

Summer Apple Varieties in Washington

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The Lodi continues to show much more promise as an early summer variety. Grown as an interstock type of dwarf (Clark or Malling VIII), the production is heavy and the size excellent. Lodi far outclasses Yellow Transparent in the irrigated sections of Washington.

Early McIntosh (Yellow Transparent x McIntosh) is a difficult apple to grow consistently. It tends to bear biennially in spite of blossom thinning. One, and perhaps two NAA sprays are necessary to keep the fruit from dropping and to improve the quality by holding it on the tree until fully mature. This last point is very important, as the fruit usually drops before it develops good eating quality.

Beacon has done well at Yakima on interstock dwarf trees. It too requires hormone treatment to prevent drop; but it will develop good quality on the tree without NAA. Because the

fruit needs picking every other day, Beacon is best grown as a small tree—thus the value of growing a small tree. Although Beacon has only fair eating quality, it keeps well. Bearing has been fairly consistent each year.

Puritan has produced somewhat more uniform crops than Early McIntosh and fruit size has been good. Fruit quality has also been good, but storage life rather limited.

Tydemans Early Worcester (Tydemans Red) the new apple from England, appears to be well suited to the late summer season in Washington. The trees are vigorous but fruits readily on long spurs. Size and color of fruit has been excellent. While its eating quality is not that of Early McIntosh, it is good, and also keeps well. There is more than normal interest in Tydemans Early Worcester for new planting, but bud wood will be very limited until 1960.



Peach Hardiness Trials in Vermont

From one to six trees each of twenty varieties of peach were planted at the Horticultural Farm of the University Farm at Burlington Vermont in 1953 and 1954. Observations in 1956 showed that all trees were in good health and were producing good crops.

However, the winter of 1957 was a severe one at Burlington, with temperatures of -20° , -25° , and -30° F recorded on January 13, 14 and 15 respectively. As a result, the wood on all

trees was severely damaged, all flower buds were killed, and many trees died.

The following winter, although not nearly as severe as the previous one, also caused severe damage and many trees were killed. It is of interest, however, that when the planting was examined in August of 1959, it was found that the following varieties had one or more remaining good branches with some fruit: Redhaven, Rochester, Oriole, Monroe, NH-E4, NH-W2 and Meridith.—C. H. Blasberg, Head, Dept. of Hort., Univ. of Vt.

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