



# The Fruit Leaf

Santa Clara Valley Chapter



March/April  
2006

California Rare Fruit Growers, Inc



## Notes from Carrie

**NEXT MEETING;** April 8,  
*Doors open at noon and the meeting starts at 1:00 pm.*  
*The speaker will be Sam Benowitz of Raintree Nurseries, this will be exciting, see Nancy's notes for more details.*

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Our dormant grafting should be about done by now so we can start looking for growth and anticipating some exciting fruits in the future. I suppose we are all tempted to let a few fruits develop this year on the new grafts, I limit it to one or two fruits but, waiting until next year for fruit is probably wiser.

At our last Board meeting Nancy Garrison volunteered to return to the board and to continue as Vice Chair - thank you Nancy. I will continue as Chair. We both have served one term so far and may continue for another term in accordance with the by-laws.

E-mail notice went out informing you of green bud wood exchange for the April 8 meeting. Please participate in this exchange and make sure your buds are named. We will do this again in June to catch later fruits. See Nancy's notes on how the select green wood for this exchange.

The next festival of Fruit will be September 5 through 9, 2006 in San Luis Obispo. The folks down there are already actively working on an exciting program and we should take advantage of it and to the visit to an exciting town. You will be informed as more news becomes available.

A reminder/request again to help Saeko in her brave efforts to pull the orchard into good shape. Please call her and volunteer to help her.

By the time you read this I will be vacationing in South Africa, returning on April 20th. Unfortunately I will be missing the next meeting and sadly also Sam Benowitz's talk. Nancy will competently stand in for me.

### Stellar Meetings Ahead!

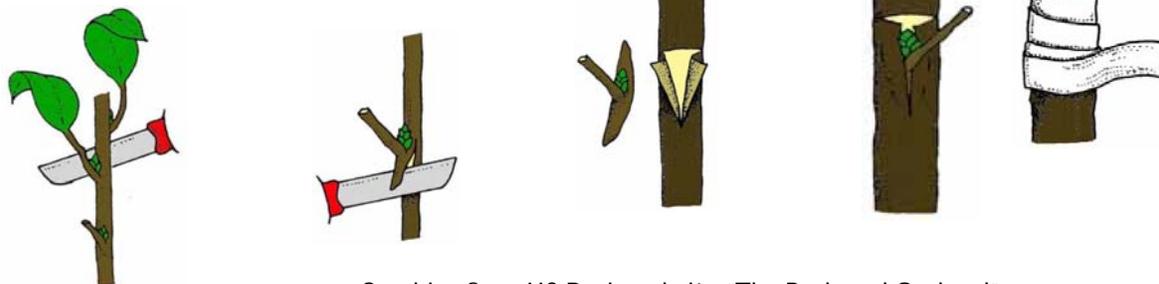
*Nancy Garrison*

**Meetings for 2006 will be the 2nd Saturday every other month at Prusch.**

Rare fruit growers meeting is on Saturday, April 8 at Prusch Farm Park in Meeting Hall (regular location) - Doors open at noon for set up. Program starts at 1:00 PM. Board meeting precedes meeting from 10:00 - 11:30 AM in Meeting Hall. Park is located at 647 South King Road in San Jose, off of 680 at King Road.

## Those Magic Numbers

Nick F. Lolonis



Graphics from UC Davis website "The Backyard Orchard"  
<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/propagation/budding/budding.html>

In the summer of 2004, Sini Falkowski, one of our most valued members, was kind enough to offer a hands-on workshop at her home in San Jose to practice T-budding and/or grafting trifoliolate rootstocks in 1-gallon containers to various citrus varieties. Enthusiasm prevailed in spite of the hot weather.

We were also honored to have Doran Kletter present a most interesting session on citrus culture, with his beautiful collection of slides on the propagation of citrus. Doran pointed out that the greatest percentage of success in T-budding was obtained at a temperature of 80°F and surprisingly the greatest success in grafting or T-budding walnuts was also at 80°F, yet these two plant families are not closely related. However, in plotting temperature against take, the two sine curves differed markedly. The walnut curve was much steeper than the citrus curve, indicating that in grafting T-budding walnuts, a fluctuation of just a few degrees below or above 80°F, the percentage take was drastically reduced. This probably explains why I had such poor results in grafting English walnuts on black walnut or paradox rootstocks. It is nice to have a legitimate excuse!

On the propagation of grapes, Dr. Winkler of UC Davis also reported that when bench grafting *vinifera* on various rootstocks, the optimum temperature for success was at or near 80°F. While on the subject of grapes, it has been reported that the optimum temperature for photosynthesis, accumulation of sugars for one, is 78°F. This is in contrast to the belief that photosynthesis and temperature vary directly and proportionally to each other over the entire day. Last summer the San Joaquin Valley experienced a two week hot spell when temperatures of 110°F. were reached daily. I was told that this actually caused a delay in the ripening of the grapes since at 100°F photosynthesis almost completely ceases while respiration at night proceeds at a high rate due to the high night temperature.

Respiration is, to a certain extent, the reverse of photosynthesis. Sugars are being used to produce new growth and fruit, as well as for production of aromatic tannins and other constituents. Stomata are small openings on the under side of the leaves where exchange of gases takes place. CO<sub>2</sub> enters and is used in the formation of sugars during photosynthesis, while O<sub>2</sub>, a by-product of photosynthesis, is released. Water vapor is lost through the stomata and, in order to reduce or prevent wilting at high temperatures, the stomata close, which unintentionally restricts photosynthesis. For *vinifera* grapes, 50°F is the transition between dormancy and active growth. For all you grape lovers, you may be interested in knowing that the European grape (*V. vinifera*) originated of all places in Afghanistan!

You can write Nick at [flolonis@yahoo.com](mailto:flolonis@yahoo.com)

## Stellar Meetings Ahead!

Nancy Garrison

Cont. from page 1

OUR TOPIC FOR APRIL 8 MEETING -- I am very excited to have the owner of **Raintree Nursery** in Washington State, Sam Benowitz, as our April 8 CRFG speaker. If you are familiar with their catalog, hard copy and on-line, they have a very interesting selection of less common fruits and apples, pears, berries and more. I have asked Sam to cover their edible dogwoods, elderberries, different mulberries, Shipova, Mt. Ash (*Sorbus*), a couple of Haws (*Crataegus*), Blue honeysuckle fruits, Medlars, Serviceberry (*Amelanchier*), Goumi (*Eleagnus*), Currants, Gooseberries, Sea Buckthorn, Aronias, and Huckleberries. He will also cover some of his best pome (apples, pears and quince) fruits for this area. We'll leave the stone fruits to Andy. Sam will be doing a slideshow of these particular fruits and anything else he thinks is coming down the pike. Check out their on-line catalog at [Raintreenursery.com](http://Raintreenursery.com) to familiarize yourself with their plant offerings. Sam will be providing some new plants for the Rare Fruit Orchard at Prusch Park.

PLANT RAFFLE -- We are starting a new deal for the plants we have at the meetings. For those willing to donate to the chapter we are going to raffle the plants rather than just sell them. You will place your tickets in exactly the plants you'd like a shot to win. Eric Koser will be in charge of the raffle, which will be done at the end of the meeting. We will have each person who brings a plant say a few words about the plants so we all can learn more about what are brought. Bring ones and fives for raffle ticket purchases. For those who still wish to sell their plants, we'd ask if you could still discuss each briefly so we all see what is coming.

TASTINGS – We would like to encourage everyone with something ripe in their garden to bring for tasting. Just label it by type fruit, variety if known, your name and where you grew it, such as "in Willow Glen". A few folks tend to do all the bringing, so I am asking everyone to see if they have something, such as avocados, citrus, sapotes, passionfruit, kiwi, etc. Your contributions will be much appreciated! If you are in the medfly quarantine area, obviously you can not bring fruit to share. For information on this go to: [http://www.mastergardeners.org/Med\\_Fruit\\_Fly.html](http://www.mastergardeners.org/Med_Fruit_Fly.html).

EVERGREEN SCIONWOOD EXCHANGE – We shall do this in April and at our June 10 meeting. Bring cuttings from interesting (and non-patented) evergreen plants such as avocados, citrus, white sapote, loquat, Surinam cherry, passionfruit, etc. Generally you will select cutting wood that is around one year old. On citrus, this would be the 1/4" – 1/3" diameter twigs that are not angular, but still young and vigorous with buds in leaf axis that haven't yet pushed. Clip off leaves being careful to leave a leaf petiole so there will be a handle on the bud. You can write Nancy at [nancyg2@aol.com](mailto:nancyg2@aol.com)



There is a wonderful free [Photographic Guide to Citrus Fruit Scarring](#)  
A UC ANR publication 8090  
Download at:  
<http://fruitsandnuts.ucdavis.edu/crops/citrus.shtml#meetings>

# Cornell University New York State Agricultural Experiment Station Geneva Breeding Programs

## **Apple Rootstock Fact Sheets**

<http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/hort/breeders/appleroots/Factsheets/FSAccess.htm>

The apple rootstock genotypes listed below represent, to the best of our knowledge, all the cultivars available for commercial purchase in the USA. This is a work in progress, and your comments and suggestions are appreciated and will be used in later revisions and refinements of the site. The information presented here was compiled from published descriptions of genotypes, discussions with orchardists, researchers, and nurseries, and unpublished experiments. This information is not necessarily 100% accurate, and in some cases represents well informed guesses. Performance of rootstocks will vary widely, the characteristics listed in the fact sheets are generalizations. We do not make specific recommendations of rootstocks, and do not promote the use of one genotype over another.

Some of these rootstock cultivars are sold on a very limited scale by only one vendor, while others are well established industry standards available from all commercial vendors. For cultivars with a limited number of distributors, hyperlinks to commercial sites are included for convenience. For cultivars with wide availability, commercial sources are not listed. The listing of businesses is not an endorsement or recommendation to use specific commercial sources, but is only included to help users locate difficult to find genotypes. Only rootstock nurseries are included, nurseries that specialize only in finished trees are not listed. For growers interested in a particular rootstock/scion combination, contact your preferred finished tree nursery and ask if they have access to the specific combination you seek from the rootstock vendors listed.

If you produce or plan to produce a rootstock genotype for sale that is not listed on this page, please contact me so that we can include them. If you produce a less common rootstock genotype, but are not included as a source, please contact me so that we can include your business on the factsheet. Additional genotypes will be added to the list as they approach commercial availability.

Rootstocks are listed by size class from smallest (1) to largest (10). Size classes are estimated as the relative percent tree size of an own-rooted (full sized) tree, e.g. size class 1 represents a rootstock that produces a tree 10-20% the size that an own-rooted tree would produce under similar conditions. The size class of a rootstock is the primary characteristic of importance, and comparisons of scion productivity on rootstocks of widely differing size classes is not recommended.

For complete list of apple rootstocks please visit website.

<http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/hort/breeders/appleroots/Factsheets/Bud9fs.htm>

## APPLE ROOTSTOCKS

The website lists many types of rootstocks. This is just one sample of what you will find on the site.

### Budagovsky 9

SIZE CLASS 3 Bud.9 (B.9)	Pedigree M.8 X Red Standard	Precocity Similar to M.9	Productivity Similar to M.9
Scion Fruit Size Good, similar to M.9	Scion Fruit Quality Good, similar to M.9	Anchorage Poor, requires support like M.9	Woolly Apple Aphid Susceptible
Fire blight Not adequately tested, but it may be more tolerant to field infections of fire blight than M.9			
Crown & Root Rots Claimed to be resistant, more resistant than M.9 in some trials.			Powdery Mildew Susceptible
Hardiness (Midwinter) Reportedly extremely winter hardy, but some reports say M.26 is more hardy (perhaps particularly for late winter cold snaps).			
Suckering Moderate	Burrknots Light	Stoolbed Performance Good, not as productive as M.9 in the stoolbed	
Virus hypersensitivities Susceptible to Tomato Ringspot Virus		Experience B.9 has been widely planted in North America recently.	
Sources Most commercial apple nurseries supply B.9.			
Observations, suspicions, history Bud.9 is probably a good choice for use in high density plantings, especially in areas where extremely low midwinter temperatures are possible. The late fall and early spring hardiness of Bud.9 has not been sufficiently tested. In some trials B.9 has shown better resistance to the rootstock phase of fire blight than M.9, in other trials they have had similar reactions. B.9 is a strong competitor to M.9, and appears to be gaining in popularity in North America.			

### Commercial Sources of Geneva Series Rootstocks

Adams County Nursery, Aspers PA	<a href="http://www.acnursery.com/">http://www.acnursery.com/</a>
C&O Nursery, Wenatchee WA	<a href="http://www.c-onursery.com/">http://www.c-onursery.com/</a>
Cummins Nursery, Geneva NY	<a href="http://www.dabney.com/cumminsnursery/default.htm">http://www.dabney.com/cumminsnursery/default.htm</a>
Four Mile Nursery, Canby OR	<a href="http://www.fourmile.com/">http://www.fourmile.com/</a>
Meadow Lake Nursery, McMinnville OR	<a href="http://www.meadow-lake.com/index.html">http://www.meadow-lake.com/index.html</a>
Pro Tree Nursery, Brentwood CA	<a href="http://www.protreenurseries.com/">http://www.protreenurseries.com/</a>
TRECO, Woodburn OR	<a href="http://www.treco.nu/index.html">http://www.treco.nu/index.html</a>
Willow Drive Nursery, Ephrata WA	<a href="http://www.willowdrive.com/INDEX.HTML">http://www.willowdrive.com/INDEX.HTML</a>

### Domestic Postal Service Addresses

Columbia Basin Nursery PO Box 458 Quincy, WA 98848 (800) 333 8589 Copenhagen Nursery SW Copenhagen Rd Gaston OR 97119 (503) 985 7876	Hilltop Nurseries, LLC PO Box 578 Hartford, MI 49057 (616) 621 3135 VanWell Nursery PO Box 1339 Wenatchee, WA 98807	Wafler Nursery 10662 Slaght Rd Wolcott, NY 14590 (315) 594 2399 Willamette Nurseries 25571 S. Barlow Rd. Canby, OR 97013 (503) 263 6406
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**William W Coates  
Farm Advisor**

Pomology - tree fruit and nut  
Notes: UPS - Fed-Ex only to  
address above.  
Mailing address: P.O. Box 1956,  
Hollister, CA 95024-1956  
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lrwunderlich@ucdavis.edu

**Contacting the your UC experts**

**Heritage Orchard Update**

*Saeko Izuta*

Spring has come back with lots of rain. In our orchard quite a few plums and peaches are blooming, (See the picture of Albatros Peach photographed by Bob Pellican, March 5, 2006) and weeds are growing taller and taller. We will have bus loads of people to come and clear the weeds from the whole area pretty soon, after which we will mulch around the tree to prepare for the dry season.

Are you interested in how to prune grape vines? Nick and his helper trimmed all the grape vines (about 100 of them) beautifully. Come and see what they look like before the leaves cover them. They are planted along Story Road and Community Garden fence line. The jobs required next are: A) Cutting back fig trees. B) mulch around each tree with thick layer of wood chips. Your cooperation and participation will be very much appreciated.

We will take CRFG name badge orders again, since the fancy-type CRFG name badge has become popular. When the order requests reach 10, we will place a bulk order. The bulk order price for each name badge is \$10. Pay me at the meeting, or if you want me to send you the badge when it's done, mail me a check of \$11.50 payable to Saeko Izuta to the following address: Saeko Izuta, 6249 Marguerite Drive, Newark, CA 94560. (\$1.50 is the cost of a padded envelope and postage.) Email [s.izuta@sbcglobal.net](mailto:s.izuta@sbcglobal.net)



Albatros

Row Q15

# Fruit Slices

## **CRFG Member Nurseries and Fruit Sources Website**

<http://www.crfg.org/nurlist.html>

A resource to 32 great nurseries to peruse through on these rainy days.

## **Clonal Rootstocks**

Clonal rootstocks are vegetatively propagated. Degree of size control and anchorage varies among dwarfing rootstocks. Choices outside of apple for size controlling rootstocks are more limited.

## **Chill Hours**

**Nov. '05 – Feb. '06**

<b>Morgan Hill</b>	<b>792 - 781</b>
<b>Castroville</b>	<b>710 – 692</b>
<b>Union City</b>	<b>783 - 775</b>

Saeko has designed the below graphic so we may cut out and use as a badge. Just write your name nice and large with a sharpie and pin to your lapel for any CRFG event.



## Membership Information Address Change Notification

Are you on the Chapter's Mailing list?  
Has your email address changed recently?  
Please notify Sarah Sherfy at  
sherfy@gmail.com. Don't miss out on  
communication from the chapter.

### Membership!!

If you are interested in joining the  
chapter request a membership form from  
Sarah Sherfy sherfy@gmail.com.  
Have not renewed your 2006 membership?  
You may send your check for \$10.00 dues  
to SCVC/CRFG.

Address: Sarah Sherfy  
9140 Paseo Tranquilo  
Gilroy, CA 95020

### Newsletter

Submit articles, pictures, cartoons by  
email: Sue Conde  
weed eater@earthlink.net

Or snail mail: 4698 Englewood Drive  
San Jose CA 95129

Read about Our Organization  
<http://www.crfg.org/>

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