Fruit Variety Survey,
Pear, Raspberry, and Blueberry

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The variety appraisal work of the American Pomological Society was divided into a three-year program. Summaries on apple, peach, plum, cherry, grape and strawberry varieties have been reported previously showing present plantings and future trends in relative if not actual acreage.

More recently variety surveys have been made of pear, raspberry, blackberry and other small fruits. The results of these surveys indicate trends in present and contemplated future plantings of commercial fruit growers. On the basis of these trends propagators can prepare for plant sales which must otherwise be "guessed at" on the basis of past sales and personal opinion.

Pear Varieties

Beginning with the pear, we have a fruit which is grown commercially in relatively few sections of the country. In the so-called East, the two most important pear states are New York and Michigan. On the basis of the Michigan survey which was the most complete, it was found that the Bartlett and Bosc varieties predominated in the majority of new planting intentions. Clairgeau, Douglas, Flemish Beauty and Lawrence were designated for almost complete discard. Seckel is also being discarded in Michigan but not in Ohio or Connecticut. Anjou is evenly divided between planting and discard in Michigan, while Gorham, a much newer variety, holds this classification in Ohio. Clapp Favorite is still planted somewhat in Michigan and Connecticut, and Howell to a slight degree in Michigan only.

In the Middle West where pears are confined largely to home orchards, Keiffer and Lincoln appear more in new plantings than any other varieties with Duchess in greatest decline. Bartlett, Douglas, Garber and Seckel were almost evenly divided between planting and discard intentions.

In the Pacific Northwest, Washington pear growers reported Bartlett in twice as many bearing orchards as Anjou. These two varieties were rated almost even in regard to future plantings. Bosc and Winter Nelis were mentioned almost unanimously for discard by the same group of orchardists.

Blackberry Varieties

Turning to cane fruits, there was such a great disinterest in blackberries that survey results may be summed up in a few sentences. Using Ohio as a typical northern state, chief planting interest centers in the Eldorado variety. Early Harvest and Mersereau are to be discarded in most sections. In the State of Washington, the old Evergreen led

in present acreage with the Thornless Evergreen far out in front for new plantings. Himalaya and Eldorado showed no intended plantings.

Red Raspberry Varieties

Red raspberry varieties provided the most universal trend of any fruit surveyed. In all districts except the Pacific Northwest, Latham is the one variety which stands out for future plantings. From Maryland, where it was estimated as 99 percent of the new acreage, through New Jersey, New England, The Great Lakes, and Middle West to Montana, Latham holds top place. Only in Washington is there a different first choice, a comparatively new variety by the name of Washington. Next to Latham, there is some interest in the planting of Taylor in Connecticut, Michigan and Wisconsin; Newburgh in Connecticut and Minnesota; and Indian Summer in Iowa and Montana. The new variety, Madawasha, is also found among the new plantings of Minnesota. Red raspberry varieties mentioned for discard were mainly Chief, Cuthbert, Marcy, King and Ranere (St. Regis). Ohta is being discarded in Iowa.

Black Raspberry Varieties

Black raspberry growing is limited to fewer states than the red, and in these the variety trend is rather indefinite. In the main, the new plantings are confined to Cumberland and Logan, with Kansas and Plum Farmer on the "drop list". Morrison is still being planted around the Great Lakes while being discarded in favor of the Cumberland in Washington.

Blueberry Varieties

New Jersey and Michigan lead in the growing of highbush blueberries, though Connecticut, Maryland and Ohio reported some. In the East, top varieties are now Jersey, Rancocas, Concord, Rubel, Cabot, Stanley and Atlantic, with the discard coming mainly in Cabot and Pioneer. New planting interest is almost evenly divided on Jersey, Burlington, Dixi, Pemberton, Stanley, and Weymouth. Rubel is being discarded in Connecticut, probably because of its late harvest date.

In Michigan and Ohio, much the same blueberry varieties are found with one or two exceptions. Present plantings contain, in order of their frequency, Rubel, Pioneer, Stanley, Rancocas, Burlington, Cabot, Atlantic, Concord, Pemberton, June and Dixi. Most growers would discard Pioneer and Rancocas. Jersey would come first in



Jersey, a top-ranking blueberry throughout the Northeastern United States.

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

In scattered midwestern states, Jersey 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

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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 satsfactory.

Jubilant, a Promising Sport of Jubilee

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