TWO CANNING CLINGSTONE PEACH VARIETIES FOR CALIFORNIA, CORONADO AND VIVIAN

The Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, and the California Agricultural Experiment Station have announced release for propagation two new nonmelting canning clingstone peach varieties named CORONADO and VIVIAN. These originated from crosses made by W. F. Wight of the Bureau, now retired. The new varieties were tested in cooperation with the California Agricultural Experiment Station.

The CORONADO was tested as No. W38-30B, and is the result of a cross made in 1934 of a seedling (Pratt-Low x Tuscan) pollinated by a selection known as Leader Seedling Cling. It matures about 10 days before Fortuna, which is the earliest widely grown commercial, canning, clingstone peach variety. The fruit of CORONADO is typical of the midseason type of canning clingstone peach varieties. It is of good size, almost round, and with attractive yellow ground color. The flesh is firm, fine textured, and of desirable yellow color with very little red at the pit when mature. The flavor of the canned product is good in comparison with other commercial canning clingstone varieties. In test plantings the trees have been vigorous and productive.

The VIVIAN, tested as No. W21-19C, is the result of crossing (cross made in 1936) a seedling selection (Maxine x Leader) with another selection originating from two other crosses (Tuscan x Paloro) x (Paloro x Pratt-Low). The VIVIAN matures about 5 days after Fortuna, about 9 days before Cortez, or approximately 12 days before Paloro. It is suggested for trial for this season when no other commercial variety of this type matures. The fruit is of good size, round, symmetrical, with an attractive yellow ground color. Its ground color may be very well used as an index of maturity. The flesh is firm, fine textured, with an attractive yellow color, and very little red at the pit when mature. The flavor of the canned product is good. Trees in the test planting have been vigorous and productive.

Both varieties have been tested at the California Agricultural Experiment Station planting near Winters, California, and also in commercial peach areas of Sutter and Merced Counties, California. An important characteristic of both varieties is that they mature at periods when there are no satisfactory commercial varieties of this type.

Neither the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, nor the California Agricultural Experiment Station has trees of these varieties for distribution. For sources of budwood the local Farm Advisor;

nurserymen; Mr. L. A. Thompson, United States Horticultural Field Station, Fresno, California; or Dr. C. O. Hesse, California Agricultural Experiment Station, Davis, California should be consulted.—(*From U. S. D. A. and California Station release notice, May 16, 1950.*)

Danish Fruit Production

By A. Stauning,
Secretary, The Danish Horticultural Council
Slightly condensed from POST ROAD (Kentville, Nova Scotia) 4:12:5, 1949

Danish fruit growing, according to Mr. Stauning, "has made great strides during the past 20 years. It now not only meets the demands of the home market for apples, pears, plums, cherries, and soft fruits, but also provides considerable exports."

The number of fruit trees in 1949 is about thirteen million, of which nine million are apples, two million pears, two milion cherries and plums. Half the trees are in commercial orchards.

After this introduction the author confines himself to a discussion of apples.

The progress made recently is due in part to the economic conditions in the early 1930's, which forced Denmark to aim at self-sufficiency, and in part to the valuable work of plant pathologists, physiologists, and other scientists, which helped growers to ob-