

Register of New Fruit and Nut Varieties

Brooks and Olmo

List 37

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ALMOND

Dale E. Kester

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Alenik.— Bred by A. Yadrov, N. Popov, and A. Rihkter at State Nikitski Botanical Gardens, Yalta, Crimea, Ukraine. Parentage: Texas × (*Prunus dulcis* 128/2 × *Amygdalus bucharica* 2714). Introd. in 1988. Nut: size medium to small; soft-shelled with average shelling percentage of 55%; outer shell sparsely pored. Kernel: size intermediate; oval-shaped; color intermediate; flavor sweet; ≈15% double kernels. Maturity is early (mid-August). Bloom time late to very late (10 to 17 Apr.). Pollen cross-compatible with Nikitskiyi 62 and Nikitskiyi 2240. Tree: medium size; branching intermediate. Precocity similar to Nonpareil. Flower buds have high heat requirement but are extremely resistant to winter cold. Some resistance to *Rhizopus stolonifera* and *Monilinia* spp.

Fores.— Bred by A. Yadrov, N. Popov, and A. Rihkter at State Nikitski Botanical Gardens, Yalta, Crimea, Ukraine. Hatf-159 × Takida badem. Introd. in 1990. Nut: size large; shell semi-hard with 47% shell; outer surface sparsely pored. Kernel: large; ovate; intermediate color intensity; wrinkling intermediate; flavor sweet. Low tendency to doubles. Nut maturity early (mid-August). Bloom time very late. Pollen cross-compatible with Nikitskiyi 62 and Desertnyi. Flower buds have very high heat requirement and high resistance to winter cold. Tree: medium in shape and size; tends toward sparse branching and precocious bearing; some tendency forbiennial bearing. Reported to have resistance to *Rhizopus stolonifera* and high resistance to *Monilinia*.

Francoli.— Bred by F.J. Vargas Garcia and M.A. Romero Romero, Centre de Mas Bove, IRTA, Reus (Tarragona), Spain. Cristomorto × Gabaix. Cross made in 1976; introd. in 1992. Nut: very hard shell; shelling percentage ≈30%. Kernel: large; semi-elliptical and pointed; few double kernels; slightly wrinkled; light brown pellicle of medium thickness. Bloom very late. Self-incompatible; pollinates Glorietta and Ferragnes. Maturity is early, late August. Tree: medium to strong vigor; medium upright; branching medium-sparse; foliage dense; easy to prune. Precocious; spur-bearer; very high production.

Glorietta.— Bred by F.J. Vargas Garcia and M.A. Romero Romero, Centre de Mas Bove, IRTA, Reus (Tarragona), Spain. Primorski × Cristomorto. Cross made in 1975; introd. in 1992. Nut: large; very hard-shelled; shelling percentage slightly >30%. Kernel: large, elliptical, and pointed; few double kernels; pellicle smooth, light brown, medium thick; high quality. Maturity medium late, early September. Bloom: late to very late. Self-incompatible; cross-fertile with Masbovera, Francoli, and Ferragnes. Tree: strong vigor; upright; slightly open structure; dense foliage; very easy to train and prune. Bears primarily on spurs; precocious. Easy to harvest and hull.

Heleodor.— Bred by A. Yadrov, N. Popov, and A. Rihkter at State Nikitski Botanical Gardens, Yalta, Crimea, Ukraine. Nitikskiy 62 × IXL. Introd. in 1988. Nut: size small, similar to Texas: shell light, soft, and easily broken by hand; shelling percentage ≈55%; outer shell densely pored. Kernel: small (like Texas); oval; sweet; slight wrinkling; color intensity intermediate; low tendency to double. Nut matures early (with Nonpareil). Bloom late to very late; cross-compatible with Desertnyi and Nitikskiy 2240. Heat requirement for flower

bud emergence very high (like Primorski). Tree: medium size; tends to be precocious, bearing on 4- to 5-year-old tree; some tendency for biennial bearing. Extremely resistant to winter cold. Shows resistance to *Rhizopus stolonifera* and *Monilinia* spp.

Lauranne.— Bred by Charles Grasselly, INRA, Avignon, France. Ferragnes × Tuono. Introd. in 1989. Shell: hard; shelling percentage ≈38%; smooth surface. Kernel tends to be small and ovate; slightly wrinkled; color light; tendency to double (5% to 15%). Maturity medium early (mid-September). Bloom late to very late. Tree: spreading to drooping; medium vigor; precocious.

Mangup.— Bred by A. Yadrov, N. Popov, and A. Rihkter at State Nikitski Botanical Gardens, Yalta, Crimea, Ukraine. Nonpareil × (Nikitskiyi 62 × Nikitskiyi 53). Introd. in 1989. Nut: large (like Ne Plus Ultra); shell semi-hard with shelling percentage of 49% (like Texas); surface sparsely pored. Kernel: size large (like Ne Plus Ultra); ovate; slightly bitter taste (like Texas); wrinkling intermediate; color intensity intermediate; some tendency to wrinkle; low doubling percentage. Matures early (with Nonpareil). Bloom late (with Texas). Pollen cross-compatible with Desertnyi, Nikitskiyi 2240. Heat requirement of flower buds very high (like Primorski). Flower buds very resistant to winter cold. Tree: medium size and shape; branching intermediate; some tendency to biennial bearing. Resistant to *Rhizopus stolonifera* and very high resistance to *Monilinia* spp.

Masbovera.— Bred by F.J. Vargas Garcia and M.A. Romero Romero, Centre de Mas Bove, IRTA, Reus (Tarragona), Spain. Primorski × Cristomorto. Cross made in 1975; introd. in 1992. Nut: very hard shell; shelling percentage ≈30% or slightly less. Kernel: size medium to large; few doubles; elliptic and pointed; pellicle smooth, light brown, medium thick; quality high. Matures medium-late (early September). Bloom late to very late. Self-incompatible; pollinators include Glorietta, Francoli, and Ferragnes. Tree: vigorous; medium upright; dense foliage. Precocious; very productive; strong spur-bearer.

Rihkter.— Bred by A. Yadrov, N. Popov, and A. Rihkter at State Nikitski Botanical Gardens, Yalta, Crimea, Ukraine. (*A. dulcis* 128½ × *A. bucharica*) × Vinoslivyi. Introd. in 1984. Nut: medium size; medium shell color; semi-soft; 52% shell; surface densely pored. Kernel: size medium; oval; slight wrinkling; color intermediate. High tendency to double (25%). Maturity date medium (like Ne Plus Ultra). Bloom very late (10 to 18 Apr.). Flower buds have very high heat requirement. Pollen cross-compatible with Nikitskiyi 62 and Desertnyi. Tree: medium shape; medium size; branching dense (like Marcona); precocious. Flower buds very resistant to winter cold. Tends to have thin shoots.

Steliette.— Orig. by Chas. Grasselly, INRA, Avignon, France. Ferragnes × Tuono. Introd. in 1989. Shell: semi-hard with a shelling percentage ≈45%; outer surface smooth. Kernel: size large; ovate; moderately wrinkled; light color. Some double kernels, ranging from 5% to 10%. Early maturing. Bloom late to very late; self-compatible. Tends toward early bearing. Tree: medium vigor; somewhat difficult to train.

ALMOND ROOTSTOCKS

Adarcias.— Described under peach rootstocks. Compatible with most commercial almond varieties.

APPLE

Roger D. Way and Susan K. Brown

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Ambassy™.— Red sport of Delcorf, introd. by Davodeau-Ligonniere Nursery, Angers, France. Fruit: striped red-orange; flavor acid; ripens 2 weeks before Gala; 2-month storage life at -0.5C.

Ambrosia.— A good quality red apple ripening in Delicious season. Chance seedling discovered in early 1980s by Wilfred and Robert Mennell, Cawston, B.C. U.S. and Canadian plant patents applied for; assigned to Okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Fruit: good size; very attractive; crisp; sweet, low acid; very juicy; distinct, pleasant aroma. Tree: grower-friendly; productive.

Daliter.— Synonym for Elton.

Delcorf.— Bred and introd. by Georges Delbard Nursery, Malicorne, France. Golden Delicious × Stark JonGrimes. Fruit: size medium to medium-large; skin very smooth with few lenticels, half covered with bright red stripes over bright yellow ground; shape upright cylindrical; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy; aromatic; slightly astringent; fruits firm, not subject to bruising. Harvest in late August, 2 weeks before Gala; sensitive to premature fruit drop. Storage life 1 month; does not become mealy. Tree: medium vigor; branches split off easily in young trees; productive, some tendency to biennial bearing. Sets fruit on 1-year-old wood.

Delkistar.— Synonym for Regali®.

Elton (Daliter).— A red-fruited sport of Elstar, discovered by M. Peter, Loire Atlantique, France. Fruit: bright red-orange, striped. Otherwise fruit and tree are identical with Elstar. Heavily planted in France.

Regali® (Delkistar).— Orig. at Malicorne, France, in the breeding program of Georges Delbard Nursery. Kidd's 28 × Starkrimson Delicious. Fruit: size large, 75 to 8.5 mm, more than 200 g; truncated cone; skin red, striped on yellow-green ground color; very firm; very good eating quality; well suited for processing. Harvest 10 days after Gala; requires two or three pickings. Tree: vigorous; upright-spreading; productive. Blossoms with Golden Delicious; pollinated by Golden Delicious, Delicious, Granny Smith, Gala, and Golden Gem.

APPLE ROOTSTOCKS

J.N. Cummins

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Geneva 11 (G.11).— A disease-resistant rootstock introd. in 1993 by J.N. Cummins and H.S. Aldwinckle, New York State Agr. Expt. Sta., Geneva. Malling 26 × Robusta 5; cross made in 1978; tested as 7826R5-011 and as CG.11. Plant patent applied for by Cornell Research Foundation; being propagated by licensed nurseries. Tolerant to *Phytophthora cactorum*; moderately resistant to fire blight, including virulent strain Ea 266; susceptible to woolly apple aphids and powdery mildew. Trees on G.11 are well-anchored, precocious, and productive; few burrknots and suckers; moderate number of short spines on liners. Readily propagated in layerbeds and by cuttings. Spring budbreak late, like M.26.

G.11.— Diminutive for Geneva 11.

ASIAN PEARS (NASHI)

Joseph D. Postman and Kim E. Hummer

U.S. Department of Agriculture National Clonal Repository,
Corvallis, Ore.

Daisui Li.— A large, smooth-skinned, pyriform Asian pear orig. at Univ. of California, Davis. Kikusui × Tse Li (Tsu Li); tested as selection 12-44 near Winters, Calif. Introd. by Ben Iwakiri in 1988. Plant patent 6075, Jan. 1988. Fruit: large to very large; obovate to globular, more pear-shaped than most Asian pears; skin smooth, thick, light green; flesh white, firm, coarse, crisp, juicy, sweet, subacid; distinct aroma, similar to Tse Li. Ripens in early September in Davis. Fruit stores 5 to 6 months at 0C. Tree: large; more vigorous than other Asian varieties; upright to slightly spreading; open; hardy. Blooms

with Chojuro and Kikusui, before Bartlett, slightly after Ya Li and Tse Li. Resistant to fire blight.

Gold Nijisseiki.— A mutation of Nijisseiki resistant to black spot disease. Developed at the Inst. of Radiation Breeding at the National Inst. of Agrobiological Resources, Ohmiya-machi, Ibaraki, Japan, from gamma-irradiated buds of Nijisseiki. Registered as Pear Norin 15; named and released in 1991 by T. Sanada, K. Kotubuki, T. Nishida, H. Fujita, and F. Ikeda. Similar in habit, flowering season, and fruit characteristics to Nijisseiki, except fruit ripens a few days later and tree is resistant to the Japanese pear pathotype of *Alternaria alternata*: not as resistant as Chojuro.

Shin Li.— A fine-textured, fire-blight-resistant Asian pear bred at Univ. of California, Davis. A cross between the Japanese pear, Kikusui, and the Chinese variety. Tse Li (Tsu Li); tested near Winters, Calif. as selection 12-43. Plant patent 6076, Jan. 1988; introd. by Ben Iwakiri in 1988. Fruit: medium to large; round-oblate, slightly flatter than Daisui Li. Skin thick, smooth, light green to yellow-green; flesh firm, tender, crisp, juicy, sweet; texture finer than Daisui Li. Ripens early September at Davis; stores 5 to 6 months at 0C. Tree: vigorous; large to medium; upright to slightly spreading. open; hardy; resistant to fire blight. Leaves large, wide, leathery. Blooms early, with Chojuro, slightly after Ya Li and Tse Li.

Shinsui.— A russeted, early-midseason Japanese pear selected in 1956 at Yatabe, Japan. Kikusui × Kimizukawase. Introd. in 1967 by M. Kajiura, K. Kanato, Y. Machida, and I. Kozaki at the Horticultural Research Station, Yatabe. Fruit: medium size, 250 g; skin yellow-brown, russeted; globose-oblate; flesh crisp, juicy, fine texture, very sweet; not as firm as other Asian pears; excellent eating quality. Ripens mid-August in Oregon and Washington. Susceptible to black spot (*Alternaria*). A superior replacement for Ishiiwase.

BLACKBERRIES AND HYBRID BERRIES

Hugh Daubeny

Pacific Agriculture Research Centre, Vancouver, B.C.

Adrienne.— An early-ripening, genetically spineless trailing blackberry with excellent fruit quality. Orig. in Kent, England, by D.L. Jennings, Medway Fruits. Silvan × unnamed seedling; introd. in 1995. Worldwide marketing rights held by NSA Plants, West Mailing, Kent. Fruit: size between 6.0 and 6.5 g, similar to Silvan: firm, long, conic; attractive, bright, regular appearance; ripens early July in southern England, 1 week after Silvan and 1 week before Waldo; excellent flavor; better adapted to distant markets than Silvan. Plant: high yield potential; first-year canes stout, spine-free, vigorous, and spreading; second-year canes short, stout, good fruit exposure.

Arapaho.— An early-ripening, genetically spineless, erect blackberry with excellent fruit quality. Orig. in Fayetteville, Ark., by J.N. Moore and J.R. Clark, Dept. of Horticulture, Univ. of Arkansas. Ark. 631 × Ark. 883. (Both parents are heterozygous for recessive spineless genes derived from Merton Thornless via Thornfree). Cross made in 1982; selected in 1985; tested as Ark. 1536; introd. in 1993. Plant patent applied for. Fruit: medium size; bright glossy black; firm; small seed size; short conic shape; earlier ripening than any other spineless blackberry cultivars; concentrated season of 4 weeks; high soluble solids concentration; stores well; excellent flavor fresh and processed. Plant: productivity probably similar to Navaho; moderately vigorous; very erect spineless canes; produces more primocanes from roots than Navaho; good cold hardiness to -24C. No symptoms of either orange rust or rosette have been observed despite high levels of inoculum of the respective causal organisms.

Douglass.— A high-yielding, genetically spineless trailing blackberry with excellent fruit quality. Orig. in Hillsboro, Ore., by B.S. Douglass. Lawrence × Sander (both derived from Boysenberry and several ORUS blackberry selections; Sander also derived from Austin Thornless, Chehalem, Marion, and Lincoln). Cross made in 1984; selected in 1986; introd. in 1993. U.S. plant patent 8423, Oct. 1993. Fruit: medium to large size; medium-large drupelets with small seeds; glossy black; medium firm, similar to Marion; skin medium tender; bluntly conic to bluntly pointed cylindrical; midseason ripening; easy to harvest; adapted to machine harvest: excellent flavor typical of