Eventually, the original grand old tree will be lost to flood, lightning, disease or just old age. In any event, the clone will always be available for vegetative propagation from the repository.

Literature Cited

1. Crane, H. L., C. A. Reed and M. N. Wood. 1938. Nut breeding, pp. 827-887. In: G. Gambige (ed.). Yearbook of agriculture. 1937. Gov. Print. Off., Washington, D.C.
2. Marquard, R. D., L. J. Grauke, T. E. Thompson and R. S. Janos. 1995. Identifying pecan cultivars by isozymes and inheritance of leucine aminopeptidase. J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci. 120(4):661-666.
3. Risien, E. E. 1904. Pecan culture for western Texas. Pub. by author, San Saba, Tex.
4. Risien, E. E. and E. G. Risien. 1916. West Texas Pecan Nursery catalog. J. Horace McFarland Co. Harrisburg, Pa.
5. Sparks, D. 1995. 'Western Schley' pecan. Fruit Var. J. 49(2):70-74.
6. Thompson, T. E., L. J. Grauke and E. F. Young, Jr. 1996. Pecan kernel color: standards using the Munsell color notation system. J. Amer. Soc. Hort. 121(3):548-553.
7. Thompson, T. E. and E. F. Young, Jr. 1985. Pecan cultivars—past and present. Tex. Pecan Grow. Assn., College Station. 265 pp.
8. Woodard, J. S., L. D. Romberg and F. J. Willmann. 1930. Pecan growing in Texas. Bulletin 95. Tex. Dept. Agric.

Fruit Varieties Journal 52(1):4-5 1998

'Edda' Plum

STEIN HARALD HJELTNES[1]

'Edda' is a European plum variety with increasing popularity in the Norwegian market. Low productivity was experienced in the first years after introduction, but when planting adequate pollinizers, this problem was overcome. The tree is not easy to handle, as compared e.g. to 'Opal,' but fruit thinning work is much less, and the farmers get good prices for 'Edda' in the market.

Origin

'Edda' was bred and introduced from the Norwegian Crop Research Institute, Ullensvang Research Centre, division Njøs, in Western Norway. The release ended a breeding program initiated by Erling Kvaale in 1934. 'Edda' was selected from a cross between 'Czar' x 'Prune Peche' made by E. Kvaale in 1953. After testing in the 1960's, the variety was released by Per J. Husabø in 1970, in connection with the 50th anniversary of the experiment station at Njøs. Heat treatment to obtain virus free stock was carried out at Hornum in Danemark in 1976/77, and propagation material for Norwegian Stock Plantings was introduced in the spring 1979.

Vegetative Plant Data

'Edda' is compatible to a wide range of rootstocks, as no problems have been observed to St. Julien A, Myrobalan, Pixy, Mariana or Eruni. The growth is upright, and the trees tend to get naked branches by increasing age. The shoots are brownish-yellow, smooth, somewhat ribbed against the top, with light lenticelles, especially by the basis of the shoot, which is typical for the variety. Similar the foliage is vigorous and dark green (1). Experiences from Eastern Norway, where the winter climate is harder, has shown that the tree is not very hardy.

Generative Plant Data

'Edda' is self-sterile, but flowers by 'Opal' and 'Victoria,' and both these varieties are good pollinators. 'Rivers Early Prolific' and 'Reine Claude d'Oullins' are also good pollinators, while 'Mallard' seems to be poorer (3).

Ripening time equals 'Opal,' or a few days earlier (2), which is mid-August in Norway. The fruit is medium large. In a field trial from 1983-88 at Njøs (2), mean fruit weight of 'Edda' was 42 gram, as

[1]Ullensvang Research Centre, Division Njøs, N-5840 Hermansverk, Norway.

compared to 28 gram for 'Sanctus Hubertus' and 32 gram for 'Opal.' The fruits are even-sized, roundish-oval and somewhat depressed at the poles. The colour is brownish-red to dark blue at ripening, and a heavy bloom covers the fruit. The skin is somewhat thick, but could easily be separated from the yellow fruit flesh which is firm, very juicy and have a sweet and aromatic taste. The fruit is freestone, and very often a reddish colour is observed by the stone, as 'Ruth Gerstetter.' The fruit quality, as indexed by the ratio sugar/acid has been reported to be 12.3 in mean of 6 years (4). In the same experiment, 'Opal' had a mean value of 12.1. The fruit has a good keeping ability, equivalent to 'Opal' (5).

When supplied with adequate pollinizers, and pruned in a proper way, the productivity is quite good. In the experiment at Njøs (2) the cumulated yield from 1983-88 for 'Edda' was 6.5 kg/tree, as compared to 13.5kg/tree in 'Sanctus Hubertus' and 11.3kg/tree for 'Opal.'

Resistance to Pests and Diseases

The trees are susceptible to rust-mite, *Aculus fockeui* (Nalepa & Trouessart), that frequently damage fruits and distorts shoot growth. Other pests and diseases are of minor importance.

Availability

The variety is not licensed, and virusfree material is available upon request to Njøs.

References

1. Husabø, P. J. 1970. Edda - ei ny tidlegplomme. Statens forsøksgard Njøs 1920-1970: 60-65.
2. Husabø, P. J. 1989. Sortsforsøk i plommer. Frukt og bær 1989: 60-63.
3. Mage, F. 1983. Pollinering av plommesorten 'Edda.' Frukt og bær 1983: 36-40.
4. Mage, F. 1989. Kvalitet hos plommer. Frukt og bær 1989: 64-71.
5. Sekse, L. 1989. Storage and storage potential of plums (*Prunus domestica* L.) as related to respiration rate. Acta Agric. Scand. 39:15-21.