly leaf spot susceptible; American powdery mildew, run-off, and white pine blister rust resistant.

**Rosetta.**—Mid- to late-season red currant. **Origin:** developed by L.M. Wassenaar. Institute for Horticultural Plant Breeding, Wageningen, The Netherlands. Jonkheer van Tets \( \times \) Heinemanns Rote Spatlese. Introd. in 1962. Protected by Dutch Plant Breeder’s Rights in 1974. **Fruit:** medium size 0.78 g, bright red. **Plant:** fairly vigorous, mostly upright; late flowering, midseason ripening; high yielding; medium-long trusses, 9.3 cm; low run-off; American powdery mildew and white pine blister rust susceptible.

**Rotet.**—High-yielding, high-quality, midseason red currant for all-around use. **Origin:** developed by L.M. Wassenaar at Institute for Horticultural Plant Breeding, The Netherlands. Jonkheer van Tets \( \times \) Heinemanns Rote Spatlese. Introd. in 1963. Protected by Dutch Plant Breeder’s Rights in 1974. **Fruit:** large berries on long trusses; medium to dark red; good flavor quality; easy to harvest; keeps well on the bush. **Plant:** yield high to very high; vigorous; suckers from base; ripens late midseason, usually in mid-July; resistant to American powdery mildew. **Plant:** medium vigor; medium length trusses, 9.2 cm; low run-off; American powdery mildew and white pine blister rust susceptible.
dew, leaf spot, run-off, and fruit cracking; valuable for commercial processing production because of dark juice color and high acidity, and good for home gardens because of fruit quality, high yield, and disease resistance.

**Rovada.**—Very high yielding, late, red currant for commercial production and home gardens. **Origin:** developed by L.M. Wassenaar at Institute for Horticultural Plant Breeding, Wageningen, The Netherlands. Fay’s Prolific x Heinemann’s Rote Spatlese. Introd. in 1980. Protected by Dutch Plant Breeder’s Rights. **Fruit:** large berries, 1.0 g, on long trusses, 22.4 cm; dark red; good fruit quality; easy to harvest. **Plant:** yield very high; vigorous, erect; suckers from base; ripens late, at the mid- to the end of July; resistant to American powdery mildew, white pine blister rust, leaf spot, and cracking; susceptible to run-off; main variety for commercial production because of excellent fruit quality and yield; also suited to home gardens.

**Temah.**—Fresh-market black currant for commercial production. **Origin:** developed in Tilburg, The Netherlands. [(Goliath x R. nigrum) x R. nigrum] x Brodorp]. Introd. in 1959. Propagation rights with G. Hanet, Veules-les-Roses, France, from 1973. **Fruit:** large berries on long trusses, even size and ripening, good interior and exterior fruit quality, easy to harvest by hand or by machine. High in vitamin C. **Plant:** high and consistent yielding, vigorous, spreading; trellising recommended; ripens in early midseason at the beginning of July; fruit trusses can break; not recommended for machine harvest. Susceptible to American powdery mildew and white pine blister rust; released for fresh-market commercial production because of the exterior fruit quality and easy hand harvesting.

**Tsema.**—Fresh-market black currant for commercial production. **Origin:** developed in Tilburg, The Netherlands. [(Goliath x R. nigrum) x R. nigrum] x Brodorp] Introd. in 1959. Propagation rights with G. Hanet, Veules-les-Roses, France from 1973. **Fruit:** large berries on long trusses, even size and ripening, good interior and exterior fruit quality, easy to harvest by hand or by machine. High in vitamin C. **Plant:** high and consistent yielding, vigorous, spreading; trellising recommended; ripens in early midseason at the beginning of July; susceptible to American powdery mildew and white pine blister rust; released for fresh-market commercial production because of the exterior fruit quality and easy hand harvesting.

**Titania.**—Midseason, rust-resistant black currant for commercial production. **Origin:** developed in Sweden by P. Tamas. [Altajska Desertnaja x (Consort x Kajaanian Musta)]. Cross made in early 1970s. Swedish Plant Breeder’s Rights issued to P. Tamas 18 Dec. 1980. Cultivar description published in 1984. **Fruit:** large berries on medium-long trusses, uniform ripening, high acidity, good flavor, keeps well on the bush. **Plant:** very high yield; vigorous, regular pruning of 4- to 5-year-old shoots needed; high self-fertility; ripens midseason, from the beginning to mid-July; resistant to American powdery mildew and white pine blister rust; susceptible to aphids and red spider mite; good for commercial production for processing because of high yields and good processing quality; good for home gardens because of disease resistance.

**Gooseberry**

**Kim E. Hummer**

USDA–ARS National Clonal Germplasm Repository

**Corvallis, Ore.**


**May Duke.**—Old red-fruited variety for commercial production. **Origin:** discovered in Pyne, Topsham, England. Selection of **R. uva-crispa.** Introd. around 1890. **Fruit:** large, round to broadly elliptical berries; good flavor; easy to harvest; cracks in rain. **Plant:** yield medium; vigorous, erect; ripens early, at the beginning of July. Susceptible to American powdery mildew and leaf spot. Grown in England and Europe for fresh-market commercial production.

**Mucurines.**—Yellow-green gooseberry. **Origin:** unknown Europe-
and balance. **Cluster:** medium (280–300 g); cylindrical; moderately compact. **Vine:** vigorous and productive on Richter 110 or Ruggeri 140R rootstocks; productivity comparable to Carignan; less sensitive to powdery mildew (**Uncinula necator**) than Carignan.

**Brighton 650.**—An early-ripening, yellow-green, seedless table grape for fresh market or raisins. **Origin:** near Thermal, Calif., by Howard B. Keck, Jr. USPP 8499; 14 Dec. 1993; assigned to Brighton Farming Co., Thermal, Calif. A sport of Superior Seedless; discovered in 1986. **Fruit:** variable oval; medium to large; 125 berries/cluster; yellow-green; skin thick, tough and adheres to the pulp; meaty; texture soft, tender, firm and crisp; flavor sweet with slight muskiness; seedless; good to excellent storage and shipping quality; ripens 25 May to 5 June near Thermal, Calif., ~11 days earlier than Superior Seedless. **Cluster:** large, 600 to 1100 g; two to five clusters/shoot; irregular shape; double-shouldered; loose to medium berry density. **Vine:** vigorous; upright; very productive; buds from the third bud from the base of the cane to more distal are usually fruitful.

**Emperor.**—A seedless table grape resembling the seeded cultivar Emperor. **Origin:** near Rama, Caidia, Argentina, by Angelino A. Gargiulo. USPP 5833; 16 Dec. 1986; assigned to Milan M. Caratan, and Luis M. Caratan, Delano, Calif. Emperor × Thompson Seedless. **Fruit:** ovoid; size medium and varies unless treated with gibberellic acid; pink to reddish; 300 berries/cluster; seedless with two soft seeds/berry; flavor has a touch of plum, not very sweet, acid; excellent shipping and storage quality; ripens 7 days earlier than Emperor; use for table, raisin, and wine. **Cluster:** loose; ripens unevenly unless treated with gibberellic acid. **Vine:** vigorous; high productivity.

**Flamed Globe.**—Seedled table grape ripening 3 to 4 weeks earlier than Emperor. **Origin:** in Delano, Calif., by George A. Lucas, Sr. USPP 6458; 13 Dec. 1988. Unknown parentage. **Fruit:** large; obovoid; seeded; reddish-brown; excellent eating and shipping quality; ripens ~1 Sept., 3 to 4 weeks earlier than Emperor. Cluster: oblong; medium; ripens evenly. **Vine:** vigorous; high productivity.

**Polyanna.**—A large-fruited, self-fruitful purple muscadine cultivar for fresh market. **Origin:** in Leesburg, Fla., by P. C. Andersen, J.A. Mortensen, and J.W. Harris. Univ. of Fla. Fru x Southland; cross made in 1979; selected in 1981; tested as FL CD8-81; introd. in 1998. Not patented. **Fruit:** round; purple; large (9 to 10 g); soluble solids 16.7% to 18.7%; flavor rated good to excellent, superior to Jumbo in evaluations; texture good to excellent, tender and melting; skin medium-thin and edible; picking scars 90% dry; seeds average 3.4/berry; ripens evenly at the end of September. **Cluster:** three to four berries/cluster. **Vine:** perfect flowered and recommended as a pollinizer for pistillate cultivars; intermediate vigor; productive; Pierce’s disease (**Xylella fastidiosa**) has not been observed on Polyanna; fungicide sprays have not been required to control fungal pathogens on fruit; no economic injury from insects has been observed.

**Ralli Seedless.**—A low-acid, red, seedless table grape. **Origin:** in Victoria, Australia, by Giuseppe Ralli, Iolanda Ralli, John Ralli, and Joseph Ralli. USPP 9865; 22 Apr. 1997; assigned to G & I Ralli and Sons, Victoria, Australia. Spontaneous mutation of Menindee Seedless (also known as ‘Stafford’ and ‘Superior Seedless’). **Fruit:** elliptic; medium to large; cardinal red; seedless with two to three rudimentary, soft seed traces/berry which are not noticeable when eaten; low acid (0.53 g/100 mL acidity at 16% soluble solids); flesh firm; texture crisp; skin tough; stores very well, up to 8 weeks and ships extremely well, comparable to Thompson Seedless; ripens ~4 days earlier than Menindee Seedless and 12 to 15 days earlier than Thompson Seedless. **Cluster:** large, 500 to 750 g; conical; loose. **Vine:** vigorous.

**Sugrathirteen.**—A large-fruited, early-ripening, seedless table grape. **Origin:** in Wasco, Calif., by David W. Cain. USPP 10434; 9 June 1998; assigned to Sun World, Bakersfield, Calif. Seedling 17-138 (Italia x Sugraume) x Fantasy Seedless; ovule cultured from the cross made in 1990; selected in 1992. **Fruit:** large, 4.7 g, and if treated with gibberellic acid, 9.3 g; long elliptic; black; skin average thickness; medium texture; neutral flavor; 16.7% soluble solids; good shipping quality; ripens early, ~30 days before Thompson Seedless. **Cluster:** large, average 671 g; conical; medium berry density; 147 berries/cluster. **Vine:** vigorous; medium productivity; typically cane pruned leaving five to seven 16-bud canes/vine.

**MANGO**

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**Homestead**

**Appus.**—See Alphonso.

**Alphonso** (**Appus, Badami, Gundu, Haphus, Kagdi, Khader, Khadar Pasand**).—High-quality mango bringing premium prices on Indian and international markets. **Origin:** India. **Tree:** moderately large, with broadly rounded, dense canopy. **Fruit:** yellow, ovate-oblique, averaging 60 mm long by 50 mm broad, weighing 225–325 g, averaging 226 g; skin thin, flesh firm to soft, low in fiber, yellow, sweet with characteristic aroma and pleasant taste preferred by many who know this cultivar. Seed monoembryonic in a large, woody stone, quality excellent. Late midseason; irregular bearer, medium to heavy in India but light and irregular in Florida.

**Aman Dusehri.**—See Dashehari.

**Amélie.**—Early ripening with fruit that resembles that of Julie. **Origin:** West Indies, grown in W. Africa. **Tree:** tall, with rounded, dense canopy. **Fruit:** green to orange-yellow with the advance of the season, rounded, 100–150 mm long by ~100 mm broad by ~78 mm thick, weighing 300–600 g, averaging 360 g; skin thick and separated with difficulty, flesh soft, juicy, melting, without fiber, deep orange, sweetly perfumed, free from turpentine. Seed monoembryonic in a medium-sized ellagolate, narrow stone that adheres to the flesh, with a few short, pliable fibers that are not objectionable; quality excellent.

**Arumanis** (**Harumanis**).—Widely planted mango in humid parts of the world where many cultivars fail to fruit. **Origin:** Indonesia. **Tree:** vigorous, tall with slightly open canopy. **Fruit:** greenish-yellow with large, light-yellow dots, elongate oblong with rounded base, 110–140 mm long by 66–75 mm broad by 47.5–65 mm thick, weighing 200–350 g; skin thin; tough and easily separated, flesh firm and juicy with little fiber, lemon-yellow, sweet, slightly insipid with a strong aroma, of poor to fair quality; seed polyembryonic in a woody stone. Midseason, bears regularly. Easy to propagate by graftage, scionwood survives well.

**Badami.**—See Alphonso.

**Bangalora.**—See Totapuri.

**Bhojpur.**—See Bombay Green.

**Bombai.**—See Bombay Green.

**Bombay Yellow.**—See Bombay Green.

**Bombay Green** (**Bhojpur, Bombay, Bombay Yellow, Hiralal Bombay, Kali Bombay, Laile Alipur, Malda, Peter, Sarauli, Sheeri-Dhan**).—Early high-quality mango long been grown in Jamaica. **Origin:** India. **Tree:** tall and erect. **Fruit:** apple green with yellow-ochre blush at base and on some exposed parts, dots abundant with brown specks in the middle; ovate with beak almost missing, medium-sized, with tough, thick, nonadhering smooth skin, flesh cadmium-orange, firm and juicy with scant fiber just under the skin, very sweet with pleasant aroma, of very good quality; seed monoembryonic in a full, thick, medium-sized stone. Season early. A medium bearer. Introductions from Jamaica to Florida have not done well, and have fruited poorly. Bombay Yellow is said to be practically identical to Bombay Green but for a slight external color difference.

**Bowen.**—See Kensington.

**Chausa** (**Kharajj, Samar Bahisht Chausa**).—Excellent quality late mango. **Origin:** India. **Tree:** tall and spreading. **Fruit:** canary yellow to raw sienna when fully ripe, with numerous obscure medium-sized dots with minute specks inside them, oblong with prominent beak, obtuse to rounded, medium-sized, skin thin and somewhat adhering, pulp raw sienna, soft and juicy with scanty fine, long fibers near the skin, very sweet and luscious, delightful aroma, of excellent quality; seed monoembryonic in a thick, medium-sized oblong stone with fine, short fibers all over its surface and a tuft of long fibers on the ventral edge. Season late; a light bearer.

**Collector.**—See Totapuri.

**Darbhanga.**—See Langra.

**Dashehari** (**Aman Dusehri, Dasheri**).—Aromatic fruit with nonadhering flesh. **Origin:** India. **Tree:** medium height and of moderate vigor, upright and spreading, with a rounded, medium-dense canopy. **Fruit:** primrose to canary-yellow with abundant light yellow
dots, oblong to oblong-oblique with base rounded to obliquely rounded, medium-sized, 101 mm long by 51 mm broad by 57 mm thick, averaging 169 g; skin smooth, medium-thick, tough and nonadherent, flesh yellow, firm, with almost no fiber, scanty juice and a delightful aroma, very sweet taste, of excellent quality; seed monoembryonic in a thick, medium-sized stone. Midseason, heavy bearing; fruit keeps well.

Dasher.—See Dashehari.
David Ford.—See Langra.
Ewais.—A popular commercial cultivar in Egypt. Origin: Egypt. Tree: vigorous. Fruit: yellow with no blush, with small light brown dots that are slightly corky, oblong-cylindric with the convex side rounded, but a flattened apex, a shallow stem-end cavity, 1.17 mm long by 72 mm broad by 63 mm thick, weighing 275 g on average, with adherent skin of intermediate thickness, relatively free of surface disease, flesh orange, juicy but susceptible to jelly seed, with very little fiber near the skin, not objectionable, and some near the stone, sweet and agreeable in taste, of good quality. Seed polyembryonic in a large (38.5 g) stone. Midseason.

Gohubander.—See Pairi.
Golek.—Poor-quality yellow mango. Origin: Indonesia. Tree: moderately vigorous with upright, open canopy. Fruit: greenish-yellow with an orange overlay and prominent white dots, oblong with rounded base, 95–125 mm long by 60–80 mm broad by 55–65 mm thick, weighing 200–365 g, skin thin, tough and easily separated, flesh soft and juicy with abundant fiber (not objectionable), deep yellow, sweet, insipid with mild aroma, of poor to fair quality. Seed polyembryonic in a large, woody stone with abundant fine fiber. Midseason.

Grape.—See Pairi.
Gundu.—See Alphonso.
Hadalaziz.—See Langra.
Hajipur Langra.—See Langra.
Hapus.—See Alphonso.
Harodoi.—See Langra.
Harumanis.—See Arumanis.
Hiralal Bombay.—See Bombay Green.
Julie (St. Julienne).—Unique tasting mango preferred by many West Indians, and exported to the London market. Origin: Caribbean. Tree: compact (quite dwarfy in Florida), with a dense canopy. Fruit: greenish-yellow with a light pink to maroon blush and numerous small white dots, rounded with flattened apex, pronoucncedly compressed laterally, 70–95 mm long by 40–75 mm broad by 20–55 mm thick, weighing 200–325 g with a thin, tender skin and soft, melting juicy flesh with scanty fiber, spicy flavor with a strong, pleasant aroma, of good quality. Seed monoembryonic in a thin, papery stone. Midseason, regular producer of small crops. The fruit is often severely infected with anthracnose disease (Colletotrichum gloeosporioides Penz.).

Kagdi.—See Alphonso.
Kali Bombay.—See Bombay Green.
Kallamai.—See Totapuri.
Kensington (Bowen, Kensington Pride).—The most popular cultivar in Australian markets. Origin: Australia. Tree: large, vigorous with spreading canopy. Fruit: yellow with an orange-red blush on the shoulder, round-ovate with flattened base, with a slight beak, 105–130 mm long by 85–96 mm broad by 75–85 mm thick, weighing 350–750 g, skin thick, tender and adherent, flesh soft and juicy, with moderate to little fiber, yellow, sweet with a characteristic flavor, bears well. Unusually susceptible locally in Florida, to damage by red-banded thrips [Selenothrips rubricinctus (Giard)], and may be killed by this pest without adequate treatment. Moderately susceptible to anthracnose and bacterial spot (Xanthomonas campestris pv. Mangiferae indicae).

Kensington Pride.—See Kensington.
Khader.—See Alphonso.
Khader Pasand.—See Alphonso.
Kharaji.—See Chausa.
Killi (Gillig).—See Totapuri.
Kyo Savoy.—Mango often consumed green. Origin: Thailand. Tree: large, vigorous, with open canopy made up of long branches. Fruit: green when harvested (before the ripening process begins), turning to greenish-yellow, oblong, 115–125 mm long by 55–65 mm broad by 50–60 mm thick, weighing 230–340 g, skin thin, tender and adherent, flesh medium-firm, tender and not very juicy with no fiber, pale yellow, very sweet with insipid taste and mild, pleasant aroma, of fair to good quality. Seed highly polyembryonic in a medium-thin stone. Regular producer.

Laile Alipur.—See Bombay Green.
Langari.—See Langra.
Langra Faquirwala.—See Langra.
Langra (Darbhanga, David Ford, Hadialaziz, Hajipur Langra, Harodoi, Langari, Langra Faquirwala, Sylhet, Tikari).—Early to midseason mango with good quality. Tree: moderately vigorous, forming a dense canopy. Fruit: greenish yellow with medium to big dark green dots, ovalish-oblong, 80–105 mm long by 65–75 mm broad by 60–70 mm thick, weighing 235–375 g, skin medium-smooth, thick, flesh firm to soft, fiberless, lemon yellow, very sweet with strong, pleasant aroma, juice moderately abundant, quality very good. Seed monoembryonic in a medium-sized, flattened stone covered with dense, short and soft fibers.

Mabrouka.—Cultivated in Egypt, and marketed in Eastern Europe some years ago. Origin: said to be from India. Tree: strong and sturdy. Fruit: a beautiful deep yellow with an orange to red blush and small, light yellow smooth dots, large, ovate-oblong with a pronounced beak; convex side rounded, a shallow stem-end cavity and a rounded apex, 125 mm long by 85 mm broad by 82 mm thick, weighing 480 g on average, with thick, nonadherent skin relatively free of surface disease, flesh yellow, firm, and juicy with abundant fiber near the skin and abundant long fiber near the stone, none objectionable, of acceptable quality with a moderately agreeable taste. Seed monoembryonic in a moderately large (51 g) stone. Late midseason, high-yielding. Said to ship well.

Madoe.—See Madu.

Malda.—See Bombay Green.
Mallika.—Midseason mango with excellent quality. Origin: India, from crossing of Neelum and Dashehari. Tree: moderately vigorous with dense canopy. Fruit: bright yellow with no blush and numerous small light yellow dots; oblong with rounded base, 100–120 mm long by 65–75 mm broad by 50–55 mm thick, weighing 280–450 g; skin thick, tough, and easily separating; flesh soft, tender, and juicy with little fiber, deep yellow to orange, rich, strongly aromatic and sweet, of excellent quality. Seed monoembryonic in a medium thick, woody stone. Midseason, irregular producer.

Manzanillo-Núñez.—Heavy bearer with fruit that stores and ships well. Origin: Mexico. Tree: large, of medium vigor with upright canopy. Fruit: yellowish-orange with 75% of its surface blushed an intense dark red with numerous dots, oval with moderately flattened base, averaging 120 mm long by 100 mm broad by 75 mm thick and 660 g weight, flesh low in fiber, slightly subacid and very palatable, quality high. Seed monoembryonic in a relatively small stone. Season early but spread over a 60-day harvest period. Fruits without pronounced alternation.

Makku.—See Totapuri.
Nadusadai.—See Pairi.
Naomi.—A red-skinned mango. Origin: Israel; open-pollinated seedling of Palmer; patented. Tree: medium-sized and fairly upright. Fruit: an attractive red, oblong, of uniform size, weighing on average 450 g, skin smooth and thin, flesh tender, juicy and nearly fiberless, yellow, mild and moderately sweet, with a weak pleasant aroma, of good quality. Seed monoembryonic.

Neelem.—Late, heavy-bearing mango. Origin: India. Tree: moderately vigorous, with small, compact canopy. Fruit: bright yellow with no blush and numerous small white dots, oval with flattened or slightly rounded base, 95–110 mm long by 75–85 mm broad by 60–65 mm thick, weighing 230–300 g; skin thick, tender, and easily separating; flesh soft, melting and juicy with no fiber, deep yellow, mild and sweet with a delightfully pleasant aroma, of good to excellent quality.
Seed monoembryonic in a medium-thick, woody stone.

Nuwun Chan.—Mango often consumed green. Origin: Thailand. Tree: moderately vigorous, small, upright with a dense canopy. Fruit: greenish-yellow with pink to red blush, numerous small green dots, long and slender with a flattened base, 160–180 mm long by 70–80 mm broad by 60–65 mm thick, weighing 340–500 g; skin tough, and easily separating, flesh soft, melting, juicy with little fiber, pale yellow, mild and sweet with a faint, pleasant aroma, of good eating quality. Seed polyembryonic in a thick, woody stone. Early, regular bearer.

Paheri.—See Pairi.

Pairi (Gohabunder, Grape, Nadusalai, Paheri, Pairie, Peter, Peter Pasand, Raspuri, Yerra Goa).—A delicious yellow mango. Origin: India, but later introd. to Florida, Hawaii, and Egypt. Tree: moderately vigorous, forming a dense, rounded canopy. Fruit: medium-sized, green to yellow with bright red blush, roundish, skin smooth, thick, flesh golden-yellow, slightly juicy, fiberless, with a delicious subacid taste, of excellent quality. The monoembryonic seed is in a thick, woody stone covered with short, brilisty fiber.

Pairie.—See Pairi.

Peter.—See Bombay Green.

Peter.—See Pairi.

Peter Pasand.—See Pairi.

Raspuri.—See Pairi.

Rosa.—One of the most important cultivars in Brazil’s Federal District and one of the best-known cultivars in Brazil. Origin: Brazil. Tree: medium-sized, of slow growth with rounded canopy. Fruit: yellow to rose-red on the side exposed to the sun, oblong-cordiform, medium-sized, skin thick and smooth, flesh firm and moderately juicy, fibrous, golden-yellow, moderately sweet with turpentine aroma, of ordinary quality, susceptible to anthracnose disease. Seed polyembryonic, in a small, oblong stone. Midseason to late. Used for juice as well as fresh consumption.

Samar Bahishi Chausa.—See Chausa.

Sandersha.—See Totapuri.

Sarauli.—See Bombay Green.

Sheeri-Dhan.—See Bombay Green.

St. Julienne.—See Julie.

Sylhet.—See Langra.

Taimour.—High-quality orange-fleshed mango. Origin: Egypt. Tree: vigorous, upright. Fruit: large, dark green with large, light brown dots, smooth in texture, ovate-oblong in shape with a shallow stem-end cavity, rounded apex without beak, 128 mm long by 84 mm broad by 80 mm thick, weighing 500 g, with nonadherent skin of intermediate thickness, quite free from surface disease; flesh orange, firm (free of jelly seed) and juicy with a few long fibers near the skin and abundant fine fiber near the stone, not objectionable, of a delightfully rich, sweet taste, of excellent quality, outstanding among mangos. Seed polyembryonic in a thin, medium-sized (50 g) stone. Season late.

Thavadiinthi.—See Totapuri.

Tikari.—See Langra.

Totapuri (Bangalore, Collector, Kallamai, Killi (Gillig), Mukku, Sandersha, Thavadiinthi).—Large, late yellow mango. Origin: India. Imported to Florida twice, as Sandersha in 1901 and Totapuri in the early 1960s. The seed parent of Anderson and Brooks, which itself is the seed parent of Kent. Called Totapuri in Bangalore and Bangalor in much of the rest of India. Tree: medium-sized, vigorous, spreading with open canopy. Fruit: greenish-yellow with a pink blush and a few small white dots, oblong, base rounded, apex rounded to bluntly pointed with a large beak, 175–200 mm long by 90–115 mm broad by 85–105 mm thick, weighing 800–1100 g, skin tough, thin and adherent, flesh firm and medium juicy, with abundant fiber, lemon-yellow, rich and spicy with a weak, somewhat repugnant aroma, of poor to fair quality; often used for cooking. Seed monoembryonic in a thin, papery stone. Late midseason, productive and regular bearing. Fruit cracks when exposed to heavy rains at ripening time.

Vallenato.—Early midseason mango of good quality. Origin: Colombia. Tree: vigorous with upright, dense canopy. Fruit: bright yellow, with crimson blush, oblong with flattened base, 80–90 mm long by 70–80 mm broad by 60–70 mm thick, weighing 190–340 g, skin thick, tough and adherent, flesh firm, juicy with abundant fine fiber (not objectionable), pale yellow, mild and sweet with a strong, pleasant aroma, of good to excellent quality. Seed monoembryonic.

Yerra Goa.—See Pairi.

NECTARINE

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Harflame.—See AC Harflame.


Scarlet Sun.—A large, attractive, red-skinned nectarine. Origin: A chance seedling found by T.O. Chamberlain in the nursery of H.P. Metzler & Sons in DelRay, Calif. Introd. in 1996. USPP 9264. Assigned to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., DelRay, Calif. Fruit: ovoid to slightly ovate, large to very large, 80% to 100% of surface
covered with bright red blush. Flesh orange-yellow, firm, melting but slow softening, some red around pit, medium acidic, clingstone. Ripens 15–25 June near DelRay, Calif., and near Redhaven in New Jersey. Tree: flowers large, showy, deep pink. Leaf glands reniform, opposite to alternate. Spreading to slightly upright, vigorous, productive. Susceptible to bacterial spot.

**Stark® Encore.**—A very late yellow-fleshed nectarine. **Origin:** a limbus mutation of Encore peach found in the orchard of Bill Elliott of Fairfield, Ill. **Introd.** in 1996. USPP 8949. Assigned to Stark Bros. Nurseries. **Fruit:** globose to oval, large, covered with a purplish-red mottled blush over 40% to 50% of the surface. Melting flesh, yellow, firm, subacid, freestone. Ripens 2 weeks after Redgold with Encore peach. **Tree:** flowers small, nonshowy, pinkish-red. Leaf glands reniform. Very upright; vigorous, very productive. Susceptible to bacterial spot.

**Stark® Ovation.**—A late yellow-fleshed nectarine. **Origin:** a chance seedling found in the Zenith Pollack Orchards in Mason, Mich. **Introd.** in 1997. USPP 9263. Assigned to Stark Bros. Nurseries, Louisiana, Mo. **Fruit:** oval, large, covered with 70% to 80% light red color. Melting flesh, yellow, firm, juicy, subacid, freestone. Ripens 10 days after Redgold. **Tree:** flowers large, showy, rich pink. Leaf glands reniform. Upright, vigorous and productive. Susceptible to bacterial spot.

**PEACH**

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**AC Harrow Dawn (Harrow Dawn).**—A cold-hardy, disease-resistant peach for early season. **Origin:** Harrow, Ontario, Agriculture Canada, by R.E.C. Layne. Cresthaven x Harbinager. Selected in 1974; tested as HW254; introd. in 1996. Protected under Canadian Plant Breeder’s Rights Act. **Fruit:** medium; 6.3 cm diameter; round, firm; yellow flesh; 80% red blush; semi-free; ripens 42 days before Elberta. **Tree:** winter hardy; similar to Harrow Diamond in hardness; tolerant to perennial canker; reniform leaf glands; flower nonshowy. Chilling requirement estimated at 850 h.

**AC Harrow Fair (Harrow Fair).**—A midseason, cold-hardy peach. **Origin:** Harrow, Ontario, Agriculture Canada, by R.E.C. Layne. Biscoe x V55061. **Introd.** in 1982; tested as HW259; introd. in 1996. Protected under Canadian Plant Breeder’s Rights Act. **Fruit:** medium; 6.8 cm diameter; obovate; 80% red blush; freestone; yellow flesh; ripens 6 days after Redhaven. **Tree:** vigorous; cold hardy; resistant to bacterial spot; reniform leaf gland; flowers nonshowy. Chilling requirement estimated at 950 h.

**Allstar™.**—An attractive yellow-fleshed peach ripening 2 weeks after Redhaven. **Origin:** Coloma, Mich., by Annette and Randy Bjorge. **Introd.** in 1997. USPP 10554 assigned to International Plant Management, Lawrence, Mich. **Fruit:** globose, medium large, covered with a 90% to 100% red blush. Flesh; melting, yellow-orange, firm, fine-textured, freestone. Flavor is excellent with medium acid. Ripens 14 to 17 days after Redhaven. **Tree:** vigorous, cold hardy, resistant to bacterial spot; reniform leaf gland; flowers nonshowy. Chilling requirement estimated at 750 h.

**Autumnprince.**—A very late ripening peach. **Origin:** Byron, Ga., USDA–ARS, by W.R. Okie. O’Henry x BY79P670 (BY4-711 x BY-3877). Selected in 1986; tested as BY8SP325; introd. in 1997. **Fruit:** large; round; 8 cm diameter; 60% dull red blush; freestone; yellow flesh; ripens 7 weeks after Elberta. **Tree:** vigorous; moderate resistance to bacterial spot; flower large, showy, self-fertile; reniform leaf glands. Chilling requirement 800 h.

**Blazeprince.**—A very firm, midseason peach. **Origin:** Byron, Ga., USDA–ARS, by W.R. Okie. Open-pollinated seedling of BY81P2840 (=O.P. seedling of O’Henry). Selected in 1986; tested as BY4P5330; introd. in 1997. **Fruit:** large; 8 cm in diameter; yellow flesh; freestone, round; with 90% red blush; firm; ripens between Harvester and Redglobe. **Tree:** vigorous and productive; moderately susceptible to bacterial spot; flower large, showy, pink, and self-fertile; reniform leaf glands. Chilling requirement 850 h.

**Blazingstar™.**—An attractive yellow-fleshed peach ripening after Redhaven. **Origin:** Coloma, Mich., by Annette and Randy Bjorge. **Introd.** in 1997. USPP 10555 assigned to International Plant Management, Lawrence, Mich. **Fruit:** Globose to slightly oblate, large, covered with 90% to 100% bright red blush. Flesh melting, yellow-orange, firm, fine textured, excellent flavor. Ripens 5 days after Redhaven. **Tree:** Flowers dark pinkish red, medium size, medium showy. Leaf glands globose. Upright spreading, vigorous, very productive. Resistant to bacterial spot.

**Blushingstar™.**—A firm white-fleshed peach ripening near Cresthaven. **Origin:** Coloma, Mich., by Annette and Randy Bjorge. **Introd.** in 1997. USPP 10554 assigned to International Plant Management, Lawrence, Mich. **Fruit:** Globose, medium large, covered with a 80% to 90% dark pinkish-red blush over a cream undercolor. Ripens 19–21 days after Redhaven. **Tree:** Flowers dark pinkish-red, medium size, medium showy. Leaf glands reniform. Upright spreading, vigorous, productive. Susceptible to bacterial spot. Chilling requirement 750 h.

**Coralstar™.**—A midseason, attractive, yellow-fleshed peach. **Origin:** Coloma, Mich., by Annette and Randy Bjorge. **Introd.** in 1997. USPP AF. **Fruit:** globose, medium large, covered with a 70% to 80% red blush. Flesh; melting, yellow, firm, freestone, good quality. Ripens 10–14 days after Redhaven. **Tree:** flowers dark pink, medium size, nonshowy. Leaf glands reniform. Upright spreading, medium vigor, and very productive. Resistant to bacterial spot. Chilling requirement 950 h.

**Flamin Fury® P.F. 1.**—A very early-season, yellow-fleshed peach. **Origin:** Coloma, Mich., by P. Friday. **Introd.** in 1995. USPP 9129. **Fruit:** Globose to ovoid, medium sized, skin covered with a 70% red blush. Flesh; melting, yellow, medium firm, semi-clingstone, good overall quality. Ripening 3 1/2 weeks before Redhaven. **Tree:** flowers pink, small, nonshowy. Leaf glands reniform and opposite. Upright, medium vigor, productive, and winter hardy. Tolerant to bacterial spot. Chilling requirement 750–850 h.

**Flamin Fury® P.F. 5B.**—A firm yellow-fleshed peach ripening before Garnet Beauty. **Origin:** Coloma, Mich., by P. Friday. **Introd.** in 1997. USPP 9850. **Fruit:** globose, medium large, skin covered with 80% red blush. Flesh; melting, dull yellow, medium firm, semi-clingstone with good quality. Ripens 2 1/2 to 3 weeks before Redhaven. **Tree:** flowers medium large, pink, moderately showy. Leaf glands reniform and opposite. Upright, medium vigor, productive and winter hardy. Tolerant to bacterial spot. Chilling requirement 750 h.

**Flamin Fury® P.F. 7.**—A firm yellow-fleshed peach ripening with Garnet Beauty. **Origin:** Coloma, Mich., by P. Friday. **Introd.** in 1998. USPP 10490. **Fruit:** globose, medium large to large, skin covered with 80% red blush. Flesh; melting, yellow, firm, clingstone, fine textured. Ripening 10 days to 2 weeks before Redhaven with Garnet Beauty. **Tree:** flowers pink, medium, somewhat showy. Leaf glands reniform and few. Spreading with strong right angles, medium vigor, very productive and winter hardy. Chilling requirement 750 h.

**Flamin Fury® P.F. 12B.**—An attractive yellow-fleshed peach ripening in Redhaven season. **Origin:** Coloma, Mich., by P. Friday. **Introd.** in 1998. USPP 8978. **Fruit:** globose, large, skin covered with 70% red blush. Flesh; melting yellow, firm, fine textured, with good quality. Ripens on 7 Aug. in Coloma with Redhaven. **Tree:** flowers nonshowy, dark pink, small. Leaf glands very small and reniform. Moderately vigorous semi-dwarf, upright spreading, productive and winter hardy. Chilling requirement 750 h.

**Flamin Fury® P.F. 15A.**—An attractive yellow-fleshed peach ripening just after Redhaven. **Origin:** Coloma, Mich., by P. Friday. **Introd.** in 1993. USPP 8978. **Fruit:** globose, large, covered with 80% red over yellow ground color. Flesh; melting, yellow, firm, freestone, fine-textured, of good overall quality. Ripens 5 days after Redhaven. **Tree:** flowers reddish pink, medium size, partially showy. Upright, medium vigor, productive. Tolerant to
bacterial spot. Chilling requirement 750–800 h.

**Flamin Fury** P.F. 17.—Coloma, Mich., by P. Friday. Unknown controlled cross. Introd. in 1993. USPP 8169. **Fruit**: ovate to oblong, large, skin covered with a 60% to 70% red blush. Flesh; melting, yellow, firm, fine textured, freestone, and good overall quality. Ripens 8–12 days after Redhaven. **Tree**: flowers partially showy, pink, medium. Leaf glands reniform and alternate. Upright, medium vigor, productive, and winter hardy. Susceptible to bacterial spot. Chilling requirement 700 h.

**Flamin Fury** P.F. 20-007.—A large, firm, yellow-fleshed peach ripening in Redkist season. **Origin**: Coloma, Mich., by P. Friday. Unknown controlled cross. Introd. in 1998. USPPAF. **Fruit**: globose, large, skin covered with a 60% to 80% red blush. Flesh; melting, yellow, firm, freestone, fine textured, good quality. Ripens between Loring and near Redkist. **Tree**: flowers dark pink, small, nonshowy. Leaf glands reniform, very small. Spreading with right angle branching, vigorous, productive and winter hardy. Chilling requirement 750 h.


**Flamin Fury** P.F. 24-007.—A large, attractive, late midseason, yellow-fleshed variety. **Origin**: Coloma, Mich., by P. Friday. Unknown controlled cross. Introd. in 1998. USPP 9895. **Fruit**: globose, large, very large. Covered with a 80% red blush. Flesh melting, yellow, firm, fine textured, good overall quality. Ripens 3 weeks after Redhaven. **Tree**: flowers pink, medium size, partially showy. Leaf glands inconspicuous to very small. Upright, vigorous, productive.


**Glenglo.—**An attractive, early-season, yellow-fleshed peach. **Origin**: A chance seedling found by Glen Welsh in his Loring block in Martinsburg, W.Va. Introd. in 1996. USPP 10652. Assigned to Adams County Nursery, Aspers, Pa. **Fruit**: globose, medium large, covered with a orange-red blush over 60% to 70% of surface. Flesh melting, yellow, good quality, semi-freestone. Ripening 10 days to 2 weeks before Redhaven. **Tree**: flowers medium to large, showy, pink. No leaf glands.

**Harrow Dawn**.—See AC Harrow Dawn.

**Harrow Fair**.—See AC Harrow Fair.

**Pretty Lady**.—A large freestone peach of high color. **Origin**: A limb mutation of Summer Lady found at Fowler Orchards, Newcastle, Calif. Introd. 1996. USPP 9594. Assigned to Fowler Nurseries, Newcastle, Calif. **Fruit**: globose, large to very large, covered with a 60% to 90% deep red blush color. Flesh melting, orange (apricot)-yellow, freestone, juicy, firm, with exceptional quality. Ripens 5–20 Aug. in Reedley, Calif. **Tree**: flowers large, showy, deep pink. Leaf glands reniform. Upright to moderately spreading, vigorous, productive in California. Chilling requirement 600 h.


**Royal Lady**.—A very firm yellow-fleshed, late-season peach. **Origin**: A limb mutation of Elegant Lady in Reedley, Calif. Introd. in 1993. USPP 8211 assigned to Fowler Nurseries, Newcastle, Calif. **Fruit**: globose, large, covered with a 60% to 90% red blush. Flesh amber-yellow, melting, very firm, freestone. Ripens from 20 July to 2 Aug. in Reedley. **Tree**: flowers small, nonshowy, light pink. Leaf glands reniform and numerous. Upright to spreading, moderately vigorous, productive.

**Ruddyprince.—**An attractive, early-season peach. **Origin**: Byron, Ga., USDA–ARS, by W.R. Okie. Fireprince x BY78GN55 (Redgold x Durbin). Selected in 1984; tested as BY82P7550; introd. in 1997. **Fruit**: round; 7 cm diameter; firm, 90% bright red; yellow flesh; clingstone. **Tree**: vigorous; moderate resistance to bacterial spot; flower showy self-fertile; reniform leaf glands. Chilling requirement 850 h.

**Southern Pearl.—**A midseason white-fleshed peach. **Origin**: Byron, Ga., USDA–ARS, by W.R. Okie. Open-pollinated seedling from Roseprincess. Selected in 1986; tested as BY84P1807; introd. 1997. **Fruit**: large; 8 cm diameter; round; white flesh; semi-freestone; ripens 6 weeks before Elberta; 70% bright red with streaks when ripe. **Tree**: vigorous; globose leaf glands; moderate resistance to bacterial spot; flowers large showy and self-fertile. Chilling requirement 650 h.

**Spring Gem**.—A large, early-ripening peach. **Origin**: Fresno, Calif.; USDA–ARS, by D.W. Ramming and O. Tanner. P11-98-[P=FI90-62-op=Redking op]x[FV916-14=Springtime]]; FV916-14 = [FV15-4=xFireglow]; FV15-4 = Fireglow x Hiley. Selected in 1983; tested as P46-12; introd. in 1997. **Fruit**: 7.5 cm diameter; round; 70% red blush; yellow flesh; semi-freestone; melting; ripens between Springcrest and Gemfree. **Tree**: flowers showy, self-fertile; reniform leaf glands. Chilling requirement 700 h.

**Springprince.—**An early-ripening peach. **Origin**: Byron, Ga., USDA–ARS, by W.R. Okie. Open-pollinated seedling of Springcrest. Selected in 1984; tested as BY82P5972; introd. in 1998. **Fruit**: medium large; 6 cm diameter; 90% bright red blush; clingstone; firm; nonmelting flesh; 7 weeks before Elberta. **Tree**: vigorous; leaf glands globose; moderately susceptible to bacterial spot; flowers large, showy, self-fertile. Chilling requirement 650 h.

**Starfire™**.—An attractive yellow-fleshed peach ripening just after Redhaven. **Origin**: Coloma, Mich., by Annette and Randy Bjorge. Fayette x Newhaven. Tested as FA 11. Introd. in 1997. USPP 10548 assigned to International Plant Management, Lawrence, Mich. **Fruit**: globose, medium large, covered with a 80% red blush with a mottled stripe. Flesh melting, yellow-orange, semi-firm, freestone, sweet, mild acid flavor. Ripens 3 days after Redhaven. **Tree**: flowers
pink, small, nonshowy. Leaf glands reniform. Moderately spreading, medium vigor, and very productive. Resistant to bacterial spot. Chilling requirement 850 h.


UF Gold.—A low-chilling requirement, nonmelting flesh peach for the early fresh market. Origin: Univ. of Florida, Gainesville. Fla. 84-8C (=Diamante op) x Fla 9-20C (=Fla.K5W35 x NCA2219) op; Fla.K5W35 x Fla 8-11 x Kaygold; NCA2219 = NC7130 (=Halehaven x Redskin) x Candor; tested as Fla.90-24C; introd. in 1996. USPPAF. Fruit: nonmelting flesh; firm; round; yellow flesh; 80% red blush; ripens 5 days before Floridadgo. Tree: resistant to bacterial spot; reniform leaf glands. Chilling requirement 400 h.

PEAR—ASIAN

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Arirang™.—See Danbae.

ASA1™.—See Asio 1.

Asio 1 (ASA1™).—An early-ripening, smooth-skin Pyrus pyrifolia cultivar. Origin: developed by Joel and Ruth Spira, Eugene Konno, and Neil Vincent in Coopersburg, Pa. Open-pollinated seed from Japan planted in 1983. Fruited in 1987. USPP 9828 issued 12 Mar. 1997 to Subarashii Kudamono Co., Coopersburg, Pa. Fruit: large to very large, round like Chojuro; stem ≈ 2.5 cm; cavity shallow, acute; basin moderately wide with deciduous calyx; skin russeted, golden-brown, lighter than Chojuro, with prominent lenticels; flesh white, crisp, juicy, sweet; ripe mid-September in Coopersburg, Pa.; ≈ 1 week later than Chojuro. Tree: open, spreading habit, moderate vigor; consistent, heavy crop; blooms with Chojuro, self-infertile.


Asio 3.—A mid- to late-season, dark russeted Pyrus pyrifolia cultivar. Origin: Developed by Joel and Ruth Spira, Eugene Konno, and Neil Vincent in Coopersburg, Pa. Open-pollinated seed from Japan planted in 1983. Selection No. 6 was grown from open pollinated seed from Japan. Fruited in 1987. USPP 9828 issued 18 Mar. 1997 to Subarashii Kudamono Co., Coopersburg, Pa. Fruit: round, large to v. large, up to 600 g; stem medium length, clubbed; cavity acuminate; basin obtuse with deciduous calyx; skin green, completely covered with dark brown russet, tan lenticels; flesh white, crisp, semi-sweet, mild flavor, low-acid. Ripen in mid-September in Coopersburg, Pa. Tree: open, spreading habit, moderate vigor, consistent, heavy crop; blooms midseason, self-infertile.

Asio 4 (SuSan™).—A late-season, russeted Pyrus pyrifolia cultivar. Origin: Developed by Joel and Ruth Spira, Eugene Konno, and Neil Vincent in Coopersburg, Pa. Open-pollinated seed from Japan planted in 1983. Fruited in 1987. USPP 9822 issued 11 Mar. 1997 to Subarashii Kudamono Co., Coopersburg, Pa. Fruit: ovate, variable, with prominent lobe at calyx end, medium, up to 250 g; stem medium, clubbed, with prominent lenticels; cavity acute; basin narrow with persistent calyx; skin completely russeted, light brown with prominent, raised, tan lenticels; flesh white, crisp, juicy, very sweet, low acid; ripe mid-late October in Coopersburg, Pa., a few days later than Seuri. Tree: dense, vigorous, consistent, heavy crop; self-infertile.

Danbae (Arirang™, Korean Giant, Olympic).—A late-season, large, russet-skin pear from Korea. Origin: old Korean cultivar, pedigree unknown. Fruit: large; skin completely brown russeted; flesh crisp, juicy, sweet, insipid; ripe late, about 2 weeks after Ya Li; may show internal problems when stored immediately at 0 °C. Tree: medium cold hardiness, suffers occasional winter injury in Hood River, Ore. The Korean name Danbae means “sweet pear” (bae = pear); ‘Arirang’ is the Korean word for “mountain” and is also a famous Korean anthem.

JunoSan™.—See Asio 2.

Korean Giant.—See Danbae.

Olympic.—See Danbae.

SuSan™.—See Asio 4.

PEAR—EUROPEAN

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Corvallis, Ore.

Biehn (Cinnamon).—A fully russeted, late-ripening sport of Bartlett. Origin: discovered in 1979 as a limb mutation of a Bartlett tree in the orchard of Don and Nancy Biehn near Hood River, Ore. USPP 10325, issued 14 Apr. 1998 to Fowler Nurseries, Newcastle, Calif. Fruit: shape uniform, ovate pyriform, not at long as standard Bartlett, and with a thicker neck; stem short and thick; skin completely russeted, the russet developing early when the fruit is first formed; flesh fine textured and buttery like Bartlett, higher sugar content than Bartlett in limited testing, spicy, slightly cinnamon flavor; ripens with Anjou 2–3 weeks later than Bartlett. Tree: moderately vigorous, similar to Bartlett; bloom period similar to Bartlett.

Bronze Beauty™ Bosc.—See Wimmers Bosc.

Cinnamon.—See Biehn.

Taylor’s Gold Comice.—Russeted sport of Doyenne du Comice
from New Zealand. **Origin:** discovered in 1985 by Michael and Wendy King-Turner as a bud mutation of Doyenne du Comice in their orchard in Motueka, New Zealand. USPP 8308 issued 20 July 1993. **Fruit:** slightly smaller but same shape as standard Comice; skin completely russeted, brown, sometimes with a red blush; flesh fine, melting, juicy like Comice. **Tree:** vigorous, growth habit, and bloom date same as Comice; vegetative budbreak is about a week earlier than Comice.

**Wimmers Bosc (Bronze Beauty™ Bosc).—Uniformly russeted sport of Bosc. **Origin:** discovered in 1980 by Robert Wimmers in his orchard in Hood River, Ore. A whole-tree mutation in a planting of OP-5 Bosc trees planted about 1970. USPP 7485 issued 2 Apr. 1991. **Fruit:** size and shape same as standard Bosc; skin develops a uniform bronze russet that appears about a month earlier than the russet on Golden Russet Bosc and has a tougher texture, develops russet in "poor russet" areas; ripe =1 week later than standard OP-5 Bosc; higher soluble solids. **Tree:** same as Bosc, large and vigorous.

**PEAR—ROOTSTOCK**

Joseph D. Postman and Kim E. Hummer

USDA-ARS National Clonal Germplasm Repository

**Corvallis, Ore.**

**Pyrodwarf™.—See Rhenus 1.**

**Rhenus 1 (Pyrodwarf™).—A precocious, dwarfing rootstock from Germany. **Origin:** Cross of Old Home x Bonne Louise made by Helmut Jacob at Geisenheim, Germany, in 1980. North American propagation rights assigned to Tree Connection, Dundee, Ore. USPPAF. **Tree:** nonsuckering, good compatibility, produces a tree intermediate to Quince A and Quince C, =40% the size of a tree on pear seedling rootstock; moderate resistance to fire blight. Found to induce high yield efficiency with Bartlett scions, and to have good anchorage and winter cold hardiness in German trials.

**PLUM**

D.W. Ramming

USDA Horticultural Crops Research Laboratory

**Fresno, Calif.**

7-B.—An early-ripening Japanese plum. **Origin:** near Reedley, Calif., by Michael Gerawan. Mutation of Red Beaut. USPP 10116 issued 11 Nov. 1997. **Fruit:** medium, 50 mm diameter, 51 mm long; ovate; skin garnet purple; flesh light amber-yellow, firm; semi-cling; matures last week of May to first week of June in central Calif. Resembles Red Beaut. **Tree:** large, vigorous, spreading, productive; anthers orange-yellow with abundant pollen, self-fruitful.

**Bluehyd.—A high-quality European plum. **Origin:** in Beltsville, Md., by Harold W. Fogle, released by Ralph Scorzara. Open-pollinated seedling of NYH4=unknown origin. Released 20 Mar. 1998. **Fruit:** 41 mm diameter, 50 mm long, 40 to 50 g; skin deep purple; flesh amber, sweet, avg. 20% SS; slight cling; matures 10 days before Stanley. **Tree:** upright, self-incompatible, productive.

**Blue Gusto.—A late-ripening, dark-skinned Japanese plum. **Origin:** in Modesto, Calif., by Chris, Gary, and Grant Zaiger and Leith Gardner. Hybrid of 26GB440=(King David x 46G452=[Queen Ann x CASSelman]) x 105GD60=(Firair x 59GA11=[Mariposa x Ebony]). USPP 9331 issued 17 Oct. 1995. **Fruit:** large, 66 mm diameter, 76 mm long; ovoid, elongated at apex; skin bluish-black to dull violet; flesh pale yellow, firm; cling; matures second week of August in California. **Tree:** large, vigorous, upright, productive; pollen white.

**Hiromi Red.—A midseason, red-skinned Japanese plum. **Origin:** in Modesto, Calif., by Chris, Gary, and Grant Zaiger and Leith Gardner. Open-pollinated seedling of 20EB314=Nubiana x Queen Rosa. USPP 9858 issued 15 Apr. 1997. **Fruit:** large, 63 mm diameter; globose; skin red with small dots; flesh light yellow to yellow, firm; cling; matures 1 week before Queen Rosa, about the third week of June in California. **Tree:** large, vigorous, upright, productive.

**Joanna Red.—A late-season, red-skinned Japanese plum. **Origin:** in Modesto, Calif., by Chris, Gary, and Grant Zaiger and Leith Gardner. Hybrid of 46G731=(Laroda x Queen Ann) and plum of unknown origin. USPP 10385 issued 12 May 1998. **Fruit:** medium to large, 60 mm diameter, 57 mm long; nearly globose; skin red with light yellow to yellow ground color; flesh pale yellow to light yellow, firm; freestone when fully mature; matures 5 days earlier than Casselman, about the first week of August in California. **Tree:** large, vigorous, upright, productive.

**Matine.—An early-season, red-skinned Japanese plum. **Origin:** in Fresno, Calif., by Eric Wuhl. Open-pollinated seedling of Showtime. USPP 9836 issued 25 Mar. 1997. **Fruit:** medium, 55 mm diameter, 56 mm long; cordonate; skin red to purple; flesh yellow with red just under skin, firm; cling; matures 2 weeks before Santa Rosa, first to second week of June in California. **Tree:** medium, medium vigor, upright, productive, semi-self fruitful, pollen golden.

**Murieta.—An early-season, dark-skinned Japanese plum. **Origin:** in Modesto, by Chris, Gary, and Grant Zaiger and Leith Gardner. Open-pollinated seedling of Friar. USPP 9568 issued 4 June 1996. **Fruit:** medium to large, 63 mm diameter, 54 mm long; nearly globose, slightly flattened at stem end; skin dark red to blackish-blue; flesh pale yellow to yellow, firm; cling; matures first to second week of June in Central San Joaquin Valley, Calif. **Tree:** large, vigorous, upright, productive.

**Primetime.—A midseason purple-skinned Japanese plum. **Origin:** in Fresno, Calif., by Eric Wuhl. Supposed hybrid of Challenger and Showtime. USPP 9022 issued 29 Dec. 1993. **Fruit:** large, 64 to 67 mm diameter, 67 mm long; cordonate; skin red to deep purple-red; flesh light yellow-red, firm, crisp; cling; matures first week of July in Fresno, Calif. **Tree:** medium vigor, upright, very productive; partially self-fruitful.

**September King.—A very late-season, red-skinned Japanese plum. **Origin:** near Reedley, Calif., by Thomas Chamberlin, Sr. Chance seedling of unknown parentage. USPP 9513 issued 23 Apr. 1996. **Fruit:** Large, 62 to 70 mm diameter; round; skin dark red to bright red; flesh yellow with red next to skin, crisp; freestone; matures third week of September in central San Joaquin Valley of California. **Tree:** vigorous, upright, very productive; partially self-fruitful.

**Teak Gold.—A very late-season, dark-skinned Japanese plum. **Origin:** near Capel River, Western Australia, by R.A. Yates. Chance seedling of unknown parentage. USPP 10277 issued 10 Mar. 1998. **Fruit:** large, 64 mm diameter, 67 mm long; conical, slightly elongated; skin burgundy-red with yellow under color; flesh light yellow, firm, crisp, low acid, sweet; semi-freestone; matures last week of August to first week of September in Washington state. **Tree:** medium vigor and size, upright, very productive; partially self-fruitful.

**PLUMCOT**

D.W. Ramming

USDA Horticultural Crops Research Laboratory

**Fresno, Calif.**

**Flavor King.—A late-ripening plumcot. **Origin:** in Modesto, Calif., by Chris, Gary, and Grant Zaiger and Leith Gardner. Hybrid of 29EB30=(Mariposa x plumcot =Red Beaut OP) x 42GAS80=(plumcot = Red Beaut OP). USPP 8026 issued 10 Nov. 1992. **Fruit:** Med., 60 mm diameter; globose; skin yellow with red over-color, glabrous; flesh pale yellow to pale orange, firm, semi-clingstone; matures first week of August in California. **Tree:** medium to large, semi-upright, productive; self-unfruitful, pollen scant.

**Flavorgo.—An early-ripening yellow plumcot. **Origin:** in Modesto, Calif., by Chris, Gary, and Grant Zaiger and Leith Gardner. Open-pollinated seedling of 35EA376=(Red Beet OP). USPP 8922 issued 4 Oct. 1994. **Fruit:** large, 66 mm diameter and long; globose to slightly elongated; skin yellow, short pubescence; flesh cream to golden-yellow, firm, cling; matures fourth week of May in California. **Tree:** large, vigorous, semi-upright, moderate production; pollen white, present.

**Flavorosa.—An early-ripening, dark-skinned plumcot. **Origin:** in Modesto, Calif., by Chris, Gary, and Grant Zaiger and Leith Gardner. Hybrid of 65EC664=(Royal Zee OP) and 42GA580 plumcot= (irradiated Red Beaut OP). USPP 10285 issued 17 Mar. 1998. **Fruit:** Medium to large, 63 mm diameter, 51 mm long; oblate; skin blackish-violet, glabrous; flesh dark ruby-red, firm, 16 °Brix, cling; matures last week of August in California.
week of May in California. Tree: large, vigorous, upright, productive; pollen white, present.


**Fruit:** medium, 54 mm diameter and 51 mm long; nearly globose; skin light yellow to yellow ground color overspersed with garter-red, glabrous; flesh light yellow to yellow, light red under skin, firm, 18°Brix, freestone; matures second week of July in California. Tree: large, vigorous, semi-upright, productive; pollen white, present.

**RASPBERRY**

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**Anne.**—A yellow primo cane-fruiting raspberry. Origin: Rutgers Fruit Research and Extension Centre, Cream Ridge, N.J., by J.A. Fiola. Amity × Glen Garry; tested as JEF-B1; introd. in 1999. Fruit: large size; yellow; firm; good flavor; relatively susceptible to Botrytis; limited shelf life; ripens as much as 10 days earlier than Heritage. Plant: yield similar to or slightly less than Heritage; relatively low number of vigorous primocanes. May have some root rot resistance.

**Ariadne.**—An early-ripening, primo cane-fruiting raspberry. Origin: Kristianstad, Sweden, by B. Sjostedt. Selection BRu 8302-4 op; introd. in 1996. Fruit: moderate size; dark red; firm; conic; easy to harvest; sub-acid flavor; more resistant to Botrytis than Autumn Bliss; in Sweden ripens 2 weeks earlier than Autumn Bliss. Plant: high yield; numerous, erect, moderately spineless primocanes; spines are red and occur on upper half of canes.

**Boheme.**—An early-ripening, primo cane-fruiting raspberry. Origin: Kristianstad, Sweden, by B. Sjostedt. Selection Ru 1-61 op; introd. in 1996. Fruit: small to moderate size; red; round to conic; easy to harvest; sub-acid flavor; more resistant to Botrytis than Autumn Bliss; in Sweden ripens 1 week earlier than Autumn Bliss. Plant: very high yield; very numerous, erect, nearly spineless primocanes.

**Carmen.**—An early-ripening, primo cane-fruiting raspberry. Origin: Kristianstad, Sweden, by B. Sjostedt. Autumn Bliss op; introd. in 1996. Fruit: moderate to large size; red; firm; conic; easy to harvest; sub-acid flavor; more resistant to Botrytis than Autumn Bliss; in Sweden ripens 1 week earlier than Autumn Bliss. Plant: very high yield; very numerous, erect, nearly spineless primocanes.

**Caroline.**—A highly flavored, primo cane-fruiting raspberry ripening earlier than Heritage. Origin: Rutgers Fruit Research and Extension Centre, Cream Ridge, N.J., by J.A. Fiola. Geo-1 (Autumn Bliss × Glen Moyer) × Heritage; tested as JCR F1; introd. in 1999. Fruit: large size; red; firm; good flavor; long harvest season and as much as 2 weeks earlier ripening than Heritage; responds to warmer temperatures with earlier ripening. Plant: yield as much as or higher than Heritage; vigorous growth habit with moderately high numbers of primocanes. More tolerant to root rot and yellow rust than Heritage.

**Encore.**—A firm-fruited raspberry with wide adaptation and ripens significantly late to extend the harvest season. Origin: Cornell Univ. at New York State Agr. Expt. Sta., Geneva, by C.E. Maloney, J.E. Reich, and J.C. Sanford. Canby × Cherokee; cross made in 1976; selected in 1980; introd. in 1998. Propagated under nonexclusive licensing arrangement with Cornell Research Foundation; USPPAF. Fruit: medium size maintained throughout season; attractive red; firm; pleasant, mild, well-balanced flavor; easy to harvest; dry to touch; late with high percentage of fruit ripening from late July to early August. Plant: high yield; above average cane production; sturdy almost spineless self-supporting canes that can be trellised to improve harvest efficiency; winter hardy. Less susceptible to Phytophthora-encited root rot than Titan.

**Jatsi.**—A raspberry with good flavor suited for fresh market. Origin: Agricultural Research Centre for Finland, Mikkel, by P. Dalman, H. Hiirsalmi, T. Hieturanta, and M. Linna. Ottawa × (Malling Promise × Merva); cross made in 1973; tested as 73130021; introd. in 1997. Fruit: medium size; somewhat glossy medium red; conic; firm; fairly difficult to harvest; good flavor; later ripening than standards Muskoka and Heisa but earlier than Ville. Plant: relatively high yield; thick, sturdy canes with relatively few spines; moderately winter hardy. Susceptible to powdery mildew; has remained free of raspberry bushy dwarf virus.

**Jenka.**—A winter-hardy raspberry that produces consistent yields. Origin: Agricultural Research Centre for Finland, Mikkel, by P. Dalman, H. Hiirsalmi, T. Hieturanta, and M. Linna. (Malling Promise × Merva) × Ottawa; cross made in 1973; tested as 73120020; introd. in 1997. Fruit: medium size; glossy, medium red; relatively firm, round; fairly good flavor; later ripening than standards, Muskoka and Heisa, but earlier than Ville. Plant: consistent yield; numerous thin, flexible canes with some spines; winter hardy. Susceptible to powdery mildew; has remained free of raspberry bushy dwarf virus.

**Kislano.**—A very late-ripening raspberry suited to fresh-market use. Origin: Pacific Agriculture Research Centre, Agassiz, B.C., Canada, by H.A. Daubeney and C. Kempler. Comox × East Malling 3909/4, a fourth backcross derivative of Rubus crataegellifolius; cross made in 1985; selected in 1988; tested as BC 85-18-16; introd. in 1998. Fruit: medium size; glossy medium red; relatively small drupelet; very firm; easy to harvest; good flavor; some resistance to both pre- and postharvest Botrytis-encited rots; extended season, ripening later than Tulameen with an overlap in some years with early primo cane-fruiting varieties. Plant: high yield; moderate numbers of canes; spines general but not objectionable; winter hardiness consistent with Meeker and less than Chilliwack. Relatively susceptible to spur blight (Didymella applanata) and cane Botrytis; susceptible to Phytophthora fragariae var. rubi in greenhouse screening test; susceptible to natural infection by raspberry bushy dwarf virus, but rate of infection appears to be slow; resistant to the common strain of the North American aphid vector (Amphorophora agathonica) of the raspberry mosaic virus complex.

**Lauren.**—A large-fruited, early-ripening raspberry. Origin: Rutgers Fruit Research and Extension Centre, Cream Ridge, N.J., by J.A. Fiola. Titan × Reveille; tested as CDH-1; introd. in 1999. Fruit: very large size; red; firm with uneven collar; moderately good flavor; early ripening. Plant: good yield; very vigorous canes; low chilling requirement; canes susceptible to die-back in sites with fluctuating winter temperatures; excellent low-temperature hardness. Somewhat less susceptible to root rot than Titan.

**Lewis.**—A high-quality, large-fruited, fresh-market raspberry for the Pacific Northwest and New Zealand. Origin: Corvallis, Ore., by C. Finn and F.J. Lawrence, USDA–ARS, Hort. and Food Res. Inst. of New Zealand, Oregon State Univ. and Washington State Univ. ORUS 1570 (Creston × ORUS 1094) × ORUS 1748 (Glen Isla × Willamette); cross made in 1975; selected in 1978; tested as ORUS 576-47; introd. in 1997. Fruit: medium-large; glossy medium red; very firm; easy to harvest by hand or by machine; excellent flavor; similar to Meeker for pH, titratable acidity, and anthocyanin levels and greater for soluble solids; ripens 2–5 days later than Meeker. Plant: high yield; moderate number of canes with medium vigor and thickness and few spines; winter hardiness similar to Meeker. In New Zealand, susceptible to rust (Phragmidium rubi-idaeae), root rot (Phytophthora cactorum), and bud moth (Herterocrossa rubophaga). In Oregon and Washington, no particular disease problems and, while not extremely sensitive to root rot (Phytophthora fragariae var. rubi), will show symptoms on heavy or wet soils.

**Nawojka.**—A raspberry producing uniform, good-flavored fruit suited to fresh market. Origin: Research Inst. of Pomology and Floriculture, Expt. Sta., Brzezna, Poland, by J. Danek; selection 80261 (EM 3655/46 op) × selection 80403 (SCR 78/53/A5 op); cross made in 1985; tested as selection 85284; introd. in 1998. Fruit: medium to large size; light to medium red; uniform appearance; nearly round; excellent flavor; mid- to late-season ripening. Plant: moderate numbers of canes with moderate to high vigor; numerous small spines; medium to long, strong laterals. Relatively resistant to cane Botrytis and to spur blight (Didymella applanata); susceptible to natural infection by raspberry bushy dwarf virus.

**Poranno Rose.**—A yellow-fruited, primocane-fruiting raspberry for home gardens. Origin: Research Inst. of Pomology and Floriculture, Expt. Sta., Brzezna, Poland, by J. Danek; EM open-pollinated 4253/2, which has Rubus coreanus in its derivation; tested as selection
80182; introd. in 1998. **Fruit:** medium to large size; yellow; round; firm; good flavor; some resistance to rot; ripening season similar to Heritage. **Plant:** strong, erect, spiny primocanes; fruits near top of cane and on short laterals on lower part. Resistant to cane diseases.

**Prelude.—** A very early–ripening floricanse raspberry that produces a substantial crop on primocanes. **Origin:** Cornell Univ. at New York State Agr. Expt. Sta., Geneva, by K.E. Maloney, J.E. Reich, and J.C. Sanford. NY 817 [Hilton x NY 600 (Durham x September)] x Hilton; cross made in 1971; tested as NY 1009; introd. in 1998. Propagated under nonexclusive licensing arrangement with Cornell Research Foundation; USPPAF. **Fruit:** medium size; red; firm; round; uniform; mild and pleasant flavor; easy to harvest; floricanse production extremely early; primocane production season similar to Heritage. **Plant:** combined summer and fall yields above average; vigorous, numerous canes; spines sparse; winter hardy.

**Terr-Louise.—** A primocane-fruiting raspberry with exceptionally large fruit size. **Origin:** Kent, U.K., by D.L. Jennings, Medway Fruits. Plant Breeder’s Rights held by Meiosis Ltd. Glen Moy x Autumn Bliss; introd. in 1997. **Fruit:** very large; attractive red that darkens when overripe; firm flesh texture with weak skin strength; excellent flavor; in southern England starts to ripen in August and under plastic tunnels will crop until mid-December; produces very early spring crop on over-wintered canes. **Plant:** susceptible to rasp-erry bushy dwarf virus.

### SAPODILLA

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**Alano.—** Compact plant that makes for size control and good fruit production. **Origin:** Thailand, introd. to Fla. from Hawaii in 1987. **Fruit:** medium large, 114–250 g, averaging 146 g, 63 mm long by 62 mm wide, of excellent quality, with 4.9 seeds on average; heavy bearer with smooth skin, latex in seed cavity; season fall, winter, spring. **Tree:** compact, easily trained to horizontal growth habit.

**Betawi.—** High-quality, large-fruiting sapodilla. **Origin:** Yucatan, Mexico. **Fruit:** 140–315 g, averaging 218 g, 90 mm long by 71 mm wide, of excellent quality with few seeds (average 2.8). Regular, heavy bearer; season fall, winter. **Tree:** upright, difficult to train, prone to severe limb breakage.

**Hasyá.—** Large-fruiting variety. **Origin:** Okzutczab, Yucatan, Mexico. **Fruit:** 150–365 g, averaging 293 g, 96 mm long by 70 mm wide, of excellent quality with red highlights, an average of two seeds, a moderate bearer; fruit with a pleasant aroma, not too sweet; season winter, spring. **Tree:** upright, difficult to train, of poor growth habit.

**Makok.—** Small but attractive fruit variety. **Origin:** Thailand. **Fruit:** small, 30–140 g, averaging 63 g, 57 mm long by 42 mm wide, of good quality with an average of 2.1 seeds, a heavy bearer, needs thinning; smooth, pretty with greenish flesh; season spring, summer, fall. **Tree:** dwarf growth habit, easily trained.

**Molix.—** High-quality fruit but hard to train. **Origin:** Okzutczab, Yucatan, Mexico. **Fruit:** large, 150–360 g, averaging 295 g, 94 mm long by 72 mm wide, few seeds (average 1.8), of excellent quality with red highlights, a heavy bearer; season winter, spring. **Tree:** upright, difficult to train.

**Morena.—** Large-fruiting variety. **Origin:** Okzutczab, Yucatan, Mexico. **Fruit:** 170–345 g, averaging 263 g, 98 mm long by 63 mm wide, few seeds (average two), of excellent quality with red highlights, moderate to heavy bearer; winter, spring. **Tree:** upright habit, not easily trained.

### STRAWBERRY

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**Adina.—** A moderately productive, short-day cultivar that produces large attractive fruit continuously throughout the ripening sea-son. **Origin:** in Knoxfield by B.J. Morrison, Inst. of Hort. Development, Victoria. 88-042-35 x Parker; cross made in 1989; tested as 89-064-2; introd. in 1997. Plant Breeder’s Rights held. Licenced to Agriculture Victoria Services Pty. Ltd. **Fruit:** bright red; moderately glossy; seeds level with surface of the fruit; very large; highly attractive; primary fruit are wedge-shaped with conical secondary and tertiary fruit; flesh is light red with white core; firmer than Pajaro. **Plant:** short-day; semi-spreading, open plant with medium vigor; large, dark green, and moderately glossy leaves. Moderately productive with a long season. Primarily of interest due to its large attractive fruit and the maintenance of size throughout the fruiting season. Widely adapted in Australia.

**Aires.—** A day-neutral, fresh-market cultivar with conical fruit borne beneath the foliage. **Origin:** in Tudela, Spain, by J.M.A. Lopez, Plantas de Navarra, S.A., Navarra, Spain. 86-037 x 86-096; tested as 90-79-060; introd. in 1996. USPP 9757. **Fruit:** medium size; wedge to conical; brighter red than Selva; light internal color; very firm, but not as firm as Selva; more acid flavor than Selva; calyx difficult to remove. **Plant:** day-neutral, similar to Selva, less strongly day neutral than Irvine; benefits from chilling; medium vigor and density; higher yields than Selva.

**Alinta.—** A day-neutral, fresh-market cultivar whose outstanding characteristic is its production of highly attractive fruit throughout the fruiting season. **Origin:** in Knoxfield by B.J. Morrison, Inst. of Hort. Development, Victoria. 88-011-30 x Chandler; cross made in 1991; tested as 91-012-39; introd. in 1998. Plant Breeder’s Rights held. **Fruit:** large; orange-red; very glossy; primaries are short wedge-shaped tendency to conical on secondaries; broad band without achenes; flesh is light red throughout; similar to Selva in firmness; calyx is sharply reflexed and detaches easily. **Plant:** day-neutral; semi-spreading; medium dense; vigorous; leaves are dark green and moderately glossy; highly productive with very large early yield; will continue flowering during hot weather, although very hot weather may reduce fertility. Performs well from either summer or winter planting. Out-standing early productivity does not appear to benefit from additional chilling.

**Arena.—** A high-yielding, short-day, fresh-market cultivar with cylindrically shaped fruit. **Origin:** in Tudela, Spain, by J.M.A. Lopez, Plantas de Navarra, S.A., Navarra, Spain. 85-20x 86-175; tested at 90-32-013; introd. in 1996. USPP 9770. **Fruit:** large; conical to cylindri-cal; small calyx; glossy red exterior; light colored interior; difficult to remove calyx. **Plant:** short-day; needs chilling, such as occurs at a high elevation nursery or with cold storage for flower induction; medium vigor, density, and runner production. Adapted to tunnel production in Spain.

**Aromas.—** A high-yielding, day-neutral cultivar adapted to winter planting in Mediterranean environments similar to the central coast of California. **Origin:** at Univ. of California, Wolfskill Experimental Orchard, near Winters, Calif., by D.V. Shaw. Cal. 87.112-6 x Cal. 88.270-1; cross made in 1991; selected in 1992; tested as Cal 91.248-3 in 1993 and later as CN209. USPP 10451. **Fruit:** larger and firmer than Seascape, larger fruit than Selva; fruit shape is short conic; percent cull fruit lower than Selva or Seascape; external and internal color darker than Selva and slightly darker than Seascape but very glossy; achenes red to dark red, even with the fruit or slightly indented; very good flavor, acidic similar to Seascape; fresh-market, processing, and home-garden uses. **Plant:** day-neutral type producing fruit over an extended period in arid, subtropical climate; production pattern later to initiate fruiting than Selva or Seascape, but produces more late-season fruit; higher yielding than Selva or Seascape; plant with a relatively erect growth habit. Moderately susceptible to common leaf spot, and verticillium wilt; resistant to Phytophthora cactorum and anthracnose crown rot; resistant to powdery mildew; good tolerance to thrips; substantially better than Selva or Seascape; tolerant to viruses occurring in California.

**Burlington.—** A weak, day-neutral cultivar with sustained pro-duction of large fruit from June to October in the Pacific Northwest. **Origin:** in Burlington, Wash., by C. Schwartz and A. Sakuma of Sakuma Bros. Farms. Tufts x EB 18 (USDA–ARS, Beltsville, Md.); cross made in 1978; selected in 1979; tested as SS 534; patented in 1986. USPP 5674. **Fruit:** large size but smaller than Selva; long conic; less uniform than Selva; glossy, light to medium orange-red; seeds yellow; interior flesh light orange-red; firm but not chewy; good
flavor, consistently rated better than Quinault. **Plants:** weakly day-neutral; very large and vigorous plants; freely produces runners; more productive than Quinault. More tolerant of virus and powdery mildew than Quinault.

**Cabot.**—A midseason, exceptionally large-fruited, red stele-resistant strawberry adapted to northeastern North America. **Origin:** in Kentville, Nova Scotia, Canada, by A.R. Jamieson and N.L. Nickerson of the Atlantic Food and Horticulture Research Centre of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. (Elantsa x K79-5) x (ArKing x K79-4); cross made in 1990; selected in 1992; tested as K92-17 and introd. in 1998. Canadian Plant Breeder’s Rights (#0462). **Fruit:** first fruit are very large with a seasonal average of 25 g; firm; bright red; with a good flavor. **Plant:** large; somewhat shy running; producing high yields from matted rows. Resistant to Phytophthora fragariae; moderately resistant to powdery mildew; susceptible to botrytis fruit rot.

**Cacanska rana.**—An early, short-day, high-quality, and productive cultivar. **Origin:** in Belgrade, Serbia, by A.S. Stancevic and P.D. Misic of Cacak (Agr. Res. Inst.–Serbia). Surprise des Halles x Cacak 45/7; cross made in 1968; tested as III/18. **Fruit:** early but later than Cacanska rana; large (>15 g); intense red; blunt-conic; aromatic; firm; can be shipped. **Plant:** short-day; moderate vigor; numerous runners; long, stiff peduncles hold fruit off the ground. Adapted to diverse growing conditions. Fairly resistant to Mycosphaerella fragariae. Excellent fresh market and good for processing.

**Cartres.**—A short-day, fresh-market cultivar with conical fruit. **Origin:** in Tudela, Spain, by J.M.A. Lopez. Plantas de Navarra, S.A., Navarra, Spain. 86-175 x 88-189; tested as 89-62-022; introd. in 1994. USPP 8622. **Fruit:** large and long; conical; uniform size and shape throughout the season with only a slight decrease in size; very firm; red exterior, medium-red interior color; glossy; low acidity and medium sweetness. **Plant:** short-day; medium vigor and density; medium number of runners.

**Catalina.**—An early-ripening, short-day, high-quality, fresh-market cultivar with tendency to be everbearing in more northern regions. **Origin:** at the New West Fruit Corp., Oxnard, Calif., by D. Small and J. Bagdasarian. A41 x Seascape; cross made in 1991; selected in 1993; tested as 19B50 and later B10; patented in 1995. USPP 9320. **Fruit:** typically wedge-shaped, some medium to long conic and while usually smooth, primaries are occasionally creased or cockskulled; size very good throughout the season; firm; darker red exterior than Chandler; lighter colored flesh; glossy; flavor comparable to other commercial California cultivars. **Plant:** short-day with tendency toward everbearing in more northern regions; very productive; more vigorous than Chandler; large; compact; produces more late-season fruit and is higher yielding than Seascape or Selva; compact plant with a relatively erect growth habit. Moderately susceptible to common leaf spot, verticillium wilt, Phytophthora cactorum and anthracnose crown rot; resistant to powdery mildew; good tolerance to twospotted mite (substantially better than Selva or Seascape); tolerant to viruses occurring in California.

**Darsanga.**—A fresh-market, short-day strawberry with intense dark red internal and external color. **Origin:** in France by R.C. Hureau, Society Civile Darbonne. Tufts x Korona; introd. in 1998. USPP 10634. **Fruit:** medium size; uniform size and shape; conic; dark red internal and external color; calyx removal difficult; medium glossiness; very firm; less sensitive to bruising than Senga Sengana; more pleasant aroma fresh and lower drip loss than Senga Sengana; concentrated ripening. **Plant:** short-day type; vigorous; abundant runners; less dense than Senga Sengana; upright habit. Good general tolerance to pathogens observed in the field.

**Darsselect.**—A very large-fruited, day-neutral cultivar adapted to summer or winter planting in Mediterranean environments similar to the central coast of California. **Origin:** at Univ. of California, Wolfskill Experimental Orchard, near Winters, Calif., by D.V. Shaw. Cal. 87.112-6 x Cal. 88.270-1; cross made in 1991; selected in 1992; tested as Cal91.248-6 in 1993 and later as CN210. USPP 10435. **Fruit:** much larger than Seascape and Selva, firmer than Seascape; fruit shape is a long rounded conic; percent curl fruit substantially lower than Selva or Seascape; external and internal color lighter than Selva and Seascape and very glossy; achenes yellow to red, even with the fruit or slightly indented; excellent flavor; fresh-market, processing, and home garden uses. **Plant:** day-neutral type producing fruit over an extended period in arid, subtropical climate; production pattern similar to Selva but less cyclic; produces more late-season fruit and is higher yielding than Selva or Seascape; compact plant with a relatively erect growth habit. Moderately susceptible to common leaf spot, verticillium wilt, Phytophthora cactorum and anthracnose crown rot; resistant to powdery mildew; good tolerance to twospotted mite (substantially better than Selva or Seascape); tolerant to viruses occurring in California.

**Euroka.**—A day-neutral cultivar with large, attractive, high-quality fruit that are particularly remarkable late in the season. **Origin:** in Knoxfield by B.J. Morrison, Inst. of Hort. Development, Victoria. Selva x 88-015; cross made in 1990; tested as 90-035-17. introd. in 1998. Plant Breeder’s Rights held. Licenced to Agriculture Victoria Services Pty. Ltd. **Fruit:** highly attractive; uniformly red; large; very glossy; attractiveness improves as the season progresses; primary fruit wedge-shaped with secondaries and tertiary fruit conical; flesh light red throughout; firmness between Pajaro and Selva; calyx spreading and similar in size to the fruit. **Plant:** day-neutral; globose-shaped, medium-dense plant; vigorous; leaves medium-green and moderately glossy; highly productive provided the chilling requirement is satisfied. Flowers late, 2–3 weeks after Pajaro. Performs best when winter planted. Fills niche for high-quality late season cultivar. Tolerant of twospotted mite.

**Firecracker.**—A very late-ripening, virus-tolerant, fresh-market and processing strawberry adapted to the Pacific Northwest. **Origin:** in Corvallis, Ore., by C. Finn, F.J. Lawrence, and B.C. Strik; released jointly by USDA–ARS, Oregon State Univ., Washington State Univ. and Univ. of Idaho. ORUS 850-48 (Linn x ORUS 3727) x Totem; cross made in 1983; selected in 1985; tested as ORUS 1077-47; introd. in 1998. **Fruit:** similar size to Totem but overall more uniformly sized than Totem or Puget Reliance; uniform conic; very firm but not tough; bright uniform red external and internal color; lower drip loss and pH than Totem with similar or greater titratable acidity and soluble solid levels; tender skin; calyx easily removed; very late, 7 days later than Redcrest; flavor acidic and rated by a consumer panel to be similar to Totem; processing and fresh use in the late season. **Plant:** short-day type; yield similar to or higher than Totem; vigorous; not as tolerant of wet soils and root weevil–infested fields as Totem; resistant to foliar diseases, viruses and, due to late ripening, botrytis fruit rot in the
Pacific Northwest.

G19.—A fresh-market strawberry adapted to Ontario as a replacement for Kent. Origin: at Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario, Univ. of Guelph in Simcoe, Ontario, Canada, by A. Dale, B.R. Hughes, and S. Wang. Chandler x Holiday; cross made in 1986 and selected by A. Dale in 1988; tested as 37G19. Introd. in 1998. Canadian Plant Breeder’s Rights applied for. Fruit: similar in size to Kent; medium red with very firm flesh and a firm, moderately shiny skin; regular shape, but in some situations can be slightly irregular; ripening season similar to Kent. Plant: runners well and on a sandy soil has yields similar to Kent. Resistant to powdery mildew, slightly susceptible to the Simcoe strain of leaf scorch, which is a virulent form, and slightly susceptible to leaf spot. Susceptible to the fruit rot phase of anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum). Tolerant to moderate applications of terbacil.

Gaviota.—An everbearing cultivar with an extended season, adapted to summer or winter planting in Mediterranean environments similar to the central coast of California. Origin: at Univ. of California, Wolfskill Experimental Orchard, near Winters, Calif., by D.V. Shaw. Cal. 87.112-6 x Cal. 88.270-1; cross made in 1991; selected in 1992; tested as Cal 91.248-2 in 1993 and later as C205. USPP 10461. Fruit: larger and firmer than Chandler, larger but less firm than Camarosa; fruit shape is rounded conic; percent cull fruit lower than Chandler or Camarosa; external and internal color darker than Chandler and slightly darker than Camarosa; achenes yellow to dark red, even with the fruit or occasionally extruded; very good flavor, less aromatic than Chandler but with better balance and texture than Camarosa; fresh-market, processing, and home-garden uses. Plant: short-day-type producing fruit over an extended period in arid, subtropical climate, possibly a very weak everbearer, but does not flower in the nursery; production pattern later to initiate fruiting than Camarosa, but produces more late-season fruit; yield similar to Chandler but less than Camarosa; compact plant with a relatively erect growth habit. Moderately susceptible to common leaf spot, verticillium wilt and Phytophthora cactorum; resistant to powdery mildew and anthracnose crown rot; good tolerance to twospotted mite (better than Chandler and Camarosa); tolerant to viruses occurring in California.

Independence.—A very late-ripening, virus-tolerant, fresh-market strawberry adapted to the Pacific Northwest. Origin: in Corvallis, Ore., by C. Finn, F.J. Lawrence, and B.C. Strik; released jointly by USDA–ARS, Oregon State Univ., Washington State Univ. and Univ. of Idaho. ORUS 850-48 (Linn x ORUS 3727) x ORUS 750-1 (Totem x ORUS 3746); cross made in 1983; selected in 1985; tested as ORUS 1076-126; introd. in 1998. Fruit: average size is similar to Totem but primary fruit are larger; very firm but not tough; slight wedge and uneven; bright, uniform, red external color; very good internal color; tender skin; calyx not easily removed; very late, 7 days later than Redcrest; acidic but very pleasant flavor; fresh-market in the late season. Plant: short-day type; yield similar to or higher than Totem; vigorous; virus, winter, root weevil and wet soil tolerant in the Pacific Northwest; resistant to foliar diseases and, due to late ripening, botrytis fruit rot.

Joe Reiter.—A short-day, high-quality, fresh-market cultivar capable of producing a large spring crop when winter planted after a minimum amount of chilling. Origin: in Watsonville, Calif., by H.A. Johnson, Jr., Driscoll Strawberry Associates; G7 x G8; patented in 1984. USPP 5300. Fruit: consistent medium to large size; very attractive; conic to short, or medium wedge; high dessert quality; moderately firm skin; large calyx; very uniform fruit; excellent aroma; excellent flavor; long and thick pedicel. Plant: short-day type; very productive; vigorous; medium to large as a winter planted variety in southern California; runners freely and will become excessively large if given more than ideal chilling prior to planting.

Kalang.—A very productive, short-day plant with highly attractive firm, red fruit suitable for the fresh market, produced throughout the season. Origin: in Knoxfield by B.J. Morrison, Inst. of Hort. Development, Victoria. Pajaro x Parker; cross made in 1988; tested as 88-015-150; introd. in 1997. Plant Breeder’s Rights held. Licensed to Agriculture Victoria Services Pty. Ltd. Fruit: large; bright red; moderately glossy; attractiveness maintained consistently throughout the season; predominantly conical with primary fruit slightly wedge shaped; medium red flesh throughout; marginally firmer than Pajaro; calyx is large, spreading and detaches easily. Plant: short-day; vigorous, medium dense plant; medium green, large leaves; upright growth habit; highly productive when summer planted. Suitable for a wide range of growing conditions in Australia. Dropped from propagation due to persistent white streak in the leaf.

Lacadie.—A high-quality, productive, short-day cultivar for fresh-market production in southeastern Canada and the Great Lakes region. Origin: at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, St Jean sur Richelieu, Quebec, by S. Khanizadeh, B. Theriault, O. Carrise, and D. Buszard. Guardian x Glooscap; cross made in 1989 by S. Khanizadeh and tested as SJ8916-50; introd. in 1998. U.S. and Canada Patent pending. Fruit: necked-conic; midseason; large; pale red; glossy; raised calyx; excellent productivity; very uniform; firm; good postharvest quality; decapped easily after harvest. Plant: June-bearing; yield similar to Joliette, Oka, Kent, Glooscap, and Chambly; semi-vigorous with 4–7 inflorescences per plant; tolerate temperatures below −30 °C; petioles are medium-long; dark green, flat, shiny, obovate leaflets with 17–24 serrations; tolerant to the herbicide terbacil, resistant to powdery mildew, partially resistant to six North American eastern races of red stele, moderately resistant to leaf scorch, leaf blight, and leaf spot. Performs very well in sandy soil and well adapted to compact or heavy soil.

Lido.—A high-quality, fresh-market cultivar with outstanding postharvest quality and which is adapted to areas where Swede is currently grown. Origin: in Watsonville, Calif., by T.M. Sjulin, A.Q. Amorao, J.I. Espejo, Jr., and J.F. Coss, Driscoll Strawberry Associates; unidentified parentage; selected in 1991; patented in 1998. USPP 10534. Fruit: large; conical to cordate; uniform size throughout the season; firm; calyx adheres to fruit; medium to strong sweetness and weak to medium acidity; glossy, orange-red skin; orange-red flesh. Plant: short-day type but will continue to re-flower and fruit under cool conditions typical of coastal California; low vigor; medium to dense; produces few runners. Susceptible to Xanthomonas fragariae, verticillium wilt, and Colletotrichum acutatum. Moderately resistant to powdery mildew, aphid-borne virus diseases, and to fruit decay caused by Botrytis cinerea and Rhizopus sp. Plant is susceptible to injury by twospotted spider mite (Tetranychus urticae), cyclamen mite (Phytoseiulus pallidus), and lygus bug (Lygus hesperus).

Lowanna.—A day-neutral cultivar whose outstanding characteristic is its production of highly attractive fruit throughout the fruiting season, even in the early season. Origin: in Knoxfield by B.J. Morrison, Inst. of Hort. Development, Victoria. Selva x 89-064-1; cross made in 1992; tested as 92-021-433; introd. in 1998. Plant Breeder’s Rights held. Fruit: extremely attractive; uniformly red; very glossy; attractiveness is maintained throughout the season; uniformly conic; well pollinated; flesh light red throughout; firmness similar to Selva; calyx spreading, similar in size to the fruit, and detach easily. Plant: day-neutral; forms globose-shaped plant; medium density; moderate vigor; leaves dark green, flat in cross section, smooth, and moderately glossy; highly productive. Consistent fruit shape and excellent pollination even early in the season will reduce grading costs and increase attractiveness of punnets.

Milsen.—A short-day, fresh-market cultivar with conical fruit. Origin: in Tudela, Spain, by J.M.A. Lopez, Plantas de Navarra, S.A., Navarra, Spain. Parker x Chandler; tested as 85-116-19; patented in 1992. USPP 7864. Fruit: very large; conic to wedge; smooth, glossy and red exterior; interior orange-red; fruit juiciness, sweetness, and flavor are medium to strong; acidity higher than in Chandler; very good shipping characteristics; firm; calyx diameter similar to fruit and they are strongly held. Plant: short-day type; vigorous; productive.

Mr. P.—A day-neutral, fresh-market cultivar with good flavor, suitable to central coastal region of California. Origin: in Watsonville, Calif., by H.A. Johnson, Jr. and A.Q. Amorao, Driscoll Strawberry Associates. B6.117 x D5.23; patented in 1986. USPP 5840. Fruit: large, larger than Heidi; medium large to conic; very good flavor; attractive firm skin and flesh; rounded shoulder on fruit; glossy; red exterior; flesh light colored; calyx removes easily in warm weather or if inadequately irrigated. Plant: day-neutral type; produces many crowns; productive with peak in August if planted during late January–March in the central coast region of California; medium to large size.
plant. More susceptible than Heidi to injury from thrips feeding causing a bronzing and lack of gloss. Will not reach maximum potential in saline soils. Virus tolerant.

Nama.—An early-ripening, short-day, fresh-market cultivar for fall production under polyethylene tunnels in Israel. Origin: in Bet Dagan, Israel, by S. Izhar and E. Izak, Ministry of Agr., The Volcani Center. Chandler x 232; introd. in 1994. USPP 8747. Fruit: large; wedge-shaped primaries, conical secondaries; early maturing; orange-red external color; internal color light red; calyx firmly attached; uniform size and shape throughout the season; medium firm; good taste; good shelf-life. Plant: short-day type; dense and vigorous; produces fruit from November until summer. An “infra short day variety,” which are induced to initiate flower bud primordia in response to relatively long light regimes (but under short-day conditions) and are relatively insensitive to night temperatures. Adapted to production in plastic tunnels.

Nonda.—A day-neutral, fresh-market cultivar with large, attractive fruit whose size and quality are maintained throughout the season. Origin: in Knoxfield by B.J. Morrison, Inst. of Hort. Development, Victoria. 88-011-30 x Parker; cross made in 1991; tested as 91-103-7; introd. in 1998. Plant Breeder’s Rights held. Fruit: very large; orange-red; very glossy; predominantly conical; flesh is medium-red through-out; similar firmness to Pajaro; calyx is small, spreading and detaches reasonably easily. Plant: day-neutral; moderately vigorous; medium dense; globose-shaped plant; dark green leaves; highly productive. Performs best when winter planted and will benefit from additional chilling. Resistant to twospotted mite.

Onebor.—A productive, fresh-market strawberry adapted to Mediterranean climates, glasshouses, and hydroponic production systems. Origin: by D. Musacchi and M. Leis with Consorzio Italiano Vivaisti Co. in Ferrara, Italy. Gorella x Selection No. 15; released 1994. USPP 8535. Fruit: large; primarily conic; bright red and glossy; pale red interior; calyx not easily removed; medium sweetness, acidity and aroma; hollow cores in primary fruit; fruit keep well. Plant: short-day type; however, requires 12–15 h per day to trigger shift from vegetative to reproductive phase; compact; very good production; produces more branched crowns than Gorella. Less sensitive to downy mildew and leaf spot than Gorella.

Pacific.—A strong day-neutral cultivar adapted to summer or winter planting in Mediterranean environments similar to the central coast of California. Origin: at Univ. of California, Wolfskiff Experimental Orchard, near Winters, Calif., by D.V. Shaw. Seascape x Cal. 88.118-603; cross made in 1991; selected in 1992; tested as Cal. 91.324-1 in 1993 and later as CN211. USPP 10436. Fruit: much larger than Seascape and Selva, firmer than Seascape; fruit shape is a short symmetric conic; percent cull fruit lower than Selva or Seascape; external and internal color darker than Selva and lighter than Seascape, very glossy fruit; achenes red to dark red, even with the fruit or slightly extruded; good flavor; fresh-market, processing, and home-garden uses. Plant: day-neutral type producing fruit over an extended period in arid, subtropical climate; production pattern similar to Selva, produces less late-season fruit but is higher yielding than Selva, higher yielding and similar late-season production to Seascape; compact plant with a growth habit similar to Seascape. Moderately susceptible to common leaf spot verticillium wilt, anthracnose crown rot and powdery mildew; moderate tolerance to twospotted mite (better than Selva or Seascape); tolerant to viruses occurring in California.

Rosa Linda.—A short-day strawberry recommended for west central Florida and other areas with mild winter climates because of its ability to produce high early-season (December–February) yields of attractive flavorful fruit. Origin: in Dover, Fla., by C.K. Chandler, Univ. of Florida’s Gulf Coast Research and Education Center. FL 87-418 x FL 87-200; tested as FL 90-15. USPP 9866. Fruit: primary fruit variable in shape; secondary and later are typically conic; bright red and darker than Sweet Charlie; internal color is mostly bright red but darker than in Sweet Charlie; moderately firm; size similar to Sweet Charlie; flavor comparable to Sweet Charlie but slightly less sweet with a hint of rose aroma. Plant: short-day; medium to large; upright; similar to Sweet Charlie in the production and timing of its runners; supplemental chilling not needed to perform well; flower buds initiate soon after being exposed to average daily temperatures of 21 °C or lower in early fall; medium to high yield; greater early-season yield than Oso Grande but less than Sweet Charlie. More resistant to phomopsis leaf blight and fruit rot, angular (bacterial) leaf spot, and botrytis fruit rot than is Sweet Charlie, and more resistant to powdery mildew and twospotted spider mite than Selva. Moderately susceptible to anthracnose crown and fruit rot.

Ruby Red.—A late-ripening, short-day strawberry cultivar for the midwestern U.S. Origin: in Rockport, Ind., by A. Cook, patent assigned to H. Boll, Champaign, Ill. [(Canall X Twentieth Century) x Twentieth Century] x Oghallala] x Oberschlesien] x Surecrop; cross made in 1969; patented in 1984; USPP 5232. Fruit: very large; late ripening; medium red exterior with light medium red flesh; primary berries wedge to conic and secondary and later mostly conic; glossy; very firm; thick and long pedicels. Plant: short-day type; large plants; vigorous, few runners.


Sachinoka.—A fresh-market strawberry adapted to forcing culture in Japan with excellent fruit, storage, and shipping quality. Origin: in Kurume Branch of Natl. Res. Inst. Veg. Orn. Plants and Tea, Japan, by T. Mochizuki, M. Morishita, Y. Noguchi, K. Sone, and O. Yamakawa. Toyonoka x Alberry; cross made in 1987; selected in 1992 as Kurume No. 52; introd. in 1996. Japanese patent pending. Fruit: slightly smaller than Toyonoka but larger than Nyohou, the leading variety in forcing culture of eastern Japan; shiny, scarlet skin; uniform conic shape; firmness is 20% higher than Toyonoka and Nyohou, thus postharvest hardening efficiency and shipping quality for long distance is better than Toyonoka; high sugar and ascorbic acid contents; suitable flesh texture for fresh consumption; not as aromatic as Toyonoka. Plant: short-day type; terminal flower bud is differentiated in mid-September under natural conditions in Kurume, a few days later than Toyonoka, the leading variety in forcing culture of western Japan; lateral fruit clusters are formed continuously and plants maintain their size even in midwinter under forcing condition; early yield in forcing culture is 50% to 80% of Toyonoka, while total yield until spring is similar. Susceptible to anthracnose, fusarium wilt and powdery mildew, but symptom severity and spread of powdery mildew is less than Toyonoka under forcing conditions. Adapted to forcing culture from southern Tohoku to Kyushu area, especially for large-scale growers who need labor-saving practices and excellent shipping quality in order to ship long distances to large markets.

San Miguel.—A fresh-market strawberry that is similar to Camarosa in geographic adaptation and season of ripening but which has less vigor and fewer branch crowns than Camarosa. Origin: in Watsonville, Calif., by A.Q. Amorao and T.M. Sjulin, Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Seascape x K6; selected in 1992; patented in 1998. USPP 10642. Fruit: large; conical to almost cylindrical; lighter red internal and external color than Camarosa; glossy; firm; unusually long pedicels; calyx not easily removed; medium to strong sweetness, acidity and texture; fruit ripen 2–3 weeks later than Camarosa. Plant: medium-sized, larger than Veestar, medium firm, attractive with a very good flavor, ripening with or just following Veestar. Recommended for pick-your-own operations where red stele resistance is required. Plant: vigorous, producing medium to high yields from matted rows. Contains complex resistance to Xanthomonas fragariae and is moderately resistant to powdery mildew.

Shalom.—An extremely early-ripening strawberry adapted to culture under polyethylene tunnels in Israel. Origin: in Bet Dagan,
Israel, by E. Izsak and S. Izhar, Ministry of Agr., The Volcani Center. Rachel x Douglas; introd. in 1991. USPP 7876. Fruit: early ripening; primary and secondary conical but some wedge-shaped; large; glossy red often with white shoulders; uneven color; light red internal color; calyx adheres strongly; medium sweetness; mild flavor. Plant: short-day type; plant habit similar to Senga Senga; very vigorous and dense foliage; few runners produced. Adapted to winter production under polyethylene tunnels in Israel.

Tales.—A highly productive, short-day, fresh-market cultivar with excellent potential for early winter planting. Origin: in Knoxfield by B.J. Morrison, Inst. of Hort. Development, Victoria. Parker x Pajaro; cross made in 1990; tested as 90-008-793; introd. in 1997. Plant Breeder’s Rights held. Licensed to Agriculture Victoria Services Pty. Ltd. Fruit: large; bright red; very glossy; attractiveness maintained throughout season. Predominantly conical with little variation on secondary territories; flesh medium red throughout; firmer than Pajaro; calyx is small, sharply reflexed and detaches very easily. Plant: short-day; vigorous, medium dense plant; medium-green, large leaves; semi-spreading growth habit; highly productive when summer planted but may be planted in early winter provided excessive chill is avoided. Due to vigor, lower plant density and moderate nitrogen are suggested. Appears suitable for a wide range of growing conditions in Australia.

Tallara.—A productive, short-day, fresh-market strawberry that is suitable for a wide range of growing conditions in Australia. Origin: in Knoxfield by B.J. Morrison, Inst. of Hort. Development, Victoria. Parker x Pajaro; cross made in 1988; tested as 88-022-296; introd. in 1997. Plant Breeder’s Rights held. Licensed to Agriculture Victoria Services Pty. Ltd. Fruit: large, orange-red, very glossy; attractiveness maintained throughout the season; uniform conic; medium red with lighter colored core; substantially firmer than Pajaro; calyx detaches easily. Plant: short-day type; vigorous, medium dense plant with an upright growth habit; very productive, even when planted in early winter. Fruit resist rain damage.

Virginia.—An early-ripening, short-day, fresh-market cultivar for fall production under polyethylene tunnels in Israel. Origin: in Bet Dagan, Israel, by S. Izhak and E. Izsak. Ministry of Agr., The Volcani Center. Chandler x 230; introd. in 1994. USPP 8748. Fruit: large; wedge-shaped; uniform size and shape throughout the season; medium firm; light red and bright external color; pale red internal color; calyx difficult to remove; good taste; good shelf-life. Plant: short-day type; dense and vigorous; produces fruit from November until summer. Adapted to production in plastic tunnels.

Yamaska.—A very late-ripening, short-day cultivar. Origin: at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, St. Jean sur Richelieu, Quebec, by S. Khanizadeh, B. Theriault, O. Carrise, and D. Buszard. Pandora x Bogota; cross made in 1989 by S. Khanizadeh and tested as SJ89700-1; introd. in 1998. Fruit: very late, 5 to 6 days after Bounty; excellent to extend the season; large; dark glossy red; very firm; uniform, oblate to globose and occasionally short-wedged; flowers are sometimes staminate similar to its parent Pandora. Plant: very vigorous; 2–5 inflorescences per plant; tolerates temperatures below –30 °C; petioles are long, with large, dark green, flat, shiny, obovate leaflets with 22–28 serrations; yield is similar to most of the Quebec-grown cultivars but out yielded Sparkle. Moderately susceptible to the six North American Eastern races of red stele similar to Sparkle, semi-resistant to leaf scorch, leaf blight, and leaf spot. No sign of botrytis fruit rot was observed during the course of evaluation.

INDEX OF VARIETIES DESCRIBED
(synonyms in italics)

3-14-71 GRAPE
552 GRAPE
7-B PLUM
AC Harflame NECTARINE
AC Harrow Dawn PEACH
AC Harrow Fair PEACH
Adina STRAWBERRY
Aires STRAWBERRY
Alano SAPODILLA
Alinta STRAWBERRY
Alkmene APPLE
Allstar PEACH
Alphonso MANGO
Aman Dusehri MANGO
Amélie MANGO
Anderson Red Delicious APPLE
Anne RASPBERRY
Appus MANGO
Arctic Gold NECTARINE
Arena STRAWBERRY
Argaman GRAPE
Ariadne RASPBERRY
Arirang ASIAN PEAR
ArtCharM APPLE
Arkin CARAMBOLA
Aromas STRAWBERRY
Arumanis MANGO
ASAIU ASIAN PEAR
Asio 1 ASIAN PEAR
Asio 2 ASIAN PEAR
Asio 3 ASIAN PEAR
Asio 4 ASIAN PEAR
Aurora APPLE
Autumnprince PEACH
B-10 CARAMBOLA
Badami MANGO
Baigent APPLE
Bangalora MANGO
Beloruskaya Sladkaya CURRANT
Ben Alder CURRANT (Addendum)
Ben Coman CURRANT (Addendum)
Ben Shogun APPLE
Betawi SAPODILLA
Bhoipuri MANGO
Bieln EUROPEAN PEAR
Big Red Gala APPLE
Biloxi BLUEBERRY
Blazeprince PEACH
Blazingstar PEACH
Blue Gusto PLUM
Bluebyrd PLUM
Bluecrisp BLUEBERRY
Blushingstar PEACH
Boheme RASPBERRY
Bolero APPLE
Bombai MANGO
Bombay Green MANGO
Bombay Yellow MANGO
Bowen MANGO
BP-1 PEAR ROOTSTOCK (Addendum)
BP-3 PEAR ROOTSTOCK (Addendum)
Brighton 650 GRAPE
Brock APPLE
Brodtorp CURRANT
Bronze Beauty BOSE: EUROPEAN PEAR
Brookfield Gala APPLE
Buckeye Gala APPLE
Burlington STRAWBERRY
Cabot STRAWBERRY
Cacak Thornless BLACKBERRY
Cacanska bestrna BLACKBERRY
Cacanska krupna STRAWBERRY
Cacanska rana STRAWBERRY
Caitlin APPLE
Carmen RASPBERRY
Caroline RASPBERRY
Cartres STRAWBERRY
Castleton PLUM (Addendum)
Catalina STRAWBERRY
Charlotte APPLE
Chausa MANGO
Cinnamon EUROPEAN PEAR
Collector MANGO
Coralstar PEACH
Coronado STRAWBERRY
Cowley BLACKBERRY
Cox’s Miracle Berry BLACKBERRY
Crimson Gala APPLE
Crimson Jonagold APPLE
Crunchyblue BLUEBERRY
Crystal Belle NECTARINE
Crystal Red NECTARINE
Dade WHITE SAPOTE (Addendum)
Danbae ASIAN PEAR
Darbhangha MANGO
Darsanga STRAWBERRY
Darselect STRAWBERRY
Dashehari MANGO
Dasheri MANGO
David Ford MANGO
Demak CARAMBOLA
Diamante STRAWBERRY
Doyle’s BLACKBERRY
Duplin BLUEBERRY
Echota BLUEBERRY
Elliott APPLE
Emil BLUEBERRY
Emperatriz GRAPE
Encore RASPBERRY
Euroka STRAWBERRY
Everthornless BLACKBERRY
Ewais MANGO
Exel’s Everbearing BLACKBERRY
Firecracker STRAWBERRY
Flamed Globe GRAPE
Flamenco APPLE
Flamin Fury P.F. 1 PEACH
Flamin Fury P.F. 12B PEACH
Flamin Fury P.F. 15A PEACH
Flamin Fury P.F. 17 PEACH
Flamin Fury P.F. 20-007 PEACH
Flamin Fury P.F. 23 PEACH
Flamin Fury P.F. 24-007 PEACH
Flamin Fury P.F. 25 PEACH
Flamin Fury P.F. 27A PEACH
Flamin Fury P.F. 5B PEACH
Flamin Fury P.F. 7 PEACH
Flavor King PLUMCOT
Flavorglo PLUMCOT
Flavorosa PLUMCOT
Friendship BLUEBERRY
Fuji-Spike APPLE
Fwang Tung CARAMBOLA
G19 STRAWBERRY
GalaSupreme APPLE (Addendum)
Gale Gala APPLE
Gaviota STRAWBERRY
Geo Pride PLUMCOT
Glenglo PEACH
Glowingstar PEACH
Gohabunder PEACH
Gold Nugget APPLE
Golda GOOSEBERRY
Golden Star CARAMBOLA (Addendum)
Golek MANGO
Golubka CURRANT
Grape MANGO
Gunda MANGO
Hadialaziz MANGO
Hajipur Langra MANGO
Haphus MANGO
Hardoi MANGO
Harflame NECTARINE
Harrow Down PEACH
Harrow Fair PEACH
Harrow Sweet EUROPEAN PEAR (Addendum)
Hartencourt APPLE
Harumanis MANGO
Hasyá SAPODILLA
Heinicke APPLE
Heisei Fuji APPLE
Helen BLACKBERRY
Hercules APPLE
Hew-1 CARAMBOLA
Hiralal Bombai MANGO
Hiromi Red PLUM
Improved Honeycot APRICOT
Independence STRAWBERRY
Ira BLUEBERRY
It Delicious APPLE
Jackson APPLE
Jatsi RASPBERRY
Jenka RASPBERRY
Joanna Red PLUM
Joburn Braeburn APPLE
Joe Reiter STRAWBERRY
Jonathan TF-812 APPLE
Jonkheer van Tets CURRANT
Jubilee Fuji APPLE
Julie MANGO
July Pearl NECTARINE
Juneprincess NECTARINE
Junifer CURRANT
Junosan ASIAN PEAR
Kagdi MANGO
Kalang STRAWBERRY
Kali Bombai MANGO
Kallamai MANGO
Kary CARAMBOLA (Addendum)
Kensington MANGO
Kensington Pride MANGO
Khader MANGO
Khader Pasand MANGO
Kharaji MANGO
Kiddle APPLE
Killi MANGO
Kitsilano RASPBERRY
Korean Giant ASIAN PEAR
Kvo Savoy MANGO
Lacadie STRAWBERRY
Laije Alipur MANGO
Langarbi MANGO
Langra Faguirvala MANGO
Langra MANGO
Late Honeycot APRICOT
Lauren RASPBERRY
Lewis RASPBERRY
Lido STRAWBERRY
Lochbuie Braeburn APPLE
Lorna APRICOT
Lowanna STRAWBERRY
Lucky Jon APPLE
Lucky Rose Golden APPLE
Lydia’s Red Gala APPLE
Lynd-Spur APPLE
Mabrouka MANGO
Madee MANGO
Madu MANGO
Makok SAPODILLA
Malaga APPLE
Malda MANGO
Mallika MANGO
Manzanillo-Nunez MANGO
Matinee PLUM
May Duke GOOSEBERRY
Meader BLUEBERRY
Midnight Spur Delicious APPLE
Milsei STRAWBERRY
Minaj Smyriov Currant
Molix SAPODILLA
MonArk APPLE
Montgomery BLUEBERRY
Morena SAPODILLA
Mr. P STRAWBERRY
Mucurines GOOSEBERRY
Muktu MANGO
Murietta PLUM
Myra Red Fuji APPLE
Nadusalai MANGO
Nama STRAWBERRY
Naomi MANGO
Nawojka RASPBERRY
Neelum MANGO
Nonda STRAWBERRY
Nuwani CHILLI
Obelisk APPLE
Obrogala APPLE
Ojebyn CURRANT
Olentwo APPLE
Olympic ASIAN PEAR
Ometa Currant
Onebor STRAWBERRY
Orkan BLACKBERRY
Pacific Gala APPLE
Pacific STRAWBERRY
Paheri MANGO
Pairi MANGO
Pairie MANGO
Peace Valley 1001 APPLE
Pender BLUEBERRY
Per Can BLACKBERRY
Peter MANGO
Peter Pasand MANGO
Pilot Alexandr Mamkin Currant
Pinova APPLE
Polka APPLE
Polyanna GRAPE
Poranoo Rose RASPBERRY
Prelude RASPBERRY
Pretty Lady PEACH
Primetime PLUM
Putte BLUEBERRY
PV 1001 APPLE
Pyrodouble PEAR ROOTSTOCK
Radiant Spur Delicious APPLE
Ralli Seedless GRAPE
Raspuri MANGO
Redchief Delicious APPLE
Redcord APPLE
Redlac CHERRY
Redmax APPLE
Redstar PEACH
Redwinter APPLE
Rhenus I PEAR ROOTSTOCK
Risingstar PEACH
Robada APRICOT
Rokula GOOSEBERRY
Rolan Currant
Rolonda GOOSEBERRY
Romagold APPLE
Romond Currant
Rosa Linda STRAWBERRY
Rosa MANGO
Rosco GOOSEBERRY
Rosetta CURRANT
Rotet CURRANT
Rovada CURRANT
Royal Court APPLE
Royal Lady PEACH
Rubel BLUEBERRY
Ruby Jon APPLE
Ruby Red STRAWBERRY
Rubyprince PEACH
Sable STRAWBERRY
Sachinoka STRAWBERRY
Samar Bahishti Chausa MANGO
Sampson BLUEBERRY
San Miguel STRAWBERRY
Sandersho MANGO
Sandra Rose CHERRY
Santa Fe BLUEBERRY
Santina CHERRY
Sarauali MANGO
Scarlet Sun NECTARINE
Schlect Spur Delicious APPLE
September King PLUM
Shalomi STRAWBERRY
Sheeri-Dhan MANGO
Simcoe CHERRY
Simmons APPLE
Siskiyou BLACKBERRY
Skeena CHERRY
Sommerfeld APPLE
Southern Pearl PEACH
Spring Gem PEACH
Springprince PEACH
St. Julienne MANGO
Starfire PEACH
Star Grande Spire APPLE
Star Emerald Spire APPLE
Star Encore NECTARINE
Star Galaxy Gala APPLE
Star GrandGala APPLE
Star Irish Spire APPLE
Star Scarlet Spire APPLE
Star Ultra Spire APPLE
Star UltraRed Gala APPLE
Starring APPLE
Stellar APPLE
Suaprieight APRICOT
Suapriseven APRICOT
Sucrotchteen GRAPE
Sumleta CHERRY
Sumleta Sonata CHERRY
Summer Breeze PEACH
Summer Serenade PEACH
Summit BLUEBERRY
Sumnue CHERRY
Sumnue Cristalina CHERRY
Sumpaca Celeste CHERRY
Sumpaca Celeste MANGO
Sumpaca MANGO
Sumpaca Samba CHERRY
Sun Fuji APPLE
SunCrisp APPLE (Addendum)
Sureprince PEACH
SuSan ASIAN PEAR
Sweetheart CHERRY
Sylhet MANGO
Symphony CHERRY
ADDENDA AND REVISIONS TO PREVIOUS LISTS

APPLE

GalaSupreme™ (Davis).—Corrected spelling (from Galasupreme) and add USPP 10010, issued 1997 (List 36).

SunCrisp™.—Listed incorrectly as Stark® Suncrisp™. Description otherwise is accurate (3rd edition of book).

CARAMBOLA


CURRANT

Ben Alder.—USPP 9889 issued 13 May 1997 to Malcolm M. Anderson, Scottish Crop Research Institute, Dundee, Scotland (List 38).

Ben Connan.—USPP 9975 issued 22 July 1997 to Malcolm M. Anderson, Scottish Crop Research Institute, Dundee, Scotland (List 38).

PEAR—EUROPEAN

Harrow Sweet.—USPP 9863 issued 22 Apr. 1997 to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ontario, Canada (List 36).

PEAR—ROOTSTOCK

BP-1.—USPP 10231 issued 10 Feb. 1998 to Republic of South Africa Dept. of Agriculture (List 37).

BP-3.—USPP 10307 issued 31 Mar. 1998 to Republic of South Africa Dept. of Agriculture (List 37).

PLUM

Castleton.—USPP 9638 issued 3 Sept. 1996 (List 36).

WHITE SAPOTE

Dade.—Add to description: This cultivar probably no longer exists (3rd edition of book).

Previous lists:

List 35 and earlier lists are included in The Brooks and Olmo Register of Fruit & Nut Varieties, 3rd ed. (1997), ASHS Press. This book also contains a few previously undescribed varieties that later appeared in Lists 36–38.