Register of New Fruit and Nut Cultivars List 49

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Crop Listings*. Almond Rootstocks, Apple, Apricot and Pubescent-skinned Prunophora Hybrids, Blackberry, Blue Honeysuckle, Blueberry, Grape, Hazelnut, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Pear Rootstocks, Persian Walnut, Plum, Pomegranate, Raspberry, Strawberry

ALMOND ROOTSTOCK

T.G. Beckman, USDA-ARS, Southeastern Fruit and Tree Nut Research Laboratory, Byron, GA

Arthur V (Brights Hybrid® 5). Clonal almond × peach hybrid rootstock for almond. Origin: Bright’s Nursery, Le Grand, CA, by W. Bright, V. Bright, J. Bright, and E. Bright. Titan almond × Nemared peach; crossed 1980. USPP 18,782; 6 May 2008. Plant: propagated via tissue culture. Rootstock performance: vigor high, ~120% of Nemaguard, yield similar to Nemaguard; drought tolerant; tolerant to calcareous soil; well anchored; resistant to root-knot nematodes, susceptibility to lesion nematodes low, resistant to Verticillium (Verticillium dahliae); susceptible to crown rot and Phytophthora (Phytophthora spp.); amarillaria root rot (A. mellea), crown gall (Agrobacterium tumefaciens), and bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae); compatible with almond, peach, nectarine, plum (European and Japanese), and apricot cultivars tested.

Brights Hybrid® 5. See Arthur V.


Rootstock performance: resistant to Armillaria root rot comparable to Mariana 2624; resistant to root-knot nematodes (Meloidogyne spp.); well anchored; compatible with Nonpareil, Price, and Monterey almond.

APPLE

Sarah Kostick and Kate Evans, Washington State University
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ANABP 01 (Bravo™). Purple-red apple with excellent flavor and texture. Origin: D.A.F.W.A. Bentley, Western Australia, Australia, by J.E. Cripps. Cripps-Two (Cripps Red) × Tenroy Gala (Royal Gala); crossed 1992; propagated 1999. USPP 27,420; 29 Nov. 2016. Fruit: size medium, diameter 7.5-8.5 cm; obloid; dark purple red; flavor and texture excellent; late-season, ripens ~27 d after Golden Delicious, 14 d after Cripps Pink; consistent cropping. Tree: vigorous, similar to Golden Delicious; ramified; growth habit spreading; chilling requirement 400-500 h.

BL-14. Early maturing, intensely colored Gala apple. Origin: Wenatchee, WA, by B. Lewis. Limb mutation of Banning Gala; propagated 2011. USPP 27,867; 11 April 2017. Fruit: size medium, diameter ~7.0 cm; round conical; color intense, striped; lower acidity and earlier season than Gale Gala, Banning Gala, and Simmons Gala; flesh crisp, juicy, melting; ripens early August in Wenatchee. Tree: blooms with Banning Gala; vigor moderate; growth habit upright, spreading; hardy to USDA Zone 6b.

Bravo™. See ANABP 01.

CIV323 (Isaq™). Precocious apple with good storability and resistance to apple scab. Origin: Consorzio Italiano Vivaista, Ferrara, Italy, by M. Leis, A. Martinelli, F. Tagliani, and G. Castagnoli. Galaxy × A3-7; selected 2004; propagated 2004. USPP 26,973; 26 July 2016. Fruit: size medium, diameter 7.1 cm; cylindrical; intense red with yellow orange ground color; flesh cream; crisp, juicy; 13.5-14.0 °Brix, 8.0-9.0 g/L malic acid; stores well; ripens mid- late August in Ferrara. Tree: blooms early April in Ferrara; growth habit open; vigor medium; hardy to -12 °C; resistant to apple scab (Venturia inaequalis).

*Special thanks to the crop contributors for compiling this information. Individuals with cultivars to describe should contact the crop editors directly.

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FEM 1. Attractive apple with crisp, firm texture and good storability. Origin: Fondazione Edmund Mach, San Michele all’Adige, Trento, Italy, by P. Magnago. Pinova × Cripps Pink. EU PVR 43,816; 6 June 2016. Fruit: ovoid, height 7.0-8.0 cm; bright pink red with yellow green ground color, weakly defined stripes; flesh crisp, firm, juicy after storage; aroma similar to Cripps Pink; hint of citrus flavor, 15-17 °Brix, 6-9 g/L malic acid; late, ripens 45 d after Golden Delicious. Tree: blooms with Golden Delicious; vigorous medium; growth habit spreading.

FEM 8. Bright red apple with well-defined stripes. Origin: Fondazione Edmund Mach, San Michele all’Adige, Trento, Italy, by P. Magnago. Tenroy × Pinova. EU PVR 43,817; 6 June 2016. Fruit: conical, 6.5-8.0 cm; bright red with bright yellow ground color, strongly defined stripes; no russetting; flesh medium crisp, firmness decreases in storage like Gala; aroma and flavor similar to Gala; 12-13 °Brix, 4-5 g/L malic acid; ripens 7 d after Gala. Tree: blooms with Golden Delicious; vigorous medium; growth habit spreading.

FUCIV51 (Fuji SAN-CIV®). Intense purple-red Fuji sport. Origin: Consorzio Italiano Vivasti, Ferrara, Italy, by M. Leis and A. Martinielli. Mutation of Fuji NAGAFU-12; discovered 2005; propagated 2011. USPP 27,421; 29 Nov. 2016. Fruit: round to slightly flat; intense purple-red, covering large portion of fruit; 14.5-16.0 °Brix, 5-6 g/L malic acid; ripens early October in Ferrara. Tree: blooms mid-April in Ferrara; growth habit upright; vigorous, similar to Fuji NAGAFU-12.

Fuji SAN-CIV®. See FUCIV51.

Gala 2013. Solid purple-red Gala sport. Origin: GRIBA Baumschule Landwirtschaftliche Gesellschaft, Terlan, Italy, by A. Defranceschi. Limb mutation of Gala; propagated 2009. USPP 27,978; 9 May 2017. Fruit: color 100% intense purple-red, no stripes; young fruit fully red 40 d after full bloom; flesh sweet, 11-11.5 °Brix, 4.7-5.2 g/L malic acid; aroma similar to Gala; juiciness and firmness moderate; ripens 30 d before Golden Delicious. Tree: red receptacle at full bloom; growth habit and vigor similar to Gala; leaves have red petiole and central vein.

Gala Schnico Red. Intense red-skinned Gala sport. Origin: Schniga, Bozen, Italy, by A. Gruber-Genetti, T. Braun, and W. Malleier. Mutation of Gala Schnitzer Schniga. USPP 27,577; 24 Jan. 2017. Fruit: size medium; 100% intense, dark red; 30% more lenticels per unit area than Gala Schnico; ripens midseason at Aniage Knoll, Italy, similar to Elstar, Gala, and Honeycrisp. Tree: blooms with Cox’s Orange Pippin and Jonagold; pollinizers Red Delicious, Granny Smith, and Golden Delicious; tree ramified; growth habit spreading.

HS Red. Attractive red apple. Origin: Chelan, WA, by H.E. Schell. Mutation of Oregon Spar II; propagated 1998. USPP 26,538; 29 Mar. 2016. Fruit: size medium, diameter 8.7 cm; conical, like Red Delicious; red; higher sugar and acid levels than Oregon Spar II; ripens early October at Chelan. Tree: blooms 3 d before Oregon Spar II; tip bearing; vigor low to moderate; hardy to at least USDA Zone 7a.

Isaak®. See CIV323.

JFS-KW207. Dwarf ornamental crab apple with pinkish flowers and brightly colored fruit. Origin: J. Frank Schmidt & Son, Boring, OR, by K.S. Warren, KW-8MX O.P.; seed collected 2003; selected 2011; propagated 2013. USPP 27,954; 2 May 2017. Fruit: diameter 0.8-1.9 cm; bright golden-orange; non-edible; 95% persistent into early April at Boring; foliage dense; growth habit compact dwarf; resistant to fire blight (Erwinia amylovora) and apple scab.


Lurechild. Red-fleshed apple with high fruit quality. Origin: Lubera, Buchs, Switzerland, by M. Kobelt. LubA793 × LubA264; selected 2006. USPP 27,625; 31 Jan. 2017. Fruit: roundish, oblong at top and bottom, ~6 cm; flesh red; flavor berry-like, sugar-acid balance good, eating quality better than LubA264; ripens 10-15 Sept. at Buchs, before Luresweet. Tree: blooms mid- to late April at Buchs; vigor low; hardy to -18 °C; resistant to apple scab, similar to LubA793.

Luregust. Red-fleshed apple. Origin: Lubera, Buchs, Switzerland, by M. Kobelt. LubA793 × LubA264; selected 2006. USPP 27,624; 31 Jan. 2017. Fruit: roundish, oblong at top and bottom, ~6 cm; flesh red; eating quality good; aromatic, acidity high, similar to Luresweet, sweeter than LubA264, less sugar than Luresweet; ripens mid-September in Buchs. Tree: blooms late April at Buchs; vigor average; ramified, growth habit spreading; hardy to -18 °C; resistant to apple scab, similar to LubA793.

Luresweet. Red-fleshed, high-quality apple. Origin: Lubera, Buchs, Switzerland, by M. Kobelt. LubA688 × LubA275; selected 2006. USPP 27,502; 27 Dec. 2016. Fruit: conical, diameter ~7.0 cm; flesh red; aromatic; sugar and acidity high, 15 °Brix, similar to Lurechild; ripens early October at Buchs, with Golden Delicious, later than Lurechild. Tree: blooms mid- to end of April at Buchs; vigorous medium; growth habit spreading; hardy to -18 °C; resistant to apple scab, similar to LubA688 and Lurechild.

MinnB42. Deeply red-colored, crisp-textured Honeycrisp sport. Origin: University of Minnesota, by D. Bedford and J. Luby. Limb mutation of Honeycrisp; tested as B42-3-16A; discovered 1999; propagated 2001. USPP 26,644; 26 Apr. 2016. Fruit: diameter 7.8-4 cm; greater area of more intense red than Honeycrisp, develops color in climates not conducive to well-colored Honeycrisp, such as southern Pennsylvania and southern New York; texture crisp; skin thin, easily penetrated; flavor subacid; ripens 2-3 weeks after Minneiska. Tree: blooms after Minneiska; vigorous moderate; cold hardy to USDA Zone 4; more resistant to apple scab than Minneiska.

MN55 (Rave™). Early ripening, crisp, juicy, red apple with long storage life. Origin: University of Minnesota, by D. Bedford and J. Luby. Honeycrisp × MonArk; crossed 1997; propagated 1998. USPP 26,412; 16 Feb. 2016. Fruit: size medium-large; globose-conical; 75-95% red with yellow-green ground color; flesh crisp, juicy, 6.4-8.6 kg firmness; storage life long; ripens early, third week in August at Excelsior, MN, 3-4 weeks before Honeycrisp. Tree: blooms late April to late May at Excelsior, depending upon year; vigorous; growth habit spreading to upright; hardy to USDA Zone 4.

Mored. Fully red-skinned, sweet apple with juicy, crisp texture. Origin: Cultura Jean Moors, Bilzen, Belgium, by J. J. Moors. Limb mutation of Cripps Pink; discovered 1999; propagated 2000. USPP 27,368; 15 Nov. 2016. Fruit: large; conical to globose conical; full red; flesh juicy, crisp, sweet, low acid; ripens midseason at Bilzen, with Red Delicious. Tree: blooms late April at Bilzen, with Golden Delicious; vigorous moderate; spreading; hardy to -20 °C; tolerant to powdery mildew (Podosphaera leucotricha) and gloeosporium rot.

Pink Chief. Pink-red Cripps Pink sport with columnar bearing habit. Origin: Fruit Varieties International, Grove, Tasmania, Australia, by B. Francis. Limb mutation of Cripps Pink; discovered 2007; propagated 2009. USPP 27,187; 27 Sep. 2016. Fruit: diameter 7.9 cm; 85% red with yellow-green ground color; color more intense than Cripps Pink; flesh fresh, crisp; 15 °Brix; ripens late season in