

Sensory Quality of ‘Bing’ Sweet Cherries Following Preharvest Treatment with Hydrogen Cyanamide, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, or Gibberellic Acid

Murray Clayton and William V. Biasi

Department of Plant Sciences, University of California, One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616

I. Tayfun Agar

Department of Horticulture, University of Çukurova, 01330 Adana, Turkey

Stephen M. Southwick and Elizabeth J. Mitcham¹

Department of Plant Sciences, University of California, One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616

Additional index words. *Prunus avium*, CH₂N₂, CaNH₄NO₃, GA₃, firmness, sweetness, tartness, flavor

Abstract. ‘Bing’ sweet cherry (*Prunus avium* L.) trees were treated with hydrogen cyanamide (CH₂N₂) or calcium ammonium nitrate (CaNH₄NO₃) during dormancy, or gibberellic acid (GA₃) 26 days before harvest during three consecutive years. Fruit were evaluated at harvest for sensory taste quality using twenty trained panelists sampling for firmness, sweetness, tartness, and cherry flavor. Nondestructive instrumental firmness preceded destructive sensory firmness on the same untreated and GA₃-treated cherries in one year when used as a supplementary evaluation. Sensory firmness was consistently higher in GA₃ fruit and to a lesser extent in CH₂N₂ fruit than in CaNH₄NO₃ and untreated fruit. Instrumental firmness of GA₃ fruit did not increase significantly compared with untreated fruit yet instrumental firmness of each treatment correlated relatively well with perceived sensory firmness. Sensory sweetness and cherry flavor scored very similarly, yet both attributes simultaneously varied between treatments across the years. Perceived sensory tartness of treated fruit was variable among years; yet, on average, was rated among treated and untreated fruit as similar. Under the assumption that elevated sensory firmness, sweetness, and cherry flavor intensity reflects improved sweet cherry quality, GA₃ fruit were rated of higher quality than untreated fruit given their increased firmness and similar or occasionally elevated sweetness and cherry flavor intensity. CH₂N₂ fruit maintained quality similar to that of untreated fruit, despite often having marginally higher firmness, due to similar or reduced ratings for sweetness and cherry flavor intensity. Notwithstanding similar firmness between CaNH₄NO₃ and untreated cherries, sensory quality of CaNH₄NO₃-treated cherries was reduced due to their often-diminished levels of perceived sweetness and cherry flavor.

Significant quality-related problems in eastern United States retail markets have been documented in sweet cherry fruit supplied from the western U.S. (Ceponis and Butterfield, 1981). In combination with increased cherry production, additional pressure on traditional markets to absorb the supply of fruit has emphasized the need for improved fruit quality. In recent years, producers have increased their utilization of compounds capable of regulating the fruiting and/or growth characteristics of the trees or fruit. Many growers apply gibberellic acid (GA₃) before harvest with the intention of increasing fruit firmness. Researchers have documented the effects of GA₃ on cherry firmness, size, soluble solids content (Clayton

et al., 2003; Facticeau, 1982; Facticeau et al., 1985; Looney and Lidster, 1980; Proebsting et al., 1973), and titratable acidity (Proebsting et al., 1973). There appears to be little consensus as to the effects of GA₃ on size and soluble solids content. More recently cherry producers have utilized hydrogen cyanamide (CH₂N₂) in an attempt to control fruit quality and yield problems related to insufficient or marginal chilling during dormancy (Weis et al., 1998, 1999). CH₂N₂ decreases the activity of the enzyme catalase, causing a sequence of reactions eventually coupled to the oxidative pentose phosphate pathway and leading to an increase in the level of reduced nucleotides, essential for enhanced metabolism and subsequently budbreak. Researchers have studied the effects of CH₂N₂ and calcium ammonium nitrate (CaNH₄NO₃) applied in combination with surfactants or dormant oils, on breaking dormancy, coordinating budbreak and flower-

ing, and advancing maturation in sweet cherry (Weis et al., 1998, 1999), as well as effects on objective fruit quality (Clayton et al., 2003). However, the postharvest effects of CH₂N₂ and CaNH₄NO₃ treatment on the sensory quality of sweet cherry have not been documented.

Dever et al. (1996) cited studies identifying important sensory qualities of sweet cherries and consumer preferences for sweet cherries at retail markets. These sensory qualities were divided into visual or taste quality parameters with the objective of forming sensory profiles of promising cultivars in sweet cherry breeding programs (Cliff et al., 1996; Dever et al., 1996). For ‘Bing’, an established sweet cherry cultivar, visual quality of non-stored fruit appeared largely unaffected by preharvest treatments of CH₂N₂, CaNH₄NO₃, and GA₃ (Clayton et al., 2003); however, the sensory taste quality of treated fruit may be affected. The objectives of this study were to determine if preharvest treatments of CH₂N₂, CaNH₄NO₃, and GA₃ impacted the postharvest sensory taste quality of ‘Bing’ sweet cherry fruit and whether any such impact was consistent for fruit of different levels of maturity.

Materials and Methods

In 1998, 1999, and 2000, ‘Bing’ sweet cherries were obtained from moderately cropping, mature trees of moderate vigor grown on Mahaleb rootstocks in separate commercial orchards each year located on loam-textured soils in the Central Valley of California. Within each orchard the experiment was organized as a randomized complete block design comprised of three blocks and four treatments with one tree representing a treatment plot within each block. Treatments included CH₂N₂ (Dormex, SKW Trostberg, Trostberg, Germany) at 7.8 kg·ha⁻¹ a.i. in 935 L of water, CaNH₄NO₃—9% Ca and 17% N w/w (CAN17; Unocal Corp., El Segundo, Calif.) at 468 L·ha⁻¹ of solution in 1400 L of water applied with surfactant (Optima, Helena Chemical Co., Memphis, Tenn.) at 37 L·ha⁻¹, GA₃ (ProGibb 4%, Valent USA Corp., Walnut Creek, Calif.) at 60 g·ha⁻¹ a.i. in 1870 L of water, and untreated cherries representing the Control treatment. The CH₂N₂ and CaNH₄NO₃ treatments were applied to the trees during the dormant period in mid-January of all 3 years. GA₃ was applied just before fruit straw color development in May of all 3 years.

Cherry harvest occurred during the commercial harvest period for fruit of each treatment, typically when most of the crop was at the red and mahogany stages of skin color development. This corresponded to 25, 31, and 18 May for CH₂N₂-treated cherries, 4 and 7 June and 21 May for CaNH₄NO₃-treated cherries, 8 June and 8 and 23 May for the control treatment, and 9 June and 9 and 29 May for GA₃-treated fruit for the years 1998, 1999, and 2000, respectively. At each harvest, proportionate samples of cherries were obtained from the inner and outer canopy of all sides of the trees. Defect-free fruit were segregated into four maturity categories based on skin color: salmon (1), red (3), mahogany (4), and

Received for publication 3 Jan. 2006. Accepted for publication 21 Feb. 2006.

¹Corresponding author; e-mail ejmitcham@ucdavis.edu.

Table 1. Sensory taste scores of 'Bing' cherries between preharvest treatments, years, and skin color categories.

Parameter	Firmness ^z	Sweetness ^z	Tartness ^z	Cherry flavor ^z
Treatment ^y				
CH ₂ N ₂	5.7 b ^x	4.1 b	5.1	4.1 ab
CaNH ₄ NO ₃	5.3 c	4.0 b	5.1	3.9 b
Control	5.3 c	4.3 a	5.0	4.3 a
GA ₃	6.3 a	4.4 a	4.9	4.3 a
Year				
1998	6.0 a	3.8 c	4.8	4.0 b
1999	5.0 b	4.0 b	5.1	3.9 b
2000	6.1 a	4.8 a	5.2	4.6 a
Color category				
Salmon	6.0 a	2.0 d	6.5 a	2.2 d
Red	5.4 b	3.2 c	5.5 b	3.3 c
Mahogany	5.4 b	5.1 b	4.3 c	5.0 b
Dark mahogany	5.8 a	6.4 a	3.8 d	6.2 a
Source				
Treatment (T)	***	***	NS	*
Year (Y)	***	***	NS	***
Color category (C)	***	***	***	***
T × Y	**	***	***	**
T × C	NS	NS	NS	NS
Y × C	***	***	NS	***
T × Y × C	NS	NS	NS	NS

^zHigher sensory scores reflect increased sensory firmness, sweetness, tartness, and cherry flavor intensity, on a 1 to 10 hedonic scale.

^yCH₂N₂ = hydrogen cyanamide, CaNH₄NO₃ = calcium ammonium nitrate, Control = untreated, GA₃ = gibberellic acid.

^xMean separation within columns and factors by LSD, *P* ≤ 0.05.

NS, *, **, *** Nonsignificant or significant at *P* ≤ 0.05, 0.01, or 0.001, respectively.

dark mahogany (6), the numbers corresponding to color category chips (Centre Technique Interprofessionnelle des Fruits et Légumes, Paris, France), and held overnight at 0 °C in unsealed plastic bags.

Each year a sensory panel of 20 persons (university employees and students) underwent training to enhance their sensory perceptiveness of cherry fruit, to familiarize them with the selected taste quality traits, and to specify sensory analysis protocols. Basker (1977) reported that 8 to 20 sensory panelists could be used for a preliminary estimate of consumer response. Sensory panelists had no knowledge of which preharvest treatment they were evaluating, nor were they involved in the study beyond the sensory evaluation.

Test one. The sensory flavor and texture traits evaluated were those also used by Cliff et al. (1996) and Dever et al. (1996), cherry flesh firmness, sweetness, tartness, and cherry flavor. For each of the treatments, sensory evaluations were conducted the day after harvest with fruit warmed from 0 to 20 °C. Tasting occurred in individual booths illuminated by a dim green light whereby the fruit were observed through green lenses to obscure skin color (Crisosto 2002). Panelists were presented with three groups (replications or blocks) of four numerically coded cups with each of the four cups containing a cherry randomly obtained from one of the four skin-color categories within a block. Each cherry was assessed for sensory firmness (based on initial fruit mastication), sweetness, tartness, and cherry flavor, and the assessment recorded with a vertical line drawn on a 10-cm horizontal line anchored by the labels "less" and "more" for each trait. Numerical values were assigned to each sensory assessment by measuring the distance from the vertical assessment line to the anchor labeled

'less' at the origin of the horizontal line.

Test two. Additional Control and GA₃ fruit were harvested on 29 May 2000. Unblemished 'Bing' cherries were sorted into the four skin-color categories as previously described and stored at 0 °C. The following day, fruit were warmed to 20 °C and their firmness measured nondestructively by force/deformation (g·mm⁻¹) (FirmTech1, BioWorks Incorp., Stillwater, Okla.). For each of the treatments, cherries were ranked by instrumental firmness and divided by quartiles. One cherry within each firmness quartile of each treatment was randomly assigned to each taste panelist. The order that fruit of each firmness category and treatment was presented to the panelists was also randomized. Fruit were supplied to the panelists in individual cups under the illuminative conditions previously described whereby each sample was assessed for firmness based on initial mastication of the fruit. Firmness assessment was recorded on a 10-cm line and quantified as previously described.

Analysis. Results were analyzed by analysis of variance whereby the main sources of variation for test one were treatment, year, and fruit skin color category, and for test two was treatment. Panelist performance was not an objective and was not analyzed as a source of variation for either test. Interactions between treatment, year, and color category for test one were analyzed for significance.

Results and Discussion

Fruit firmness, perceived by the taste panel during initial mastication of the fruit, was higher in GA₃-treated fruit as compared with CH₂N₂, CaNH₄NO₃, and Control fruit (Table 1). While previous studies utilizing instruments to measure firmness have con-

cluded that GA₃-treated sweet cherries were firmer than untreated cherries (Proebsting et al., 1973; Facticeau and Rowe, 1979; Facticeau, 1982; Facticeau et al., 1985; Looney and Lidster, 1980), our data indicate that such differences are within human sensory perception. Overall, CH₂N₂-treated cherries were sensed as firmer than CaNH₄NO₃ and Control cherries in spite of there being no differences between the three treatments in 1999 (Fig. 1A), a year of relatively softer fruit. There were no differences in sensory firmness between CaNH₄NO₃ and Control cherries. With respect to maturity, skin color has been considered a reliable maturity criterion for 'Bing' (Clayton et al., 2003; Facticeau et al., 1983; Proebsting and Mills, 1981). However, sensory firmness was not consistently related to fruit skin color across years (Fig. 2A). Immature, salmon-colored cherries were significantly firmer than red, mahogany, and dark mahogany cherries in 1998. Surprisingly, dark mahogany-colored cherries were rated firmer than red and mahogany colored cherries in 1998 and 1999, yet measurements of 'Bing' cherries using a number of instruments have previously revealed relatively strong correlations between skin color and fruit firmness with lighter colored fruit showing higher firmness (Mitcham et al., 1998). The taste panelists did not detect differences in firmness between the four levels of fruit maturity in 2000 (Fig. 2A).

The supplemental firmness evaluation conducted in 2000 (test 2) confirmed that GA₃-treated cherries had higher sensory firmness than untreated cherries (Table 2). In contrast to previous studies (Facticeau and Rowe, 1979; Facticeau, 1982; Facticeau et al., 1985; Looney and Lidster, 1980; Proebsting et al., 1973), instrumental firmness of the exact same GA₃-treated cherries was not significantly greater than untreated cherries for reasons that were unclear. Correlation coefficients between sensory and instrumental firmness were relatively strongly (*P* < 0.001) at 0.60 and 0.61 for untreated and GA₃ cherries, respectively, with both correlations exhibiting strong parallelism (data not shown). These data further indicates that sensory firmness of GA₃-treated fruit was consistently greater than untreated fruit across the full range of fruit maturities included in this study.

On average, cherry sweetness for each treatment was perceived as relatively low in 1998 and 1999 with ratings of 3.8 and 4.0, respectively, out of a possible 10 (Table 1). The weather before cherry harvest was coolest in 1998 and warmest in 2000, and may have influenced seasonal variability in sugar content. However, the apparent, extreme lack of sweetness detected in salmon and red colored cherries disproportionately reduced the mean sweetness scores. Cherries treated with CH₂N₂ and CaNH₄NO₃ were perceived as being significantly less sweet than Control and GA₃ cherries. In contrast, the taste panelists did not detect differences in cherry tartness between treatments combined across years or between years themselves (Table 1). However, the interaction of treatment and year was significant for sensory sweetness and tartness and revealed that GA₃ and Control fruit were considerably

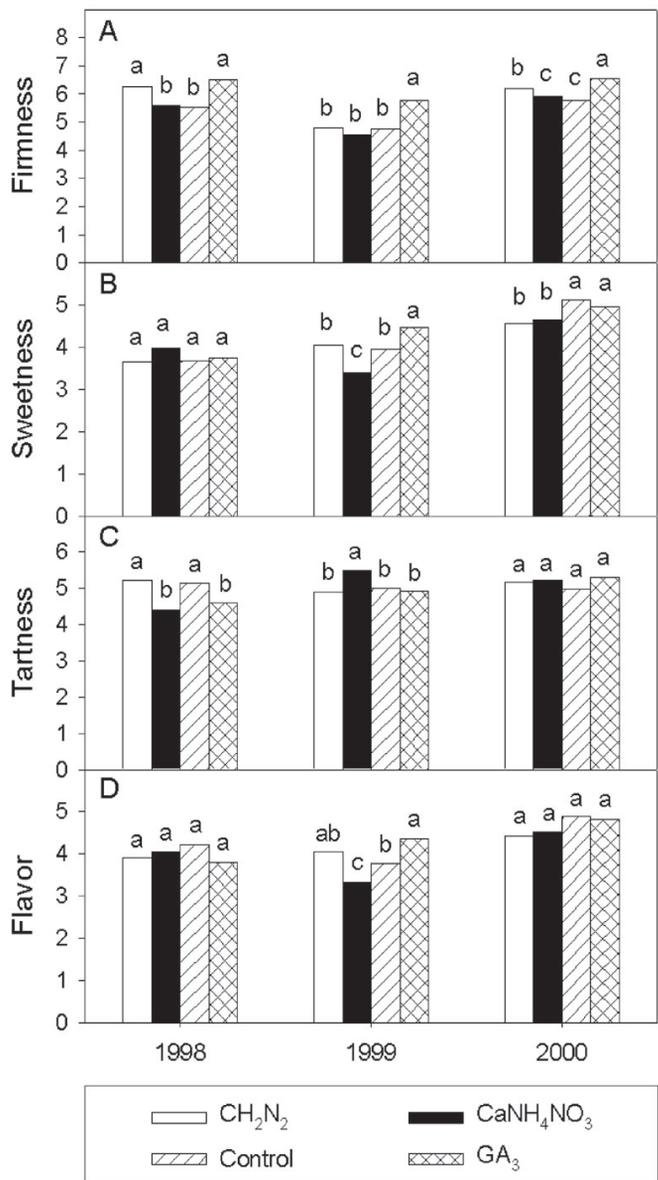


Fig. 1. Sensory firmness (A), sweetness (B), tartness (C), and cherry flavor (D) of 'Bing' cherries averaged across panelists and skin color categories following preharvest treatment with hydrogen cyanamide (CH₂N₂), calcium ammonium nitrate (CaNH₄NO₃), or gibberellic acid (GA₃). Higher sensory scores reflect increased sensory firmness, sweetness, tartness, and cherry flavor intensity, as measured on a 1 to 10 hedonic scale. Mean separation within quality attributes and years by LSD ($P \leq 0.05$).

sweeter in 2000, but did not differ with CH₂N₂ and CaNH₄NO₃ fruit in 1998, while GA₃ fruit were sweeter than all other treatments in 1999 (Fig. 1B). CaNH₄NO₃ fruit was the most tart in 1999, yet CH₂N₂ and Control fruit were most tart in 1998, and differences between treatments in 2000 were negligible (Fig. 1C). The inconsistency between treatments for sensory sweetness and tartness across the years is not well understood. Cliff et al. (1996) suggested various panelist-related reasons for a wide variation in certain sensory perceived texture/flavor attributes including a lack of sensitivity to the attributes, inconsistency in preference,

and a broad range in flavor/texture liking. Furthermore, there have been conflicting reports as to the effects of GA₃ on objective measurements of soluble solids content and titratable acidity of sweet cherry (Facteau, 1982; Looney and Lidster, 1980; Probsting et al., 1973), suggesting the strong influence of factors other than GA₃ interacting with these attributes. Soluble solids content in sour cherry has also been shown to vary between years (Iezzoni, 1986). There were discrete differences between the four color categories for sweetness and tartness, as darker cherries of more advanced maturity were sweeter and less tart than lighter colored cherries (Table 1). This effect was relatively consistent across years for sweetness (Fig. 2B) and tartness (Fig. 2C), although dark-mahogany fruit were not as proportionally sweet in 2000 as compared with 1998 and 1999.

Cherry flavor reflected similar scores to sensory sweetness when means were calculated for treatments, years, or skin color categories (Table 1). As with sensory sweetness, cherry flavor was rated higher for GA₃ and Control

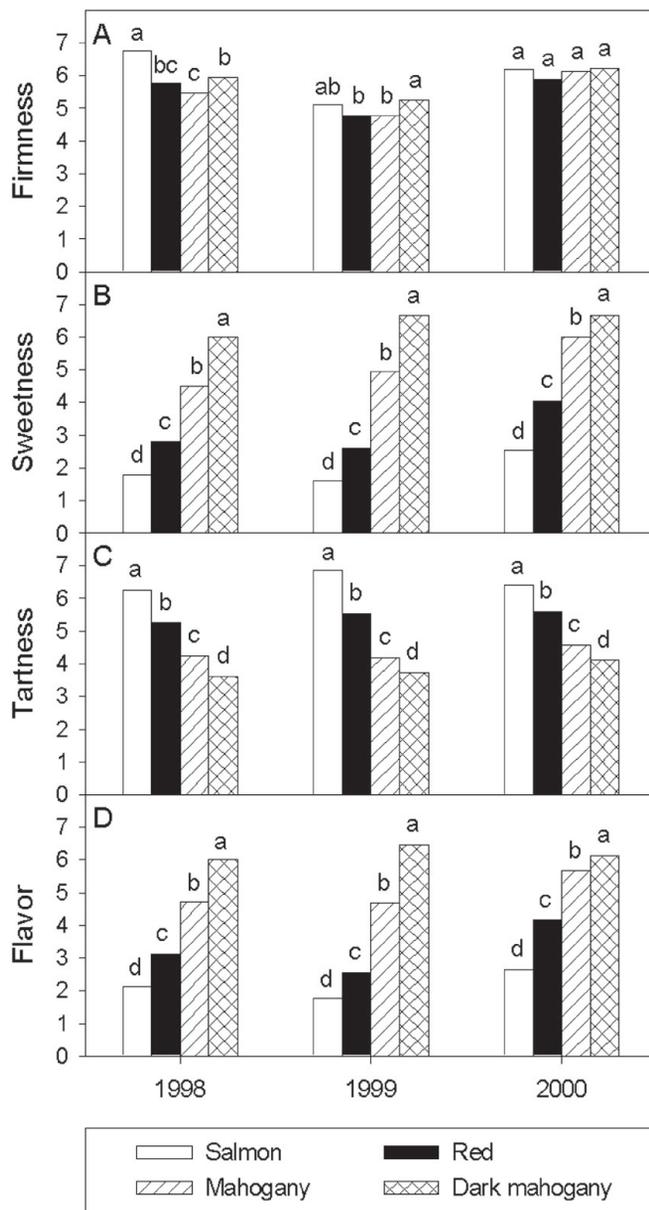


Fig. 2. Sensory firmness (A), sweetness (B), tartness (C), and cherry flavor (D) of 'Bing' cherries averaged across panelists and treatments following segregation of fruit into skin color categories of salmon, red, mahogany, and dark mahogany fruit. Higher sensory scores reflect increased sensory firmness, sweetness, tartness, and flavor intensity, as measured on a 1 to 10 hedonic scale. Mean separation within color categories and years by LSD ($P \leq 0.05$).

fruit, with CaNH₄NO₃ fruit rated as having the lowest flavor when treatments were averaged across years. However, between years there were few consistent differences between treatments (Fig. 1D). Cliff et al. (1996) also found a close association between cherry flavor and sensory sweetness in 'Bing' and other cherry cultivars, while Dever et al. (1996) found a good association between cherry flavor and soluble solids content. Surprisingly, both studies showed a relatively weak association between soluble solids content and sensory sweetness. Sensory panelists found that progressively darker colored fruit had significantly

Table 2. Sensory and instrumental firmness of GA₃- and non-GA₃-treated 'Bing' cherries.

Parameter	Sensory ^y firmness	Instrumental ^x firmness (N·mm ⁻¹)
Treatment ^x		
GA ₃ ^z	6.7 a ^w	1.91
Non-GA ₃	5.3 b	1.85
Source of variation		
Treatment	***	NS

^zGA₃ = gibberellic acid.

^yHigher sensory scores reflect increased sensory firmness on a 1 to 10 hedonic scale.

^xFirmTech1, BioWorks Incorp., Stillwater, Okla.

^wMean separation within columns by LSD ($P \leq 0.05$).

^{NS,***}Nonsignificant or significant at $P \leq 0.001$, respectively.

more cherry flavor than lighter colored fruit; however, the dark mahogany fruit in 2000 were not as proportionately flavorful as they were in previous years (Fig. 2D), probably resulting in the interaction of treatment and year (Table 1).

The treatments appeared to have consistently impacted sensory firmness more so than sweetness, tartness, or cherry flavor. GA₃ and CH₂N₂ fruit were consistently determined by panelists to be firmer than untreated and CaNH₄NO₃ fruit, although CH₂N₂ fruit were significantly firmer in only two of the three years. Meanwhile, mature, dark mahogany cherries were periodically determined to have higher sensory firmness than lighter red or mahogany cherries, contrasting with reports to the contrary when cherry firmness was measured objectively (Clayton et al., 2003; Mitcham et al., 1998). In spite of numerous studies reporting improved firmness in GA₃-treated cherries, instrumental firmness of GA₃ fruit in this study did not increase significantly at the 5% probability level despite higher sensory firmness for GA₃ fruit. Nonetheless, instrumental and sensory firmness correlated reasonably well and with similar strength for both GA₃ and untreated cherries, concurring with Kappel et al. (1996) who reported good correlations between sensory and objective firmness of untreated sweet cherries. Despite considerable variability between treatments for sweetness and cherry flavor across years, GA₃ cherries either maintained or had marginally higher ratings for sweetness and cherry flavor compared to untreated cherries while

CH₂N₂ cherries typically maintained or occasionally rated lower compared to untreated cherries. CaNH₄NO₃ cherries typically had slightly less or occasionally similar ratings for sweetness and cherry flavor compared to untreated cherries.

The benefits of firmer cherries include reduced susceptibility to decay organisms and mechanical injury, enhanced storage potential, and increased appeal to consumers (Brown and Bourne, 1988). Sweetness and cherry flavor intensity are also important attributes for overall flavor preference, and increases in both attributes resulted in increased consumer preference (Cliff et al., 1996). In comparison with untreated cherries, GA₃-treated 'Bing' cherries can therefore be considered to have improved sensory taste quality, evident by improved firmness whilst, in the least, maintaining sweetness, cherry flavor, and tartness. CH₂N₂-treated cherries had somewhat greater perceived firmness, but otherwise were similar to untreated fruit in terms of sensory quality. The quality of CaNH₄NO₃-treated cherries often suffered compared to untreated cherries as evident from reduced sweetness and cherry flavor intensity in some years. These findings suggest that benefits may be realized at retail markets supplied with GA₃-treated 'Bing' cherries due to increased consumer satisfaction. CH₂N₂ may be useful to cherry producers for manipulating tree dormancy and fruit maturation while not impacting negatively on sensory quality of the fruit. CaNH₄NO₃ treatment of 'Bing' cherries was found, more often than not, to negatively impact sensory taste quality.

Literature Cited

- Basker, D. 1977. The number of assessors required for taste panels. *Chemical Senses Flavor* 2:493-496.
- Brown, S.K. and M.C. Bourne. 1988. Assessment of components of fruit firmness in selected sweet cherry genotypes. *HortScience* 23:902-904.
- Ceponis, M.J. and J.E. Butterfield. 1981. Cull losses in western sweet cherries at retail and consumer levels in metropolitan New York. *HortScience* 16(3):324-326.
- Clayton, M., W.V. Biasi, I.T. Agar, S.M. Southwick, and E.J. Mitcham. 2003. Postharvest quality of 'Bing' cherries following preharvest treatment with hydrogen cyanamide, calcium ammonium nitrate, or gibberellic acid. *HortScience* 38(3):407-411.
- Cliff, M.A., M.C. Dever, J.W. Hall, and B. Girard. 1996. Development and evaluation of multiple regression models for prediction of sweet cherry liking. *Food Res. Intl.* 28(6):583-589.
- Crisosto, C.H., G.M. Crisosto, and M.A. Ritenour. 2002. Testing the reliability of skin color as an indicator of quality for early season 'Brooks' (*Prunus avium* L.) cherry. *Postharvest Biol. Technol.* 24(2):147-154.
- Dever, M.C., R.A. MacDonald, M.A. Cliff, and W.D. Lane. 1996. Sensory evaluation of sweet cherry. *HortScience* 31(1):150-153.
- Facteau, T.J. 1982. Levels of pectic substances and calcium in gibberellic acid-treated sweet cherry fruit. *J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci.* 107(1):148-151.
- Facteau, T.J., N.E. Chestnut, and K.E. Rowe. 1983. Relationship between fruit weight, firmness, and leaf/fruit ratio in Lambert and Bing sweet cherries. *Can. J. Plant Sci.* 63:763-765.
- Facteau, T.J., K.E. Rowe, and N.E. Chestnut. 1985. Firmness of sweet cherry fruit following multiple applications of gibberellic acid. *J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci.* 110(6):775-777.
- Facteau, T.J. and K.E. Rowe. 1979. Factors associated with surface pitting of sweet cherry. *J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci.* 104(5):706-710.
- Iezzoni, A.F. 1986. Variance components and sampling procedures for fruit size and quality in sour cherry. *HortScience* 21(4):1040-1042.
- Kappel, F., B. Fisher-Fleming, and E. Hogue. 1996. Fruit characteristics and sensory attributes of an ideal sweet cherry. *HortScience* 31(3):443-446.
- Looney, N.E. and P.D. Lidster. 1980. Some growth regulator effects on fruit quality, mesocarp composition, and susceptibility to postharvest surface marking of sweet cherries. *J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci.* 105(1):130-134.
- Mitcham, E.J., M. Clayton, and W.V. Biasi. 1998. Comparison of devices for measuring cherry fruit firmness. *HortScience* 33(4):723-727.
- Proebsting, E.L., G.H. Carter, and H.H. Mills. 1973. Quality improvement in canned 'Rainier' cherries (*P. avium* L.) with gibberellic acid. *J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci.* 98(4):334-336.
- Proebsting, E.L. and H.H. Mills. 1981. Effects of season and crop load on maturity characteristics of 'Bing' cherry. *J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci.* 106(2):144-146.
- Weis, K.G., S.M. Southwick, J.T. Yeager, M.E. Rupert, and W.W. Coates. 1998. Control of dormancy and budbreak in sweet cherry (*Prunus avium* L.) cv 'Bing' with surfactant + calcium ammonium nitrate and hydrogen cyanamide. *HortScience* 33(3):514.
- Weis, K.G., S.M. Southwick, J.T. Yeager, M.E. Rupert, R.E. Moran, J.A. Grant, and W.W. Coates. 1999. Overcoming dormancy, advancing budbreak, and advancing fruit maturity in 'Bing' sweet cherry (*Prunus avium* L.): Surfactants/dormant oils + calcium ammonium nitrate or hydrogen cyanamide. *HortScience* 34(3):525.