

Greetings! You are about to see a portion of the information I have collected on this amazing tree. This list of known *Cornus mas* cultivars has been put together with collected writings & copyrighted photos from the internet. I have put them in this piece for your enjoyment. I do not have permission to do so from those who took those pictures but, the internet is a funny place. Once it goes out into cyberspace, who knows where it will end up!

You are free to use this info as you see fit under one circumstance. You get this info for free and you share this info for free. That's the deal.

May you come to love this plant as much as me!

Blessings,

Little John

www.cornus-mas.com



Last update: 1-2-25

Diversity of Cultivars

As you can see in this picture below, there is a wide spectrum of shapes, sizes and colors of the Cornelian Cherry. The following pages should provide you with information on quite a few unique cultivars of this amazing plant. I can only hope that there will be continued efforts world wide to breed cultivated or select wild *Cornus mas* for superior traits.



What a treat it would be to taste these different fruits! I can only imagine the different subtleties in flavor one might experience.

Cultivars

Abanos: (Syn: Eppler Black) The name is the Bulgarian word for ebony. This wild seedling was selected in 1993 by Alexander Eppler. It was found near the Crimean city of Simfirapol, Ukraine. Very dark fruit with good flavor & sweetness. Image below.



Ak-Zogal: Variety from the Azerbaijan Institute of Genetics and Selection.

Alba: (Syn: Albocarpa) is a white fruited cultivar and was first listed by Weston in 1770. It has been mentioned by other writers since but is a very rare plant to find, possibly extinct. It is currently not sold by any commercial nursery in the world. Fruit said to ripen in August.

Cultivars

Albocarpa: See Alba, first listed as such by Schneider in 1909

Albovariegata: See Variegata

Aliosha: (Syn: Alesza, Alesha, Alyosha) Yellow fruited Ukrainian variety One of the earliest selections. Fruit matures at the end of July and ripens together at all corners of the crown, making it ideal for gathering. Not a vigorous tree and is a slow grower. The weight of one fruit varies from 4 to 6 grams. The length of the fruit is about 2-2.5 cm and the width is about 1 cm. The stone is spindle-shaped, light yellow, about 1.4-1.6 cm in size, the weight is only 10% of the fruit weight. 100 kg of fruit has 10 kg of seeds. The dry matter of the Aliosha variety is 20% and the sugar content is 12%, the organic acids are 1.4%. Vitamin C - 117.0-145.0 mg% Pectins - 1.0-1.2%, tannins - 0.15-0.20%. Variety of fruits annually. A 10-year-old tree produces about 15-20 kg. Highly valuable variety for sweets and jelly, as well as fresh consumption.



Cultivars

Alex: (Syn: BO 2035) Slovakian cultivar bred at the Research Institute of Fruit and Decorative Trees in Bojnice. Originated by hybridization selection of natural populations of species from the village of Lower and Upper Vestenice. Alex is a variety with large, late ripening fruit. The fruits are large (100 berries weight 423 g) pear-shaped. Are dark red in color with a smooth shiny surface. The skin is thin and flesh is firm, darker red with the typical sour taste. The seed is easily separable from the flesh. Maturing in the first half of September. The variety has a high degree of resistance to pests and diseases. It can be grown without chemical protection. See image below.



Cultivars

Andrzejowski: Listed in 1961 *Arnoldia Bulletin* which says "Not a cultivated plant"

Argentea: Listed in 1954 *Brimfield Nursery Catalog*. Same as *Variegata*.

Argenteo-marginata: Same as *Variegata*

Argenteo-Variegata: In 1863 it was listed in the book "*Das Arboretum zu Muskau*" Same as *Variegata*

Armudi-Zogal: Cultivar from the Azerbaijan Institute of Genetics and Selection

Artemy: No info



Cultivars

Aurea: This old ornamental cultivar was discovered in England in about 1895. It's said to have good cold resistance, but susceptible to leaf fungal diseases. It has unusual golden-yellow leaves which emerge in spring, holding this color until early summer. In late summer they turn lime green and finally show red and orange tints before falling in autumn. The lighter colored leaves can burn a little in very hot summer weather if planted in full sun and therefore this plant usually does best if planted in a bright yet lightly shaded position. Red fruit ripens in September. Image below



Cultivars

Aurea Elegantissima: (Syn: Aureoelegantissima) Ornamental with yellow and green variegated leaves. This is another cultivar that can burn in very hot summer weather if planted in full sun and therefore this plant usually does best if planted in a bright yet lightly shaded position. Produces red fruit. Sometimes confused with Tricolor, possibly the same cultivar. Originated in 1869 at Isleworthy Nursery, Hammersmith, England. See image below.



Cultivars

Autumn Fire: Hungarian Cultivar. Its fruits are pear shaped and weigh about 4 – 5 g.

Azovsky: (Syn: Asowskij) Recent Russian selection. Azovsky is a short, sprawling shrub with a height of 1.4-1.6 m. Fruit said to have an early ripening period. Fruits of dark red or cherry color, ellipsoidal, average weight 2.1-3.4 g. Seed weight 0.3-0.4 g. Yield - 0.1 kg / bush. See image right



Basia: A valuable Polish medium-late variety, ripening in the second half of September. It produces fruit with an average weight of 5-8 g, round or oval shape. An exceptionally processing variety with a characteristic tannin note. Excellent for pickling.



Cultivars

Big Apple: Recent Russian selection. Fruit is red and tree reaches height of 3 meters. See image below



Cultivars

Big Fruit: As the name suggests this is a large fruited cultivar. Fruit is red. Sold by Whitman Farms and Forest Farm nurseries. Original tree was a large fruited seedling discovered by Lucile Whitman. See image right.

Big Red:

Bo 2034: See Express.

Bo 2035: See Alex.

Black Plum: Is a seedling tree selected by George Slate of Cornell University said to have early ripening, inch long fruit that is very dark red or purple with good flavor. See image right.

Bodacious: Seedling selected by Hidden Springs Nursery in Cookeville, TN. Said to produce large quantities of medium sized red fruit. Resistant to leaf spot.



Cultivars

Bolestrashitskii: A Polish cultivar breed at the Bolestraszyce Arboretum, registered in 2010. Bears the biggest fruits within the Polish cultivars. The pear shaped fruits have a high vitamin C and pectin content and a very high sugar content of 14%. Ripening time is at the end of August. The harvest time is long but variable in consecutive years. A moderate growing shrub with a typical broad conical crown. See image below.



Bukovynskyi: Ukrainian variety, mother tree in Kyiv at Botanical Gardens. Yellow fruit

Cultivars

Bulgarian: (Syn: Bulgarski)

Large fruit, pear-shaped, scarlet to purple in color, very rich in sugar, excellent flavor. This cultivar would be considered an early selection as fruit is ripe at the end of August or early September. Self sterile and needs another cultivar for pollination. See image right

Butylochnyi: (Syn: Butyglotschny, Butilochnii)
Ukrainian cultivar, red fruit, Mid season ripening.

Butskyzam: See Buttermilk Sky

Buttermilk Sky: aka Butskyzam. Variegated cultivar with creamy leaf margins. Fruit is red. The mature tree is said to stay shorter than the typical specimen and reach a full height of 15 ft. Released by Lake County Nursery of Madison, OH. See image lower right.



Cultivars

Bylda: aka Bilda, Cultivar is included in the Register of plant varieties of Ukraine since 2001. It`s large fruited, late season specimen from Crimea. The fruit is pear-shaped, dark red, sweet-sour in taste. The ripe fruits have delicate fresh and pleasant flavor. Fruit weight 5-8 grams. Seedling discovered by Dr Volodymyr Mezhenskyj, Leading Researcher at the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine. See image below.



Cecylia: No Info

Czarek: (Syn: Cezar) a new Polish variety bred in the Forest Arboretum in Syców in cooperation with the Arboretum in Bolestraszyce. Large fruits with an average ripening time.

Cultivars

Chemshir: aka Eppler Yellow, Bulgarian for boxwood, wild seedling selected in 1984 from Bulgarian village near Kazanlak. Golden-green fruit, 3/4 to 1in. long, sweet as honey, good balance of acidity. Could still be growing in South Seattle, WA but might be lost when Eppler died.

Chicago: Another disease resistant variety with large fruit. An early ripening seedling selected by Hidden Springs Nursery in Cookeville, TN.

Cormas: Selected in 1990 from Denmark. Large red fruit ripens in September.

Coral Blaze™: See Koralovyi Marka.

Cream: Cream white colored fruit (skin and pulp) from eastern Europe, excellent quality. A cultivar selected by Alexander Eppler.

Crispa: aka Heterophylla, Rippled along the leaf edge, Described by Dippel in 1893. Also described as leaves puckered and rolled. Probably similar to the images below of *Cornus stolonifera* “Pucker Up”



Cultivars

Csaszlo: Hungarian cultivar. Not much known.

Cyprian :

Cyryl :

Czarek:

Donez: (Syn: Donets, Donetsk, Donezk) German cultivar selected by Manfred Hans, red fruit and self fertile. Germans were unimpressed.

Devin: (Syn: Dvin, Devon, 2-65-P) Registered by the Slovakian Institute of Horticulture in 1981. The variety was bred by choosing from natural material at sites in Vihorlaty, Strážovská Moravian highlands and foothills. Moderate growing tree, reaches up to 2.8 meters in height. Fruits during ripening are spherical and ruby red in color. Are balanced in size and shape, with an average length of 23 mm and a width of 12 mm, oblong, elliptical oval shape. Moderate-growing, fruit weight 4.5 grams average, red fruit ripening in mid-September. Devin achieves high and regular fertility, fruits have suitable size and high proportion of flesh. Sugar content (by refractometer) is 19%, vitamin C 230 mg. The average yield of 32 kg per bush, which is 25 t / ha. Very well suited to the drier areas of Slovakia. See image below.



Cultivars

Dripping Cherries: Large 1" red fruit in early fall. A seedling selection from Klehm Song Sparrow Nursery in southern Wisconsin. See image left below.



Dublani: (Syn: Dublany) Polish variety bred in Bolestraszyce Arboretum. The vitamin C level of the fruits changes from year to year but they have a high sugar (13%) and pectin content. They ripen in the latter part of August and drop off soon. A moderate growing shrub with a typical broad pyramidal crown. See image upper right.

Dziubak:

Early Yellow: Ripens 2-3 weeks before Yantarnyi

Electra: Red fruited, elliptical shape, Greek Variety, selected by the agriculturist Konstantinos Georgiadis.

Elegans-tricolor: Listed in 1938, Same as Tricolor

Cultivars

Elegantissima: Same as Aureaelegantissima

Elehantnyi: (Syn: Elegant™, Elegantny, Elegantnyj, Elegantni)

Slow growing, semi-dwarf tree reaching 2m in height and 2.5 m in width, with a compact crown, bright red fruit, long pear-shaped 1 1/2 in. long, sweet. Average fruit weight 5g. Sugar content 9.1% (per Polish brix reading). A study done in the Czech Republic from 2012 reported this cultivar having a 16.7 brix reading. Average yield from an about 15 year old shrub 30kg. It is one of the earliest ripening cultivars – fruits begin to ripen in early to mid August. Ripe fruits stay on the tree longer but eventually fall. Released in 1980 located at the former Republican Central Botanical Garden of the Ukrainian SSR. Brought to the USA by One Green World Nursery. Images below.



Eppler's Black: See Abanos

Eppler's Yellow: See Chimshir

Cultivars

Evgeniya : See Yevheniia

Ekzotychnyi: (Syn: Exotic, Exotica™, Ekzotycznyj, Exotichesky, Exotichnii) Red fruits are big - average weight 7g with small seed. Sugar content 10.4%. Average yield from an about 15 year old shrub 40kg. Ripening time is August/September. They are easy to store for a long time. Released in 2001 and located at the Hryshko National Botanical Gardens in Kyiv, operated by the Ukarainian National Academy of Sciences. Breeding work of Svitlana Klymenko and was developed as the result of somatic mutation or sport. See Images below.



Etiuda: No info

Cultivars

Expres: (Syn: BO 2034) Slovakian cultivar bred at the Research Institute of Fruit and Decorative Trees in Bojnice. Originated by hybrid selection of natural populations of species from the village of Lower and Upper Vestenice and subsequent selection in hybrid progeny. Express is a variety with large, bright red, earlier ripening fruit. Trees are medium stature, thinner with a spreading habit. The main branches are long, upright, medium, at increasing lateral bearing branches. Resistance to frost is very good. Beginning of flowering is early. Flowering usually begins already in mid-March. The flowers resistance against low temperatures, in comparison with other varieties, is weaker. The fruits are large (100 berries weight = 375 g), elliptical cylindrical shape. They are bright red in color with a smooth shiny surface. The skin is thin and the flesh is medium firm, paler red, has an elongated elliptical shape. It is hardly separable from the flesh. The taste is typical of this kind - sweet and sour, bitterish. Fruit is maturing as early as the second half of August. When ripe fruits fall off quickly. The variety has a high degree of resistance to pests and diseases. It can be grown without chemical protection. See image right.



Cultivars

Fall Eclipse: Recent ornamental with red leaves in Autumn.

Flava: aka Xanthocarpa, Lutea, Luteocarpa, Fructu Luteo, One of the oldest varieties, known since the 17th century. Easy to grow, tolerant of most soils and sites. Fruits are average in size, shiny yellow, very tasty, with a distinct pineapple flavor. Ripening time is in August. Strong growing shrub, with a wide, loose habit, average production. Begins to set fruits at the age 4-5 years. Flava means “Yellow” in Esperanto. See image below.



Cultivars

Florianka: Polish cultivar grown in the Arboretum Bolestraszyce, registered in 2010. Fruits of average weight 3.4 g Characterized by an average content of vitamin C, sugars and low average content of pectin. They begin to ripen late - only a little earlier than Podolski. Short period of harvest. Variety of strong growth and broad habit.

Förster 2: New German selection with dark red fruits

Fructu Violaceo: Cultivar said to have purple fruit. Not much info available on this cultivar. Possibly the same as Violacea.



Cultivars

Fruchtal: aka Fruitful, Fruitiful Originated in Austria and ranks among the more productive varieties (6.99 kg. per tree). Fruit is more acidic than most but very high in vitamin C. Extremely fertile with heavy fruit set. A study done in the Czech Republic from 2012 reported this cultivar having a 17.3 brix reading.



Galitsky:

Gelbe Selektion: Cultivar from Austria. Means "Yellow Selection", superior flavor over other yellow types. Ripens at the end of August. See images below.



Cultivars

Golden Glory: Most common ornamental cultivar in North America. More upright than most with leaves that do not develop any appreciable fall color. Heavy flowering and good for colder climates. Introduced by Ralph Synnstedt Sr. of Round Lake, Illinois in the 1960's.



Cultivars

Gourmet: See Schönbrunner Gourmet

Grovemas: Variegated tree discovered in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, OH - Proven unstable.

Happy Face: Released in 2008. Profuse flowers and fruit. Ornamental yellow-green and green speckled, variegated leaves. A little more slow growing than the species. See image below.



Helen: See Olena

Hillier's Upright: More upright than most. Has typical red fruits and leaves turn reddish-purple in fall. Origin Hillier and Son Nursery, England. See image right.



Hrenader: (Syn: Grenadier, Grenader) Oblong, Red fruited Ukrainian selection. Released in 1990 located at the Hryshko National Botanical Gardens in Kyiv, operated by the Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences. Breeding work of Svitlana Klymenko.

Jalt: (Syn: Jaltskyi) yellow fruited variety from the Ukraine. Most likely released with other selections in 1990 and located at the Hryshko National Botanical Gardens in Kyiv, operated by the Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences. Breeding work of Svitlana Klymenko.

Jantarnyj: See Yantarnyi

Jantarovy: aka Jantanovik, has yellow fruit, name means “Amber” in Czech. Possibly the same as Yantarny. See image below.



Cultivars

Jolico: aka Joliko, Developed at the gardenschool HBLFA in Schönbrunn, Austria. HBLFA = Höhere Bundeslehr- und Forschungsanstalt which means “High federation teaching and research institution“. Originally known as Typ1 when bred by Dr. Helmut Pirc from Austria. He named it after the breeder Johann Lischka (**J**ohann **L**ischka **C**ornus) and released in 1991 by the Arnold Arboretum in the USA. It has large fruits with an average weight of 5.6 g and ripens in September/October . Its one of the last of the season. Therefore they need a warm autumn to get full flavor. Jolico starts to set fruits at a very young age – often there are a dozen flower buds on a one year old plant. The stone makes up 10% of the total fruit weight (Pirc, 1994). It is being widely evaluated and propagated by fruit growers in Austria, Germany and Switzerland. It is self sterile so it will need another cultivar for pollination. See images below.



Cultivars

Julius: aka, Yulyush, Juliusz, Polish variety bred at the Arboretum in Bolestraszyce. With a weight of 3.24 g the fruits begin to ripen at the end of August. Sugar content is 10%. They are good for pickling and making olives. This variety has the shortest harvest time within the Polish varieties, somewhat less than one month. A strong growing shrub with a wide spreading crown. See image below.



Cultivars

Kara-zogal: Cultivar from the Azerbaijan Institute of Genetics and Selection

Kazanlak: aka Kazanlytsky, Kasanluk, Kasanlaker, Kazanlyckij, Kasanlakes , Bulgarian cultivar, registered in 1985 by Tsolo Nagov of the Bulgarian research and production company “Sortovi Semena i Posadchen Material”. This vigorous cultivar has large pear-shaped fruits and is very productive. The red fruits have a high nutrient content that ripen in late August/ early September.



Kaukasus /Caucasus: A variety as the name suggests from the Caucasus. Fruits are very dark, tasty, medium-sized. Fruits fall off after ripening.

Kyiv Yellow: See Yantarny

Kijevskij: Russian cultivar

Kintoki: A selection of *Cornus officinalis* made by Harald Neubauer of Hidden Hollow Nursery in Belvidere, TN. Said to be dwarfing.

Cultivars

Koralovyi: (Syn: Koralovy), Seedling selection from Yantarny. Ukrainian cultivar with pink and orange fruit at full maturity. Average weight is about 4 grams. Flavor is said to be unusual with an uncharacteristic dogwood taste, reminiscent of cherries. Sugar content is 9%. Seed separates poorly from the flesh. Harvest is late August with the total from a 15 year old tree being 40 kg. Very cold hardy.



Cultivars

Koralovyi Marka: (Syn: Koralovyj Marka, Koralovii Marka, Coral Blaze™) Large red fruits with average weight 5.8 g. Sugar content 12.7%. One of the tastiest Ukrainian varieties. Average yield from an about 15 year old shrub 36kg. Fruits ripen in mid August. Released in 1990 and located at the Hryshko National Botanical Gardens in Kyiv, operated by the Ukaraianian National Academy of Sciences. Breeding work of Svitlana Klymenko. Imported to the USA by One Green World with the trademarked name of Coral Blaze™.



Cultivars

Kostia: Ukrainian cultivar with large red fruit. Average weight is 6 grams. Harvest is in mid September. A 17 year old tree yielded 45-50 kg of fruit. Said to be winter hardy and productive, annual fruiting. The fruits are good fresh and for all kinds of processing. See image below.



Kotula: Polish variety bred at the Arboretum in Bolestraszyce.

Kozerog: Translates to “Goat Horn”. No more info available

Cultivars

Kresowiak: Polish variety bred at the Arboretum in Bolestraszyce. Fruits have an average weight of 3g. They have a variable content of vitamin C, high sugar content (> 13%) and relatively high content of pectin. They begin to mature in the first half of September. The length of the harvest is variable and sometimes stalled for over 2 months. The tree has average vigor and broad habit. See image below.



Kuklen: Bulgarian cultivar with large fruit named after the town it was found growing in.

Lagodekhi Red: Seedling tree discovered in north eastern Georgia (Caucasus region). Fruit is bright red turning to garnet with age. Shape is oblong, 2.5 to 3cm long, 1.5cm in diameter.

See images below.



Lagodekhi Yellow: Seedling tree discovered in north eastern Georgia (Caucasus region). Fruit is pale yellow, oblong, 2.5 to 3cm long, 1.5cm diameter. Fruit said to be tangy, especially when grown in the shade. Appears similar to Flava. See images below.



Cultivars

Lanceolata: aka *Lanceolata albo-marginata*, Variegated leaves are narrow with a narrow, whitish border. From France before 1862. Fruit said to ripen in September.

Lutea: aka *Luteocarpa*, Name is Latin for “Yellow”. See *Flava*

Lukianivskyi : (Syn: *Lukyanovsky*, *Luk'anovsky*, *Lukjanovskij*, *Pioneer*[™]) Released in 1975 and located at the former Republican Central Botanical Garden of the Ukrainian SSR. Bears abundant crops of strikingly large, pear-shaped fruit. Up to 1-1/2" long. The dark red fruit weighs from 5.5 to 6g and has a 7% sugar content. Fruit ripens in late August-Early September with the yield from one tree being about 40 kg. This cultivar was brought to the USA by One Green World Nursery and is sold under the trademarked name of *Pioneer*[™]. See Images below.



Cultivars

Macrocarpa: Old cultivar from Europe prior to 1877 that bears abundant crops of strikingly large, pear-shaped fruits. Ripening time is September/October. A slowly growing shrub reaching 2.5m in height. See image below.



Marceli: Polish variety with fruit with a slightly pear aftertaste. Medium-sized, tasty fruit. The variety is characterized by very dark leaves and an exceptionally large number of flower buds. It comes into yield very quickly.



Cultivars

Marina: (Syn: Sunrise™) This unique variety bears good crops of attractive, sweet and flavorful fruit, which resembles a small Japanese plum and features red stripes on pinkish-red skin. The fruit is over 1" in length, ripens in early September or late August and is great for fresh eating and preserves. Released in 1990 and located at the Hryshko National Botanical Gardens in Kyiv, operated by the Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences. Breeding work of Svitlana Klymenko. Sunrise is the trademarked name given by One Green World nursery.



Cultivars

Mascula: Austrian cultivar said to be more male in sex, proven pollinator, blooms heavily. Average fruit. See right.



Matador: Exceptionally large fruited, possible French variety. Most likely the largest cultivar in existence today. See image left.

Cultivars

Maxima: Slovakian cultivar, no other info.

Mietzschii: Possible extinct variety. Having leaves marbled with white, gray or green streaks. Red to rose fall colors. Originated in Wilmersdorf, Germany 1894.

Mihaylovsky:

Morris Arboretum: Provisional name, specimen larger than typical species. The Morris Arboretum is located in Philadelphia, PA.

MOSVIR1: Russian cultivar

MOSVIR2: Russian cultivar

Mrija Shandarovoj:

Mykolka: (Syn: Nikolka) Ukrainian cultivar with red fruit, the result of hybrid seeds sown in 1960. Seedlings came into fruition in 1967 and the best was selected in 1976. In the Register of Plant Varieties of Ukraine since 2000. Breeding work of Svitlana Klymenko. One of the earliest Ukrainian varieties. The fruits ripen at the beginning of August, almost simultaneously. It is characterized by very high and stable performance. The average fruit weight is 5-6 g, pear shape. The color of the dark-red fruit when fully ripe, almost black. Flesh dark red, delicate, juicy, aromatic, when fully ripe has a pleasant sweet and sour taste. Fruits contain 8.6%, sugars, organic acids, 1.3%. The small, oval seed, separates very well from the pulp. For fresh consumption but also suitable for high quality preserves: jams, tinctures, juices, etc. Important features in the cultivation are: early harvest, simultaneous maturation, high efficiency.

Nana: This dwarf tree remains low and compact and has small leaves. Only gets 3-5 ft tall, Originating in France before 1879. Fruit ripens in September. Hard to find cultivar at nurseries or arboretums. One source says this cultivar has yellow fruit while the book "Kraftcoctail Kornelkirsche" says it has small, red fruits.

Cultivars

Naoussa: Red fruited, elliptical shape, Greek cultivar discovered growing wild in the town of Naoussa, Greece.

NAP 1005-530: Unnamed cultivar from Switzerland. It was collected during a “National Action Plan” (NAP) in a search for local cultivars of fruits and berries .

NAP 101 01 69 : Unnamed cultivar from Switzerland. It was collected during a “National Action Plan” (NAP) in a search for local cultivars of fruits and berries. Best seedlings found.

Narczyz: Newer Ukrainian selection

Nastya:

Nespodivanyj: Newer Ukrainian selection

Nizhyi: (Syn: Nezhny, Niznyj)

Yellow fruited cultivar who's name means “Delicate”. Released in 1990 and located at the Hryshko National Botanical Gardens in Kyiv, operated by the Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences. Breeding work of Svitlana Klymenko. Image lower right.

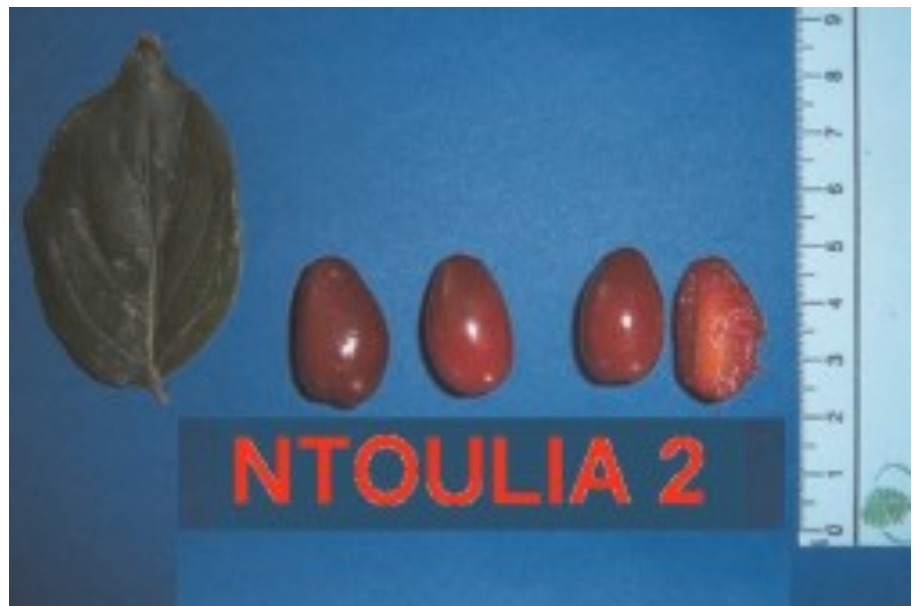


Cultivars

Nikolka: See Mykolka

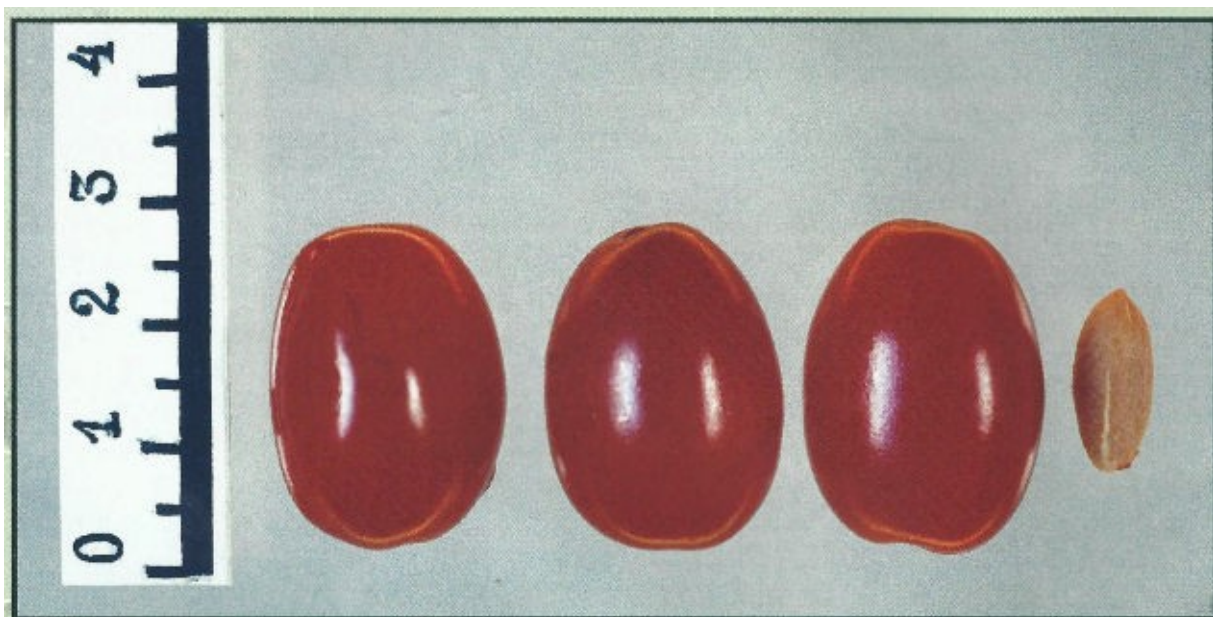
Ntoulia 1: Red fruited, pear shaped, harvest in mid-August. Greek Variety, bred by Konstantinos Ntoulas, Ntoulas Nursery.

Ntoulia 2: Red fruited, elliptical shape, harvest in mid-August. Greek Variety, bred by Konstantinos Ntoulas, Ntoulas Nursery, not as productive as #1 but has higher brix and antioxidant activity than its partner.



Cultivars

Olena: (Syn: Elena, Yelena, Helena, Helen) Tree is very cold hardy. Reported to have withstood -35°C (-31°F) with no damage. Fruits are round-oval, shiny, bright red to dark red. The average fruit weight of 5.0 g, length 2.5 cm (1 inch). The skin is thin while the flesh is red and tender with a medium density. The stone is a small only 9.0% by weight. The fruit matures in mid August with a taste that is described as sweet and sour. Some say its is one of the sweetest varieties but tested only 8% sugar. Fruit is very juicy, suitable for fresh consumption, for processing into juice, jelly, candy. This cultivar was derived from open pollination. Seedlings planted in 1969 came into fruition in 1973. Released in 1999 and the breeding work of Svitlana Klymenko in the Ukraine. Said to be brought to the USA by One Green World Nursery but has not been seen in their catalog. See image below.



Cultivars

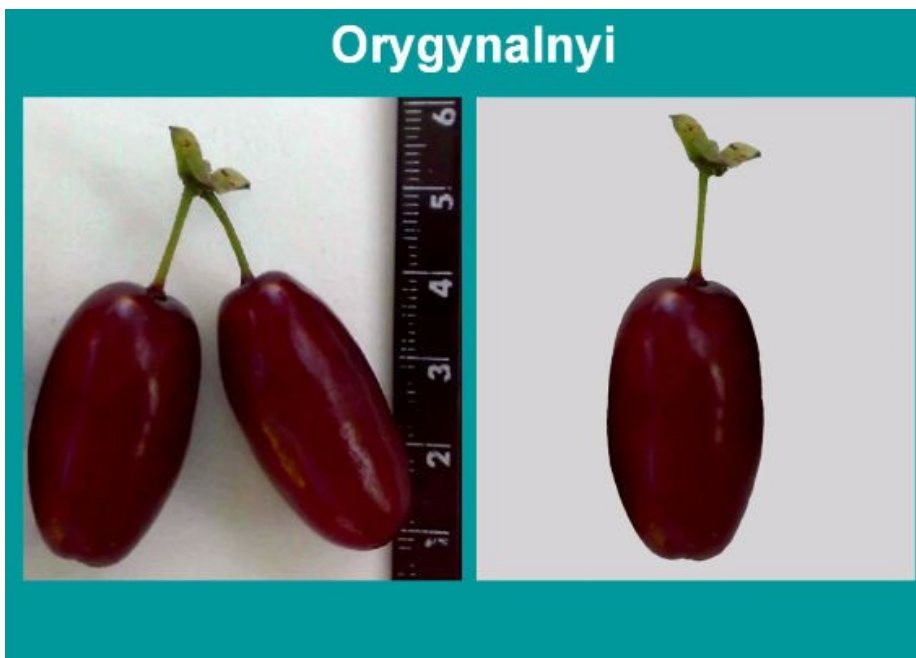
Olga: Mention of it growing in a trial program WSU Mount Vernon, WA.

Olomoucky: Czech cultivar most likely found growing in the town of Olomouc in eastern Czech Republic. Said to be high in ascorbic acid.

Oryginalnyj: A Ukrainian variety with elongated fruits with an average weight of 4.4-5.4 g. Dark red fruits with a stone easily separating from the pulp. Good taste when fresh. The fruit ripens evenly in mid-September and does not fall off. Recommended for compotes, jellies and especially for candies.

Ovidus: Slovakian cultivar

P5: Variety introduced by Carya nursery in Poland. Fruits are big, pear shaped, with excellent full flavor. Ripening time is in the latter part of August. Productive, slow growing, with a broad pyramidal crown, 3m in height and width. See image lower right.



Cultivars

Pachoskii: (Syn: Paczoski) Polish cultivar bred at the Arboretum in Bolestraszyce. With a weight of 3.66 g the fruits have an average content of vitamin C, sugar content of 12% and average pectin. They begin to ripen from the beginning of September. The harvest time is long but variable, in good years it could last over two months. A moderate growing shrub with a typical broad conical crown. See image below.



Cultivars

Pancharevo: (Syn: Pancharevsky) Bulgarian cultivar, named after the region Pancharevo in Bulgaria, registered in 1985 by Tsolo Nagov of the Bulgarian research and production company “Sortovi Semena i Posadchen Material”. It produces bright red, large, oval or cylindrical, fruit that is up to 2.5 cm long. A single fruit typically weighs 6 - 7 grams but is said to get up to 15 grams. Flavor is said to be sour. Fruits ripen in August. Images below.



Pervenets: Red fruited Ukrainian selection. Fruit is 3 cm long

Pioneer™: See Lukianivskyi

Cultivars

Podolski: Polish cultivar grown at the Arboretum in Bolestraszyce, registered in 2008. Fruits of average weight 4.8 g Characterized by an average content of vitamin C, low levels of sugars and the lowest content of pectin. Among Polish varieties it has the lowest share of seeds in the fruit with a weight of 10% and thus Podolski is the most efficient Polish cultivar. They begin to ripen in mid-September. Period for harvest is very short and is one of the last to be collected. The tree has average vigor and broad habit. See image below.



Cultivars

Polonica: Listed in 1961 *Arnoldia Bulletin* which says "Not a cultivated plant"

Polonica Minor: Listed in 1961 *Arnoldia Bulletin* which says "Not a cultivated plant"

Pryorskyi: Ukrainian cultivar named for the district of Kyiv, formerly known as Priorka. Original specimen is an old tree (80-100 years) growing in the village of Shevchenko (near Piazza Shevchenko), tree up to 3 m high with a diameter of the crown to 2 m. Very winter hardy with abundant fruits every year. The fruits have an average weight of 5.0 g with the harvest from a 12-15-year-old tree at 40 kg. Fruit ripens at the end of August to mid-September. Image of fruit below on the left.



Prezent: Recent Ukrainian selection, Somatic mutation of Yantarnyi with red specks on yellow fruit.



Cultivars

Pstrolistnyj:

Pyramidalis: Syn. Fastigiata

Ornamental that is more upright/
columnar than typical species. Will get
20 ft tall and 10 ft wide. Red fruited. See
image right.



Raciborski: Registered
Polish cultivar grown at
the Arboretum in
Bolestraszyce. The red
fruit has an average
weight of 2.6 gr and has a
sugar content of 12.4%.
Fruit is harvested in late
August or Early
September. See right



Cultivars

Radist: (Syn: Radost, Siretsky, Siretsky, Syretskiy, Red Dawn™)
Originally called Siretskyi, it was named after the town or area that it was first grown. Was later renamed by Ukrainian breeders to Radist which means “Joy” in Russian. Released in 2000 but breeding began as early as the late 1960’s. Located at the Hryshko National Botanical Gardens in Kyiv, operated by the Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences. Average fruit weight of 5.2 grams with a sugar content of 7.1%. The average yield from one tree is 23 kg. The red fruit ripens in early August. Red Dawn™ is the trademarked name for this cultivar from One Green World. See image below.



Redbird: Appears to have originated in the USDA Plant Materials Center at Elsberry, MO.

Cultivars

Red Dawn™: See Radist

Redoli: This is a selection from a French nursery (Ribanjou, 49125 Tiercé), which markets it by reproducing it vegetatively. Fairly large fruits, larger in size than the fruits of the type-species, but clearly smaller than those of the fruits of the cultivars of Ukrainian origin.

Red Star™: See Vydubetskyi

Red Stone: Small tree or large shrub with crown denser than most strains. Long flowering, reddish purple fruit, more productive than most, very hardy to cold. Originated at the USDA Plant Materials Center at Elsberry MO after testing since 1947. Released to the US nursery trade in 1991. See image below.



Cultivars

Rubra: Deep red colored fruit. Discovered before 1770

Russian Giant: Very large barrel-shaped fruit, very sweet, excellent flavor, small seed. In the collection of Alexander Eppler.

Ruzynsky: Czech cultivar

Samofertylny:

Sary-zogal: Cultivar from the Azerbaijan Institute of Genetics and Selection.

Schönbrunner Gourmet: (Syn: Gourmet, Schönbrunner Gourmet Dirndl) Has large slightly pear-shaped sweet fruits. Originated at the Higher Federal Learning and Research Institute in Vienna, Austria. Similar to 'Jolico', with large, bright red, slightly pear-like fruits and supposedly the sweetest taste amongst all cultivars. A healthy and robust plant with a high ornamental and economic value, suitable for crop cultivation. See images below



Cultivars

Semen: Cultivar selected from seedlings brought from the village of Kizilovka in Crimea, Ukraine in 1980. Came into fruition in 1984. In the register of plant varieties of Ukraine since 1999. Has large, pear-shaped fruits that ripen in late September or early October. Average fruit weight is 6.5 grams and with the annual harvest from a 15 year old tree being 35 to 45 kg. Images below.



Sevetok: Mention of it growing in a trial program WSU Mount Vernon, WA. Possibly Svetlyachok

Shafer: (Syn: Szafer) Polish variety bred in Bolestraszyce Arboretum, registered in 2008. An outstanding variety that bears delicious fruits with a very high vitamin C and sugar (16%) content and an average pectin content. They ripen at the end of August. This variety has the longest and constant harvest time within the Polish varieties, over one and half month. A moderate growing shrub with a typical broad conical crown. See image right.



Cultivars

Shan: Early August harvest, fruits medium size and red. New Bulgarian variety. See images below.



Shumen: (Syn: Schumen, Schoumen, Schoumener, Shumner) Bulgarian cultivar with large, long-oval fruit that reach over 3 cm in length and weigh 4-6 gr each. With a harvest time of late September or early October the fruits mature over a month later than the variety Kanzalak. The taste is said to be sour. Images below.



Cultivars

Shurien: Late September harvest, fruits large. Bulgarian cultivar.

Slastena: Newer Ukrainian selection



Slowianin: aka Slav, Slovenian, Registered in 2008 This Polish cultivar is grown at the Arboretum in Bolestraszyce. Fruits having an average weight of 3.0 g They are characterized by a low content of vitamin C, a very high sugar content (14%) and the highest content of pectin. Begin harvesting in September. Period of harvest is long and variable. Average vigor and broad habit.

Sokolnicky: aka Sokolinoje, Czech cultivar

Cultivars

Sphaerocarpa: Old Romanian cultivar. Fruit more round than the typical oblong shape. Harvest in September. Image below shows *Sphaerocarpa* in comparison to typical *C. mas* fruit.



Spring Glow: aka Spring Glory (a confusion with Golden Glory) Ornamental with very early and heavy flower production. Proven more heat tolerant in the Southeast and has a low chilling requirement making it the most suitable cultivar for the south. J.C. Raulston found this seedling 1990. Released to the nursery trade in 1991 from NCSU Arboretum. (now Raulston Arb.) Red fruit described as 1/2 long, oval-shaped drupes.

Cultivars

Spring Sun: (Syn: Spring Grove) Another ornamental with very heavy flower production. Originated at the Spring Grove Cemetery, in Cincinnati, OH. Not to be confused with 'Grovermas' from the same cemetery . In the book “Dogwoods: The Genus Cornus” the authors prefer the name ‘Spring Sun’. Previous authors have used the name ‘Spring Grove’.

Starokyivskyi: Aka Starokijewskij, Ukrainian cultivar and the result of crosses by Svitlana Klymenko. The fruits are large, 6-8 g, length 37-40 mm, width 18.0 mm; bottle/pear shape, with a narrow neck. Ripe fruit is dark red and gets darker near the seed. Flavor is lighter & juicy. They ripen in late August or early September with 15-year-old trees yielding 35-40 kg and a 30-year-old tree up to 80 kg. Variety winter hardy, drought-resistant. Bears fruit annually and consistently but does not fall after ripening. See image below



Sulia: aka Sulin, Newer Ukrainian selection



Sunrise™: See Marina

Sunshine: Erect habit with yellow leaves. Yellow flowers in April followed by red fruits. Good red autumn color.

Sunstorm: Ornamental with bright golden leaves that are variably spotted and stippled with spots of green. Similar to 'Happy Face'. Probably best planted in partial shade to prevent scorched leaves. Named variety from Quacken Grass Nursery in Brooklyn Ct. See image right.



Cultivars

Svitliachok: (Syn: Svetlyachok, Svitljaczok, Svielaczok, Swietljaczok) Ukrainian cultivar whose name means “Glow worm” or “Firefly”. It has one of the biggest fruits – on an average of about 7g. Sugar content 9.7%. Ripening time is from the beginning of September. Ripe fruits don’t drop down. After harvest they are pretty good for storage. Average yield from an about 15 year old shrub 50kg. A moderate growing shrub with a rounded crown 2.5m in height and 3m in width. Released in 1999 and located at the Hryshko National Botanical Gardens in Kyiv, operated by the Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences. Breeding work of Svitlana Klymenko and was developed as the result of somatic mutation or sport from Lukianivskiy. See image below



Swietlana: Polish variety with pear shaped, dark-fruit fruits. The average fruit weight is 4-5.5 g. Medium ripening in mid-September. The average share of the seed in the fruit weight is 14%. The fruit contains about 14% sugars and 2.5% acids. In 100 g of fruit there are on average 20 mg of vitamin C and 224 mg of flavonoids and 280 mg of iridoid. Very tasty fruit suitable for all products: tinctures, compotes, etc.

Syretskiy: see Radist.

Cultivars

Titus: (Syn: 8-66-PK) This Slovakian cultivar was bred by choosing from natural material sites in Vihorlaty, Strážovská Moravian highlands and surrounding foothills. The tree will grow to 3.6 meters tall, have long and erect shoots with longer bearing branches overhanging side. The leaves are elongated shape curled edge. On the upper side are glossy and deep green, the underside of the mat and light green. Flowers are concentrated in umbels. Dark red fruits are oval to slightly pear-shaped with an average length of 24 mm and a width of 13 mm. Titus is characterized by regular and high fertility. Fruits stand high proportion of flesh. Blooms in the first week of March with fruit ripe at the end of August. Shrubs are resistant to diseases and to low temperatures, both in flower and in wood. It has high durability. Titus can be harvested by mechanized shaking. The average yield per tree is 36 kg, which is 29 t / ha. The content of vitamin C is 206 mg% to 100 g sugar content (by refractometer) 21.3%. It's a little difficult variety, sufficiently hardy, suitable to peripheral, cooler growing conditions (mountainous areas), relatively resistant to pests and diseases. See image right.



Cultivars

Tricolor: Possibly the same as Aureo-Elegantissima. See images below.

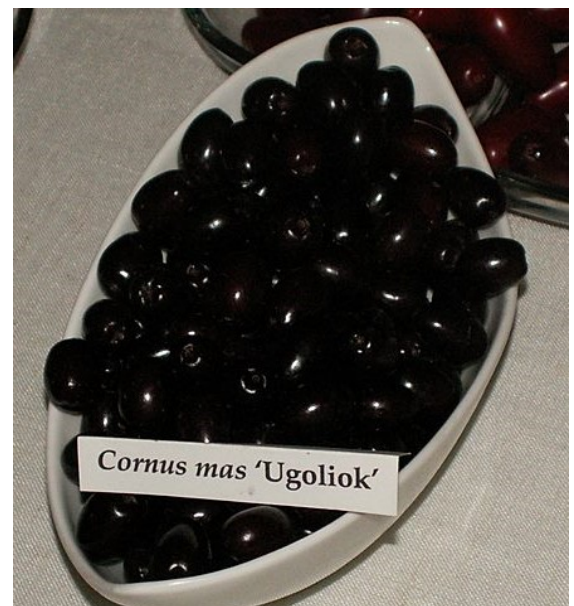


Cultivars

Typ2: Cultivar coming from the garden school HBLFA in Schönbrunn, Austria. HBLFA = Höhere Bundeslehr- und Forschungsanstalt which means “High federation teaching and research institution“. Same test plot as Jolico (Typ1) . Said to be a recommended variety, very productive and good sized fruit, good growth, beautiful bush. The best variety in this group. Concentrated harvest only lasts about two weeks.

Typ3: Another coming from the garden school HBLFA in Schönbrunn, Austria. Same test plot as Jolico (Typ1) . Similar to Type No. 2. Fruits are slightly smaller and slightly less yield. Harvest is spread over 5 to 6 weeks.

Ugoliok: aka **Ugolek**, Ukrainian selection. The name translates to coal, a reference to the dark color of its fruit. Mid season ripening period, ready in September. Medium-sized, pear-shaped, purple-black fruits loaded with anthocyanins.



Cultivars

Ukraine: Large, pear shaped, super cold hardy.

Variegata: (Syn: Argenteomarginata, Argenteo-variegata, Argentea, Albovariegata) Old ornamental cultivar with creamy white variegated leaves and red fruit. Growth is slower than the typical species but not weak, often rounded form due to reduced vigor, usually a small tree or shrub for the first 10 years or so. Originated in Austria about 1596. See image below.



Vavilovets: (Syn: Vavilov) Is a Ukrainian cultivar, open pollinated seedling of Lukinovsky that was selected in 1988. Large, pear shaped, red fruits average 6.5 grams. Named in honor of one of Russia's most respected horticulturists (N.I. Vavilov) who disappeared during Stalin's rule. Breeding work of Svitlana Klymenko.

Cultivars

Vinber:

Violacea: (Syn: Violaceae) blue-purple fruit, Cultivated by Moscow Botanic Garden 1865.

Volodymyrskyi: (Syn: Vladimirsky, Volodymyrskyj, Vladimir, Władymirskij) One of the larger fruited and higher yielding Ukrainian cultivars. The fruits have an average weight of 7.5 g, the maximum weight is 8.5-9.5 g, length 20 mm, width 7.5 mm. During the season the fruit colors change from shiny red to black and red and at the end of maturation - black. The shape is oval-cylindrical, slightly flattened on two sides. Flesh gristly, dense with a sweet and sour taste. The stone is 11% of the weight of the fruit. Matures from mid August to early September. The fruits stays on the tree very well. Fruiting is abundant, annual, harvest with 20-year-old plants of 55-60 kg. Fresh fruits are very tasty raw and good for recycling. This cultivar is the result of hybridization efforts with the resultant seeds planted in 1962. The plant first fruited in 1970. Released in 1990 and the breeding work of Svitlana Klymenko. Images below.



Cultivars

Vydubetskyi: (Syn:Vidubetskyi, Vydubetskii, Wydubieckij, Vydubeckij, Vidubetskiy, Vydubychi, Red Star™) Ukrainian Cultivar released in 1990 and located at the Hryshko National Botanical Gardens in Kyiv, operated by the Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences. Breeding work of Svitlana Klymenko. Average fruit weight 6.5g. Sugar content 7.5%. One of the most productive cultivars average yield from an about 15 year old shrub 50kg. (120 lb) Ripening time is the latter part of August. Red Star is the trademarked name from One Green World Nursery. See images below.



Cultivars

Vratsa Kastel: (Syn: Vraca Kastel, Vratza, Vratsa) Newer Bulgarian cultivar with large fruit and high yields. Vratsa is a province and a town in Bulgaria.

Vyshhorodskiy: (Syn: Vyšegorodský, Vyshgorodskiy) Large Tree, more spreading than most. Considered a high yielding with the average weight of the fruit being 5 gr. When ripe the fruit is a dark cherry color with a shiny thin skin. Flavor is described as sour-sweet. The flesh is juicy, bright red. Matures in early August. Released was in 1990. Ukrainian cultivar and the breeding work of Svitlana Klymenko. See image right



Yevheniia : (Syn: Yevgenia, Evgenia, Eugenya, Eugene, Euhenia) Ukrainian cultivar with a height of 4.2m. Very productive with a 12 year old tree yielding more than 50 kg. Very early ripening with some years being in late July. Fruit weight averages 6g and has a 9% sugar content. Released in 1989 located at the former Former former Republican Central Botanical Garden of the Ukrainian SSR. Breeding work of Svitlana Klymenko. See image below.



Cultivars

Yantarnyi : (Syn: Yantarny, Yantarnii, Jantarnyj, Yellow™) Name means Amber. Ukrainian cultivar released in 1982. Breeding work of Svitlana Klymenko. It bears large crops of yellow fruits. Average yield from an about 15 year old shrub 40kg. The fruits are tasty and about 3.5g in weight. Sugar content 9.6%. Fruits are ripening in the early part of September and drop down. They do not store well. A moderate growing shrub with a broad pyramidal crown. 'Yellow' is the trademarked name from One Green World Nursery. See images below.



Yulyush: see Juliusz

Yuvileinyi Klymenko: Ukrainian selection with red fruits

Xanthocarpa: See Flava

Cultivar versus Variety

As a horticulturist, it is important that I use the right terms the right way (at least most of the time). Variety and cultivar are two terms often abused by gardeners and horticulturists. What's the difference, you ask? Quite a lot.

Both are part of the scientific name. Both appear after the specific epithet (second term in a scientific name). Both refer to some unique characteristic of a plant. However, this is where many of the similarities end.

Varieties often occur in nature and most varieties are true to type. That means the seedlings grown from a variety will also have the same unique characteristic of the parent plant. For example, there is a white flowering redbud that was found in nature. Its scientific name is *Cercis canadensis* var. *alba*. The varietal term "alba" means white. If you were to germinate seed from this variety, most, if not all would also be white flowering.

Cultivars are not necessarily true to type. In fact cultivar means "cultivated variety." Therefore, a cultivar was selected and cultivated by humans. Some cultivars originate as sports or mutations on plants. Other cultivars could be hybrids of two plants. To propagate true-to-type clones, many cultivars must be propagated vegetatively through cuttings, grafting, and even tissue culture. Propagation by seed usually produces something different than the parent plant.

Varieties and cultivars also have differently naming conventions. A variety is always written in lower case and italicized. It also often has the abbreviation "var." for variety preceding it. The first letter of a cultivar is capitalized and the term is never italicized. Cultivars are also surrounded by single quotation marks (never double quotation marks) or preceded by the abbreviation "cv.". For an example of a cultivar of redbud, consider *Cercis canadensis* 'Forest Pansy' (or *Cercis canadensis* cv. Forest Pansy) which has attractive dark purple spring foliage and pinkish-purple flowers.

Can a plant have both a variety and a cultivar? Sure. One good example is Sunburst Honeylocust. Its scientific name is *Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis* 'Sunburst'. The term "inermis" means without thorns and "Sunburst" refers to the bright golden spring leaf color.

In today's world of horticulture, cultivars are planted and used more than varieties. Yet we often still refer to a type of plant species as a variety instead of what is actually is a cultivar. Let's kick off the New Year by being more accurate and start using the term cultivar.