sistent stem should make it an excellent candidate for brining purposes. Sweet Ann stems are of medium length and are quite persistent in the fruit. The fruits are excellent for canning since they remain firm and hold their color well. Sweet Ann would also make a fine home yard variety.

Utah Giant was selected from open-pollinated Napa Long Stem Bing in a search for resistant varieties to X-disease by Dr. Wadley and assisted by the author in its more recent development.

Utah Giant blooms concurrently with Bing and is 5 to 7 days earlier than Angela or Star. Ninety percent of the bloom usually occurs between April 13 and April 25. The pollination group is unknown and it is self-sterile. Fruit set is heavy in normal years but it is susceptible to early frosts. The fruit often sets in large clusters. Fruit doubling, which is frequent in Bing and Lambert, has not been observed. The pit is medium in size and is partially freestone. Trees of Utah Giant at Farmington were only slightly damaged by the severe winters of 1972 and 1978. Fruit splitting under wet conditions is similar to that of Bing.

Utah Giant is partially resistant to western X-disease. Inoculation of this variety with buds from X-diseased trees indicates it has some resistance but not as much as Angela or Sweet Ann varieties. It is more resistant than Bing, Lambert, or Van, however, and may have enough field resistance to be used in areas where X-disease occurs.

The fruit of Utah Giant is excellent for canning since it retains its firmness, color, and flavor after processing. The cherries store well when refrigerated if not excessively bruised or without stems. Utah Giant would make an excellent home yard tree and holds tremendous promise as a replacement for Bing in commercial orchards. The visual appeal, large size, and flavor of the fruit should greatly enhance roadside sales.

Requests for budwood should be sent to Dr. Sherman V. Thomson, Department of Biology, UMC 45, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322. The USDA has no budwood or trees for distribution.

Five New Grape Varieties

Byron T. Johnson

Kee-Wah-Din is a cross of OSBU pollinated by Baco Noir, tested as selection 64. B-2. The variety is a blue-black grape, extremely early; August 1st in Cincinnati. The berries are medium-small, round on a medium-large cluster with a shoulder. The shank is short. The vine is healthy, vigorous and productive, with 4 clusters per shoot. It is self-fruitful. The juice has a light red tinge with sugars at 20%. The flavor is berrylike resembling the Baco Noir parent. It makes a good red wine. The variety appears best adapted to regions similar to Minnesota, Wisconsin, and

[1]Private fruit breeder, 7934 State Road, Cincinnati, OH 45230.

Northern Michigan. Kee-Wah-Din is very cold hardy. The name means "NORTH WIND" in the Chippewa-Ottawa Indian language.

Scioto is a cross of America pollinated by Westfield, tested as selection 64.AA-1. The variety is a dark blue-black grape ripening in late mid-season; Sept. 15th in Cincinnati. The berries are oblate, medium size, on a medium cluster with a shoulder. The shank is medium in length. The variety is self-fruitful. The vine is healthy, vigorous and productive. The juice is red, a teinturier variety with sugars at 19%. The flavor resembles raspberries, a light labrusca type flavor. It makes an inky dark wine best used to strengthen lighter red wines. Scioto was bred as a juice and jelly grape for southern Ohio, and is named for the River of that region.

Joyous is a cross of Mericadel pollinated by Delicatessen, tested as selection 64. ZZ-2. The variety is a red grape of very late ripening; Oct. 15th and later in Cincinnati. It requires a very long, hot growing season to ripen properly. The berry is medium-large, round. The cluster is medium large, compact, often with a shoulder. There are 3 clusters per shoot. The vine is extremely healthy, drought resistant, moderately productive. The wood ripens evenly; the foliage holds on very late in the fall. It is apparently disease and insect proof. The name derives from the ease of vine management. The canes grow out about 3 feet and cease further growth. The juice is clear, with sugars at 18% in a normal year, here; but will run to 23% in a long hot season. There is a peculiarity in the fruit. It seems to be all pulp. However, crushed and fermented on the skins for wine, it releases the juice, and there remains a very little pulp residue. The resulting golden wine has a light muscat flavor, somewhat resembling the Gewurztraminer.

Beaufort is an open pollinated seedling selection of Rupestris Ft. Worth #3, Richter. It appears that the pollinator was a French hybrid type. It was tested as 64. RFW-1. The variety is a dark blue-black grape of early ripening; August 10th in Cincinnati. The berries are small, round on a small cluster, conical, with 5 clusters per shoot. The variety is self-fruitful. The vine is healthy, vigorous and productive. The juice is red, a half teinturier, with sugars at 21%. The flavor is light resembling black currants. It makes a good red wine of deep color.

Beaumont is an open pollinated seedling selection of Headlight, possibly pollinated by a French hybrid type. It was tested as selection 62. A-1. The variety is a lavender-pink grape with small, round berries, on a well filled cluster, with a prominent shoulder; with 40 berries on the main stem and 15 on the shoulder. The shape of the cluster resembles the variety Delaware. There are 2 to 3 clusters per shoot. Fruit is borne on the first four nodes only, requiring short and half-long pruning a necessity, for moderate production. The vine is healthy and vigorous, with ample healthy foliage. The juice is clear, sweet, fresh, absolutely neutral in taste. The sugar runs to 22% here. The season is mid-season; Aug. 25th in Cincinnati. It makes a nice white wine.