

Mr. Anderson has tried the Redgold, Yorkared, Staymared and Red Delicious apple cultivars, all of which were worthless to him. They would not continue to grow and consequently did not form worthwhile trees.

The author plans to send budwood

of ten cultivars of pear and five of apple in January 1967 for further testing in Kitale, Kenya. Varietal responses have certainly been unpredictable. The success with Baldwin pear lends hope for further experimentation with deciduous fruits in this locality.

New Yorker Nectarine

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The New Yorker nectarine, developed by the New York Agr. Exp. Station at Geneva, was sent to New Zealand under the number N.Y. 1017, in 1954, together with a number of other fruits for trial. After it was indexed and found free of any known viruses in New Zealand, it was released to growers there. Since it is being planted there fairly extensively, it was felt that it should be named; and since some New Zealand growers had already shortened the name from N.Y. 1017 to New Yorker, it was felt that this was an appropriate name for it.

Fruit

New Yorker is a white-fleshed, free-stone nectarine which ripens about August 20 at Geneva, just after the Redhaven peach. It is round to oblate in shape, about 80% covered with a dark red blush over a greenish white ground color. The flesh is juicy, slightly coarse, and medium firm. The flavor is sweet and rich, and the quality is high.

Tree

The tree is vigorous and productive. The blossom buds are slightly more resistant than Redhaven peach buds to injury by low winter temperatures. The flowers are large and

showy, and the leaf glands are reniform in shape. Care should be taken to select wide-angled crotches for the scaffold branches, because this clone has a tendency toward narrow crotches, making a structurally weak tree.

Origin

This nectarine was selected from a population of selfed seedlings of N.Y. 252 (a seedling of Livingston x Greensboro). The original cross which produced N.Y. 252 was made in 1929 by Prof. Richard Wellington.

New Yorker was selected in 1945 by Henry Bennett, General Manager of the New York Coop. Fruit Testing Association, and was sent out for field testing in 1955 as N.Y. 1017. In the ten years that it has been available from the Association it has not attracted much attention in New York. The N. Y. Agr. Exp. Station has, therefore not named nor introduced it for New York growers. However, now that this selection seems to have found a spot in New Zealand, it seems fitting that it should be introduced and named New Yorker, as a reminder of its origin.

Trees of New Yorker are available from the N. Y. Coop. Fruit Testing Association, Geneva, N. Y.

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