

Plum cultivars in Sweden. History and conservation for future use.



Cultivar lists during the 18th century.

Privy councillor Gustaf Bonde (1682-1764)

Hässelby castle, Stockholm (built in the 1640s)

1709: cold winter (from 600 to 9 trees)

1719: new purchase

1729: Aprikosplommon, Hvita, Röda och Smärre Äggplommon, Hvita och Röda Ungerska, Bogesundsplommon, Damascener, Mirabeller, Spräckliga och Gula Spilling, Pedrigon, Violettes, Reine Claude, Pedrigons Blanche, Drap d'Or, Catrine plommon and Diapre.

P J Bergius (1730-1790) – member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Science

Speech of fruit gardens 1780

- Små Blå Damas
- Reine Claude (Greengage)
- Imperial
- Mirabeller
- Stora Sviskonplommon
- Allmänna Röda Plommon
- Krikon (Damson)
- Gula Äggplommon

19th century. Cultivars on their own root.

'Allmänt Gulplommon'



'Krikon' (Damson)



19th century. Grafted cultivars.

'Reine Claude' (Greengage)



'Gult Äggplommon'



19th century.

Olof Enerothe (1825-1881)

Svensk Pomona 1864

"Completely neglected as the growing of plums is, one has occasionally not even names for the plum cultivars. Often one is content with such general descriptions as white plum, blue plum, egg plum with the specification of yellow, red and so on."

- Enerothe describes some 40 cultivars but probably only half of them had been grown in Sweden for a longer period.
- 1888: Ulriksen at Alnarp has a collection of 300 cultivars.

Early 20th century.

Commercial orchards with grafted trees.

- Commercial orchards with trees on their own roots.

Commercial plum production with trees on their own root.

- Orchards were situated mainly in the archipelago of lake Mälaren near Stockholm.
- Few records. First mentioned in literature 1927.
- 'Mälarplommon' - old cultivar – first described by pomologist Carl G. Dahl 1943.
- No need for nurseries.
- Productive and hardy.
- Planting distance 4m x 2m.
- Small, white-yellow fruits, ripening early, rather good tasting.
- Easy harvest.
- Sold at casual trading areas (5 litre package).
- Dessert fruit.

The nursery assortment.

1932: 73 cultivars in 54 nurseries

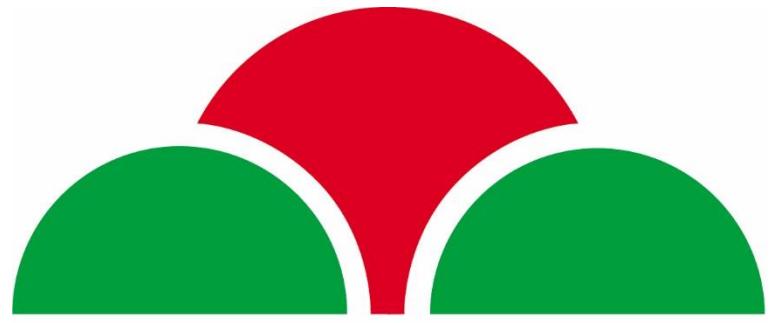
1983: 28 cultivars in 40 nurseries

- *Most popular cultivars 1932:* 'Victoria', 'Reine Claude d'Oullins', 'Czar', 'Jefferson', 'Grön Reine Claude', 'Experimentalfältets sviskon', 'Hackman', 'Rivers Early Prolific', 'Blått Herreplommon' och 'Allmänt Gulplommon'
- *Most popular cultivars 1983:* 'Opal' (33), 'Reine Claude d'Oullins' (33), 'Victoria' (32), 'Czar' (32), 'Jefferson' (16), 'Hackman' (12), 'Kirke' (10), 'Gilbert' (9), 'Herman' (9).

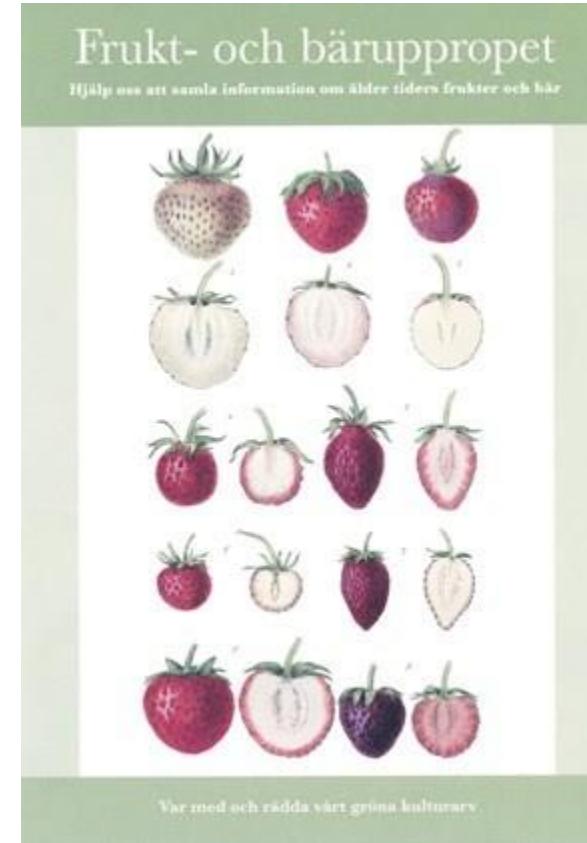
Commercial production.

- 1955: 2000 tonnes per year.
- 2015: 250 tonnes per year.
- Plums are mainly produced in the southern parts of the country.
- Today's cultivars: 'Herman', 'Opal', 'Jubielum', 'Victoria', 'Valor', 'Emil' and 'Vision'.

The programme for Diversity of Cultivated plants.
Inventories – fruit, berry, vegetables and ornamentals.
National gene bank for vegetatively propagated
horticultural crops.



PROGRAMMET FÖR
ODLAD MÅNGFALD



Approximately 50 mandate cultivars of plum.

- Considered to belong to the Swedish pomological heritage.
- Chosen to be preserved in the National gene bank.
- Should either have a long growing tradition in Sweden or be of Swedish origin.



Literature

Pomology books

- Eneroth, Olof. 1866. Handbok i svensk pomologi. 2, Svensk pomona eller Beskrifning öfver ädlare i Sverige på fritt land odlade trädfrukter och fruktträd. Norstedt, Stockholm.
- Pihl, Axel & Jakob Eriksson. 1924. Svenska fruktsorter i färdglagda avbildningar.
- Dahl, Carl G. 1943. Pomologi, beskrivningar över de viktigaste i Sverige odlade fruktsorterna. Del 2, Päron och plommon. Bonnier, Stockholm.
- Nilsson, Anton. 1989. Våra päron-, plommon och körsbärssorter, deras historia, egenskaper och och kännetecken. Karlebo, Stockholm.

Other sources of information

- Annual reports from Swedish Pomology Society (SPF), 1925-1962.
- Reports from Statens trädgårdsförsök (ST), Alnarp, 1938-1962.
- Reports from Department of Fruit and Berry, Alnarp, 1963-1993.
- Older annual reports from Fruit breeding institute, Balsgård.
- Articles in old Horticultural Journals.
- Old textbooks in Pomology.
- Old nursery catalogues

Where did we find the plum mandate cultivars?

- Local clonal archives
- Alnarp
- Balsgård
- Swedish Elite Plant Station
- Inventory findings



National gene bank at Alnarp. Each mandate cultivar will be represented with two trees.

2012



2018



Local clonal archives.



Each mandate cultivar will be represented with two trees in a local clonal archive.

The allocation of cultivars to local clonal archives reflects where in the country the cultivars have been grown.

Examples of mandate cultivars.

Cultivars from France.

'Mirabelle de Nancy'



'Bonne de Bry'



'Reine Claude d'Oullins'



'Reine Claude Althans'



Cultivars from England.

'Rivers Early Prolific'



'Kirke'



Cultivars from U.S.

Jefferson



Washington



Swedish local cultivars.

'Västmanlands Rödplommon'

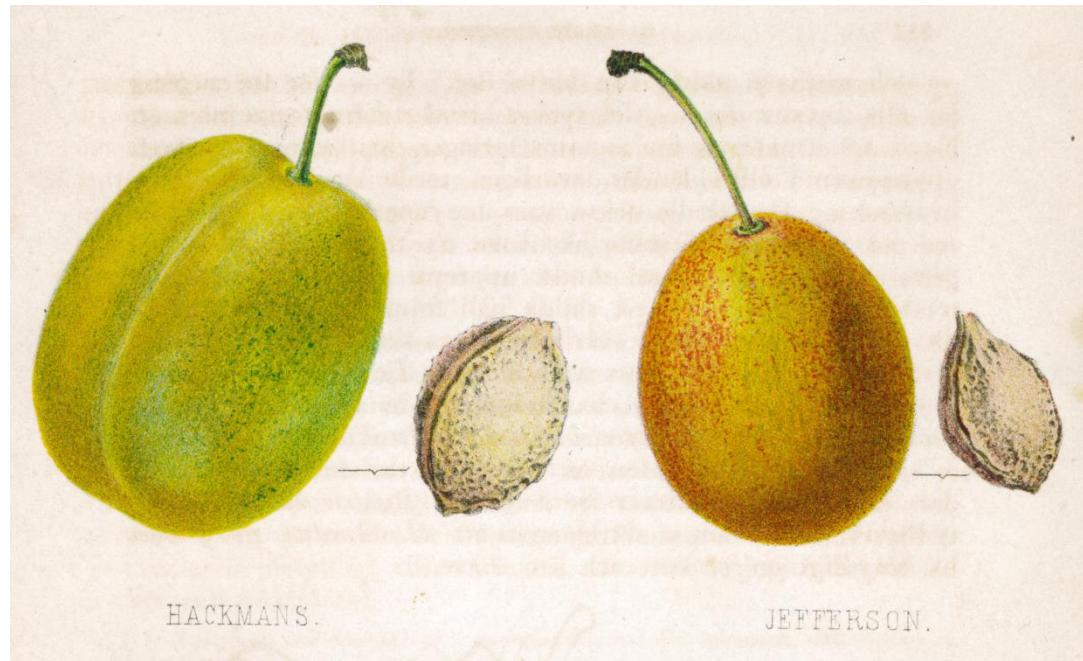


'Skårbyplommon'

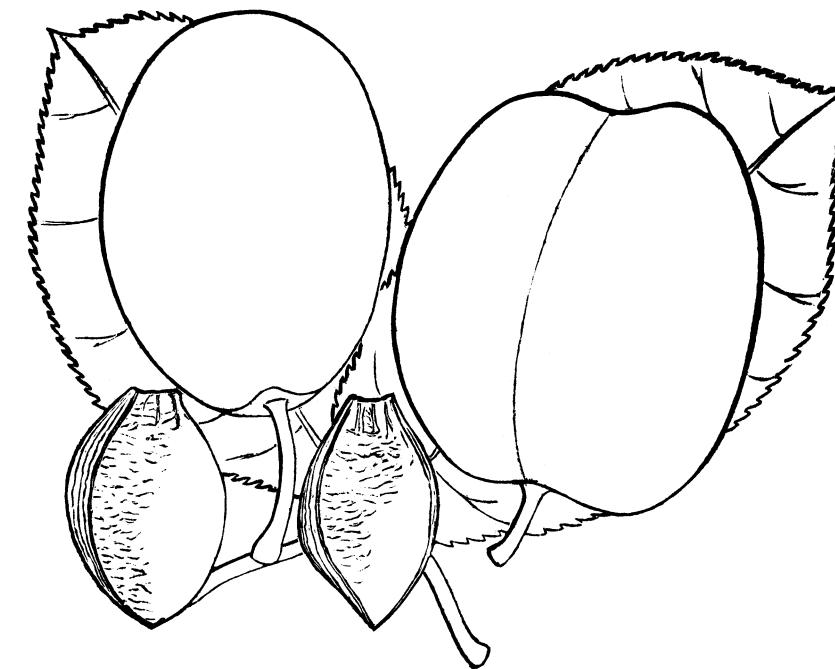


Hackman.

Eneroth 1864. Hackman (and
Jeffersson)



Eneroth 1864. Hackman

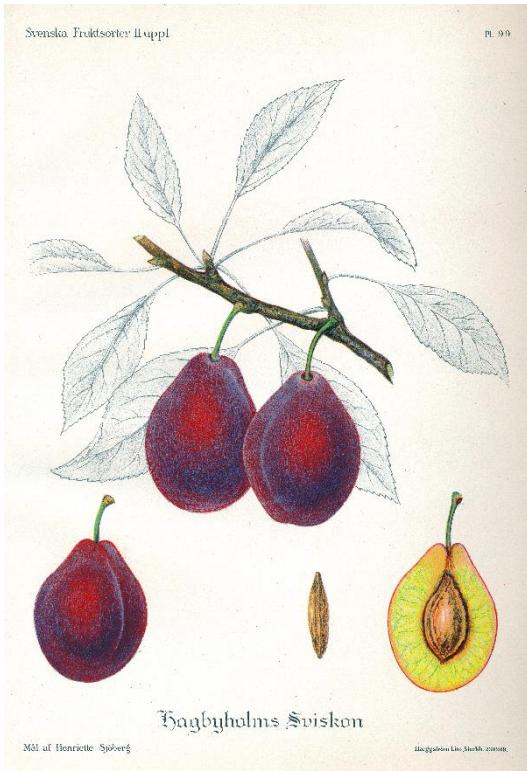




Hackmans plommon

Hagbyholms Sviskon (Prune).

Pihl & Eriksson 1924



Pihl & Eriksson 1924 and fruits from
Uppsala botanical garden





'Elam'



'Experimentalfältets
Sviskon' (Prune)

Cultivars from Alnarp.

'Emil'



'Opal'



Cultivars from Balsgård.

'Anita'



'Jubileum'



The trademark Green Heritage



GRÖNT KULTURARV



Plum cultivars sold under the trademark Green Heritage



- 'Czar'
- 'Experimentalfältets Sviskon'
- 'Herman'
- 'Ive'
- 'Jubileum'
- 'Opal'
- 'Reine Claude Althans'
- 'Reine Claude d'Oullins'
- 'Victoria'
- 'Violetta'