

Florida Peach and Nectarine Varieties¹

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The Florida stone fruit breeding program began in 1952, under the direction of Dr. Ralph Sharpe. The major goal of Dr. Sharpe's breeding program was to take advantage of the climate in Florida to provide early, high-quality fruit to the market (Sherman et. al. 1996). In 1966, Dr. Wayne Sherman became the leader of the stone fruit breeding program, and he continued to focus on breeding for low-chill peach cultivars with non-melting flesh that perform well in Florida's subtropical climate. The current stone fruit breeder, Dr. Jose Chaparro, has overseen and initiated research to bring in unique plant material that focuses on large, high-quality fruit with disease resistance and low chilling requirements.

The University of Florida has developed high quality, low-chilling, early-maturing peach and nectarine cultivars that can be grown from the panhandle of Florida to as far south as Immokalee. Low-chilling cultivars can grow and produce fruit under Florida conditions that are much warmer in winter than in northern states. Furthermore, ripening of these cultivars during April and May ensures an early spring market window for tree-ripe fresh fruit in Florida before peaches and nectarines from other southeastern states and California come to market. Both commercial and dooryard recommended varieties span the growing season (Table 1).

Peaches and nectarines are the same species, *Prunus persica*, but nectarines differ from peaches in that they lack "peach

fuzz." Therefore, the following discussion applies to both peaches and nectarines, but in most cases reference will be made only to peaches. Plums, the only other stone fruit for which we have suitable Florida cultivars, are covered in *Growing Plums in Florida*, another fact sheet available at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/hs250>.

Fruit Developmental Periods and Chill Accumulation

Early ripening ability is an important trait for Florida stone fruit cultivars. The period from fruit set to maturity, when the fruit can be harvested, is called *fruit developmental period*, or FDP. The FDP of current Florida peach cultivars is quite short: some of them will be mature and ready for harvest as soon as 60 days from fruit set. The FDP can vary with temperature during the growing season, with warmer temperatures compressing and cooler temperatures lengthening the FDP. Therefore, the FDP varies from season to season, and the numbers presented are averages over a number of years.

Low-chill peach cultivars are those that require fewer chill units (100–250 chill units) than those cultivars that originate from temperate climates. Moderate chill cultivars have been developed for north Florida, north-central Florida, and south-central Georgia and require higher numbers of chill units (300–525 chill units). Chill units are variable

1. This document is Cir1159 (originally published in 1995 as *Peaches and Nectarines for Central and North Florida* <http://ufdc.ufl.edu/IR00002904/00001>), one of a series of the Horticultural Sciences Department, UF/IFAS Extension. Original publication date November 1995. Revised May 2013, June 2016, and October 2018. Reviewed [REVIEWDATE]. Visit the EDIS website at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.
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U.S. Department of Agriculture, UF/IFAS Extension Service, University of Florida, IFAS, Florida A & M University Cooperative Extension Program, and Boards of County Commissioners Cooperating. Nick T. Place, dean for UF/IFAS Extension.

across the state of Florida and decrease as one moves south in the state (Table 2). The chilling unit requirement is not always related to the FDP, and some cultivars require large amounts of chilling yet have a short FDP. For example, ‘UFGlo’ requires 450 chill units yet has an FDP of 80 days, while ‘UFBest’ requires less than 150 chill units and has an FDP of 95 days (Table 3).

There are several models used to calculate chill hours (Weinberger 1956; Richardson et al. 1974; Sharpe et al. 1990). One model in particular that defines a chill unit as 1 hour below 45°F (7°C), but above 32°F (0°C) works well for determining ranges of accumulation in low-chill peaches. The accumulation over a defined period (usually November–January in Florida) is termed *chill unit* accumulation. There are many sources from which to gather this data, including the Florida Automated Weather Network (<http://fawn.ifas.ufl.edu/>) (Fraisie and Whidden 2010). The state of Florida has several zones with different *chill unit accumulations* (Figure 1) to aid in selecting a peach cultivar.

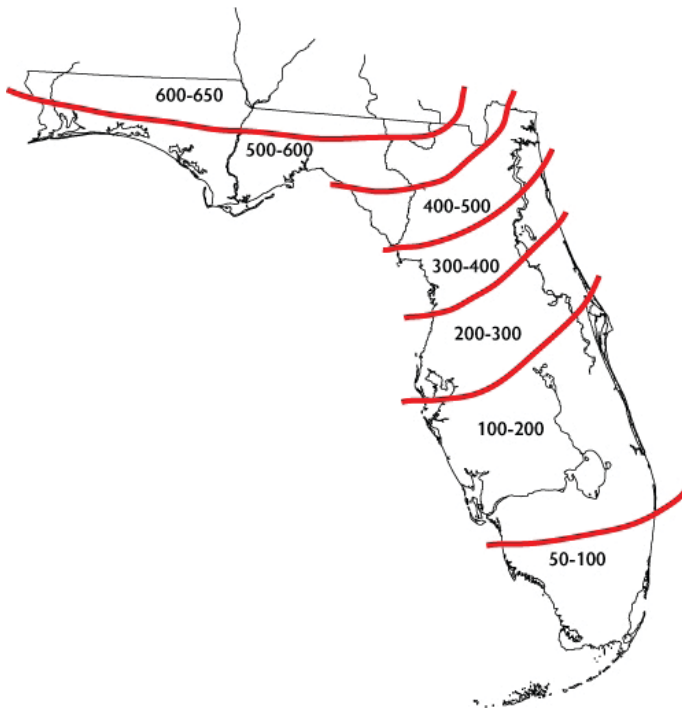


Figure 1. Chill Hour Accumulation in Florida (Below 45°F [7.2°C] Through February 10th). Credits: Outline Map Courtesy of the Florida State Historical Society

Peach Tree Growth Habit and Cultivar Identification

Peach trees vary in their growth habit, and often a combination of tree vigor, flower type, and leaf structure can be used to identify cultivars. Trees can have *semi-spreading* (e.g., ‘UFOne’) or *semi-upright* growth (e.g., ‘Flordaprince’) and can be either very vigorous (e.g., ‘UFSun’) or moderately

vigorous (e.g., ‘Sunbest’) in canopy growth. Flowers on certain peach cultivars can be *showy*, with large, pink petals; flowers on other cultivars are *non-showy*, with smaller, redder petals (Figure 2). Leaf glands at the base of the leaf near the petiole can also be used in the identification process. Leaf glands may be absent (*eglandular*), or they may be *globose* (round) or *reniform* (kidney-shaped) (Figure 3).



Figure 2. Showy (a) and non-showy (b) peach flowers.



Figure 3. Eglandular (a), globose (b) and reniform (c) leaf glands on peach leaves.

Peach Flesh and Pit Descriptions

Peaches are typically available in two different flesh types, *melting* and *non-melting*. Melting-flesh peaches undergo a rapid softening of the flesh as the fruit ripen. Historically, this type of fruit has been used for fresh fruit production. Non-melting-flesh peaches are characterized by a firm flesh phenotype that softens slowly. Non-melting-flesh peaches had primarily been used for processing; however, improvements in flavor and texture through breeding at the University of Florida and elsewhere have resulted in non-melting-flesh peaches with superior fruit characteristics for eating fresh.

Melting-flesh cultivars are typical of those popular at farm stands and u-pick operations in which the fruit are picked tree ripe. They typically do not ship very well as they approach physiological ripeness because of their tendency to bruise easily. Thus, when intended for distant marketing, melting-flesh peaches are harvested much earlier to withstand transport within the marketing chain. In those cases, sugar levels (often measured as °Brix), flavor, and color will not be as well developed as in tree-ripe fruit. Fruit quality is an important consideration for consumers in deciding whether to make repeat purchases (Crisosto 2002); however, acceptable fruit quality can be difficult to achieve with early-ripening cultivars (Sharpe et al. 1954). The UF program focuses on breeding non-melting-flesh peaches that are firm even when ripe.

Clingstone and *freestone* are two terms that describe the relative tendency of the flesh to adhere to the pit. In a clingstone peach, the flesh adheres to the pit so that the pit cannot be easily extracted from the flesh when the fruit is sliced in half. All non-melting-flesh peach cultivars released by the University of Florida are clingstone or semi-clingstone (the flesh of semi-clingstone peaches becomes easier to separate from the pits as the fruit ripen). Peach fruit with flesh that separates easily from the pit is described as freestone. Typically, melting-flesh peach cultivars are semi-freestone or freestone; however, it is possible to have a melting-flesh, clingstone peach. Although there is some variation in the degree of flesh adherence (e.g., semi-freestone or semi-clingstone), no non-melting-flesh, freestone peach cultivars are available.

Peaches are considered a *climacteric* fruit, which means that fruit is able to continue ripening after they are harvested, although the sugar level and therefore perceived sweetness will not increase. Often, peaches that consumers purchase may be firm, but they will soften and develop more aroma when placed on a counter or in a fruit bowl. Fruit that is allowed to ripen on the tree have better fruit quality by many standards of measurement, but particularly sweetness. Florida's unique environment allows commercial growers to harvest "tree-ripe," non-melting-flesh cultivars that are firm and possess very high-quality.

Fruit Descriptions and Grading

Fruit size can be affected by genetic potential, crop load, climatic conditions, cultural and related management practices, and soil type. Fruit yield per tree can also be affected by tree age and size, and by the amount of fruit thinning completed after fruit set. It is especially challenging to breed cultivars that produce large fruit with a short FDP because

each phenological stage (cell division, pit hardening, final fruit swell, and cell elongation) in fruit development requires a certain time frame. Cultivars that have a longer FDP will tend to have larger fruit because these phenological stages are able to occur over relatively long periods compared to cultivars with shorter FDPs. In addition, warm temperatures can compress these phenological stages, which can also result in smaller fruit (Lopez and DeJong 2007). Florida peach fruit size can best be increased by adequate thinning at the earliest stage after frost danger is past and by supplemental irrigation, especially during final fruit swell.

Fruit Color refers to *ground color* (background color) and *blush* (red color). When peach fruit ripens, the ground color changes from green to yellow. Changes in ground color are *not affected* by fruit position on the tree or exposure to sunlight, so ground color can, therefore, be used by harvesting crews to indicate fruit maturity. Changes in blush, or red coloring in the fruit skin or flesh, *are* affected by fruit position in the canopy and sunlight interception. The more exposed to the sun a fruit is, the greater the intensity of its blush. A high percentage fruit red blush (>70%) and bright yellow ground color are most desirable for attractiveness and sales in US markets. Percentage red blush is at least 50% for many recently released cultivars (Table 4). If the ground color becomes difficult to see due to the very high percentage of fruit red blush, the occurrence of slight softening at the fruit tip can be used to determine the correct harvest time.

The total attractiveness of fruit is related to shape, size, color, and flesh browning. Fruit shape, firmness, taste, flesh browning, and overall attractiveness are also rated subjectively. Round to oblong fruit shape is desirable, and ratings are lowered by the degree of protruding tips and sutures. Fruit with the high aroma, moderate acidity, and sweet taste are the most desirable. A high degree of rapid browning from cuts and bruises on soft ripe fruit is not desirable. Most recent releases from the UF breeding program have little or no browning of the flesh.

Peach and Nectarine Breeding Efforts

Cultivars adapted to Florida have been developed by two programs. The UF breeding program is focused on the breeding of cultivars with chilling requirements ranging from approximately 100 to 450 chill hours. A second cooperative breeding program located in Georgia at the University of Georgia's Atapulgus Research and Education

Center involving scientists from University of Florida (Dr. Jose Chaparro), the University of Georgia (Dr. Dario Chavez), and USDA-ARS in Byron, GA (Dr. Thomas Beckman) is focused on breeding peaches with chilling requirements ranging from 350 to 650 chill hours.

Peach Rootstocks

All stone fruit grown in Florida are grafted to rootstock because of the presence of the peach root-knot nematode (*Meloidogyne floridensis*). ‘Flordaguard’ is a nematode-resistant rootstock that is currently recommended for both commercial and dooryard production. The distinctive red leaves of ‘Flordaguard’ allow growers to easily identify it in the nursery as root suckers emerge during the first 2 to 3 years after planting. ‘Sharpe’ rootstock can also be used as a peach root-knot nematode-resistant rootstock; however, it has been criticized for small fruit size. The rootstock ‘MP29’ with resistance to peach root-knot nematode and tolerance to peach tree short life and oak root rot has been released for use in the more northern areas of the state. Several other rootstocks are being tested in conjunction with the USDA-ARS Peach Rootstock Breeding Program in Byron, GA. For more information on rootstocks for stone fruit, reference <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/hs366>.

Commercial Peach and Nectarine Cultivars

A major focus of the UF Stone Fruit Breeding program has been the development of non-melting-flesh cultivars that can be harvested tree ripe. Non-melting-flesh commercial cultivars that have been released from the University of Florida breeding program begin with the prefix ‘UF’, i.e., ‘UFO’, ‘UFBest’, ‘UFSharp’, ‘UFBeauty’, ‘UFGlo’, ‘UFSun’, and ‘UFOne’ (Table 4). In addition, the non-melting-flesh nectarine cultivars ‘UFQueen’ and ‘UFRoyal’ have been released from the UF program. For growers in northern Florida and southern Georgia, the cooperative breeding effort program of the University of Florida, University of Georgia, and USDA-ARS mentioned previously, has released ‘GulfAtlas’, ‘GulfSnow’, ‘Gulfprince’, ‘Gulfking’, ‘Gulfcrest’, and ‘Gulfcrimson’ peaches, which require a higher chilling unit accumulation (350–525 chill units). Today, these and other cultivars released by the UF Stone Fruit Breeding Program are grown in Australia, Egypt, Morocco, South Africa, and other locations around the world.

Cultivar Descriptions

One of the most important decisions taken by a grower is to ensure that a chosen cultivar is adapted to a particular site. Particular peach cultivars destined for commercial production are recommended for each area in order to ensure that the cultivars’ chilling unit requirements would be met in most years. Cultivars with higher chill unit requirements can be grown, but their required chill units will not accumulate every year, which will result in inconsistent cropping.

Listed below are recommended peach, nectarine, and plum cultivars for commercial scale production, with the goal of taking advantage of an early market window (April–May).

NORTHERN AND NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA ‘Flordabest’—250 chill units

‘Flordabest’ was released and patented in 2009 and has a FDP of 82 days from fruit set to harvest. The fruit develop 90–100% blush, making them very attractive. The fruit is large, and have melting, but uniformly firm yellow flesh, and semi-clingstone pits. The fruit ripens about 7–10 days earlier than the standard peach cultivar ‘TropicBeauty’ in Gainesville, Florida. It is recommended for trial in Gainesville and south to Interstate 4 (Figure 4).



Figure 4. ‘Flordabest’

‘UFO’—250 chill units

‘UFO’ is a non-melting-flesh, peentotype peach with a unique donut shape. It was patented in 2002 and produces large, vigorous trees with a semi-upright growth habit. ‘UFO’ produces moderately heavy crop loads of large, firm fruit with yellow flesh and semi-freestone pits that have an

FDP of 95 days. The skin develops 50–70% blush. This cultivar is particularly susceptible to ethylene that is released during dormant pruning, which can result in significant flower bud abortion. Thus, pruning is only recommended during the summer period (Figure 5).



Figure 5. 'UFO'

'Gulfking'—350 chill units

'Gulfking' is a non-melting-flesh cultivar that was released and patented by the joint UF, UGA, and USDA-ARS breeding program in 2004 (Krewer et al. 2005). The fruit has exceptional color, with 80–90% red skin with stripes over a deep yellow ground color. The fruit is very firm with yellow flesh and is clingstone. The FDP is 77 days, and the fruit develops good size, shape, and color in north Florida (Figure 6).



Figure 6. 'Gulfking'

'Gulfsnow'—400 chill units

'Gulfsnow' is a 2012 joint release from the University of Florida, University of Georgia, and USDA-ARS breeding program. Trees of 'Gulfsnow' are vigorous and semi-spreading, producing white, non-melting-flesh fruit. 'Gulfsnow' fruit is large, round, and attractive with

a 50–60% blush over a cream background. The fruit is clingstone, with medium-sized, red pits and have an FDP of 110 days (Figure 7).



Figure 7. 'Gulfsnow'

'Gulfcrimson'—400 chill units

'Gulfcrimson' is the third in a series of cultivars released and patented by the joint UF, UGA, and USDA-ARS stone fruit breeding program, specifically in 2009 (Krewer et al. 2008). 'Gulfcrimson' fruit is large for an early-ripening cultivar and have a yellow ground color with 80–90% red skin. 'Gulfcrimson' ripens with the standard peach cultivar 'JuneGold' in Attapulcus, Georgia, with an FDP of 95 days and highly consistent cropping, making it a good mid-season replacement for 'JuneGold'. It also crops reliably in north Florida (Figure 8).



Figure 8. 'Gulfcrimson'

Credits: USDA-ARS

'UFGlo'—400 chill units

'UFGlo' is a white-flesh, non-melting peach that was released in 2009. 'UFGlo' fruit are large, develop 80–90% blush over the entire fruit, and are clingstone. The FDP is 80–85 days. 'UFGlo' ripens in areas where the standard

cultivar ‘Flordaking’ does well, and it complements ‘UFSharp’ peaches in north central Florida. It produces consistent crops with good yields in north Florida (Figure 9).



Figure 9. ‘UFGlo’

‘GulfAtlas’—400 chill units

‘GulfAtlas’ is a 2014 release from the UF, UGA, and the USDA ARS joint breeding program. It is a late season variety, with an FDP of 120 days. The fruit has non-melting flesh with a clingstone pit and bright yellow flesh. Fruit is very large and round and ripens about 3 weeks after ‘Gulfcrimson’. Ripe fruit has a 75% blush, with some red pigmentation in the flesh under the skin. Trees are vigorous and semi-spreading with few blind nodes and good fruit set. ‘GulfAtlas’ is adapted to an area south of Attapulgus, GA, to Gainesville, FL (Figure 10).



Figure 10. ‘GulfAtlas’
Credits: USDA-ARS

‘Gulfcrest’—525 chill units

‘Gulfcrest’ is a 2004 release from the UF, UGA and the USDA-ARS joint breeding program. It has an FDP of 62–75 days and has non-melting flesh with a clingstone pit. Ripe ‘Gulfcrest’ fruit have 90–95% red color over a deep yellow to orange ground color and ripen in early to mid-May in southern Georgia. ‘Gulfcrest’ fruit can be variable in size on the tree and can produce “twiggy” branch growth. ‘Gulfcrest’ is adapted to extreme northern Florida and southern Georgia (Figure 11).



Figure 11. ‘Gulfcrest’

NECTARINE CULTIVARS

‘Sunbest’—225 chill units

‘Sunbest’, released in 2001, is a patented nectarine cultivar with yellow, melting flesh, and a semi-freestone pit. It develops 90–100% bright red blush over a yellow ground color, and has a FDP of 85–90 days. ‘Sunbest’ ripens in early May (Gainesville, FL), about 3 days before the standard ‘Sunraycer’ nectarine cultivar. It is superior to and a good replacement for ‘Sunraycer’ nectarine (Figure 12).



Figure 12. ‘Sunbest’

‘UFRoyal’—250 chill units

‘UFRoyal’ is a yellow flesh, non-melting nectarine, with an FDP of 85 days. ‘UFRoyal’ fruit is large, with 100% red skin, and a semi-clingstone pit. Fruit are symmetrically oval and ripen approximately 1 week before ‘UFQueen’ (below) in early May (Gainesville, FL). ‘UFRoyal’ fruit have excellent firmness and flavor, with excellent shipping potential (Figure 13).



Figure 13. ‘UFRoyal’

‘UFQueen’—250 chill units

‘UFQueen’ is a regular bearer of early, large fruit in north central Florida, with an FDP of 95 days. ‘UFQueen’ trees are semi-upright and are easily pruned to an open vase system. The fruit has non-melting flesh with clingstone pits and yellow flesh color. The fruit is slightly oval with a slight tip and develops 80–100% red skin over a yellow background. ‘UFQueen’ fruit ripens about 1 week after the standard ‘Sunraycer’ nectarine cultivar in mid-May in Gainesville, Florida (Figure 14).



Figure 14. ‘UFQueen’

CENTRAL AND SOUTH CENTRAL FLORIDA

‘UFSun’—100 chill units

‘UFSun’ is a non-melting-flesh peach cultivar released in 2004 (Rouse et al. 2004). ‘UFSun’ trees bear heavy annual crops of early-season, medium-sized fruit, with yellow flesh and clingstone pits. ‘UFSun’ fruit are uniformly symmetrical and develop 50–60% red skin with darker red stripes.

‘UFSun’ fruit ripens with that of the standard peach cultivar ‘Flordaprince’ at Immokalee and Gainesville, Florida with an FDP of 80 days (Figure 15).



Figure 15. ‘UFSun’

‘UFBest’—100 chill units

‘UFBest’ released by the UF breeding program in 2012, this non-melting-flesh cultivar produces heavy annual crops of large fruit. ‘UFBest’ fruit develop 95–100% red skin over a yellow ground color, and the flesh is yellow with clingstone pits. ‘UFBest’ ripens 1 week earlier than ‘UFSun’ (mid-April) in Gainesville, Florida, with an FDP of 85 days (Figure 16).



Figure 16. ‘UFBest’

‘TropicBeauty’—150 chill units

‘TropicBeauty’ is a non-patented cultivar released jointly by the University of Florida and Texas A&M in 1989. The medium-sized, semi-freestone fruit have yellow, melting flesh and develop 70% blush over a yellow ground color.

'TropicBeauty' ripens between 'UFSun' and 'UFOne' and has an FDP of 89 days (Figure 17).



Figure 17. 'TropicBeauty'

'UFGem'—175 chill units

'UFGem' was released in 2013 and is a good candidate for the northern part of central Florida. It is a commercial cultivar with near 100% blush, average fruit size of 2.5-inch diameter, and symmetrical fruit shape. It is a clingstone peach with non-melting, yellow flesh, and firm texture. The average FDP is 83 days and sets fruit well when minimum nighttime temperatures are above 57°F (14°C) (Figure 18).



Figure 18. 'UFGem'

'UFBeauty'—200 chill units

'UFBeauty' is a peach cultivar released in 2002 with fruit that has non-melting-flesh, clingstone pits, and very symmetrical shape. The flesh of 'UFBeauty' fruit is yellow and very firm, and the skin color is near 100% red, with darker red stripes. 'UFBeauty' ripens 3 to 4 days after 'UFGold' in Gainesville, Florida, with an FDP of 82 days. Cropping of 'UFBeauty' has been unreliable in south Florida when night temperatures during the bloom period are higher than 57°F (14°C) (Figure 19).



Figure 19. 'UFBeauty'

'UFOne'—250 chill units

'UFOne' is a non-melting-flesh cultivar released by UF in 2008. 'UFOne' fruit is medium-large, and the trees regularly bear large crops of marketable fruit. 'UFOne' fruit is very firm with yellow flesh and semi-clingstone pits and develop 40% red blush over a yellow ground color. 'UFOne' fruit has a fairly long FDP of 95 days and ripen with 'UFBeauty' (early May) in Gainesville, Florida (Figure 20).



Figure 20. 'UFOne'

Cultivar Descriptions

North and North Central Florida

'UF2000'—300 CHILL UNITS

'UF2000' is a yellow-flesh, non-melting, clingstone peach, released in 2000. Trees are highly vigorous with a semi-spreading growth habit and produce heavy annual crops of moderately large fruit. 'UF2000' fruit are symmetrically shaped and develop 50–70% solid red skin over a yellow background. 'UF2000' fruit ripen mid-season, with harvest occurring from 15–18 days before 'UFGold' in mid-late May in Gainesville, Florida (Figure 21).



Figure 21. 'UF2000'

'UFBLAZE'—300 CHILL UNITS

'UFBlaze' is a non-melting-flesh, clingstone peach cultivar released in 2002. Trees are highly vigorous, with a semi-spreading nature. 'UFBlaze' trees produce heavy annual crops of large, early ripening, attractive fruit with bright red skin over 80–90% of a bright yellow-orange background and yellow flesh. Fruit are uniform and symmetrical, and they ripen about 7 to 10 days after 'UFGold' in early to mid May in Gainesville, Florida with an FDP of 83 days (Figure 22).



Figure 22. 'UFBlaze'

'FLORDADAWN'—300 CHILL UNITS

'Flordadawn' is a melting-flesh non-patented peach cultivar released in 1989. 'Flordadawn' trees are vigorous and produce large numbers of flowers with moderately high fruit set. The bloom period of 'Flordadawn' is extended, which can help with fruit set during early spring frosts. The FDP of 'Flordadawn' is 60 days, which is the shortest of any named peach variety. Fruit of 'Flordadawn' develop 80% red blush and have yellow flesh with a semi-clingstone pit. However, light crop loads have resulted in as much as 50% split pit incidence. 'Flordadawn' can often be found in large stores and nurseries for backyard plantings (Figure 23).



Figure 23. 'Flordadawn'

'UFSHARP'—325 CHILL UNITS

'UFSharp' is a patented, non-melting-flesh clingstone peach cultivar that was released in 2006. 'UFSharp' trees are vigorous, semi-spreading in nature, and productive. 'UFSharp' fruit develop 60% red blush over a deep yellow to orange ground color. 'UFSharp' has reliable cropping with excellent fruit size, shape, and firmness, and an FDP of 105 days (Figure 24).



Figure 24. 'UFSharp'

'FLORDACREST'—350 CHILL UNITS

'Flordacrest' is a melting-flesh semi-clingstone peach cultivar released in 1988. 'Flordacrest' trees are vigorous with a spreading habit. 'Flordacrest' fruit has yellow flesh and develop 60–80% red blush over a bright yellow ground color. It is the best melting-flesh peach currently available for north Florida. It ripens after 'Flordaking' in north Florida, in early May in Gainesville, Florida with an FDP of 75 days (Figure 25).



Figure 25. 'Flordacrest'

'GULFPRINCE'—400 CHILL UNITS

'Gulfprince' was jointly released by the University of Florida, University of Georgia, and USDA-ARS in 2002. Trees of 'Gulfprince' are large and vigorous with a spreading growth habit. 'Gulfprince' fruit are uniform and symmetrical and develop 45–55% solid red skin. Fruit have non-melting, yellow flesh with clingstone pits. 'Gulfprince' fruit has exhibited some slight browning due to oxidation on soft, ripe fruit. The FDP is 110 days (Figure 26).



Figure 26. 'Gulfprince'
Credits: USDA-ARS

'FLORDAKING'—450 CHILL UNITS

'Flordaking' is an older cultivar released in 1978. It is not patented and is a good selection for backyard production, with large fruit for a mid-season peach cultivar and moderate resistance to bacterial spot. Fruit of 'Flordaking' has yellow, melting flesh and clingstone pits. 'Flordaking' fruit develop 70% red blush over a yellow ground color. 'Flordaking' has an FDP of 65–70 days and ripens in early May (Gainesville, FL). One disadvantage of 'Flordaking'

fruit is high incidence of split pits when crop loads are low (Figure 27).



Figure 27. 'Flordaking'

Nectarine Cultivars

'SUNRAYCER'—275 CHILL UNITS

'Sunraycer' is a non-patented melting-flesh nectarine cultivar released in 1993. Trees are vigorous and semi-spreading, responding well to open-center pruning systems. 'Sunraycer' produces large, semi-clingstone fruit with good firmness resistance to bacterial spot. 'Sunraycer' fruit develop 80–100% brilliant red blush over a bright yellow ground color and are oval with no sharp tips or suture bulges. 'Sunraycer' has an 85-day FDP and ripens in early May in Gainesville, Florida (Figure 28).



Figure 28. 'Sunraycer'

‘SUNBEST’—225 CHILL UNITS

‘Sunbest’ is a patented melting-flesh nectarine cultivar released in 2001. ‘Sunbest’ trees are semi-upright and vigorous, responding well to open-center pruning systems. ‘Sunbest’ fruit develop 90–100% bright red blush over a yellow ground color, are semi-freestone, and resist bacterial spot well. ‘Sunbest’ is intended as a replacement for ‘Sunraycer’ nectarine because of its larger and more attractive fruit. ‘Sunbest’ has an FDP of 85–90 days, and fruit ripens approximately 3 days before ‘Sunraycer’ nectarine and ‘Flordaglo’ peach in Gainesville, FL (Figure 29).



Figure 29. ‘Sunbest’

‘SUNMIST’—300 CHILL UNITS

‘Sunmist’ is a patented melting-flesh nectarine cultivar released in 1994. ‘Sunmist’ trees are highly vigorous and have a spreading growth habit. Fruit of ‘Sunmist’ have white flesh, are semi-freestone, and are large for an early ripening cultivar. Fruit develop nearly 100% red blush and are uniformly symmetrical. ‘Sunmist’ trees and fruit are highly resistant to bacterial spot. The FDP is 85 days, and the fruit ripens in early May in Gainesville, FL (Figure 30).



Figure 30. ‘Sunmist’

‘SUNCOAST’—375 CHILL UNITS

‘Suncoast’ is a non-patented melting-flesh nectarine cultivar released in 1995. ‘Suncoast’ trees are vigorous and semi-spreading. Fruit of ‘Suncoast’ have yellow flesh, develop 80–90% red blush over a yellow ground color, and are semi-clingstone. ‘Suncoast’ fruit are slightly oblong with no sharp tips or bulges and tend to be tart. ‘Suncoast’ leaves and fruit are resistant to bacterial spot. The FDP of ‘Suncoast’ fruit is 77 days, and fruit ripens in late April to early May in Gainesville, FL (Figure 31).



Figure 31. ‘Suncoast’

Central and South Central Florida

‘FLORDAPRINCE’—150 CHILL UNITS

‘Flordaprince’ was released by UF in 1982 and its fruit has melting flesh. It has been a standard low-chill peach cultivar worldwide and is one of the earliest ripening. The fruit develops 80% red blush with dark red stripes over a yellow ground color. ‘Flordaprince’ fruit are large, uniformly firm, and yellow, with semi-clingstone pits. The fruit ripens about 7–10 days earlier than ‘TropicBeauty’ in Gainesville, Florida, with an FDP of 78 days (Figure 32).



Figure 32. ‘Flordaprince’

'FLORDAGLO'—150 CHILL UNITS

'Flordaglo' is a melting-flesh cultivar released by UF in 1988. The fruit develops 50–60% red blush with stripes, over a white ground color. 'Flordaglo' fruit are early ripening, semi-clingstone, and are bacterial spot resistant. Fruit ripens in early May, approximately 78 days after full bloom. 'Flordaglo' fruit is ideal for backyard or u-pick operations due to the melting flesh texture and its tendency to show bruises and abrasions easily (Figure 33).



Figure 33. 'Flordaglo'

'UFGOLD'—200 CHILL UNITS

'UFGold' is a non-melting, yellow-flesh clingstone peach released by UF in 1996. 'UFGold' trees bear heavy annual crops of large fruit. Fruit are symmetrical in shape and develop 70–90% blush over an orange-yellow ground color. 'UFGold' fruit ripen approximately 80 days after bloom, in early May (Gainesville, FL) (Figure 34).



Figure 34. 'UFGold'

'TROPICSNOW'—225 CHILL UNITS

'TropicSnow' was jointly released by UF and Texas A&M in 1989. Its fruit has white, melting-flesh, semi-freestone pits. 'TropicSnow' fruit develop 40–50% red blush over a creamy white background and have very low acid combined with excellent sweetness. 'TropicSnow' has an FDP of 90–97 days (Figure 35).



Figure 35. 'TropicSnow'

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Table 1. Peach and nectarine cultivars recommended for Florida.

Cultivar*	Year Released	Patent Status	Marketing Potential
Peaches			
'UFBest'	2012	Patented	Commercial
'Gulfsnow'	2012	Patent Pending	Commercial
'Flordabest'	2009	Patented	Commercial
'Gulfcrimson'	2009	Patented	Commercial
'UFGlo'	2009	Patented	Commercial
'UFOne'	2008	Patented	Commercial
'UFSHarp'	2006	Patented	Backyard/U-pick
'UFSun'	2004	Patented	Commercial
'Gulfking'	2004	Patented	Commercial
'Gulfcrest'	2004	Patented	Commercial
'UFBeauty'	2002	Patented	Commercial
'UFO'	2002	Patented	Commercial/Backyard/U-Pick
'Gulfprince'	2002	Patented	Backyard/U-pick
'UFBlaze'	2002	Patented	Backyard/U-pick
'UF2000'	2000	Patented	Backyard/U-pick
'UFGold'	1996	Patented	Backyard/U-pick
'Flordadawn'	1989	Not Patented	Backyard/U-pick
'TropicSnow'	1989	Not Patented	Backyard/U-pick
'Flordacrest'	1988	Not Patented	Backyard/U-pick
'Flordaglo'	1988	Not Patented	Backyard/U-pick
'TropicBeauty'	1988	Not Patented	Commercial/Backyard/U-Pick
'Flordaprince'	1982	Not Patented	Backyard/U-pick
'Flordaking'	1978	Not Patented	Backyard/U-pick
Nectarines			
'UFRoyal'	2009	Patented	Commercial
'Sunbest'	2001	Patented	Commercial
'UFQueen'	1998	Patented	Commercial
'Sunmist'	1994	Not Patented	Backyard/U-pick
'Sunraycer'	1993	Not Patented	Commercial/Backyard/U-Pick
'Suncoast'	1993	Not Patented	Backyard/U-pick
<p>* All melting-flesh peach and nectarine cultivars released from the University of Florida breeding program begin with the prefixes "Florida" and "Sun," respectively. Similarly, all non-melting peach and nectarine cultivars share the prefix, "UF." Releases by the cooperative University of Florida, University of Georgia, and USDA-ARS have the prefix, "Gulf."</p>			

Table 2. Chilling unit accumulation from November 1 to February 15th (3°F–45°F). Data generated from the FAWN Temperature Threshold Report Generator: http://fawn.ifas.ufl.edu/tools/temperature_threshold/.

Year	Location							
	Tallahassee (Monticello)*	Jacksonville (Macclenny)*	Alachua	Orlando (Avalon)*	Lake Alfred	Frostproof	Fort Pierce	Immokalee
2000–2001	NA**	NA	582	374	314	NA	210	202
2001–2002	NA	NA	391	151	134	NA	88	86
2002–2003	NA	714	712	368	317	NA	253	247
2003–2004	647	490	516	211	192	NA	103	177
2004–2005	571	510	495	182	170	NA	129	174
2005–2006	570	529	530	208	193	162	147	184
2006–2007	540	442	419	82	101	61	64	66
2007–2008	512	440	385	120	123	72	49	66
2008–2009	517	505	490	251	246	160	138	196
2009–2010	664	519	503	356	306	281	235	237
2010–2011	778	679	646	352	371	295	223	227
2011–2012	452	333	343	127	115	108	86	94

* indicates nearest weather station

** NA: Not available

Table 3. Chill unit requirements, flower and leaf characteristics, disease resistance, and commercial/backyard suitability of low-chill peach and nectarine cultivars from the University of Florida stone fruit breeding program.

	January mean		Estimated chill	Flower	Flower	Leaf glands ^w	Bacterial spot
	temperature ^z						
Peach	°F	°C	units	type ^y	bud set ^x		resistance ^v
'UFSun'	63.3	17.4	100	S	10	R	7
'UFBest'	66.2	19.0	100	S	10	R	10
'UFOne'	63.5	17.5	150	S	8	G	10
'TropicBeauty'	64.0	17.8	150	S	8	R	5
'Flordaprince'	64.0	17.8	150	S	8	R	4
'Flordaglo'	64.0	17.8	150	S	9	R	8
'UFBeauty'	59.0	15.0	150	S	8	G	10
'UFGold'	62.0	16.7	200	S	9	R	9
'TropicSnow'	61.0	16.1	225	S	9	R	8
'UFO'	61.0	16.1	250	NS	8	R	10
'Flordabest'	61.0	16.1	250	S	10	R	9
'UF2000'	59.0	15.0	300	S	9	R	9
'UFBlaze'	62.0	16.7	300	S	8	G	10
'Flordadawn'	62.0	16.7	200	S	9	G	10
'UFSharp'	59.0	14.9	325	S	9	G	9
'Flordacrest'	58.0	14.4	350	S	8	G	10
'Gulfking'	56.0	13.5	350	S	9	R	10
'Gulfsnow'	53.0	13.0	400	S	10	G	10
'UFGlo'	53.0	13.0	400	S	10	R	10
'Gulfprince'	53.0	13	400	S	9	R	10
'Gulfcrimson'	56.0	13.5	400	S	9	R	10
'Flordaking'	58.0	14.4	450	NS	6	G	10
'Gulfcrest'	54.0	13.6	525	NS	9	G	10
Nectarine							
'Sunbest'	61.0	16.6	225	S	9	R	9
'UFQueen'	61.0	16.1	250	NS	9	R	8
'Sunraycer'	61.0	16.1	250	NS	8	R	10
'UFRoyal'	61.0	16.1	250	S	9	R	10
'Sunmist'	60.0	15.6	300	S	8	G	8
'Suncoast'	58.0	14.0	375	NS	9	R	10

^zAdapted from Weinberger (1956) and Sharpe (1990). Areas with this January mean temperature or a lower one will provide sufficient chilling to grow this peach successfully.

^y S = showy, NS = non-showy

^x 1 = 10% flower bud set to 10 = 100% flower bud set

^w G = globose, R = reniform

^v 1 = least resistant to 10 = most resistant

Table 4. Fruit characteristics of low-chill peach and nectarine commercial cultivars from the University of Florida stone fruit breeding program.

	Fruit Development Period (days)	Avg. size (g)	Pit ^z	Flesh type ^y	Flesh color ^x	Skin blush (%)	Back-ground ^w	Shape ^v	Firmness ^v	Taste ^v	Flesh browning ^v	Attractiveness ^v
Peach												
'UFSun'	90	130	SC	NM	Y	30	OY	9	9	10	10	9
'UFBest'	85	133	C	NM	Y	95	Y	9	10	8	10	10
'UFOne'	95	143	SC	NM	Y	34	BY	8	10	9	10	8
'TropicBeauty'	89	100	SC	M	Y	80	BY	10	9	9	9	10
'Flordaprince'	78	80	SC	M	Y	80	Y	9	8	8	7	8
'Flordaglo'	78	94	SC	M	W	80	CW	9	9	8	9	8
'UFBeauty'	83	110	SC	NM	y	95	Y	9	9	9	9	9
'UFGold'	80	110	C	NM	Y	60	Y	9	10	8	10	10
'TropicSnow'	84	108	SF	M	W	40	CW	8	9	10	10	7
'UFO'	95	70	SF	NM	Y	60	DY	N/A	10	10	10	9
'Flordabest'	82	138	C	M	Y	100	Y	9	9	8	9	7
'UF2000'	95	150	SC	NM	Y	60	OY	9	10	8	10	10
'UFBlaze'	83	110	SC	NM	Y	95	Y	9	9	10	9	9
'Flordadawn'	60	90	SC	M	Y	80	BY	8	9	9	9	7
'UFSharp'	102	160	SC	NM	y	60	Y	8	9	9	9	8
'Flordacrest'	75	92	SC	M	Y	70	BY	7	9	8	9	9
'Gulfking'	75	120	SC	NM	Y	85	Y	9	9	9	8	8
'Gulfsnow'	110	185	SC	NM	W	50	CW	8	8	7	10	8
'UFGlo'	78	114	SC	NM	W	75	CW	7.5	10	8	8	8
'Gulfprince'	110	150	C	NM	Y	50	DY	9	10	8	10	9
'Gulfcrimson'	92	135	SC	NM	Y	80	Y	8	9	8	8	8
'Flordaking'	68	96	SC	M	Y	50	DY	7	7	7	9	5
'Gulfcrest'	78	106	SC	NM	W	90	Y	8	9	9	9	8
Nectarine												
'Sunbest'	83	95	SF	M	Y	95	Y	9	9	9	9	9
'UFQueen'	95	120	SC	NM	Y	90	Y	8	10	10	10	7
'Sunraycer'	85	110	SC	M	Y	90	BY	9	9	9	8	9
'UFRoyal'	85	138	SC	NM	Y	100	Y	9	9	10	9	8
'Sunmist'	80	90	SC	M	W	85	W	9	9	10	7	8
'Suncoast'	77	110	SC	M	Y	90	Y	8	9	9	8	9

^zSC = Semi-cling, SF = Semi-free, F = Freestone
^yM = Melting, NM = non-melting
^xY = Yellow, W = White
^wBY = Bright yellow, Y = yellow, DY = dull yellow, CW = cream white, OY = orange yellow, orange
^v1 = Least desirable to 10 = Most desirable