The Tall-Spindle critical steps to success

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First

- Terence Robinson,
 Cornell University
- "The tall spindle system is the path to becoming fabulously wealthy"



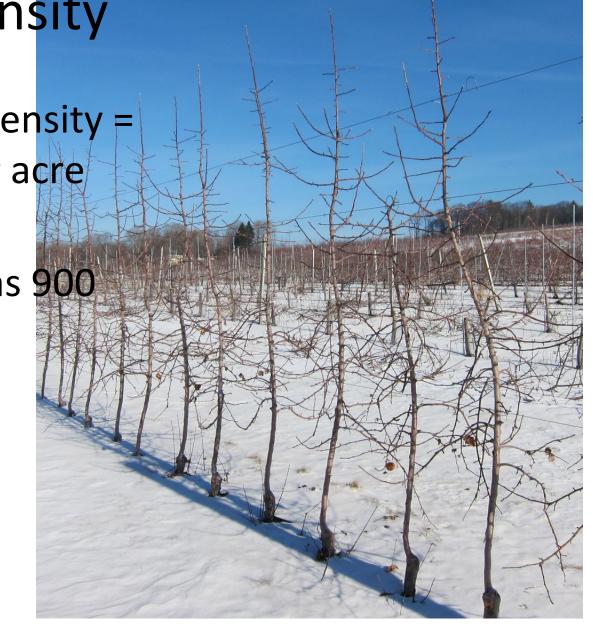
The basics

- High tree density
- Fully dwarfing rootstocks
- High quality, feathered trees at planting
- High planting depth
- Minimal pruning
- Branch bending in 1st leaf
- Superior support system
- Trickle irrigation/fertigation

High tree density

High planting density = 1,200 trees per acre
 (3 ft X 12 ft)

 Can go as low as 900 trees per acre



Fully dwarfing rootstocks

- Bud 9, M.9 clones,
 Geneva 11, 16, 41
- Ottawa 3, Vineland 3



High quality trees

- Preferably 5-10 (or more) feathers
- ½" minimum caliper
 5/8" better
- Branches not too low
- High graft union
- Order early, do your best...



High planting depth

- Graft union needs to be 4 to 6 inches above ground
- Caution: burr knots attract borers
- Mouse-guards?



Minimal pruning at planting

- Trees are not headed
- Remove low branches (less than knee height)
- And those breaking the 50% rule (diameterbased pruning) are removed
- Leave as many feathers as possible w/o compromising growth of leader
- Results in 2nd leaf crop

Branch bending

- Remaining branches bent below horizontal at planting
- 1st leaf only
- Use wire or string
- Very important to get
 2nd leaf yield



Superior support system

- Based on Pressure Treated (or alternative) end and line posts with hi-tensile wire
- 5-6 inch for end posts, 4-5 inch for line posts
- 'Driven' 3 feet in ground
- Line posts every 40 to 45 feet (no farther!)
- 12.5 gauge hi-tensile wire
- U-Hooks

I repeat: superior support system

support

- Ø 4-5 in. by 12 ft. PT end and in-line posts
- 12.5 gauge hi-tensile wire
- 1st wire in ASAP
- U-hooks



U-Hooks

- Large size (3 inch)
- oescoinc.com
- peachridge.com

*Tree stabilizer wires? fingerlakestrellissupply.com



Trickle irrigation

- Netafim'RAM' tubing
- 24-inch emitter spacing, 0.4 gallons per hour
- Add fertigation if possible (it's really not that hard)



How much per acre?

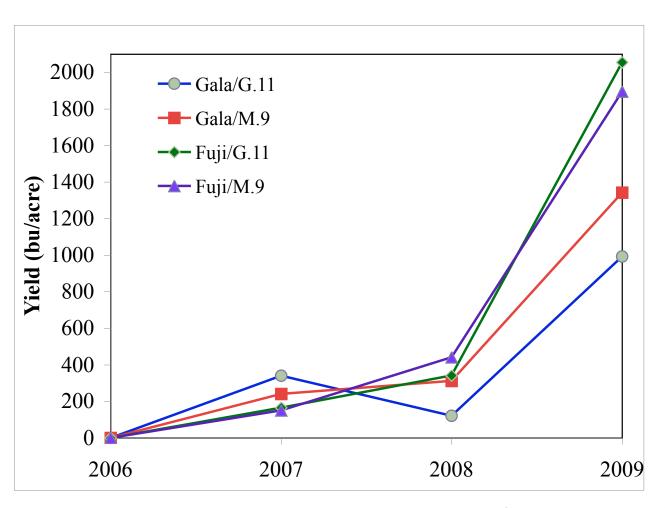
	TAB	LE 1		
Establishment Costs for 3' X 11' Tall Spindle Orchard System (10 rows X 400' long)				
Item	Number/acre	Material Costs (\$/acre)	Labor Costs (\$/acre)	Total Cost (\$/acre)
Trees	1320	\$8,580	\$100	\$8,680
Anchor poles (6 ft)	20	\$120	\$100	\$220
Inline poles (12 ft)	110	\$1,100	\$550	\$1650
Wire	12,000 ft	\$280	\$100	\$380
Staples, tightners and crimps		\$50	\$100	\$150
Total		\$10,130	\$950	\$11,080

NEW YORK FRUIT QUARTERLY • VOLUME 14 NUMBER 2 • 2006

What does this get you?

- High early yields!
- Target yields per acre
 - -2^{nd} leaf = 200 bushels
 - -3^{rd} leaf = 500 bushels
 - -4th leaf = 1,000 bushels
 - -5th leaf = 1,400 bushels
- 3,100 bushels total
- You do the math: 3,100 X \$40 retail = \$124,000

"Fabulous yields in early years"



Terence Robinson, New York Data

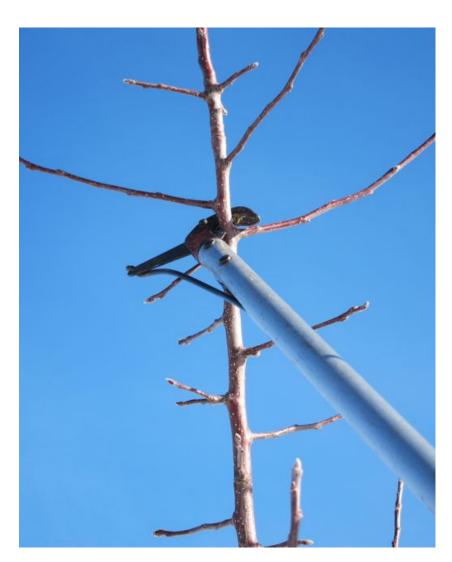
4 rules of mature tree pruning

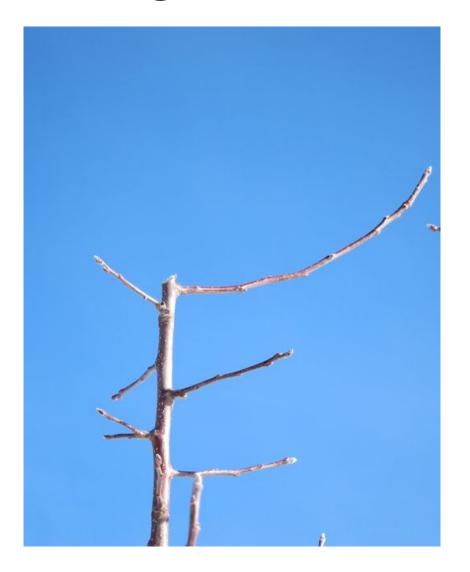
- 1. Limit tree height to no more than row width
- 2. Remove 2 to 3 of largest branches
- 3. Simplify remaining branches
- 4. Cut back pendant wood

Rule 1 - mature tree pruning

- Limit tree height to no more than row spacing
 - Preferably a little shorter
 - Don't cut leader until tree reaches optimum height
 - Cut leader to fruitful side branch

1. Limit tree height





Rule 2 - mature tree pruning

- Remove 2-3 largest branches per year
 - These are typically greater than ¾ inch diameter
 (quarter-size) or longer than 3 feet
 - Prune lower branches first, then upper; but don't leave large branches in top of tree!
 - Resist the urge to over-prune...

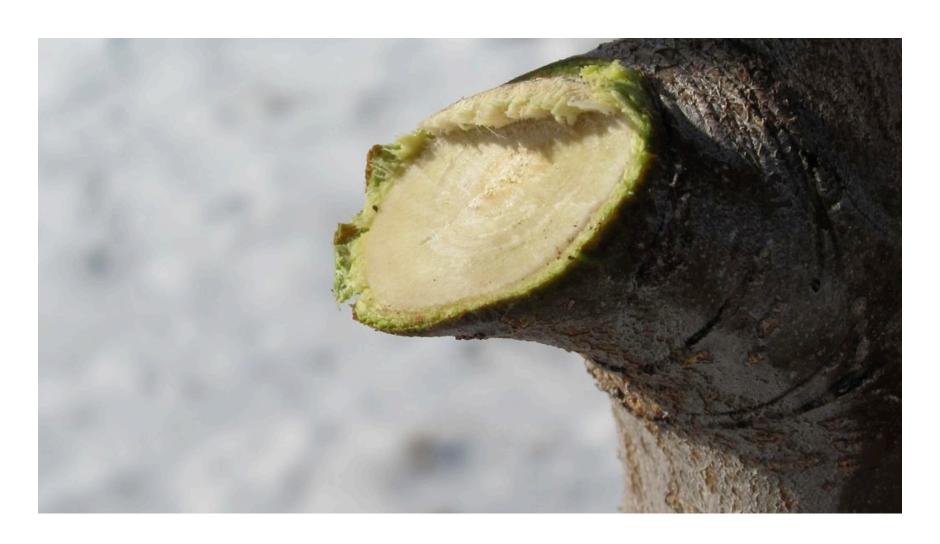
"Large branches create large trees." Terence Robinson

2. 2-3 cut rule





Bevel (renewal) cut



Rule 3 - mature tree pruning

- Simplify remaining branches
 - No forks ("forks belong on the dinner table")
 - Single axis, typically somewhat pendant

3 – simplify complex branches



Rule 4 (optional) – mature tree pruning

- Optional: cut back pendant, weak wood
 Gala, Fuji
- Or, remove entirely
- Pencil size (diameter) is ideal
- Prevents over-cropping and small fruit

4 – cut back pendant, weak wood



Optimum economic tree density

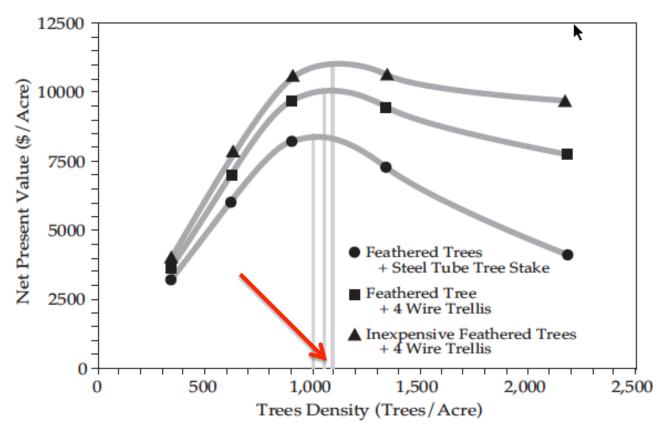


Figure 8. Effect of tree density on orchard profitability after 20 years (Net Present Value/
acre).

New York Fruit Quarterly, Vol. 14 No. 2

High early production

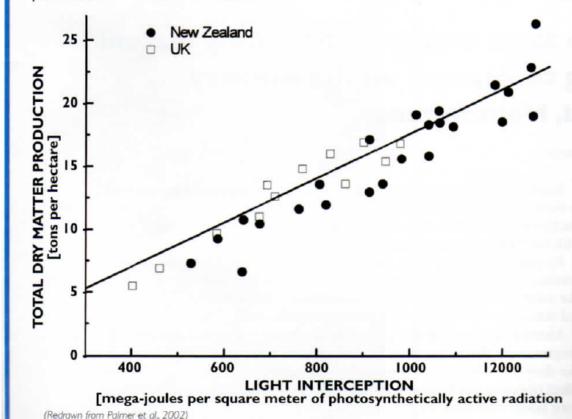
 (assuming feathered trees)



- High light interception (70-75%)
- Tree height =0.9 X row width

More light, more fruit

Relationship between seasonal light interception and total annual dry matter production of apple trees in the United Kingdom (Golden Delicious and Crispin) and New Zealand (Royal Gala, Braeburn, and Fuji). Maritime (cloudy) climates receive less light than sunny ones, but in all cases the relationship is linear: More light results in more dry matter production.



- Good light distribution
 - Thin, conical canopy
 - No permanent branches
 - Columnar/ simple fruiting branches
- High fruit quality



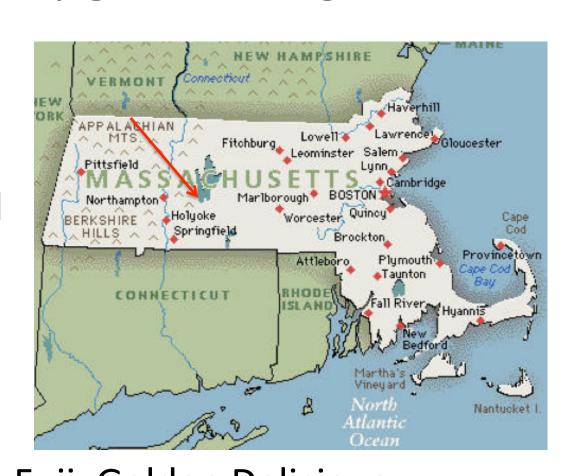
- Improved labor efficiency
 - Simplified pruning
 - Partial mechanization of pruning and harvest



photo Terence Robinson

MOPUP – Massachusetts Orchard Production Upgrade Program

- 10 orchards
- One acre, 1,000 trees per orchard
- All planted
 3 ft. X 12 ft.
- Mac, Cortland, Macoun,
 Honeycrisp, Gala, Fuji, Golden Delicious



2009 planting



Decent nursery trees



2008 planting, 2009 flowers



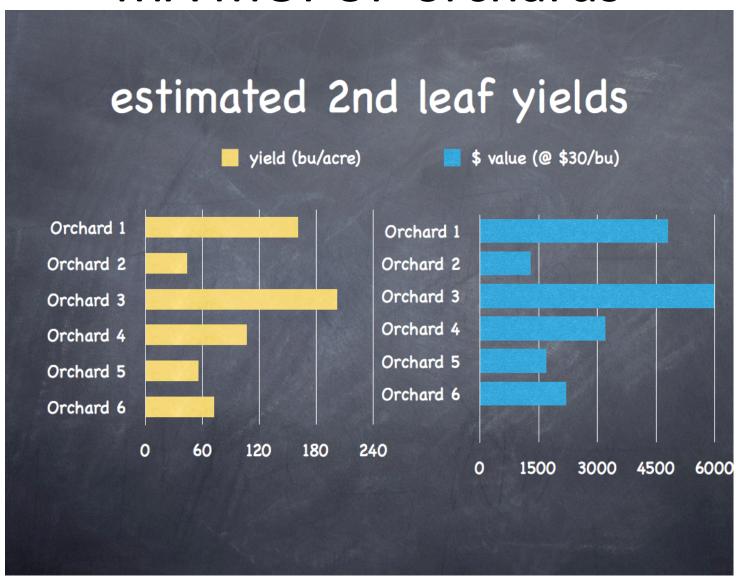
2nd leaf Honeycrisp



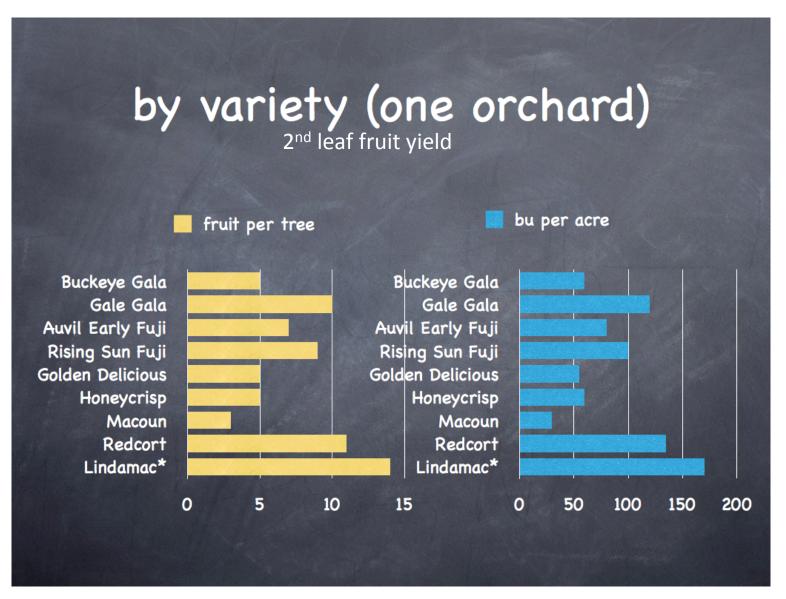
2nd leaf Gala



MA MOPUP orchards



MA MOPUP Orchards



Tall-spindle = happy grower



What's next?

- Plant ½ to one acre (600 − 1,200 trees)
- Order trees ahead of time
- Prepare site
- Plant early
- Build superior support structure
- Irrigate/fertilize
- Pick fruit in following year
- Make money \$\$\$\$\$



tallspindleapple.com

