

rian C' and 'Harrow Blood' were sufficiently hardy as scions, the temperature stresses in 1975-76 were probably insufficient to produce detectable rootstock effects on hardiness. On the other hand, 'Elberta,' which is known to be substantially less cold hardy than the other two scions (6), was apparently closer to its killing point, thus rootstock effects on its hardiness as a scion were more readily detected.

The occurrence of a test winter (-31°C) provided the opportunity to demonstrate that 'Siberian C' and 'Harrow Blood' as scions were substantially more cold hardy than 'Elberta.' Rootstock seedlings of 'Siberian C,' and to a lesser extent those of 'Harrow Blood,' were shown to confer some additional cold hardiness to scion cultivars when compared with seedlings of 'Bailey' and especially those of 'Rutgers Red Leaf.'

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'Autumnglo,' a Late Ripening, Freestone Peach¹

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'Autumnglo' is a very good quality, large, firm-fleshed, yellow, freestone peach ripening a week after 'Rio Oso Gem.' In several test winters it has come through with more bloom than other commercial cultivars ripening after 'Elberta' and 'Jerseyqueen.'

Origin

'Autumnglo' is the result of the cross 67239 x 'Merrill Fiesta' made in 1961; 67239 was the result of a cross between 'Candoka' and a nectarine seedling, 25032, selected from Tennessee natural pits.

The first fruits of 'Autumnglo' were seen in 1965. In 1966 it was assigned the introduction number NJ232. The first trees were planted in growers' orchards in New Jersey in 1967.

Fruit Characteristics

'Autumnglo' is a large, round, yellow-fleshed freestone peach with a moderate amount of red at the pit. It has very firm, melting flesh of high dessert quality. At the time of harvest the skin is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ covered with red which may be slightly dull, over a greenish-yellow ground color. The

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fruit is not as attractive as that of 'Jerseyqueen' but it is fully competitive with 'Marqueen.' 'Autumnglo' is as firm as 'Jerseyqueen' or 'Marqueen,' and firmer than 'Marhigh.'

Tree Characteristics

'Autumnglo' ripens 10 days to two weeks after 'Jerseyqueen,' a week after 'Rio Oso Gem,' and with or just ahead of 'Marqueen.' In New Jersey during the test winters of 1971-72, 1972-73, and 1973-74, the flower buds of 'Autumnglo' were hardier than those of 'Jerseyqueen' and of the other commercial cultivars ripening after 'Jerseyqueen.' It has been noticed that, even when there seems to be very adequate bloom following a winter when there has been cold damage to flower buds of many fruit cultivars, 'Autumnglo' may "thin itself" more than some of the other cultivars that also come through with good bloom. Because of this observation, and since "Autumnglo" is late ripening, it is sug-

gested that thinning be delayed until the extent of the "June drop" can be estimated.

Under conditions of severe natural infection there is little difference in susceptibility to bacterial leaf spot, *Xanthomonas pruni* (E.F.S.) Dow. between 'Autumnglo' and the other late-ripening commercial peach cultivars grown in New Jersey at the present time. It is also susceptible to *Cytospora* and *Fusicoccum* cankers.

The flowers are large and showy, the leaf glands are reniform.

'Autumnglo' is being released for commercial production as a good quality, firm, hardy cultivar for the season after 'Rio Oso Gem.'

The name 'Autumnglo' was chosen by a peach variety name committee appointed by the New Jersey Peach Promotion Council.

Trees are available from the New Jersey Peach Council, Inc., Case Nursery, Ringoes, New Jersey 08851.

'Hamlet,' 'Correll,' 'Clayton' and 'Ellerbe' Peaches¹

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'Hamlet,' 'Correll,' 'Clayton,' and 'Ellerbe' varieties of peach were approved for release by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station in December, 1975. These four cultivars were released because of their resistance to bacterial spot, caused by *Xanthomonas pruni* (E. F. Sm.) Dows, their superior fruit qualities and excellent production performance. 'Correll' was named in memory of the late Professor F. E. Correll, and 'Clayton' for the senior author. The other two cultivars were named for communities in or near the North Carolina Sandhills region. The chilling requirements of these cultivars have not been

determined, but appear to be similar to 'Redhaven.'

Origin

'Hamlet,' 'Correll,' 'Clayton,' and 'Ellerbe,' all originated from the cross 'Pekin' x 'Candor,' made in 1962 by F. E. Correll and C. N. Clayton. 'Clayton' was selected in 1965 and tested as NCA 2679. 'Hamlet,' 'Correll,' and 'Ellerbe' were selected in 1966 and tested as NCA 2684, NCA 2699, and NCA 2705, respectively. The four cultivars were selected at the Sandhills Research Station at Jackson Springs, N. C., and evaluated at Jackson Springs and Raleigh.

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