

ALASKA PIONEER FRUIT GROWERS NEWSLETTER

Summer 1997 (belated)

Volume 12, Number 2

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SEPTEMBER MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT: ANNUAL TASTING OF ALASKA- GROWN APPLES

The September apple-tasting will be held at 7 PM, Friday, Sept. 26 at Bradley's, 22008 Voyles Blvd., in Chugiak (688-1268). Directions: take the Glenn Highway to the South Peters Creek exit (one of two exits for Peters Creek, the one closer to Anchorage). At the end of the ramp turn north (left if coming from Anchorage) and go a few hundred feet to a 4-way stop. Go straight, on Voyles vd., about 0.6 miles. Voyles ends at a "T" at the bottom of a fairly steep hill. Our driveway is straight across. You go through a gate and then you'll see our log cabin.

Please bring your apples, cherries, and other fruit, plus your pies, sauce, cider and other refreshments. All are welcome — bring your kids if you like, and any interested friends.

We'll try to get the tasting started promptly at 7 PM. If you are bringing apples that will need to be sliced up, or would like to tour the orchard, come a little early (but not before 6:30!).

Phone: 688-1268 (H) or 786-7434 (W).

LOOKING FOR A NEW CLUB PRESIDENT AND NEWSLETTER EDITOR

It's been nearly four years since Eric Simpson and Pam Neiswanger Warner stepped down, and I simultaneously became club president and editor of this newsletter. My regular job is requiring more and more trips Outside, making it harder and harder to find the time I should be spending on club business. So, I'm planning to step down as of

New Years Day, 1998. I'll be putting out two more Newsletters between now and then. Please get in touch with me, with vice-president Bob Boyer, or with treasurer Pam Warner if you are interested in taking a turn as a club officer.

—*Dwight Bradley*

OCTOBER 16 MEETING TO DISCUSS CLUB DUES, MEETING DATES, AND OTHER CLUB AFFAIRS:

Last Spring's poll showed a slight preference among those who responded for lowering the dues. The poll showed no clear preference for a regular day of the month for club meetings. I suggest we meet at the regular date in October (third Thursday of the month, which is Oct. 16) at Boyer Photography to decide as a group if there is a preferable meeting schedule to our current one. At the same time, we can decide what the dues should be for future years. In the meantime, 1997 is running out, and many people have already paid their dues at the current rate of \$16. **Therefore, if you haven't paid your 1997 dues, please send your check for \$16 to Pam Warner (not to Dwight Bradley!).**

IRT PLASTIC IN THE ORCHARD

—*Dwight Bradley*

Following up on an idea of Bob Boyer's, I did a small but promising experiment with IRT plastic in the orchard over the summer. I had two apparently identical Norland trees, both on Antonovka rootstock, which were grafted in 1995 and bought as 1-year whips in 1996 from Lawyer. A control tree was grown with ordinary care, which in my orchard amounted to a couple of waterings during June and July, and an occasional weeding around the base of the tree (the orchard is in sod as opposed to being clean-cultivated). The test tree was placed in the center of a 4-foot square of IRT plastic, slit on one

side to get it around the tree and held down by rocks. I watered it at the same time as the control tree. The dark gray plastic transmits infrared radiation and hence allows the soil to heat up more than it normally would. The results:

	IRT TREE	CONTROL TREE
Height, May 1997	52"	55"
Height, Sept 1997	68"	62"
Blossoms?	5-10	5-10
Fruit	5	none

The IRT tree grew 16" compared to 7" for the control tree, and although both trees had a handful of blossoms, only the IRT tree set fruit. Furthermore, it turned out that the IRT tree had some serious sunscald injury, so it actually overcame a severe initial handicap! Specifically, a sunscald blister nearly girdled the tree an inch or two above ground level (I didn't notice this until shortly after starting the experiment).

In summary, anecdotal evidence suggests that IRT could really make a difference. Next summer, I'll put IRT around some more trees and thus be able to decide whether this year's results were a fluke or real.

MAY 1997 ORCHARD VISIT

Bert Gore of Palmer hosted a very interesting orchard tour in May. Bert's experience during the test winter of 95-96 (no snow, prolonged subzero weather) adds more evidence in favor of Siberian Crab (Baccata) rootstock. None of his trees grafted onto Baccata died. Ranetka did almost as well (80 of 85 survived). Borowinka and Prunifolia rootstocks took a bad beating. **All of Bert's trees on Antonovka rootstock died.** Thanks, Bert, for hosting the tour.

MAXIMIZING RASPBERRY YIELDS

The following information may be of interest to Alaskan raspberry growers. It is from the World Wide Web at:

<http://gus.nsac.ns.ca/~piinfo/newsletters/otherberries/961rasp.html>

Research by Dr. J.P. Prive of the Michaud Experimental Farm in New Brunswick, Canada, has shown that light interception is critical to maximizing yields, and that the best way to increase light interception is to reduce cane density.

Although the normal practice is to thin out excess primocanes (next year's fruiting canes) in the fall, thinning is better done in the summer, when primocanes are about a foot tall. This way, the superfluous primocanes won't shade out the current year's floricanes, and the resulting yields are higher. In Prive's test, summer thinning of primocanes resulted in a 23% greater yield over fall thinning. The optimum density (in New Brunswick) is 16 to 20 canes per meter (4 to 6 canes per foot) of row. Spent floricanes should not be pruned out until late in the fall, because even after they finish cropping, they continue to photosynthesize and build up root reserves.

RAISING OYSTER MUSHROOMS ON COTTONWOOD LOGS

—Dwight Bradley

Many people who came to the 1996 apple tasting at the Bradley homestead saw our experimental mushroom farm. Now, nearly two years after first innoculating the logs, we are getting our first crop. *Pleurotus ostreatus*, the oyster mushroom, is a delicious edible mushroom that grows on dead hardwood trees. Oyster mushrooms can be substituted for *agaricus*, the ordinary store-bought mushroom. Most people like them as well or better. Back in New Hampshire and Maine, it is a common, unmistakable species that beginning mushroom hunters can learn to identify and eat safely. In Alaska, we've encountered it on cottonwoods along lakeshores in the Matanuska Valley, but it is not very common. Oyster mushrooms are grown commercially and are occasionally sold at Carrs in Anchorage for a lot of money (\$16/lb when I checked once).

To grow oyster mushrooms, you first need to buy spawn from one of several commercial mushroom suppliers. The spawn is a white, moldy-looking fungal growth that permeates sterilized grain in a quart-size container. It costs about \$5 per quart, enough to inoculate five to ten fireplace-size logs. The best time to cut the logs is during the winter, when there are few fungal spores (potential contaminants and competitors) in the air. Cut live trees that have no obvious health problems. Dead trees will not do, because they are apt to host many competitor fungi already. A cottonwood tree about 6-8 inches thick at the base seems to work well. Buck into 24" lengths. Score the ends of each log with the tip of the bar to create kerfs about an inch deep. To inoculate the logs, spread spawn on both of the cut ends and into the kerfs; the spawn should be one-quarter to one-half inch thick. Now wrap the whole log in stretchy plastic wrap so that the spawn is held tightly against the exposed wood. The whole operation takes less than five minutes per log once you get the hang of it. Put the logs in a warm place, such as a furnace room, for 6 weeks.

I innoculated 100 logs during the winter of 1995-96. The next summer, I put them outdoors in a grove of

trees, out of the direct sun. I cut the plastic off the tops and bottoms and set the logs upright in rows. I put some composted horse manure on the forest floor to level it out so the logs wouldn't tip as easily; I suppose leaves would have worked just as well. I wrapped the rest of the plastic wrap on the logs to try to keep them from drying out during the annual May-June drought. The summer of '96 came and went with no mushrooms. Finally, after another winter, and another dry summer, the mushrooms started sprouting. The first ones appeared as tiny dark gray buttons on about September 3 and the first harvest was on Sept. 6. Now, on Sept. 10, nearly half the logs have oyster mushrooms growing from them. The biggest mushrooms are about 4-5 inches across. So far we've harvested about 20 lbs and the total yield will probably approach 100 lbs.

SOME APPLE-GROWING LESSONS LEARNED THE HARD WAY IN TEN YEARS IN PETERS CREEK

—Dwight Bradley

It's been ten years since Lauren and I bought our place in Peters Creek and planted our first apple trees. Since then, the orchard has grown to about 80 trees, but for every few steps forward we've been set back a step. This is written for the benefit of growers who might be starting

1988-1991: Getting Started. In our first few years in Alaska, we planted a total of 25-30 trees, none of which are still alive. The first year, for example, we ordered from St. Lawrence: Red Astrachan, Oriole, Minnesota 1734, State Fair — all on Antonovka rootstock. *IN HINDSIGHT:* (1) *The trees were set out in the back yard with no protection from moose. Moose ended up trimming these trees every year until 1995-96 when the test winter finally killed the last one. I'll never again waste the effort of planting an apple tree where moose can get at it easily.* (2) *The demerits of Antonovka rootstock did not really become clear (at least to me) until the test winter. Knowing what I do now, I'll never waste my time or money planting another tree on Antonovka.* (3) *The varieties all seemed good on paper, but Minn. 1734 ripens WAY too late, and State Fair marginally too late.*

In 1990, I ordered about 10-15 bench grafts from Bear Creek, all on Ranetka rootstock. These included Norland, Parkland, Westland, and various others, including some that I would never try to grow again. Judging from the catalog, all seemed to ripen early enough, and be hardy enough, and to be of high enough quality, to be worth a try in Peters Creek. Using a common practice from the lower 48, I set these new grafts out in a "nursery row" in the vegetable garden, where they could get the extra attention they would need in their first year. The bench grafts arrived in early May and I planted them within a week, as soon as I could dig through the frozen ground. *IN HINDSIGHT:* *Only a handful of these trees survived, and it was my fault. The*

problem was, half the scions had begun to break bud when I opened the package from Bear Creek, and the others did so within a few days of planting. After looking happy for a couple of days, the new growth soon began to wilt, and in the end, only a couple of grafts survived. What happened was that, in the cold ground, the bare roots didn't get established soon enough to support the new grafts. Most of the rootstocks sent up new tops later in the summer, but by then it was too late.

1992: Getting Serious. This year I started to get seriously interested in apples, and especially, variety collecting and antique apples. From Bear Creek and St. Lawrence, I ordered about 45 one-year whips, each of a different variety, on Antonovka and Ranetka rootstocks. Only a few of these are still alive.

Lauren convinced me that there was no point in having this many apples trees without moose protection. This presented a bit of a problem because although we had 10 acres of land, none of it was particularly well suited. The flattest, sunniest spot, about half an acre, had been stripped of all its topsoil by the previous owner, an unscrupulous land developer. Another problem is that the site slopes gently north, which makes it one of the last places in the neighborhood to lose its snow cover in the springtime. Knowing how long it would take to dig suitably large holes by hand, we instead hired a backhoe to dig out 3x3x3-foot holes in the glacial till (an impermeable mix of boulders, cobbles, pebbles, sand, silt, and clay). The holes were set on a 10 by 13 foot grid. Then we filled the tree holes back in with our own homemade "topsoil", made by mixing the till (which had been screened to remove any stones bigger than 2") with composted horse manure, lime, and bone meal. This was an enormous job that eventually got more efficient as our standards relaxed and we figured out how to make the best use of our small tractor. In essence, each apple-tree hole became a giant flower pot, surrounded by less fertile ground. Between the holes, we spread compost and seeded it in clover, aiming to build up the topsoil by the time the apple trees had grown large enough for their roots to move out from the 3x3x3-foot holes. To look at the orchard today, you would never guess how poor the site was at the beginning. *IN HINDSIGHT:* *2-foot-deep holes would have been ample, and a more economical spacing would be 8 by 13 feet, the wider dimension for tractor access.*

For fencing we used 10-foot 4x4 cedar posts, spaced 11 feet. There were about 50 holes, which we dug by hand with a two-handled post-hole digger. For fencing we used woven-wire stock fence, which is 4 feet high and comes in 330' rolls. Above that we stretched several strands of Marcel wire (similar to an unraveled strand of chain link fencing). The fence is 8 feet high, and it does the job. *IN HINDSIGHT:* *I would rent a two-man power auger for a day for \$75. The cedar has not held up well at all; pressure-treated 4x4's cost about the same and last much*

longer. Better yet would be to get 4" or 5" diameter pressure treated round posts — but unfortunately these only come in 8-foot lengths. For fencing, I would put another row of 4-foot stock fence on top, and dispense with the Marcel wire.

1993-1995: The Norland Saga. Lauren and I met Dave Crusey and were treated to a tour of his orchard on the Knik-Goose Bay Road. Like everyone who saw them, we were impressed by his Norlands, which were on Antonovka rootstock. I decided that I'd be better off growing a whole bunch of one successful variety than having a big orchard full of all different varieties, half of them struggling just to survive. To this end, I grafted about 10 Norlands in 1993. Strike one: it turned out the rootstock was bad, and only one or two of the grafts took (nobody that year at the grafting workshop had much luck). In 1994, I tried again to graft about 10 more Norlands. Strike two: this time the scionwood was bad, and only one or two of the Norland grafts took, although I had near-perfect results with all other varieties. Finally, in 1995, I grafted about 15 Norlands on Ranetka, and this time, they all took. These trees, however, weren't ready to plant in the orchard until 1996. *IN HINDSIGHT. I should have paid the extra expense and bought one-year Norland whips in the first place, back in 1993. If I had, I probably would be harvesting 500 lbs of apples this year, instead of 50. These whips have much stronger root systems than bare-root bench grafts, so for the few extra dollars you gain a year of growth and minimize the chance of failure, which after all costs a whole year.*

1995-1997: Three bizarre winters. The 45 or so trees in the new orchard survived their first few winters with very little damage, and many varieties were about to fruit for the first time in 1995. But the weather stepped in. A very warm spell in February of 1995 was followed by a very cold spell in March, and many trees ended up either being killed outright, or severely damaged, by sunscald. Neither Ranetka nor Antonovka rootstocks fared very well, but Ranetka did worse. About half of the trees needed replacing. The following winter (95-96) was a true test winter: no snow whatsoever until late January, by which time we had weathered a long spell in the -20° to -30°F range. The ground was frozen to as deep as 15 feet in parts of Anchorage. In early spring, the damage didn't appear as bad as I had feared, but toward the end of May, its severity finally became apparent. Trees began to leaf out, but suddenly they wilted and died. Trees on Antonovka rootstock did the worst. Bert Gore in Palmer and Dave Crusey in Knik also lost a number of trees on Antonovka (including Dave's beautiful Norlands). Meanwhile, as Antonovkas were dying all over south-central Alaska, I had ordered 30 one-year whips of Norland and Parkland on Antonovka from Lawyers. So I was stuck with all these trees that I no longer had any use for. Not knowing what else to do, I planted them anyway. But sure enough, the winter of 96-97 ended up killing or severely damaging many of the Parklands on Antonovka. Cause of

death: sunscald, brought on by a very warm February and a subzero spell in March. The sunscald only affected one- and two-year-old trees; the older ones with thicker bark did fine. *IN HINDSIGHT: Ranetka and Antonovka BOTH have problems. I was heartened (and convinced) therefore, by Bernie Nikolai's recent contribution to our Newsletter, in which he endorsed Baccata as a rootstock.*

September 1997: Summary.

- It takes a long time to see all the curveballs the weather can throw at you. It is certainly a good sign when a variety or rootstock gets through a few winters unscathed, but don't get too complacent after a few years of apparent success.
- Mistakes in apple growing can take a long time to become apparent. For example, it was not until my ninth season that I realized the main shortcoming of Antonovka — that it can't handle extreme cold with no snow. Meanwhile, I planted a lot of trees on Antonovka.
- A mistake in apple-growing costs time as well as money. If a tree fails after three or four years in the ground, you have squandered those years.
- If possible, plant many more trees than you think you'll need. A few may die, others will probably disappoint you, but some, at least will succeed.
- In selecting varieties, remember that just because it looks good on paper doesn't mean it necessarily will survive and ripen in Alaska, or that the fruit as grown here will be worth eating. My guideline is that a variety must ripen no later than a week after Yellow Transparent; some supposedly "early" or "summer" varieties aren't ready to pick when winter sets in.

WINTER 1996-97 SURVIVAL

—by Clair Lammers

Coldest temp was -42 on 1-13-97 with a snow cover of 22 inches. The first freeze was 10-3-96 with a +26; last freeze on 5-14-97 with a +27. Total rainfall for 1996 as 6.63 inches. On average, our spring was 7-10 days later than normal. To understand this report, the letter following the name; D (dead), B (bloomed), U (under snow), vacant (no injury) and % is the percentage of winterkill.

8th ST. MYSTERY	D	BUNKER PLUM	U	HALLOWEEN	U
15th. ST MYSTERY	U	BUR OAK		HANS (P. BESSEYI)	U
922 END	B	C.G.E.	D	HARALSON	D
8901	B	CANADA RED	U	HARMINSKY	80%
8902	B	CARLOS QUEEN	20%	HARVEST SPECIAL	U
903	U	CARROLL	B	HAUGMANN	U
904	U	CENTENNIAL	B	HAZEL PLUM	B
8905	D	CESTRA BELTER	B	HAZELBERT NUT	
8906 (NORLOVE)	60%	KITAIKA		HAZEN	U
8907 (NORRUSSET)	B	CHARLAMOFF	80%	HEAVER	B
8908	30%	CHESTNUT	B	HERMAN ISFIELD	50%
8910	B	CHIPMAN	B	HERMANSKY	B
8911	U	CHRISTMAS RED	B	HEYER 6	B
8912 (NORJUS)	B	CLAIR 8	U	HEYER 12	B
8913	U	CLAIR 14	U	HEYER 20	B
8914	U	CLAIR 21		HIBERNAL	
8915	B	CLAIR 22		HILDRETH PLUM	90%
8916	B	CLAIR 23		HULAN APRICOT	U
8917 (NORBIL 1)	20%	CLAIR 24		IMP. BATTLEFORD	B
8918 (NORBIL 2)	U	CLAIR 25		IRISH PEACH	
8919	B	CLAIR 27	U	IVANS BEAUTY	60%
8920	B	CLAIR 28	U	JACKS #1	70%
8921	70%	CLAIR 30	U	JAN CHERRY	B
8922	B	CLAIR 31	U	JEWELL DUCHESS	U
A R 1376	90%	COLLENBACK	B	JOHN PEAR	98%
A. KAMENICHKA	90%	COLLET	B	JOHN WALLACE	B
A. MITCHURIN	U	CREAMY KITAIKA	80%	JOHNSON 1	B
A. POLUTO-	30%	DAKOTA GOLD	B	JOY CHERRY	B
RAFUNTONAYA		DANDY PLUM	B	JOYCE	U
ACACE C.P.	B	DAVID PEAR	B	JULY RED	U
ADAM	D	DAWN	B	JUMPING POUND	B
ADANAC	B	DEBBIES GOLD	D	KANDIL KITAIKA	B
ADVANCE	B	APRICOT		KAPPA C.P.	B
AL MA SWEET	B	DIEBEL	B	KERR	B
ALBERTA RED	U	DIEBELL	U	KINGSCOURT	U
ALICE	B	DOLGO	B	KITAIKA ZOLOTAIO	B
ALICE	B	DOUGLAS	80%	KLAR	
ALTAISKI SWEET	B	WORMLESS		KLATT SELECT	B
AMED	B	DR. BILL	D	KOLA	10%
AMERICAN PLUM	B	DREWS #4 APRICOT	U	KORICHNOR	D
AMUR RED	B	DREWS 1W	70%	POLOSATOJE	
ANDERSON	U	DUCH of ODENBURY	80%	KUROOSH SIB. X	B
ANDREW PEAR	B	DUCHESS	70%	BELFEUR.	
ANIS ALEY	60%	DUDLEY	U	LAKELAND	
ANOROS	B	DURA C.P.	B	LASUIK 1	70%
ARBOR DALE	B	EDITH SMITH	B	LEAFLAND	B
ARCTIC RED	B	EDMONCOT APRICOT	B	LEE 1	U
AROMA	U	ERICKSON	70%	LEE 2	U
ASSINBOINE PLUM	B	EVANS CHERRY		LEE 2A	U
BA 21	90%	EXCELL CH. PLUM	B	LEE 4	U
BA 34	B	EXTER	80%	LEE 7	U
BASHKIRIAN BEARTY	D	FALL RED		LEE 8	D
BEAUTIFUL ARCADE	B	FANTAZIA	U	LEE 11	U
BEDFORD	B	FEDOROVSKI PEAR		LEE 13	D
BESSEMIKA	90%	FF-01-002	U	LEE 16	U
MICHURIN		FLORENCE	B	LEE 18	U
BF 9	B/U/S	FOFONOFF PLUM	U	LEE 21	U
BF 135	B	GARLAND	B	LEE 22	U
BIDY	B	GARRY	B	LEE RED PLUM	U
BLACK NANKING	B	GIFFORD PEAR	99%	LETHALICE 40	U
BODE	U	GLENDALE	U/90%	LETHALICE	B/U
BOJKA PEAR	D	GLENORCHIE	40%	LODI	B
BOROWITSKY	80%	GLOVER GOLDIE	90%	LOWLAND	U
BREAKEY	10%	GOLD EGG	B	RASPBERRY	
BRIGHTNESS	U	GOLDCOT APRICOT U		LUKE	B
BROOKGOLD PLUM B		GOLDEN	U	LUTOWKA CHERRY	U
BROOKINGS #1	D	GOLDEN URALIAN B		M-604 APRICOT	
BROOKINGS #2	D	GOODLAND	B	MAC DONALD CRAB	B
BROOKLAND	B	GRAVENSTEIN	U	MAIDEN BLUSH	D
BROOKRED PLUM	B	GREENSWEET	U	MAIMI	B/U
BROOKS 27	B	GREENVILLE PLUM U		MALOWSKY	D

MANALTA	B	PATTEN PEAR	U	SHARLA 3	U
MANCH. RED PLUM	B	PATTERSON	B	SHEYENNE 49	U
MANCH. WALNUT		PATTERSON X SWEET		SHIRLEY ANN	90%
MANCH. YELLOW	B	SIBERIAN		SILVIA	B
PLUM		PEACE GARDEN	B	SIMGOLD	60%
MANCHESTER #1	U	PEMBINA PLUM	D	SIMON PEAR	B
PLUM		PEPINKA LITOIVSKA	D	SIMONET 1847	U
MANCHU APRICOT	U	PEPPIN KATRINKA	B/S	SOUGOG	U
MANCHURIAN PLUM	B	PERCY PLUM	B	SPARTAN +	D
MANCHURICAN APR.	B	PETER PEAR	B	STALET	B
MANOR C.P.	B	PETROVSKI PEAR	U	STATE FAIR	D
MANTET	U	PF 10	D	STONE PLAIN PEAR	
MARY LISS	B	PF 12		STRATMORE APRICOT	
MARTHA X DOLGO	B	PF 21	B	SUB ZERO APRICOT	D
MC LEAN	B	PF 39	50%	SUMMER RAMBO	U
MELBA RED	B	PF 50	B	SUMMERED	D
MELBAC	U	PF 51	U	SUNGLO APRICOT	U
MILLAR PLUM	U	PHILLIP PEAR		SUNNYBROOK	B
MILLWOODS PEAR	U	PINK BLOSSOM	B	SUNRISE	U
MINN 447	U	NANKING		SWEET 16	D
MINN 1403	U	PIONEER 20	U	SWEET RUSSET	80%
MINN 1505	U	PIRJA	U	SYLVIA	B
MINN 1606	U	PRECIOUS APRICOT	U	TALLINRA PIRNOUN	U
MINN 1691	U	PRINCESS KAY PLUM	B	TASTY	B
MINN 1734	U	PROLIFIC		THOMAS PEAR	
MINN 1824	U	PROMATE	U	THOR-TSIRAN	U
MISHURINS		PTITSON 5 PLUM	B	APRICOT	
BESSIEMIA		PTITSON 9 PLUM	B	TIOMA PEAR	B
MISHURN PEAR	B	QUALITY		TOBA	U
MOONGOLD SPRICOT	B	RAE IME	D	TOKA PLUM	D
MORDEN 358	80%	RED ASTRACHIN	D	TRAIL	B
MORDEN 359	90%	RED BARON	B	TRAIL-SHAFER	B
MORDEN 360	B	RED COAT PLUM	40%	TRAILMAN	B
MORDEN RUBY	70%	RED FLESH	50%	TUNDERCHILD CRAB	B
MORDEN RUSSET	U	RED GLOW PLUM	U	UNDERWOOD PLUM	B
MORRIS	90%	RED GRAVENSTEIN	U	URALSKOJE	B
MOSCOW PEAR	U	RED HEART	B	NALIVNOJE	
(APPLE)		RED PEPPIN	U	URE PEAR	40%
MOTHER MARTHA	U	RED SIBERIAN	B	VALENTINE	B
N.Y. 394		RED SPARKLE	B	VEEDUM	B/U
NJ-A96 APRICOT	D	RED STAR	B	W.H. PERRON	80%
NORAN	B	RED SUMBO	B	WATSON STRIPPED	D
NORBIL 2 (8918)	S	RED TRANSPARENT	U	WATSON	U
NORCUE	U	RED WONDER	U	WEAVER C.P.	B
NORDA (NOT TRUE)	B	REGANT	U	WESTLAND	B
NORDA BERT	U	REHAKIS INGE	U	WHITE MC MAHON B	
NORDA SUPER	80%	RENOUN	B	WIEN CRAB	B
NORET	B	RENOUN CRAB	B	WILLIAMS	B
NORHEY	B	REPKA KISLAGA	70%	WILLIAMS PRIDE	U
NORKENT	U	RESCUE	B	WINERED C.P.	B
NORLAND	B	RICHARDSON	D	WINTER QUEEN	B
NORSON	B	RIOTH	U	WODARZ	U
NORTHERN BLUE	D	ROBIN	B	YEAGER SWEET	U
PLUM		ROMFO UNKNOWN	40%	YEL TRANSPARENT D	
NORTHERN GOLD	30%	ROSILDA	60%	YELLOW JAY	60%
APRICOT		ROSTHERN 15	D	YOUNG APRICOT	D
NORTHLAND	D	ROSTHERN 18	B	ZAYCHUK	B
NOVIOBRISK SWEET	B	ROSYBROOK	70%	ZAYCHUK #1	B
OBERLIE	D	RUDOLPH	U		
OBIJWA PLUM	90%	RUTHERFORD	B		
OLIA PEAR	B	S.W.B. RED	B		
OPATA C.P.	B	SALICINA 1	B		
ORIOLE	U	SALICINA 2	B		
OSMAN	B	SAMO	U		
P. FRUITICOSA	B	SAPA C.P.	B		
P. JAPONICA	B	SCOTT 144	D		
P. PENDUNCULATE	B	SCOTTY	U		
P. USSURIENSIS	B	SCOUT APRICOT.	D		
PARK	B	SCUGOG	B		
PARKER PEAR	B	SEPT. RUBY	B		
PARKLAND	B	SHAFER	B		