handling, enabled them to ship the fruit successfully on the fresh market. Thus, 'Sharpblue' added at least one month to the season of availability of fresh blueberries on the world market, since 'Sharpblue' berries can be shipped from Florida at least one month earlier than both northern highbush blueberries from southeastern North Carolina and rabbiteyes from north FLorida and southeast Georgia. As the first commercial highbush variety with a chilling requirement of less than 800 hours, 'Sharpblue' has been important in demonstrating the possibilities of low-chill highbush blueberries. It has also been important in showing what characteristics future low-chill blueberry varieties will need to be successful in the southeastern U.S. Although total acreage of 'Sharpblue' in Florida is not great, there are many small and experimental plantings, and what has been learned from these plantings is laying the groundwork for larger plantings of 'Sharpblue' or other low-chill highbush varieties in the future.

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Introduction
Rubus Workshop at the ASHS Meeting at Pennsylvania State University August, 1990

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The genus *Rubus*, in the Rosaceae family includes blackberries and raspberries. There are 12 and as per some authorities 15 subgenera in the *Rubus*. Among these, two *Idaeobatus*. Focke, and *Rubus* (Eubatus) have most of the commercially important fruit crops. Although commonly used by the horticulturists, *Eubatus* is the incorrect name for this subgenus. According to the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (1) the type subspecies is named after the genus, without authority. Therefore the correct names of the subgenera are *Idaeobatus* Focke and *Rubus*. Two other fruit crops which are less important are arctic raspberry *R. cyclotus* and *R. chamaemorus* which is cloudberry.

Many morphologically important differences exist between these subgenera. However the most commonly used criterion for classification is the method of separation of mature fruit from the plant. In the *Idaeobatus*, the fruit is an aggregate of small drupelets which separates from the receptacle and has the appearance of a thimble.

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The drupelets of *Rubus* (Eubatus), which includes the blackberries, adhere to the receptacle, which becomes part of the edible fruit (2). Through the breeding programs on blackberries and raspberries in the United States and Canada, many new cultivars have been developed in the last decade. Many of these have been tried by the breeders at the research stations and/or in a particular region. In many cases, these have been sent by the breeders to other regions and states to test their performance under the new climatic and soil conditions.

There is a need for exchange of this information among the breeders, horticulturists and the general public alike. The acreage planted to raspberry and blackberry cultivars has changed during the last decade. New cultivars are being planted and those which are not adopted to that region are being replaced. The need has been felt for exchange of this information among horticulturists.

The Rubus workshop organized by the Viticulture and Small Fruit Working Group of the American Society for Horticultural Science was expected to provide a platform for exchange of latest information on these two crops. The speakers for the workshop have extensive experience with these crops and are regarded as experts in this field.

As chairperson of this workshop I am grateful to all those who have extended their full cooperation in making this workshop a great success and for writing the articles based on their talk at the workshop for publication.

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Primocane Fruiting Raspberries in the Pacific Northwest and California

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Primocane fruiting cultivars have helped stimulate expansion of red raspberry production for the fresh market (5, 6). When grown in conjunction with floricane fruiting cultivars, they have extended the harvest season in most regions where the crop is grown. This has meant there can be a constant supply of fresh fruit over periods of four to six months from any one region. Supplementing this with fruit from the southern hemisphere, or vice versa, has made fresh raspberries available throughout the year.

'Heritage' was the first primocane fruiting cultivar to be grown extensively in both the northern and southern hemispheres (4). It continues to be important in most regions, including the Pacific Northwest (PNW) and central coastal California. Fruit traits contributing to its adaptability include firm texture, medium red color, easy release and the ability to remain in good condition even when overripe. Plant traits contributing to its adaptability include production of high numbers of relatively sturdy, upright canes and

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