

vailing effect bright, short, thin red stripes on pale yellow.

Calyx tube large, long funnel form, with fleshy pistil extending into base. Stamens median. Core lines clasping.

Core medium or below, distant, median, axile, usually tightly closed; carpels medium size, cordate, tufted; seeds large, long, narrow, acute, dark brown.

Flesh pale-yellowish, moderately coarse but crisp, breaking and moderately juicy; spritely subacid, and good to very good. Season early September to January with refrigeration.

Tree vigorous, upright-spreading, open with rather sparse branching. Twigs semi-erect, stout, with large terminal buds; inter-nodes medium; bark dark reddish-brown irregularly overlaid with gray scarf-skin; pubescence moderately thick. Lenticels numerous, conspicuous, medium-large, roundish, raised. Buds large, broad, acute, appressed, pubescent. Leaves large, thick, broad with acuminate tip which usually is twisted to one side; folded to saucer-shaped and recurved, dark green, sparsely pubescent beneath. Petioles $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, pubescent. Stipules $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, very slender.

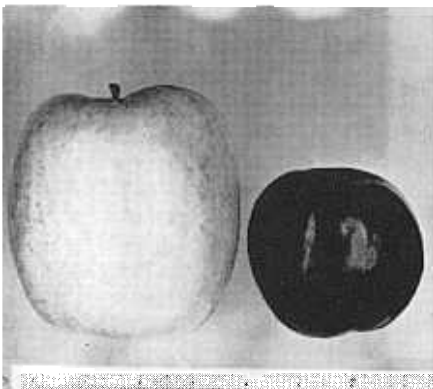


Fig. 1. Typical Ohlson (left) and Red Gravenstein apples. Ohlson often develops more red color than here depicted, sometimes with bright red stripes.

Additional Notes

The author does not know of any other extra-large apple that is equal to Ohlson in quality. Of other varieties ripening at the same time, only Gravenstein has good size and superior flavor, and only Red Gravenstein has better color. Indeed, Red Gravenstein is not likely to suffer in popularity from competition with Ohlson. But the new variety has attracted so much attention, especially as dwarf trees bearing oversize fruit, that it seems destined to command a place for itself in the Puget Sound region, perhaps second to Gravenstein in its season.

One of Gravenstein's faults is a strong tendency to biennial bearing. At least in Gravenstein's off-years, Ohlson should be a more popular variety because of its annual bearing habit.

In sauce and pies Ohlson has good flavor, and the amber slices tend to hold their shape fairly well. The ratio of edible flesh to skin and core is high.



Late Sunhaven

According to Stanley Johnston, originator of the Sunhaven peach, a variety called Late Sunhaven is now being propagated by a few nurseries. Although the fruit of Late Sunhaven is almost identical to that of Sunhaven, the former is about a week later. Fortunately, the two varieties can be distinguished from each other in the nursery by the leaf glands. The leaves of Late Sunhaven have reniform glands, whereas the leaf glands of Sunhaven are reniform.

Professor Johnston believes that Late Sunhaven arose as a bud mutation on the original tree of Sunhaven at South Haven, Michigan.