



# Goldenred Peach

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# Goldenred

## A New, High Quality Yellow Freestone Peach

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Goldenred is a new high-quality yellow freestone peach developed and released by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station. It is intermediate in color between Elberta and Redhaven, with plenty of red and yellow to make it attractive on the market. The fruit shape is similar to Halehaven or Redhaven. It ripens with Redhaven and four weeks before Elberta.

The new variety is adapted in the regions where Elberta is grown. The buds are as hardy or somewhat more hardy than Elberta.

### Origin and History

Goldenred is the result of a cross between Early Elberta and Halehaven made in the spring of 1946. The seed was stratified and planted in the spring of 1947 and the tree produced its first fruit in 1951. Trees were propagated from the selection and planted in test orchards near Idabel, Stilwell, and Perkins under the experimental designation "Oklahoma 59-2-22."

### Description

Goldenred is a medium to large, yellow-fleshed freestone peach. It is round, uniform in shape, with equal halves. The color is a rich golden yellow covered with a dark red, making it very attractive in appearance. Consumer appeal of Goldenred is such that the customers have preferred it over other leading yellow varieties. The pubescence is short and soft, so Goldenred does not require defuzzing like the Elberta. The apex is rounding with a short, indistinct point.

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The flesh is lemon yellow, of fine texture, and has a sweet aroma and a pleasing taste. The dessert qualities are excellent, and the peach can also be canned and frozen well. The fruit is fully freestone with some red around the pit, but no bitterness. The soluble solids content is 10.5%. The stone is medium in size and seldom splits.

The flowers appear about mid-season, blooming with Redhaven and a day or two later than Elberta (Table 1.) The blossom is a non-showy type like the Elberta. The petals are small, narrow, and light to dark pink in color. The trees set a moderate amount of fruit buds but have never required thinning like the Redhaven. The fruit ripens with Redhaven and four weeks before Elberta (Table 2.)

**Table 1. Date of Full Bloom of Goldenred, Redhaven, and Elberta Peaches at Three Locations in 1958.**

Variety	Idabel	Stilwell	Perkins
Goldenred	3/30	4/13	4/7
Redhaven	3/29	4/13	4/8
Elberta	3/22	4/9	4/7

**Table 2. Date of Harvest of Goldenred, Redhaven, and Elberta Peaches at Idabel, Stilwell, and Perkins, 1956-1959.**

Variety	1956	Idabel 1957	1958	Stilwell 1958	Perkins 1958	1959
Goldenred	7/5	7/1	7/14	7/21	7/25	7/22
Redhaven	7/5	7/2	7/14	7/17	7/25	7/20
Elberta	7/31	7/31	8/8	8/15	8/21	8/19

The tree is large, vigorous, upright-spreading, with dense foliage. The leaves are  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches long and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide oblong-lanceolate. The petiole is  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch long with 1 to 4 reniform type glands.

## Performance

Test trees of Goldenred were planted in the spring of 1953 at three locations: the Kiamichi Field Station near Idabel, the Eastern Oklahoma Field Station near Stilwell, and the main station farm near Perkins. The trees at Idabel began bearing in 1956 and have produced three consecutive crops. At Stilwell and Perkins drouth and freezes caused crop failures in 1956 and 1957, but the trees produced fruit in 1958.

**Table 3. Yields of Goldenred Peach Compared to Other Varieties Planted at the Same Time at Three Locations.**

Location and Variety	Average Yield of Marketable Fruit in 1956	1957	1958	Pounds Per Tree Avg.
<b>Idabel</b>				
Goldenred	102.6	101.9	190.4	131.6
Triogem	76.5	97.5	173.0	115.7
Erlly-Red-Fre	120.6	56.2	98.3	91.7
Redglobe	187.2	3.5	17.3	69.3
Goldeneast	.0	24.7	15.6	13.4
	<b>1950</b>	<b>1951</b>	<b>1952</b>	<b>Avg.</b>
Redhaven	41.1	2.2	280.8	108.0
Elberta	44.7	.0	121.0	55.2
			<b>1958</b>	
<b>Stilwell</b>				
Elberta			247.3	
Halehaven			227.6	
Redhaven			188.6	
Triogem			183.1	
Early Elberta			178.9	
July Elberta			142.1	
Goldenred			139.1	
Goldeneast			93.7	
Golden Jubilee			89.1	
			<b>1958</b>	<b>1959</b>
<b>Perkins</b>				
Goldenred			66.2	177.8

## Marketable Yield

Table 3 gives yield comparisons at the three locations. At the Idabel Station, Goldenred excelled in production all other varieties planted the same year. The three-year average was 131 pounds of marketable fruit per tree. Trees of Elberta and Redhaven the same age at Idabel had a three-year average of 55 and 108 pounds per tree, respectively. The lowest yields were obtained in 1958 from trees planted in the Perkins orchard.

Table 4 compares the varieties by fruit grades for the 1958 crop.

**Table 4. Comparison of Goldenred with Other Varieties by Grades for 1958 at the Stilwell and Idabel Stations.**

Location & Variety	Yield in Pounds (Average Per Tree)		
	2¼" Up	2-2¼"	Total Marketable
<b>Stilwell</b>			
Elberta	195.9	51.7	247.6
Early Elberta	143.6	35.5	179.1
Halehaven	184.7	43.0	227.7
Goldenred	112.3	27.0	139.3
Triogem	90.3	92.8	183.1
July Elberta	81.9	60.6	142.1
Redhaven	78.3	110.3	188.6
Goldeneast	77.0	16.7	93.7
Golden Jubilee	61.8	23.3	89.1
<b>Idabel</b>			
Goldenred	116.7	73.7	190.4
Triogem	140.0	32.6	173.0
Erly-Red-Fre	78.5	19.8	98.3
Redglobe	9.5	7.8	17.3
Goldeneast	3.5	12.3	15.6

### Winter Hardiness

The dormant buds are as hardy or somewhat more hardy than Elberta. At Stilwell all varieties including Goldenred were killed by a —14° F. temperature on January 22, 1959. In the Perkins orchard the lowest temperature was —8° F. occurring on January 5, 1959. This killed about one-third of the buds on Goldenred and three-fourths of the buds on Elberta trees.

### Resistance to Bacterial Spot

Goldenred possesses resistance to bacterial leaf spot. In 1958 severe infection occurred on trees of another seedling selection growing near Goldenred. On the seedling, over 80 percent of the leaves dropped, and most of the fruit was affected by the disease, but Goldenred was not affected. On June 10, 1959, several leaves on Elberta trees were turning yellow and dropping, but the Goldenred was not affected.



Goldenred is large, vigorous, upright-spreading, with dense foliage. The fruit does not require defuzzing like the Elberta and has appetizing color.



