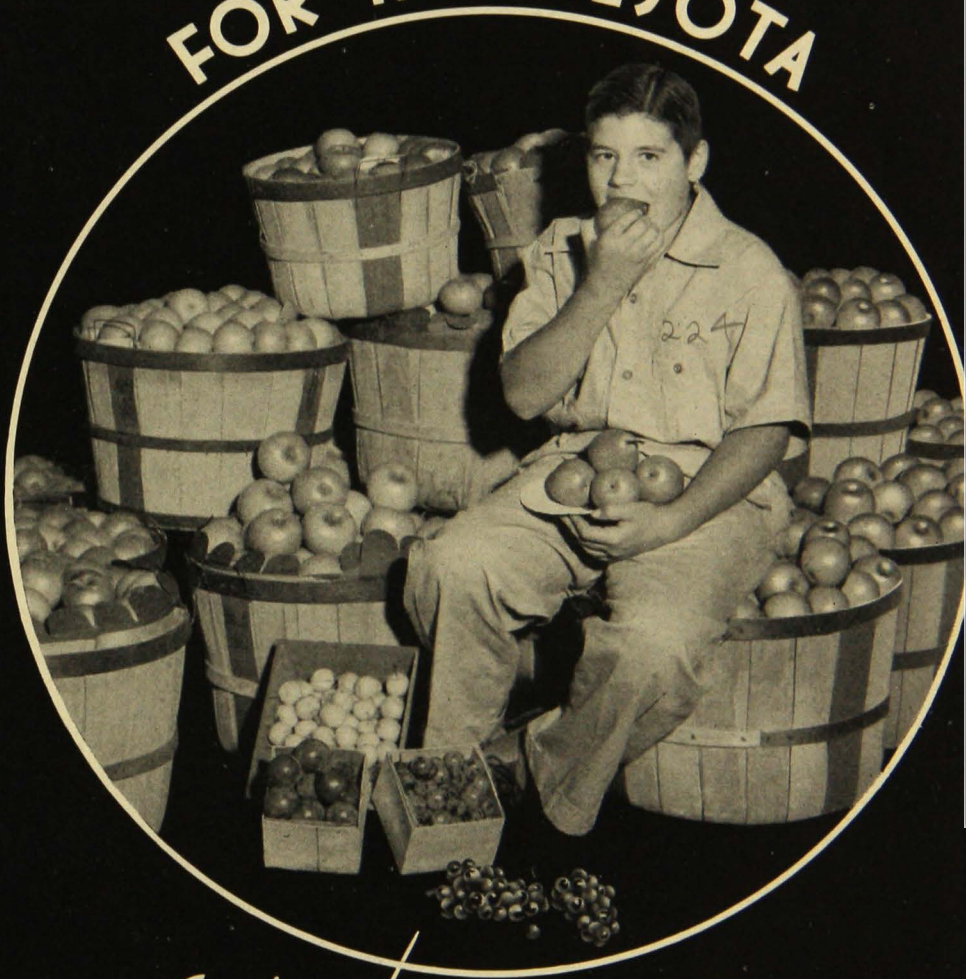


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Fruit Varieties

FOR MINNESOTA



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Agricultural Extension Service
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Fruit Districts of Minnesota

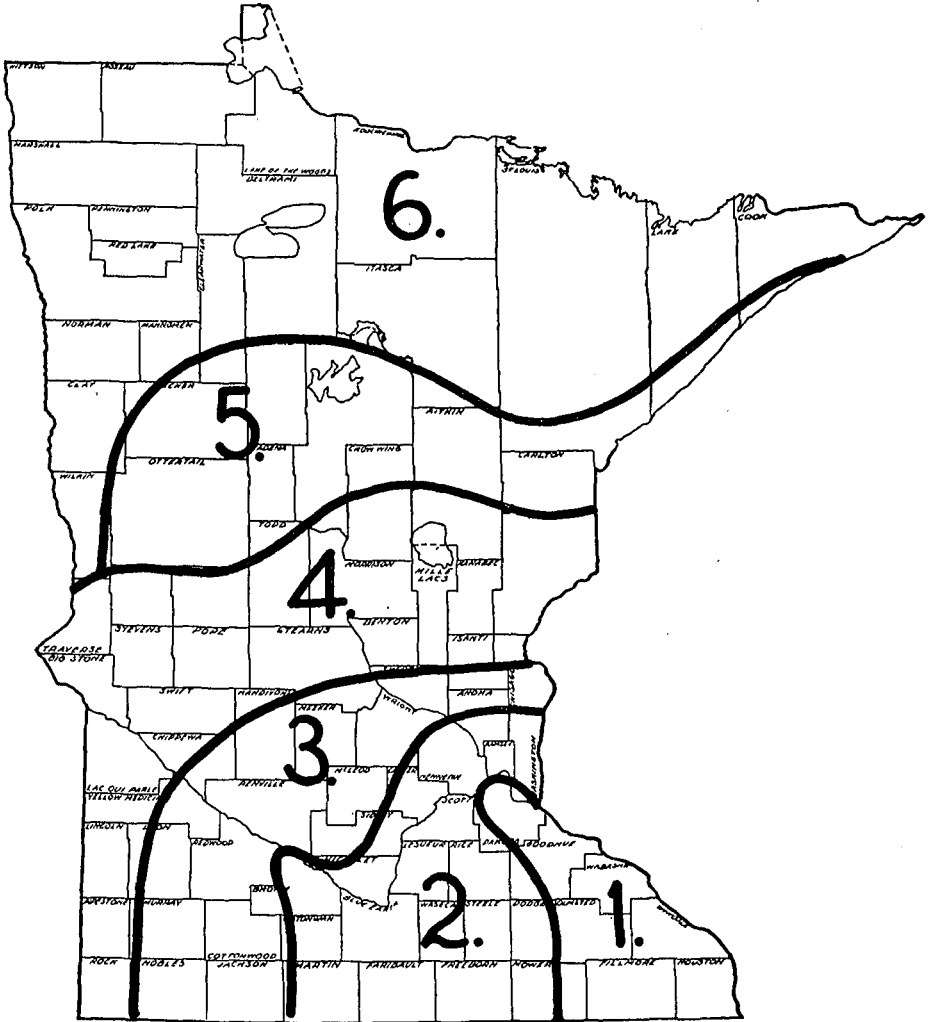


FIG. 1. FRUIT DISTRICTS OF MINNESOTA

The above districts are based on climatic conditions affecting the selection of fruit varieties. Suggested varieties for each district are listed in table 1.

Fruit Varieties for Minnesota

By E. M. Hunt

THE SUCCESS of a home fruit planting or commercial orchard depends largely on a wise choice of varieties and the planting of good stock. Since there are countless varieties offered for sale, many of which may appear on recommended lists, it becomes increasingly difficult for the grower to make a wise selection. The purpose of this bulletin is to point out some of the factors that should be considered in selecting varieties for planting and to give brief descriptions of the more common varieties. First the factors affecting the choice of varieties will be discussed.

Select Hardy Stock

In Minnesota hardiness is of prime importance. In hardiness not only must we consider the resistance to winter injury of the part of the plant or tree above ground, but also we must be critical of the root system and the type of propagation used.

For the average grower an examination of the root system will reveal little; therefore, he must rely mainly on the reputation of the distributor of the stock.

Obtaining stock from a northern nurseryman is definitely recommended. Although the quality of stock produced by a nurseryman depends mainly on the individual, the chances of obtaining suitable stock are greater if the northern grower is patronized because he is more likely to use rootstocks and propagation methods suitable to this climate. It also is obvious that only reasonably hardy stock will reach a marketable size when grown in a northern nursery.

Plant Disease-Free Stock

Certain plant diseases may be carried on nursery stock and later affect the performance of the new planting. Plant only stock which has been state inspected as shown by certification labels.

This precaution is extremely important in raspberries. Stock from fruiting patches should not be used to establish a new planting. Raspberry mosaic is present in many fruiting patches, and although it spreads rapidly and greatly reduces yield, it is often unnoticed by the grower. Disease-free stock can be produced only under careful growing conditions where repeated inspection and "rogueing" practices are followed.

Choose Varieties for a Definite Use

The home fruit grower plans to provide a year-round supply of fresh and preserved fruits for his family. Not only must the varieties chosen be pro-

ductive and of good quality, but also they must fill a definite need. Early and late varieties, suitable for use both fresh and cooked, all have their place on the list.

Keep the home orchard as small as possible and still have it provide for the family. A wise selection of varieties will help to keep the planting within practical size while producing fruit for every use.

The commercial grower must choose those varieties which not only are productive but also are salable when the demand is greatest.

Fruit Districts

For convenience in recommending varieties for various parts of the state, six fruit districts have been indicated

by the Minnesota Horticultural Society (Fig. 1).

Although conditions vary considerably within a district because of differences of soil and site, these districts provide a logical basis for the suggested variety lists (table 1).

Suggested Variety Lists

The following groups of varieties (table 1) are suggested for planting in home orchards of one-half acre or smaller. Obviously in such short lists many good varieties are not included. If the grower prefers, such varieties may be substituted for the recommended ones **provided they fulfill the requirements as to hardiness, season, and use.**

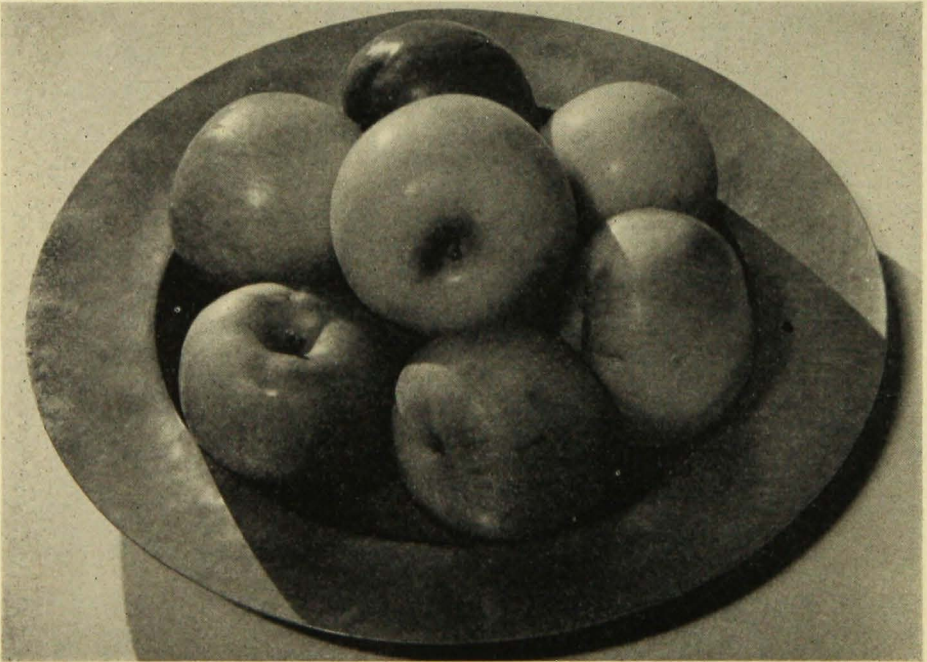


FIG. 2. VARIETIES OF MINNESOTA APPLES

Table 1. Suggested Varieties*†

Fruit District	Apples	Crab Apples	Pears	Plums	Cherry-Plums	Grapes	Rasp-berries	June-bearing Strawberries	Ever-bearing Strawberries
1	Red Duchess Beacon Wealthy McIntosh Delicious Haralson Prairie Spy	Whitney Dolgo	Bantam Parker Mendel	Underwood Superior Kaga Elliot Ember	Oka Opata Sapa Compass Zumbra	Campbell ea. Worden Beta Fredonia Concord	Chief King Latham Cumberland Sodus	Premier Beaver Dunlap Catskill	Wayzata Gem
2	Red Duchess Beacon Wealthy McIntosh Haralson Prairie Spy	Whitney Dolgo	Bantam Parker Mendel	Underwood Superior Kaga Elliot Ember	Oka Opata Sapa Compass Zumbra	Campbell ea. Worden Beta Fredonia	Chief King Latham Cumberland Sodus	Premier Beaver Dunlap Catskill	Wayzata Gem
3	Melba Red Duchess Beacon Wealthy Wedge Haralson Prairie Spy	Whitney Dolgo	Bantam Parker Mendel	Underwood Superior Kaga Elliot Ember	Oka Opata Sapa Compass Zumbra	Campbell ea. Worden Beta Fredonia	Chief Latham Cumberland Ruddy	Premier Beaver Dunlap Catskill	Wayzata Gem
4	Melba Erickson Beacon Wealthy Wedge Haralson	Whitney Dolgo	Bantam Tait No. 2	Underwood Hennepin Kaga Fiebing Ember	Oka Opata Sapa Compass Zumbra	Campbell ea. Worden Beta Fredonia	Chief Latham Ruddy	Premier Beaver Dunlap Catskill	Wayzata Gem Mastodon Progressive
5	Melba Erickson Beacon Hibernal Wedge Haralson	Whitney Dolgo Virginia		Radisson Underwood Hennepin Kaga Fiebing	Opata Sapa Compass Zumbra	Beta	Chief Latham Ruddy	Premier Beaver Dunlap	Wayzata Gem Mastodon Progressive
6	Anoka Erickson Beacon Patten Hibernal Haralson	Whitney Dolgo Virginia		Radisson Underwood Hennepin Kaga Fiebing	Tom Thumb Opata Compass Zumbra	Beta	Chief Latham Ruddy	Premier Beaver Dunlap	Wayzata Gem Mastodon Progressive

* Red Lake currant and Como gooseberry may be planted in all districts.

† Varieties for each district are listed in order of ripening, beginning with the earliest.

Fruit Varieties

THE FOLLOWING descriptions are brief and are not intended for identification purposes. They merely give some idea of the season, appearance, use, and general adaptability to Minnesota conditions of the many varieties listed by nurserymen.

In a few instances varieties bearing Minnesota numbers have been included. These have not been formally introduced by the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, and so they are unnamed. However, they have been tested sufficiently to establish their value, and since they are being offered for sale by many Minnesota nurseries, they are described in this publication.

APPLES

For convenience in selecting varieties for use over as long a period as possible, apple varieties have been divided into three groups based on picking dates and storage qualities.

Ripening or picking dates vary considerably depending on where the apples are grown. A variety which is considered a "late summer and early fall" apple in district one, may be a "late fall and early winter" apple in district six.

Only fruit which is free from insect and handling blemishes will keep satisfactorily. Successful storage also requires a reasonably moist and well-ventilated cellar which maintains a temperature only a few degrees above freezing.

Late Summer and Early Fall

Varieties in this group are the first to ripen. Picking dates vary from late August to October. Some varieties must be used almost immediately after ripening, while others may keep until November if stored in a cool cellar.

Anoka.—Very early. Small, greenish yellow with red stripes. Quality only fair. Suitable for eating and cooking. Must be used immediately after ripening. Tree is hardy and bears when very young.

Beacon.—Early, slightly later than Duchess. Medium size and solid red. Good quality eating and cooking. Will keep about a month. Tree is hardy and productive.

Dolgo Crab.—Ripens midseason. Small, oval-shaped, solid bright red. Good quality, tart flavor. Excellent for jelly. Will keep about a month. Tree is hardy and productive. Useful also as an ornamental tree.

Duchess.—See Red Duchess.

Erickson.—Early. Fruit medium to large, slightly flattened, striped red. Quality fair for eating and cooking. Must be used within a short time after picking. Tree is hardy and productive.

Florence Crab.—Ripens midseason. Medium to small size, round, bright to deep red over nearly entire fruit. Pleasant tart flavor. Good for jellies and pickles. Keeps about a month. Tree is very hardy and productive.

Red Duchess.—Early. Medium to large, round, greenish yellow with red stripes. Tart flavor, good for fall eating and cooking. Will keep only a short time. Tree is very hardy, upright, and medium size.

Virginia Crab.—Midseason to late. Medium to large, round, greenish yellow with red blush, numerous gray dots. Crisp tart flavor, fair eating, useful for jellies and pickles. Will keep about a month. Tree is hardy, vigorous, and productive. Quite susceptible to fire blight.

Whitney Crab.—Early. Large for a crab, round to round pointed, yellow striped with red. Excellent sweet eating quality, useful for pickles. Must be used immediately when ripe. Tree is hardy and very upright in growth. Very susceptible to fire blight.

Late Fall and Early Winter

Varieties in this group are usually picked in September or early October. If placed immediately in a cool cellar, some varieties will keep until January. Some varieties in this group are ripe when picked and are of highest quality at that time. Others ripen further and become more palatable after a short storage period.

Cortland.—Picking season, mid-September. Medium size, nearly solid bright red. Very good for eating and salads. Good cooking. Season, November to January. Recommended as hardy for fruit districts 1, 2, and 3.

Hibernal.—Medium late. Medium size, irregular, roundish flat. Green with a few red stripes and considerable russet. Eating quality poor. Excel-

lent for baking and cooking. Will keep about a month. Tree is very hardy and strong. Fairly productive, comes into bearing rather late.

Minn. No. 700.—Ripens midfall. Small to medium size. Smooth roundish. Nearly solid dark red. Good quality eating and cooking. Season, September to mid-December. Suggested for trial as substitute for Wealthy.

McIntosh.—Midseason. Medium size, nearly solid bright red. Very good quality eating but not desirable for cooking. Season, mid-October to mid-December. Tree productive, medium hardy. Recommended for districts 1, 2, and 3 only. Fruit drops easily.

Patten.—Midseason. Medium to large, flattened, greenish yellow, sometimes with red blush. Eating and cooking quality fair to good. Season, October to December. Tree is medium hardy and productive.

Wealthy.—Ripens midfall. Medium size, smooth roundish, greenish yellow covered with bright red. Excellent quality eating, fair to good cooking. Season, September to December. Tree medium hardy, vigorous, and productive. Because of its high quality and productiveness, this variety has been the most popular home and commercial apple in Minnesota. From the commercial standpoint its main faults are a short storage season and tendency of the fruit to drop from the tree as soon as ripe.

Wedge.—Midseason. Medium to large, roundish, slightly irregular shaped. Nearly solid red. Eating quality fair to good. Excellent for baking. Season, October to December. Tree medium hardy, vigorous, and productive.

Winter Varieties

Varieties in this group are allowed to remain on the trees as late as the weather will permit. They are not fully ripe when picked and do not develop their highest quality until they have been stored for a considerable time. Their best season of use is usually from January to April. Under favorable storage conditions some varieties may keep longer.

Delicious.—Medium size, tapering or conic shape. Nearly solid bright to dark solid red. Very good eating, fair cooking. Season, December to mid-February. Sufficiently hardy for district one.

Haralson.—Medium size, round, striped red with white dots. Good quality eating, very good cooking. Season, January to May. Tree is hardy, vigorous, and strong and is productive at an early age. Fruit sets thickly on tree and sometimes needs thinning.

Minn. No. 638.—Medium to large, roundish. Nearly solid red when fully ripe. Good quality. Season, November to February. For trial only in southern sections of state.

Minn. No. 790.—Large, roundish flattened, dark red. Fair eating, very good for baking. Season, December to March.

Minn. No. 993.—Large, roundish conic. Nearly solid red when fully colored but very slow to color. Very high eating quality. Season, January to April. For trial only in southern districts of state.

Northwestern.—Large, round, solid green or yellowish green. Eating quality fair, very good for winter cook-

ing. Season, January to April. Tree medium hardy, large, spreading with weak crotches. Rather late in coming into bearing.

Prairie Spy (Minn. No. 1007).—Medium to large, roundish conic. Striped red, nearly solid red when fully ripe. Quality very good for eating, good cooking. Season, January to April. Tree vigorous and productive. Recommended for districts 1, 2, and 3 only.

PEARS

Bantam (Minn. No. 3).—Ripens in late fall. Small—about the size of a medium size crab apple—yellowish with a bronze and pinkish blush. Quality is very good for both eating and cooking. Will store for only a short time. Tree is medium size, vigorous, blight resistant, and the hardiest of any good quality pear in Minnesota.

Mendel.—Picked late as possible, will ripen in storage. Medium size, yellow. Good quality eating and cooking. Will store for one month or longer. Tree fairly hardy, productive, and somewhat resistant to blight.

Parker (Minn. No. 1).—Ripens in late September. Medium to large, smooth skin, yellow with a distinct blush. Good quality. Will keep only a short time. Tree is large and vigorous, but only hardy enough for the southern districts.

Patten.—Large, yellow, seldom showing blush. The flesh is firm but tender to juicy, good quality. The fruit should be picked when "hard ripe" and ripened off the tree. It is ready for

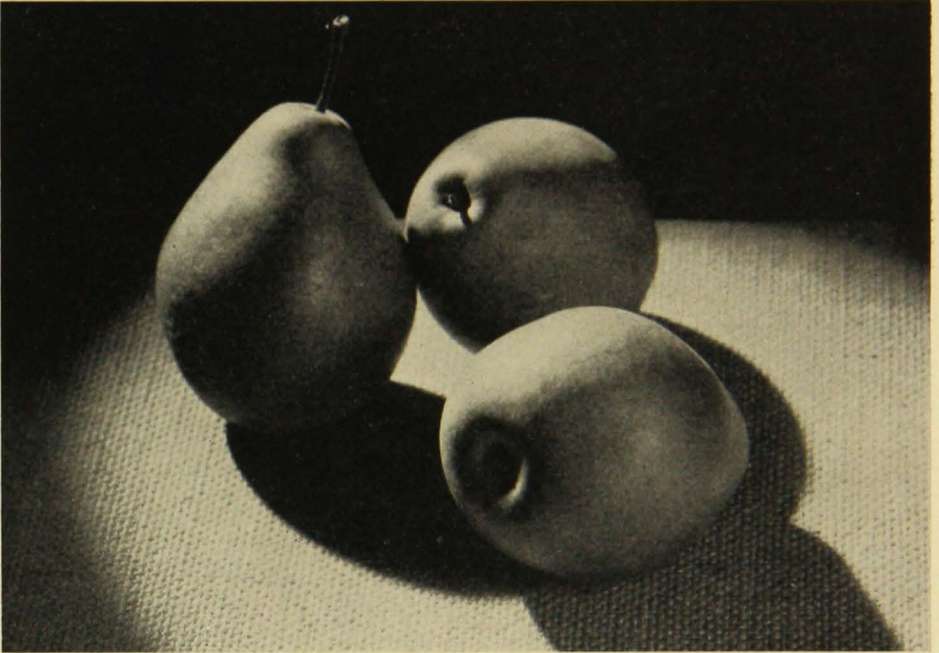


FIG. 3. THE PARKER PEAR—VARIETY SUITABLE FOR SOUTHERN DISTRICTS

use about the second week in October. Tree is vigorous, very narrow and upright, and slow in coming into bearing. Hardy in districts 1, 2, and 3 only.

Tait No. 2.—Ripens in early fall. Medium size. Broad, round-conic, and greenish yellow. Fair to good quality for eating and cooking. Will store for only a short time. Tree medium size, fairly hardy and productive.

PLUMS

Elliot.—Late. Medium large, round-oval, solid red. Good quality, firm juicy flesh, small stone. Tree is medium size, productive, vigorous, and very hardy. Can be grown as far north as the fruit will ripen.

Ember.—Very late, medium large, oval, yellow with red blush. Very good eating and cooking quality. This is one of the latest plums to ripen in the orchard, and the fruit will hang to the tree for considerable time after ripening. Tree is medium size, vigorous, and productive. Although quite hardy, it is recommended for districts 1, 2, and 3 only, because it ripens so late.

Fiebing.—Early. Large, good quality fruit. Colors well a week before ripening. Somewhat subject to brown rot. Tree is hardy, productive, and bears particularly well in the northern fruit districts.

Hennepin.—Midseason. Medium size, roundish-oval. Skin color is dark reddish purple with a very heavy bloom. The flesh is dark red, juicy, and sweet.



FIG. 4. THE EMBER PLUM, A LATE VARIETY

Only fair quality for eating but highly recommended for preserving. Tree is medium size, productive, and hardy.

Kaga.—Midseason. Medium size, flattened fruit. Flesh is firm to juicy with an apricot aroma. Very good eating and preserving quality. Medium hardy—very productive tree. Kaga is particularly valuable as a pollinizer for other hybrid plum varieties.

La Crescent.—Very early. Medium size, slightly oval, clear yellow with faint blush. One of the earliest and finest quality plums for home use. The skin and flesh are too tender for commercial handling. Tree is large, vigorous, and very hardy but only moderately productive.

Loring.—Midseason. Very large, good-quality, red fruit. Tree large and

vigorous. The wood is hardy, but the fruit buds frequently winterkill resulting in a reputation for light and irregular bearing.

Minn. No. 17.—Early. Medium size, prune-shaped, red, freestone fruit. Useful for canning and preserving as well as for fresh fruit. The tree is hardy and an exceptionally regular and heavy bearer. This variety may be introduced to replace Red Wing. It is similar except that it is nearly free from brown rot and leaf spot.

Minn. No. 218.—Midseason. Very large red fruit. Excellent dessert quality; also cooks and preserves well. Tree is large, vigorous, and hardy enough for fruit districts 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Monitor.—Midseason to late. Large, round, slightly pointed, dull red. Flesh

is juicy but firm. Very good quality. Very vigorous, large upright, spreading tree. Productive and hardy. Because of the good tree characteristics and the large attractive firm fruits, this variety is useful for commercial as well as home purposes.

Radisson.—Early season. Large, red with heavy bloom. Very good quality, sweet, firm to juicy flesh. Tree is medium size, spreading, productive, and very hardy.

Red Wing.—Midseason. Large, oval-flattened, yellow overlaid with bright red. Stone is nearly free; flesh only medium juicy and medium quality. Tree medium size, vigorous, very productive, and medium hardy. Fruit is very susceptible to brown rot and leaf spot.

Superior.—Midseason to late. Very large, conic with pointed tip, solid red. Firm juicy flesh of good quality. Tree very vigorous, bears at an early age, medium hardy. This is one of the largest and finest quality plums introduced from the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Recommended for districts 1, 2, and 3 only.

Surprise.—Midseason. Medium to small, oval, dark red with white dots. Firm to juicy, fair to good quality. Tree is medium size, vigorous, and very hardy. Tends to bear in alternate years. This old native-type variety is quite generally planted as a pollenizer for the newer hybrid varieties.

Tonka.—Midseason. Large, roundish with slightly pointed tip, attractive bright red. Flesh is firm, juicy, and very good quality. Medium hardy and vigorous tree, very productive, and a reliable bearer. Trees of this variety

sometimes produce a knotted growth on the trunk which, together with its heavy bearing habit, will probably make it shorter lived than some other varieties. In spite of this fault it is very satisfactory for fruit districts 1, 2, and 3.

Underwood.—Early season. Medium large, roundish-oval, yellow, nearly covered with dark red. Tender, sweet, very good quality. The tree is very hardy, vigorous, productive, and long lived.

This variety is one of the most popular in Minnesota, because of its good quality fruit and a tree which is hardy and reliably productive. It is recommended for all Minnesota fruit districts except 6.

Waneta.—Midseason. Large, egg-shaped, red. Fair to good quality juicy flesh which sticks tightly to the stone.

The tree is very hardy and fairly vigorous and productive. Recommended for districts 4, 5, and 6.

SAND CHERRY-PLUM HYBRIDS

Compass.—Early. Very short season, small, roundish-oval, bright red. Flesh juicy, tart, fair flavor. Tree small, spreading, productive, and hardy. Very susceptible to brown rot. Although the quality is not exceptional, Compass is planted to considerable extent because of its hardiness and its value as a pollenizer for other plum-cherry hybrids.

Oka.—Early. Medium size, round and purple. Flesh is purplish red color, juicy sweet, good quality eating, but not useful for preserving. Tree is rather small, hardy, productive, and bears at an early age.

Opata.—Early. Medium size, round and purple. Flesh greenish, juicy, and sweet. Fair eating quality, very good for preserving. Tree is small, hardy, productive, and a reliable bearer.

Sapa.—Early. Small, round, and purple. Flesh is purplish, juicy, and sweet. Good eating quality and excellent for canning. Tree small, hardy, very productive. This variety bears on one-year-old wood. Thus, even though some winterkilling may occur periodically, the one-year-old sprouts are ready to bear the following year.

Tom Thumb.—Early. Small, round, purple. Flesh dark red, juicy, good quality. Fruit is borne on a low bush-like tree. Since the bush is small, it receives considerable snow protection and no doubt owes considerable of its hardiness to this fact. Productive and early bearing.

Zumbra.—Early. Medium small, round, reddish black. The greenish flesh is pleasantly flavored when fully ripe. However, its main use is for cooking. The tree is small and bush-like but vigorous. It is hardy, productive, and bears at an early age.

Hungarian.—Hardy, moderately productive, early. Clusters small, compact; berries below medium size, black. Flavor markedly sweeter than Beta, quality fair.

Janesville.—Hardy, productive, slightly later than Beta. Fruit similar to Hungarian.

Minnesota Numbered Varieties

The following unnamed varieties produced at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm are available through many nurseries and are worthy of trial:

Minn. No. 45.—A medium size, red grape of excellent quality, vine of moderate vigor, and occasionally showing slight winter injury.

Minn. No. 66.—A very vigorous, large-fruited, green variety of good quality. It may not prove to be as heavy a bearer as we could wish, and the fruit shatters somewhat easily from the clusters.

Minn. No. 69.—A very vigorous, productive, and hardy, purple grape with large berries and medium size, compact clusters. Quality fair.

GRAPES

Hardy Varieties

Alpha.—Hardy, vigorous, productive, and early. Similar to Beta with which it is often confused.

Beta.—Hardy, vigorous, productive, and early. Bunches medium to small. Medium compact to loose. Berries below medium size, black with blue bloom, quality fair. The most important variety for Minnesota planting.

Tender Varieties

Brighton.—Early. Dark red, medium size, good quality.

Campbell Early.—Berries black, large, good quality when mature. Large compact bunches. Season early, two weeks ahead of Concord. Productive.

Concord.—Purplish black, medium size berries. Bunches compact. Quality fair. Season medium late. Vigorous and productive. The most popular semi-hardy grape in Minnesota.

Fredonia.—Early. Black, medium size berries. Medium size, compact bunches. Good quality. It is one of the earliest black grapes and has shown much hardiness in some locations.

Moore Early.—Black, similar to Concord but earlier. Good quality. Sweet.

Niagara.—Medium late. Greenish white. Large, compact bunches. Berry medium size, good quality.

Worden.—Medium early. Blue, large berry, good quality.

about a week earlier than Latham and is of slightly better quality. Very hardy and productive. Resistant to mosaic.

King.—Early. Berries medium size, bright red, fair quality. Nearly as hardy as Latham and Chief. A good early shipping variety.

Latham.—Late. Berries large, medium red, firm, good quality. Fairly hardy but many commercial growers winter cover. Very susceptible to mosaic. The Latham is the most widely planted variety in the Midwest.

Newburgh.—Late. Berries large, bright red, fair to good quality. Bushes very vigorous and productive. This is one of the newer New York varieties

RED RASPBERRIES

Chief.—Early. Berries medium size, bright red, good quality. Fruit ripens

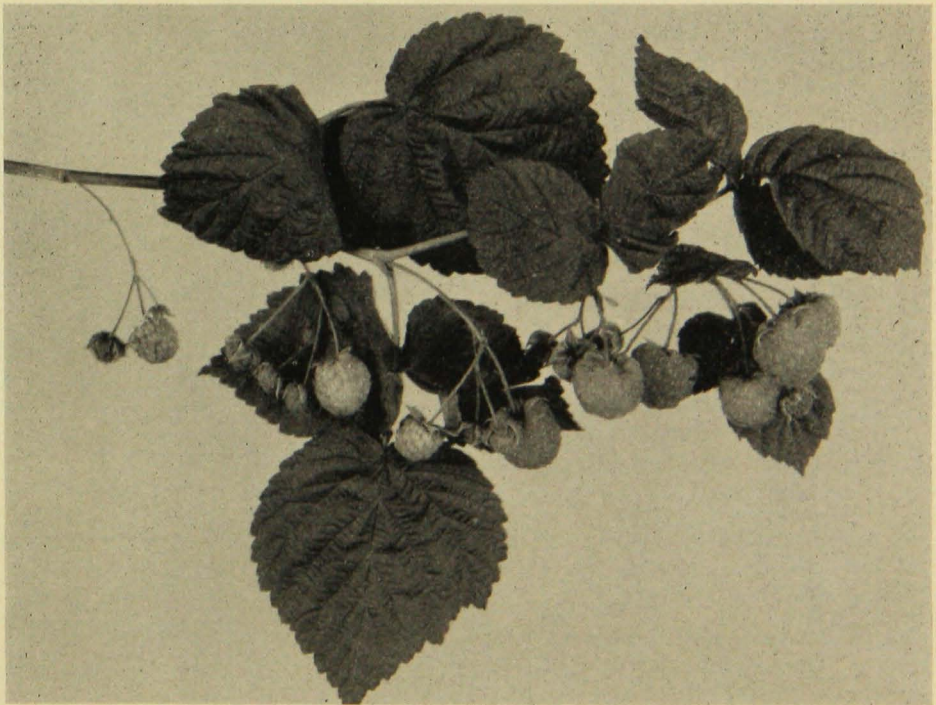


FIG. 5. THE CHIEF, AN EARLY RED RASPBERRY

which merits trial in Minnesota. There are some indications that it may be too tender for growing without winter protection.

Taylor.—Midseason to late. Berries large, dark red, slightly conical, firm, good quality. A new introduction from New York which is showing some promise because of its high quality, firmness, and apparent high production. Although apparently hardy, it needs further testing in this regard.

PURPLE RASPBERRIES

Ruddy.—Early (ripens approximately same season as Chief). Medium size, good quality, hardy, very productive. Somewhat resistant to red spider and drouth.

Sodus.—Late. Berries very large, medium firm. Very vigorous and productive. This variety is apparently replacing the Columbia because of its higher production and freedom from mosaic. Will require winter protection in most situations.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Cumberland.—Midseason. Large, firm berries. The most popular black raspberry because of its high quality and productivity. Bushes need winter protection in Minnesota.

New Logan.—Early. Berries large. A productive new variety worthy of trial. Needs winter cover.

Plum Farmer.—Early. Large, firm berries. Most of the berries ripen at one time. This variety needs winter protection.

BLACKBERRIES AND HYBRIDS

Upright Type

Alfred.—Early. Berries large, with small core, black, good quality. Productive and hardier than many varieties; however, needs winter cover.

Briton (Ancient Briton).—Medium to late. Berries large, soft, good quality. Bushes not as vigorous as Alfred and Eldorado but very productive. Needs winter protection.

Eldorado.—Midseason. Berries medium to large, very good quality. Vigorous grower. Needs winter protection. The most planted variety at the present time.

Trailing Type

Lucretia.—Berries large, long, black, good quality. Ripens earlier than most blackberries. Bushes thorny, trailing. Not hardy—needs winter cover.

Boysenberry.—Very early. Berry very large, long, reddish black when ripe, soft, good quality. Bushes vigorous, trailing, usually thorny; thornless type can be obtained. Not hardy—needs winter cover.

Youngberry.—Similar to Boysenberry. Can be obtained in "thornless type."

CURRANTS

Minn. No. 70.—Similar to Red Lake. Bush is upright and has more vigor. Berries are slightly larger but clusters are shorter.

Perfection.—Medium large, bright red berries on medium size well-filled

clusters. Vigorous, productive bush. A popular variety for many years.

Red Lake.—Berries large red, and bunches are long, well-filled. Considerably more attractive and productive than Perfection.

Viking.—Berries medium size, red, good quality. Bush upright, vigorous. Although the fruit type is not as desirable as some other varieties, Viking is valuable in the Pine Blister rust control areas because of its immunity to this disease.

White Grape.—One of the best white varieties. Very mild flavor. Fairly productive.

GOOSEBERRIES

Carrie.—Medium size berries. Red when ripe. One of the favorite old varieties. Productive, somewhat resistant to mildew, nearly thornless.

Como.—Midseason. Medium to large fruit, fairly good quality. Very attractive. Bush medium size, very productive, quite resistant to leaf spot and mildew. One of the best varieties for planting in Minnesota.

Downing.—Fruit large, good quality. Bush fairly vigorous and productive. Has been planted quite widely for commercial purposes.



FIG. 6. THE RED LAKE CURRANT

Pixwell.—Medium size, light color, good quality fruit. Fairly vigorous and productive bush. Fruit has long stems which make picking easier than most other varieties.

Poorman.—Large fruited, very good quality. Has been recommended to replace Downing for commercial purposes.

STRAWBERRIES

June-bearing

Beaver.—Early. Good color and very firm. Used considerably as a shipping berry because of the firmness of the fruit and the productivity of the plant. Quality fair but not as high as Premier and Dunlap.

Catskill.—Midseason. Large, slightly rough, good quality berry. Plants very vigorous and upright. One of the newer New York varieties meriting trial in Minnesota.

Dunlap.—Until recently was the most planted June bearer in Minnesota. Early, medium size, good quality berries. Plant hardy, productive, and a good plant maker.

Minn. No. 1192.—Late. Excellent berry type, firm flesh, bright color,

good quality, holds its size well until the end of the crop. Imperfect flowered.

Premier.—Ripens very early. Probably the most popular June bearer at the present time. Productive and hardy, a good plant maker. Berry bright red, fairly firm, good quality.

Everbearing

Gem.—Berry large, light red, slightly rough, fair quality. Attractive because of its size and bright color. Plants very vigorous and productive, set runners well. One of the most dependable new varieties.

Mastodon.—Berry large, bright color, soft, fair to good quality. Plant hardy, very vigorous, productive in some areas. Seems to perform best in northern fruit districts.

Progressive.—Berry medium size, firm, good quality. Heavy plant maker. Sets a heavy crop, but the berries do not hold their size under adverse conditions. Until recently was the most dependable and popular everbearer.

Wayzata.—Berry medium size, holds size well through the season. Firm, productive, very high quality. Attractive medium red color. Under some growing conditions it is a very poor plant maker.

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