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14—Lancaster Farming, Saturday, August 20, 1977

Unique experimental orchards open for Ag Progress Days

UNIVERSITY PARK -Overhead sprinkling systems giving frost protection to apple orchards are being compared with permanent pipeline heating systems at Penn State University. Both systems will be featured during Ag Progress Days to be held August 23 to 25 at the Rock Springs Agricultural Research Center of Penn State, nine miles west of the campus on Route 45.

"As our research progresses, the overhead sprinkling system for frost control should demonstrate that the amount of water needed to form protective ice may be matched to the severity of frost with a consequent saving of water," declared Dr. J. David Martsolf, frost protection researcher in charge of the experiments.

Dr. Martsolf said oil can likewise be saved with the pipeline heating system to be demonstrated during Ag Progress Days. The burning rate of the oil is controlled costly to establish, the infrom a central location by vestment can be recovered regulating the oil pressure to in 5 to 6 years, Dr. Tukey match the orchard demand said. This is several years for heat. Visitors will learn earlier than for conventional that a heating system kept in tree forms. Both grown on the orchard all year appears dwarf trees, the trellis to be holding up as well as hedgerow and slender systems moved in and out of the orchard. And the labor photosynthetic efficiency per cost of moving the system is also saved.

Ag Progress Days will feature some of the most unique experimental orchards in the nation. Two orchard systems commercially feasible today are visitors to Ag Progress the low trellis hedgerow and Days. the slender spindle, according to Dr. Loren D. Tukey, Pomologist. Both types will be shown August 23 to 25. Visitors will see the trellis growing on wires and forming a solid fruiting surface designed for overrow mechanical harvesting. The slender spindle retains its tree form but requires a tall stake for support.

While the systems are spindle tree produce greater acre of land as well as savings in energy and spray materials per bushel or ton of fruit. This is acheived through increased productivity per unit of land, Dr. Tukey will inform

future" at Penn State should yield from 950 to 1200 bushels per acre of quality fruit on a commercial basis, it was estimated. Orchard density for the trees, visitors will find, ranges from 622 to 1400 trees per acre, depending upon the tree design.

Other fruit tree experiments during Ag Progress Days will show a trickle irrigation system applying various calciumbased nutrients to trees. This project by Dr. Cyril B. Smith and Dr. C. Terry Morrow is designed to show the effect,

Sprinklers such as this one, protrude through all the tops of apple trees in one of Penn State's orchards. Their purpose, beyond irrigation during the growing season, is to protect the trees from frost damage during extremely cold nights. They'll replace the old flame pots if the technique can be perfected.

These "orchards of the if any, of using calcium to different forms. Nutritional iture" at Penn State should prevent cork spot of apples. results are studied through constant supply of calcium in analyses.

The trickle irrigation feeds a extensive leaf and fruit



Biodynamic talk slated

KIMBERTON Dr. Herbert Koepf, director of the School of Biodynamic Agriculture at Emerson College, England, will speak on "Building Fertile Soils" at 7:30 p.m. August 25 at the Kimberton Farms School, Phoenixville R2. All interested farmers are invited; admission is free. Slides will be shown at the talk which comes at the end of Dr. Koepf's annual summer visits to biodynamic farms across the United States.

a new approach to farming and gardening put forward by Rudolf Steiner. It em- are more efficient, combraces the thought that munities of flora and fauna "adherence to one-sided technological thinking and production potential is used profit-seeking has always led more effectively and raw to ecological, economic and materials and energy are no social disaster. The resulting longer wasted but used damage is visible sensibly."

everywhere. Contrariwise the mixed farm, adapted to the ecosystem, is the basic unit of a healthy rural area, guaranteeing the self-renewing and lasting fertility of the land. As demonstrated by the small group of successful biodynamic and organic farms that are founded on a way of thinking that is in tune with living forces, many weaknesses and negative side effects found in present production methods disappear. Threats to the environment that might Biodynamic agriculture is stem from agriculture cease, the quality of the products is improved, biological cycles become more stable, natural



