

REPORT OF THE SUBTROPICAL FRUIT VARIETIES COMMITTEE 1954

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Chairman

The primary function of the committee on subtropical fruit varieties is to provide to the Society information concerning the adaptation and behavior of the several subtropical fruit species, other than avocado, which can be grown in California. Toward this end the annual reports of this committee have included brief accounts of varieties and have included the listing of new varieties in the form of a registry recorded in previous yearbooks. Any person may register any fruit which he may discover or which he has observed over a period of time and believes worthy of attention. Applications for such registrations and details as to procedure may be obtained from the secretary of the Society. The main objective of the registry is to describe and make known the superior varieties of the several fruits which are available in California. The behavior of these registered varieties is observed by the subtropical fruit varieties committee and periodically reported in the yearbook.

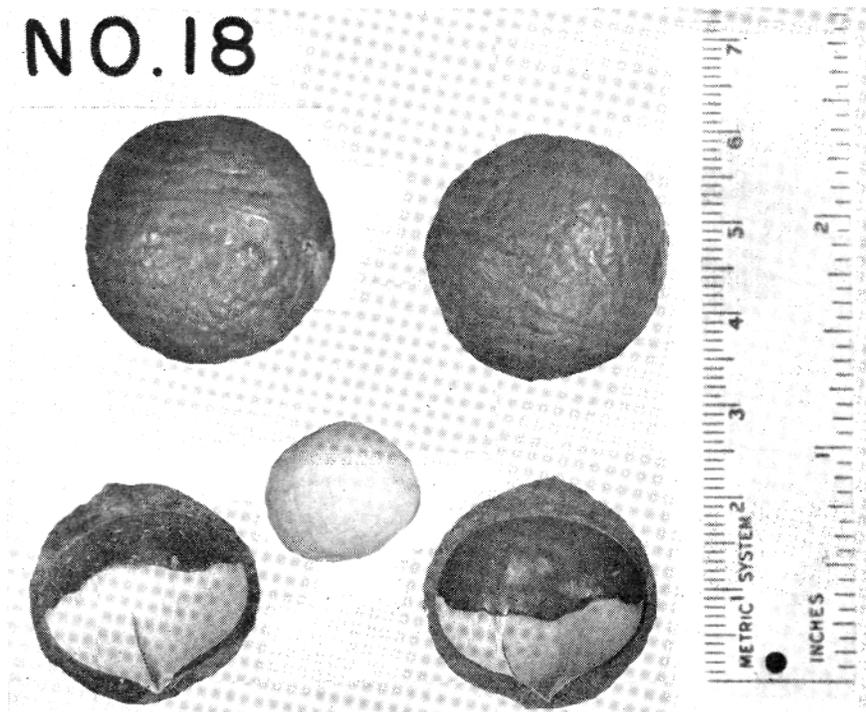
The following fruits have been registered during the past few years as having potential value in the dooryard orchard or possibly on a commercial scale in some instances. The registration numbers 1 to 17, described in previous reports, are merely listed here by name.

Registration Number

1. Ott cherimoya
2. Vinmar sapote
3. Wood sapote
4. Horne feijoa
5. Torrey carissa
6. Lenparken sapote
7. Dr. H. J. Webber guava
8. Rolfs guava
9. Hart guava
10. Chaffey cherimoya
11. White cherimoya
12. Sallmon cherimoya
13. Loma cherimoya

- 14. Ryerson cherimoya
- 15. Carter cherimoya
- 16. May sapote
- 17. Macpherson mango

Number 18. *Hall macadamia*. The parent tree is a famous old specimen located at 2700 North Main Street in Santa Ana. The seedling tree, probably planted about 1915, has borne good crops of comparatively thin shelled nuts of good quality. The percentage of kernel is 36, the average shell diameter 7/8 inch. This variety has been propagated to some extent and has potentialities as a possible commercial variety.

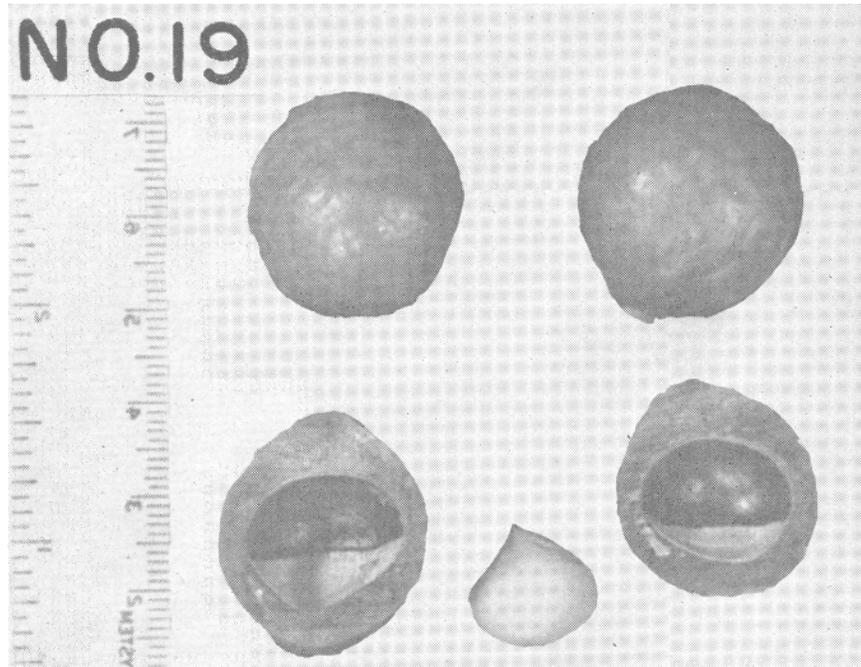


Number 19. *Santa Ana macadamia*. The parent tree is in Birch Park, Santa Ana. The nut averages 34.7 per cent kernel and has a comparatively thick shell about 7/8 inch in diameter. Good yields have been observed in the parent tree. This variety has been propagated to a small extent.

Number 20. *Trowbridge white sapote*. The original tree in Vista appears to have been budded. The quality of the fruit, which matures in December, is excellent. The parent tree is round topped. The fruit is distinctly oblate in form with a tendency toward creasing at the apex. The apex is depressed.

Number 21. *Frank carissa*. A superior selection made by J. E. Coit from a group of seedlings at Santa Barbara. The fruit is ovoid in form, 1½ to 2 inches long, a rounded apex.

Number 22. *Serena carissa*. Another large fruited variety selected by J. E. Coit. The fruit is 2 to 2½ inches long, somewhat short conical in form with a gently tapered apex. The fruit has a tendency to be borne somewhat protruded and erect, hence is more easily harvested.

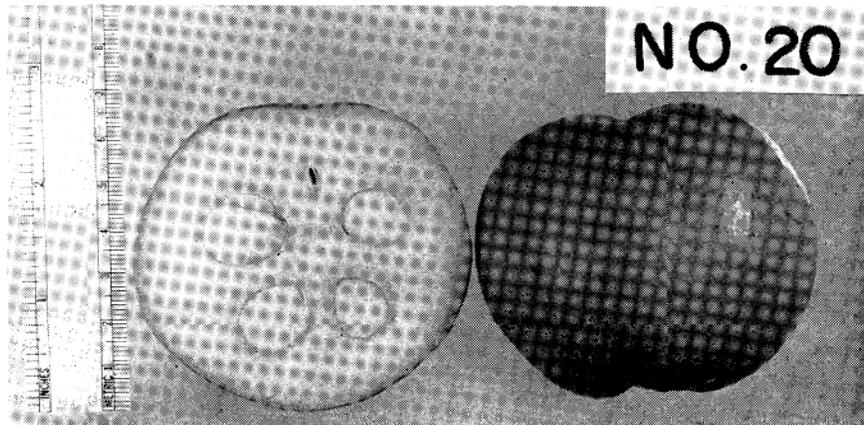


Number 23. *Santa Fe carob*. Original tree at Santa Fe Springs. A hermaphroditic type which bears good sized pods.

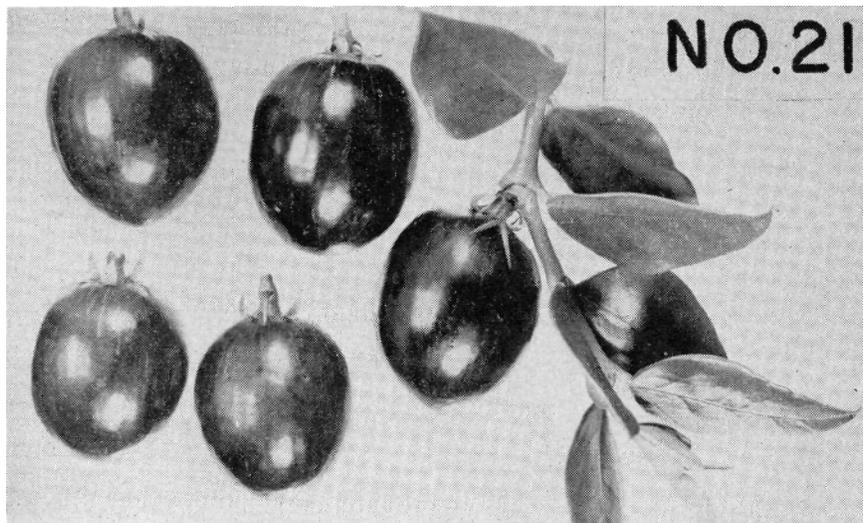
Number 24. *Nichols carob*. A selection from the old Nichols estate near El Cajón. This is a hermaphroditic type which bears heavy crops of good pods.

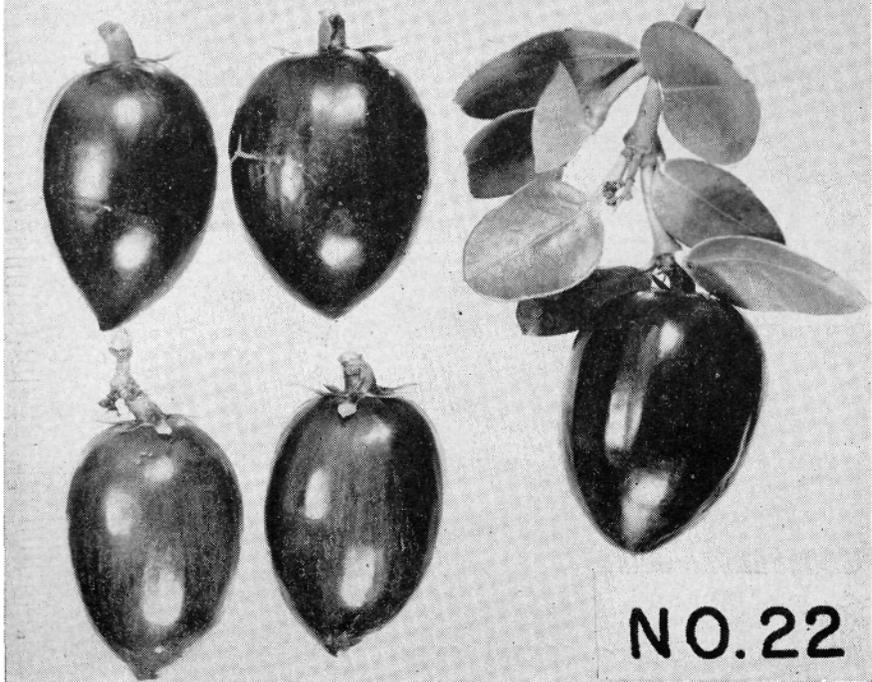
Number 25. *Boher carob*. Original tree near Rialto. Propagated since 1920 by Armstrong Nurseries. A hermaphroditic type which bears short, thick pods in good quantity.

Number 26. *Max Golden sapote*. This selection originated as a seedling from seed obtained directly from Mexico by Fred Ramsay. The original tree is located at Carlsbad. This is a woolly leaf form of the white sapote. The fruit is very large, up to 4½ inches in diameter, and is characterized by a pronounced but generally pleasant resinous flavor.

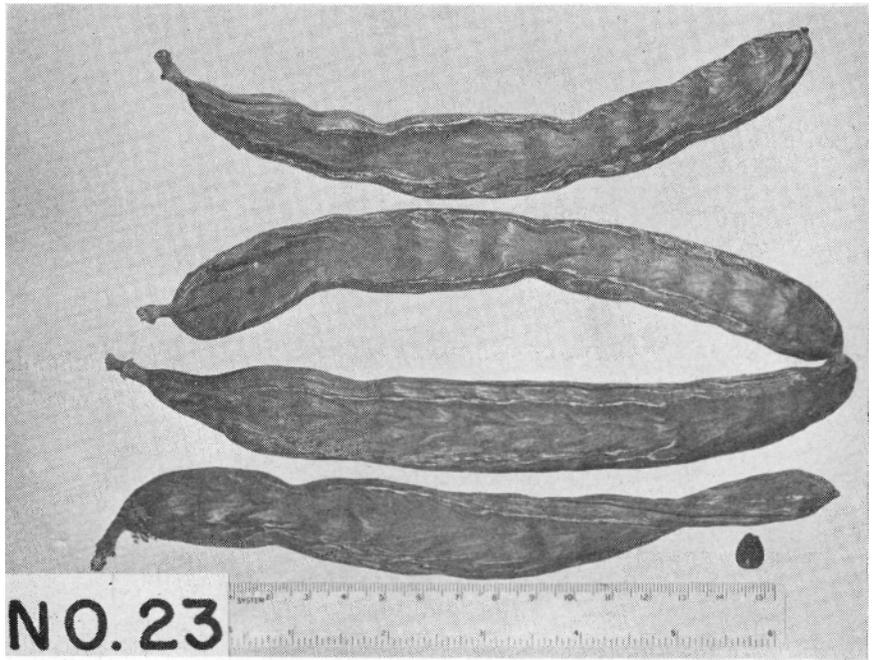


Number 27. *Coleman ivhite sapote*. This variety has been propagated for several years. It is characterized by a rather small tree of dense growth habit. The leaflets tend to be cupped. The fruit is distinctly oblate with a tendency toward lobing. The apex is depressed. The tree bears regularly crops of good quality in nearly all cases where it has been observed.

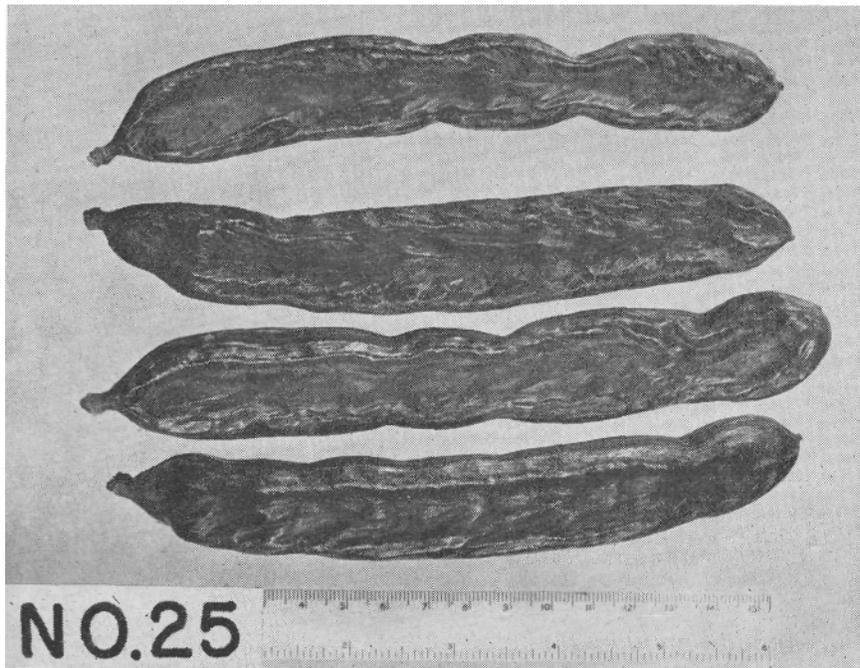
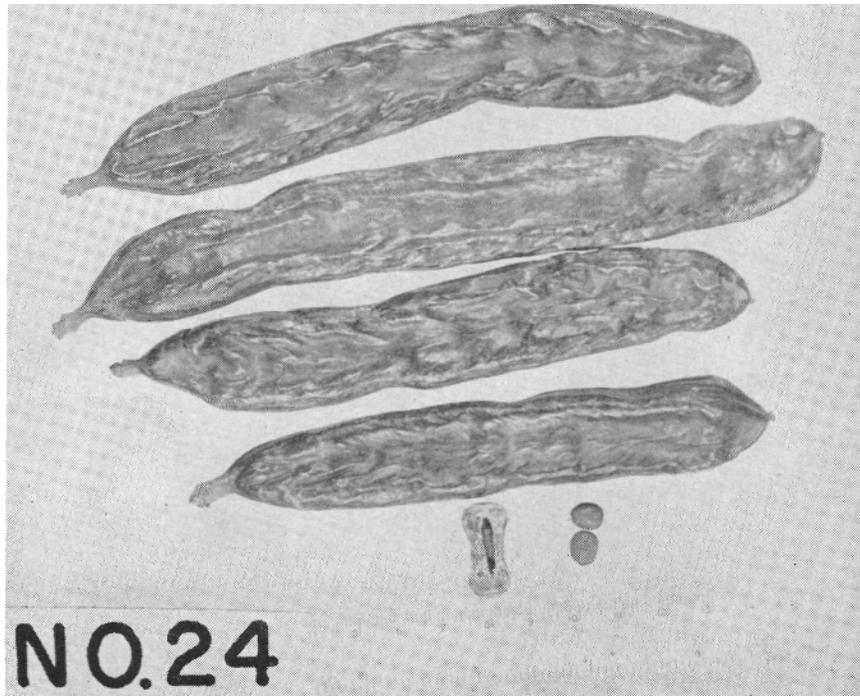




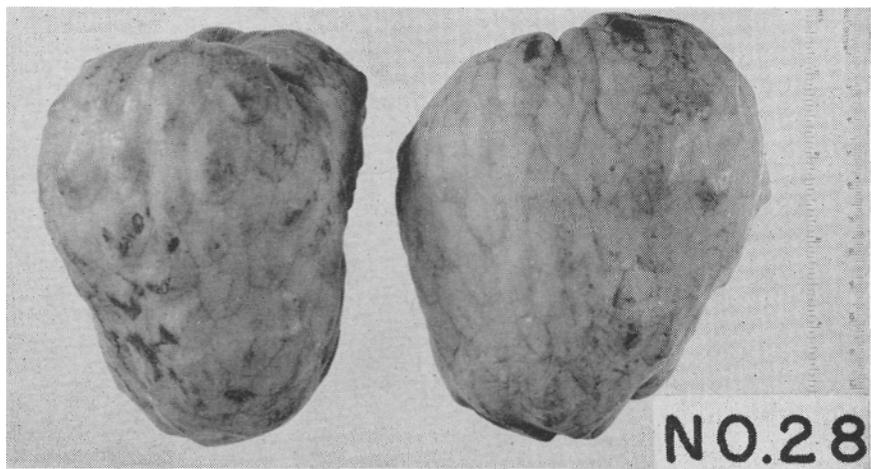
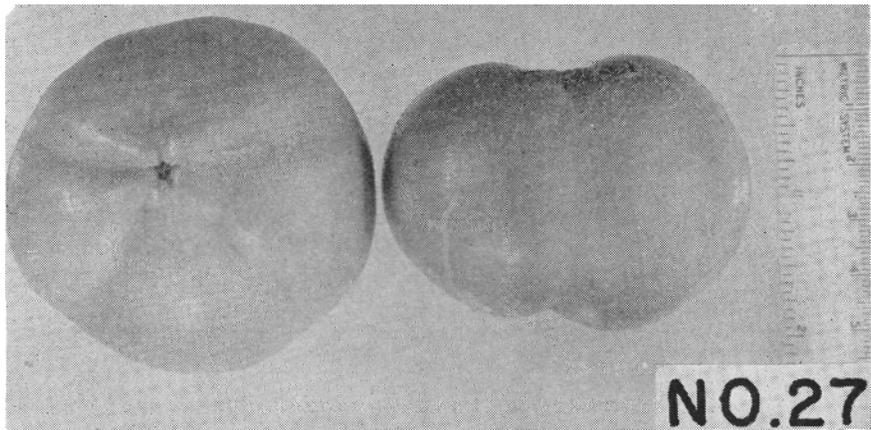
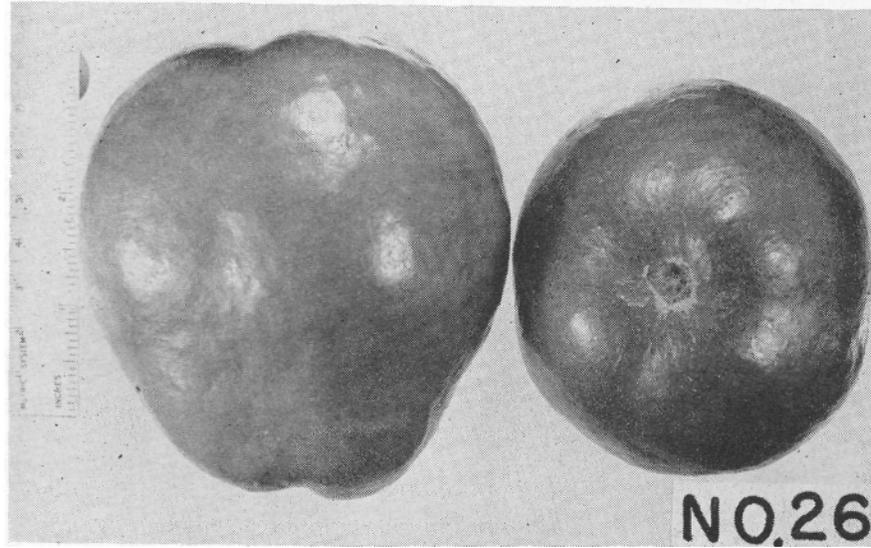
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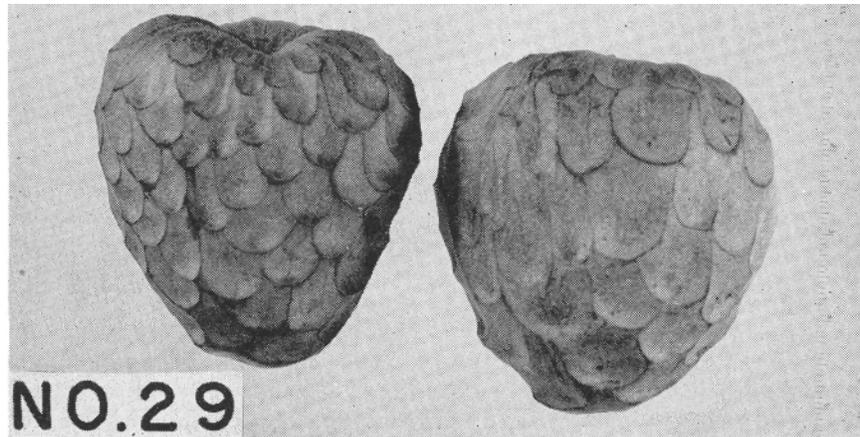


Number 28. *Whaley cherimoya*. This old variety has been grown in California for several years. It originated at the old Whaley place in Hollywood. The tree tends to be rather open and spreading, with small leaves. The fruit is midseason in maturity. It is short conical in form with a tuberculate surface. The quality is excellent. The membrane which develops around the seed tends to be more tenacious than in other varieties.

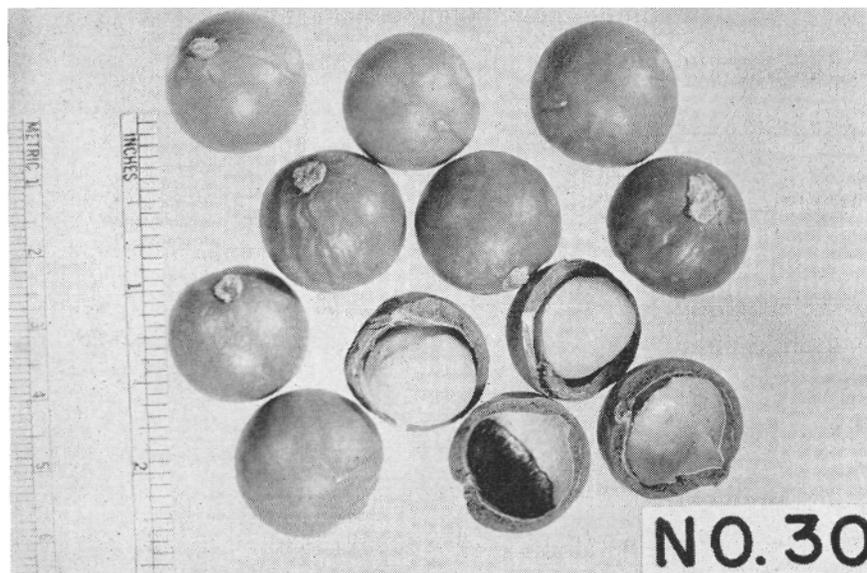


Number 29. *Booth cherimoya*. The original tree was located at the old A. F. Booth place, Hollywood. The fruit is short conical, the surface is mostly fingerprinted with a strong

development of umbonate protuberances in some specimens. The color is rather dark green. It is a late season fruit of excellent quality. This variety has been propagated and grown rather extensively and has been found satisfactory in all areas.



Number 30. *Faulkner macadamia*. The parent tree at Santa Paula probably was imported from Florida about 1900. The nuts are of good quality with a kernel percentage of 33 and a shell diameter of 7/8 inch. The nuts mature during the period November-June. There is a tendency toward light bearing in alternate years. Crops of more than 150 pounds have been recorded. The tree is of the *Macadamia integrifolia* type.



The committee has made several visitations throughout the year to check specimens called to its attention and to observe trees of older known varieties. It has been noted that interest in the macadamia nut as a dooryard orchard tree and also as a commercial

crop has been increasing steadily. Many trial plantings of four to a dozen trees have been made by various growers. Several small orchards ranging from one half to three acres have been set out in various areas from Santa Barbara to San Diego. While nearly all of the new trees have been seedlings the general plan is to graft most of these over to selected varieties within two years, when grafting material of the local selections and imported varieties becomes available.

A California Macadamia Society recently has been formed to stimulate interest in this nut, to promote its culture and to act as a clearing house for the production of several growers, many of whom have only a tree or two in bearing at present. Several hundreds of pounds of in-shell nuts can be made available for commercial purposes through this organization. The exchange of information and pooling of knowledge among the growers should be of great benefit to all concerned and should provide a basis on which we can judge the economical potentialities of this nut crop in California.

The committee is continuously seeking new varieties of macadamia and other subtropical fruits. It invites inquiries and especially asks the cooperation of all members of the Society by calling to its attention specimens of new varieties and new plantings of the subtropical fruits.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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Carter Barrett

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Floyd Cooper

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Les Dodd

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Elwood Trask

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