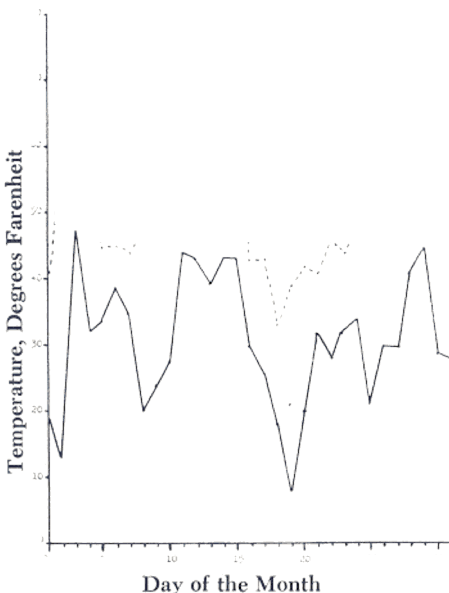


of Elberta (as check) and each of the North Caucasus clones was gathered over a 5-day period, from March 30 to April 3; placed in cold storage (43°F); and examined for fruit bud survival in the laboratory from March 31 to April 6. Each fruit bud was sliced longitudinally with a single-edged razor blade, and the inner bud tissues were examined with a hand lens for discoloration. When the Elberta and North Caucasus trees came into full bloom later in April, each tree was given a bloom rating based on what should be expected for a normal commercial crop (Table 1).

Fruit bud survival counts among the North Caucasus clones were made on 12 to 15 scions from each tree, but the number of buds varied mostly from 100 to 300 per test. This variation resulted from wide differences in fruit bud set, also observed in previous "normal" years, and attributed to genetic differences among the various clones.

Figure 1. Maximum and Minimum Temperatures for March, 1967.



Fruit development during the season was also observed. Many of the North Caucasus clones bore medium to medium-heavy crops of fruit in the 1967 season. None of the trees bore crops heavy enough to warrant limb props or braces. Although Elberta showed 3% bud survival, none of the trees developed any fruit during the 1967 season.

Fruit bud survival counts among the North Caucasus clones varied from 0 to 79%. Twenty clones showed 25% or more bud survival, and 9 clones showed 50% or more survival. Fruit descriptions are also given where available. Only 8 clones have yellow-fleshed fruits; and of these, only 5 are freestones; quality is fair to good.

Budwood of all the North Caucasus clones mentioned in this article is available from the U. S. Plant Introduction Station, Glenn Dale, Maryland 20769 upon written request.

### McLemore Apple from Oklahoma

Twenty-one years ago, J. V. McLemore planted the seeds of a Delicious apple near his home in Muskogee, Oklahoma. Test trees of this seedling were propagated from the original tree in 1958 by horticulturists of Oklahoma State University when they recognized its potential. In 1968, the University released this promising summer apple, naming it "McLemore," after its originator.

McLemore ripens with Lodi. It is a medium-sized Delicious type fruit, has good dessert quality, makes excellent pies, and shows good potential for commercial processing. It has stored well in a refrigerator for six months.

Propagation wood of McLemore may be obtained from the Hort. Dept. of Oklahoma State Univ. at Stillwell.