

The tree is of average vigor. Its top is rounded with strong-angled, spreading crotches. It is a heavy producer of spurs. It has blossomed annually at Blacksburg and is classed as an early season bloomer about with Jonathan, Delicious, and Winesap. It is not an abundant producer of pollen, but the pollen germinates satisfactorily. On the basis of present knowledge, it appears that it requires cross-pollination to set good crops of fruit. Neither fruit nor foliage have shown any special susceptibility to plant diseases at Blacksburg; Stuart, Virginia; Geneva, New York; and Waynesville, North Carolina.

Roanoke, formerly identified as V.P.I. 4, is a seedling of Red Rome crossed with Schoharie. The latter is a Northern Spy seedling developed at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station and has the late blooming habit of Northern Spy as well as firm, yellowish flesh, with some Spy flavor and aroma. Roanoke fruits ripen about September 20 at Blacksburg or about five days before Delicious. The fruits are round to round-conic in shape, and remarkably smooth and symmetrical. Fruit size usually averages a bit smaller than Rome Beauty on trees carrying comparable loads of fruit. The skin has nearly solid bright red color with fine finish. The flesh is of creamy color and has above average firmness. The texture is medium, crisp, and juicy. The flavor is mild sub-acid, with a suggestion of Northern Spy flavor and aroma. The quality for fresh use is rated well above that of its Rome parent. The fruits have retained good flavor and texture to late March in the V.P.I. storage. The round-topped tree has vigor similar to Rome, but does not have its willowy growth habit. The crotches are spreading with strong angles. It is a heavy producer of spurs. The blossoms open a day or two after Rome and produce

abundant pollen of good quality. In 1966 it was one of very few varieties or selections in the V.P.I. orchard that bore a full crop of fruit. The original tree bore 16 bushels of very attractive fruit in spite of the May 10 and 11 freezes. On the basis of present observations, it appears that it may need cross-pollination to set good crops of fruit. Neither fruit nor tree have shown any special susceptibility to attack by diseases or insects at Blacksburg or at Geneva, New York.

Trees of Shenandoah and Roanoke are available in limited numbers this winter from several nurseries. Scionwood only is available from V.P.I.

Grapes for Ohio

A drop in temperature to -20°F in January of 1963 and a frost of $24-25^{\circ}\text{F}$ in May, 1966 in Ohio, made possible some interesting observations by two horticulturists of the Ohio State University. G. H. Cahoon and J. F. Gallander were able to evaluate 39 grape cultivars at the Southern Branch of the Ohio Agr. Research and Development Center, near Ripley, for their ability to withstand severe winter cold and a serious spring frost. They reported their observations of vine injury and crop production for four years (1964-67) in Ohio Report, 53(1). Siebel 5279, Concord, Couderc 7120 and Van Buren were the only vines that showed no winter injury. The 10 most productive varieties, listed in descending order of yield, were Baco No. 1, Bath, S.V. 12-375, Blue Eye, Seibel 5279, Concord, Seibel 10878, Couderc 7120, Van Buren and Schuyler.