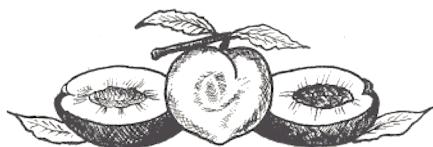


land that would not produce 20 bushels of corn per acre in an average year nor over 10 bushels of wheat. Land of this type responds profitably to the turning under of a green cover crop, preferably a legume, with the addition of at least 1,000 pounds of 20 percent super-phosphate per acre for the strawberry crop.

We have also found that the applica-

tion of mulch to strawberries should not be delayed until March or early April as has so frequently been done. When the winter temperature reaches 0°F. with no snow on the ground, the yield may be reduced from 25 to 75 percent. This reduction in yield can be avoided by applying 1½ tons per acre of straw mulch in December.



The American Pomological Society's Code For Naming Fruit and Nut Varieties

By M. J. DORSEY, University of Illinois
Chairman of Committee on Nomenclature

The number of fruit varieties claiming the attention of fruit growers is being increased each year. The list published by the American Pomological Society in its forthcoming issue shows that 10 to 50 or more new peach varieties come to the fore annually. As time goes on, many of these of course will fall by the wayside, while others will take their place in the orchards on the basis of their individual merits. There is an opportunity, therefore, with new varieties being named each year, to duplicate names of varieties already in use.

The American Pomological Society is continuing its plan to keep variety names true and as far as possible eliminate duplication. One of the dominant trends of the present which is bound to lead to

confusion as time goes on, is the use of well-known variety names in so many combinations—often for types not too closely related to the parent form. Take for instance Elberta, some horticulturists think there are a number of strains of this old standby, which alone would lead to considerable confusion. On the other hand, there is a tendency to weaken the position of this variety through the use of such names as Early Elberta, Late Elberta, Redelberta, Hardy Berta, Halberta, to mention a few.

Recently I looked over an exhibit of apple varieties and picked up the following names of bud sports of Rome: Ruby Rome, Black Rome Beauty, Red Rome, Rich's Red Rome and Seando Red Rome. These types are all closely related but, when grown under different conditions, may vary considerably. As

time goes on, it will be difficult to keep these true to name and it is easy to see how each of these may be passing in the trade under the different names listed. A similar situation exists with Delicious. For this variety there are many types resembling each other very closely, yet having minute differences recognizable upon close study. Another interesting case is found in Shippers Late Red peach where J. H. Hale, Elberta, and at least three other types are sold in the trade under the name Shippers Late Red.

Pomologists will need to give attention to the problem of keeping our names true to a greater extent in the future than we have ever had to do in the past. It would simplify matters greatly if all of those who are naming new varieties were to observe as rigidly as possible the rules of nomenclature as set forth in the last revision of the code as given below. If this were done the situation would tend to correct itself with time. In the final analysis the aims of the code—to establish and maintain a single name for each variety—would prevail.

Rules For Naming Varieties Adopted By the American Pomological Society

(Revision 1941, Slightly Revised 1946)

Purpose of the Code

This code aims to establish and maintain a system of pomological nomenclature that shall be simple, appropriate, stable, and in accordance with the standard of the American Pomological Society. To this end it is urged that all persons conferring names upon new varieties of fruits endeavor to select simple, and preferably one-word, names that are fittingly expressive of some character, quality, place, person, or event associated with the source, time, or place of origin of the variety.

Scope of the Code

This code applies to all cultivated fruits and nuts.

Right to Name

1. The right of the originator, discoverer, or introducer of a new variety to name it, within the limitations of this code, is recognized.

Priority

2. The name first published for a variety shall be the accepted and recognized name except (a) when contrary to the provisions of this code, and (b) provided that names thoroughly established in American pomological literature shall not be displaced.

3. A name once published for a variety shall not be applied to another variety of the same group or kind. The same name, once established through long usage for two or more American varieties, shall not be displaced for either nor radically modified except when a suitable synonym can be used for one of the varieties. When no such synonym is available, the two varieties shall be distinguished by the addition of the name of the author who first described each, or some other suitable distinguishing term.

Form and Spelling of Names

4. Names of new varieties shall be of one word preferably, but two words will be accepted. However, names of existing varieties, not in conformity with this rule, but which are well established by usage, shall not be changed in such a way as to lead the confusion or loss of identity.

5. The spelling and pronunciation of a variety name shall be the same as that of the person, place, substance or quality from which it is derived.

6. A possessive noun shall not be used.

7. A name shall not be formed by the compounding or hyphenating of two or more existing names, but this does not prohibit the formation of a one word

name from the parts of two or more existing names. Neither Bartlett-Scheckel or Bar-seck may be used, but Barseck is admissible.

8. The hyphen shall not be used between the words of a name.

9. Initials or titles shall not be used as a part of a variety name—e.g., P. Bar-ry (pear), Doctor Mathews (apple), or Governor Hogg (peach).

10. The use of such general terms as seedling, hybrid, beurre, damson, pippin, or rare-ripe are not in harmony with this code and should be avoided.

11. An imported variety shall retain its foreign name, but it may be translated into its English equivalent, provided it does not conflict with the provisions of this code or with an existing American name in the same group or kind.

12. The name of a person shall not be applied to a variety during his life without his consent.

Publication of Names

13. Publication consists in the distribution to the public of a name in printed form, accompanied by a recognizable description or illustration. A variety name may be established by current usage. A name, so established, shall be considered as published and shall have precedence over a later printed name for the same variety. Publication may be made in any book, bulletin, report, memorandum, trade catalog, or periodical which is distributed to the public.

Type of Variety

14. The type of a variety is the original plant. Type descriptions or illustrations shall be made from material produced by the original plant, if available and making normal growth, or from plants as near as possible to it in asexual reproduction, growing preferably in the same pomological region.

15. The complete description of a variety shall consist of a detailed account

of the characteristics of the plant, foliage, flowers, fruit, season, and habit of growth, so as to distinguish it from other varieties of similar appearance.

Naming "Bud Sports"

In naming the bud sports of recognized varieties, the names selected should, as far as possible, identify the new strain with the parent variety, if the season of ripening or period of use has not been changed. One-word names formed by using parts of two or more existing names, or a single descriptive name either before or after the parent variety name, will be recognized.

Recognizing Usage

17. Where there is a long-standing and well-established trend in the use of a name, which, according to the priority rule, is a synonym, the situation may be reviewed thoroughly by the Committee of Nomenclature and where justified action may be taken to recognize the name thus established.

Varieties Under Test

18. New or unnamed seedling selections while under test may be designated by number, letter, code term, or by other tentative names, without such designation being given the status of a varietal name. When a variety so held is later named, the name selected should be given priority over the tentative designations according to the priority rule of this code.

Renaming for Trade Purposes

19. Renaming a variety having an established name is declared unethical and contrary to the objective of this code in establishing a permanent system of nomenclature.

Names Proposed for New Fruit Varieties

20. In order to reduce confusion, all proposed names for new varieties should

be referred to the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, Washington 25, D. C. for checking before being published. The Department of Agriculture Library, while it does not have a complete listing of names of fruit varieties which have been used, has a very extensive listing of such names and will be glad to check proposed names for new varieties against their records.

Committee on Nomenclature

Dr. M. B. Davis, Dominion Horticulturist, Central Experiment Station, Ottawa, Canada.

Dr. G. L. Slate, Experiment Station, Geneva, New York.

Mr. John Bregger, Division of Research, Soil Conservation Service, Clemson, South Carolina.

Mr. Paul Stark, Louisiana, Missouri.

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Reviews and Abstracts

THE MACOUN APPLE—sets fruit in 1945 under adverse spring weather condition.

By Walter Toenjes, 1946. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Quart. Bul 28(3):189-190.

In 1945 the bloom period for apples at the Graham Station started April 10, fully 4 weeks earlier than usual, and extended to May 21. During this period bee activity was restricted because of cold weather and frequent rainfalls. Temperatures as low as 26°F. killed many blossoms and young fruit.

Macoun apple trees matured a full crop while a number of old and new varieties located nearby, and blooming at the same time, produced very little or no fruit.

The Macoun apple is similar in shape to McIntosh, one of its parents, but is slightly more elongated. The skin color is dark red and is covered with a heavy bloom. The flesh is firmer than McIntosh and somewhat less susceptible to bruising. The flesh is white, crisp, tender, juicy, and has a rich sprightly flavor. The Macoun ripens 2 to 3 weeks after McIntosh and keeps a few weeks longer in storage. The fruit may run small on old trees which are not making vigorous growth. The Macoun apples tend to drop when mature but not as badly as McIntosh.

The Macoun tree is upright and vase-shaped, hardy, vigorous and productive, and is inclined to be biennial in bearing.