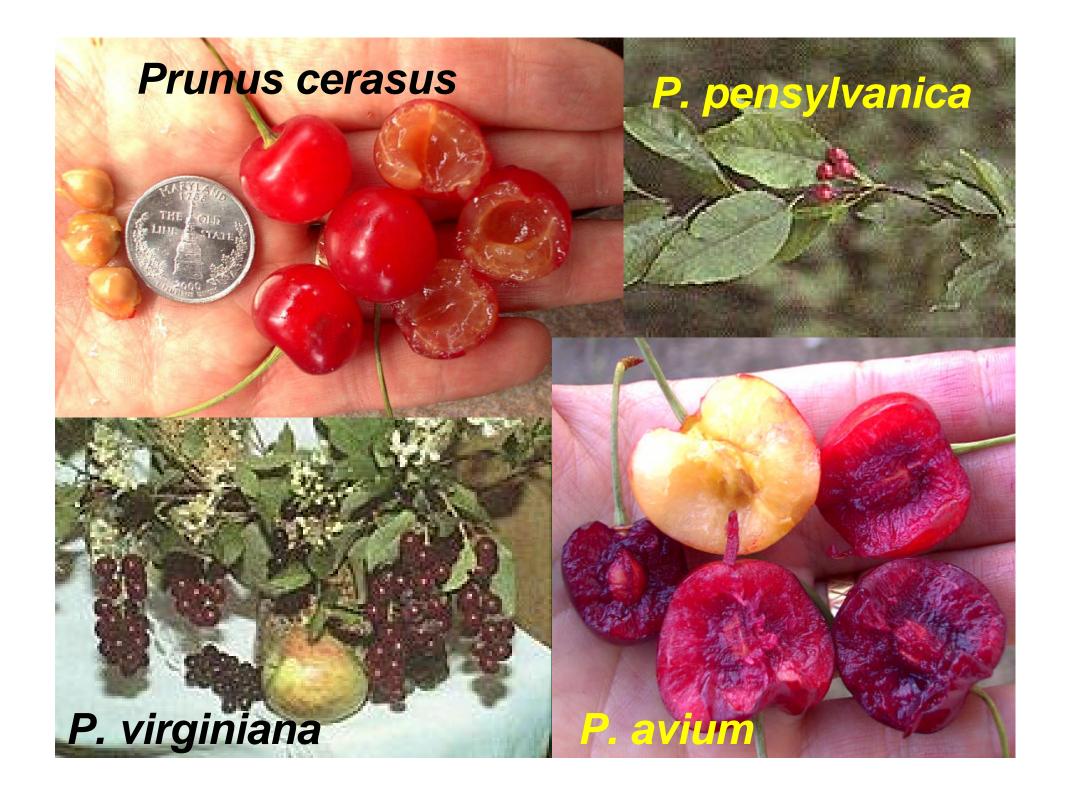
Cold Hardy Cherries





Bob Bors

Quebec 2002



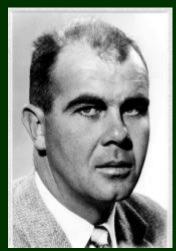




Prairie Sour Cherry Breeding



1940 -1982



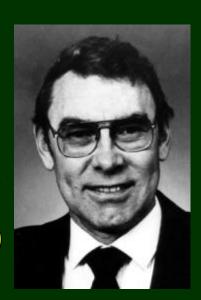
1968**-** 1982

Les Kerr

Stewart Nelson



Cecil Stushnoff 1983-1989

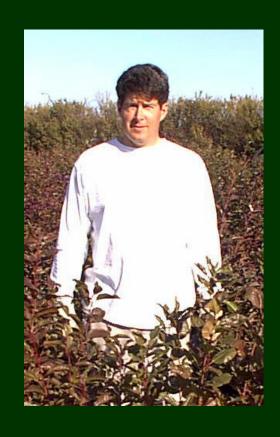




20,000 seedlings in last 10 years







Rick Sawatzky 1971 - present 1999 - present 1999 - present

Bob Bors Forrest Scharf



Production Sequence

Plant

System

Product

Market

Planning Sequence

Market

Product

System

Plant

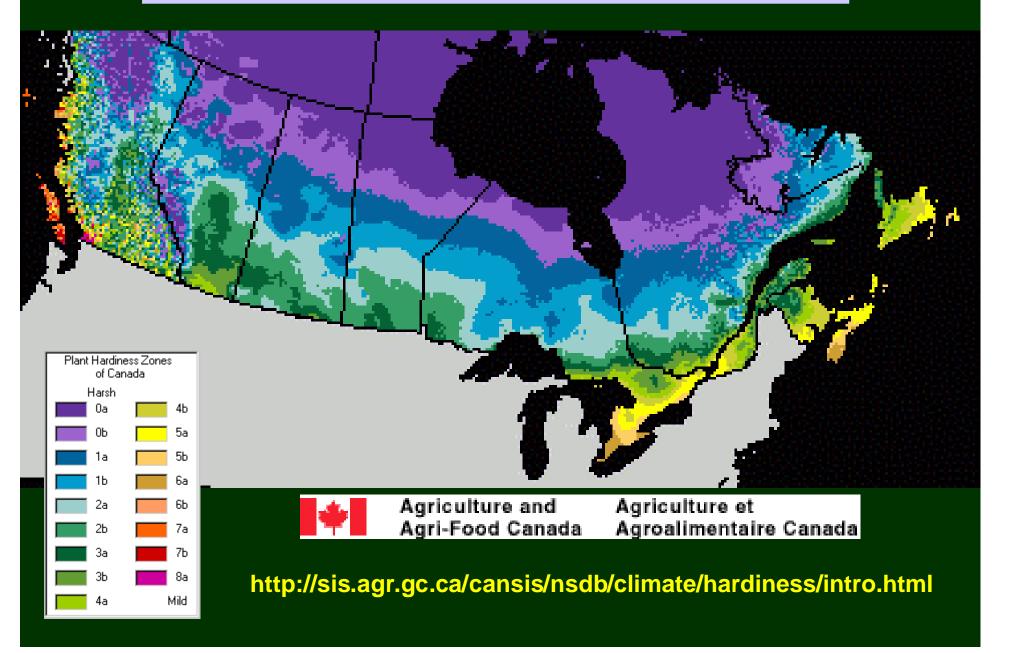
PLANTS

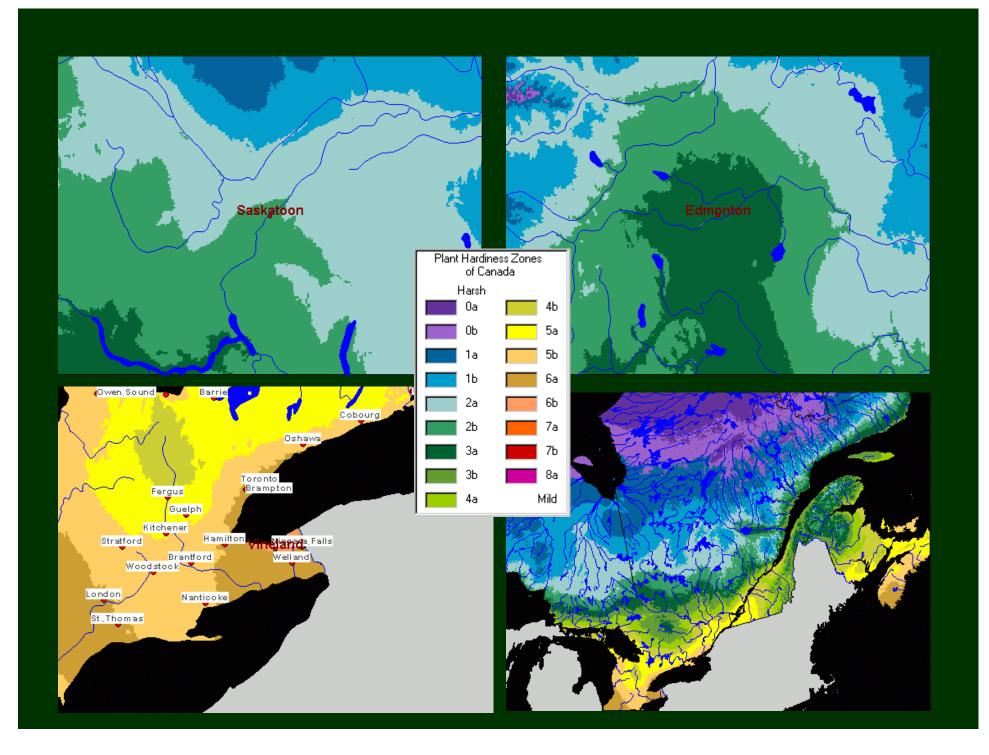
- Cold hardiness
- Flavour
- Tree size
- Fruit and juice colour
- Time of ripening

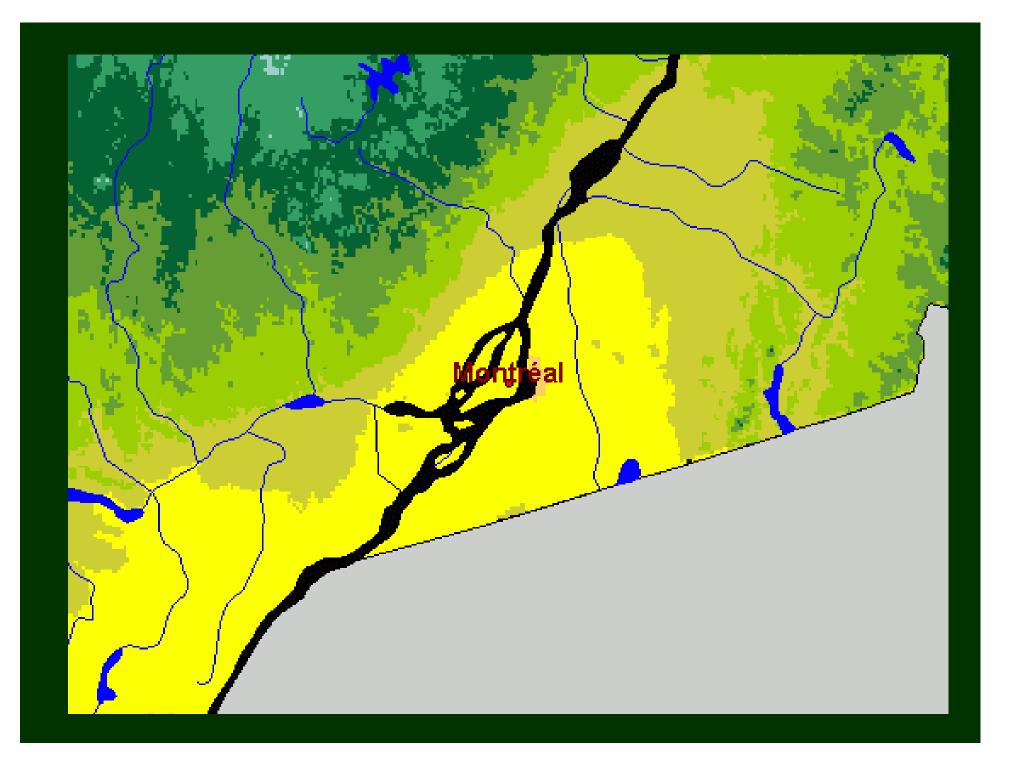




Plant Hardiness Zones of Canada 2000







U.S. Cherries:

Cultivar Remarks

Standard:



Early Richmond early, productive, but fair quality Montmorency mid-season, best red tart

2/3rds standard size:

Meteor mid-season, hardy; small, but quality fruit [Evans is likely a seedling of this variety]

North Star mid-season, small fruit, fair quality

European Cherries:

Tested in Ontario & worth investigating. Most have dark colour, superior flavour.

Cacanski Rubin

Cigancia

Erdi Jubileum

Goresemka

Fruchbare von Michurin

Heimanns Konserva

Heimanns Rubin

Leitzkauer Pressauerkirsche

Planteskole og Frohandel

Schattenmorelle

Sour Chari

Stevensbaer



Prairie cherries: U of SK,7-21-16.3 'Momma'

- Ripens early Aug.
- fruit weight = 5.5g
- flavour = excellent
- pit shape = round



- soluble solids = 20 to 22 Brix
- fruit colour = dark red
- juice colour = bright red

Prairie cherries: U of SK,7-21-16.3 'Momma'

- productivity = good
- winter survival = good
- suckers = 0
- tree height = 2m
- fruit retention force / g = 45
- disease incidence = 1 branch had bacterial canker



Prairie cherries: U of SK,Sk Carmine Jewe

- ripens late July
- fruit weight = 3.8 to 4.0g
- flavour = good
- pit shape = round
- soluble solids = 15 to 17 Brix
- fruit colour = dark red to black
- juice colour = bright red



Prairie cherries: U of SK, Sk Carmine Jewel

- productivity = excellent
- winter survival = good
- suckers = few
- tree height = 2m
- fruit retention force / g = 60
- disease incidence = none



Prairie Cherries

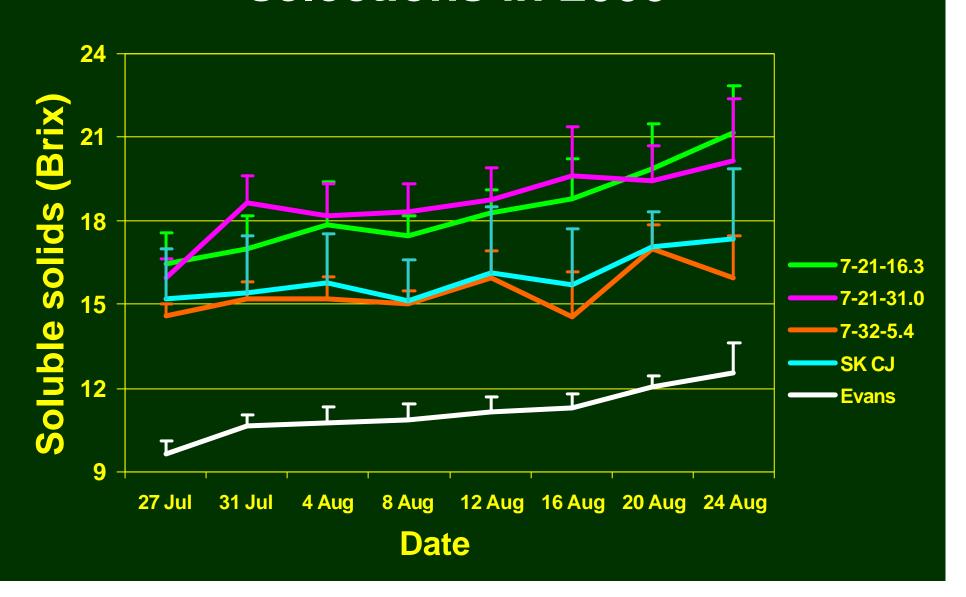
Evans

- Hardiness depends on grower & location
 - poor in zone 2
 - fair to poor zone 3,
 - good zone 4
- good fresh taste
- bright red: pie cherry
- brown juice unless frozen or cooked
- yellow flesh oxidizes quickly
- large tree, handpick
- large long pits: crank type pitters best, may shatter in machines

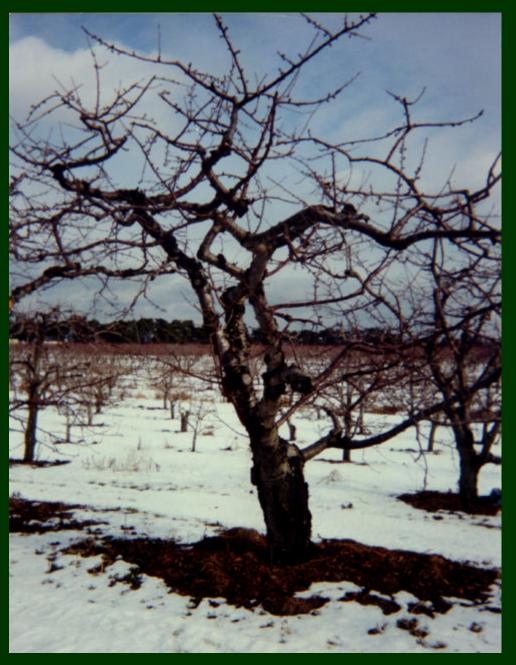


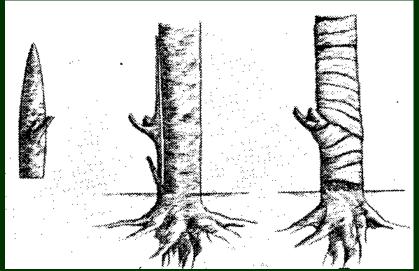
- Cold hardiness
- Flavour
- Tree size
- Fruit and juice colour
- Time of ripening

Soluble solids of five cherry selections in 2000



- Cold hardiness
- Flavour
- Tree size
- Fruit and juice colour
- Time of ripening





3 types of sour cherries on the prairie 1/4th

Half Mongolian



1/4th
Mongolian
(U of S
hybrids)



Sour Cherry (ie. Evans)





Full size sour cherry trees

- Cold hardiness
- Flavour
- Tree size
- Fruit and juice colour
- Time of ripening

Juice extracted by freeze/thaw undiluted 50% 25% 5%

Carmine Jewel

Cranberry (undiluted)

Evans



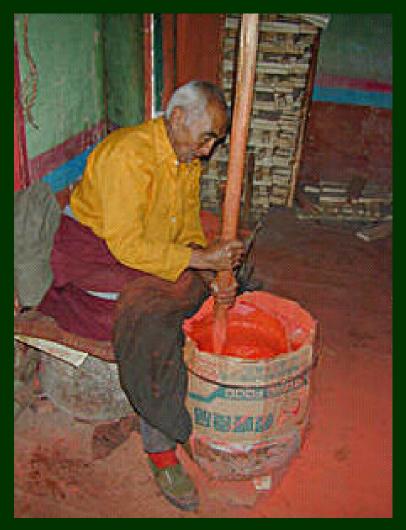
Thawed Fruit



Yellow flesh cherries: often dyed

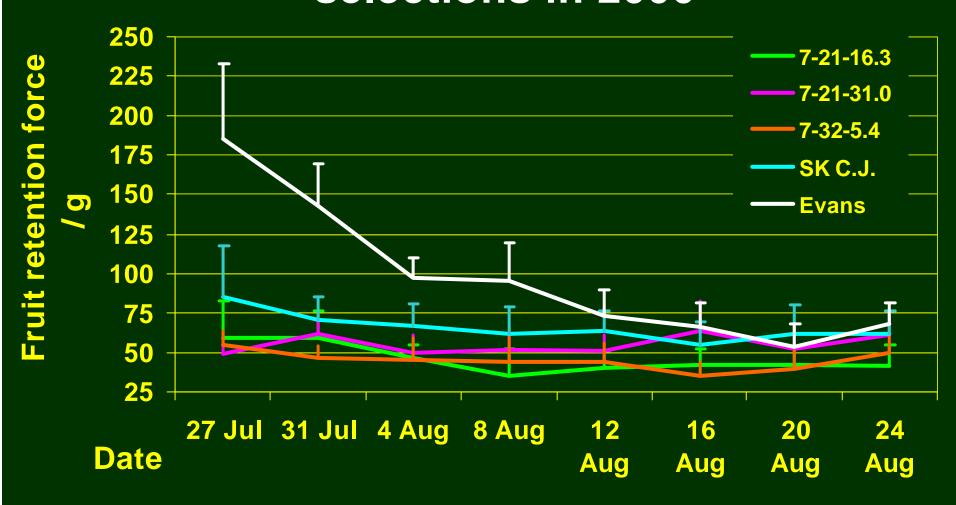


Montmorency: a 400 yr. old variety



- Cold hardiness
- Flavour
- Tree size
- Fruit and juice colour
- Time of ripening

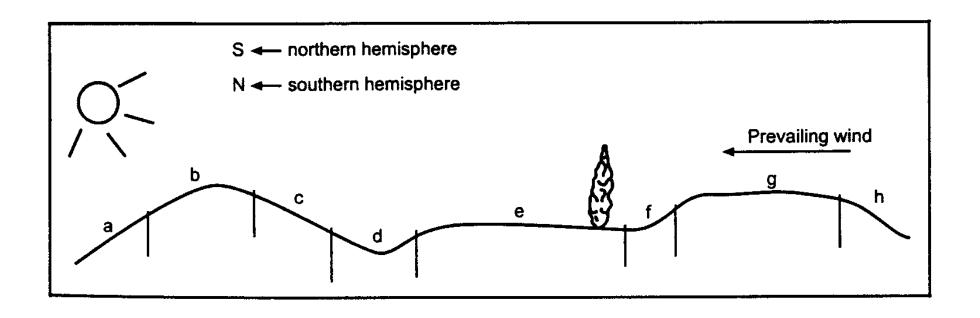
Ease of harvesting five cherry selections in 2000



SYSTEM

Systems

- choosing a location
- irrigation and fertilization
- pruning and training
- pests and diseases
- harvesting



northern slopes for early bloomers avoid frost pockets, wind, wet spots well drained, good soil market location Cherries,
like most tree fruits,
prefer well-drained loam
or sandy loam soil.



http://www.statlab.iastate.edu/soils/



Systems

- choosing a location
- irrigation and fertilization
- pruning and training
- pests and diseases
- harvesting





Use a water wagon if irrigation isn't set up



Irrigation

- Especially in 1st 3 years
- Good for consistent production

Fertilization

- Soil testing <u>before</u> planting
- Colder areas:
 - fertilize only in spring

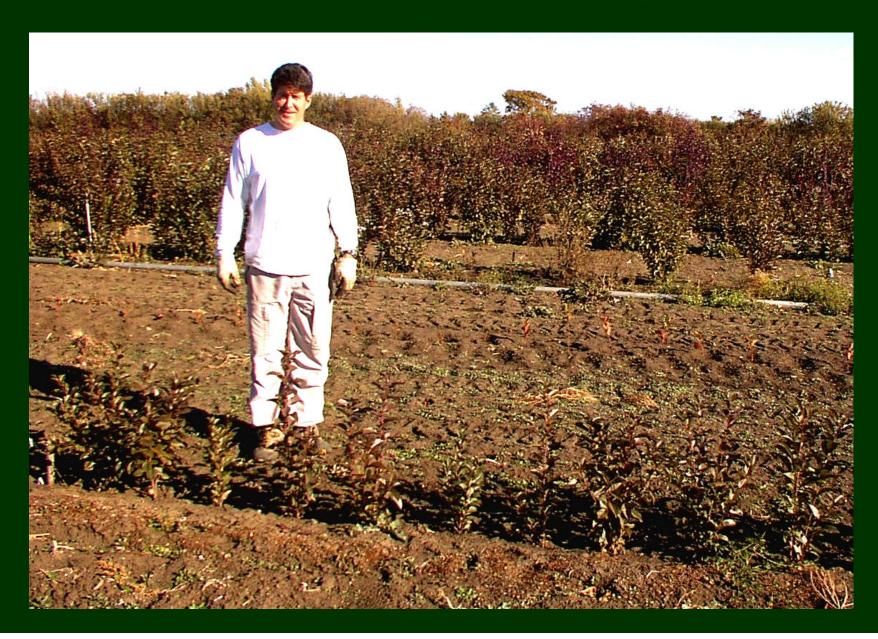
Systems

- choosing a location
- irrigation and fertilization
- pruning and training
- pests and diseases
- harvesting

Newly planted cherry seedlings



1 yr. old cherry seedlings



2 yrs. old cherry seedlings



3 yrs. old cherry seedlings



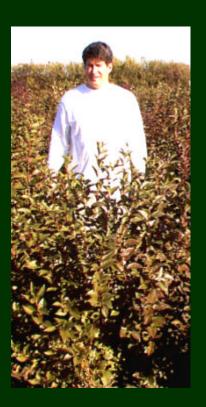
4 yrs. old cherry seedlings



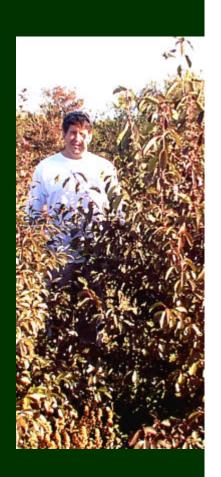
Cherry tree growth over 4 years











0 1 2 3 4

Pruning

- Tree form for tall trees
 - Evans, Northstar, European varieties
 - similar to other tree fruits
- Bush form for dwarfs
 - U of Saskatchewan varieties
 - similar to blueberries or saskatoons

Pruning

- Late winter / early spring
 - never late summer or fall
- Remove 25% or less
 - too much reduces yield
 - tree has reduced hardiness if grows too fast
- Most bearing on 1 year old wood
- Some varieties have spurs
 - production on 2 or 3 year old wood



Systems

- choosing a location
- irrigation and fertilization
- pruning and training
- pests and diseases
- harvesting











'Gumosis'



- Bacterial disease
- Winter damage
- Insect damage
 - Peach borer

Common problems in Michigan





Systems

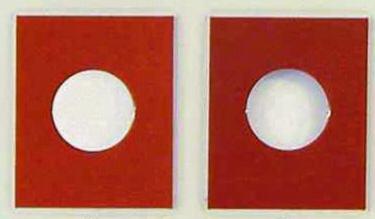
- choosing a location
- irrigation and fertilization
- pruning and training
- pests and diseases
- harvesting



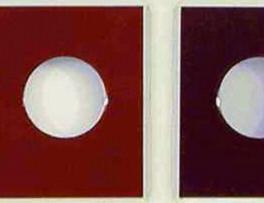
Sweet Cherry Maturity Index



3







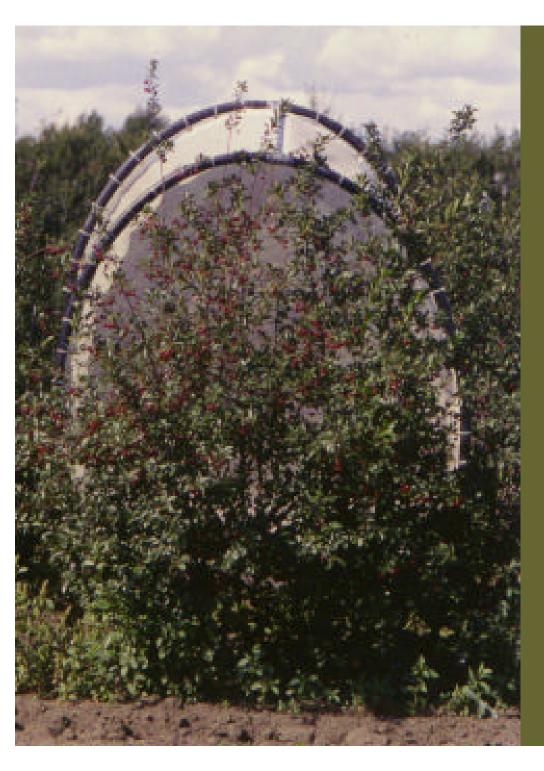
Farrall Hall, Michigan State University E. Lansing, MI 48824 (517) 353-4517







Hand harvestingonly option for
strawberries, apples, plums



Shake Harvesting for dwarf sour cherries

Catch frame for shake harvesting of dwarf sour cherries **Nylon** 2"PVC Pipes Mesh **Bent in arch** pattern **Aluminum** Pipe bent to electrical fit around trees conduit pipe

Approximate dimensions: 2 m (height) x 1.5 m (width) x 0.75 m (depth)



Mechanical harvesting possible for: saskatoons, raspberries, chokecherries, dwarf sour cherries, currents.

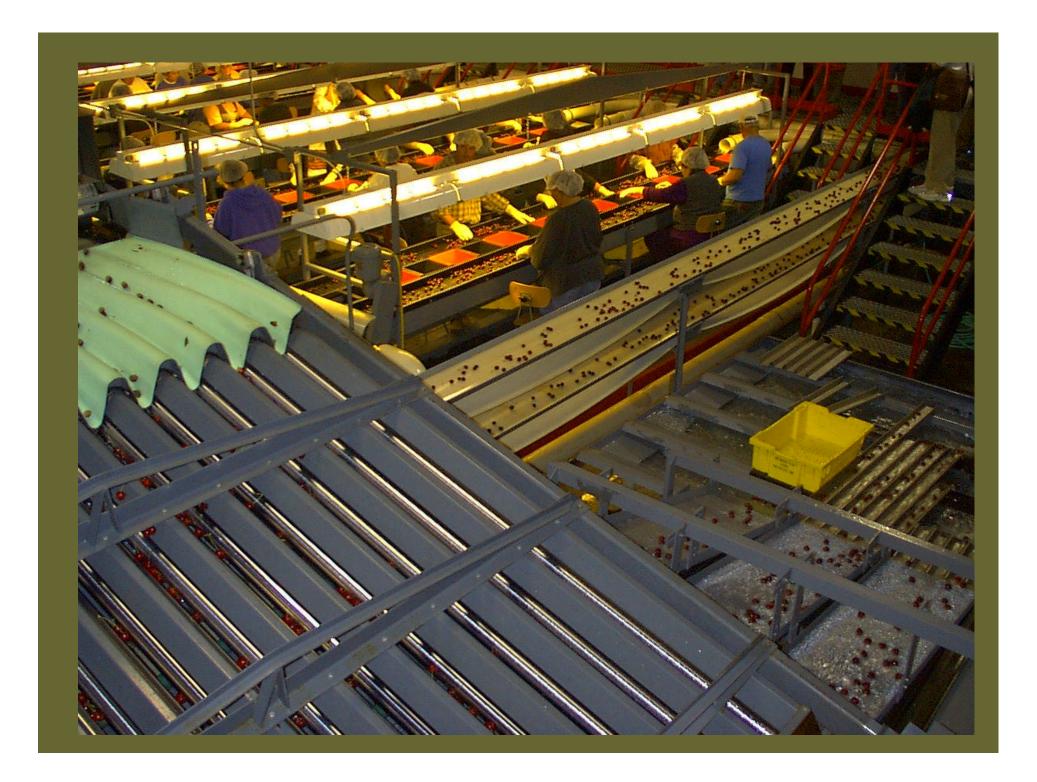




Traditional mechanical harvesting













Bottlenecks of Sour Cherry production

- Deer Damage
- Need variety trials
- Pit Removal
- Propagation: can't keep up with demand

PRODUCT













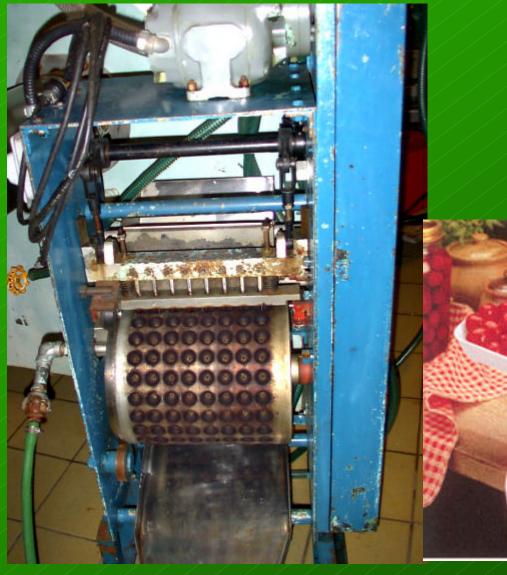








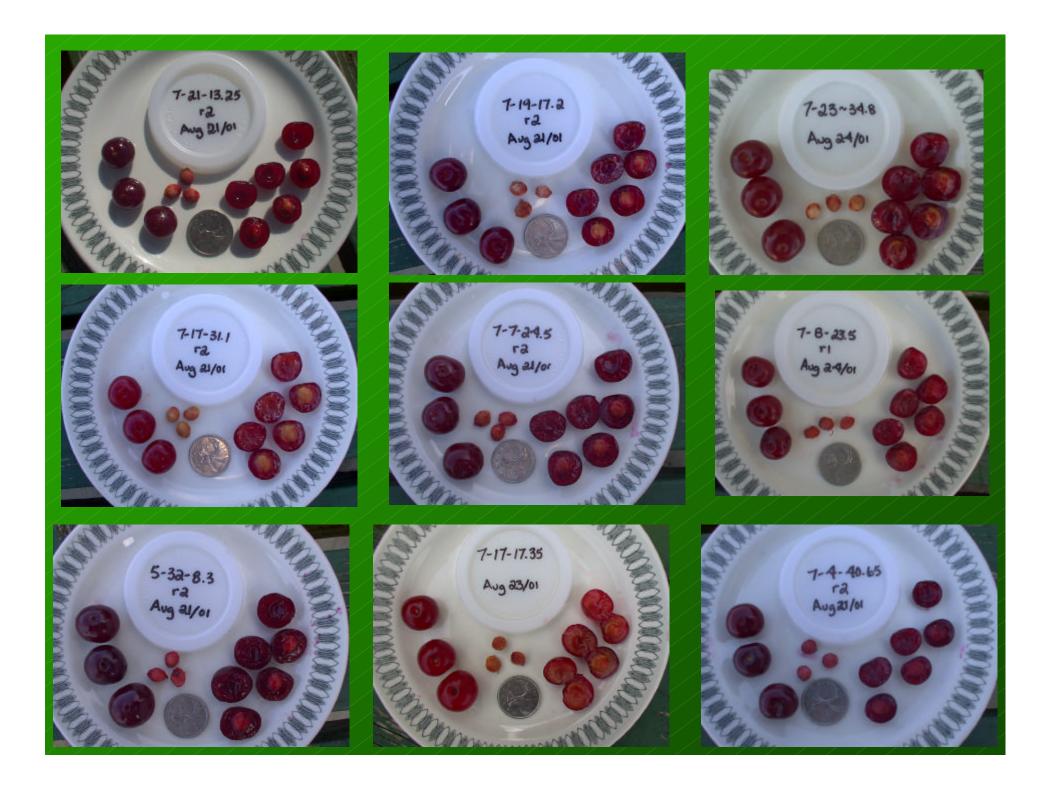
10 11 12 13 14 15 16











Juice extracted by freeze/thaw undiluted 50% 25% 5%

Carmine
Jewel

Cranberry (undiluted)

Evans



Yellow flesh cherries: often dyed



Montmorency: a 400 yr. old variety



MARKET





Can I market the crop?

New varieties vs traditional varieties

Local vs long distance

PYO vs market vs wholesale

A good strategy:



- Have a succession of crops and cultivars for the growing season
- allows better use of harvesting equipment, labour, coolers, processing equipment
- keeps PYO customers coming back

Odds and ends

Co-operative tissue culture propagation

- To start in 2002 / 2003
- Essentially a variety trial
- Numbered selections used
- U of S gets a royalty
- sold in groups of 5 selections

For 2002 & 2003

- 'Advanced Selection' program
 - Tissue culture companies & Nurseries
- Cherry Manual
- Expanded seedling testing
 - Especially for growers in remote locations
 - must have deer fence and irrigation

Websites with manuals



http://www.msue.msu.edu/fruit/cherry.htm



http://tfpg.cas.psu.edu/



http://www.ams.usda.gov/fv/ppbweb/ manuals/rtpcherf.pdf



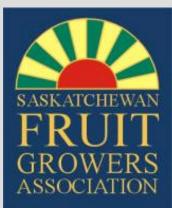
http://www.gov.on.ca/OMAFRA/english/ food/inspection/fruitveg/manuals/cherry.htm

Farm Business Management British Columbia

http://fbminet.ca/bc/pfp/Ent.pdf/sourfl.pdf







Acknowledgements

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