Balkan Pomology

Plums
### Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreword</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Words from the Editors</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review of the Monograph</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivar Descriptions</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of References</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Contributors</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Cultivar Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultivar Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bardace 2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardace 5</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bela sliva</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belošljiva</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beluvara</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bijelica</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bijelica Cjepača</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bijelica</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boambr de Leordeni</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brđaklija</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buburuz</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavka</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cifre</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crvena durgulja</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crvena ranka</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crveni piskavac</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalambre</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNT 1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dronga</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gogoșele Călimănești</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gogoșele Otășău</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gogoșele Otășău 13</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldane negre</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldane ciornaia</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gotčvka</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govedača</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grase de Pessteana</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Komperuča</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kujna sisia</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lala</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magareska crna sliva</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mednica</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metlaš</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modra šlika</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moravka</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mudovaš</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panagiurka</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perje moldovenest 1</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perje moldovenest 2</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pistilka</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plovka</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plovski piskavac</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polička durgulja</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porumbac H2</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Požegača</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Balkan Peninsula is by long tradition a fruit growing region due to ideal climatic conditions, social and economic situation and horticultural knowledge and experience. A wide diversity of wild fruit species can be found all over the region and cultivars have been developed locally during centuries. Many treasured local cultivars are found in farms and gardens all over the region and the fruits are used for consumption, industrial processing and especially plum, for production of a traditional type of brandy called Rakia.

SEEDNet (South East European Development Network on Plant Genetic Resources) was established in 2004 and one of it’s working groups the WG for Fruit and Vitis held it’s first meeting in Banjaluka, Republic of Srpska soon after. Immediately it became clear to the working group members that apple and plum were two very important crops of the region and therefore the group decided to focus there joint activities of these. During the years to follow the working group members dedicated a lot of time to make inventory of local cultivars still growing in their respective country. A lot of material was identified and documented and much of the material will eventually be collected and conserved in gene banks and be accessible for future utilisation in research and breeding.

In order to make the valuable Balkan fruit treasure visible for the outer world and to contribute to a better knowledge on the biodiversity of the region the working group members decided to compile information about the most important local cultivars from each country into a Balkan pomology.

The group members devoted a lot of time and efforts to select, take pictures, document and describe their cultivars. The end result, this beautiful book, will hopefully contribute to a better knowledge on fruit growing in the Balkan, become a reference book for scientists, interest the public to cultivate and use local cultivars and finally give the reader of the book many hours of pleasure and delight.

It is with great delight I can establish that with minor external support the members of this working group have been able not only to produce a beautiful pomology but also establish a collaboration and friendship which will last and continue to have impact far beyond the time of this project.

Alnarp, May 2012

Eva Thörn

SEEDNet coordinator
Words from the Editors

This pomology is the result of a joint effort by Balkan pomologists engaged in SEEDNet’s Working Group for Fruit and Vitis. While descriptions are standardised across countries and cultivars, it should be noted that all descriptions were carried out locally by local pomologists, and that they may therefore occasionally reflect local conditions and the style of individual contributors.

To emphasise that the Balkan Pomology, Apples is a joint work and that the Balkans has a common pomological heritage cultivars are presented in alphabetic order rather than by country. Some cultivars with identical names were collected and described in more than one country. According to a decision made by the working group they are all included herein, which explains why there are multiple descriptions of some varieties.

For us as editors it has been a pleasure to read and compile the important work made by our colleagues. In doing so, we received substantial support from the SEEDNet coordinator Dr. Eva Thörn to whom we owe our gratitude. We would also like to thank Ingrid Henell for the layout and Ross Dennis who oversaw the English language in the descriptions.

Finally, this volume could not have been printed without the help of a generous grant from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). On behalf of the working group we give our sincere thanks to SEEDNet and Sida.

Alnarp and Banjaluka, May 2012

Inger Hjalmarsson and Lidija Tomić
Review of the Monograph

Dr Eva THORN
SEEDNet Coordination

By the decision of the SEEDNet Working group for the Fruits and Vitis we have been designated as reviewers of the monograph Balkan Plum Pomology prepared by the group of authors: BOTU, Mihai; TOMIĆ, Lidija; CVETKOVIĆ Miljan; GJAMOVSKI Viktor; JEMRIĆ Tomislav; LAZOVIĆ Biljana; OGNJANOVD Vladislav; PINTEA Maria; SEVO Raimonda; ACHIM Gheorghe; BOZOVIC Djina; CARKA Frida; ĆIMEK Danijel; FRUK Goran; JACIMOVIC Vuceta; KIPRIJANOVSKI Marjan; JURAVELI Alexei and HJALMARSSON Inger. The monograph has been revised upon which we are appointing to you next review:

REVIEW OF THE MONOGRAPH

BALKAN PLUM POMOLOGY

by the authors

BOTU, Mihai; TOMIĆ, Lidija; CVETKOVIĆ Miljan; GJAMOVSKI Viktor; JEMRIĆ Tomislav; LAZOVIĆ Biljana; OGNJANOVD Vladislav; PINTEA Maria; SEVO Raimonda; ACHIM Gheorghe; BOZOVIC Djina; CARKA Frida; ĆIMEK Danijel; FRUK Goran; JACIMOVIC Vuceta; KIPRIJANOVSKI Marjan; JURAVELI Alexei and HJALMARSSON Inger.

None of the fruit species is having better importance than plum regarding inhabitants of Balkans area. Numberless events from the folklores of those people are not possible to be imagined without plum. Names of the villages, mountains, rivers and even surnames contain in their names word plum or they have been derived from the term plum.

For a long period of time plum is very important fruit species same for the individual producers as well as for the countries and a region as whole.

Seemly, it can be noticed that plum as a fruit species is not dedicated sufficient attention affecting development (or better to state stopping) of the plum production in the Balkans. In order to improve such a position of the plum in the region it is necessary to systematically activate a huge number of institutions same as individual experts.

Manuscript BALKANS PLUM POMOLOGY is representing a concrete effort in emphasizing an importance of the plum through richness of old cultivars from Balkans being significant tools for conservation and improvement of plum production.

Authors depicted diversities of the analyzed old plum cultivars that are limited in their growing same as their similarities. It is very important to say that majority of this cultivars are slowly disappearing from the orchards being seriously threatened. This manuscript is pointing out the huge potential that is existing amongst old plum cultivars and the need that this population is requesting more organized and smart management.

Masterpiece is contained descriptions of 125 old cultivars analyzed in 8 countries. All cultivars were evaluated according to the standardized methodology representing added values of this manuscript. This is enabling comparative analysis to the broader spectrum of materials representing a basement for a continuation of common work and wider.

Monograph is containing vast standardized photo documentation making itself obligate literature not only for researcher from the fruit sciences area but for true plum lovers, professors, students, pupils and all those who does believe that plum has its perspective in the Balkans.

We are considering that predicted manuscript is relevant overview of the published original results being showed for the first time in this format and having characteristics of a monograph. We are truly believe that it will be useful for the scientific experts same as for many others. This masterpiece is indicating that the care for genetic resources is a common task and that joint work of experts is resulting in good strategies for the future development.

Ljubljana – Skoplje – Alnarp, May 2012

Reviewers:

Prof. Dr. Franci Štampar
Biotechnical Faculty University of Ljubljana

Prof. Dr. Boris Ristevski
Faculty of Agriculture University of Skopje

Prof. Emeritus Dr. Viktor Trajkovski
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Introduction

Plum is ranked as the second most important fruit tree crop in the temperate climate after apple from the point of view production. Their tasty and good looking fruits have been used extensively during history as fresh or dried fruits, but also processed as jam, marmalade, jelly and brandy. Plums contain health promoting compounds, minerals, vitamins, fibers, are low in calories and among the highest in antioxidant containing foods and for these reasons are beneficial for human consumption.

Plums belong to Prunus genus, which comprises almost 400 species of trees and shrubs. The plums are divided into European (P. domestica, P. cerasifera), Japanese (P. salicina, P. simonii, P. ussuriensis), and the North American species (P. americana, P. nigra). By far, the most important species of plums is P. domestica L., which is originated in the area between Southern Europe, Asia Minor, Caucasus Mountains and the Caspian sea.

The hexaploid Prunus domestica species might have diploid P. cerasifera (Myrobalan or cherry plum) and tetraploid P. spinosa (blackthorn or sloe) genomic components or even can be a polyploid descendent of P. cerasifera. Stones from P. domestica, P. domestica var. insititia, P. spinosa, and P. cerasifera hybrids have been found in archeological digs dated in the Neolithic age mainly in Central and Southern Europe stating the spread of different types of plums, which contributed to the high variability and adaptability of actual domestic plum. Plums were established as a cultivated fruit crop later in ancient Greco-Roman world and were then distributed all over Europe. Even the name of plum is a modification of prunum (Latin) or proummom (Greek). In the 3rd and 4th century AD extensive plum orchards have been planted along the banks of Sava and Drava rivers in present time Bosnia. A second wave of plum establishment in Western Europe followed the Crusades and by the Renaissance and later various plums were imported and grown all over Europe.

Plum cultivation has a historical tradition, economical, social and cultural implications for the South East of Europe. The European plum (Prunus domestica L.) genetic variability in the South-East Europe is large, unique and particularly evident in the characteristics of the fruit (size, shape, color, texture, aroma), plant (shrubs to large trees, spreading to upright, thick to thin leaves, and early to late blooming) and adaptability to different ecological conditions. P. domestica can be considered as indigenous species in the Balkans, thousands of local biotypes were grown here for centuries and being a part of the local culture. Plums have been used for the production of a type of plum brandy known as: slivovitz, tuica, palinca, horinca, palinka, rakia, which is a product similar to Zwetschgenwasser, or quetsch but from local varieties of P. domestica. It is made from distilled fermented plums and contains a range from 20% to 75% alcohol. In Serbia and Romania 80% of the plums go into the production of slivovitz or tuica.

However, there is a direct threat on the plum variability due to the increased rate of infection with Plum Pox Virus (PPV) known also as Sharka, which affect many local cultivars and biotypes of plums. Sharka has been detected in 1919 in Bulgaria, and since that time, the virus spread all over Europe and beyond. This pathogen was responsible for considerable economic losses and reduction of production areas in Central and Southern Europe. Infection affected a huge proportion of the plum populations in the Balkan countries. Thus, plum genotypes with important and interesting traits are endangered. Fortunately, some of the plum cultivars and biotypes exhibit tolerance to PPV. Considering the severity of the disease, the difficulty to control its spread, and the lack of true resistant cultivars, the necessity of resistant cultivars is evident and a straight-forward strategy is required.

There is an urgent need to increase the awareness of plum genetic resources importance in the South East Europe in order to develop new concepts concerning the sustainable conservation, management and utilization of this exceptional rich plum germplasm.

The present Plum Monography is reflecting the team work carried out by the project team through the help of a SEEDNet (South East European Development Network on Plant Genetic Resources) Project in titled: “Collection and field evaluation of local plum (Prunus domestica) genetic resources from South East European network”. The collected biodiversity of plums is presenting and sustaining the importance of conservation, evaluation and use of the huge reservoir of local genetic resources for the future breeding work.

Mihai Botu
University of Craiova, Faculty of Agriculture and Horticulture, Department of Horticulture and Food Science
Bardace 2

SYNONYMS: Could be Bardacika, Kleștacika (bulg.).

ORIGIN: Moldavian old local variety of unknown origin. Mainly found in private properties in the central and northern apple growing regions of the Republic of Moldova.

HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen early in the season during the first week of July.

USE OF FRUITS: Fruit is good for fresh consumption and able to be transported small distances.

• Morphological traits

TREE: Vigorous. Crown sparse, wide and globular. Primary branches are covered with fruit-bearing twigs.

LEAVES: Elliptic, medium to small size, deep green colour. Leaf stem is medium thick, short to medium long, greenish colour.

FLOWER: Medium-large, white with oval-elongated petals. Pistils and stamens are approximately at the same level.

• Physiological traits

FLOWERING: Self fertile cultivar. A good variety for cross pollination is Vinete Moldovenesti.

PRODUCTIVITY: Reaches productive maturity after 3 to 4 years. Alternate bearing is observed. Trees of 10 to 14 years can yield 20 to 36 kg.

• Fruit characteristics

SIZE AND SHAPE: Fruits are moderately sized, 42 to 50 mm long, 29 to 31 mm wide, 28.0 mm thick and weigh 35 to 45 g on average. Fruits have a variable shape symmetrical to slightly asymmetrical, oval shape, truncated towards the base. Suture line is moderately expressed.

FRUIT SKIN: Dark red colour with pronounced violet colour on the sunny part. Bloom moderately defined.

FRUIT FLESH: Golden green, juicy, moderately firm, sweet and sour, harmonious taste.

STONE: Small, wide at centre, elongated shape. Stones weigh 0.60 to 0.80 g.

SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stones semi adhere to flesh.

• Relationship to environmental factors

SOIL: This cultivar is adapted to different soils, producing good quality fruits on richer soils.

CLIMATE: Adapted to moderate continental climate conditions and tolerates drought.

RESISTANCE TO PESTS AND DISEASES: Doesn’t appear to be sensitive to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), Plum Leaf Blotch (Polystigma rubrum) and Plum Rust (Tranzschelia pruni spinosa), moderately resistant to Monilia and to Plum Sawfly (Hoplocampa flava).

Recommendation

Suitable for use in crossing with other early ripening cultivars. Easily propagated by suckers.
Bardace 5

SYNONYMS: Could be Bardacika, Klestaca (bulg.).

ORIGIN: Moldavian old local variety of unknown origin. Mainly found in private properties in the central and northern apple growing regions of the Republic of Moldova.

HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen very early in the season during the second week of June.

USE OF FRUITS: Fruit is good for fresh consumption and able to be transported small distances.

• Morphological traits
  TREE: Moderately vigorous to vigorous. Crown is sparse, wide and round. Primary branches are covered with fruit-bearing twigs.
  LEAVES: Elliptical shaped, moderate to small size and deep green. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, short to moderately long and greenish.
  FLOWER: Moderately large, white with oval to elongated petals. Pistils and stamens are approximately equal length.

• Physiological traits
  FLOWERING: Mid season. Self fertile cultivar. A good variety for cross pollination is Vinete moldovenesti.
  PRODUCTIVITY: Reaches productive maturity after 3 to 4 years. Alternate bearing is observed. Trees of 10 to 14 years can yield 20 to 36 kg.

• Fruit characteristics
  SIZE AND SHAPE: Fruits are of moderate size, 42 to 50 mm long, 29 to 31 mm wide, 28.0 mm thick and weigh 35 to 45 g on average. Fruits are oval shaped, truncated toward the base and slightly asymmetrical. Suture line is expressed.
  FRUIT SKIN: Dark red colour with pronounced violet to brown colour on the sunny part. Bloom slightly defined.
  FRUIT FLESH: Golden green, moderately juicy, moderately firm, sweet and sour, harmonious taste.
  STONE: Small, wide at centre, elongated shape. Stones weigh 0.60 to 0.80 g.
  SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stones semi adhere to flesh.

• Relationship to environmental factors
  SOIL: This cultivar is adapted to different soils.
  CLIMATE: Adapted to moderate continental climate conditions and tolerates drought.
  RESISTANCE TO PESTS AND DISEASES: Doesn’t appear to be sensitive to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), Plum Leaf Blotch (Polystigma rubrum) and Plum Rust (Tranzschelia pruni spinosa), moderately resistant to Monilia and Plum Sawfly (Hoplocampa flava).

• Recommendation
  Suitable for use in desserts or crossings with other early ripening cultivars. Very easily propagated by suckers.
**Bela sliva**

**SYNONYMS:** Belosliva.

**ORIGIN:** Probably Serbia, collected in the Skopje region (North central Macedonia).

**USE OF FRUITS:** Consumption and home processing.

- **Morphological traits**
  
  Tree has erect to spreading habit. Branches have an absence of spines. Colouration of the young shoots is green with very few but distinct lenticels. Leaves are elliptic to ovate to roundish with pubescent and short petiole. Flower is medium sized and white coloured.

- **Physiological traits**

  **VIGOUR:** Very vigorous variety.

  **FLOWERING:** Season of flowering is early. Flowering period is long. Variety has good self-compatibility of flowers.

  **RIpening TIME:** Early.

  **PRODUCTIVITY:** Productive.

- **Fruit characteristics**

  Fruit is small (approx. 14 g) and has rounded shape. Skin has light green ground colour with yellow over colour. Flesh is soft with yellow green colour. Fruit juice has yellow colour. Fruit has acidic sweet flavour with a poor quality. Stone is small with ovate shape. Flesh partially adheres to stone.

- **Resistance**

  Moderately susceptible to pests and diseases. Tolerant to Plum Pox Virus moderately susceptible to *Monilinia spp.* and *Polystigma rubrum*.

- **General subjective impression**

  Variety is of interest for breeding programs and for local home processing.
**BELOŠLJIVA**

**SYNONYMS:** Bjelica.

**ORIGIN:** Old, local variety from Montenegro. Widespread in northern Montenegro. Usually these are individual trees on boundaries and around houses.

**HARVESTING TIME:** Fruits ripen in late July and early August.

**USE OF FRUITS:** The fruit is of lower quality, not often consumed fresh and usually processed into brandy.

- **Morphological traits**
  
  **TREE:** Vigorous. The crown is pyramidal and spreading, dense and upright. Twigs are scarlet coloured.

  **LEAVES:** Round with pronounced tip, large, dark green colour. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, short, reddish on the upper surface and pubescent.

  **FLOWER:** Large, white. Pistils and stamens are approximately of equal length.

- **Physiological traits**

  **FLOWERING:** Early flowering variety.

  **PRODUCTIVITY:** Productive variety bearing each year.

- **Fruit characteristics**

  **SIZE AND SHAPE:** The fruits are oval shaped, 34.58 mm long, 28.74 mm wide, 28.74 mm thick and weigh 17.0 g on average. Suture line is poor to moderately apparent.

  **FRUIT STALK:** Moderately long, moderately thick.

  **FRUIT SKIN:** The base colour is light green with additional pinkish colouration present on some parts of the fruit. Abundant whitish bloom.

  **FRUIT FLESH:** Light green, juicy, soft, rough texture, sweet and sour, poor quality.

  **STONE:** Small, oval shaped.

- **Relationship to environmental factors**

  **SOIL:** No specific soil requirements.

  **CLIMATE:** Thrives in continental climatic conditions.

- **Resistance**

  **PESTS AND DISEASES:** ELISA test showed absence of Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus); intermediate sensitivity to Monilia (*Monilinia fructigena*); and to Plum Fruit Moth (*Grapholita funebrana*).

- **Recommendation**

  This variety is of poor quality for fresh consumption and brandy, but is very productive and resistant to Sharka. It can also serve as a rootstock for other stone fruits.
**Beluvra**

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.

**ORIGIN:** Macedonia, local variety collected in the Mariovo region (Central Macedonia).

**USE OF FRUITS:** Consumption and home processing.

**Morphological traits**

Tree has erect to spreading habit. Branches have an absence of spines. Young shoots are green with very few and indistinct lenticels. Leaves are elliptic to ovate with pubescent, short to medium long petiole. Flower is small to medium sized and white coloured.

**Physiological traits**

**VIGOR: Weak to intermediate.**

**FLOWERING:** Season of flowering is intermediate to late. Flowering period is very long. Variety has good self-compatibility of flowers.

**RIpening Time:** Late.

**PRODUCTIVITY:** Poor to moderate.

**Fruit characteristics**

Fruit is small (approx. 16.5 g) and has ovate shape. Skin has light yellow ground colour with red to violet over colour. Flesh is light yellow coloured and moderately firm. Fruit juice is colourless. Fruit has acidic sweet flavour with an intermediate quality. Stone is small with elongated shape. Flesh partially adheres to stone.

**Resistance**

Variety is moderately susceptible to pests and diseases. Tolerant to Plum Pox Virus, moderately susceptible to Monilinia spp. and sensitive to Polystigma rubrum.

**General subjective impression**

Variety is of interest for breeding programs and for local home processing.
**Bijelica**

**SYNONYMS:** Banjalukačka Bijelica, Bjelosljiv.
Fruits ripen late August and are mostly used for brandy distillation. This cultivar is also consumed fresh or processed for marmalade or jam.

- **Morphological traits**
  **BRANCHES AND SLIVERS:** Tree has straight growth. Crown is loose and branching with many leaves.
  **LEAVES:** Ovate, large, dark green colour.

- **Physiological traits**
  **VIGOUR:** Vigorous.
  **PRODUCTIVITY:** Highly productive, bearing regularly.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  **FRUIT SIZE:** Fruit is small with an average weight of 9.86 g. Fruit weight varies from 8.04 to 11.86 g. Fruit is 28.22 mm long and 24.62 mm wide on average. Length of the fruit varies between 29.45 mm and 25.58 mm. Width of the fruit varies between 26.09 and 22.90 mm.
  **FRUIT SHAPE:** Fruit has round shape. Shallow suture line (furrow) divides fruit into the two equal parts. Top of fruit is flattened.
  **FRUIT SKIN:** Skin of ripe fruit has deep yellow ground colour. Fruit is covered with bloom (powdery coating).
  **FRUIT FLESH:** Flesh of ripe fruit is soft, fine and very aromatic. Total content of dry soluble matter is 17.34 °Brix.
  **FRUIT STALK:** Stalk cavity is moderately deep and moderately wide. Stalk is long, straight and of green colour with brownish coating. Average stalk length is 13.27 mm.
  **STONE:** Stone adheres to flesh (clingstone). Stone has ovate round shape and is large, 5.85% of total fruit weight.
  **RECOMMENDATION:** Bijelica has significant local importance especially in the Banja Luka region where it is widespread. Therefore, future research is recommended.
SYNONYMS: Žuta Šljiva Cjepača, Cjepača Bjelica.

USE OF FRUITS: Fruits ripen early August and are mostly used for brandy distillation.

• Morphological traits
BRANCHES AND SLIVERS: Tree has straight growth. Crown is loose and branching with many leaves.
LEAVES: Ovate, large, dark green colour.

• Physiological traits
VIGOUR: Vigorous.
PRODUCTIVITY: Highly productive.

• Fruit characteristics
FRUIT SIZE: Fruit is small with an average weight of 24 g. Weight varies from 21 to 29 g. Fruit is 37 mm long and 31 mm wide on average. Length of the fruit varies between 46 mm and 31 mm on. Width of the fruit varies between 34 mm and 30 mm.
FRUIT SHAPE: Fruit has round oblong shape. Shallow suture line (furrow) divides fruit into two equal parts.
FRUIT SKIN: Skin of ripe fruit has green ground colour with a deep yellow over colour on sunny side. Fruit is covered with bloom (powdery coating).
FRUIT FLESH: Flesh of ripe fruit is soft and fine, very aromatic. Total content of dry soluble matter is 19.32 ºBrix.
FRUIT STALK: Top of fruit is flattened and stalk cavity is shallow. Stalk is green with a brownish coating. Stalk is long and straight with an average length of 13.27 mm.
STONE: Stone does not adhere to flesh (freestone). Stone has round shape and is large, 5.24% of total fruit weight.
Bjelija

SYNONYMS: Bjelica.

ORIGIN: Old, local variety from Montenegro. Distributed as individual trees in central Montenegro around Cetinje.

HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen in late August to early September.

USE OF FRUITS: Fruits are consumed fresh, and may be processed into brandy.

• Morphological traits
  TREE: Moderately vigorous. Branches grow upright with oblique crotchets. The juvenile crown is pyramidal, and later becomes round. Young twigs are green.
  LEAVES: Obovate shape, moderately large, green, serrated. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, moderately long and green.
  FLOWER: Moderately large and white. Stamens and pistil are of equal length.

• Physiological traits
  FLOWERING: Moderately late.
  PRODUCTIVITY: Extremely productive, bearing regular and abundant crops.

• Fruit characteristics
  SIZE AND SHAPE: Fruits are oval, 33.57 mm long, 27.62 mm wide, 28.01 mm thick and weigh 14.52 g on average. Suture line is poor to moderately apparent.
  FRUIT STALK: Moderately long to long, moderately thick, green.
  FRUIT SKIN: Light yellow colour with medium defined bloom.
  FRUIT FLESH: Light orange colour, juicy, moderately firm, sour and sweet, good quality.
  STONE: Small and oval
  SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stone completely adheres to flesh (clingstone).

• Relationship to environmental factors
  SOIL: Survives on skeletal soils. No specific soil requirements.
  CLIMATE: Adapted to continental climatic conditions and high altitudes.

• Resistance
  PESTS AND DISEASES: Resistant to pests and diseases.

• Recommendation
  This variety is of interest for its tolerance to pathogens and regular and abundant crops of good quality fruit while not requiring agricultural methods. Suitable for fresh consumption and processing into various products.
**Boambe de Leordeni**

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.

**ORIGIN:** Local variety of *Prunus domestica* L. subsp. *domestica*, from the Sub Carpathian area of the Southern Carpathian Mountains.

**HARVESTING TIME:** Fruits ripen in August.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruits are of medium quality and used for table consumption or brandy production.

- **Morphological traits**
  - **TREE:** Crown is a wide pyramid with semi-spreading habit.
  - **LEAVES:** Elliptic, acutely tapered tip, medium sized, dark green colour.
  - **FLOWER:** Medium size with white petals.

- **Physiological traits**
  - **VIGOUR:** Medium.
  - **FLOWERING:** Second half of April (mid season).
  - **PRODUCTIVITY:** Moderately productive.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - **SIZE AND SHAPE:** Medium sized ovate fruits weigh approximately 30 to 32. Average size index is 34.03 mm.
  - **FRUIT SKIN:** Violet blue colour with pronounced fruit bloom.
  - **FRUIT FLESH:** Yellowish green flesh, juicy, firm, sweet, contains approximately 17.5% dry matter.
  - **STONE:** Large, broad elliptic shape, weighs 1.5 g.
  - **SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT:** Stones adhere to fruit flesh (clingstone).

- **Relationship to environmental factors**
  - **SOIL:** Variety performs well on fertile and well-drained soils where the clay content is lower than 30%.
  - **CLIMATE:** Adapted to continental climate.

- **Resistance**
  - **PESTS AND DISEASES:** Moderate tolerance to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), moderately susceptible to Plum Leaf Blotch (*Polystigma rubrum*) and Monilinia.

- **Recommendation**
  Variety can be grown in the Sub Carpathian area or similar regions.
Brdaklija

SYNONYMS: Unknown.

USE OF FRUITS: Fruits ripen early August. This cultivar is consumed in fresh state or processed for marmalade or jam.

• Morphological traits
  LEAVES: Ovate, bright green colour.

• Physiological traits
  VIGOUR: Moderately vigorous.
  PRODUCTIVITY: Highly productive, bearing regularly.

• Fruit characteristics
  FRUIT SIZE: Fruit is small with an average weight of 19.83 g produced in extensive orchards. Weight of fruit varies between 17.88 and 21.73 g. Average fruit length is 41.20 mm and width is 30.40 mm. Length of the fruit varies between 42.95 and 38.41 mm. Width of the fruit varies between 29.05 and 31.96 mm.
  FRUIT SHAPE: Shape of the fruit is oblong. Top of the fruit is blunt.
  FRUIT SKIN: Skin of fruit is thin and firm. Skin of ripe fruit has deep yellow ground colour with violet blue over colour, covered with small lenticels. Fruit is covered with bloom (powdery coating).
  FRUIT FLESH: Flesh when ripe is soft and fine, very aromatic having deep yellow colour.
  FRUIT STALK: Stalk cavity is shallow and stalk is long and straight. Stalk is green with a brownish coating and has an average length of 21.01 mm.
  STONE: Stone does not adhere to flesh (freestone). Stone is moderate sized being 2.71% of total fruit weight and has ovate shape.
**Buburuz**

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.

**ORIGIN:** Local variety of *Prunus domestica* L. subsp. *insititia* (L.) C. K. Schneid., found in plum orchards from Romania in the Sub Carpathian area.

**HARVESTING TIME:** Fruits ripen in August.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruits are of medium quality and mainly used for brandy production.

- **Morphological traits**
  - **TREE:** Crown habit is semi-spreading.
  - **LEAVES:** Ovate, medium size, dark green colour.
  - **FLOWER:** Small with white petals.

- **Physiological traits**
  - **VIGOUR:** Medium.
  - **FLOWERING:** Second half of April (mid season).
  - **PRODUCTIVITY:** Highly productive.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - **SIZE AND SHAPE:** Very small and ovate fruits weigh approximately 8 to 10 g. Average size index is 24.2 mm.
  - **FRUIT SKIN:** Dark blue colour with pronounced fruit bloom.
  - **FRUIT FLESH:** Yellow flesh, juicy, moderately firm, very sweet, contains approximately 19.2% dry matter.
  - **STONE:** Very small, broad elliptic shape, weighs 06 g.
  - **SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT:** Stones adhere to fruit flesh (clingstone).

- **Relationship to environmental factors**
  - **SOIL:** Performs well on heavy soils where the clay content is between 30 to 40%.
  - **CLIMATE:** Adapted to continental climate.

- **PESTS AND DISEASES:** Tolerance to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), resistant to Plum Leaf Blotch (*Polystigma rubrum*), moderately susceptible to Plum Rust (*Tranzschelia pruni spinosa*) and *Monilinia*.

- **Recommendation**
  Variety can be grown in the Sub Carpathian area or similar regions characterized by soils with high clay content.
Cavka

SYNONYMS: Ranka.

USE OF FRUITS: Fruits ripen late July and are mostly used for brandy distillation. This cultivar is also consumed fresh or processed for marmalade and jam.

• **Morphological traits**
  
  **BRANCHES AND SLIVERS:** Tree has straight growth. Crown is loose and branching with many leaves.
  
  **LEAVES:** Ovate, bright green colour.

• **Physiological traits**

  **VIGOUR:** Vigorous.
  
  **PRODUCTIVITY:** Productive, bearing regularly.

• **Fruit characteristics**

  **FRUIT SIZE:** Fruit is small with average weight of 12.31 g. Weight varies between 9.31 and 17.44 g. Fruit is 30.76 mm long and 25.77 mm wide on average. Length of the fruit varies between 34.50 mm and 28.20 mm. Width varies between 29.46 mm and 22.70 mm.
  
  **FRUIT SHAPE:** Fruit has conical shape. Shallow suture line (furrow) divides fruit into two equal parts. Top of fruit is pointed.
  
  **FRUIT SKIN:** Skin of the fruit is thin and firm. Fruit skin has dark blue over colour.
  
  **FRUIT FLESH:** Flesh of the fruit is firm, very juicy with soft aroma and has deep yellow colour. Total content of dry soluble matter is 16.74 ºBrix.
  
  **FRUIT STALK:** Stalk cavity is deep. Stalk is long, straight and green. Average stalk length is 16.71 mm.
  
  **STONE:** Stone adheres to flesh (clingstone). Stone has ovate shape and is very large, 6.04% of total fruit weight.
Cifte

SYNONYMS: Cifte Elbasanit, Kuqja Elbasanit.
ORIGIN: Local indigenous cultivar from Elbasan (Central Albania).
USE OF FRUITS: Fruits ripen late July to early August and can be consumed immediately. Fruits are also used to produce an alcoholic drink that is called “Raki” in Albanian.

• Morphological traits
BRANCHES AND SLIVERS: Branches have a spreading habit.
LEAVES: Leaves are thick, adequately large, with an ellipse shape (45x20 mm).
FLOWER: Flower is small and has white colour.

• Physiological traits
VIGOUR: Tree has moderate vigour.
FLOWERING: Mid April.
FERTILIZATION: Diploid cultivar.
PRODUCTIVITY: Cultivar has excellent productivity, heavily bearing each year.

• Fruit characteristics
FRUIT SIZE: Fruit is large, 35 to 40 mm long, 40 to 45 mm wide, 40 to 43 mm thick, and weighs 35 to 40 g on average.
FRUIT SHAPE: Fruit has round shape.
FRUIT SKIN: The plums are bright with red colour.
FRUIT FLESH: Yellow, juicy, aromatic, sweet and moderately firm.
FRUIT STALK: Stalk is 18 to 20 mm long and 1.3 to 1.5 mm wide.
STONE: Stone has round shape, 13 to 15 mm long, 10 to 12 mm wide, 7 to 10 mm thick and weighs 0.50 to 0.80 g on average. Stone semi adheres to flesh.

• Resistance
PESTS AND DISEASES: The cultivar is slightly susceptible to Sharka.
Crvena durgulja

SYNONYMS: Unknown.
ORIGIN: Introduced variety spread from the Polimlje nursery. Solitary trees found across Polimlje.
HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen in the second half of August.
USE OF FRUITS: The fruit is consumed fresh or processed into brandy.

• Morphological traits
TREE: Moderately vigorous. Branches have oblique crotchets and bend under the weight of the crop. Young twigs are green.
LEAVES: Ellipsoidal, moderately coarse, dark green, slightly curly. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, moderately long, reddish on upper side and black on lower side.
FLOWER: Moderately large and white. The petals round and bent inwards. Pistils and stamens are generally equal length.

• Physiological traits
FLOWERING: Intermediate to late blooming.
PRODUCTIVITY: Very productive variety. Bearing generously each year. Grafted on Myrobalan plum. This is the only variety of those described from North East Montenegro that was propagated by grafting. All other varieties were propagated by suckers.

• Fruit characteristics
SIZE AND SHAPE: Fruits are elongated, 49.0 mm long, 44.10 mm wide, 46.8 mm thick and weigh 60.65 g on average. Suture line is moderately to easily visible.
FRUIT STALK: Short, moderately thick, with thickened tip, green with rusty spots.
FRUIT SKIN: Dark red colour, with pronounced whitish bloom.
FRUIT FLESH: Yellow, moderately juicy, firm, sweet and sour, of good quality.
STONE: Moderately large to large, oval.
SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stone does not adhere to flesh (freestone).

• Relationship to environmental factors
SOIL: No specific soil requirements.
CLIMATE: Adapted to continental climatic conditions, and thrives at high altitudes.

• Resistance
PESTS AND DISEASES: ELISA test proved presence of Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus); however it did not affect the fruit. Resistant to other pests and diseases.

• Recommendation
This variety has large fruits of moderately quality and could be cultivated for table consumption. Fruits can also be used for processing into brandy and other products.
**Crvena ranka**

**SYNONYMS:** Darosavka, šumadinka, crvenjača, ranošljiva, šarošljiva.

**ORIGIN:** Local indigenous cultivar from Elbasan (Central Albania).

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruits ripen late July to early August and can be consumed immediately. Fruits are also used to produce an alcoholic drink that is called “Raki” in Albanian.

- **Morphological traits**
  
  **BRANCHES AND SLIVERS:** Branches have a spreading habit.
  
  **LEAVES:** Leaves are thick, adequately large, with an ellipse shape (45x20 mm).
  
  **FLOWER:** Flower is small and has white colour.

- **Physiological traits**

  **VIGOUR:** Tree has moderate vigour.

  **FLOWERING:** Mid April.

  **FERTILIZATION:** Diploid cultivar.

  **PRODUCTIVITY:** Cultivar has excellent productivity, heavily bearing each year.

- **Fruit characteristics**

  **FRUIT SIZE:** Fruit is large, 35 to 40 mm long, 40 to 45 mm wide, 40 to 43 mm thick, and weighs 35 to 40 g on average.

  **FRUIT SHAPE:** Fruit has round shape.

  **FRUIT SKIN:** The plums are bright with red colour.

  **FRUIT FLESH:** Yellow, juicy, aromatic, sweet and moderately firm.

  **FRUIT STALK:** Stalk is 18 to 20 mm long and 1.3 to 1.5 mm wide.

  **STONE:** Stone has round shape, 13 to 15 mm long, 10 to 12 mm wide, 7 to 10 mm thick and weighs 0.50 to 0.80 g on average. Stone semi adheres to flesh.

- **Resistance**

  **PESTS AND DISEASES:** The cultivar is slightly susceptible to Sharka.
Crveni piskavac

SYNONYMS: Piskavica crvena.

ORIGIN: Old, local variety from Montenegro. Crveni (red) piskavac is widespread around Bijelo Polje.

HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen early August.

USE OF FRUITS: The fruit can be used fresh, but is more often processed into brandy.

• Morphological traits
  TREE: Vigorous. The crown is wide, spreading, with oblique crotchets. Young twigs are purple and green.
  LEAVES: Obovate, moderately large, dark green, serrated. Leaf petiole is thin, moderately long, reddish.
  FLOWER: Moderately large, white. Pistil is equal length to stamens.

• Physiological traits
  FLOWERING: Intermediate flowering variety.
  PRODUCTIVITY: High yield. Bearing every year.

• Fruit characteristics
  SIZE AND SHAPE: The fruits are ellipse shaped, 32.23 mm long, 24.23 mm wide, 26.78 mm thick and weigh 13.10 g on average. Suture line is moderately apparent.
  FRUIT STALK: Short to moderately long, green with rusty spots.
  FRUIT SKIN: Red with abundant greyish bloom.
  FRUIT FLESH: Yellow, green, moderately juicy, soft, sweet and sour, poor quality.
  STONE: Small, oval shaped.
  SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stone adheres to flesh (clingstone).

• Relationship to environmental factors
  SOIL: No specific soil requirements.
  CLIMATE: Adapted to continental climatic conditions.

• Resistance
  PESTS AND DISEASES: ELISA test showed presence of Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus); however the symptoms were not observed on the leaf or the fruit. Resistant to all other pests and diseases.

• Recommendation
  Farmers like to plant this variety as it has good crops every year, and resistance to pests and diseases.
**Dalambre**

**SYNONYMS:** Kumbullori Bardhe.

**ORIGIN:** Local indigenous cultivar from Permet (Southern Albania).

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruits ripen late and can be used immediately. Very suitable for fresh consumption. Fruits are also used for a special jam called “Gliko” in Albanian.

- **Morphological traits**
  - **BRANCHES AND SLIVERS:** Branches and slivers have upright.
  - **LEAVES:** Large, thick, with ellipse shape (55x35 mm).
  - **FLOWER:** Flower is small with white colour.

- **Physiological traits**
  - **VIGOUR:** The tree is moderately vigorous with spreading, open, wide and strong crotchets.
  - **FLOWERING:** Mid March.
  - **FERTILIZATION:** Diploid cultivar.
  - **PRODUCTIVITY:** This cultivar is heavily bearing each year.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - **FRUIT SIZE:** Fruit is medium large, 35 to 40 mm long, 30 to 35 mm wide, 30 to 35 mm thick and weighs 30 to 35 g on average.
  - **FRUIT SHAPE:** Fruit has ovate shape with a characteristic sharp suture.
  - **FRUIT SKIN:** Green.
  - **FRUIT FLESH:** Light green, sweet and moderately firm, with a very good taste.
  - **FRUIT STALK:** Stalk is long, firmly fixed to fruit and 15 to 20 mm long and 1.0 to 1.20 mm wide on average.
  - **STONE:** Stone has ovate shape, 20 to 25 mm long, 10 to 15 mm wide, 8 to 10 mm thick and weighs 1.50 to 2.0 g. Stone does not adhere to flesh.

- **Resistance**
  - **PESTS AND DISEASES:** Moderately sensitive to Sharka disease (Plum Pox Potyvirus).
DNT 1

SYNONYMS: Dealul Negru T1.

ORIGIN: Local variety of *Prunus domestica* L. subsp. *insititia* (L.) C. K. Schneid., found in plum orchards from Romania in the Sub Carpathian area.

HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen in September.

USE OF FRUITS: Fruits are of medium quality and mainly used for brandy production.

- **Morphological traits**
  
  TREE: Spreading habit.
  
  LEAVES: Ovate, medium size, dark green colour.
  
  FLOWER: Small with white petals.

- **Physiological traits**
  
  VIGOUR: Medium.
  
  FLOWERING: First half of April (early season).
  
  PRODUCTIVITY: Highly productive.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  
  SIZE AND SHAPE: Small to medium sized obovate fruits weigh approximately 25 g. Average size index is 28.2 mm.
  
  FRUIT SKIN: Violet blue colour with pronounced fruit bloom.
  
  FRUIT FLESH: Yellowish green flesh, juicy, moderately firm, sweet, contains approximately 18.3% dry matter.
  
  STONE: Medium, elliptic in shape, weighs 1.4 g.
  
  SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stones semi-adhere to fruit flesh (semi-clingstone).

- **Relationship to environmental factors**
  
  SOIL: Variety performs quite well on heavy soils where the clay content is between 30 to 40%.
  
  CLIMATE: Adapted to continental climate.

- **Resistance**
  
  PESTS AND DISEASES: Medium tolerance to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus) on leaves, resistant to Plum Leaf Blotch (*Polystigma rubrum*), moderately susceptible to Plum Rust (*Tranzschela pruni spinosa*) and Monilinia.

- **Recommendation**
  
  Variety can be grown in the Sub Carpathian area of the Oltenia region in Romania, which is characterized by soils with high clay content.
**Dronga**

**SYNONYMS:** Turgulja, Durgulja.

**ORIGIN:** Old, local variety from Montenegro, probably originated from Polimlje. Mainly distributed around Plav and Murino.

**HARVESTING TIME:** Fruits ripen in early September.

**USE OF FRUITS:** The fruit is rarely eaten fresh, but processed into jam, juice and mostly into brandy.

- **Morphological traits**
  - TREE: Moderately vigorous to vigorous. Primary branches have oblique crotches. Young twigs are reddish green.
  - LEAVES: Oval ellipse shape, moderately large, bright green, serrated. Pubescent on lower surface. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, moderately long to long, green and rusty in places.
  - FLOWER: Moderately large and white with round petals. Pistil and stamens are approximately equal length.

- **Physiological traits**
  - FLOWERING: Early flowering variety.
  - PRODUCTIVITY: Very productive variety with generous crops each year.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - SIZE AND SHAPE: The fruits are oval shaped, 30.61 mm long, 26.59 mm wide, 27.0 mm thick and weigh 13.62 g on average. Suture line is poor to apparent.
  - FRUIT STALK: Short to medium length, medium thick, and green with red dots.
  - FRUIT SKIN: Dark blue colour with pronounced fruit bloom.
  - FRUIT FLESH: Light yellow, medium juicy, medium-firm, sweet and sour, and of moderate quality.
  - STONE: Small, oval shaped.
  - SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stones partially to completely adhere to flesh (clingstone to semi freestone).

- **Relationship to environmental factors**
  - SOIL: Thrives in all soil types and tolerates drought.
  - CLIMATE: Adapted to continental climatic conditions, and thrives at high altitudes.

- **Resistance**
  - PESTS AND DISEASES: ELISA test showed presence of Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), but no symptoms on leaf and fruit (tolerable). Resistant to other pests and diseases.

- **Recommendation**
  This variety makes up 80% of the total number of plum trees in Plav basin. Dronga is productive and resistant to pests and diseases, does not require agricultural methods, thrives in poor soil and climatic conditions and is therefore readily cultivated by local farmers. Most commonly processed into brandy.
**Gogoșele Călimănești 4**

SYNONYMS: Unknown.

ORIGIN: Local variety of *Prunus domestica* L. subsp. *insititia* (L.) C. K. Schneid. Variety can be found in Romania in the Sub Carpathian area of the Southern Carpathian Mountains.

HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen late August to early September.

USE OF FRUITS: Fruit is medium quality and is mainly used for brandy production.

- **Morphological traits**
  - **TREE:** Crown is a wide pyramid with spreading habit.
  - **LEAVES:** Ovate, medium sized, dark green colour.
  - **FLOWER:** Medium sized with white petals.

- **Physiological traits**
  - **VIGOUR:** Medium to high.
  - **FLOWERING:** Second half of April. Self-fertile variety.
  - **PRODUCTIVITY:** Moderately productive, dependent on pruning.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - **SIZE AND SHAPE:** Very small, ovate fruits weigh approximately 14 g. Average size index is 26.7 mm.
  - **FRUIT SKIN:** Dark blue colour with pronounced fruit bloom.
  - **FRUIT FLESH:** Yellow, juicy, moderately firm, sweet, contains approximately 18.5% dry matter.
  - **STONE:** Small, elongated shape, weighs 0.9 g.
  - **SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT:** Stones adhere to fruit flesh (clingstone).

- **Relationship to environmental factors**
  - **SOIL:** Variety performs well on heavy soils where the clay content is between 25 to 45%.
  - **CLIMATE:** Adapted to continental climate.

- **Resistance**
  - **PESTS AND DISEASES:** High tolerance to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), Pocket Plum Gall (Taphrina pruni), Plum Leaf Blotch (*Polystigma rubrum*) and Plum Rust (*Tranzschelia pruni spinosae*) and *Monilinia*. Resistant to Plum Sawfly (*Hoplocampa flava*).

- **Recommendation**
  Variety can be grown in the Sub Carpathian area, which is characterized by soils with high clay content.
Gogossele Otăsău

SYNONYMS: Unknown.
ORIGIN: Local variety of Prunus domestica L. subsp. insititia (L.) C. K. Schneid., found in plum orchards from Romania in the Sub Carpathian area of the Southern Carpathian Mountains.
HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen late August to early September.
USE OF FRUITS: Fruits are of medium quality and mainly used for brandy production.

• Morphological traits
TREE: Crown is a wide pyramid with a semi-spreading habit.
LEAVES: Ovate, medium sized, dark green colour.
FLOWER: Small with white petals.

• Physiological traits
VIGOUR: Medium to high.
FLOWERING: Second half of April. Self-fertile variety.
PRODUCTIVITY: Heavily productive.

• Fruit characteristics
SIZE AND SHAPE: Very small and round fruits weigh approximately 11 g. Average size index is 25.4 mm.
FRUIT SKIN: Violet blue colour with pronounced fruit bloom.
FRUIT FLESH: Yellowish green flesh, juicy, moderately firm, sweet, contains approximately 18.7% dry matter.
STONE: Very small, round elongated shape, weighs 0.6 g.
SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stones adhere to fruit flesh (clingstone).

• Relationship to environmental factors
SOIL: Variety performs well on heavy soils where the clay content is between 25 to 45%.
CLIMATE: Adapted to continental climate.

• Resistance
PESTS AND DISEASES: High tolerance to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), Pocket Plum Gall (Taphrina pruni), Plum Leaf Blotch (Polystigma rubrum), Plum Rust (Tranzschelia pruni spinosa) and Monilinia. Resistant to plum sawfly (Hoplocampa flava).

• Recommendation
Variety can be grown in the Sub Carpathian area or similar regions characterized by soils with high clay content.
Gogossele Otășău 13

SYNONYMS: Unknown.

ORIGIN: Local variety of *Prunus domestica* L. subsp. *insititia* (L.) C. K. Schneid., found in small plum orchards from Romania in the Sub Carpathian area.

HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen in September.

USE OF FRUITS: Fruits are of medium quality and mainly used for brandy production.

- **Morphological traits**
- TREE: Semi-upright habit.
- LEAVES: Ovate, medium size, dark green colour.
- FLOWER: Small with white petals.

- **Physiological traits**
- VIGOUR: Medium.
- FLOWERING: Last half of April (late season).
- PRODUCTIVITY: Moderately productive.

- **Fruit characteristics**
- SIZE AND SHAPE: Small and round fruits weigh approximately 12 to 14 g. Average size index is 27.31 mm.
- FRUIT SKIN: Orange yellow colour with medium fruit bloom.
- FRUIT FLESH: Yellow flesh, juicy, moderately firm, sweet containing approximately 17.9% dry matter.
- STONE: Small, circular in shape, weighs 0.6 g.
- SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stones adhere to fruit flesh (clingstone).

- **Relationship to environmental factors**
- SOIL: Variety performs quite well on heavy soils.
- CLIMATE: Adapted to continental climate.

- **Resistance**
- PESTS AND DISEASES: Medium tolerance to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus) on leaves, resistant to Plum Leaf Blotch (*Polystigma rubrum*), moderately susceptible to Plum Rust (*Tranzschelia pruni spinosa*) and *Monilinia*.

- **Recommendation**
- Variety of local interest, can be grown in the Southern Sub Carpathian area of Romania.
**Goldane negre**

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.

**ORIGIN:** Local variety of *Prunus domestica* L. subsp. *insititia* (L.) C. K. Schneid., found in small plum orchards from Romania in the Sub Carpathian area.

**HARVESTING TIME:** Fruits ripen in September.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruits are of medium quality and mainly used for brandy production.

- **Morphological traits**
  - **TREE:** Spreading habit.
  - **LEAVES:** Elliptic in shape, medium size.
  - **FLOWER:** Medium sized with white petals.

- **Physiological traits**
  - **VIGOUR:** Medium.
  - **FLOWERING:** Mid April (mid season).
  - **PRODUCTIVITY:** Highly productive.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - **SIZE AND SHAPE:** Medium sized and round fruits weigh approximately 26 to 28 g. Average size index is 29.77 mm.
  - **FRUIT SKIN:** Violet blue colour with medium fruit bloom.
  - **FRUIT FLESH:** Yellow greenish flesh, medium juicy, firm, sweet, contains approximately 16.5% dry matter.
  - **STONE:** Medium large in size, circular in shape, weighs 1.0 g.
  - **SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT:** Stones adhere to fruit flesh (clingstone).

- **Relationship to environmental factors**
  - **SOIL:** Variety performs well on heavy soils.
  - **CLIMATE:** Adapted to continental climate.

- **Resistance**
  - **PESTS AND DISEASES:** Tolerance to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus) on leaves, resistant to Plum Leaf Blotch (*Polystigma rubrum*), susceptible to Plum Rust (*Tranzschelia pruni spinosa*) and Monilinia.

- **Recommendation**
  Variety can be grown in the Sub Carpathian area of Romania.
Goldani ciornaia

SYNONYMS: Goldane, Goldane Moldovenesti.

ORIGIN: Moldavian, old, local variety of unknown origin. Mainly found in private properties in all apple growing regions of the Republic of Moldova.

HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen mid to late in the season, during the third week of August to first week of September.

USE OF FRUITS: Fruit has multiple use or value, able to be eaten fresh or processed into compote, dessert or brandy.

• Morphological traits
  TREE: Moderately vigorous. Crown is moderately dense and pyramidal. Primary branches are densely covered with fruit-bearing twigs.
  LEAVES: Ellipse shaped, moderate to small size and dark green. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, short to moderately long and green.
  FLOWER: Moderate size, white with elongated petals. Pistils and stamens are equal length.

• Physiological traits
  FLOWERING: Mid season with synchronised onset of blossom. Partially self fertile variety. Good varieties for cross pollination are Vinete moldovenesti and Anna Spath.
  PRODUCTIVITY: Reaches productive maturity after 3 to 5 years. No alternate bearing observed. Trees of 10 to 12 years can yield 20 to 30 kg.

• Fruit characteristics
  SIZE AND SHAPE: Fruits are round and small, 34 to 38 mm long, 26 to 27 mm wide, 28.0 mm thick and weigh 25 to 37 g on average. The fruit has an oval shape.
  FRUIT SKIN: Uniform, dark blue colour with pronounced bloom.
  FRUIT FLESH: Green, juicy, moderate to high firmness, sweet and sour and of moderate quality.
  STONE: Small and elongated. Stones weigh 0.50 to 0.65 g.
  SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stones adhere to flesh.

• Relationship to environmental factors
  SOIL: Adapted to different soils including clay soil.
  CLIMATE: Adapted to moderate continental climate conditions and tolerates drought and frosts.

• Resistance
  PESTS AND DISEASES: It is sensitive to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), Pocket Plum Gall (Taphrina pruni), Plum Leaf Blotch (Polystigma rubrum) and Plum Rust (Tranzschelia pruni spinosa), pretty resistant to Monilia and to Plum Sawfly (Hoplocampa flava).

• Recommendation
  Variety is useful for breeding to introduce adaptive traits. Easily propagated by suckers.
**Gorčivka**

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.

**ORIGIN:** Old domestic cultivar of central Serbia, on farm presence in south parts of Serbia.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Suitable for processing.

- **Morphological traits**
  - **TREE:** Crown is upright and very sturdy.
  - **BRANCHES AND SLIVERS:** Colouration of shoot tip is violet green, fully developed shoots are violet.
  - **BUDS:** Leaf and flower buds are small.
  - **LEAVES:** Leaf is medium large, elliptic in shape with serrate margin incisions.
  - **FLOWER:** The flowers are medium large, hermaphroditic, white.

- **Physiological traits**
  - **VIGOUR:** Tree is vigorous.
  - **FLOWERING:** It has an intermediate onset of flowering.
  - **FERTILIZATION:** Diploid cultivar. Flowers produce viable pollen. Pollinator for Moravka.
  - **PRODUCTIVITY:** Very good yield efficiency.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - **SIZE AND SHAPE:** Fruit size is small, 14.3 g, 33.7 mm fruit length, 26.8 mm width and 25.3 thick.
  - **FRUIT SHAPE:** Ovate.
  - **STALK:** It is 16 mm long.
  - **FRUIT SKIN:** Dark violet covered with skin bloom.
  - **FRUIT FLESH:** Yellow in colour, soft, sweet, a bit bitter, 22.2 % dry matter.
  - **STONE:** Small, 0.5 g, elongated.

- **Resistance**
  - **PESTS AND DISEASES:** Medium tolerance to causal agents of fungal diseases, sensitive to Sharka.
**Govedača**

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.

**ORIGIN:** Old domestic cultivar of central Serbia, found on farms in southern Serbia.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Suitable for processing.

- **Morphological traits**
  - **TREETOP:** Crown is upright and very sturdy.
  - **BRANCHES AND SLIVERS:** Colouration of shoot tip is violet green, fully developed shoots are violet.
  - **BUDS:** Leaf and flower buds are small.
  - **LEAVES:** Leaf is medium large, elliptic in shape with serrate margin incisions.
  - **FLOWER:** The flowers are medium large, hermaphrodite, white.

- **Physiological traits**
  - **VIGOUR:** Tree is vigorous.
  - **FLOWERING:** Intermediate onset of flowering.
  - **FERTILIZATION:** Diploid cultivar. Flowers produce viable pollen. Cross pollinates Moravka.
  - **PRODUCTIVITY:** Very good yield.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - **FRUIT SIZE:** Fruits are small, 33.7 mm long, 26.8 mm wide, 25.3 thick and weigh 14.3 g.
  - **FRUIT SHAPE:** Ovate.
  - **STALK:** Stalk is 16 mm long.
  - **FRUIT SKIN:** Dark violet covered with wax bloom.
  - **FRUIT FLESH:** Yellow in colour, soft, sweet, slightly bitter, 22.2 % dry matter.
  - **STONE:** Small, elongated and weighs 0.5 g.

- **Resistance**
  - **PESTS AND DISEASES:** Moderate tolerance to fungal diseases and sensitive to Sharka.
**Grase de Pessteana**

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.

**ORIGIN:** Local variety of *Prunus domestica* L. subsp. *insititia* (L.) C. K. Schneid., found in the Southern Sub Carpathian area of Romania.

**HARVESTING TIME:** Fruits ripen in first half of September.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruits are of good quality but mainly used for brandy production due to stone semi-adhering to flesh.

- **Morphological traits**
  - **TREE:** Spreading habit.
  - **LEAVES:** Ovate in shape, medium size.
  - **FLOWER:** Small with white petals.

- **Physiological traits**
  - **VIGOUR:** High.
  - **FLOWERING:** Mid April (mid season).
  - **PRODUCTIVITY:** Highly productive.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - **SIZE AND SHAPE:** Medium sized and round fruits weigh approximately 28 to 30 g. Average size index is 30.86 mm.
  - **FRUIT SKIN:** Violet blue colour with medium fruit bloom.
  - **FRUIT FLESH:** Yellowish green flesh, moderately juicy, firm, sweet, contains approximately 15.2% dry matter.
  - **STONE:** Medium in size, circular in shape, weighs 0.9 g.
  - **SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT:** Stones semi-adhere to fruit flesh (semi-clingstone).

- **Relationship to environmental factors**
  - **SOIL:** Performs well on relatively heavy soils.
  - **CLIMATE:** Adapted to continental climate.

- **Resistance**
  - **PESTS AND DISEASES:** Tolerance to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus) on leaves, resistant to Plum Leaf Blotch (*Polystigma rubrum*), moderately susceptible to Plum Rust (*Tranzschelia pruni spinosa*) and Monilinia.

- **Recommendation**
  Variety can be grown in the Southern Sub Carpathian area of Romania.
Komperuša

SYNONYMS: Unknown.
ORIGIN: Old, local variety from Montenegro, probably originated from Polimlje. Few trees were found around Andrijevica.
HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen late of August.
USE OF FRUITS: The fruit is consumed fresh, or processed into brandy.

• Morphological traits
TREE: Weak to moderately vigorous. The crown is rounded. Branches have wide crotchets, and later bend to the ground. Young twigs are green.
LEAVES: Round ellipse shape, moderately large, bright green, serrated. White pubescent on the lower surface. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, moderately long, reddish upper side and green lower side.
FLOWER: Moderately large and white. Petals are round, bent inwards. Pistils and stamens are generally equal length.

• Physiological traits
FLOWERING: Early flowering variety.
PRODUCTIVITY: Bearing moderate crops each year.

• Fruit characteristics
SIZE AND SHAPE: Fruits are round, 31.27 mm long, 29.46 mm wide, 30.30 mm thick and weigh 17.20 g on average. Suture line is clearly visible.
FRUIT STALK: Moderately long, thick, reddish green.
FRUIT SKIN: Reddish blue with pronounced bluish bloom.
FRUIT FLESH: Yellow, green, moderately juicy, soft, sweet and sour, moderate quality.
STONE: Small and round.
SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stones completely adhere to flesh (clingstone).

• Relationship to environmental factors
SOIL: No specific soil requirements.
CLIMATE: Adapted to continental climatic conditions, and thrives at high altitudes.

• Resistance
PESTS AND DISEASES: ELISA test showed absence of Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus); resistant to other pests and diseases.

• Recommendation
This variety is of interest for the resistant to biotic and abiotic factors. The fruit can be used for consumption as fresh or processed into various products.
Kujina sisa

SYNONYMS: Unknown.

USE OF FRUITS: Fruits ripen early July. This cultivar is consumed fresh or processed for marmalade or jam.

• Morphological traits

BRANCHES AND SLIVERS: Tree has straight growth. Crown is moderately loose and branching with many leaves.

LEAVES: Ovate, green colour.

• Physiological traits

VIGOUR: Vigorous.

PRODUCTIVITY: Productive, bearing regularly.

• Fruit characteristics

FRUIT SIZE: Fruit is small with an average weight of 10.89 g. Weight varies between 9.45 and 12.58 g. Length of the fruit is 31.08 mm long and 24.47 mm wide on average. Length of fruit varies between 32.79 mm and 29.21 mm. Width of fruit varies between 26.79 mm and 23.02 mm.

FRUIT SHAPE: Shape of the fruit is elongated oblong. Shallow suture line (furrow) divides fruit into two equal parts. Top of the fruit is flattened.

FRUIT SKIN: Skin of the fruit is thin and firm. Fruit skin has blue over colour.

FRUIT FLESH: Flesh of the fruit is firm, very juicy with soft aroma and has green yellow colour.

FRUIT STALK: Stalk cavity is deep and elongated. Stalk is long, straight and green. Average stalk length is 16.62 mm.

STONE: Stone adheres to flesh (clingstone). Stone has ovate round shape and is medium large, 3.89% of total fruit weight.
Lala

SYNONYMS: Unknown.
ORIGIN: Local variety from Montenegro. Mainly distributed on the coast. Only individual trees.
HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen mid-August.
USE OF FRUITS: Fruit is consumed fresh or used for processing.

• Morphological traits
TREE: Moderately vigorous. Dense, pyramidal crown. Branches have oblique, upright crotchets. Young twigs are green.
LEAVES: Obovate shape with a tip, moderately large to large, green, serrated. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, short to moderately long and green.
FLOWER: Moderately large, white, regular. Pistil is generally equal length as stamens.

• Physiological traits
FLOWERING: Very early.
PRODUCTIVITY: Very productive variety.

• Fruit characteristics
SIZE AND SHAPE: Fruits are oval shaped, 45.11 mm long, 36.10 mm wide, 41.02 mm thick and weigh 43.00 g on average. Suture line is poor to moderately apparent.
FRUIT STALK: Short to moderately long, moderately thick with a thickened tip and green.
FRUIT SKIN: Dark blue. Pronounced bluish bloom.
FRUIT FLESH: Golden yellow, moderately juicy, moderately firm, sweet and sour taste and of moderate quality.
STONE: Moderately sized and oval.
SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stones adhere to flesh (clingstone).

• Relationship to environmental factors
SOIL: No specific soil requirements.
CLIMATE: Adapted to Mediterranean climatic conditions. Tolerant to drought.

• Resistance
PESTS AND DISEASES: Resistant to most pests and diseases.

• Recommendation
This variety is now represented only by a few individual trees with large fruit, very productive and resistant to pathogens. Can be served as table fruit or processed.
**Magareska crna sliva**

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.

**ORIGIN:** Macedonia, local variety collected in the Skopje region (North central Macedonia).

**USE OF FRUITS:** Consumption and home processing.

- **Morphological traits**
  Tree has a spreading habit. Colouration of the young shoots is yellowish green with very few lenticels. Leaves are ovate with pubescent, short to medium long petiole. Flower is small to medium sized and white coloured.

- **Physiological traits**
  - **VIGOUR:** Intermediate.
  - **FLOWERING:** Season of flowering is intermediate. Flowering is normal.
  - **RIpenING TIME:** Medium.
  - **PRODUCTIVITY:** Good.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  Fruit is very small and has oblong or sometimes conical shape. Skin has yellow ground colour with violet over colour. Flesh is medium firm. Fruit quality is poor. Fruit juice is colourless. Stone is small with elongated shape. Flesh partially adheres to stone.

- **Resistance**
  Variety has moderate susceptibility to pests and low susceptibility to diseases. Highly resistant to Plum Pox Virus.

- **General subjective impression**
  Variety is of interest for breeding programs especially for Plum Pox Virus resistance and for processing.
**Mednica**

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.

**ORIGIN:** Old, local variety from Montenegro. Widespread everywhere in Montenegro, predominantly Upper Polimlje.

**HARVESTING TIME:** Fruits ripen mid of August.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruit is usually processed into brandy, although it can be eaten fresh.

- **Morphological traits**
  - **TREE:** Moderately vigorous to vigorous. The crown is dense and upright while the tree is young and later branches bend due to the weight of fruit. Twigs are of reddish green colour.
  - **LEAVES:** Obovate, moderately large and green. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, moderately long to long, reddish green.
  - **FLOWER:** Moderately large, regular and white. The petals are an elongated round shape. Pistil is equal length to the stamens.

- **Physiological traits**
  - **FLOWERING:** Early flowering variety.
  - **PRODUCTIVITY:** Moderately productive, crop is regular.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - **SIZE AND SHAPE:** Fruits are heart shaped, 31.23 mm long, 7.48 mm wide, 27.76 mm thick and weigh 14.6 g on average. Suture line is poorly visible.
  - **FRUIT STALK:** Moderately long, moderately thick and rusty green.
  - **FRUIT SKIN:** The base colour is light green with an additional red purple colour. Abundant bloom.
  - **FRUIT FLESH:** Yellow, juicy, soft, rough texture, sweet and medium quality.
  - **STONE:** Small and oval shaped.
  - **SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT:** Stone adheres to flesh (clingstone).

- **Relationship to environmental factors**
  - **SOIL:** No specific soil requirements, however thrives on alluvial, skeleton soils.
  - **CLIMATE:** Adapted to continental climatic conditions.

- **Resistance**
  - **PESTS AND DISEASES:** ELISA test showed absence of Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus); resistant to Monilia (Monilinia fructigena, M. laxa), Plum Leaf Blotch (Polistigma rubrum) and Plum Rust (Tranzschelia pruni spinosa); moderate to susceptible to Plum Sawfly (Haplocampa flava).

- **Recommendation**
  This variety is important for breeding given its ability to thrive on poor soils, where other varieties of plum and other fruit trees cannot grow.
**Metlaš**

**SYNONYMS:** Dragačevka, okruglica, šečerlija, ranka.

**ORIGIN:** One of the oldest domestic brandy plum cultivars. It is believed to originate from Dragačevo, after which it is named. This cultivar is most widely distributed near Čačak and western Serbia.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruit ripens late July. Good domestic, brandy plum cultivar.

- **Morphological traits**
  - **TREE TOP:** Crown is upright, pyramidal and very sturdy.
  - **BRANCHES AND SLIVERS:** Shoot tip is violet green, fully developed shoots are violet. Thorns are present.
  - **BUDS:** Leaf and flower buds are moderately sized.
  - **LEAVES:** Leaf is moderately large, ellipse shaped with fine serration.
  - **FLOWER:** Flowers are small, white and hermaphroditic.

- **Physiological traits**
  - **VIGOUR:** Vigorous cultivar.
  - **FLOWERING:** Moderately early onset of flowering.
  - **FERTILIZATION:** Diploid cultivar. Flowers produce viable pollen. Self fertile.
  - **PRODUCTIVITY:** Produces heavy crops.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - **FRUIT SIZE:** Fruits are moderately sized.
  - **FRUIT SHAPE:** Ovate.
  - **STALK:** Stalk is 17 mm long.
  - **FRUIT SKIN:** Dark blue, covered with bloom.
  - **FRUIT FLESH:** Green to yellow in colour, firm, sweet, 20% dry matter.
  - **STONE:** Small, elongated and weighs 0.6 g.

- **Resistance**
  - **PESTS AND DISEASES:** Tolerant to fungal diseases and sensitive to Plum Pox Virus.
Modra sliva

SYNONYMS: Unknown.

ORIGIN: Macedonia, local variety collected in the Makedonski Brod region (Western Macedonia).

USE OF FRUITS: Consumption and home processing.

- **Morphological traits**
  Tree has erect to spreading habit. Branches have an absence of spines. Colouration of the young shoots is yellowish green with sparse and indistinct lenticels. Leaves are elliptic to ovate with glabrous and short to medium long petiole. Flower is small to medium sized and white coloured.

- **Physiological traits**
  **VIGOUR:** Intermediate.
  **FLOWERING:** Season of flowering is late. Flowering is normal. This variety has very good self-compatibility of flowers.
  **RIPENING TIME:** Medium.
  **PRODUCTIVITY:** Very productive.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  Fruit is extremely small and has elliptic shape. Skin has light green ground colour with dark blue over colour. Flesh is with a yellow colour and firm. Fruit juice is colourless. Fruit has acidic sweet flavour with an intermediate quality. Stone is medium sized with elongated shape. Flesh partially or completely adheres to stone.

- **Resistance**
  Variety has moderate susceptibility to pests and diseases. Tolerant to Plum Pox Virus, moderately susceptible to *Monilinia* spp. and moderately sensitive to *Polystigma rubrum*.

- **General subjective impression**
  Variety is of interest for local home processing.
Moravka

SYNONYMS: Bugarka.

ORIGIN: Old domestic cultivar of central Serbia. Found on farms in southern Serbia.

USE OF FRUITS: Suitable for fresh consumption or processing. Produces high quality brandy.

• Morphological traits

TREETOP: Crown is pyramidal and dense.

BRANCHES AND SLIVERS: Colouration of shoot tip is violet green. Fully developed shoots are violet.

BUDS: Leaf and flower buds are moderate in size.

LEAVES: Leaf is moderately large with an ellipse shape and serrate margin incisions.

FLOWER: The flowers are medium large, hermaphroditic and white.

• Physiological traits

VIGOUR: Adult trees have intermediate vigour. Excellent dwarf rootstock for economically important plum cultivars.

FLOWERING: Intermediate onset of flowering.

FERTILIZATION: Diploid cultivar. Flowers produce viable pollen.

PRODUCTIVITY: Very good yield.

• Fruit characteristics

FRUIT SIZE: Fruits are small, 36.3 mm fruit long, 28.4 mm wide, 28.2 thick and weigh 17.2 g.

FRUIT SHAPE: Ovate.

STALK: Stalk is 12 mm long.

FRUIT SKIN: Red blue covered with bloom.

FRUIT FLESH: Yellow in colour, soft, sweet, 21.0 % dry matter.

STONE: Small, elongated and weighs 0.6 g.

• Resistance

PESTS AND DISEASES: Moderate tolerance of fungal diseases. Sensitive to Plum Pox Virus.
Mudovalj

SYNONYMS: Mudalj.

ORIGIN: Old, local variety from Montenegro, probably originated near Polimlje. Mainly distributed around Plav, Murino and Gusinje.

HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen late August and early September.

USE OF FRUITS: The fruit is consumed fresh or processed into brandy.

• Morphological traits

TREES: Weak to moderately vigorous. Scaffold branches have oblique crotchets and later bend downward under weight of the crop. Young twigs are green.

LEAVES: Oval, large, dark green, serrated with white pubescence on lower surface. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, moderately long, green, and rusty in places on lower side.

FLOWER: Moderately large and white. The petals are round and bent inwards. Pistil and stamens are approximately equal length.

• Physiological traits

FLOWERING: Moderately late.

PRODUCTIVITY: Moderate to good bearing variety.

• Fruit characteristics

SIZE AND SHAPE: The fruits are round, 33.01 mm long, 30.58 mm wide, 31.42 mm thick and weigh 18.49 g on average. Suture line is poor to moderately apparent. Small indentation occurs at top of fruit with small indented lenticels in center.

FRUIT STALK: Short, thick, green, rusty in places, slightly wider at the top, easily separates from fruit.

FRUIT SKIN: Dark blue. Some fruits are more strongly coloured than others. Pronounced grey bloom.

FRUIT FLESH: Golden yellow, moderately juicy, soft, sweet, moderately good quality.

STONE: Small and round.

SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stone partially adheres to flesh (semi-freestone).

• Relationship to environmental factors

SOIL: Thrives in all soil types and tolerates poor soils. The fruits are smaller when grown on poor soils.

CLIMATE: Adapted to continental climatic conditions, and thrives at high altitudes.

• Resistance

PESTS AND DISEASES: ELISA test showed presence of Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), and there were symptoms on the leaves and fruits, but no major damage. Resistant to other pests and diseases.

• Recommendation

Individual trees appear near Plav, Murino and Gusinje. Can be consumed fresh, fruits are sweet and quite delicious. Not recommended for orchards.
**Panagjurka**

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.

**ORIGIN:** Macedonia, local variety collected in the Struga region (South western Macedonia).

**USE OF FRUITS:** Consumption and home processing.

- **Morphological traits**
  Tree has spreading habit. Branches have an absence of spines. Young shoots are yellowish green with sparse and indistinct lenticels. Leaves are elliptic to ovate with glabrous, short to medium long petiole. Flower is small to medium sized and white coloured.

- **Physiological traits**
  - **VIGOUR:** Intermediate.
  - **FLOWERING:** Season of flowering is intermediate. Flowering period is long. This variety has very good self-compatibility of flowers.
  - **RIpening TIME:** Late.
  - **PRODUCTIVITY:** Very good.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  Fruit is extremely small and has elliptic to oblong shape. Skin has yellow ground colour with violet over colour. Flesh is light yellow coloured and firm. Fruit juice is colourless. Fruit has acidic sweet flavour with an intermediate quality. Stone is small to medium with ovate to elongated shape. Flesh partially or completely adheres to stone.

- **Resistance**
  Variety has moderate susceptibility to pests and low to moderate susceptibility to diseases. Moderate sensitivity to Plum Pox Virus, intermediate susceptibility to Monilinia spp. and intermediate sensitivity to Polystigma rubrum.

- **General subjective impression**
  Variety is of interest for breeding programs and for local home processing.
**Perje moldovenest 1**

**SYNONYMS:** Perje moldovenesti.

**ORIGIN:** Moldavian, old local variety of unknown origin. Mainly found on private properties in the central apple growing regions of the Republic of Moldova.

**HARVESTING TIME:** Fruits ripen mid to late season during the first week of September.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruit has multiple uses able to be eaten fresh or processed into compote, dessert, brandy or dried fruit.

### Morphological traits

**TREE:** Moderately vigorous. Crown is dense, wide and round. Primary branches are covered with fruit-bearing twigs.

**LEAVES:** Ellipse shape, moderate size and green. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, short to moderately long and green.

**FLOWER:** Moderately large and white with elongated petals. Pistils and stamens are equal length.

### Physiological traits

**FLOWERING:** Mid season with moderately long flowering period. Partially self fertile variety. Good varieties for cross pollination are Vinete moldovenesti and Anna Spath.

**PRODUCTIVITY:** Reaches productive maturity after 3 to 5 years. No alternate bearing observed. Trees of 14 to 15 years can yield 40 to 45 kg.

### Fruit characteristics

**SIZE AND SHAPE:** Fruits are small, 36 to 38 mm long, 24 to 2.7 mm wide, 28.0 mm thick and weigh 19 g on average. Fruit has oval shape and is elongated towards the base.

**FRUIT SKIN:** Dark blue colour with pronounced bloom.

**FRUIT FLESH:** Golden and slightly green, juicy, moderately firm, sweet and sour, poor quality.

**STONE:** Small, elongated shape with small suture. Stones weigh 0.60 to 0.75 g.

**SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT:** Stones do not adhere to flesh (freestone).

### Relationship to environmental factors

**SOIL:** Adapted to different soils including clay soil.

**CLIMATE:** Adapted to moderate continental climate conditions.

### Resistance

**PESTS AND DISEASES:** Partially sensitive to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), Pocket Plum Gall (*Taphrina pruni*), Plum Leaf Blotch (*Polystigma rubrum*) and Plum Rust (*Tranzschelia pruni spinosa*), moderately resistant to *Monilia* and Plum Sawfly (*Hoplocampa flava*).

### Recommendation

Useful variety for breeding adaptive traits and fruits with good drying quality. Easily propagated by suckers.
**Perje moldovenest 2**

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.

**ORIGIN:** Moldavian, old, local variety of unknown origin. Widespread all over northern Republic of Moldova and regional orchards in Ukraine.

**HARVESTING TIME:** Fruits ripen the last week of August to the first week of September.

**USE OF FRUITS:** The fruit can be eaten fresh or processed into jam (a local type is called ‘povidal’), compote, dessert, brandy or dried fruit.

**Morphological traits**

**TREE:** Moderately vigorous. Crown is moderately dense. Primary branches are covered with fruit-bearing twigs.

**LEAVES:** Ellipse shaped, moderate size and dark green colour. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, short to moderately long, green or greenish red.

**FLOWER:** Moderately large and white with elongated petals. Pistils and stamens are equal length.

**Physiological traits**

**FLOWERING:** Late and synchronised onset of blossom. In one day 90% of flowers can opened. Self fertile variety.

**PRODUCTIVITY:** Many types differ in size of fruit and yield.

**Fruit characteristics**

**SIZE AND SHAPE:** Fruits are small to moderate size, weigh approximately 18 to 25 g and occasionally 35 g. Fruit is regular oval shape.

**FRUIT SKIN:** Dark violet colour with pronounced bloom.

**FRUIT FLESH:** Golden, juicy, firm, sweet and sour, good quality.

**STONE:** Small and elongated shape.

**SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT:** Stones do not adhere to flesh (freestone).

**Relationship to environmental factors**

**CLIMATE, SOIL:** Adapted to moderate continental climate conditions and different soil types.

**PESTS AND DISEASES:** Sensitive to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), Pocket Plum Gall (*Taphrina pruni*), Plum Leaf Blotch (*Polystigma rubrum*) and Plum Rust (*Tranzschelia pruni spinosa*), and moderately resistant to *Monilia* and Plum Sawfly (*Hoplocampa flava*).

**Recommendation**

Variety is considered important due to its exceptional quality of the fruit and suitability for multiple uses especially for drying. Easily propagated by suckers.
Pistilka

SYNONYMS: Pistile.
ORIGIN: Local cultivar from Tirana (Central Albania).
USE OF FRUITS: Fruits ripen in June. Fruits are sensitive to imprints and suitable for processing.

- **Morphological traits**
BRANCHES AND SLIVERS: Branches have upright habit.
LEAVES: Leaves are moderately thick with ellipse shape (65x30 mm).
FLOWER: Flower is small with white colour.

- **Physiological traits**
VIGOUR: Intermediate to vigorous.
FLOWERING: Late March.
PRODUCTIVITY: This cultivar is heavily bearing each year.

- **Fruit characteristics**
FRUIT SIZE: Fruit is small, 25 to 30 mm long, 20 to 25 mm wide and 19 to 22 mm thick and weighs 12 to 15 g on average.
FRUIT SHAPE: Oblong.
FRUIT SKIN: Light yellow.
FRUIT FLESH: Yellow green, very juicy with a nice taste.
FRUIT STALK: Stalk is short to moderately long and weakly fixed to fruit, 10 to 15 mm long and 1.0 to 1.30 mm wide on average.
STONE: Stone has ovate shape and is clingstone, 15 to 20 mm long, 6 to 10 mm wide 5 to 8 mm thick and weighs 0.50 to 1.0 g.

- **Resistance**
PESTS AND DISEASES: The cultivar has good resistance to diseases.
Plavka

SYNONYMS: Unknown.

ORIGIN: Local variety. Cultivated near Cetinje as solitary trees.

HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen in the second half of August.

USE OF FRUITS: Fruit is consumed fresh or processed into jam, marmalade and brandy.

• Morphological traits

LEAVES: Obovate shaped, moderately large to large, dark green, slightly curled. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, moderately long and reddish green.

FLOWER: Moderately large and white. Petals are oval in shape. Pistils and stamens are generally equal length.

• Physiological traits
FLOWERING: Moderately late bloom.

PRODUCTIVITY: Bears generously each year.

• Fruit characteristics
SIZE AND SHAPE: Fruits are heart shaped, 34.30 mm long, 29.24 mm wide, 30.92 mm thick and weigh 18.52 g on average. Suture line is moderate to apparent.

FRUIT STALK: Moderately long, moderately thick, with thickened tip, green.

FRUIT SKIN: Dark blue colour, with pronounced bluish bloom.

FRUIT FLESH: Green to greenish yellow, juicy, sweet, delicious, fine texture, firm and of good quality.

STONE: Small and oval.

SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PITS: Stones adhere to flesh (clingstone).

• Relationship to environmental factors
SOIL: Grows on skeletal soils that are poor in nutrients.

CLIMATE: Adapted to continental climatic conditions and thrives at high altitudes. Tolerant to drought.

• Resistance
PESTS AND DISEASES: Resistant to pests and diseases.

• Recommendation
This variety is productive and of good quality, possible to cultivate on poor soils with frequent droughts. Fruits are suitable as table fruit or can be processed.
Plavski piskavac

SYNONYMS: Piskavica.

ORIGIN: Old, local variety from Montenegro. There are several types that belong to the Piskavac variety, distinguishable by stone size, fruit colour and time of ripening. Plavski piskavac is widespread in Plav, Murina, Andrijevica and Berane.

HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen by the end of the second week in August.

USE OF FRUITS: The fruit is often processed into brandy, and is occasionally eaten fresh.

- **Morphological traits**
  - TREE: Moderately vigorous to vigorous. Crown has spreading habit. Crotchets are oblique. Young twigs are green.
  - LEAVES: Ellipse shape, moderately large to large, dark green and serrated. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, moderately long to long, green, rusty coloured with a skewed base.
  - FLOWER: Moderately large and white with elongated petals. Pistil is approximately equal length to stamens.

- **Physiological traits**
  - FLOWERING: Early flowering variety.
  - PRODUCTIVITY: Highly fertile variety, bearing regularly and abundantly.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - SIZE AND SHAPE: The fruits are ellipse shaped, 26.08 mm long, 19.05 mm wide, 20.55 mm thick and weigh 5.94 g on average. Suture line is slightly noticeable.
  - FRUIT STALK: Medium long, medium thick, rusty green.
  - FRUIT SKIN: Burgundy colour. Pronounced bloom.
  - FRUIT FLESH: Light yellow, moderately juicy, soft, sweet and sour, and of poor quality.
  - STONE: Very small, elongated.
  - SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stone adheres to flesh (clingstone).

- **Relationship to environmental factors**
  - SOIL: Tolerates all soil types, even those so poor that other varieties of plums can not be grown.
  - CLIMATE: Adapted to continental climatic conditions.

- **Resistance**
  - PESTS AND DISEASES: ELISA test showed the absence of Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), resistant to all other pests and diseases.

- **Recommendation**
  - Farmers willingly plant this cultivar which has good productivity every year, resistance to pests and diseases, no specific soil requirements and does not require agricultural methods.
**Polička durgulja**

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.

**ORIGIN:** Old, local variety from Montenegro. Mainly distributed in Polimlje.

**HARVESTING TIME:** Fruits ripen of August.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruit is consumed fresh, but usually processed into brandy.

**Morphological traits**

**TREE:** Moderately vigorous. Branches grow upright and crown is pyramidal. Young twigs are green.

**LEAVES:** Round ellipse shape, moderately large to large, bright green, serrated, acuminate. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, moderately long, green on lower side and red to purple on upper side.

**FLOWER:** Moderately large and white. Pistil is longer than stamens.

**Physiological traits**

**FLOWERING:** Early blooming.

**PRODUCTIVITY:** Moderately productive to productive.

**Fruit characteristics**

**SIZE AND SHAPE:** Fruits are oval shaped, 30.14 mm long, 26.70 mm wide, 26.99 mm thick and weigh 13.49 g on average. Suture line is moderately apparent.

**FRUIT STALK:** Moderately long, moderately thick, rusty green.

**FRUIT SKIN:** Basic colour is yellow with an additional red purple colour. Pronounced bluish bloom.

**FRUIT FLESH:** Green, juicy, soft, sweet and of moderate quality.

**STONE:** Very small and oval.

**SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT:** Stone adheres to flesh (clingstone).

**Relationship to environmental factors**

**SOIL:** Thrives on a variety of soil types including poor soils.

**CLIMATE:** Adapted to continental climatic conditions and high altitudes.

**Resistance**

**PESTS AND DISEASES:** Sharka virus is present, however without visible symptoms. Resistant to other pests and diseases.

**Recommendation**

This variety is resistant and adaptable to different climatic conditions and soil, does not require the application of agricultural methods and bears regularly every year, however with only moderate abundance. Fruits are primarily used for production of spirits, although they may be consumed fresh.
**Porumbac H2**

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.

**ORIGIN:** Natural hybrid of *Prunus domestica* subsp, *insititia* and probably *Prunus spinosa*, found in a valley from the Southern Carpathian Mountains of Romania, at 800 m elevation.

**HARVESTING TIME:** Fruits ripen in early September.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruits are used for brandy production.

- **Morphological traits**
  - TREE: Semi-spreading habit.
  - LEAVES: Ovate, small to medium in size.
  - FLOWER: Small with white petals.

- **Physiological traits**
  - VIGOUR: Medium.
  - FLOWERING: Mid April (mid season).
  - PRODUCTIVITY: Highly productive.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - SIZE AND SHAPE: Small size and ovate fruits weigh approximately 9 to 10 g. Average size index is 24.22 mm.
  - FRUIT SKIN: Violet blue colour with medium fruit bloom.
  - FRUIT FLESH: Yellowish green flesh, moderately juicy and moderately firm, sweet, contains approximately 17.3% dry matter.
  - STONE: Medium to large in size, circular in shape, weighs 0.6 g.
  - SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stones semi-adhere to fruit flesh (semi-clingstone).

- **Relationship to environmental factors**
  - SOIL: Variety grows well on heavy soils.
  - CLIMATE: Adapted to continental climate.

- **Resistance**
  - PESTS AND DISEASES: Tolerance to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus) on leaves, resistant to Plum Leaf Blotch (*Polystigma rubrum*), moderately susceptible to Plum Rust (*Tranzschelia pruni spinosa*) and *Monilinia*.

- **Recommendation**
  Variety can be grown in valleys of Southern Carpathian Mountains of Romania.
Požegača

SYNONYMS: Mađarka, Bistrica, Debelica, Jesenka.

ORIGIN: Old widespread variety of uncertain origin. The cultivar was believed to be cultivated in the monastery Đurđevi stupovi (North-East of Montenegro) in 1830. The monastery farm served as a nursery of Pozegaca. Monks at the monastery propagated the plant by suckers, and later the same work was done by peasants. Pozegaca is widespread over Montenegro.

HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen late August and early September and in October at higher altitudes.

USE OF FRUITS: The fruit has multiple uses: eaten fresh, processed into local type of jam called ‘pekmez’, compote, sweets, brandy and also for drying.

• Morphological traits
  TREE: Medium vigorous. Dense and wide pyramidal crown. Primary branches are covered with fruit-bearing twigs.
  LEAVES: Moderately sized, dark green colour with an ellipse shape. Younger trees have larger leaves. Leaf stem is moderately thick, short to moderately long, green or greenish red colour.
  FLOWER: Medium to large, white with elongated petals. Pistils and stamens equal length.

• Physiological traits
  FLOWERING: Late and synchronised. In a single day 90% of the flowers can open. Self-fertile variety.
  PRODUCTIVITY: There are many types which differ in fruit size and yield.

• Fruit characteristics
  SIZE AND SHAPE: Standard Pozegaca fruits are very small and weigh approximately 17 g, the fruit of some types weigh up to 25 g. The fruit has an irregular oval shape.
  FRUIT SKIN: Dark blue colour with pronounced bloom.
  FRUIT FLESH: Golden, juicy, firm, sweet and sour, excellent quality.
  STONE: Small, elongated shape.
  SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stones do not adhere to fruit flesh (freestone).

• Relationship to environmental factors
  SOIL: The synonym Debelica is derived from the preference of Pozegaca for clay soil.
  CLIMATE: Adapted to moderate continental climatic conditions.

• Resistance
  PESTS AND DISEASES: Sensitive to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), Pocket Plum Gall (Taphrina pruni), Plum Leaf Blotch (Polystigma rubrum) and Plum Rust (Tranzschelia pruni spinosa). Moderately resistant to Monilia and to Plum Sawfly (Hoplocampa flava).

• Recommendation
  Pozegaca, especially its larger-fruited selections, will be represented in our collection for a long time.
Požegača

SYNONYMS: Madžarka, bistrica, požeškinja, modrlica, čitlivka, cepača.

ORIGIN: Anatolia and Central Asia (Syria, Persia, Caucasus, Caspian Sea and Turkmenia). This variety was originally brought to the Balkan Peninsula in 333 BC by Alexander the Great and has been cultivated in the region ever since. Grown in both Europe and Northern America this is one of the most widespread plum cultivars in the world.

USE OF FRUITS: Fruit is consumed fresh or dried, or used for culinary purposes, industrial processing and the production of brandy.

• Morphological traits
  TREETOP: Crown is dense and pyramidal to broadly pyramidal.
  BRANCHES AND SLIVERS: Shoot tip is violet green, fully developed shoots are violet.
  BUDS: Leaf and flower buds are small.
  LEAVES: Leaf is small with an ellipse shape and fine serration.
  FLOWER: Flowers are moderately large, white and hermaphroditic.

• Physiological traits
  VIGOUR: Moderately vigorous crown.
  FLOWERING: Late and abundant flowering.
  FERTILIZATION: Diploid cultivar. Flowers produce viable pollen and is self fertile.
  PRODUCTIVITY: Very good yield.

• Fruit characteristics
  FRUIT SIZE: Fruits are small, 36.0 mm long, 28.4 mm wide, 26.5 thick and weigh 18.7 g.
  FRUIT SHAPE: Ellipse shape.
  STALK: Stalk is 16 mm long.
  FRUIT SKIN: Dark blue over colour with intense bloom.
  FRUIT FLESH: Golden yellow, firm, sweet, pleasant aroma, 25.2 % dry matter.
  STONE: Small, elongated and weighs 0.65 g.

• Resistance
  PESTS AND DISEASES: Moderate tolerance to fungal diseases and sensitive to Plum Pox Virus.
Prskulja

SYNONYMS: Unknown.

USE OF FRUITS: Fruits ripen early July and are mostly used for brandy distillation. This cultivar is also consumed fresh or processed for marmalade and jam.

• Morphological traits
  BRANCHES AND SLIVERS: Tree has straight growth. Crown is loose and branching with many leaves.
  LEAVES: Ovate, bright green colour.

• Physiological traits
  VIGOUR: Moderately vigorous.
  PRODUCTIVITY: Productive, bearing regularly.

• Fruit characteristics
  FRUIT SIZE: Fruit is small with average weight of 13.46 g. Weight varies between 10.45 and 17.94 g. Fruit is 33.16 mm long and 26.37 mm wide on average. Length of fruit varies between 37.78 mm and 30.97 mm. Width of fruit varies between 23.21 mm and 27.45 mm.
  FRUIT SHAPE: Shape of the fruit is elongated oblong. Top of the fruit is blunt.
  FRUIT SKIN: Skin of the fruit is thin and firm. Fruit skin has violet blue over colour.
  FRUIT FLESH: Flesh of the fruit is firm, juicy with soft aroma and has green yellow colour. Total content of dry soluble matter is 18.92 °Brix.
  FRUIT STALK: Stalk cavity is moderately deep and wide. Stalk is long and straight and is of green colour with brownish coating. Average stalk length is 18.01 mm.
  STONE: Stone adheres to flesh (clingstone). Stone has ovate round shape and is large, 4.73% of total fruit weight.
Prune dumbrăvesti

SYNONYMS: Unknown.
ORIGIN: Local variety of Prunus domestica L. subsp. insititia (L.) C. K. Schneid., found in the Southern Sub Carpathian area of Romania.
HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen late August to early September.
USE OF FRUITS: Despite their good quality fruits are used for brandy production due to the green colour which does not appeal to the domestic market.

• Morphological traits
TREE: Spreading habit.
LEAVES: Ovate, small to medium in size.
FLOWER: Small with white petals.

• Physiological traits
VIGOUR: Medium.
FLOWERING: Mid April (mid season).
PRODUCTIVITY: Moderately productive.

• Fruit characteristics
SIZE AND SHAPE: Medium size and ovate fruits weigh approximately 27.1. Average size index is 29.54 mm.
FRUIT SKIN: Green colour with defined fruit bloom.
FRUIT FLESH: Green flesh, moderately juicy and firm, moderately sweet, and contains approximately 15.5% dry matter.
STONE: Medium in size, elliptic in shape, weighs 1.1 g.
SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stones semi-adhere to fruit flesh (semi-freestone).

• Relationship to environmental factors
SOIL: Variety grows well on heavy soils.
CLIMATE: Adapted to continental climate.

• Resistance
PESTS AND DISEASES: Medium tolerance to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), resistant to Plum Leaf Blotch (Polystigma rubrum), moderately susceptible to Plum Rust (Tranzschelia pruni spinosa) and Monilinia.

• Recommendation
Variety can be grown adjacent to the Southern Carpathian Mountains of Romania.
**Ranica**

**SYNONYMS:** Rana šljiva (Early Plum).

**ORIGIN:** Old, local variety from Montenegro. Mainly distributed around Rozaje.

**HARVESTING TIME:** Ripens late in the first week of August.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruit can be consumed fresh, but is usually processed into brandy.

### Morphological traits

**TREE:** Vigorous. Round crown. Branches grow horizontally and diagonally, later bending downwards. Young twigs are green.

**LEAVES:** Oval to elongated shape, moderately coarse, dark green, serrated. Leaf petiole is moderately thick to thin, moderately long, and green.

**FLOWER:** Moderately large and white. Pistil is longer than stamens.

### Physiological traits

**FLOWERING:** Moderately late.

**PRODUCTIVITY:** Moderately productive to productive.

### Fruit characteristics

**SIZE AND SHAPE:** Fruits are oval in shape, 32.64 mm long, 28.35 mm wide, 29.92 mm thick and weigh 17.80 g on average. Suture line is slightly noticeable.

**FRUIT STALK:** Moderately long to long, thin, green with red flecks.

**FRUIT SKIN:** Dark red to purple colour with pronounced bluish bloom.

**FRUIT FLESH:** Green, moderately juicy, moderately firm, sweet, poor to moderate quality.

**STONE:** Small and oval.

**SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT:** Stone completely adheres to flesh (clingstone).

### Relationship to environmental factors

**SOIL:** Thrives on poor soils.

**CLIMATE:** Adapted to continental climatic conditions and high altitudes.

### Resistance

**PESTS AND DISEASES:** Resistant to pests and diseases.

### Recommendation

Not recommended for cultivation in orchards. Only cultivated where other fruit or plum varieties cannot grow, due to its tolerance of poorer soils, harder climatic conditions and does not require the agricultural methods. Used for the production of brandy (rakija).
**Rosička žutka**

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.

**ORIGIN:** Old domestic cultivar from central Serbia. Found on farms in southern Serbia.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Production of brandy.

- **Morphological traits**
  - **TREETOP:** Crown is broadly pyramidal and dense.
  - **BRANCHES AND SLIVERS:** Shoot tip is violet green. Fully developed shoots are violet.
  - **BUDS:** Leaf and flower buds are moderate in size.
  - **LEAVES:** Leaf is moderately large with an ellipse shape and fine serrations.
  - **FLOWER:** Flowers are moderately large, white and hermaphroditic.

- **Physiological traits**
  - **VIGOUR:** Vigorous cultivar.
  - **FLOWERING:** Intermediate onset of flowering.
  - **FERTILIZATION:** Diploid cultivar. Flowers produce viable pollen. Can be cross pollinated with Moravka.
  - **PRODUCTIVITY:** Very good yield.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - **FRUIT SIZE:** Fruit is small, 29.8 mm long, 22.6 mm wide, 21.9 thick and weighs 11.3 g.
  - **FRUIT SHAPE:** Ellipse.
  - **STALK:** Stalk is 16 mm long.
  - **FRUIT SKIN:** Light blue, covered with bloom.
  - **FRUIT FLESH:** Yellow, soft, sweet, slightly bitter, 20% dry matter.
  - **STONE:** Stones are small, elongated and weigh 0.4 g.

- **Resistance**
  - **PESTS AND DISEASES:** Moderate tolerance to fungal diseases and sensitive to Plum Pox Virus.
Rotunda

SYNONYMS: Rotunde moldovenesti.

ORIGIN: Moldavian, old local variety of unknown origin. Mainly found on private properties in all apple growing regions of the Republic of Moldova.

HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen early in season during the third week of June.

USE OF FRUITS: Fruit can be eaten fresh or processed into compote, dessert or brandy.

• Morphological traits

TREE: Moderately vigorous. Crown is moderately dense, wide and round. Primary branches are covered with fruit-bearing twigs.

LEAVES: Ellipse shape, moderate size and light green colour. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, short to moderately long and green.

FLOWER: Moderately large and white with elongated petals. Pistils and stamens are equal length.

• Physiological traits

VIGOUR: Moderately vigorous.

FLOWERING: Mid season with moderate synchronisation of blossom. Partially self fertile variety. Good varieties for cross pollination are Vinete moldovenesti and Anna Spath. Easily propagated by suckers.

PRODUCTIVITY: Reaches productive maturity after 3 to 5 years. No alternate bearing observed. Trees of 10 to 12 years can yield 30 to 40 kg.

• Fruit characteristics

SIZE AND SHAPE: Fruits are round and small, 36 to 38 mm long, 24 to 2.7 mm wide, 28.0 mm thick and weigh 25 to 39 g on average. Fruit has oval shape.

FRUIT SKIN: Dark red colour with pronounced fruit powder. Bloom well defined.

FRUIT FLESH: Golden, juicy, moderate to firm texture, sweet and sour, moderate quality.

STONE: Small, elongated shape. Stones weigh 0.80 to 0.95 g.

SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stones do not adhere to flesh (freestone).

• Relationship to environmental factors

SOIL: Adapted to different soils including clay soil.

CLIMATE: Adapted to moderate continental climate conditions and tolerates drought.

• Resistance

PESTS AND DISEASES: Sensitive to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), Pocket Plum Gall (Taphrina pruni), Plum Leaf Blotch (Polystigma rubrum) and Plum Rust (Tranzschelia pruni spinosa), moderately resistant to Monilia and Plum Sawfly (Hoplocampa flava).

• Recommendation

Variety is useful for breeding of adaptive traits and especially for breeding of early ripening fruits for fresh use and drying.
Roz de densus

SYNONYMS: Known.
ORIGIN: Local variety of Prunus domestica L. subsp. insititia (L.) C. K. Schneid., from the Sub Carpathian area of Romania.
HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen late August.
USE OF FRUITS: Fruit quality is good. Fruits are used for fresh consumption and for brandy production.

• Morphological traits
  TREE: Spreading habit.
  LEAVES: Ovate, small to medium in size.
  FLOWER: Small with white petals.

• Physiological traits
  VIGOUR: Medium.
  FLOWERING: Second half of April (mid to late season).
  PRODUCTIVITY: Highly productive.

• Fruit characteristics
  SIZE AND SHAPE: Medium size and round fruits weigh approximately 25.1 g. Average size index is 24.83 mm.
  FRUIT SKIN: Violet blue colour with defined fruit bloom.
  FRUIT FLESH: Yellow flesh, juicy and moderately firm, sweet, contains approximately 17.6% dry matter.
  STONE: Medium in size, circular in shape, weighs 0.9 g.
  SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stones do not adhere to fruit flesh (freestone).

• Relationship to environmental factors
  SOIL: Variety grows well on fertile and well drained soils.
  CLIMATE: Adapted to continental climate.

• Resistance
  PESTS AND DISEASES: Medium tolerance to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), tolerant to plum Leaf Blotch (Polystigma rubrum), moderately susceptible to Plum Rust (Tranzschelia pruni spinosa) and Monilinia.

• Recommendation
  Variety can be grown mainly in the Sub Carpathian area of Transylvania (Romania).
**Ruzica**

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruits ripen late July and are mostly used for brandy distillation. This cultivar is also consumed fresh or processed for marmalade and jam.

**Morphological traits**

**BRANCHES AND SLIVERS:** Crown is round. Branches grow upright and later bend downwards under weight of the crop.

**LEAVES:** Ovate, medium size, dark green colour.

**Physiological traits**

**VIGOUR:** Moderately vigorous.

**PRODUCTIVITY:** Productive, bearing regularly.

**Fruit characteristics**

**FRUIT SIZE:** Fruit is small with average weight of 13.29 grams. Weight varies from 11.60 to 16.64 g. Length of the fruit is 28.49 mm and width 26.45 mm on average. Length of fruit varies between 30.67 mm and 26.24 mm. Width of fruit varies between 27.87 mm and 25.01 mm.

**FRUIT SHAPE:** Fruit has round shape. Top of the fruit is flattened.

**FRUIT SKIN:** Skin of ripe fruit has violet-blue over colour. Fruits are covered with bloom (powdery coating).

**FRUIT FLESH:** Texture of flesh when fully ripe is firm and fine, juicy. Total content of dry soluble matter is 14.15 °Brix.

**FRUIT STALK:** Stalk cavity is shallow. Stalk is long and straight with average length of 17.84 mm. Colour of the stalk is green with brownish coating.

**STONE:** Stone does not adhere to flesh (freestone). Stone has round shape and is large, 5.62% of total fruit weight.
Sambata 1

SYNONYMS: Unknown.

ORIGIN: Local variety of Prunus domestica L. subsp. insititia (L.) C. K. Schneid., from the Southern Sub Carpathian area of Romania.

HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen early September.

USE OF FRUITS: Fruit quality is medium. Fruits are used for brandy production.

• Morphological traits
  TREE: Spreading habit.
  LEAVES: Ovate, small to medium in size.
  FLOWER: Small with white petals.

• Physiological traits
  VIGOUR: Medium.
  FLOWERING: First half of April (early to mid season).
  PRODUCTIVITY: Highly productive.

• Fruit characteristics
  SIZE AND SHAPE: Small round fruits weigh approximately 11 to 12 g. Average size index is 26.4 mm.
  FRUIT SKIN: Dark blue colour with defined fruit bloom.
  FRUIT FLESH: Yellowish green flesh, juicy and moderately firm, very sweet, contains approximately 19.2% dry matter.
  STONE: Medium in size, elliptic in shape, weighs 0.7 g.
  SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stones adhere to fruit flesh (clingstone).

• Relationship to environmental factors
  SOIL: Variety grows well on clay soils.
  CLIMATE: Adapted to continental climate.

• Resistance
  PESTS AND DISEASES: Tolerance to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), Plum Leaf Blotch (Polystigma rubrum), moderately susceptible to Plum Rust (Tranzschelia pruni spinosa).

• Recommendation
  Variety can be grown in the Southern Sub Carpathian area of Romania.
**Šara**

SYNONYMS: Šarica.

ORIGIN: Old, local variety from Montenegro. Widespread around Plav.

HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen mid August.

USE OF FRUITS: The fruits are used only for brandy production.

- **Morphological traits**
  - TREE: Vigorous. Pyramidal crown. The branches grow upright. Young branches are green.
  - LEAVES: Round with a pronounced tip, moderately large to large, intensely green. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, short, green.
  - FLOWER: Large, white. Pistils and stamens are approximate size.

- **Physiological traits**
  - FLOWERING: Early flowering variety
  - PRODUCTIVITY: Moderately bearing variety.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - SIZE AND SHAPE: The fruits are oval shaped, 33.90 mm long, 28.43 mm wide, 29.28 mm thick and weighs 18.62 g on average. Suture line is slightly noticeable.
  - FRUIT STALK: Moderately long and thin.
  - FRUIT SKIN: The colour is dark blue with abundant bloom. Epidermis is covered with a red lenticels.
  - FRUIT FLESH: Greenish yellow, juicy, soft, moderate texture, sweet, moderately flavored, medium quality.
  - STONE: Small, oblong shaped.
  - SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stone partially adheres to flesh (semi clingstone).

- **Relationship to environmental factors**
  - SOIL: Thrives on poor soils.
  - CLIMATE: Adapted to continental climate.

- **Resistance**
  - PESTS AND DISEASES: Resistant to pests and diseases.

- **Recommendation**
  - Sarica is a local variety, not spread away from Plav basin.
**Savka**

**SYNONYMS:** Požegača, Mađarica, Madžarka.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruits ripen late August and are used for brandy distillation. This cultivar is also consumed fresh or dried, or processed for marmalade and jam.

- **Morphological traits**
  - **BRANCHES AND SLIVERS:** Crown shape is rounded more so than pyramidal.
  - **LEAVES:** Dark green with ellipse shape.
  - **FLOWER:** Medium to large with white petals.

- **Physiological traits**
  - **VIGOUR:** Moderately vigorously.
  - **PRODUCTIVITY:** Highly productive.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - **FRUIT SIZE:** Fruit is small to medium sized with average weight of 21.06 g. Fruit weight is very variable from 16.01 to 26.50 g. Fruit is 40.85 mm long and 29.46 mm wide on average. Length of fruit varies between 48.17 mm and 36.72 mm. Width of fruit varies between 31.50 mm and 27.37 mm.
  - **FRUIT SHAPE:** Fruit typically has elliptic shape. Savka’s fruits typically narrow from centre toward both ends. Shallow suture line (furrow) is hardly visible and divides fruits into two unequal parts.
  - **FRUIT SKIN:** Ripe fruits have skin with dark blue over colour and covered with lenticels. Fruits are covered with bloom (powdery coating).
  - **FRUIT FLESH:** Flesh is firm and fine. Flesh has specific aroma and is of yellow green colour. Total content of dry soluble matter is 19.49 ºBrix.
  - **FRUIT STALK:** Stalk cavity is shallow and narrow. Stalk is long, straight and of green colour with brownish coating. Average stalk length is 19.95 mm.
  - **STONE:** Stone adheres to flesh (clingstone). Stone has round ovate shape and is moderately large, 3.53% of total fruit weight.

- **Resistance**
  - **PESTS AND DISEASES:** Sensitive to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus).
**Scolduş**

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.

**ORIGIN:** Local variety of *Prunus domestica* L. subsp. *insititia* (L.) C. K. Schneid., from the Sub Carpathian area of Romania.

**HARVESTING TIME:** Fruits ripen first half of September.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruit quality is medium. Fruits are used for brandy production.

- **Morphological traits**
  - **TREE:** Spreading habit.
  - **LEAVES:** Ovate, small to medium in size.
  - **FLOWER:** Small with white petals.

- **Physiological traits**
  - **VIGOUR:** Medium.
  - **FLOWERING:** First half of April (early to mid season).
  - **PRODUCTIVITY:** Highly productive.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - **SIZE AND SHAPE:** Small round fruits weigh approximately 17 to 18 g. Average size index is 30.3 mm.
  - **FRUIT SKIN:** Violet blue colour with defined fruit bloom.
  - **FRUIT FLESH:** Yellowish green flesh, juicy, firm, very sweet, contains approximately 18.5% dry matter.
  - **STONE:** Medium in size, circular in shape, weighs 0.9 g.
  - **SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT:** Stones adhere to fruit flesh (clingstone).

- **Relationship to environmental factors**
  - **SOIL:** Variety grows well on clay soils.
  - **CLIMATE:** Adapted to continental climate.

- **Resistance**
  - **PESTS AND DISEASES:** Tolerance to Sharka (*Plum Pox Potyvirus*), Plum Leaf Blotch (*Polystigma rubrum*), moderately susceptible to Plum Rust (*Tranzschelia pruni spinosa*).

- **Recommendation**
  Variety can be grown in the Sub Carpathian area of Transylvania (Romania).
Shengjine

SYNONYMS: Xhane, Shengjone.

ORIGIN: Provenance unknown, however sample material was sourced from Tirana, Kruje and Elbasan (Central Albania).

USE OF FRUITS: Fruits ripen late May to early June and can be used immediately for fresh consumption. Harvested fruits are firm, resist squashing and transport well.

• **Morphological traits**

  BRANCHES AND SLIVERS: Branches have upright habit.
  LEAVES: Large, with ovate shape (55x35 mm).
  FLOWER: Flower is small with white colour.

• **Physiological traits**

  VIGOUR: Very strong, especially during juvenile stages.
  FLOWERING: The first week of March.
  FERTILIZATION: Diploid cultivar.
  PRODUCTIVITY: In good conditions this cultivar is heavily bearing each year.

• **Fruit characteristics**

  FRUIT SIZE: Fruit is moderately large, 30 to 35 mm long, 30 to 35 mm wide, 25 to 30 mm thick and weighs 20 to 25 g on average.
  FRUIT SHAPE: Fruit has round shape.
  FRUIT SKIN: Yellowish green.
  FRUIT FLESH: Green, coarse, very juicy, sweet. One of the tastiest domestic plum varieties.
  FRUIT STALK: Stalk is 15 mm long and 1.2 mm wide on average.
  STONE: Stone shape is round, 18 to 20 mm long, 10 to 12 mm wide, 8 to 10 mm thick and weighs 0.50 to 0.70 g on average.

• **Resistance**

  PESTS AND DISEASES: The cultivar is resistant to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus).
**Trnovaca**

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruits ripen late July. This cultivar is consumed fresh and less so dried. It could be processed for marmalade and jam, or distilled for brandy.

- **Morphological traits**
  - **BRANCHES AND SLIVERS:** Crown is pyramidal. Branches grow upright and later bend downwards under weight of the crop.
  - **LEAVES:** Elongated shape, green colour.

- **Physiological traits**
  - **VIGOUR:** Vigorous.
  - **PRODUCTIVITY:** Productive, bearing regularly.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - **FRUIT SIZE:** Fruit is small with average weight of 12.41 g produced in extensive orchards. Weight of the fruit varies between 10.33 and 13.42 g. Length of the fruit is 31.72 mm and width is 26.35 mm on average. Length of fruit varies between 33.05 mm and 30.26 mm. Width of fruit varies between 27.15 mm and 24.48 mm.
  - **FRUIT SHAPE:** Shape of the fruit is ovate round. On the fruit there is a hardly visible, shallow suture line (furrow) that divides fruit into two equal parts. Top of fruit is flattened.
  - **FRUIT SKIN:** Skin of fruit is thin and firm. Skin of ripe fruit has deep yellow ground colour with violet blue over colour, covered with small lenticels. Fruits are covered with bloom (powdery coating).
  - **FRUIT FLESH:** Flesh of ripe fruit is moderately firm, fine and very aromatic having a dark yellow colour. Total content of dry soluble matter is 18.75 ºBrix.
  - **FRUIT STALK:** Stalk cavity is deep and wide. Stalk is medium long and straight. Colour of stalk is green with a brownish coating and has an average length of 15.04 mm.
  - **STONE:** Stone adheres to flesh (clingstone). Stone is small being 3.53% of total fruit weight and has ovate shape.
**Tropojane**

**SYNONYMS:** Kumbulla Hasit.

**ORIGIN:** Local cultivar from Tropoja (Northern Albania).

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruits ripen early October and can be immediately used for fresh consumption. Suitable for processing (jam, alcohol and dry fruit).

- **Morphological traits**
  - **BRANCHES AND SLIVERS:** Branches have upright habit.
  - **LEAVES:** Large, with ellipse shape (60x30 mm).
  - **FLOWER:** Flower is small with white colour.

- **Physiological traits**
  - **VIGOUR:** Medium vigour.
  - **FLOWERING:** Mid of April.
  - **FERTILIZATION:** Diploid cultivar.
  - **PRODUCTIVITY:** Excellent fertility.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - **FRUIT SIZE:** Fruit is moderately large, 30 to 35 mm long, 30 to 35 mm wide, 28 to 33 mm thick and weighs 35 to 40 g on average.
  - **FRUIT SHAPE:** Very attractive with an ovate shape.
  - **FRUIT SKIN:** Blue violet colour with bloom.
  - **FRUIT FLESH:** Gold yellow, juicy, aromatic and sweet with a very good taste.
  - **FRUIT STALK:** Stalk is moderately long, thick and strongly fixed to the fruit, 13 to 18 mm long 1.5 to 2 mm wide on average.
  - **STONE:** Stone has ovate shape, 20 to 23 mm long, 10 to 13 mm wide, 5 to 7 mm thick and weighs 0.80 to 1.0g on average. Stone does not adhere to flesh.

- **Resistance**
  - **PESTS AND DISEASES:** The cultivar is slightly susceptible to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus).
Tuleu de sinesti

SYNONYMS: Unknown.

ORIGIN: Local variety of Prunus domestica L. subsp. domestica, from the Sub Carpathian area of Romania.

HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen second half of August.

USE OF FRUITS: Fruit quality is very good and for this reason fruits are mainly used for fresh consumption but also for drying (prunes) and brandy production.

• Morphological traits
  TREE: Semi-upright habit.
  LEAVES: Ovate, medium in size.
  FLOWER: Medium with white petals.

• Physiological traits
  VIGOUR: Medium.
  FLOWERING: Last half of April (late season).
  PRODUCTIVITY: Highly productive.

• Fruit characteristics
  SIZE AND SHAPE: Medium sized, obovate fruits weigh approximately 28 g. Average size index is 37.57 mm.
  FRUIT SKIN: Violet blue colour with defined fruit bloom.
  FRUIT FLESH: Yellowish green flesh, juicy, firm, balanced taste, contains approximately 16.8% dry matter.
  STONE: Medium in size, narrow elliptic in shape, weighs 1.3 g.
  SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stones do not adhere to fruit flesh (freestone).

• Relationship to environmental factors
  SOIL: Variety grows well on fertile and well-drained soils.
  CLIMATE: Adapted to continental climate.

• Resistance
  PESTS AND DISEASES: Medium tolerance to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), Plum Leaf Blotch (Polystigma rubrum), moderately susceptible to Plum Rust (Tranzschelia pruni spinosa) and Monilinia.

• Recommendation
  Variety can be grown in the Southern Sub Carpathian area of Romania.
**Tuleu gras**

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.

**ORIGIN:** Autochthonous variety of *Prunus domestica* L. subsp. *domestica*, from the Sub Carpathian area of Romania. It is also grown in Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova, Hungary, etc. It has been used extensively in the last four decades as maternal genitor in Romanian breeding programs. More than 16 cultivars (i.e. Centenar, Carpatin, Tuleu timpuriu, Minerva, Piteștean, etc) are descended of Tuleu gras. All of these inherited the male sterility trait.

**HARVESTING TIME:** Fruits ripen second half of August.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruit quality is very good and considered a standard for the fresh domestic market. Fruits are mainly used for fresh consumption. Fruits can also be used for drying (prunes) and brandy production.

- **Morphological traits**
  
  **TREE:** Semi-upright habit.
  
  **LEAVES:** Ovate, medium in size.
  
  **FLOWER:** Medium with white petals.

- **Physiological traits**
  
  **VIGOUR:** Medium.
  
  **FLOWERING:** Last half of April (late season). Male sterile cultivar. Requires cross pollination.
  
  **PRODUCTIVITY:** Highly productive.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  
  **SIZE AND SHAPE:** Medium sized, obovate fruits weigh approximately 26 g. Average size index is 35.6 mm.
  
  **FRUIT SKIN:** Violet blue colour with defined fruit bloom.
  
  **FRUIT FLESH:** Yellowish green flesh, juicy, firm, balanced taste, contains approximately 15.6% dry content.
  
  **STONE:** Medium in size, narrow elliptic in shape, weighs 1.2 g.
  
  **SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT:** Stones do not adhere to fruit flesh (freestone).

- **Relationship to environmental factors**
  
  **SOIL:** Variety grows well on fertile and well-drained soils.
  
  **CLIMATE:** Adapted to continental climate.

- **Resistance**
  
  **PESTS AND DISEASES:** Medium tolerance to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), Plum Leaf Blotch (*Polystigma rubrum*), moderately susceptible to Plum Rust (*Tranzschelia pruni spinosa*) and Monilinia.

- **Recommendation**
  
  Variety can be grown in all plum growing areas of Romania.
**Tuleu gras cl. 14**

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.  
**ORIGIN:** Clonal selection of Tuleu gras cv. belonging to *Prunus domestica* L. subsp. *domestica* and originating in the Sub Carpathian area of Romania.  
**HARVESTING TIME:** Fruits ripen second half of August.  
**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruit quality is very good. Fruits are mainly used for fresh consumption but also for drying (prunes) and brandy production.  

- **Morphological traits**  
  **TREE:** Semi-upright habit.  
  **LEAVES:** Ovate, medium in size.  
  **FLOWER:** Medium with white petals.  

- **Physiological traits**  
  **VIGOUR:** Medium.  
  **FLOWERING:** Last half of April (late season).  
  **PRODUCTIVITY:** Highly productive.  

- **Fruit characteristics**  
  **SIZE AND SHAPE:** Medium sized, obovate fruits weigh approximately 32 g. Average size index is 38.1 mm.  
  **FRUIT SKIN:** Violet blue colour with defined fruit bloom.  
  **FRUIT FLESH:** Yellowish green flesh, juicy, firm, balanced taste, contains approximately 15.9% dry matter.  
  **STONE:** Medium in size, narrow elliptic in shape, weighs 1.3 g.  
  **SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT:** Stones do not adhere to fruit flesh (freestone).  

- **Relationship to environmental factors**  
  **SOIL:** Variety grows well on fertile and well-drained soils.  
  **CLIMATE:** Adapted to continental climate.  

- **Resistance**  
  **PESTS AND DISEASES:** Medium tolerance to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), Plum Leaf Blotch (*Polystigma rubrum*), moderately susceptible to Plum Rust (*Tranzschelia pruni spinosa*) and *Monilinia*.  

- **Recommendation**  
  Variety can be grown in all plum growing areas of Romania.
**Turgonja**

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.

**ORIGIN:** Old, local variety from Montenegro. Widespread in central and southern Montenegro, predominantly in Podgorica.

**HARVESTING TIME:** Fruits ripen early August.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruit can be freshly consumed, or processed for compote and brandy.

- **Morphological traits**
  
  **TREE:** Moderately vigorous to vigorous. Wide pyramidal crown with sparse branching and green twigs.
  
  **LEAVES:** Obovate, large, dark green colour. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, moderately long with a skewed, green base.
  
  **FLOWER:** Moderately large to large, white. The petals have a round shape and the pistil is longer than the stamens.

- **Physiological traits**
  
  **FLOWERING:** Early flowering variety.
  
  **PRODUCTIVITY:** Highly productive, bearing regularly and abundant crops.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  
  **SIZE AND SHAPE:** Fruits are ellipse shaped, 41.84 mm long, 35.58 mm wide, 37.1 mm thick and weigh 33 g on average. Suture line is moderately apparent.
  
  **FRUIT STALK:** Moderately long, green.
  
  **FRUIT SKIN:** Green with pronounced whitish bloom.
  
  **FRUIT FLESH:** Yellow green, juicy, firm, intermediate texture, sweet and sour, and of good quality.
  
  **STONE:** Moderately sized and oval shaped.
  
  **SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT:** Stone easily separates from flesh (freestone).

- **Relationship to environmental factors**
  
  **SOIL:** No special soil requirement.
  
  **CLIMATE:** Adapted to warmer climatic conditions.

- **Resistance**
  
  **PESTS AND DISEASES:** ELISA test showed absence of Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), it is resistant to Monilia (*Monilinia fructigena, M.laxa*), Plum Leaf Blotch (*Polistigma rubrum*) and Plum Rust (*Tranzschelia pruni spinosa*).

- **Recommendation**
  
  Variety is of interest due to the yield, early ripening, fruit size and fruit quality.
Turgulja

SYNONYMS: Unknown.

USE OF FRUITS: Fruits ripen during the second half of July. This cultivar is consumed fresh and less so dried. It could be used for brandy production.

• Morphological traits

BRANCHES AND SLIVERS: Crown is loose, has a pyramidal shape and not many leaves.

LEAVES: Ellipse shape, large to moderate size, green colour.

• Physiological traits

VIGOUR: Moderately vigorous.

PRODUCTIVITY: Productive, bearing regularly.

• Fruit characteristics

FRUIT SIZE: Fruit is small with average weight of 14.31 g. Weight varies between 11.69 and 16.85 g. Length of the fruit is 30.68 mm and width is 27.40 mm on average. Length of fruit varies between 32.66 mm and 28.02 mm. Width of fruit varies between 26.16 mm and 28.59 mm.

FRUIT SHAPE: Shape of the fruit is typically round. Shallow suture line (furrow) divides fruit into two equal parts.

FRUIT SKIN: Skin of fruit is thin and firm. Fruit skin has blue violet over colour and covered with small lenticels. Fruits are covered with bloom (powdery coating).

FRUIT FLESH: Flesh of the fruit is semi firm, very juicy with specific soft aroma and has deep yellow colour. Total content of dry soluble matter is 22.93 ºBrix.

FRUIT STALK: Stalk cavity is very shallow. Stalk is long, straight and green with a brownish coating. Average stalk length is 16.20 mm.

STONE: Stone semi adheres to flesh (semi clingstone). Stone has ovate shape and is large, 4.34% of total fruit weight.
Vânăt românesc

SYNONYMS: Bistrițene, Prune vinete, Vinete românești, De Bosnia, Vinete.

ORIGIN: Old Prunus domestica L. subsp. domestica cultivar originated in South Eastern and Central Europe. It is assumed to be synonymous with Požegača, Madarica, Bistrica, Beszterci, Kiustendilška, Vengerka, Quetsche, Hauszwetche, Casalinga. It is grown in many countries from this part of Europe and it is considered as a benchmark for high quality plums. Unfortunately its importance decreased in the last few decades due to the small fruits.

HARVESTING TIME: Fruits ripen second half of September.

USE OF FRUITS: Fruits have excellent eating quality but are used mainly for processing like drying (prunes), for jam, marmalade and brandy production. Due to small fruits the cultivar is used less for fresh consumption.

• Morphological traits
  TREE: Spreading habit.
  LEAVES: Ovate, medium in size.
  FLOWER: Medium with white petals.

• Physiological traits
  VIGOUR: Medium to strong vigour.
  FLOWERING: Late April to early May (very late season).
  PRODUCTIVITY: Moderately productive.

• Fruit characteristics
  SIZE AND SHAPE: Small size, elliptic fruits weigh approximately 19 to 20 g. Average size index is 31.85 mm.
  FRUIT SKIN: Dark blue colour with defined fruit bloom.
  FRUIT FLESH: Yellow flesh, juicy, firm, balanced taste, contains approximately 19.3% dry matter.
  STONE: Medium in size, narrow elliptic in shape, weighs 1.1 g.
  SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT: Stones do not adhere to fruit flesh (freestone).

• Relationship to environmental factors
  SOIL: Variety performs best on fertile and well-drained soils.
  CLIMATE: Adapted to continental climate.

• Resistance
  PESTS AND DISEASES: Medium tolerance to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), moderately susceptible to Plum Leaf Blotch (Polystigma rubrum), plum rust (Tranzschelia pruni spinosa) and Monilinia.

• Recommendation
  Variety can be grown in all plum growing areas from the hills of Romania.
**Vardare**

SYNONYMS: Gjatore, Gjatoshe.

ORIGIN: Local indigenous cultivar from Librazhdi and Tirana, (Central Albania).

USE OF FRUITS: Fruits ripen late August. Fruits are very suitable for processing or fresh consumption.

- **Morphological traits**
  - BRANCHES AND SLIVERS: Branches have upright habit.
  - LEAVES: Large with ovate shape (60x40 mm).
  - FLOWER: Flower is small with white colour.

- **Physiological traits**
  - VIGOUR: Intermediate to vigorous.
  - FLOWERING: The first week of April.
  - PRODUCTIVITY: Very good if there are favourable conditions during the flowering season.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - FRUIT SIZE: Fruit is small, 330 to 35 mm long, 25 to 20 mm wide, 20 to 25 mm thick and weighs 15 to 20 g on average.
  - FRUIT SHAPE: Fruit has ovate shape with a characteristic sharp suture.
  - FRUIT SKIN: Skin is very thin, completely greenish yellow to straw coloured when ripe.
  - FRUIT FLESH: Gold yellow, very juicy and sweet.
  - FRUIT STALK: Stalk is 15 to 18 mm long and 1 to 1.2 mm wide.
  - STONE: Stone has ovate shape, 18 to 20 mm long, 10 to 13 mm wide, 5 to 7 mm thick and weighs 0.80 to 1 g on average. Stone semi adheres to flesh (semi-clingstone).

- **Resistance**
  - PESTS AND DISEASES: The cultivar has high resistance to diseases.
**Vardare Lejla**

**SYNONYMS:** Oshafe.

**ORIGIN:** Local indigenous cultivar from Elbasan (Central Albania).

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruits ripen late August and can be used immediately. Suitable for processing (jam, alcohol and dry fruit).

- **Morphological traits**
  - **BRANCHES AND SLIVERS:** Branches have spreading habit.
  - **LEAVES:** Leaves are thick and large with an oval shape (55x40 mm).
  - **FLOWER:** Flower is small with white colour.

- **Physiological traits**
  - **VIGOUR:** Medium vigour.
  - **FLOWERING:** Mid April.
  - **FERTILIZATION:** Diploid cultivar.
  - **PRODUCTIVITY:** Very good if there are favourable conditions during the flowering season.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - **FRUIT SIZE:** Fruit is small, 30 to 33 mm long, 20 to 25 mm wide, 20 to 25 mm thick and weighs 13 to 18 g on average.
  - **FRUIT SHAPE:** Fruit has an ellipse shape.
  - **FRUIT SKIN:** Blue to violet colour with bloom.
  - **FRUIT FLESH:** Gold yellow, sweet juicy and aromatic.
  - **FRUIT STALK:** Short to moderately long and firmly fixed to fruit, 15 to 17 mm long and 1 to 1.2 mm wide.
  - **STONE:** Stone shape is ovate, 20 to 23 mm long, 10 to 13 mm wide, 5 to 7 mm thick and weighs 0.80 to 1 g on average. Stone semi adheres to flesh (semi-clingstone).

- **Resistance**
  - **PESTS AND DISEASES:** Cultivar is slightly susceptible to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus).
**Vine de Codru**

**SYNONYMS:** Perje moldovenesti.

**ORIGIN:** Moldavian old local variety of unknown origin. Found on private properties in the central apple growing regions of the Republic of Moldova.

**HARVESTING TIME:** Fruits ripen early, during the first week of August.

**USE OF FRUITS:** The fruit can be eaten fresh, processed into compote, dessert, brandy or dried fruit.

- **Morphological traits**
  
  **TREE:** Moderately vigorous. Crown is dense, wide and round. Primary branches are covered with fruit-bearing twigs.
  
  **LEAVES:** Ellipse, moderately sized, green. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, short to moderately long and green.
  
  **FLOWER:** Moderately large with white, elongated petals. Pistils and stamens are equal length.

- **Physiological traits**
  
  **VIGOUR:** Moderately vigorous.
  
  **FLOWERING:** Mid season with moderately synchronized onset of blossom. Partially self fertile variety. Good varieties for cross pollination include Vinete moldovenesti and Anna Spath.
  
  **PRODUCTIVITY:** Reaches productive maturity after 3 to 5 years. No alternate bearing observed. Trees of 14 to 15 years can yield 40 to 45 kg.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  
  **SIZE AND SHAPE:** Fruits are small, 36 to 38 mm long, 24 to 27 mm wide, 28.0 mm thick and weigh 19 g on average. The fruit is oval shaped and elongated towards the base.
  
  **FRUIT SKIN:** Dark blue colour with pronounced bloom.
  
  **FRUIT FLESH:** Golden, moderately juicy, moderately firm, sweet and sour, good drying quality.
  
  **STONE:** Small with an elongated shape. Stones weigh 0.60 to 0.75 g.
  
  **SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT:** Stones do not adhere to flesh (freestone).

- **Relationship to environmental factors**
  
  **SOIL:** Adapted to different soils, including clay soil.
  
  **CLIMATE:** Adapted to the moderate continental climate conditions. Tolerates frost and drought.

- **Resistance**
  
  **PESTS AND DISEASES:** Not sensitive to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), Pocket Plum Gall (Taphrina pruni.), Plum Leaf Blotch (Polystigma rubrum) and Plum Rust (Tranzschelia pruni spinosa), moderately resistant to Monilia and to Plum Sawfly (Hoplocampa flava).

- **Recommendation**
  
  Useful variety for breeding adaptive traits and fruits for good drying quality. Easily propagated from suckers.
**Vinet de Moldova**

**SYNONYMS:** Vengherka moldavskaia.

**ORIGIN:** Moldavian, old local variety, of unknown origin. Propagated by shoots over many centuries. Widespread across the Republic of Moldova and in nearby regions of Romania and the Ukraine. From 1998 this cultivar was registered for large scale propagation.

**HARVESTING TIME:** Fruits ripen late August to early September or mid September in northern Moldova.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruit can be eaten fresh or processed into 'povidla' (local type of jam), compote, dessert, brandy or dried fruit.

- **Morphological traits**
  - **TREE:** Crown is dense, wide and pyramidal. Primary branches are covered with fruit-bearing twigs.
  - **LEAVES:** Ellipse shape, moderate to large size and dark green. Younger trees have larger leaves. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, short to moderately long, green or greenish red.
  - **FLOWER:** Moderately large and white with elongated petals. Pistils and stamens are equal length.

- **Physiological traits**
  - **VIGOUR:** Moderately vigorous.
  - **FLOWERING:** Mid season with synchronised onset of blossom. In one day 50% to 80% of the flowers can open. Self fertile variety.
  - **PRODUCTIVITY:** There are many biotypes that differ in the size of fruit and yield.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - **SIZE AND SHAPE:** Fruits are usually small to moderate size, weighing approximately 19 to 23 g on average. Fruit from some types can weigh to 25 g. Fruit has elongated oval shape.
  - **FRUIT SKIN:** Dark blue colour with pronounced bloom, moderately thin, easily separates from flesh.
  - **FRUIT FLESH:** Golden to green, moderately juicy, firm, sweet and sour, excellent quality.
  - **STONE:** Small and elongated shape.

- **Relationship to environmental factor.**
  Adapted to different soils and moderate continental climate conditions.
**Vinete de Tiraspol**

**SYNONYMS:** Vengherka tiraspolskaia, Vengherca bojestvennaia.

**ORIGIN:** Moldavian old local variety of unknown origin. Found on private properties in central Dnestr river area.

**HARVESTING TIME:** Fruits ripen very early, during the first week of June.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruits can be eaten fresh or processed into compote, sweet or brandy.

**Morphological traits**

**TREE:** Moderately vigorous. Crown is open, wide and round. Primary branches are covered with fruit-bearing twigs.

**LEAVES:** Ellipse, intermediate to small sized and green. Younger trees have larger leaves. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, short to moderately long and green.

**FLOWER:** Moderately large with white, elongated petals. Pistils and stamens are equal length.

**Physiological traits**

**FLOWERING:** Early and moderately synchronised. Partially self fertile. Good varieties for cross pollination include Vinete moldovenesti and Anna Spath.

**PRODUCTIVITY:** Reaches productive maturity after 3 to 5 years. No alternate bearing observed. Trees of 14 to 15 years can yield 40 to 45 kg.

**Fruit characteristics**

**SIZE AND SHAPE:** Fruits are small, 36 to 38 mm long, 24 to 27 mm wide, 28.0 mm thick and weigh 19 g on average. Stones weigh 0.60 to 0.75 g. Fruit has oval shape and elongated towards the base.

**FRUIT SKIN:** Dark blue colour with pronounced bloom.

**FRUIT FLESH:** Golden, juicy, moderately firm, sweet and sour, of poor quality.

**STONE:** Small and elongated shape.

**SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT:** Stones do not adhere to flesh (freestone).

**Relationship to environmental factors**

**SOIL:** Adapted to different soils including clay soil.

**CLIMATE:** Adapted to the moderate continental climate conditions.

**Resistance**

**PESTS AND DISEASES:** Not sensitive to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), Pocket Plum Gall (*Taphrina pruni*), Plum Leaf Blotch (*Polystigma rubrum*) and Plum Rust (*Tranzschelia pruni spinosa*), moderately resistant to *Monilia* and to Plum Sawfly (*Hoplocampa flavia*).

**Recommendation**

Useful variety for breeding adaptive traits. Easily propagated from suckers.
**Vinet de Valcinet**

**SYNONYMS:** Perje moldovenesti.

**ORIGIN:** Moldavian old local variety of unknown origin. Found on private properties in central apple growing regions of the Republic of Moldova.

**HARVESTING TIME:** Fruits ripen mid season, during the last week of August.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruits can be eaten fresh or processed into compote, sweet or brandy.

- **Morphological traits**
  
  **TREE:** Moderately vigorous. Crown is dense, wide and round. Primary branches are covered with fruit-bearing twigs.
  
  **LEAVES:** Ellipse, moderately sized and green. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, short to moderately long and green.
  
  **FLOWER:** Moderately large with white, elongated petals. Pistils and stamens equal length.

- **Physiological traits**
  
  **FLOWERING:** Mid season with moderately synchronised onset of blossom. Partially self fertile. Good varieties for cross pollination include Vinete moldovenesti and Anna Spath.
  
  **PRODUCTIVITY:** Reaches productive maturity after 3 to 5 years. No alternate bearing observed. Trees of 10 to 12 years can yield 40 to 50 kg.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  
  **SIZE AND SHAPE:** Fruits are small, 36 to 38 mm long, 24 to 27 mm wide, 28.0 mm thick and weigh 19 to 24 g on average. Stones weigh 0.65 to 0.75 g. Fruit has oval shape.
  
  **FRUIT SKIN:** Uniform, dark blue colour with pronounced bloom.
  
  **FRUIT FLESH:** Golden, juicy, firm, sweet and sour, of good quality.
  
  **STONE:** Small, elongated shape.
  
  **SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE PIT:** Stones do not adhere to flesh (freestone).

- **Relationship to environmental factors**
  
  **SOIL:** Adapted to different soils including clay soil.
  
  **CLIMATE:** Adapted to the moderate continental climate conditions.

- **Resistance**
  
  **PESTS AND DISEASES:** Not sensitive to Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), Pocket Plum Gall (*Taphrina pruni*), Plum Leaf Blotch (*Polystigma rubrum*) and Plum Rust (*Tranzschelia pruni spinosa*), moderately resistant to Monilia and to Plum Sawfly (*Hoplocampa flava*).

- **Recommendation**
  
  Useful variety for breeding adaptive traits and fruits with good drying quality. Easily propagated from suckers.
**Vlonjate**

**SYNONYMS:** Kumbulla Vlores.

**ORIGIN:** Local indigenous cultivar from Vlora (Southern Albania).

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruits ripen third week of July to first week of August and can be immediately used for fresh consumption. Fruit is also suitable for processing.

**• Morphological traits**

**BRANCHES AND SLIVERS:** Branches have weeping habit. Spreading habit of tree enables easy to pick hanging fruit.

**LEAVES:** Large, with ellipse shape (60 x 40 mm).

**FLOWER:** Flower is small with white colour.

**• Physiological traits**

**VIGOUR:** Medium vigour.

**FLOWERING:** The third week of March.

**FERTILIZATION:** Diploid cultivar.

**PRODUCTIVITY:** Excellent and regular crops.

**• Fruit characteristics**

**FRUIT SIZE:** Fruit has moderate size, 30 to 35 mm long, 28 to 33 mm wide, 26 to 30 mm thick and weighs 20 to 25 g on average.

**FRUIT SHAPE:** Fruit has ovate shape with characteristic sharp suture.

**FRUIT SKIN:** Light yellow with pink over colour and bloom.

**FRUIT FLESH:** Light orange, very tasty, moderately sweet and juicy.

**FRUIT STALK:** Stalk is moderately long and strongly fixed to fruit, 10 to 13 mm long and 1 to 1.40 mm wide.

**STONE:** Stone has ovate shape, 16 to 20 mm long, 10 to 14 mm wide, 6 to 9 mm wide and weighs 0.80 to 1 g on average. Stone semi adheres to flesh.

**• Resistance**

**PESTS AND DISEASES:** In favourable conditions there is no risk from diseases.
**Zimna**

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.

**ORIGIN:** Macedonia, local variety collected in the Debar region (Western Macedonia).

**USE OF FRUITS:** Consumption and home processing.

- **Morphological traits**
  Tree has erected to spreading habit. Branches have an absence of spines. Young shoots are yellowish green with sparse and indistinct lenticels. Leaves are ovate to roundish with glabrous, short petiole. Flower is small to medium sized and white coloured.

- **Physiological traits**
  **VIGOUR:** Very vigorous variety.
  **FLOWERING:** Season of flowering is early. Flowering period is long. This variety has very good self-compatibility of flowers.
  **RIpening time:** Medium.
  **PRODUCTIVITY:** Very productive.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  Fruit is extremely small and has elliptic shape. Skin has light green ground colour with dark violet over colour. Flesh is yellow green colour and soft. Fruit juice is colourless. Fruit has a sweet flavour and is of good quality. Stone is small with an elongated shape. Flesh completely or partially adheres to stone.

- **Resistance**
  Variety has moderate susceptibility to pests and diseases. Moderately sensitive to Plum Pox Virus, intermediate susceptibility to *Monilinia* spp. and intermediate sensitivity to *Polystigma rubrum*.

- **General subjective impression**
  Variety is of interest for breeding programs and for local home processing.
Zorićka

**SYNONYMS:** Unknown.

**ORIGIN:** Native variety to Montenegro, probably originating near Polimlje. Trees found around Murino (Zoriće village).

**HARVESTING TIME:** Fruits ripen late August to early September.

**USE OF FRUITS:** Fruit is consumed fresh and can be processed.

- **Morphological traits**
  - **TREE:** Moderately vigorous. Crown is pyramidal. Branches have oblique crotchets. Young twigs are brownish green.
  - **LEAVES:** Ellipse shaped, moderately large, green, serrated. Leaf petiole is moderately thick, moderately long to long, green on lower side, with a reddish upper side.
  - **FLOWER:** Moderately large and white. Petals are oval in shape. Pistil is slightly longer than stamens.

- **Physiological traits**
  - **FLOWERING:** Early flowering variety.
  - **PRODUCTIVITY:** Very productive, bears regularly every year.

- **Fruit characteristics**
  - **SIZE AND SHAPE:** Fruits are oval shaped, 35.22 mm long, 27.91 mm wide, 28.36 mm thick and weigh 17.32 g on average. Suture line is poor to moderately apparent.
  - **FRUIT STALK:** Moderately long, moderately thick and green. Stalk easily separates from the fruit.
  - **FRUIT SKIN:** Dark blue colour with pronounced bluish bloom.
  - **FRUIT FLESH:** Green, juicy, moderately firm, sweet, tasty, good quality.
  - **STONE:** Small and oval.
  - **SEPARATING FLESH FROM THE STONE:** Stones strongly adhere to flesh (clingstone).

- **Relationship to environmental factors**
  - **SOIL:** No specific soil requirements.
  - **CLIMATE:** Adapted to continental climatic conditions.

- **Resistance**
  - **PESTS AND DISEASES:** ELISA test showed presence of Sharka (Plum Pox Potyvirus), however no symptoms on fruits. Slight sensitivity to Plum Leaf Blotch (*Polistigma rubrum*), and resistant to other diseases and pest.

- **Recommendation**
  - This variety is sparse, however deserves attention as it is resistant to pathogens, adapted to poor soil and climatic conditions, and bears well and regularly, without requiring the application of agricultural methods. Fruits are suitable for table use and can be processed into other products except brandy.
List of References

Bubić, S. (1952) *Specijalno voćarstvo*. Sarajevo
Cabluchiko, G.A. (1953) *Sorta plodovih kultur*. Gosudarstvennoe izdatelstvo Moldavii, Kishinev
Kapetanović, N. 1963. Prilog poznavanju rasprostranjenosti i ekologije domaćih šljiva Bosne i Hercegovine (Odlomak iz disertacije). Posebni otkaz iz: Radovi Poljoprivrednog fakulteta, god. XII, br 14, 179-198
List of Contributors

• Editors
Inger Hjalmarsson
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Alnarp
Lidija Tomić
University of Banjaluka, Faculty of Agriculture

• Authors
BOTU Mihai; TOMIĆ Lidija; CARKA Frida; CVETKOVIĆ Miljan; GJAMOVSKI Viktor; LAZOVIĆ Biljana; OGNJANOV Vladislav; PINTEA Maria; ACHIM Gheorghe; BOŽOVIĆ Djina; JACIMOVIĆ Vuceta; JURAVELI Alexei; KIPRIJANOVSKI Marjan; SEVO Raimonda and HJALMARSSON Inger

• Authors affiliation
ALBANIA
Raimonda Sevo
Frida Carka
Genebank Agricultural University of Tirana

MACEDONIA
Viktor Gjamovski
University St. Cyril and Methodius, Institute of Agriculture, Skopje
Marjan Kiprijanovski
University St. Cyril and Methodius, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences and Food, Skopje

MONTENEGRO
Biljana Lazovic
University of Montenegro, Biotechnical Faculty, Centre for Subtropical Cultures, Bar
Djina Bozovic
Vuceta Jacimovic
University of Montenegro, Biotechnical Faculty, Centre for Continental Fruit Growing and MAP, Bijelo Polje

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
Maria Pintea
Alexei Juraveli
Research Institute for Horticulture and Alimentary Technologies, Chișinău

REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
Miljan Cveticovik
Lidija Tomić
University of Banjaluka, Faculty of Agriculture

ROMANIA
Mihai Botu,
Gheorghe Achim
University of Craiova, Faculty of Agriculture and Horticulture, Department of Horticulture and Food Science

SERBIA
Vladislav Ognjanov
University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture

• Photographers
In addition to the authors the following photographers contributed with photos.

MACEDONIA
Ljubomir Stefanov, Skopje

ROMANIA
Andreea Lazăr
Anca Alecu
University of Craiova, Fruit Growing Research Extension Station (SCDP), Vâlcea

• Proofreader (descriptions)
Ross Dennis, Melbourne, Australia
The BALKAN POMOLOGY – PLUMS systemize the genetic diversity of plums found in the Balkan region. It attractively portrays 75 plum cultivars with detailed descriptions and illustrations. The descriptions are presented in alphabetical order and outline the fruit characteristics of each cultivar, as well as their morphological and physiological traits. In addition, information on origins, known uses and synonyms are provided.