

Cranberry Cultivar List

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The large cranberry, *Vaccinium macrocarpon* Ait. is a species found in bogs of northeastern U.S. and southern Canada. In the approximately 150 years of commercial cultivation of this species, well over 100 selections from the wild have been propagated and introduced as cultivars. To these may be added seven cultivars from a USDA breeding program and one from Washington State University. Recent introductions have all derived from controlled hybridization within the species.

Partial listings of cultivars with descriptions and statements of origin have been prepared by Hedrick (4), Chandler and DeMoranville (3) and Brooks and Olmo (5). The present list combines all cultivars listed in those three reports and adds a few cultivars for which information was gleaned from the record of the Wisconsin Cranberry Experiment Station for the years 1903-1917. The descriptions included here are little changed from the original publications.

Anthony — cuttings received from C. A. Cahoon, Harwich, Mass. were planted in the collection of WSCGA in 1894.

Applegate — no description available.

Atwood — originated by Stephen Atwood, S. Carver, Mass. Discovered 1889. Early, dark red, blackish-red color, excellent production, good keeping quality, round. Vines: coarse with large medium green leaves. (1)

Aviator — discovered by L. S. Rogers, S. Carver, Mass. Fruit: late, light red, 76-90 cupcount, fair-good productivity, fair-good keeping quality, spindle shape. Vines: medium coarse, short-medium uprights. (1)

Bass River — discovered by James Smalley, S. Yarmouth, Mass. Fruit: late, deep red, small, fair-good production, good keeping quality. Vines: coarse, tall, light green, large leaves. (1)

Beach Berry — no description available.

Beaver — orig. in Beaver River, Nova Scotia, Canada, by E. L. Eaton, Canada Dept. of Agr., Res. Sta., Kentville, Nova Scotia. Introd. in 1956. Sdlg. of the native cranberry; selected in 1940. Fruit: consistently matures 7-10 days earlier than Early Black, with larger and more attractive fruit than that cult.; keeps very well in cold storage. Vine: yields moderately well; susceptible to false blossom. (5)

Beckwith — orig. in Beltsville, Maryland, by H. F. Bain and H. F. Bergman, U.S. Dept. Agr. Introd. in 1950. McFarlin x Early Black; selected 1938-1940. Fruit: large; cupcount 50-60; shape, oval-oblong; skin, deep red; keeping quality, fair-good; late maturing. Vine: productive, but susceptible to false blossom in New Jersey. Named after Charles S. Beckwith, formerly of Cranberry and Blueberry Lab, N.J. (5)

Bell and Bugle — this so-called cultivar is a mixture of native vines that produce predominantly berries of either the bell or bugle shape. (4)

Belle of the Cape — see Centreville.

Belvedere — selected in Belvedere, Michigan by O. G. Malde in 1904. Fruit: large, round, high color, good keeping quality, firm, productive, good quality.

Benjamin — no description available.

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Ben Lear — originated by D. R. Burr, Berlin, WI before 1901. Fruit: early, deep red, 70-90 cupcount, productive pyriform, poor keeping quality. Vines: medium texture, medium tall, dark green, large leaves. (1)

Bennett Jumbo — this cultivar came from a small patch of cranberries found by A. C. Bennett, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, about 1890. Vines: very vigorous and productive, more so than those of the Bell and Cherry. Leaves larger and of the same dark olive-green color as those of bell and Cherry. Fruit: large 7/16 of an inch in diameter, 3/4-1 inch long, olive-shaped; red-ribbed on green or light gray, approaching white at maturity, but when very ripe bright red with ribs of darker red. (4)

Bergman — orig. in Whitesbog, New Jersey, by the U.S. Dept. Agr. Introd. in 1961. Early Black x Searles; cross made in 1930 by H. F. Bain, U.S. Dept. Agr.; selected by F. B. Chandler and I. E. Demoranville, Cranberry Sta., Massachusetts Agr. Exp. Sta., East Wareham; tested as Mass. 8 in East Wareham. Fruit: size, medium with cupcount 65-80; short, pear-shaped; skin red; keeping quality good to excellent, storage shrinkage small, suitable for long storage; yield greater than Early Black or Howes; ripens in midseason; fruit rot less than Early Black or Howes. Bush: uprights medium length, holding berries up from ground; runners few; resistant to feeding by the leafhopper that spreads the false blossom virus disease. Named in honor of Dr. H. F. Bergman, Pathologist, retired from the U.S. Dept. Agr. (5)

Berlin — Berlin, WI. Fruit: midseason, medium red, 88 cupcount, fair production, very good keeping quality. Vines: medium texture, medium length uprights, small leaves. (1)

Berry Berry — orig. Albert Berry, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. in 1883. (1)

Black Diamond — See Bugle.

Black Veil — the first growers were Frank Stanley and Joseph McFarlin, South Carver, Mass., who introduced the cultivar about 1890. Plants much like those of Early Black; foliage light green. Fruit very early; when full seeded round, oblong when few seeded; pinkish-white when partly ripe, red at maturity and almost black when very ripe; flesh firm; quality for keeping, shipping and table fair. (4)

Bozarthtown Pointer — no description available.

Braddock Bell — Fruit: late; bell-shaped, large, dark red, glossy, good keeping quality. (4)

Buckalew — no description available.

Budds Blues — discovered by T. H. Budd, Pemberton, N.J. in 1880. Fruit: late, blackish red, 100-135 cupcount, poor production, very good keeping quality. Vines: very coarse, tall, dark green, large leaves. (1)

Bugle — Black Diamond—the cultivar first came to notice with Joseph Wing, East Sandwich, Mass., about 1975. Vines: rather coarse, poorly productive. Fruit: late, rather small, 90-120 cupcount; somewhat elongated with the ends strongly conical; red, becoming dark red when very ripe; flesh very firm; excellent for keeping quality, fair table quality. (4)

Bumpus — no description available.

Cape Cod Beauty — cuttings received from J. T. McFarlin, So. Carver, Mass., were planted in the collection of the WSCGA in 1894. Fruit: small, oblong, uniform, fair quality, poor keeping quality, moderately productive.

Carver Bell — cuttings received from J. T. McFarlin, So. Carver, Mass., were planted in the collection of the WSCGA in 1894. Fruit: large, olive shape, firm, poor flavor, poor keeping quality.

Carver Red — no description available.

Centennial — the cultivar originated with George Batchelder, Holliston, Mass., about 1876. Vines: coarse, foliage rather dark green, about as productive as Early Black. Fruit: late, large, 59-90 cupcount, uniform round; uniformly red, becoming dark red when very ripe; with four rather prominent ridges forming a rough cross; flesh rather thin but extra fine in table quality. (4)

Centreville — Belle of the Cape, Lewis — Chipman and Matthews are very similar in vine and fruit. The cultivar originated with T. Fuller, Centreville, Mass., about 1882. Vines: coarse, many runners; leaves dark green; very similar to those of Howes. Fruit: late, very large, 60-90 to the cup; elongated with both ends conical; uniform in size and shape; medium red, becoming dark red; fruits coloring poorly in storage; not easy to clean and do not keep or ship well; table quality superior. (4)

Champion — discovered by Ed Shaw, Carver, Mass. Fruit: late, very large, oblong, bright red. (4) (1)

Cherry Berry — no description available.

Cherry Red — no description available.

Chipman — see Centreville.

Columbia — no description available.

Crocker — no description available.

Cropper — originated by Albert Jones, Tabernacle, N.J. in 1930. Fruit: mid-season, medium red, 95-105 cupcount, good production, fair

keeping quality. Vines: coarse, medium tall, dark green, large. (1)

Crowley — McFarlin x Prolific, medium to large berry, medium to dark red, matures 2 weeks earlier than McFarlin, very productive, high pigment, low in astringency. Introduced by the Washington State Univ., in 1961. Named after Dr. D. J. Crowley, the originator. (2)

Cumberland — no description available.

Dill Eagle — no description available.

Ear Drop — cuttings received from N. S. Johnson, Berlin, WI were planted in the collection of the WSCGA in 1984. Fruit: medium size, bell shape, moderately uniform, poor keeping quality. Vines: moderate vigor and productivity.

Early Black — originated about 1835 with Capt. Cyrus Cahoon, a Cape Cod cranberry-grower. Vines comparatively slender, producing uprights rather than runners; productive. Leaves comparatively small, light green. Flowers white, but little marked with pink. Fruit: very early, Black Veil alone ripening earlier; berries small, 80-150 cupcount; when full seeded the berries are round with the stem-end slightly conical, but oblong when seeds are few; pinkish white, then red and when very ripe almost black; colors well in storage when picked green; flesh firm, good for keeping, shipping and the table; easily cleaned; seeds 7-17. (4)

Early Ohio — this cultivar is of the bell type, and is very similar in plant and fruit to the better-known Prolific. The original plant was found in a wild bog by C. D. Leach, Walton, Michigan before 1900. The fruits are esteemed for earliness and for their mild, pleasant flavor. (4)

Early Red — Fruits: round, good size; early. Discovered by Mr. H. Swift. Original planting at Falmouth, Mass. (1) (4)

Early Richard — discovered by A. Richard, Hammonton, N.J. in 1870. Fruit: early, dark red, 82-102 cupcount, good production, poor keeping quality. Vines: coarse, tall, dark and large leaves. (1)

Excelsior — no description available.

Foxboro Howes — discovered by L. Handy, Wilmington, Mass. in 1932. Fruit: late, dark red, 100-110 cupcount, good production, good keeping quality. Vines: medium coarse, medium green color. (1)

Franklin — orig. in Whitesbog, New Jersey, by the U.S. Dept. Agr. Introd. in 1961. Early Black x Howes; cross made in 1930 by H. F. Bain, U.S. Dept. Agr.; selected by F. B. Chandler and I. E. Demoranville, Cranberry Sta., Massachusetts Agr. Exp. Sta., East Wareham; tested as Mass. 31 in East Wareham. Fruit: size medium with cupcount 57-90; nearly round; skin red to very dark red; keeping quality good to excellent; yield greater than Early Black or Howes; fruit rot no more than Early Black or Howes; ripens early. Bush: uprights medium length; runners few and short; resistant to feeding by the leafhopper that spreads the false blossom virus disease. Named in honor of Dr. H. J. Franklin (1883-1958), former head of the East Wareham Cranberry Sta. (5)

Garwood Bell — discovered by I. Garwood, Medford, N.J. in 1875. Fruit: late, dark red, 100-110 cupcount, good production, good keeping quality. Vines: medium coarse, tall, light green, medium size leaves. (1)

Gebhardt Beauty — discovered by H. H. Gebhardt, Black River Falls, WI in 1893. Fruit: early, deep red, medium size, round, good production and keeping quality. Vines: coarse, short, large leaves. (1)

Gifford — no description available.

Godfrey — no description available.

Hall — no description available.

Hardy Howes — no description available.

Harlow — no description available.

Harold — no description available.

Harwich — no description available.

Hawthorne — no description available.

Henry Griffith — no description available.

Hewitt Berry — cuttings received from J. T. McFarlin, South Carver, Mass., were planted in the collection of WSCGA in 1894. Fruit: small, round, firm.

Hockanum — no description available.

Holliston — Batchelder, Mammoth. Discovered by George Batchelder, Holliston, Mass. in 1885. Fruit: late, deep red, large, good production, poor keeping quality, oblong shape. (1)

Horseneck — no description available.

Howard Bell — Fruit: large, bell-shaped, and excellent in flavor. (4)

Howes — Howes is the standard late cranberry in Massachusetts and New Jersey. Pointed Howe seems to be a strain of Howes grown in New Jersey. The cultivar originated with James P. Howes, East Dennis, Mass., some time prior to 1880. Vines: rather coarse, with many uprights and comparatively few runners; not as productive as Early Black. Leaves large, dark green. Fruit: late, a little under medium size, 80-140 cupcount; round when well seeded, oblong when poorly seeded, symmetrical; red and indistinctly striped, becoming dark red; colors exceptionally well in storage; flesh very firm, excellent for keeping and shipping, fair for the table. (4)

Howland — no description available.

Improved Howes — discovered by A. D. Makepeace, S. Carver, Mass., in 1890. Fruit: late, medium red, 75-82 cupcount, good production,

poor-fair keeping quality. Vines: fine, short, medium green. (1)

Indian Head — no description available.

Jersey — these wild cranberries of New Jersey are variable in size, shape, and color. The fruit is of long-keeping and good-shipping qualities. (4)

Juneau — discovered by T. F. Hamilton, Berlin, Wisconsin in 1893. Fruit: early, deep red, 100 cupcount, good production, fair keeping quality. Vines: coarse, tall, dark green, large leaves. (1)

Keystone — cuttings received from J. T. McFarlin, S. Carver, Mass., were planted in the collection of the WSCGA in 1893. Fruit: small, bell shape, moderate production, fair quality, poor keeping quality.

Klondike — no description available.

Late Cape — no description available.

Late Jersey — no description available.

Late Reds — no description available.

Leonard Robbins — no description available.

Matthews — see Centreville. Orig. Isaiah Matthews, Yarmouth, Mass., about 1880. (4)

Maxim Randall — discovered by L. Randall, Rochester, Mass. Fruit: late, deep red, large, good producer, good keeping quality. Vines: fine, medium tall, light green, small leaves. (1)

McFarlin — McFarlin is one of the few cranberries grown in both the East and the West. It is rather more highly prized in Wisconsin and in the Pacific states than on the Atlantic seaboard. Originated with T. H. McFarlin, South Carver, Mass., about 1874. Vines: coarse, leaves medium green, rather large. Fruit: midseason, berries large, 65-95 cupcount; round-oblong, flower-end conical; lacking in uniformity, size and shape; red becoming dark red when very ripe; flesh tender, extra fine in flavor; variable in keeping and shipping quality. (4)

Metallic Bell — Fruit: bell-shaped, lightly colored, extra large, with metallic gloss on the fruit. (4)

Middleboro — discovered by J. W. Howes, Middleboro, Mass., in 1885. Fruit: late, deep red, 54-58 cupcount, good producer, poor keeping quality. Vines: fine-medium, tall, medium green. (1)

Middlesex — discovered by George Batchelder, Holliston, Mass. Fruit: late, deep red 90-96 cupcount, fair-good production, good keeping quality. Vines: medium-coarse, tall, dark green, very large leaves. (1)

Monmouth — no description available.

Mosquito Damn — no description available.

Murdock — no description available.

Natives (of New Jersey) — see Jersey.

Natives (of Wisconsin) — the wild cranberry in Wisconsin is a mixture of bell and cherry types, and of variable size, shape, and color intensity.

Newton — no description available.

North Cape Howes — no description available.

Nova Scotia Bell — no description available.

Old Homestead — no description available.

Oxhart — no description available.

Pacific Beauty — no description available.

Palmeter — discovered by D. C. Palmeter, Berlin, Wisconsin. Fruit: early, medium red, 100 cupcount, poor production, poor keeping quality. Vines: medium, tall, light green, small leaves. (1)

Paradise Meadow — discovered by W. P. Turner, Sharon, Mass., in 1873. Fruit: late, medium red, 59-68 cupcount, fair-good production, good

keeping quality. Vines: coarse, tall, light green, large leaves. (1)

Paul — no description available.

Perkins — no description available.

Perry Red — discovered by J. Perry, Marion, Mass., in 1888. Fruit: early, blackish red, 80-100 cupcount, good production, poor keeping quality. Vines: coarse, tall, dark green, large leaves. (1)

Pilgrim — orig. in Whitesbog, New Jersey, by the U.S. Dept. Agr. Introd. in 1961. Prolific x McFarlin; cross made in 1930 by H. F. Bain, U.S. Dept. Agr.; selected by F. B. Chandler and I. E. Demoranville, Cranberry Sta., Massachusetts Agr. Exp. Sta., East Wareham; tested as Mass. 17 in East Wareham. Fruit: large with cupcount 43-66; long oval; skin purplish-red with yellow undercolor, bloom present; keeping quality good; fruit rot no more than Early Black or Howes; ripens late. Bush: prolific bearer, greater than Early Black or Howes, particularly on peat bottom land; medium number of runners; uprights medium to long; resistant to feeding by the leafhopper that spreads false blossom virus. (5)

Pittsberg — no description available.

Plum — Fruit: extra large, late, handsomely colored, excellent flavor. (4)

Potters Favorite — discovered by M. O. Potter, Wisconsin Rapids, WI in 1895. Fruit: early, deep red, 68 cupcount, good production, very poor keeping quality, oval. Vines: coarse, tall, light color, large leaves. (1)

Pride — Belle of Carver. Vose's Belle—originated with Benjamin F. Vose, Rochester, Mass., about 1890. Vines: coarse with many runners, enlarged at the juncture of branches, the fruiting uprights producing one or more branchlets the season they fruit; leaves light green, very productive. Fruit: medium size, varying greatly; bell-shaped,

the calyx-end being rounded and the stem-end conical, variable; white with pink blush when partly ripe, becoming solid red and then dark red when very ripe; flesh fairly firm, keeping and shipping well and of a good flavor; midseason. (4)

Prolific — orig. C. D. Leach, Walton, Michigan before 1900. Fruit: large, cherry-shaped; uniform dark red; excellent flavor. Vines: vigorous, approximately the same as those of Bennett Jumbo, fairly productive. (1)

Reckless — no description available.

Reds — no descriptions available.

Rhode Island — no description available.

Round Howes — discovered by H. W. Chapman, S. Yarmouth, Massachusetts in 1910. Fruit: late, light red, 79+ cupcount, very good production, fair keeping quality. Vines: medium coarse, medium tall, light green, large leaves. (1)

Round Red — no description available.

Russell Bell — no description available.

Rutherford — discoverer unknown. From E. Falmouth, Massachusetts. Fruit: late, dark red, 73-98 cupcount, fair-good production, good keeping quality. Vines: medium texture, short, medium green, medium sized leaves. (1)

St. Clair — cultivar planted in the collection of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers Association in 1894. Vines: received from C. D. McFarlin, Empire City, Oregon. Fruit: medium size, oblong, fair keeping quality, good flavor.

Samuel Small's Bugles — no description available.

Searles Jumbo — Fruit: large, olive shaped, uniformly red, moderate keeping quality. A medium season cultivar. Searles Jumbo was propagated by A. Searles, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, from a few vines found growing among Bell and Cherry plants in central Wisconsin toward the close of last century. (4)

Settler — no description available.

Shaw's Success — discovered by A. M. Shaw, S. Carver, Mass., in 1980. Fruit: midseason, blackish-red, 110-140 cupcount, good production, very good keeping quality. Vines: fine, short, medium sized leaves. (1)

Shurtleff — no description available.

Silver Lake—no description available.

Smalley — orig. in Massachusetts before 1894. Fruit: round or bell-shaped; medium red color and medium to large size; fair keeping quality, good flavor. (4)

Smalley Berries—no description available. Probably syn. with Smalley.

Smith — discovered by R. Smith, Chatham, Mass., in 1880. Fruit: late, deep red, good-very good production, fair keeping quality. Vines: corase, tall, dark green, large leaves. (1)

Smith No. 1 — no description available.

Smith No. 2 — no description available.

Snipatuit — no description available.

Stankavich—orig. in Bandon, Oregon, by Joseph F. Stankiewicz. Introd. in 1926. Oregon Native x an Eastern var.; selected between 1914-1917. Fruit: large, averaging 3/4 to 5/8 in. in diam.; uniform, global; skin color high; flesh with low acid content, good sugar content; ripens early. Bush: produces well; resembles Michigan Bennett. (5)

Stanley — discovered by J. W. Shaw, Carver, Mass., in 1890. Fruit: late, light red, 67 cupcount, excellent production, poor keeping quality. Vines: fine-medium, medium tall, medium green, medium size leaves. (1)

Stevens — orig. in Beltsville, Maryland, by H. F. Bain, U.S. Dept. of Agr. Introd. in 1950. McFarlin x Potter; selected 1938-1940. Fruit: large; cupcount 50-60; shape round-

oval; skin color deep red; flesh firm, keeping quality good; medium-late ripening. Vine: vigorous; very productive. Being planted to some extent in Wisconsin; promising in New Jersey. Named after Neil Stevens, former U.S.D.A. Plant Pathologist. (5)

Taylor — discovered by G. Taylor, Indian Mills, N.J. in 1905. Fruit: early, dull red, fair-good production, good keeping quality. Vines: fine, short, light green, medium size leaves. (1)

Wales Henry — orig. W. A. Andrews, North Carver, Mass., about 1885. Vines: rather coarse, with many uprights and few runners; very productive, leaves dark green. Fruit: midseason, medium in size, round; uniform in size and shape; indistinctly striped with varying shades of red, coloring well in storage; flesh firm, keeping and shipping well; excellent in flavor. (4)

Wellman Cherry — no description available.

Whiting Randall—discovered by Geo. Randall, Plymouth, Mass., in 1888. Fruit: very late, medium red, 111-140 cupcount, good production, excellent keeping quality. Vines: fine, short, light green, medium size leaves. (1)

Whitman Park — no description available.

Whittlesey—no description available.

Wilcox—orig. in Beltsville, Maryland, by H. F. Bain, U.S. Dept. of Agr. Introd. in 1950. Howes x Searles; selected 1938-1940. Fruit: size medium; shape oval; skin deep red; keeping quality fair; very early ripening. Vines: very productive; vigorous; appears to be more resistant to false blossom disease than Beckwith and Stevens. Promising in New Jersey. Named after Raymond B. Wilcox, former U.S.D.A. Plant Pathologist. (5)

Winslow — no description available.
Winter Queen — no description available.

Wisconsin — no description available.
Woolman — discovered by A. W. Woolman, Indian Mills, N.J. in 1897. Fruit: midseason, deep red, 105 cupcount, good-very good production, fair keeping quality. Vines: medium texture, medium size, large leaves. (1)

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Variations in Growth and Productivity Among Macspur Apple Trees, and Growth Comparisons between Spur and Nonspur McIntosh and Delicious Cultivars¹

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Abstract

Some Macspur apple (*Malus domestica* Borkh) trees in plantings in northeastern United States and Canada have the growth habit of McIntosh. Such "non-spur" trees at the Horticultural Research Center in Belchertown, MA were larger, more productive and had more lateral branching than truly spur-type Macspur trees. In another study, tree size and lateral branching of young Imperial McIntosh and Imperial Red Delicious differed from spur strains of these cultivars. Spur strains of McIntosh differed from each other. However, Macspur, Morspur, and non-spur Imperial McIntosh were similar in branching and trunk x-sectional area. Tree size and lateral branching of Imperial Red Delicious were greater than those of the spur strains tested of the cultivar. It was concluded that Macspur trees may be subject to bud reversion.

The first naturally occurring mutants of McIntosh were discovered in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia during the 1960's (3). Strain B

(Macspur) and strain D (Morspur) were more spurry than strain E (Dewar) and produced very few lateral branches on structural limbs (4, 5). Strain C (Gatzke) was the least spurry of these strains. Lapins (4) reported that trees of Gatzke, Dewar, and Macspur were 70 to 80%, and Morspur 60% of the size of Summerland Red McIntosh. The mutant strains were reported to have greater potential for early and heavy cropping than McIntosh trees with standard growth habit but no data were presented (3, 5).

Macspur is the most heavily planted McIntosh mutant in the northeastern United States. In 1975 we noted some trees in a 50-tree block of this strain planted in 1971 at the Horticultural Research Center (HRC), Belchertown, MA exhibited the growth of McIntosh

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