

FRUIT GROWERS' LETTER



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By Leonard B. Hertz, extension horticulturist

THE ANNUAL SUMMER ORCHARD TOUR SET

Monday, July 25, 1977, is scheduled for the annual Minnesota-Wisconsin Summer Orchard Tour. The tour will be held near Cedarburg in Eastern Wisconsin this year. (Cedarburg is about 15 miles north of Milwaukee on Wisconsin Hwy. 57).

Where: Howard Neiman Orchard
Pioneer Road
Cedarburg, Wisconsin
(orchard located west of Cedarburg)

When: July 25, 1977
Registration starts at 10 a.m.
Tours begin at 10:30 a.m.

The morning tours will include visits to three (3) nearby orchards to see areas of interest including dwarf plantings, trickle irrigation, and a new cider mill.

The afternoon agenda will include discussions by local growers and University specialists from both the Universities of Wisconsin and Minnesota, together with reports on crop and market conditions.

Further information is available from Leonard B. Hertz, Horticulture Department, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108, Phone: (612)-373-1103.

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THREE NEW APPLE VARIETIES

Three new University of Minnesota-developed apple varieties will be introduced in 1978 and 1979. The Minnesota Nurserymen's Research Corporation will do actual handling of these varieties on a royalty basis, with the royalty applied to fruit research. Characteristics of these varieties follow:

MN 1639 (Mantet x Oriole)

This apple is a bright red, attractive, medium-sized, summer apple, maturing August 15 to 25 during the Mantet and Oriole season. Has better durability and storage characteristics than other early summer types. It is crisp, moderately acid and has a pleasing flavor. Its main weakness is susceptibility to apple scab under extremely moist conditions. It is cold hardy and produces well on dwarf rootstocks.

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This archival publication may not reflect current scientific knowledge or recommendations.
Current information available from University of Minnesota Extension: <http://www.extension.umn.edu>.

MN 1593 (MN 447 x Northern Spy)

MN 1593 is a red, mottled, small to medium-sized apple with flat sides, maturing October 7 to 15. It is very crispy, juicy, sprightly with a distinctive flavor and outstanding storage characteristics. Fruit quality improves with 2-3 months storage and maintains durability and crispness until March and April in refrigerated storage. It is cold hardy, productive, and has no serious disease susceptibility problems. MN 1593 should be considered as a good home garden variety especially because of its storage, dessert, and culinary characteristics.

MN 1630 (MN 447 x Northern Spy)

A red, striped, medium-sized, attractive, fully colored apple maturing September 25 to October 10, just before McIntosh. It is crisp, juicy, sweet and has an appealing characteristic flavor. It has good storage characteristics and also rates high as a pie and sauce apple. It has consistently rated high in resistance to scab and fire blight and is winter hardy.

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CERTIFICATION OF ORCHARD OPERATORS
TO PURCHASE AND USE RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDES

At the present time, private pesticide applicators (including orchard operators) who buy and use restricted use pesticides will have to be certified by October 22, 1977. This date is beyond the normal 1977 spray season, which means there is time during the 1977-78 winter season to certify operators requiring certification.

Pesticides which are likely candidates for restricted uses:

- a. Most pesticide uses in aquatic areas such as aquatic weed control and most mosquito larva control.
- b. Many uses of highly toxic compounds such as mevinphos (Phosdrin), DiSyston, Guthion, Monitor, parathion, TEPP, aldicarb (Temik) (at least certain formulations), and possibly Imidan.
- c. Few if any common herbicides or fungicides used in Minnesota agriculture will be restricted. Some aquatic uses or uses around dwellings may be restricted.

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Trade names are sometimes used in this publication to clearly describe products. The use of a trade name does not imply endorsement by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, nor does omission of other trade names imply nonapproval.

It is the policy of the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota that all persons shall have equal opportunity and access to its programs and facilities without regard to race, creed, color, sex, age, or national origin.

Private applicators who desire to buy and use restricted use pesticides, can be certified in the following ways:

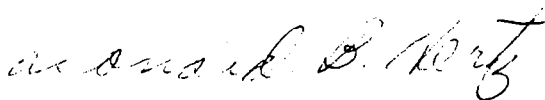
1. Examination. Private applicators (orchard operators) may choose to take a written examination which will be developed and administered by a representative of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture. If the exam is passed, the applicator may legally buy and use restricted use pesticides without further qualifications.
2. Personal Interview. A representative of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture may conduct an interview with an applicator who cannot read, or for an emergency use of a restricted use pesticide or for a "single purchase-single-use" of a restricted use product. A form will be issued to the applicator after the interview. This permits the applicator to purchase a designated pesticide for a specific use.
3. Training Session. A classroom format or meeting of approximately four hours. These may be single 4-hour sessions or two, 2-hour classes or any other locally suitable format. Counties may go alone or cooperate in a multi-county, team teaching approach. The slide-tape cassette units, core manuals, workbooks, and additional local material on pests and pesticides may be used.
4. Programed Instruction. This is a home-study program using the EPA programed instruction literature. Eventually it will be revised to localize and streamline it. However, some applicators may choose to use this approach to satisfy their training requirements.
5. Auto-tutorial Systems. This is another form of self study using slide sets and tape cassettes.

The certification process has been, as you can conclude, formalized. As a consequence, what options do apple growers have regarding training and certification?

1. Each county (under the direction of the county agent) will have certification meetings this winter. As a grower, you can attend these meetings. The dates will be announced in a future newsletter.
2. Apple growers can have one or two certification meetings of their own. This, of course, requires additional time and travel and not all growers would want to participate in this type of program.

I can see an advantage to grower certification in individual counties. It appears "to get the job done" in the easiest and least expensive manner. However, your comments would be appreciated.

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