

prominence in new plantings followed by Stanley, Rubel, Burlington, Cabot, Atlantic, Dixi, Pemberton and Weymouth.

In scattered midwestern states, Jer-

sey leads in new blueberry plantings followed by Atlantic, Burlington, Cabot, Dixi, Rubel, and Stanley. Pioneer, Rancocas, Harding and Adams are the varieties mentioned for discard.



Golden Jubilee Peach Sports

By J. C. McDaniel

Tenn. Dept. of Agriculture, Nashville, Tenn.

Golden Jubilee was indicated to be probably second only to Elberta in popularity with most non-California peach growers by the A.P.S. fruit variety survey of 1946. In the Southern States, except North Carolina, as well as in the North Atlantic States, it was listed second in order of prominence in new plantings. It was fourth in order of prominence in two other regions, following Halehaven and Redhaven in the North Central States, and coming after Elberta and Early Elberta in the Pacific Northwest, where J. H. Hale was rated first.

Reasons For Popularity of Jubilee

Golden Jubilee has perhaps reached its peak in the large commercial plantings for most areas. As a shipping variety, Golden Jubilee is difficult to place in best condition on distant markets, particularly from the far Southern States. It now has increasing competition from newer varieties, such as Redhaven and Triogem. In some localities,

and especially in seasons when hot and dry weather occurs near ripening time, Golden Jubilee fruits develop unsymmetrically. Too high temperatures also accentuate the short period this variety takes to pass from the hard-ripe to the soft-ripe condition. There are many good points in its favor, however, such as relative winter hardiness, good tree characters, good production and good size of fruit under normal conditions. Consumers readily accept Golden Jubilee fruit that is grown right, harvested tree ripe and not carried too far from home. It probably will continue popular in plantings for local and nearby markets. While it is no longer "the earliest yellow peach that tastes like a peach should," it still has its place among the early freestone varieties. Some earlier ripening bud sports of Golden Jubilee are now available and should merit investigation by growers with whom Golden Jubilee has proven satisfactory.

Jubilant, a Promising Sport of Jubilee

Jubilant, a sport limb on a Golden Jubilee tree, has now been observed

for four years. It was discovered in 1945 by my orchard partner, Mr. Lovic Orr, at the Penn-Orr-McDaniel Orchards, Route 1, Danville, Alabama. This limb in 1945 had all its fruit dead ripe when the first picking was started on the Golden Jubilee block. Mr. Orr marked the limb and we have observed it for four growing seasons. The Jubilant limb each year has ripened its fruit about 5 to 8 days ahead of Golden Jubilee on the rest of the tree and on other trees in the same orchard. The fruit are otherwise similar to Golden Jubilee, which does well at that location. On June 16, 1948 we picked a half bushel of ripe fruit from the Jubilant limb, after some children had visited it a day earlier and helped themselves to nearly that much of the ripest specimens. Mr. Orr estimated that it was at least firm ripe by June 14th. On June 19, our first picking of the regular Golden Jubilee was harvested, firm-ripe.

Other Jubilee Sports

This year, we had for comparison two other Golden Jubilee sports, furnished by John T. Bregger and top worked on the tree bearing the Jubilant sport limb. One of them, which was of South Carolina origin, had one fruit which was overripe on June 17. The one peach on the other sport, which was of Maryland origin, was as green at that time as the average Golden Jubilee. This is

partially in agreement with Mr. Bregger's observations at Clemson, South Carolina, where the South Carolina sport variety ripened earlier than Jubilant in 1947 and 1948. Jubilant and the South Carolina sport both were ripe earlier than Redhaven and about with the first picking of Dixigem at my Alabama orchard in 1948. Redhaven at this location and at others in north Alabama has usually been later ripening than Golden Jubilee on young trees where the fruit was not thinned. On thinned trees at Danville, Alabama, in 1948, Redhaven had some fruits ripe about two days ahead of Golden Jubilee, while unthinned Redhaven trees were still not ready for their first picking on June 28, when the Golden Jubilee harvest was four-fifths completed.

We have not had for comparison the Margaret Kane, a variety which has been propagated in New Jersey as an early sport of Golden Jubilee. Several other early sports of Golden Jubilee have been observed in New Jersey and at other locations, without being introduced commercially. One at the R. R. McUmbler Orchards, Greenfield, Tenn., ripens about 5 days ahead of the parent variety. Still another was reported in 1946 by Better Fruit as "a sport of Golden Jubilee, that ripens 10 days earlier . . ." An inquiry to the Washington grower for further information on this has brought no reply.

