Zakarpatskij Institute of Agroindustrial Production of UAAN

Mandate from SAVE – Monitoring Institute to establish a collection of old local fruit varieties in Transcarpathia, Ukraine

First intermediate report March 2009

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Pictures 1-2. The old garden in the village of Nancovo of the Khust district

According to the Agreement of Co-operation and tasks for the period from September to December 2008 the research tours of the fruit cultures old plantings have been running in the districts of Beregovo, Khust and Tyachevo of Transcarpathia region. In the results of the inspection the following sorts were selected. They are: apple-tree - 12 old sorts and local forms, pear - one local sort, plum - one sort, and walnut - one form. The trees of these sorts and local forms have been marked on locality, description and authentication of sorts have been made and the photos have been taken. Not all of the planned districts were inspected because of the late start of the work. Also separate sorts were not identified. Therefore the expeditionary inspection of planting will be continued in 2009. According to the tasks of the contract from the selected identified sorts in a winter-spring period scions will be taken and a winter inoculation will be made.

The results of the description of sorts are given below.

Solivarske Beregivske (Beregi Shovari, Shovar Zatysnyanscij)

This local sort was found in the village of Bakta of the Beregovo district. The trees have middle force of growth, are long-lived, with the spreading, middle density crown (Pictures 3-4). The branches depart under an obtuse angle. The one-year branches are thick, fuzzy, and brown with a violet tint.

The leaves are wide, coriaceous, brilliant, dark green. The plate of the leaf has widely egg-shaped form, a bit incurved on a central vein, with crenate and saw-toothed edges. The tag of the leaf is sharp, a bit incurved to the down. The leaves are without the visible signs of damage by favus (*Fusicladium dendriticum fuck*) and powdery mildew (*Podosphaera leucotricha Solm*). The petiole is short, thick, and fuzzy, with the violet tinge near basis.

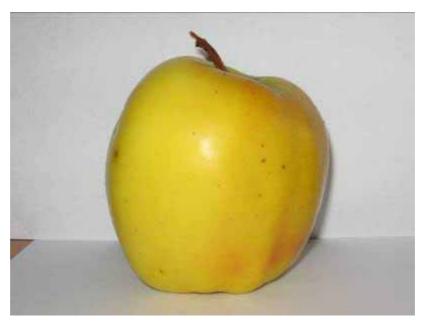
The fruits are firmly hanging on a tree. Their weigh are 180-200 g. The form is blunt conical sometimes cylindrical. The rind is smooth and brilliant, tender, fat. The basic colour is straw-yellow with the crimson red washed out blushes with dark red stripes placed on. The peduncle is middle length. The seed chambers are half-open.

The pulp is light-green, middle juicy, tender, sour-sweet and has a bit lean taste. The fruits ripen in October, save their taste to the middle of February, and are well transportable.





Pictures 3-4. Solivarske Beregivske.





Pictures 5-6. Citronne

The sort is of unknown origin, autumn term of ripening. It was found in the village of Mochola of the Beregovo district. It is popular among the local inhabitants.

More detailed study will be done in 2009.



Picture 7. Mays Rozmarin

Rozmarin May (Rozmarin Enc, Renet Chomara, Glass, or Toklinsk apple)

The sort was widespread in the districts of Beregovo and Mukachevo. It is not demanding to the conditions of growing, hardy to illnesses and has a good transportability of the fruits.

The trees have strong force of growth, are long-lived, with a widely pyramidal rare crown. The one-year branches are poorly curved and dark brown. The leaves have large extended egg-shaped form. The plate of leaf is coarse, dense with sharply toothed edges with the tag curved to the spiral.

The fruits have blunt conical form or conical rounded form and isosceles (picture 7). The rind is with a strong fat coverage and has brown red speckled blush on the sun side. The fruits do not fade at storage and acquire the best taste qualities in March, April.





Pictures 8-10. Batul Red (Batullen, Orange apple, Glass apple), (village of Nancovo of the Khust district)

Batul Red (Batullen, Orange apple, Glass apple

The trees have strong force of growth, are long-lived, with the thick ball-shaped crown which becomes spreading with age (Pictures 8-10). The sort is moisture-loving and well grows on brown strongly podzolic foresty soils. In fruiting enters early and gives high harvests. At ripening the fruits are fall down. The leaves are small, coriaceous, widely egg-shaped, and have almost rounded

form, dark-green, brilliant, with grey reddish fuzz from a lower side. The edges of the leaf are dentate and saw-toothed. The stipule is small.

The fruits have correctly flat rounded form. The hide is a bit fat, middle thickness. The basic colour is straw-yellow with a bright red blush on a sun side. The peduncle is short. The pulp is a primrose, crisp, dense, juicy, and has sweet-and-sour taste, with a pleasant aroma. The fruits ripen in October and can be used in a fresh kind from November till May.



Pictures 11-13. Pepin Parker

Pepin Parker

The sort Pepin Parker is widespread mainly in a pre-mountain area of the Transcarpathia (pictures 11-13). Among the local population it is called as Kormoshki. The sort is better adapted to the conditions of the foot-hill than to the conditions of the low-laying area. It is valued for the early fruiting, large and regular harvests and tasty fruits. The sort is hardy to the favus (*Fusicladium dendriticum fuck*).

The trees have middle force of growth, with wide, flattened, umbrella-shaped, rare crown. The leaves have egg-shaped form, with crenate saw-toothed edges and short covered with fuzz petiole. The plate of the leaf is rifle-green, brilliant with bulge in the lower third of the leaf. The stipule is large and wide. The petiole has middle length and thickness.

The fruits have the regular flat and rounded shape. The hide is thick, dry, rough. The basic colour is lemon with a weak carmine blush on a sun side. It is almost not noticeable through the thick, tender net of rust which covers all of the fruit. Sometimes there are warts on the fruits.

The pulp of the fruit is creamy, juicy, and has the sweet-and-sour taste, with poignant, but pleasant sour and spicy aroma. The fruits are well saved till May, and their transportability is high.





Pictures 14-16. Fercovanya. It was found in the village of Nancovo of the Khust district.

Ferkovanya

The sort has local origin. It is considered, that it was raise from the seed by the fruit-grower Ferko of the village Zolotareva in the Khustskij district. This sort is widespread in the villages of Kopashnev, Zolotarev, Danilov. The sort is unpretentious to the conditions of growing, productive, well saved till April (pictures 14-16).

The trees have strong force of growth, with an inverted pyramidal crown which with age becomes spreading. The sort is frost-hardy and hardy against illnesses.

The leaves are large, rifle-green, brilliant, and have from elliptic to the eggshaped form, not isosceles, with crenate edges. The plate of the leaf is brilliant and coriaceous.

The fruits have rounded or rounded conical form, with obtuse ribs. The hide is smooth and brilliant, with a waxen bloom, thick, dense. The basic colour is waxen-yellow with the red-brown washed out dot blush and darker, different width, short stripes. The peduncle has middle thickness, square-headed, goes out outside a crater. The bowl is closed, and covered with fuzz sepals. The seed chambers are opened.

The pulp is white, middling juicy, crisp, sweet, with pleasant sour. The fruits are ripening in October and hang on trees till leaf fall. The best taste qualities are in March, April.



Picture 17

Pepin Ribston

The sample of sort Pepin Ribston was found in the village of Nancovo of the Khust district (picture 17-19). It is valued by the local population for the large annual harvests, attractive form and good taste of fruits. The trees have strong force of growth, are long-lived, frost-hardy, with a spreading, weeping not dense crown.





Pictures 18-19. Pepin Ribston

The leaves are middle sizes, covered with fuzz, widely or extended-egg-shaped form with saw-toothed wave edges, curved up on a central vein. That is why from a distance a crown seems grey-green. The petiole is thick, long, and fuzzy with the violet colouring near basis. The fruits are large or middle. The hide is rough, dry with plenty of rubigo points. The basic colour is gold-yellow with crimson striped blush on a sun side. The pulp is creamy, juicy, sour-sweet with pleasant muscat taste. The fruits are suitable for consumption from November till May.

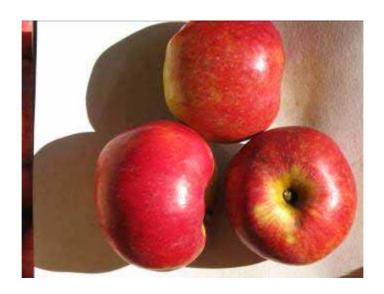
The description of sorts on pictures 20-33 will be done in 2009.



Picture 20. Gubarston English (Gonatan English) This sort has been found in the village of Kopashnevo of the Khust district. The age of the tree is almost 50 year.



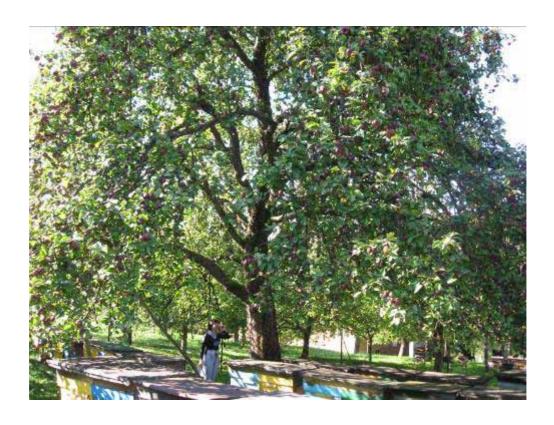
Picture 21. Muntant Moldavian. This sort has been found in the village of Kopashnevo of the Khust district. The age of the tree is almost 45 year.



Picture 22. The local name is Hlanercy. This sort has been found in the village of Kopashnevo of the Khust district



Picture 23. The local name is Bojcy. This sort has been found in the village of Kopashnevo of the Khust district.





Pictures 24-26. The local name of the sort is Cyhancy (Gypsy). It has been found in the village of Kopashnevo of the Khust district. The tree was planted in 1929. The largest harvest was 1.1 ton in 1982. The height of the tree is about 16-18 metre.





Pictures 27-29. The local sort of the pear called Ruzhivcy. The age of the tree is more than 100 year. The local population uses it as dried fruits. This sort has been found in the village of Zolotarevo of the Khust district.







Pictures 30-32. The sort of the nut is not identified. The age of the tree is about 80 year. This sort has been found in the village of Chetovo of the Beregovo district.



Picture 33. The local sort of the plum called Margita. This sort has been found in the village of Nancovo of the Khust district.



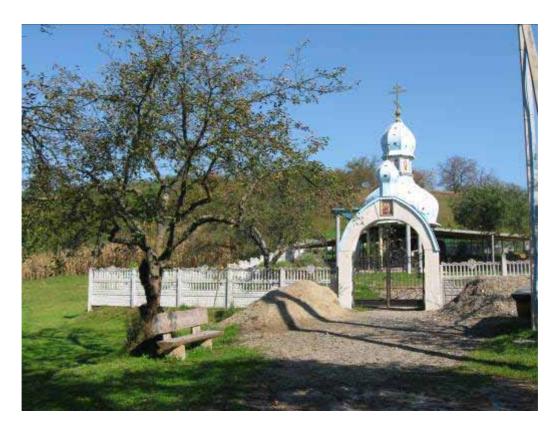


Pictures 34-35. The sort is not identified.





Pictures 36-37. The sort is not identified.



Picture 38. The chapel with healthful water in the old garden in the village of Nancovo.