

Register of New Fruit and Nut Varieties

List 41

Edited by W.R. Okie

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Crop Listings¹: Apple, Blackberry, Blueberry, Cherry—Tart, Cherry—Sweet, Cherry—Rootstock, Currant, Grape, Nectarine, Peach, Pear—European, Pecan, Plum, Plumcot, Prunus Rootstock, Raspberry, Strawberry, Tropical Fruit—Abiu, Tropical Fruit—Canistel, Tropical Fruit—Mamey Sapote, Tropical Fruit—Sapodilla, Tropical Fruit—Zapote Chupa

APPLE

Robert A. Norton
AppleCorps

East Wenatchee, Wash.

Autumn Rose.—Strain of Fuji considered to be superior to Nagafu 12. **Origin**: whole tree Fuji mutation discovered in Milton-Freewater, Ore. **Fruit**: 70% to 80% red color with fine stripe similar to Nagafu 12. Similar in other characteristics to other Fujis.

Banning.—See Ultima™ Gala.

Cripps 2.—See Sundowner.

Eve® Braeburn.—Strain of Braeburn with full red blush. **Origin**: mutation of Braeburn discovered in Nelson, New Zealand. USPP² 11604. Assigned to Willow Drive Nursery, Ephrata, Wash. **Fruit**: 90% to 100% red blush, slightly later maturity than standard Braeburn.

Kumeu Crimson Braeburn.—Early maturing strain of Braeburn with prominent stripe pattern. **Origin**: limb mutation of standard Braeburn discovered in Kumeu district of New Zealand. USPPAF. Assigned to International Plant Management Inc., Lawrence, Mich. **Fruit**: rich red color with prominent stripe developing 14 days before standard Braeburn.

Snyder.—See Top Export® Fuji.

Sundowner (Cripps 2).—Extremely late-ripening cultivar from Australia. **Origin**: Golden Delicious x Lady Williams, developed by Western Australian Dept. of Agriculture breeding program. USPP 8477. **Fruit**: red skin, sweet, crisp, white flesh with long shelf life. Matures 2 weeks after Granny Smith. **Tree**: vigorous, upright, tendency to biennial bearing.

Top Export® Fuji (Snyder).—Full-color sport of Red Fuji, with prominent stripe. **Origin**: probable mutation of BC 2 Fuji discovered in Quincy, Wash., 1994 by C&O Nursery. Introduced 2001. USPP 12098. **Fruit**: typical Fuji in all characteristics except skin, which has very prominent striped pattern. **Tree**: similar to other Fujis.

Ultima Gala™ (Banning).—Strain of Gala with high color and strong stripe. **Origin**: limb mutation of Imperial Gala discovered in 1997 in Wenatchee, Wash. USPPAF. **Fruit**: 95% to 100% red color with strong stripe. Other fruit and tree characteristics similar to Imperial Gala.

BLACKBERRY

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Caiguangué.—A thorny, erect blackberry. **Origin**: EMBRAPA/Clima Temperado, Pelotas, RS, Brazil by Alverides Santos; an F₂ of a cross of Cherokee x Selection Black 1 (=Shaffer Tree x Brazos). Not patented or protected. **Fruit**: medium, 6 g; firm; balanced sweet/acid

flavor; medium-size seeds; ripens near Tupi. **Plant**: vigorous; erect; thorny; with good propagation capability; chilling requirement is lower than 200 h; productive, with average production under Southern Brazil conditions of 3.5 kg/plant.

Chesapeake.—A thorny, very large-fruited, fine-flavored blackberry. **Origin**: Univ. of Maryland at College Park by S. Kristine Naess as part of her Ph.D. research under the direction of Harry Jan Swartz. *R. cuneifolius* selection Crisfield x Shawnee; cross made in 1993; seed was germinated in vitro in 1994; selected in 1996; tested as NSKNA-1. USPPAF by the Universities of Maryland, Rutgers, and Wisconsin-River Falls and Virginia Polytechnic Institute Cooperative Bramble Breeding Program. **Fruit**: very large, with primary fruit 15 g; shape long; low acidity and high sweetness, even at the glossy-ripe stage; seed size medium to large and seed set is usually excellent; juicy and firm, although not as firm as Chester Thornless and Hull Thornless; ripens late, near Chester Thornless season. **Plant**: erect to slightly arching, moderately branched and vigorous canes with numerous large, somewhat recurved thorns; canes not hardy above southern Pennsylvania (or temperatures below -20 °C). No orange rust (*Gymnoconia nitens*) has yet to be observed on Chesapeake, however, some was observed on its siblings; propagules have been produced “true-to-type” from tissue culture, single-node cuttings, and root suckers.

Gazda.—A hardy, thorny blackberry with medium-sized fruits for fresh market and processing. **Origin**: Institute of Pomology and Floriculture, Fruit Experimental Station, Brzezna, Poland, by J. Danek. Selected as open-pollinated seedling of selected blackberry from the wild (*R. plicatus*?) in Poland; seed collected in 1985; selected in 1988; tested as P 85631. Preliminary protection by Research Center for Crop Testing, Poland. **Fruit**: medium; round; firm; attractive and glossy; excellent flavor; soluble solids 12.2%; ripens early, ≈7 days before Orkan. **Plant**: erect canes with small number of thorns; short internodes and very short inflorescence; productive; winter hardy in Polish climatic conditions (-25 °C); moderately susceptible to red spider mite (*Tetranychus urticae*).

Guarani.—A thorny, erect blackberry. **Origin**: Cross made at the Univ. of Arkansas with parentage [Lawton x (Darrow x Brazos)] x (Shaffer Tree x Brazos); seeds were brought to EMBRAPA/Clima Temperado, Pelotas, RS, Brazil; sel. by Alverides Santos and propagated under the name Guarani at EMBRAPA. Not patented or protected. **Fruit**: medium, 5–6 g; dark, uniform color; flavor sweet but prominent acidity also; firm; small seeds; ripens one week after Tupi. **Plant**: erect; thorny; vigorous and commonly suckers from the roots; low-chilling; productive with average production under Southern Brazil conditions of 3.6 kg/plant.

Tupi.—A thorny, large-fruited, erect blackberry. **Origin**: EMBRAPA/Clima Temperado, Pelotas, RS, Brazil, by Alverides Santos. A hybrid of a wild trailing blackberry from Uruguay x Comanche; cross made in 1982. Not patented or protected. **Fruit**: large, 7–9 g; firm; long; well-balanced flavor and sweetness/acidity; seeds smaller than many cultivars; ripens early to midseason. **Plant**: thorny; erect canes; vigorous plants with moderate suckering from the roots; productive with average production under Southern Brazil conditions of 3.8 kg/plant; is adapted to mild winter areas.

¹Thanks to the crop editors for compiling this information. Individuals with varieties to describe should contact the crop editors directly. Individuals willing to serve as crop editors should contact W.R.O.

²USPPAF = U.S. Plant Patent Applied For; USPP = U.S. Plant Patent.

BLUEBERRY

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Alapaha.—An early-ripening rabbiteye blueberry. **Origin:** selected in 1972 at the Coastal Plain Experiment Station in Tifton, Ga., from the cross T-65 x Brightwell made by Arlen Draper. Tested as T-256. Released in 2001 by the Univ. of Georgia and USDA. USPPAF. Propagation rights controlled by Georgia Seed Development Commission, 2420 S. Milledge Avenue, Athens, GA 30606. **Fruit:** medium size; excellent color and flavor; excellent firmness and small dry scars contribute to long postharvest life. Suitable for mechanical harvesting. **Plant:** vigorous, upright with a narrow crown. Flowers a week or more later than Climax in south Georgia, but ripens at about the same time as Climax. Consistently produces high yields. Chilling requirement 450–500 h. Leafing better than Climax, even following mild winters. Produces sufficient stems to renew the plant; somewhat susceptible to twig dieback. Propagates readily from softwood cuttings. Should be planted with other rabbiteye cultivars for cross pollination.

Arlen.—A self-fruitful, late-season southern highbush blueberry. **Origin:** from the cross G-144 x FL4-76 made by Arlen Draper in 1976. Full sibling to Ozarkblue and Summit. Tested as G-600. Introduced in 2001 by North Carolina State Univ. and USDA. **Fruit:** Recommended for hand harvest. Berry larger than Croatan and Legacy, excellent color and flavor; picking scar and firmness superior to Croatan and equal to Legacy. **Plant:** flowers about Croatan season; ripens two or three weeks after Croatan and a few days after Summit in southeastern North Carolina. Consistent production. Plant upright with good vigor. Resistant to stem blight and anthracnose (*Colletotrichum*) fruit rot. Fruit stores well.

Augusta.—A high-yielding lowbush blueberry, *Vaccinium angustifolium*. **Origin:** selected in 1933 at Frankfort, Maine, by Leslie Whitten of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. Released in 1975. **Fruit:** visually attractive, 1.0–1.2 cm diameter; good eating quality fresh or frozen. Berries mature uniformly in early to midseason. **Plant:** shoots are green, ≈18 cm high. Leaves 31 mm long and 17 mm wide. Flowers are self-incompatible, but pollen production is unusually good. The berries are borne mostly well off the ground where they can be hand-raked or harvested mechanically with minimum loss. Two-year-old plants at Kentville, Nova Scotia yielded 2,720 kg/ha and 4-year-old plants 8,420 kg/ha. Berries are uniform in size and mature uniformly in early to midseason. Susceptible to witches' broom disease (*Pucciniastrum goeppertianum*), but has been free of redleaf (*Exobasidium vaccinii*), blight (*Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi*) and Botrytis fruit rot (*Botrytis cinerea*). Cuttings root readily under mist.

Cara's Choice.—A highbush blueberry with a sweet, aromatic flavor. **Origin:** released by USDA and N.J. Agricultural Experiment Station in 2000. Tested as G-695 and ARS 95-5. A seedling from the cross G-144 x US 165. Mostly northern highbush but also contains genes from *V. darrowi*, *V. constablaei*, and *V. ashei*. First selected in 1981 and subsequently evaluated in southern N.J. **Fruit:** ripens with Bluecrop, medium size, light blue, with small, dry scar and excellent firmness. Very sweet with balanced acidity and a superior flavor that is complex and aromatic. Yield lower than for Duke and Bluecrop. **Plant:** intermediate to low-growing bush, flowering time between Bluecrop and Duke, ripens midseason.

Chanticleer.—An early-ripening highbush blueberry. **Origin:** introduced in 1997 by M. Ehlenfeldt and N. Vorsa, USDA, Chattsworth, N.J., from the cross G-180 x Me-US 6620 made in 1974 by Arlen Draper. Full sibling of the cultivar Sunrise. Tested as G-481. Selected in 1978 from a seedling field grown in Hammonton, N.J. **Fruit:** early-ripening, fruit medium size, medium to light blue, with dry scar and good firmness. Sweet, subacid with mild flavor. Berry stores as well as Sunrise but not as well as Duke. **Plant:** upright, medium-height. Flowers after Weymouth but before Duke and Sunrise. Resistant to mummy berry blight in New Jersey.

Cumberland.—A high-yielding lowbush blueberry with excellent fruit flavor. **Origin:** selected from a native stand of lowbush

blueberry at West Brook, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, in 1964. Tested in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, and Maine under the number 510 and released in 1988. **Fruit:** medium size, ≈0.5 g/berry, globose, with a light bloom; has a small pedicel scar and a very good taste either fresh or frozen. Berries mature uniformly within the cluster in early midseason, 4 days after Brunswick and 4 days before Blomidon. **Plant:** moderate growth, up to 25 cm high. Foliage is medium green, with an elliptical leaf, 29 mm x 12 mm. Stems and leaf midribs pubescent. Flowers in the middle of the bloom period. Self-incompatible but has good pollen viability and is cross-compatible with several other clones. Yields average high over many years. Both open-pollinated seedlings and rooted cuttings have high productivity. Roots readily from softwood cuttings.

Emerald.—A high-yielding, low-chill southern highbush blueberry. **Origin:** from the cross FL 91-69 x NC 1528 made at the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station in 1989. Selected in 1993 at Gainesville, Fla. Tested as FL 95-209-A. Released in 2001. USPP 12165. **Fruit:** ripens a week later than Star, and equal to Sharpblue. Large, with excellent scar and firmness and sweet, subacid flavor. Color medium blue. **Plant:** vigorous, intermediate between spreading and upright, chilling requirement similar to Sharpblue, 200–300 h. Requires cross pollination for high fruit set. Appears to have good field resistance to phytophthora root rot, cane canker, and stem blight.

Fundy.—An extremely vigorous lowbush blueberry with large fruit. **Origin:** open-pollinated seedling of Augusta selected in 1969 at Kentville Research Centre, Nova Scotia, Canada. Tested in eastern Canada under the number 69-1 and released in 1988. **Fruit:** ovate, with a heavy bloom. Berry very large, averaging 0.72 g per berry, with the largest berries exceeding 1 g. Clusters of berries are held on upright stems, making hand harvesting efficient. The pedicel scar is medium and the calyx end is closed. Fresh flavor is good but not as intense as for Cumberland. Berries mature uniformly within the cluster in early midseason, ≈4 days after Brunswick and 4 days before Blomidon. **Plant:** extremely vigorous, with strong, erect sprouts reaching up to 40 cm in height. Leaves average 29 mm x 15 mm and are slightly glossy. Flowers in the middle of the bloom period with white corollas that are 6 mm long. Pollen production is good, but Fundy is self-incompatible. Roots readily from softwood cuttings.

Hannah's Choice.—A highbush cultivar with improved sweetness, firmness, and flavor. **Origin:** released by the USDA and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station in 2000. Tested as G-805 and ARS 95-4. From the cross G-136 x G-358. One grandparent was a chalcicine-doubled plant of *V. atrococcum* selected from the wild in New Jersey. Seedling was selected and evaluated in New Jersey. **Fruit:** ripens at the same time as Duke. Sweet, subacid, and mild-flavored. Medium to large, medium to light blue, good scar and excellent firmness. **Plant:** upright bush with pink-tinged flowers. In New Jersey, yields average 60 to 70% of Duke and Bluecrop.

Jewel.—A lowchill southern highbush blueberry with a large berry. **Origin:** from a cross made at the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station in 1986. Seedling selected in Gainesville, Fla., in 1988 and released in 1999. Tested as FL 92-176. USPP 11807. **Fruit:** large, medium blue with good scar and firmness. Berry tart when first blue, becoming sweeter and less tart if allowed to remain on the bush for several days after color break. Early ripening; ripens ≈1 week before Sharpblue in north Florida. **Plant:** vigorous, somewhat spreading. Chilling requirement similar to Sharpblue, 200–300 h. Flowers ≈1 week before Sharpblue in Gainesville. Somewhat susceptible to stem blight and phytophthora root rot.

Maru.—A high-yielding, late-ripening rabbiteye blueberry. **Origin:** produced in New Zealand from open-pollinated seed of Premier obtained from an unknown source in the United States in the mid-1970s. This seed lot also gave rise to Rahi. The seedling was selected in New Zealand in 1989 by Narandra Patel, tested as G-5, and released in 1992 by the Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand. New Zealand Plant Variety Right #843. **Fruit:** large and firm, with moderate bloom and average rabbiteye flavor, which is enhanced if the fruit are not harvested immediately after they look ripe. In New Zealand, Maru ripens after Powderblue and Rahi and at the same time as Centurion. Berries handle and ship well and can be CA stored for up to 4 weeks. Maru has become a dominant rabbiteye