

RESEARCH UPDATE 1994 FRUIT VEGETABLE

Wiregrass Added as Site for Southernpea Variety Trials

In 1993 the Wiregrass Substation (WS) in Headland joined the E.V. Smith Research Center (EVS) in Shorter and the North Alabama Horticulture Substation (NAHS) in Cullman as trial sites for testing yield potential of Southernpea varieties. Thirty-six varieties and six AAES advanced breeding lines were planted May 4 at WS, May 20 at EVS and June 11 at NAHS.

Standard cultural practices were used. Recommendations given in *Insect, Disease, Nematode, and Weed Control Recommendations for Commercial Vegetables* (Circular ANR-2) were followed for control of pests. To simulate once-over harvesting used by commercial processors, a single harvest was made on each plot when 80% of the pods were dry. In multiple harvest situations, as in pick-your-own and home gardens, yields are usually greater.

Yields given in the table were determined by weighing all shelled peas after they were soaked in water to allow the dry seeds to absorb water (imbibe) and reach equilibrium with the green

continued on page 2

-1

1993 Squash Variety Trials Held in Clanton and Cullman

Twelve varieties of summer squash were direct seeded on bare soil at the North Alabama Horticulture Substation (NAHS) on May 27 and transplanted on plastic mulched plots at the Chilton Area Horticulture Substation (CAHS) on May 12.

At NAHS, each plot consisted of one 42-inch x 20-foot row with an inrow spacing of 12 inches. Plots were fertilized with 13-13-13 at 750 pounds per acre. At CAHS, each plot was 5x20 feet. Preplant fertilizer consisted of 200 pounds per acre as 13-13-13. Sidedress fertilizer was 120 pounds of nitrogen per acre and 240 pounds of potassium per acre.

Squash were harvested 11 times between June 29 and August 5 at NAHS, and 14 times between June 7 and July 9 at CAHS. Earliness was evaluated by adding the U.S. #1 grade yields of the first two harvests.

J.E. Brown, E.H. Simonne, J.M. Kemble, J.A. Pitts, and M.H. Hollingsworth

TABLE 1. SQUASH VARIETY TRIAL AT CLANTON, 1993			TABLE 2. SQUASH VARIETY TRIAL AT CULLMAN, 1993					
Variety	US	; #1	US #2	US #2 Variety		US #1		
	Total yield Early yield		Total yield	Total yield		Early yield	Total yield	
	Lb./a.	Lb./a.	Lb./a.		Lb./a.	Lb./a.	Lb./a.	
Crookneck				Crookneck				
Dixie Hybrid	14,279	2,874	1,140	Dixie Hybrid	26,900	3,173	765	
Goldie Hybrid	13,417	2,557	1,164	Goldie Hybrid	24,167	3,211	1,039	
Sundance Hybrid	11,116	1,974	1,092	Sundance Hybrid	28,336	2,583	790	
Medallion Hybrid	12.362	1.843	1,102	Medallion Hybrid	31,261	3,644	840	
FMX 586	10.254	2.343	1.094	FMX 586	29.452	2.495	877	
FMX 564	12.075	2.511	949	FMX 564	32.896	4.227	709	
Pavo	12 583	2.181	1.054	Pavo	27.336	3.530	741	
Crescent	14.317	2 650	1 313	Crescent	24.594	2,696	653	
Straightneck	14,017	2,000	1,010	Straightneck	,,	_,		
Goldbar	13,272	1,404	901	Goldbar	22,976	1,616	506	
Lemondrop L	14,758	2,199	1,045	Lemondrop L	26,510	3,963	685	
Enterprise	15.812	2.885	1.169	Enterprise	30,888	3,031	660	
Smoothie	. 20,796	1,519	1,457	Smoothie	. 31,212	2,400	573	

ALABAMA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION AUBURN UNIVERSITY Lowell T. Frobish, Director Auburn University, Alabama

Southernpea Trials, continued

seeds. Imbibed weights are realistic estimates of mature green, shelled weights of harvested peas.

A brief description based on field observations and official release statements for each southernpea tested in this variety trial is available in the *Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Alabama Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association*, or by writing: Dr. O.L. Chambliss, Department of Horticulture, 101 Funchess Hall, Auburn University, Ala., 36849.

> O.L. Chambliss, J.S. Bannon, M.H. Hollingsworth, H.W. Ivey, and A.G. Hunter

Moisture Stress Controls Vegetable Transplant Height

An AAES study indicates that moisture stress is a viable alternative to the use of growth-regulating chemicals to control the height of vegetable transplants.

Plugs of 'Big Boy' tomatoes and 'California Wonder' peppers were transplanted on May 15 into cell packs containing one of two commercial media: Fafard #3, a peat moss, pine bark mix; or Pro-Mix BX, a peat moss, perlite mix. Plants were produced in a polyethylene greenhouse.

Treatments included moisture stress (MS), two rates of B-Nine (a growth regulating substance), and an untreated control. MS plants were allowed to wilt between each irrigation, while the remaining treatments received irrigation to maintain a moist medium surface. B-Nine treatments were applied until runoff at concentrations of 2,500 and 5,000 parts per million (ppm). All treatments were initiated on May 22. The 2,500 ppm treatment was reapplied three weeks after the first application. Plant height was determined on June 15.

Results showed that while MS is a viable alternative to the use of B-Nine, the effectiveness of the technique is media and species dependent. It appears that MS will have a

COMBINED 1992 AND 1993 SOUTHERNPEA VARIETY TRIALS SHELLED YIELD										
Entry	Sho	orter	Culln	nan	Headla	and				
Marine Ma Marine Marine Ma Marine Marine Mar	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993				
	Lb./a.	Lb./a.	Lb./a.	Lb./a.	Lb./a.	Lb./a.				
Blackeyes										
AUBE	2,873	2,918	1,951	2,225	-	2,265				
Bettergro Blackeye	2,595	2,714	2,114	3,330	-	2,609				
California Blackeye #5	706	2,771	784	2,035	-	-				
California Blackeye #46	476	947	1,408	-	-	1,950				
California Blackeye #88	425	685	827		-	2,130				
Genegreen	2,330	2,144	823	3,173	-	2,013				
Giant Blackeye	1,048	1,498	1,206	1,090	-	1,217				
Magnolia Blackeye	-	1,101	-	2,534	-	2,614				
Royal Blackeye	2,895	1,683	3,042	3,264	-	1,595				
AU-M-90-84GC67	2,496	. 2,618 ~	1,624	2,244	-	1,604				
AU-M-89-102	-	1,312	•	2,587	-	2,081				
Dettergroop	2 000	1 452	025	2745		1 783				
Carolina Croom	1 599	1,400	657	1 908		2 149				
Eroozogroop	1,000	056	1 444	1,900		1 433				
Croop Aoro	1 157	2 0 2 1	064	1,000		1,400				
Green Acre	1,10/	2,001	904	2,507		1,005				
Mississippi Cream	1,/10	1,120	2,078	2,507		1,970				
Sa-Dandy	1,470	/1/	899	1,742	-	1,099				
Zipper Cream	-	2,624	-	2,145		3,078				
Carolina Crowder	3 234	1.875	2 732	3.507	-	1.955				
Carolina Sugar	2 483	2 918	2,161	3.091		1.817				
Clemson Purple	3,716	2 982	4.905	3,955		2.009				
Colossus 80	3 234	4 164	6.074	2 963		1,917				
C T Dimpled Br Crowder	1 700	1 798	2,375	2 847		1.612				
C.T. Tenn White Crowder	1 837	1 427	1 229	2 222	A. Parte and	1 621				
Mississippi Purple	3 1 25	3 475	3,006	3 136		2 539				
Mississippi Pulpie	3 740	2012	2 307	2 944		2 251				
Mississippi Shipper	0,742	2,512	2,007	3 630	ALL DESCRIPTION	2 597				
Worthmore	2,529	1 5 9 7	2,300	1 207		1,060				
	1 072	2 364	2,007	2 331		1,377				
ALLEVO 01 000	0,706	2,004	2,005	3 1 1 2	Maria Maria	2 500				
Pinkeyes	2,790	2,403	2,944	3,442		2,500				
Corona	2,211	2,381	-	2,221	-	2,110				
Coronet	2,425	2,450	2,967	2,415		2,299				
C.T. Pinkeve Purplehull	2.489	1.952	2.908	3,165	-	1,532				
Kiawah	2.358	1,722	1.457	2.636	-	1,658				
Mississippi Pinkeve	3.348	2,470	2.418	2,420	-	2.376				
Pinkeye Pinkpod	2,988	1,914	1.764	1,479	-	2.018				
Pinkeye Purplehull-BVR	1 202	3 066	1 777	1,673		1.166				
Pinkeye Purplebull-GSC	1 606	1 818	1,219	2,162	-	1.527				
Santee Farly Pinkovo	2 032	3 488	1 778	2,291		1,597				
Toyas Pinkovo	1 825	2 042	1 578	2 037		1.747				
ALLC OL INC 229 CT	2 1 1 2	2,042	2 707	1 786		2 045				
AULC 01 INC 328 MIX	2,112	2,000	2,737	2 075		1,326				
A0-0-91-1140-920-1VIIA	2,215	2,240	2,072	2,010		1,020				

greater influence on plant height for plants that have high water requirements and are grown in media with a low water-holding capacity. As with any new technique, growers should use caution and become familiar with the wilting process of each plant species and the water-holding capacity of each medium to avoid permanent plant damage from MS.

D.R. Brown, D.J. Eakes, Bridget K. Behe, and C.H. Gilliam

CONTROL TREATMENT AND COMMERCIAL MEDIUM TYPE									
		Hei	ght						
Treatment	Tom	ato	Pepper						
	Fafard	Pro-Mix	Fafard	Pro-Mix					
	In.	In.	In.	In.					
Moisture stress	11.0	12.9	7.1	8.2					
B-Nine 2,500 ppm ¹	12.5	12.8	6.7	7.0					
B-Nine 5,000 ppm ²	4 14.6	15.0	7.2	7.8					
Untreated control	15.4	15.3	8.5	8.4					

¹Two applications (see text). ²One application.

2

Bush Snap Beans Evaluated for Second Year

The second-year trial for 28 bush snap bean varieties selected for their potential to perform well as fresh market and garden varieties in Alabama was conducted in 1993 at the North Alabama Horticulture Substation in Cullman.

Seeds were planted four inches apart in rows spaced 44 inches apart. Standard cultural practices were followed and rainfall was supplemented with overhead irrigation when needed to equal one inch per week. All plots were harvested 50 days from planting since home and commercial growers look for early, concentrated yields that can be harvested in a single harvest.

Ratings for bean rust were not made due to lack of symptoms in all snap beans tested. Halo blight was present in 17 varieties, but at very low levels.

Varieties with consistently moderate yields may be more desirable than those with high yields one year, but low yields the next. Hialeah, Wrangler, FM-359, Magnum, NUM-0820, Venture, and Jumbo were among the ten highest yielding varieties in 1992 and 1993.

> A.G. Hunter, M.H. Hollingsworth, and O.L. Chambliss

Maximore Top Producer in 1993 Cucumber Variety Trial

Twelve varieties of slicer cucumbers were direct seeded on bare soil at the North Alabama Horticulture Substation on May 27 and harvested eight times between July 6 and July 29. Plots consisted of one 42-inch x 20-foot row, and plant spacing was six inches. Earliness was evaluated by adding the marketable yields of the first two harvests.

J.E. Brown, E.H. Simonne, J.M. Kemble, and M.H. Hollingsworth

EVALUATION OF DUSH SNAP BEAN VARIETIES FOR EARLY UNCE-OVER PRODUCTION AT THE NORTH ALABAMA HORTICULTURE SUBSTATION ¹									
Variety	Total	yield	Average yield	Shape ²	Length	Width			
	1992	1993		1		1. A. B.			
	Lb./a.	Lb/a.	Lb/a.		In.	In.			
Blue Lake	1,895	169	1,032	RC	6.0	0.5			
Blue Ridge	1,776	1,488	1,632	RC	5.2	0.5			
Bronco	5,077	2,225	3,651	RC	5.4	0.5			
Contender	3,288	3,728	3,508	RH	5.5	0.5			
Derby (FM-175)	3,588	2,353	2,971	OS	5.7	0.5			
Duchess	5,689	1,750	3,720	RC	5.0	0.4			
FM-359	5,558	4,325	4,942	RS	5.9	0.3			
Greencrop	3,074	2,923	2,999	00	6.2	0.5			
Hialeah	4,723	6,078	5,401	RC	6.0	0.2			
Homestyle	2,774	95	1,432	RC	5.4	.0.4			
Jumbo	4,892	3,419	4,156	FC	6.5	0.7			
Kentucky Wonder 125	2,569	333	2,431	OC	5.7	0.5			
Labrador	1,346	1,964	1,655	RC	4.7	0.4			
Magnum	4,658	5,127	4,893	RC	6.7	0.5			
Mirada	3,161	2,666	2,914	RC	4.6	0.4			
Mustang	3,223	1,909	2,566	RS	5.0	0.4			
NUN-0820	5,519	2,965	4,242	00	5.1	0.4			
Opus	2,685	2,561	2,623	RC	5.0	0.4			
Podsquad	4,566	2,249	3,408	RC	5.1	0.3			
RB-BD716-T2	3,170	2,965	3,068	FC	5.2	0.5			
Roma II	3,856	3,897	3,877	FC	5.0	0.7			
Seville	6,538	2,308	4,423	RC	5.7	0.3			
Strike	4,381	2,561	3,471	RC	5.1	0.3			
Tennessee Green Pod	4,174	3,776	3,975	FC	5.6	0.6			
Topcorp	2,682	1,236	1,959	RC	5.0	0.4			
Venture	4,566	3,903	4,235	RC	6.4	0.5			
White Half-runner	1,649	1,619	1,634	OC	4.4	0.5			
Wrangler	6,728	3,466	5,097	RC	5.5	0.3			

¹Planting dates: May 15, 1992, and May 24, 1993. Harvest dates: All plots were once-over harvested at 50 days from planting.

²Pod shape: F =flat, O =oval, R =round; C =curved, H =hooked, S =straight.

Variety		Market	able	Early	Cull
(Seed source)	Yield	Fruit	Individual fruit weight	Yield	Weight
	Lb./a.	No./a.	Lb.	Lb./a.	Lb./a.
Dasher II (Abbott & Cobb. Twilley)	23,250	46,828	0.50	3,085	7,468
Pointsett 76	19,602	44,339	0.44	287	5,974
Marketmore 76	20,940	40,605	0.52	0	4,692
General Lee	27,132	56,163	0.48	2,881	6,808
Early triumph Hybrid	26,386	55,696	0.47	610	7,219
Comet II A	22,963	44,650	0.51	2,619	7,031
Maximore Brand Blend #103 (Twilley)	32,173	61,452	0.52	4,623	9,459
XPH 1653 (Meteor)	27,070	55,229	0.49	2,021	8,525
Centurion	30,431	56,629	0.54	2,816	8,805
Monarch	25,950	47,606	0.55	2,477	8,532
A&C Hybrid #1811	24,207	44,961	0.54	1,015	8,364
Slice Nice	23,336	49,317	0.47	1,593	8.339

Watermelon Variety Trial Results Reported for 1991-93

Watermelon variety trials were conducted at the Gulf Coast Substation in Fairhope, Wiregrass Substation in Headland, Chilton Area Horticulture Substation in Clanton, and the North Alabama Horticulture Substation in Cullman over a three-year period.

Plots consisted of 10 hills with an in-row plant spacing of six feet and between-row plant spacing of 88 inches at all locations, except at the Gulf Coast Substation where between-row plant spacing was 10 feet. Watermelons were grown according to standard fertilizer and pesticide recommendations. All trials were irrigated as needed.

G.E. Boyhan, J.D. Norton, B.R. Abraham, J.A. Pitts, E.L. Carden, M.H. Hollingsworth, J.T. Eason, and H.W. lvey

Beauregard and **Breeding Lines Produce High Sweetpotato Yields**

Eighteen sweet potato varieties were evaluated in 1993 at Clanton, Cullman, and Shorter. Average yields obtained with new varieties were similar to or higher than standard varieties.

At the E.V. Smith Research Center (EVS), raised beds with fivefoot between-row spacings were planted May 24. Within row spacings were one-foot at all locations. Plots were harvested 113 days after planting. Sixty pounds of nitrogen (N) fertilizer [Ca(NO₃)₂] were applied at planting, along with P2O5 and K2O (60 pounds per acre each). An additional 20 pounds of N were applied eight weeks after planting. Rainfall during the season was 11 inches. Irrigation was applied twice, 1.5 inches each time.

Plots were planted June 3 at the North Alabama Horticulture Substation (NAHS) and harvested 119

Тавіе	TABLE 1. AVERAGE WATERMELON FRUIT CHARACTERISTICS FOR ALL LOCATIONS, 1991-1993								
Variety	Flesh	Weight/fruit	Length	Width	Rind	Soluble Solids	с Туре		
		Lb.	In.	In.	In.	Pct.			
Starbrite	Red	18.2	14.7	9.2	0.7	11.6	Mirage ¹		
Tastigold	Yellow	13.3	10.1	9.5	0.7	11.3	Small Grey ²		
Jubilee II	Red	18.7	16.6	8.8	0.7	10.9	Jubilee ³		
Jubilation	Red	18.2	14.4	9.1	0.6	11.3	Jubilee		
Royal Jubilee ⁴	Red	19.2	17.2	8.4	0.7	11.3	Jubilee		
Tiffany	Red	11.7	9.8	8.8	0.6	11.4	Triploid/CS ⁵		
AU-Producer	Red	16.4	11.4	9.8	0.7	11.5	Crimson Sweet ⁶		
Crimson Sweet	Red	13.8	10.5	- 9.5	0.7	11.8	Crimson Sweet		
Jubilee	Red	18.5	16.0	8.4	0.7	10.5	Jubilee		
Crimson Tide	Red	15.9	11.9	9.4	0.6	11.2	Crimson Sweet		
Sangria	Red	15.1	15.0	8.2	0.6	11.7	Allsweet ⁷		
Fiesta	Red	14.9	14.6	8.4	0.6	11.5	Allsweet		
Mirage LS	Red	19.3	14.3	9.4	0.7	11.5	Mirage		
AU-Sw. Scarlet	Red	15.7	10.9	9.7	0.5	11.6	Crimson Sweet		
AU-Gold. Producer	Yellow	14.9	10.9	9.6	0.6	11.7	Crimson Sweet		
Cutter 55	Red	16.3	13.8	9.2	0.7	10.9	Jubilee		
Carmen F ₁ ⁸	Red	15.7	10.8	9.8	0.7	11.5	Crimson Sweet		
				and the second s					

Variety	Chilton	Gulfcoast	North Alabama	Wiregrass
	Lb./a.	Lb./a.	Lb./a.	Lb./a.
AU Gold. Producer	26,726	15,645	26,693	28,854
AU Sweet Scarlet	28,364	17,303	27,294	25,244
AU-Producer	33,793	18,398	29,836	31,689
Carmen F ₁ ⁸	34,483	25,446	4,215	-
Crimson Sweet	34,303	14,635	32,993	26,622
Crimson Tide	34,975	22,379	30,690	34,329
Cutter 55	21,889	17,999	27,380	26,470
Fiesta	24,345	21,792	28,607	35,136
Jubilation	36,783 -	26,705	32,517	39,251
Jubilee	16,307	15,161	33,432	26,169
Jubilee II	43,248	25,737	41,859	46,359
Mirage LS	28,505	27,267	38,190	41,986
Royal Jubilee ⁴	28,120	31,091	60,917	45,158
Sangria	31,221	25,634	26,198	25,251
Starbrite	39,533	29,845	41,248	43,949
Tastigold	29,137	18,653	29,832	33,176
Tiffany	12,329	8,410	13,608	9,654

size with an overall blocky appearance.

²Ice box type — small round melon; usually around 10 pounds.

³Jubilee — oblong melon; approximately 20 pounds. ⁴Data for two years.

⁵Triploid/CS — seedless crimson sweet.

⁶Crimson Sweet — round melon; 15-20 pounds.

⁷Allsweet — oblong melon like the Jubilee but slightly smaller; about 15 pounds. ⁸Data for one year.

days later. The between row spacing was 3.7 feet. Fertilizer applied at planting was of 40-80-120 pounds per acre of N-P2O5-K2O. Rainfall during the season was 13.5 inches. Plots were irrigated twice with 1.5 inches of water each time.

Plots were planted at the Chilton Area Horticulture Substation

(CAHS) on June 3. Harvest occurred 124 days later. The spacing between rows was 3.5 feet. Only nitrogen fertilizer was applied (40 pounds per acre). Rainfall was 13 inches. Irrigation was not applied.

J.M. Dangler, M.H. Hollingsworth, J.A. Pitts, J.B. Witt and T.N. Motis

Table shown on page 6

TABLE 1. 1993 SWEET CORN YIELDS AND STANDS ¹

Sweet Corn Trials Held

Sweet corn varieties (Supersweet) were evaluated at the E.V. Smith Research Center (EVS) in Shorter, at the Chilton Area Horticulture Substation (CAHS) in Clanton, and at the Sand Mountain Horticulture Substation (SMHS) in Crossville.

At CAHS, corn was planted on May 17 in three-row plots. Plots were 2.5x20 feet with seeds spaced 28 inches apart. Before planting, 1,000 pounds of 5-10-15 per acre were applied, and an additional 100 pounds of nitrogen (N) as ammonium nitrate were sidedressed. Lannate and Bravo were applied at a two-pint per acre rate. The ears were harvested on July 22 and July 28. All trials were irrigated.

At EVS, plots were fertilized preplant with 100 pounds of N per acre as calcium nitrate and 60 pounds of potassium per acre as muriate of potash. Plots were later sidedressed with anhydrous ammonia at 50 pounds of N per acre. Preplant herbicides were Sutan (four pints per acre) and Atrazine (1.5 pints per acre). Corn was planted on May 26 in 2.5x20-foot rows. Plots contained four rows, and the two center rows were harvested. Lannate was applied periodically at two pints per acre and Pounce at four ounces per acre. Plots were harvested on July 30 and August 4.

At SMHS, corn was seeded on May 5. Preplant fertilizer consisted of 13-13-13 at 430 pounds per acre, and an additional 148 pounds of N per acre was sidedressed. Preplant herbicide was Atrazine at two quarts per acre. Lannate was also applied periodically at 1.5 pints per acre. Plots consisted of three 20x4-foot rows. Harvest of the central row was completed on July 19.

J.E. Brown, E.H. Simonne, J.M. Kemble, M.S. West, J.B. Witt, J.T. Eason, and J.A. Pitts

Variety (Seed Source)	Plants	Ear weight	Ears
	No./a.	Lb./a.	No./a.
Shorter			
7710Y (Abbott & Cobb)	12,788	2,932	9,012
7630Y (Abbott & Cobb)	12,500	3,916	9,736
7801W (Abbott & Cobb)	12,500	4,594	12,208
Sweet Belle (Asgrow)	12,352	4,175	9,448
Challenger (Asgrow)	11,336	4,418	10,464
Even Sweeter (Asgrow)	10,172	3,465	8,428
Dazzle (Asgrow)	11,916	4,984	11,044
Frontier (Asgrow)	14,388	3,417	9,012
7710Y (Abbott & Cobb)	26.853	6,241	19,147
7630Y (Abbott & Cobb)	24,167	9,216	15,995
7801W (Abbott & Cobb)	23,467	7,963	21,249
Sweet Belle (Asgrow)	24,868	8,295	21,132
Challenger (Asgrow)	21,599	7,384	19,031
Even Sweeter (Asgrow)	21,249	5,999	19,848
Dazzle (Asgrow)	22,066	7,017	17,279
Frontier (Asgrow)	26,035	8,464	20,315
Festival (Asgrow)	22,533	4,138	12,609
Cabaret (Asgrow)	22,416	8,949	22,066
Crossville'			
7710Y (Abbott & Cobb)	13,556	927	14,099
7630Y (Abbott & Cobb)	14,099	1,296	17,171
7801W (Abbott & Cobb)	13,918	1,041	20,786
Sweet Belle (Asgrow)	14,460	1,046	16,268
Challenger (Asgrow)	14,099	1,099	16,629
Even Sweeter (Asgrow)	14,279	999	16,810
Dazzle (Asgrow)	14,460	1,371	18,256
Frontier (Asgrow)	13,556	1,162	18,256
Cabaret (Asgrow)	14,279	1,296	20,244

TABLE 2. 1993 SWEET CORN EAR CHARACTERISTICS								
Variety (Seed Source)	Tip cover ²	Ear length	Ear fill ²	Row shape ³	Kernel rows	Eye appeal ²	Ear diameter	Ear set height
		in.					in.	in.
Shorter ⁴								
7710Y (Abbott & Cobb)	5.00	11.8	3.20	1.47	17	3.47	1.2	21.0
7630Y (Abbott & Cobb)	4.53	10.9	3.47	1.47	17	3.80	1.3	19.8
7801W (Abbott & Cobb)	3.47	9.2	3.73	1.33	13	3.20	1.5	12.1
Sweet Belle (Asgrow)	4.46	10.0	3.54	1.46	17	3.62	1.4	19.5
Challenger (Asgrow)	4.67	11.5	4.73	1.53	14	4.67	1.5	16.5
Even Sweeter (Asgrow)	4.21	9.4	3.43	1.43	15	3.71	1.4	19.6
Dazzle (Asgrow)	4.73	10.6	3.93	1.27	15	3.87	1.4	19.0
Frontier (Asgrow)	4.15	10.7	3.15	1.46	15	3.00	1.4	14.4
7710Y (Abbott & Cobb)	3 77	14.8	3.50	1.63	18	3.50	1.4	26.3
7630Y (Abbott & Cobb)	3.93	15.4	3.72	1.36	17	3.65	1.5	26.4
7801W (Abbott & Cobb)	3.33	12.9	4.08	1.55	14	3.63	1.7	15.2
Sweet Belle (Asarow)	3.70	15.1	3.70	1.50	18	3.47	1.6	27.5
Challenger (Asgrow)	3.63	14.4	4.33	1.48	15	4.23	1.6	21.7
Even Sweeter (Asarow)	2.58	15.1	3.98	1.27	17	3.98	1.6	25.9
Dazzle (Asgrow)	3.63	15.3	3.63	1.33	17	3.70	1.6	28.5
Frontier (Asarow)	3.05	14.9	3.65	1.60	17	3.45	1.6	21.0
Festival (Asgrow)	2.25	14.4	3.93	1.43	14	3.33	1.5	17.3
Cabaret (Asgrow)	2.85	15.0	3.88	1.25	19	3.93	1.7	26.1
Crossville								
7710Y (Abbott & Cobb)	5.00	7.9	4.05	1.95	19	3.40	1.6	29.8
7630Y (Abbott & Cobb)	5.00	8.0	4.40	1.90	16	4.10	1.7	32.4
7801W (Abbott & Cobb)	5.00	6.9	4.25	1.80	14	4.00	1.7	18.8
Sweet Belle (Asgrow)	5.00	7.9	4.25	1.95	19	3.85	1.7	31.6
Challenger (Asgrow)	. 5.00	7.5	3.95	1.75	16	3.75	1.6	23.9
Even Sweeter (Asgrow)	4.25	7.7	4.55	1.65	17	4.60	1.8	32.9
Dazzle (Asgrow)	. 5.00	7.7	4.50	1.75	17	4.50	1.8	32.2
Frontier (Asgrow)	. 5.00	7.5	4.40	1.95	17	4.15	1.7	23.6
Cabaret (Asgrow)	. 5.00	7.5	4.35	1.60	19	4.05	1.7	30.6

¹Actual harvest dates at Crossville: July 12--7801W, Challenger; July 16--7710, Sweet Belle, Frontier, Cabaret; July 19--7630Y, Even Sweeter, Dazzle. ²Tip cover, ear fill, and eye appeal index: 5 = excellent; 4 = good; 3 = fair; 2 = poor; 1 = very poor.

³Row shape rating: 1 = straight, 2 = slightly curved.

⁴Results of Harvest 1.

⁵Average of two Harvests.

Cantaloupe Trials Held at Two Locales

Cantaloupe trials were conducted at the Sand Mountain Substation in Crossville and the Chilton Area Horticulture Substation in Clanton from 1991-93.

Each plot consisted of 10 hills with an in-row spacing of four feet and a between-row spacing of 44 inches. Cantaloupes were grown according to standard fertilizer and pesticide recommendations. All trials were irrigated as needed.

G.E. Boyhan, J.D. Norton, B.R. Abraham, J.A. Pitts, E.L. Carden, M.H. Hollingsworth, J.T. Eason, and H.W. Ivey

Variety	Crossville	Clanton ¹
	Lb./a.	Lb./a.
Argonaut	11,613	9,008
Aurora	18,318	16,486
Challenger	18,534	18,508
Chilton	10,526	12,349
Cruiser	19,030	22,405
Dallas	19,256	20,355
Galleon ²	2,573	-
Hiline	20,596	18,262
HSR 777 ²	6,844	
Laredo	17,044	12,528
Legend	22,114	18,363
Marygold ²	18,447	
Mission	20,360	16,638
Primo	22,144	13,326
Road Runner	28,591	15,916
Saticoy	22,448	14,086
Starship	28,837	19,021
Summet	26,167	16,672
Super 45	18,021	14,006
Tekos	20,345	16,167

	TABLE 2.	AVERAGE CANTALC	UPE CHARAG	CTERISTICS F	OR BOTH	OCATIONS, 1991	.93
Variety	Flesh	Weight/melon	Length	Width	Flesh	Soluble solids	Туре
Argonaut	<i>Lb.</i> Orange	In. 3.9	In. 6.5	<i>In.</i> 6.1	Pct.	10.0	Jumbo/Eastern ³
Aurora Challenger	Orange Orange	3.4 3.0	5. 9 6.1	5.5 5.5	1.5	9.5 11.6	Western ⁴
Chilton	Orange	2.5	5.1	5.1	1.4	10.1	Western
Dallas Galleon ²	Orange	4.1	6.5	5.9	1.5	10.5	Eastern
Hiline	Orange	3.3	6.4	5.4	1.4	9.5	Western
Laredo	Orange	3.0	6.3	5.5	1.4	10.8	Western
Marygold ²	Green	2.6	5.9	5.3	1.4	12.5	Yellow Honeydew ⁵
Primo	Orange	3.8	7.0	5.9	1.5	10.1	Western
Saticoy	Orange	4.0 4.2	6.1 7.1	6.0	1.3	9.2	Eastern
Starship	Orange	4.1 3.4	6.7 5.8	6.4 5.5	1.6 1.5	9.2 10.2	Eastern
Super 45 Tekos	Orange Orange	2.9 2.7	6.0 5.7	5.4 5.4	1.5 1.4	11.7 9.8	Western Western

¹Data for two years.

²Data for one year.

³Eastern or jumbo type — large (three to five pounds); often with deep sutures; netting varies from heavy

March 1994 6.5 M

to light. ⁴Western or shipping type — small (about three pounds or less); round, netted melons with little or no sutures; very firm. ⁵Honeydew melons — smooth rind; green or yellow with green or cream flesh.

Table continued from page 4

YIELD AND PERCENTAGE OF U.S. #1 SWEETPOTATO ROOTS IN TRIALS AT SHORTER, CULLMAN, AND CLANTON, 1993

Selection	Sh	orter	C	uliman	CI	anton
	US #1 ¹	Total Market	US #1	Total Market	US #1	Total Market
Standard Va	rieties					
Beauregard	453	658	416	1,120	-	-
Nugget	132	218	361	658		-
Jewel	212	346	324	742	-	-
Hernandez	367	532	410	750	-	
Cordner	259	409	282	655	-	-
Ga. Jet	235	492	284	1,016	55	478
Red Star	313	471	139	499	39	291
Gold Star	305	559	217	703	67	308
Average	285	461	304	768	54	359
Breeding lin	es					
L-87-54	276	456			-	
L-87-58	337	568	387	1016	164	490
L-87-95	476	674	434	738	102	479
L-89-54	_2	-	231	871	48	242
W-279	302	491	187	436	-	
W-210	-	-	222	501		
1-87-59	301	660	284	705	63	268
W-274	208	360	461	765	136	378
N-75		-	266	814		510
1-89-13	-	1	272	665		1.1.1
Average	317	535	305	723	103	371

¹U.S. #1 = Roots two to 3.5 inches in diameter; three to nine inches in length; and well shaped and free of defects. ²Not grown at this location.



NON-PROFIT ORG. **POSTAGE & FEES** PAID PERMIT NO.9 AUBURN, ALA.

Agricultural Experiment Station Auburn University Alabama 36849-0520

Address Correction Requested