

## PLANT SCIENCES

POMOLOGY AND VITICULTURE (GENEVA) • 23

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, GENEVA, A DIVISION OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND LIFE SCIENCES, A STATUTORY COLLEGE OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA

### Canadice and Glenora Seedless Grapes Named

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A breeding program to produce seedless grapes was begun by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1919. A major goal of this program has been to combine the seedless character that is derived from winter cold tender, disease susceptible grapes of Mediterranean origin with our native grape varieties so as to produce seedless varieties which are adapted to New York growing conditions.

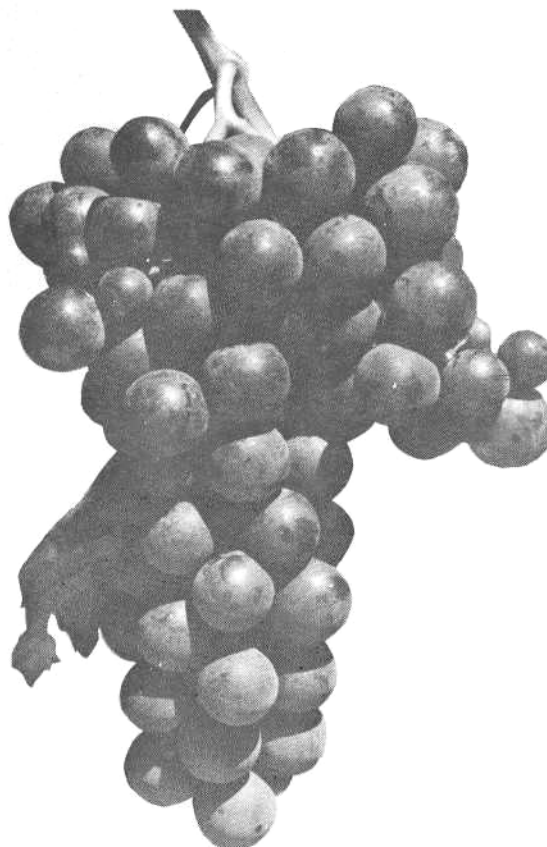
During this period, four white (Interlaken, Himrod, Romulus, and Lakemont) and one red (Suffolk Red) seedless varieties have been released. They all share the attribute of having as one parent a Mediterranean grape variety. This inevitably results in some reduction in the vine's ability to survive winter cold. At best, the above named cultivars are classified as low in winter hardiness. Properly cropped vines will produce fruit in most years at Geneva, NY, but overcropping or unusually cold winter temperatures will result in winter cold damage.

#### GLENORA

There has been considerable demand for a blue seedless grape similar to the red and white ones listed above. Glenora meets this demand. Glenora was selected in 1952 from the cross Ontario x Russian Seedless. Russian Seedless is probably a synonym for the variety Black Monukka, a blue colored grape that, except for color, is similar in most respects to Thompson Seedless.

Vines of Glenora are productive and appear to be resistant to the grape root louse, phylloxera, so that they do not need to be grafted to a resistant rootstock. The flowers are perfect and the stamens upright. The clusters are large and the berries medium. The skin is blue-black and adherent. The flesh is melting and the flavor delicate, sweet, refreshing, and not noticeably labrusca in character. Glenora fruits respond very favorably to gibberellin treatment.

In common with the previously released seedless varieties, Glenora is not fully winter hardy. In test winters, when the temperature has dropped below -10F, there has been bud injury (up to 70%) and trunk injury to the vines. However, in most seasons Glenora produces a full crop at Geneva. Double trunking and trunk renewal are recommended.



Glenora

## CANADICE

Canadice (NY 45625) is a seedling of the cross Bath x Himrod. Himrod, a variety named at Geneva, NY, served as the source of the seedless character for Canadice. Because of this, the level of disease resistance and winter hardiness is much greater than is the case with the Other New York named seedless grapes. It appears that Canadice will perform well in locations in which Concord vines will grow.

The cross was made in 1954, and Canadice was selected in 1962. It has been tested and has performed satisfactorily at many locations throughout northeastern North America.

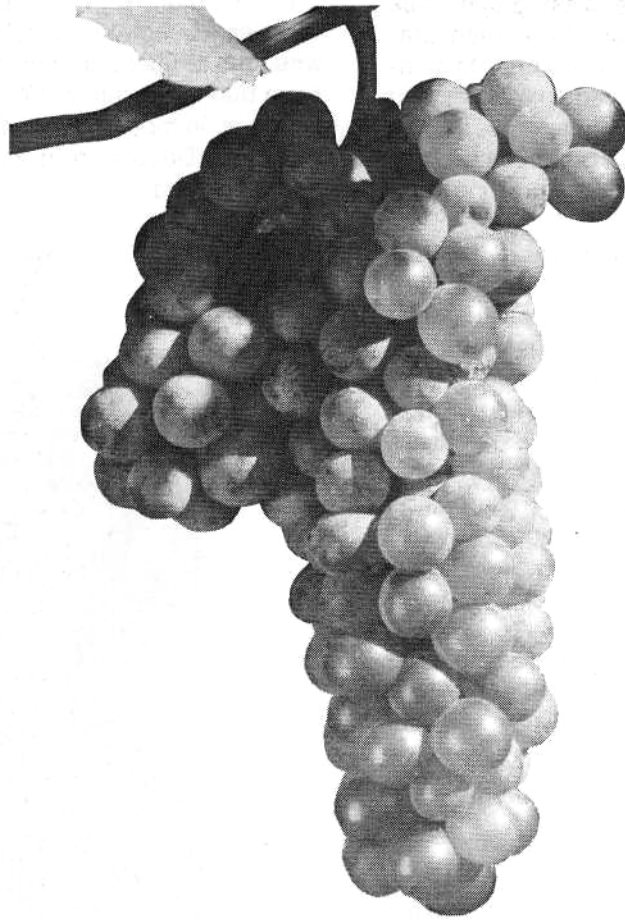
Own rooted vines are strong growing, and a spray program which will control diseases for Concord vines is adequate for Canadice. Flowers are perfect; the clusters are large, cylindrical, and somewhat compact. The berries are pink to light red and medium in size. Because of the compact clusters, gibberellin treatment is not recommended for Canadice.

The fruit ripens early, and the flavor is distinctly but not

overpoweringly labrusca. Many people have compared the flavor and appearance of Canadice to that of Delaware, a high quality native grape variety. Canadice is a slipskin, but its skin is tender and edible. Canadice has performed very well in storage tests, maintaining quality for 4 months in storage with post-harvest sulfur dioxide fumigation.

## REFERENCES

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**Canadice**