

Southwest Purdue Agriculture Program Melon Variety Trial Results for 2005

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Variety trials are routinely conducted in Southwestern Indiana to evaluate new and emerging vegetables for their growth and production characteristics. Conducting these trials in Indiana's climate and soil conditions helps vegetable producers make informed decisions about which vegetable varieties will work for their farms. The four melon trials presented here (personal sized seedless watermelons, seeded watermelons, seedless watermelons, and eastern muskmelons) were all conducted at the Southwest Purdue Agriculture Center north of Vincennes, Indiana.

Evaluating newly released varieties and advanced experimental breeding lines in an independent assessment is extremely valuable for growers and seed producers in the commercial melon industry. The objective of these trials was to comparatively evaluate

and identify potential new cultivars and advanced experimental breeding lines that may be adaptable to the growing conditions in southwestern Indiana.

All trial plots were managed according to the fertilization, and weed, disease, and insect control recommendations in the *Midwest Vegetable Production Guide for Commercial Growers*, 2005 (Purdue Extension publication ID-56), and trickle irrigation lines were placed under black plastic mulch to provide water as needed during the growing season. Each trial was conducted using a randomized complete block design with three replications. All fruit in these trials were harvested by hand and data were collected in the field on individual fruit. All data were then analyzed using the Statistical Analysis Software (SAS) package (SAS Institute, Cary, NC).

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to the seed companies that provided seeds and support for these vegetable variety trials.

Seed Code	Company Name and Address
AC	Abbott and Cobb, Inc., PO Box 307, Trevoise, PA 19053-0307
DP	D. Palmer Seed Co., 8269 South Highway 95 (at Mile Post 35), Yuma, AZ 85365; Fax: (928) 341-8496
HM	Harris Moran Seed Company, 3493 Riverweeds Drive, NE, Rockford, MI 49341
HL	Hollar & Co., Inc., PO Box 106, Rocky Ford, CO 81067
NH	Nunhems Seed, 1200 Anderson Corner Road, Parma, ID 83660; Tel.: (800) 733-9505; Web site: www.sunseeds.com
SK	Sakata Seeds America, Inc., 234 Cardina Drive, Conshohocken, PA 19428
SW	Seedway, Inc., 869 Riverview Drive, Plainwell, MI 49080
SM	Seminis Inc., Seneca Hybrids 2700 Camino del Sol, Oxnard, CA 93030
SVR/SE	Seneca Vegetable Research, 5267 Flat St., Hall, NY 14463; Tel.: (585) 526-7044; Fax (585) 526-7045
STS	Sutter Seeds LLC, 2854 Niagara Ave., Colusa, CA 95932; Tel.: (530) 458-2721; Web site: www.sutterseeds.com
SY/RG	Syngenta Seeds, Inc., Roger Brands, 600 North Armstrong Place (83704), PO Box 4188, Boise, ID 83711-4188

PERSONAL SIZE SEEDLESS WATERMELON CULTIVAR TRIALS

This year's study included four personal size seedless watermelon varieties. Personal size, individual serving, pocket-size, mini, palm, or baby; whatever you call them, these small seedless watermelons are growing in popularity. Ideally, these melons weigh 4 to 6 pounds. This trial, along with the seeded (diploid) watermelon and seedless (triploid) watermelon variety trials, provides an objective and independent comparative assessment of new watermelons for the commercial industry.

Personal size watermelons will require new pricing demands and marketing structures. However, they may fit into your overall marketing plans and may be a welcome addition to your customers. Care should be taken with these varieties until you have a firm grasp of the market demand and consumer preference.

Methods

Four seedless watermelon cultivar seeds were sown in the greenhouse on April 19, and transplanted on May 13. Royal Sweet was used as the pollinator and planted in every third row and in the guard rows. Plots were two single rows, 30 feet long, centered 6 feet apart, and covered with 4 feet of black plastic mulch. Each plot had 30 plants, 2 feet apart within the row. Plots were harvested on July 19, July 25, August 10, and August 17.

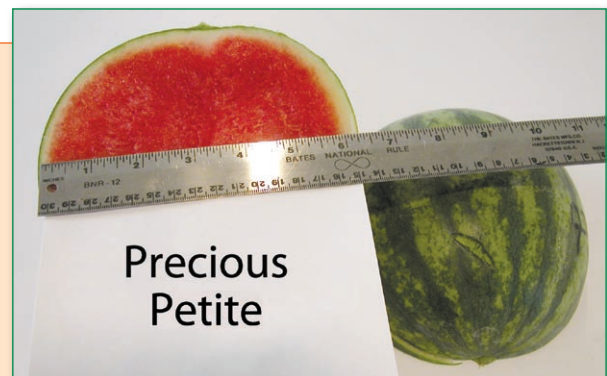
Results and Conclusions

Yields and Quality

Yields ranged from 38.5 tons to 49.3 tons per acre with 10,890 to 13,471 fruit per acre harvested across all entries (Table 1). The average weight was 7.3 pounds per fruit, with a range of 7.3 to 8.0 pounds per fruit.

Of particular note in this trial:

- RWT 8149 and Petite Perfection were the highest yielding cultivars.
- Most of the fruit were round and weighed 6 pounds or more.
- RWT 8149 and Bibo had the highest soluble solids content.
- Petite Perfection and Bibo were the best tasting melons.



PERSONAL SIZE SEEDLESS WATERMELON CULTIVAR TRIALS *continued*

Table 1. Comparison of Yield of Personal Size Seedless Watermelon in Southwestern Indiana, 2005

Cultivar	Seed Source	Yield (cwt./A)	Yield ¹ (tons/A)	Fruit (#/A)	Average Fruit Weight	< 4 lbs.	4-6 lbs.	6-10 lbs.	>10 lbs.
RWT 8149	RG	985.6	49.3 a	13,471	7.3	4.7	22.0	76.3	8.3
Petite Perfection	RG	868.0	43.4 ab	10,890	8.0	3.0	16.0	59.3	13.7
Precious Petite	RG	818.2	40.9 ab	11,051	7.4	3.0	18.3	62.7	7.3
Bibo	RG	770.6	38.5 b	11,697	6.6	3.0	30.0	62.3	1.3
Grand Mean		860.6	43.0	11,777	7.3				
L.S.D (5%)		212.7	10.6	2,278	0.5				
C.V. (%)		13.1	13.1	10	4.0				

¹Numbers followed by the same letter were not significantly different

Table 2. Comparison of Quality of Personal Size Seedless Watermelon in Southwestern Indiana, 2005

Cultivar	Seed Source	%SS ¹	Pressure ²	Flavor ³	Length ⁴	Width ⁵	Ratio ⁶	Shape ⁷	Flesh ⁸	Degree of Seedlessness ⁹
RWT 8149	RG	14.0	0.5	3	6.5	6.0	1.1	Rd	R	2
Petite Perfection	RG	13.0	0.9	4	6.0	6.0	1.0	Rd	R	3
Precious Petite	RG	10.0	1.0	3	6.5	6.0	1.1	Rd	R	2
Bibo	RG	14.0	1.8	4	7.5	6.5	1.2	Rd-Ov	R	2

¹%SS=percent soluble solids: the higher the value, the greater the amount of total sugar

²Pressure: pressure test reading in pounds per square inch

³Flavor (1 to 5): 1=very poor, 3=acceptable, 5=great

⁴Length: length of fruit from stem attachment end to blossom end (in inches)

⁵Width: width of fruit as measured following a longitudinal cut from stem end to blossom end (in inches)

⁶Ratio: length divided by the width of the fruit

⁷Shape: Rd=round, Ov=oval, Ob=oblong

⁸Flesh: LR=light red, RO=red-orange, R=red, LP=light pink, P=pink, DP=dark pink, Y=yellow

⁹Degree of Seedlessness (1 to 3): 1=brown or black seeds present, 2=white seeds present, 3=no seeds present

SEEDED WATERMELON CULTIVAR TRIALS

This year's study included six seeded watermelon varieties. Indiana remains a major Midwest watermelon producer. With the proliferation of new varieties, increased competition, and the need to maximize profitability per unit area, it is important for commercial growers to identify new varieties that are high quality, high yielding, disease resistant, and that meet market expectations.

This trial, along with the seedless watermelon variety trial, provides an objective and independent comparative assessment of new watermelons for the commercial industry. In large part, seeded watermelon selection should be based on the size, shape, and class of fruit on which your market is focused

Methods

Seeds from six seeded melon cultivars were first direct seeded in the greenhouse on April 19, then transplanted

into the field on May 13. Plots consisted of 48-foot long single rows, covered with 4 feet of black plastic mulch, with rows centered 8 feet apart, 12 plants per row, and 4 feet between plants. Fruits were harvested from July 21 through August 10.

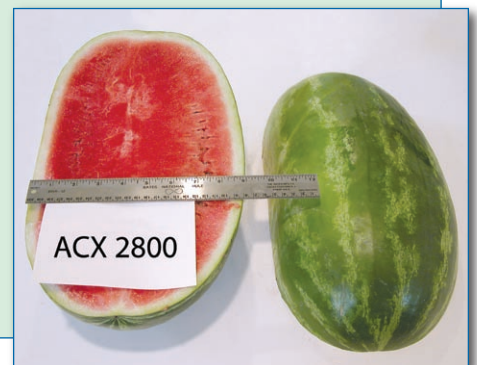
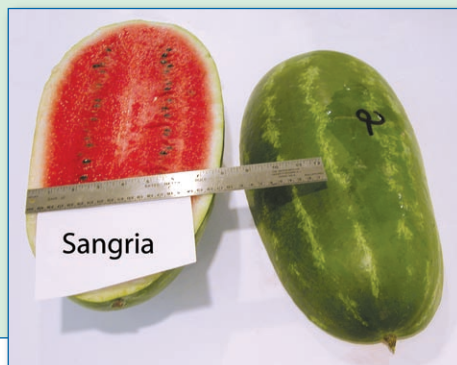
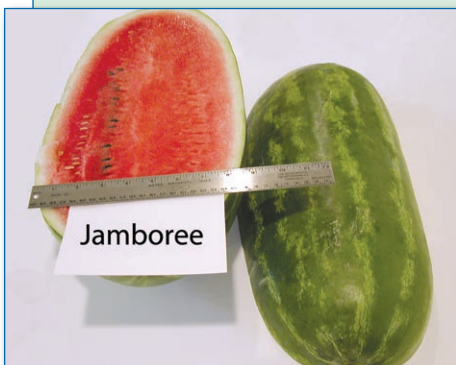
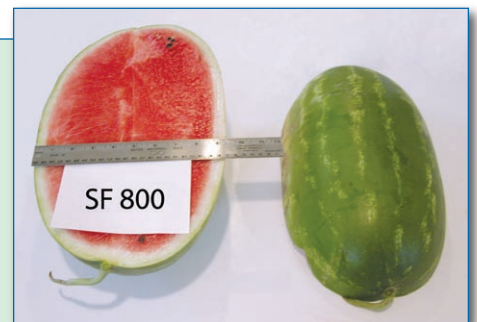
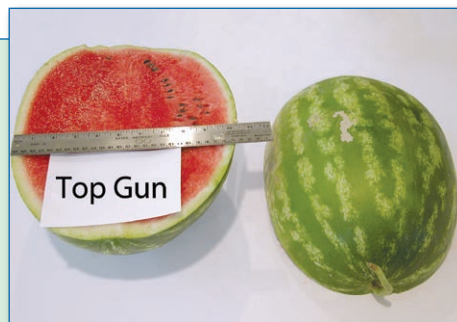
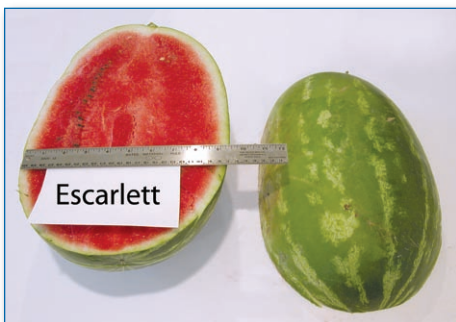
Results

Yields and Quality

Yields ranged from 30.5 tons to 35.7 tons per acre with 1,921 to 2,260 fruit per acre harvested across all the entries (Table 3). Yields were generally higher in this trial compared to the 2004 trial. The average weight was 31.4 pounds per fruit, with a range of 29.0 to 33.1 pounds per fruit, down from last year's average and range.

Of particular note in this trial:

- ACX 2800 was the highest yielding cultivar.
- Most of the fruit were oblong.
- ACX 2800, SF 800, and Top Gun had the highest soluble solids.



SEEDED WATERMELON CULTIVAR TRIALS continued

Table 3. Comparison of Yield of Seeded Watermelon in Southwestern Indiana, 2005

Cultivar	Seed Source	Yield (cwt./A)	Yield (tons/A) ¹	Fruit (#/A)	Avg. Fruit Weight (lbs.)
ACX 2800	AC	714.8	35.7 a	2,260	31.7
Jamboree	RG	689.3	34.5 a	2,109	32.8
SF 800	AC	681.8	34.1 a	2,147	31.8
Sangria	RG	641.4	32.1 a	2,147	29.8
Escarlett	RG	631.2	31.5 a	1,921	33.1
Top Gun	RG	610.4	30.5 a	2,109	29.0
Grand Mean		661.5	33.1	2,116	31.4
LSD (5%)		175.9	8.8	584	3.3
C.V. (%)		14.9	14.9	16	6.0

¹Numbers followed by the same letter were not significantly different

Table 4. Comparison of Quality of Seeded Watermelon in Southwestern Indiana, 2005

Cultivar	Seed Source	% SS ¹	Pressure ²	Flavor ³	Length ⁴	Width ⁵	Ratio ⁶	Shape ⁷	Flesh ⁸
ACX 2800	AC	11.0	0.0	3	16.5	9.0	1.8	Ob	R
Jamboree	RG	10.0	1.2	3	17.0	9.0	1.9	Ob	DP
SF 800	AC	11.0	1.5	2	13.5	9.5	1.4	Ob	R
Sangria	RG	8.0	1.3	3	16.0	8.0	2.0	Ob	R
Escarlett	RG	12.0	0.6	3	15.5	9.5	1.6	Ob	R
Top Gun	RG	11.0	1.3	3	13.0	10.5	1.2	Ov	R

¹%SS=percent soluble solids: the higher the value, the greater the amount of total sugar

²Pressure: pressure test reading in pounds per square inch

³Flavor (1 to 5): 1=very poor, 3=acceptable, 5=great

⁴Length: length of fruit from stem attachment end to blossom end (in inches)

⁵Width: width of fruit as measured following a longitudinal cut from stem end to blossom end (in inches)

⁶Ratio: length divided by the width of the fruit

⁷Shape: Rd=round, Ov=oval, Ob=oblong

⁸Flesh: LR=light red, RO=red-orange, R=red, LP=light pink, P=pink, DP=dark pink, Y=yellow.

SEEDLESS WATERMELON CULTIVAR TRIALS

This year's study included 28 seedless watermelon varieties. Seedless watermelons continue to generate both grower and consumer excitement, and in many urban markets around the United States, the percentage of seedless melons purchased has risen considerably. Indiana remains a strong producer of seedless (triploid) watermelons, and since 1994, we have conducted extensive annual trials for seedless varieties.

This trial, along with the seeded (diploid) watermelon variety trial, provides an objective and independent comparative assessment of new watermelons for the commercial industry. Seedless watermelons should be part of your melon production strategy as long as you have a market that will purchase the fruit at higher prices than seeded watermelons.

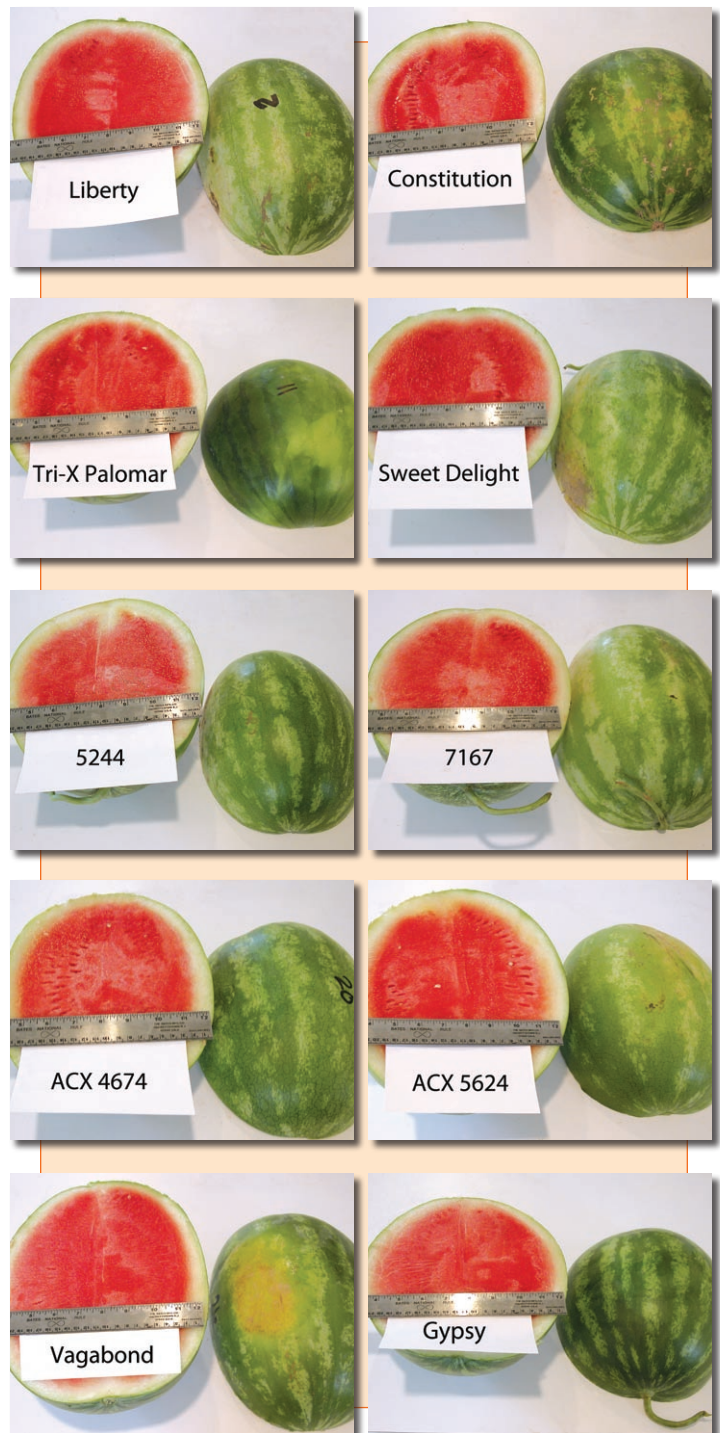
Methods

The seeds of 28 seedless watermelon cultivars were sown in the greenhouse on April 20, then transplanted on May 16. Royal Sweet was used as the pollinator and planted in every third row and in the guard rows. Plots were single rows, 48 feet long, centered 8 feet apart, and covered with 4 feet of black plastic mulch. Each plot had 12 plants, 4 feet apart. Plots were harvested on July 18, July 26, August 5, August 10, and August 17. Yield data and quality data for all varieties in the trial are presented in Tables 5 and 6.

Results and Conclusions

Yields and Quality

Yields ranged from 29.2 tons to 44.8 tons per acre with 2,373 to 4,030 fruit per acre harvested across all entries (Table 5). The average weight of seedless fruit was down this year, to 22.9 pounds per fruit, with a range of 17.7 to 28.4 pounds per fruit.



Of particular note in this trial:

- ACX 4674, Constitution, Liberty, Sweet Delight, and Tri-X Palomar were the highest yielding varieties.
- Most of the fruit were round to oval shaped, and medium sized.
- 2908 and ACX 5624 had the highest soluble solids.

SEEDLESS WATERMELON CULTIVAR TRIALS *continued*

Table 5. Comparison of Yield of Seedless Watermelon in Southwestern Indiana, 2005

Cultivar	Seed Source	Yield (cwt./A)	Yield ¹ (tons/A)	Fruit (#/A)	Average Fruit Weight (lbs.)
ACX 4674	AC	896.0	44.8 a	3,804	23.5
Constitution	NH	858.6	42.9 ab	3,880	22.2
Liberty	NH	838.4	41.9 abc	3,729	22.6
Sweet Delight	RG	822.1	41.1 abc	3,352	24.7
Tri-X Palomar	RG	812.7	40.6 abc	3,578	22.7
ACX 5624	AC	811.9	40.6 abc	3,239	25.1
Gypsy	HM	807.4	40.4 abc	3,654	22.1
Vagabond	HM	794.5	39.8 abc	3,691	21.5
5244	AC	792.9	39.7 abc	3,277	24.2
7167	AC	790.1	39.5 abc	3,239	24.3
RWT 8145 Matrix	RG	787.5	39.4 abc	2,900	27.4
ACX 5534	AC	785.3	39.3 abc	3,277	24.2
XWT 8706	SK	784.6	39.2 abc	3,352	23.4
Sweet Eat'n	DP	784.4	39.2 abc	3,428	22.9
1031	SM	781.0	39.0 abc	3,126	25.0
Cooperstown	SM	767.1	38.4 abcd	3,315	23.2
Tri-X 313	RG	762.0	38.1 abcd	3,277	23.4
XP 6279	SM	761.7	38.1 abcd	4,030	18.9
Ruby	HL	749.4	37.5 abcd	3,390	22.0
Harmony	SW	747.9	37.4 abcd	3,390	22.0
RWT 8129	RG	745.2	37.3 abcd	3,013	24.8
RWT 8166	RG	728.7	36.4 abcd	3,465	21.1
2908	SW	714.1	35.7 abcd	3,202	22.3
Lamar	HL	683.5	34.2 bcd	3,767	18.3
Revolution	NH	674.5	33.7 bcd	2,373	28.4
Imagination	RG	662.8	33.1 cd	3,729	17.7
RWT 8181	RG	657.0	32.9 cd	2,787	23.4
5335	SM	584.2	29.2 d	2,976	19.6
Grand Mean		763.8	38.2	3,366	22.9
L.S.D. (5%)		192.7	9.6	853	2.1
C.V. (%)		15.4	15.4	15	5.5

¹Numbers followed by the same letter were not significantly different

SEEDLESS WATERMELON CULTIVAR TRIALS *continued*

Table 6. Comparison of Quality of Seedless Watermelon in Southwestern Indiana, 2005

Cultivar	% SS ¹	Flavor ²	Uniformity ³	Length ⁴	Width ⁵	Ratio ⁶	Shape ⁷	Flesh ⁸	Degree of Seedlessness ⁹	Pressure ¹⁰
ACX 4674	12.0	2	2	10.0	8.5	1.2	Ov	R	3	0.0
Constitution	11.0	4	2	9.5	8.5	1.1	Rd-Ov	DP	3	0.0
Liberty	11.0	4	3	11.5	9.0	1.3	Rd-Ov	DP	3	1.4
Sweet Delight	12.0	3	3	10.0	9.0	1.1	Rd-Ov	R	2	1.4
Tri-X Palomar	12.0	4	3	9.0	8.5	1.1	Rd	DP	3	0.0
ACX 5624	14.0	3	3	12.0	10.0	1.2	Rd	P	3	1.5
Gypsy	12.0	3	3	10.0	9.0	1.1	Rd	DP	3	0.0
Vagabond	12.0	4	2	12.0	9.0	1.3	Ov	R	3	1.7
5244	13.0	3	3	19.0	8.0	2.4	Rd-Ov	P	3	1.6
7167	12.0	3	3	9.0	8.5	1.1	Ov	P	3	0.0
RWT 8145 Matrix	11.0	4	3	14.0	8.0	1.8	Ov	R	3	1.5
ACX 5534	13.0	3	3	10.5	9.0	1.2	Ov	LP	3	2.0
XWT 8706	12.0	3	3	9.5	9.0	1.1	Rd	DP	3	0.0
Sweet Eat'n	12.0	4	3	12.0	9.0	1.3	Ov	R	3	0.0
1031	11.0	4	3	10.5	8.5	1.2	Rd-Ov	R	3	0.9
Cooperstown	12.0	4	3	10.5	9.0	1.2	Ov	DP	3	0.9
Tri-X 313	12.0	4	3	11.0	8.5	1.3	Ov	P	2	0.6
XP 6279	13.0	4	3	9.5	9.0	1.1	Rd	R	3	0.0
Ruby	11.0	4	2	12.0	9.0	1.3	Ov	R	3	0.0
Harmony	12.0	3	3	10.5	8.5	1.2	Ov	R	3	1.4
RWT 8129	13.0	3	2	10.0	9.0	1.1	Ocv	R	3	2.3
RWT 8166	12.0	3	2	9.5	8.0	1.2	Rd	R	3	0.0
2908	14.0	4	3	9.5	9.5	1.0	Rd	R	2	1.5
Lamar	12.0	3	3	9.5	8.5	1.1	Rd	R	3	0.9
Revolution	11.0	3	3	13.5	8.0	1.7	Ov	R	3	1.5
Imagination	11.0	4	2	9.5	9.0	1.1	Rd	DR	3	1.0
RWT 8181	13.0	4	3	14.0	10.5	1.3	Rd-Ov	R	3	1.9
5335	10.0	3	2	10.0	8.5	1.2	Ov	R	3	0.0

¹%SS=percent soluble solids: the higher the value, the greater the amount of total sugar

²Flavor (1 to 5): 1=very poor, 3=acceptable, 5=great

³Uniformity (1 to 3): 1=lacks uniformity/variable, 2=average, 3=very uniform

⁴Length: length of fruit from stem attachment end to blossom end (in inches)

⁵Width: width of fruit as measured following a longitudinal cut from stem end to blossom end (in inches)

⁶Ratio: length divided by the width of the fruit

⁷Shape: Rd=round, Ov=oval, Ob=oblong

⁸Flesh: LR=light red, RO=red-orange, R=red, LP=light pink, P=pink, DP=dark pink, Y=yellow

⁹Degree of seedlessness (1 to 3): 1=brown or black seeds present, 2=white seeds present, 3=no seeds present

¹⁰Pressure: pressure test reading in pounds per square inch

EASTERN MUSKMELON TRIALS

This experiment evaluated 21 eastern muskmelon cultivars and advanced experimental lines. Indiana is a national leader in the production of eastern muskmelon, with Knox, Sullivan, and Gibson counties ranking in the top 100 melon producing counties in the nation. Growers are seeking high yielding, high quality, early maturing types with excellent disease resistance and acceptable keeping quality during shipping and storage. Fruit needs to be medium to large and have high uniformity in both size and shape.

Traditionally, markets have demanded fruit with heavy netting and distinct ridges. Also desired are melons that can be stored and held easily for longer periods of time, and those that can be harvested at a slightly earlier slip-stage and still retain acceptable quality.

Experimental Setup

Each variety was direct seeded in the greenhouse on April 15, then transplanted into the field on May 10. Plots consisted of single, 55-foot long rows, and covered

with 4 feet of black plastic mulch. Rows were centered 6 feet apart, and between-plant spacing (within a row) was 2.5 feet, allowing 22 plants per row. Fruits were harvested three times a week by hand between July 5 and August 5.

Results

High Yield, Earliness, and Internal Quality Rating

The average yield was 27.5 tons per acre with a range of 18.3 tons to 35.7 tons per acre (Table 7). The mean weight was 8.3 pounds per fruit with a range of 5.8 to 10.3 pounds per fruit. This translated to 5,324 to 8,360 fruit per acre, with a mean of 6,650 fruit per acre.

Eclipse had the highest yield in this trial, followed by Crescent Moon, Minerva, Orange Star, and HSR 4272. The earliest fruit in this trial were harvested at 88 days. Quality ratings of each tested variety or advanced experimental line showed variability in soluble solids, shape, size, uniformity, flavor, netting, and degree of ridges on the fruit surface (Table 8).



EASTERN MUSKMELON TRIALS continued

Of particular note in this trial:

- HSR 4272, Athena, ACX 351, and SSX 1255 had soluble solids that measured above 11 percent (brix).
- Orange Star, ACX 351, and Crescent Moon had the highest flavor ratings.
- Most fruit were medium to large with good uniformity.
- Only Crescent Moon exhibited both heavy netting and a thick rind.

Table 7. Yield Comparison of Eastern Muskmelon Cultivars in Southwestern Indiana, 2005

Cultivar	Seed Source	Days to Harvest	Yield (cwt./A)	Yield (tons/A) ¹	Fruit (#/A)	Average Fruit Weight (lbs.)	% of fruit harvested between		
							July 5-11	July 12-27	July 28-August 5
Eclipse	SM	94.7	713.8	35.7 a	8,360	8.5	7.5	76.8	15.8
Crescent Moon	SE	89.3	650.7	32.5 ab	6,292	10.3	14.9	73.4	11.7
Minerva	SY	97.3	619.5	31.0 abc	6,336	9.8	0.0	81.8	18.2
Orange Star	SM	88.7	606.8	30.4 abc	7,612	7.9	11.9	76.8	11.3
HSR 4272	HL	89.3	591.1	29.6 abcd	7,084	8.3	25.8	69.4	4.9
ACX 2100	AC	94.7	584.0	29.2 abcd	6,028	10.0	2.3	83.6	14.0
Aphrodite	SY	88.7	563.8	28.2 bcde	6,424	8.7	13.3	69.3	9.0
SSX 1268	STS	92.0	563.2	28.2 bcde	6,644	8.4	8.9	82.2	9.0
ACX 351	AC	96.7	540.6	27.0 bcde	5,632	9.6	0.0	88.3	11.7
Athena	SY	89.3	494.6	24.7 cdef	6,820	7.2	15.6	74.0	10.4
SSX 1255	STS	91.3	493.9	24.7 cdef	6,204	7.9	15.9	73.0	11.2
4099	SM	91.3	467.7	23.4 def	8,052	5.8	7.0	67.6	25.3
Goddess	SE	94.0	439.9	22.0 ef	6,292	7.0	28.0	70.1	1.9
HSR 4276	HL	88.0	366.6	18.3 f	5,324	6.8	41.1	48.8	10.1
Grand Mean		91.8	549.7	27.5	6,650	8.3	13.7	73.9	12.3
LSD (5%)		2.6	139.4	7.0	1,339	1.0	12.0	14.8	10.0
C.V. (%)		1.7	15.2	15.1	12	7.2	52.2	11.9	48.2

¹Numbers followed by the same letter were not significantly different

EASTERN MUSKMELON TRIALS continued

Table 8. Quality Comparison of Eastern Muskmelon Cultivars in Southwestern Indiana, 2005

Cultivar	Seed Source	% SS1	Shape ²	Size ³	Uniformity ⁴	Flavor ⁵	Netting ⁶	Ridges ⁷	Rind ⁸	Seed Cavity ⁹	Pressure ¹⁰
HSR 4272	HL	11.8	Ov	M	3	3.5	2	0	1	3	2.8
HSR 4276	HL	10.2	Ov	M	2	3.9	2	1	1	2	3.1
Orange Star	SM	10.5	Rd	S	3	4.0	2	1	1	3	1.5
4099	SM	10.8	Rd	S	3	2.2	3	0	2	3	1.6
Athena	SY	11.1	Ov	S-M	3	3.0	1	1	2	2	1.4
Aphrodite	SY	8.3	Rd	L	3	2.9	2	1	2	2	1.6
Minerva	SY	9.2	Ov	VL	2	2.3	3	2	1	3	2.0
ACX 2100	AC	10.6	Ov	L	2	3.0	3	1	1	2	4.1
ACX 351	AC	11.2	Ov	M	2	4.2	3	1	2	3	2.3
Crescent Moon	SE	7.9	Rd	L	3	4.0	3	3	3	2	1.0
Goddess	SE	7.9	Ov	S-M	2	2.5	1	0	2	3	2.0
SSX 1255	STS	11.1	Ov	M	2	3.8	3	0	2	3	2.6
SSX 1268	STS	9.2	Ov	M	2	1.5	2	1	1	2	1.8
Eclipse	SM	10.6	Rd	L	3	3.4	2	2	2	2	1.4

¹%SS=percent soluble solids: the higher the value, the greater the amount of total sugar

²Shape: Rd=round, Ov=oval, Ob=oblong

³Size: S=small, M=medium, L=large, VL=very large

⁴Uniformity (1 to 3): 1=lack all uniform/variable, 2=average, 3=very uniform

⁵Flavor (1 to 5): 1=very poor, 3=acceptable, 5=great

⁶Netting (1 to 3): 1=weak, 2=moderate, 3=heavy

⁷Ridges (0 to 3): 0=absent, 1=light, 2=moderate, 3=heavy/large

⁸Rind (1 to 3): 1=thin, 2=moderate, 3=thick

⁹Seed cavity: S=small, M=medium, L=large, VL=very large

¹⁰Pressure=Pressure test reading in pounds per square inch

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