

in the green plastic tape hastens knitting and encourages callus formation.

Fig. 3 shows the amount of growth obtained on one of the four budwood-grafted pear trees. Each framework was topworked with four budwood scions, usually containing four buds. Similar growth was noted on each of the four trees.

The tree in Fig. 4 is another of the budwood-grafted pears. The second graft from the left failed. This was the only failure in 16 attempts. A new seedling rootstock branch, identifiable by its juvenile-type thorns, has grown out and will be suitable for budwood grafting during the upcoming season.

Fig. 5 shows a double-worked apple grafted in a more traditional manner. Note that the interstock piece was grafted one year earlier than was the scion. The author is convinced that vigorous double-worked trees could be obtained by "June" budding of the scion onto the proposed interstock piece and then budwood grafting of

the latter onto the rootstock later in the year.

A close inspection of Fig. 6 reveals that two pear fruits are visible on this tree. Pears seldom set fruits on new grafts. Almost every terminal above the new budwood grafts bloomed in March 1974, after having ceased growth in September 1973. Early fruiting might conceivably be another benefit from budwood grafting.

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The Apple Cultivar 'Goro'¹

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ORIGIN

This new apple cultivar was obtained from crossing 'Golden Delicious' ♀ x 'Swiss Orange (Ontario x Cox's Orange Pippin)' ♂. The crossing was done in 1951 at the Swiss Federal Research Station, Wädenswil, and resulted in 798 seedlings. Seedling No. 308/M was recommended in 1972 for naming by the Swiss Specialist Commission for Fruit Variety Trials. The name is made up from parts of the names of the parent varieties and fulfills the requirements of the

international rules for the nomenclature of cultivated plants.

CHARACTERISTICS

The parents of this new variety are late autumn apples with good storage quality. The cultivar 'Goro' may be described as an early autumn apple with optimum ripeness for eating in October, just before 'McIntosh'. The apples are thus ready to market straight from the tree. Storage would only be considered as a means of spreading out the marketing.

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²The authors wish to acknowledge translation by P. H. Harding, Director, National Fruit Trials, Faversham, England.

The cultivar fills a gap in the supply of apples between 'Gravenstein' and the existing autumn apples. Fruit quality is only slightly below that of 'Gravenstein' while its tree characteristics are better. Its relatively low susceptibility to disease makes it, in any case, an interesting apple for the home gardener. The apples are clear-skinned, of distinctly attractive appearance with some over-color and were placed first among 9 cultivars in a consumer test. The clear skin needs careful handling at harvest and during transport. Its juice content and attractive flavor are much appreciated. The flesh is at first crisp, but when fully ripe becomes mellow, and finally soft. Even at this stage there is no adverse overripe flavor, so that the fruit is then appreciated by those who like a mellow apple. It can be kept in cold storage until the beginning of December. Cropping is good and is regular. Yields have been equal to those of 'Idared' which is known as a good cropper. Grading for quality is reported in Table 1.

Table 1.

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Class I				
Class II				
Industry				

These results are clearly much the same as those for the cultivar 'Gravenstein'. The fruits of 'Goro' hang on very well on the tree, so that there is practically no fallen fruit in contrast to 'Gravenstein' which is known as a "windfall" apple. As the fruits are well attached, they are hardly likely to be picked too soon; the contrary is true. It is advisable, that picking should take place in two stages with an interval of 10 days between. The fruits are ready to pick about 3 weeks after 'Gravenstein'. The cultivar is suitable for close planting on a dwarf rootstock.



Figure 1. Fruits of 'Goro'.

VARIETY DESCRIPTION

Origin: Switzerland, raised at the Swiss Federal Research Station in Wädenswil, named and released at the beginning of 1973.

Size: Medium to large, 70-75 mm broad, 60-70 mm high.

Shape: Varies somewhat from spherical to flat spherical. Ribs running completely down the side, moderately broad, narrow round the calyx.

Stalk cavity: Broad and moderately deep, partly covered with fine light brown streaks of russet.

Stalks: 2-3 cms long, thin, thickening somewhat at the fruit end.

Eye basin: Varies from broad to moderately broad, moderately deep to deep, with narrow ribs.

Calyx: Medium sized, closed to half open. The short green sepals are separated at the base.

Skin, Color: Shiny, slightly greasy and moderately easily bruised. The ground color starts to lighten on the tree and at full ripeness is whitish yellow. The over-color is light red, marbled and striped over 0-¾ of the surface. No russet. Dots (lenticels) are unobtrusive. Attractive in appearance.

Calyx tube: Funnel-shaped with a broad short tube.

Core: Of medium size, centrally placed, heart shaped.

Seeds: Medium size, broad, well developed.

Flesh, Flavor: Yellowish, crisp to mellow, juicy with a rich sugar content and slight pleasant acid, strong aroma. Good quality.

Period of Use: From the tree, though by cold storage this may be extended to the beginning of December. The optimum is in October. Its period of use comes to an end more

because the flesh becomes soft than through any change in flavor.

Picking Date: 3 weeks after 'Cravenstein'.

Tree Characteristics: Strong growth, well branched, strong wood. Large leaf. Productive and with few fallen fruits. Low susceptibility to scab. Good pollen. Flowering middle late to late. Suitable pollinators are: 'Golden Delicious', 'Jonathan', 'Spartan', 'Cox's Orange Pippin', 'Kidd's Orange Red'.

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Peaches in Mexico

JOHN T. BREGGER¹

The part of Mexico that has been called "south of the Border" is thought of as a land with a climate that most people would not associate with Temperate Zone fruits. And yet much of Mexico is at an elevation of 7000 ft. or more, where even apples are now being planted in commercial sized acreages. But the peach came to Mexico long before the apple.

Over 400 years ago when the Spaniards first settled in Central America, they brought peach pits with them and grew peach trees on their haciendas and in their patio gardens. Due to their Spanish origin, these peaches were already adapted to a short winter climate. But when they produced fruit and were again propagated by seed, generation after generation, those seedlings most adapted survived and became a series of parent trees for future plantings. And today they exist very little changed in type and season of ripening.

Most of these "Creole" peaches and clings are of small to medium size, but

of high quality. The largest fruits can be canned as halves, like the California clings, but the smaller ones are usually canned whole, not removing the pits. The fruit is also sold locally and eaten in a fresh state. Unfortunately, they cover a short ripening period, otherwise show little variation. To date, only a few of the better clones have been propagated as named or numbered varieties.

Another type of processing, utilized for these Mexican peaches, is a canned puree which is marketed under the name "peach nectar." It is a high quality "juice," becoming more and more popular on the retail market.

Some of our better U.S. freestone peach varieties with lower chilling requirements have recently been tested in certain Mexican areas. A few of these, such as 'Maygold' and 'Sunhigh', are showing some promise following a cooler than average winter. But only in the higher areas in the vicinity of Chihuahua are there commercial plantings of U.S. varieties.

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