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Northern Plant Novelties for 1944

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NORTHERN PLANT NOVELTIES FOR 1944

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- N. E. Hansen -

This department does not conduct a commercial nursery, but propagates and distributes new varieties, either originated in this department or imported. Improvement in size and quality has been observed each year since 1895 in the many acres of seedling fruits. The work has been honored by extensive propagation and planting of many of the new varieties, all originated or imported by Dr. Niels E. Hansen.

Many new seedling fruits, roses, other ornamentals and vegetables are coming on, which will be distributed when ready. Some of the materials in this list is offered primarily for distribution to plant-breeders to help in the work of improving hardy fruits and ornamentals elsewhere.

Terms: Terms are cash with order. For South Dakota orders add two percent or State Retail Sales Tax. The money received makes it possible to do the work on a larger scale than would otherwise be possible. It is important to order promptly, as the supply of plants is limited. Orders for trees must be received early, by March first if possible.

Special Notes:

1. There are no propagation restrictions on any of these new varieties.
2. Experiment Stations can obtain adequate support for research work only if proper credit is given for all successful experiments. Giving due recognition to the source of any horticultural novelty will aid the nurseryman as well as the originator. To conceal the source, hurts both.

Apple, Pear, Apricot, Plum

Hansen Varieties

No list of novelties was issued in 1943. Left in the nursery, the one-year buds and grafts have made one more season's growth. This is a good opportunity for planters of variety test orchards.

In propagating a set of apples, pears and plums for the new Hansen Foundation Orchard, a few trees of most of the varieties are available for spring 1944. The number of each is too small for separate listing. For descriptions see earlier Bulletins, 224, 309, 339 and spring list 1938-1942 inclusive.

Apples, pears, plums: Budded or grafted trees, mostly 2 years old, each $1.00. If possible, give second choice or leave choice of variety to the originator.

A Hardy Redflesh Apple of Commercial Size

Almata apple. Introduced 1942. First fruited 1941 and annually since that time. Fruit a solid brilliant red; form round, conical, truncated, regular. Flesh bright red throughout, juicy, pleasant, subacid. Season late fall or early winter. Size two and one-half inches across. Pedigree: (Beautiful Arcade apple x Fluke No. 38 crab) x Redflesh crab apple pollen. Almata: from Alma Ata, Kazakstan, on Chinese border where red-fleshed apples were first found native.

This primitive type found wild was name' Pyrus Malus Niedzwetzkyana. Apples with red flowers, skin and flesh will be useful both as an ornamental tree on the lawn and for fancy fruit in the orchard. The fruit of Almata makes excellent red sauce and red jelly.

Almata, introduced by scions in 1942, is already attracting wide attention.

A Red All-Winter Crabapple

South Dakota Winter Crabapple. Introduced 1942. Pedigree: Redvein apple (Pyrus Malus Niedzwetzkyana) x Elk River, Minnesota, native wild crab pollen.

Fruit round, truncated, 1 3/4 inches, obscuredly angular, light solid red without stripes or splashes. Flesh white, juicy, pleasant sweet subacid with no acerbity. After hard freezing, the fruit retains its firmness and makes a good pleasant flavored sauce. The slices retain their shape in cooking. Before freezing, bruised fruits remain unchanged a long time. A true hybrid: the Redvein is dominant in skin color and milk flavor; the Elk River is dominant in firm flesh, in cylindrical tube and marginal stamens, and above all in long winter-keeping. Apparently the S. Dak. Winter is a real all-winter crabapple that will find a welcome where extreme hardiness is necessary.

South Dakota Golden Apple

Offered for the first time. Of the same pedigree as Goldo: a cross of Grimes Golden and Duchess of Oldenburg. Color clear light golden yellow ripening to near white. Round, regular, tapering, size 2 3/4 inches across. A high quality eating apple; flesh tender, juicy, cooks up quickly into excellent sauce, season late fall. A few scions, price per foot $1.00.

Imparting Jonathan Apple Flavor to Siberian Crabapples

Jonathan is one of the best quality apples in the world. At an early period, soon after the Siberian crabapple Pyrus baccata was introduced into America, and grown in mixed orchards, the work of improving it began. Thousands of seedlings appeared first of chance origin, in later years as controlled crosses. Some of these old time varieties, such as Whitney and Florence, still retain popularity.

Larger size results from the second or back cross with the standard apple; their quality depends on the quality of the parents. Opinions vary as to the third cross. It will bring larger size but will the hardiness be like the Siberian crab or like the standard apple? In the latter case, we would be right back to where we started. Time will tell. It is worthwhile making a lot of third crosses because an apple of Jonathan size, color, and quality and of full Siberian

crab hardiness would be a great prize.

South Dakota Bona Crabapple

In 1938 South Dakota Bison and South Dakota Bona, two sister varieties, were introduced; several others not named. Pedigree: Jonathan x Silvia crab, making it one-half Jonathan apple, one-fourth Siberian crab, Pyrus baccata, and one-fourth Yellow Transparent apple. All these are heavy bearers of brilliant solid red crabapples. Fruit 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inches across of excellent quality, raw or cooked. A few trees available of South Dakota Bona crab.

South Dakota Jonsib

Introduced 1938. Pedigree: Jonathan apple x Irkutsk, Siberia crab. Pyrus baccata. A very promising market crab. Fruit 1 3/4 inches across, brilliant rich red, striped and mixed over yellow ground. Flesh brisk subacid with sweet after taste. The sauce is light red of excellent quality, the slices are tender but retain their shape in cooking. Tree a heavy bearer.

Three-fourths apple:one-fourth wild crab

A number of second crosses of the standard apple (Pyrus Malus) and American wild crab (Pyrus Ioensis)are promising. Two of these are Bismer and Wakpala.

Bismer apple. Introduced 1927. (S.D. Bulletin 224). Pedigree Bismarck apple x Mercer wild crab pollen. Fruit about 2 1/2 inches across. Light mixed red over yellow ground. Flesh white, pleasant, sweet, subacid. Cooks up very easily into sweet sauce of excellent quality. In the fall of 1938 I measured fruits of Bismer 2 5/16 inches in diameter at the Experiment Station, Mordon, Manitoba.

Wakpala apple. Introduced 1928. Pedigree: Mercer wild crab x Tolman Sweet apple. This is three-fourths tame apple, one-fourth wild crab. In 1939 the fruit was 2.5 inches across; color, yellow lightly striped with red; flesh white subacid with spicy sweet fragrance. Cooks up quickly into excellent

light yellow sauce; the slices retain their shape in cooking. Season winter.

Pears

When pears first came to America from Europe, they proved highly susceptible to fire blight, a bacterial disease native to North America. In addition, they were not hardy in the prairie Northwest. Later, other species of pears from North China and East Siberia were introduced, and these were immune or resistant both to winter cold and to fire blight, but the quality was lacking. The choice quality was present in the pears from Europe.

For many years I have worked with pears, hoping to combine hardiness, quality, size and blight-resistance in one tree. The following are available:

Finland, Ilya, Krylov, Ming, Nikto, Okolo, Selenga, Selo, Sladky, S. D. Valya, Sungari, Tany, Yermak.

Also three primitive species imported by N. E. Hansen from Russia: A Chinese Sand Pear; the Russian Sand pear, and Pyrus Ussuriensis from East Siberia.

Harbin Apricot

Offered for the first time. From the same lot of seed that produced the 12 varieties already named and introduced by N. E. Hansen. Named after the locality where the seed was found, in North Manchuria. The fruit is larger than any of the twelve. No further description available at this time, because the fruit was missing before ripe the last two years.

Hansen Bush Cherry

Note:

All pure Sandcherry seedlings (Prunus Besseyi) have green flesh. Those with red flesh are hybrids with the red fleshed oriental plums grown in California. These red-fleshed plums came to California in 1870 from Japan and are usually called Japanese plums; but they came originally to Japan from China some 400 years ago.

I have originated a large lot of these hybrids and introduced many of them, such as Opata, Sapa, Eaptan, and Oka. (see Bulletin 224). Hybrids with

red flesh cannot be classed as pure select sandcherries.

S.D. Amber Bush Cherry

Offered for the first time. Fruit large: color a clear golden yellow like amber. Quality excellent eaten when fully fresh from the bush or cooked as sauce. Probably the best yellow Sandcherry so far. A selection of Prunus Besseyi of South Dakota. Only a few one-year buds. Each $1.00.

South Dakota No. 155 Hybrid Bush Cherry

Offered for the first time. A very heavy bearer for many years. Green-fleshed, of Opata type but somewhat smaller. If it proves as productive elsewhere it may be named. Price per budded plant each $1.00.

Ezaptan

Ezaptan Sandcherry Hybrid, Spring, 1924 - I was the first to hybridize the sandcherry, Prunus besseyi, with the Japancese plum. Of this series, the Sapa and Opata, introduced in 1908, are perhaps the most widely grown. They are grown in all the western states from Texas north into Canada. The Sapa is popular because of the rich dark purple-black of the flesh and juice. The fruit cooks into a rich red sauce of high quality. At that time a number of seedlings were introduced of this same pedigree in the hope that general experience would soon determine which was best. The Ezaptan, introduced in 1911, I believe now has been overlooked. It is much like Sapa in every way, but of milder quality, really an excellent substitute for the black sweet cherries which are shipped in from milder climates. Price per budded plant each $1.00.