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## THE NAMES OF ECONOMIC VALUABLE SPECIES OF THE *FRAGARIA* L. GENUS

*I. Rozhko, I. Hel, Candidates of Agricultural Sciences  
Lviv National Agrarian University*

**Formulation of the issue.** The paper is about the garden strawberry (*F. xananassa* (Weston) Duchesne ex Rozier) – a species with more than 10,000 varieties, which is the main industrial strawberry species. Once again, we try to convey to Ukrainian scholars the need to use the correct Ukrainian name of the species – garden strawberries, which contains precise botanical classification parameters.

**Presenting the main material.** Let us consider the main classification characteristics of the most common species of the *Fragaria* L. genus. Scientific names of species are presented in accordance with the nomenclature of the *Fragaria* L. genus ordered by V. M. Mezhen'skyi.

*F. vesca* L. ( $2n = 14$ ) is the most common species in Europe, North America, Asia, and North Africa. The bush is 5-20 cm tall. The fruits are early ripening, small, rounded, oval or conical, pink, red or white, fragrant, tasteful. Currently, the largest industrial plantations of the remontant type of the species under the patented trademark "Fragolina Ribera di Sicilia" are located in the Italian provinces Agrigento and Siracusa. Due to its high winter resistance, early ripening and aroma of berries, the species matters in selection.

*F. viridis* Weston ( $2n = 14$ ) is a widespread species in Europe, it also reaches Baikal and Yakutia in Asia. The bush is up to 20 cm tall. The fruits are small (1–2 g), dense, spherical or ovate, pink or red, with no seeds in the bottom, and very fragrant. Siberian forms are extremely winter-hardy. The species is rarely cultivated. Fruits are harvested in natural populations.

*F. orientalis* Losinsk. ( $2n = 28$ ) is an extremely polymorphic species that grows in Altai, Western Siberia, Yakutia, Transbaikal, Mongolia, Northern China and Korea. The bush is up to 20 cm tall. The fruits are early ripening, small, spherical or conical, red, the pulp is delicate yellowish-pink, sweet and sour with weak fragrance. The species is not cultivated. Separate ecotypes may be important in selection as winter hardy and early ripening species.

*F. moschata* Weston ( $2n = 42$ ) is widespread from Northern and Central Europe to Siberia. The plants are dioecious. The bush is up to 35 cm tall. The fruits are spherical, ovate or oval, of pink, purple or dark red colour, very fragrant with musky flavor. The species is not cultivated, some varieties ('Di Milano' and 'Spanca') can be found in the collections of research institutions and amateur

gardeners. The plants are winter-hardy, resistant to powdery mildew, anthracnose, hook-worms, ticks, that is why this species is important for selective breeding.

*F. virginiana* Mill. ( $2n = 56$ ) prevails in North America. The bush is 10–25 cm tall. The plants are dioecious. The fruits are spherical, small, 1–1,5 cm in diameter, dark red, matte, with seeds deep in pulp. The pulp is sour and fragrant. Virginia strawberries were introduced to Europe at the beginning of the twentieth century. They were widely cultivated during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The species is promising for selective breeding.

*F. chiloensis* (L.) Duchesne ex Weston ( $2n = 56$ ) is prevalent in the western part of the American continent from Chile to California. The bush is to 25 cm tall. The plants are dioecious. The fruits are dense with weak fragrance, spherical, oval, 2-4 cm in diameter, varied by color: from whitish pink to bright red. Both Chilean strawberries and Virginia strawberries appeared on the European continent after the discovery of the New World. They used to be widely cultivated in gardens until the appearance of garden strawberry.

*F. xananassa* (Weston) Duchesne ex Rozier, *F. xgrandiflora* Ehrh. ( $2n = 56$ ) appeared in Europe at the end of the XXVII century as a result of spontaneous cross breeding of two American octoploid species – Virginia strawberries and Chilean strawberries. In 1766, a French botanist and researcher A. N. Duchesne isolated a separate species, which combined the features of two original parent species, but in contrast to them it formed strong-grown crops with large fruits.

**Conclusions.** In scientific and popular science literature it is inadmissible to use popular names for the cultural species *F. xananassa* (Weston) Duchesne ex Rozier (*F. xgrandiflora* Ehrh.). A scientific Ukrainian name “суниця ананасові” (sunnytsi ananasovi – *Fragaria ananassa*) is accepted for this species and it should be always used for clear scientific communication.

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