

University of Idaho
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Department of Horticulture

**Recommended Varieties of Fruit
for Idaho**



BY

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Recommended Varieties of Fruit For Idaho

INTRODUCTION

Idaho stands today as one of the leading horticultural states in the Northwest. From a few small plantings, made in the early eighties, the fruit industry has developed until now there are over 120,000 acres planted to orchards. In the development of commercial fruit growing, varieties were selected that seemed to be best suited to the various districts. Notwithstanding this, mistakes have been made.

The importance of planting and raising the right varieties of fruits can not be overestimated. It costs practically as much to grow poor varieties as it does to grow the best. An apple tree of a variety that does not bear well, or is not wanted by the market is just as truly a "boarder" in the commercial orchard as is an unprofitable dairy cow in the dairy herd. Under just what combinations of climate, soil, elevation, exposure, etc., each of the particular varieties of fruits does best, has never been determined definitely. It is always by the means of trying out the different varieties in each district and selecting the best, that the profitable varieties of fruits have been found. In selecting varieties to plant, much will depend upon whether the grower wants a family or commercial orchard. In the family orchard, varieties should be selected with a view of giving the family a succession of fruits throughout the season. If a commercial orchard is desired, the grower must disregard his own tastes and select those varieties that are reasonably prolific, good keepers and shippers, and those that sell best in the markets.

With a view of helping the grower who is just setting out an orchard, or the one who wishes to top work his unprofitable varieties, the Horticultural Department of the University of Idaho has issued this bulletin. Owing to the wide diversity of conditions found in different parts of the state, it has seemed desirable to divide the state into eight districts, giving recommendations for each district. See map for location of districts.

From these various lists, varieties may be selected which will be found suitable for family plantings as well as for the commercial orchard. The lists do not include all varieties that are grown in the various districts, but those which seem most desirable for future planting. The recommended varieties have largely been obtained through the hearty co-operation of the Deputy State Horticultural Inspectors and the leading fruit growers of the state. To these men, the Horticultural Department wishes to extend its thanks.

THE NORTH IDAHO OR PANHANDLE DISTRICT

This section includes the timbered territory of North Idaho and especially the country around Coeur d'Alene, Hayden Lake, Pend Oreille Lake, Sandpoint, Bonners Ferry, Clarks Fork, Rathdrum, and Post Falls. It includes all of Bonner County and parts of Kootenai, Shoshone, Latah, Clearwater and Idaho counties. This is a large district and there is considerable variation in the conditions in different parts of it. The section around Coeur d'Alene and Post Falls is really one end of the Spokane Valley and here the soil and precipitation are quite different from the soil and precipitation around Bonners Ferry or Sandpoint. Conditions around Rathdrum are also quite similar to those around Post Falls.

The soils of the Northern part of the state vary in texture from silt loams to sandy loams and in color from red to black. Around Bonners Ferry, the red sandy loams predominate while around Pend Oreille Lake and Sandpoint, the soil consists of red silt loams. The typical Spokane Valley soil is a gravelly black, silt loam. The timber soil around Coeur d'Alene consists largely of a reddish silt loam. The bottom land around Clarks Fork is a gravelly, gray, silt loam.

The climate is mild in summer and not severe in winter. The elevation varies from 1500 to 2500 feet. The annual precipitation is from 20 to 25 inches and is sufficient to mature horticultural crops although irrigation is practiced in several localities.

While a large number of varieties of apples are grown in this district, the Wagener is apparently the leader. Northern Idaho is, however, much more of a natural pear than apple district. The growers have less trouble with blight than in some other sections of the state. This is neither a peach nor a grape district and practically none of these fruits are grown. In favored localities, a few early peaches, such as Hale's Early and early grapes such as Moore's Early, might be grown. All sour cherries do well and in parts of the district, excellent sweet cherries are raised. All the other small and tree fruits are grown successfully. Some growers report that loganberries cannot be raised, while others state that they do very well.

The local conditions such as soil, air drainage, elevation, and slope are important considerations in the establishment of an orchard in this district.

The varieties in black type are recommended for commercial planting.

List of Varieties for North Idaho District

APPLES: Wagener, Rome, King, Jonathan, Winter Banana, Wealthy, Grimes Golden, Duchess, Gravenstein, Yellow Transparent, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Wolf River, Bellflower, Transcendent Crab, Hyslop Crab.

PEARS: Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Kieffer, Howell, Anjou.

PEACHES: Hale's Early.

CHERRIES: Royal Ann, Bing, Lambert, Black Republican, Governor Wood, Morello, May Duke, Late Duke, Montmorency.

PRUNES: Italian, Hungarian, Silver, Golden, Petite.

PLUMS: Peach, Burbank, Blue Damson, Green Gage, Columbia. Golden Egg, Yellow Egg.

STRAWBERRIES: Parson's Beauty, Gandy, William Belt, Senator Dunlap, Clark's Seedling, Glen Mary.

DEWBERRIES: Lucretia.

BLACKBERRIES: Snyder, Early Harvest, Eldorado, Taylor.

RED RASPBERRIES: Cuthbert, Loudon, Turner, St. Regis.

BLACKCAP RASPBERRIES: Cumberland, Gregg, Kansas.

LOGANBERRIES: Do well in parts of the district.

GOOSEBERRIES: Downing, Pearl, Houghton, Oregon Champion.

CURRENTS: Cherry, Fay's Prolific, Perfection, White Grape.

GRAPES: None.

THE PALOUSE DISTRICT

This district includes all of the typical, rolling, wheat-growing region, known as the "Palouse Country." The commercial orchards are mostly located around the towns of Viola, Moscow, Potlatch, Genesee and Princeton. As conditions are quite similar on the "Camas Prairie" which lies in Idaho, Lewis, Clearwater, and Nez Perce Counties, it is also included in this district. The larger plantings of fruits on "Camas Prairie" are found in the vicinity of the towns of Grangeville, Cottonwood, and Nez Perce.

Irrigation is not necessary in this district. The rainfall, being from 20 to 25 inches, is sufficient to grow crops successfully, although a good dust mulch is essential in order to obtain size to the fruit. The deep, friable soils are of basaltic formation, very fine in texture, and hold moisture remarkably well. The elevation varies from 2000 to 3500 feet.

The proper selection of a site in this district is very essential to successful orcharding. The orchard should be located on a slope and the lower side of the orchard should be at a somewhat greater elevation than the bottom of the valley. This insures good air as well as good soil drainage. As cold air settles to the lower levels, low places are subject to frost and for that reason, low lying basins or pockets should be avoided for orchard purposes. In some instances, faulty selections have been made, and it is not unusual to locate the frost line in orchards extending from the hillsides into the valleys.

The Horticultural Department of the University of Idaho has shown how greater color may be obtained on apples in this district by summer pruning.

Pear growing is rapidly gaining prominence, in certain parts of this district. The growers have had very little trouble with blight and where systematic patrolling of orchards is practiced, it has been practically eradicated.

All sweet cherries do exceptionally well. The Bing is the leader, although the Royal Ann and Lambert are excellent. The sour

cherries also find here, soil and climate congenial to their growth. The Italian prune does not obtain the size which is obtained in some of the irrigated sections of the state, but the quality is excellent. Peaches are nearly always killed by frost and practically none are raised in the district. The same is true of grapes.

The strawberry is one of the most popular fruits grown. It thrives well in practically all parts of the district. The Clarks Seedling is a favorite on account of its superior shipping qualities, its flavor, and its yield. Very few loganberries are raised, although they apparently do very well. All other small fruits do well when cared for in a proper manner.

List of Varieties for the Palouse District

APPLES: Wagener, Grimes Golden, Rome, Jonathan, Early Harvest, Yellow Transparent, Red Astrachan, King, Gravenstein, Winter Banana, Rhode Island Greening, Blue Winter Pearmain, Transcendent Crab, Whitney Crab.

PEARS: Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Clapp's Favorite.

PEACHES: None do well.

CHERRIES: Bing, Royal Ann, Lambert, Morello, May Duke, Late Duke, Early Richmond.

PRUNES: Italian, Petite, Hungarian.

PLUMS: Blue Damson, Bradshaw, Washington, Wickson, Burbank, Abundance.

STRAWBERRIES: Clark's Seedling, Parson's Beauty, Marshall, William Belt, Senator Dunlap.

DEWBERRIES: Lucretia.

BLACKBERRIES: Snyder, Early Harvest, Lawton.

RED RASPBERRIES: Cuthbert, St. Regis, Marlboro.

BLACKCAP RASPBERRIES: Gregg.

LOGANBERRIES: Do well.

GOOSEBERRIES: Downing, Oregon Champion.

CURRENTS: Victoria, Cherry, Fay's Prolific.

GRAPES: None do well.

APRICOTS: Moorpark, Blenheim.

THE LEWISTON DISTRICT

This district includes the territory around the town of Lewiston in the Lewiston Valley. It extends up the Clearwater Valley to Stites; up the Potlatch Creek Valley to Kendrick; and south from Lewiston along the Snake River.

The average elevation of this district is low. It varies from 700 feet, which is the elevation of the business streets of Lewiston, to about 2000 feet at the upper end of the Potlatch Creek Valley. The annual precipitation ranges from 12 to 20 inches. Irrigation is practiced in the Lewiston orchards as well as in parts of the Clear-

water and Snake River Valleys. Practically all kinds of fruits of excellent quality are raised here. In a few favored localities, European grape, such as Flame Tokay, Muscat, etc., are grown successfully.

A large percentage of the fruit in this district is grown on a bench, about three miles southeast of Lewiston at an approximate elevation of 1500 feet, known as the "Lewiston Orchards." In these tracts there are about 6000 acres. A few varieties of fruits are grown in this locality that do not do well in other parts of the state, among them being the Spitzenberg and Yellow Newtown varieties of apples.

List of Varieties for the Lewiston District

- APPLES:** Rome, Spitzenberg, Jonathan, Winesap, Yellow Newtown, Delicious, Winter Banana, McIntosh Red, Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Wealthy, Bellflower, Gravenstein, Martha Crab, Whitney Crab.
- PEARS:** Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Anjou, Winter Nelis, Kieffer.
- PEACHES:** Elberta, Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Muir, Lemon Cling, Indian Cling, Triumph, Alexander, Hale's Early.
- CHERRIES:** Bing, Royal Ann, Lambert, Early Richmond, May Duke, Late Duke, Montmorency.
- PRUNES:** Italian, Silver, German.
- PLUMS:** Egg, Green Gage, Burbank, Wickson, Lombard.
- STRAWBERRIES:** Gold Dollar, Clark's Seedling, Warfield, Glen Mary, William Belt, World's Wonder.
- DEWBERRIES:** Lucretia.
- BLACKBERRIES:** Snyder, Himalaya, Taylor, Lawton, Kittatinny, Early Cluster.
- RED RASPBERRIES:** Cuthbert, Red Antwerp, St. Regis.
- BLACKCAP RASPBERRIES:** Gregg, Cumberland, Kansas.
- LOGANBERRIES:** Do well.
- GOOSEBERRIES:** Oregon Champion, Downing.
- CURRANTS:** Perfection, Victoria, Fay's Prolific, White Grape.
- GRAPES:** Concord, Moore's Early, Niagara, Brighton.
- APRICOTS:** Royal, Blenheim, Moorpark.

THE PAYETTE DISTRICT

This district includes the territory along the Payette River from its mouth to the Horseshoe Bend and Brown Lee Country; along the Snake River from Weiser to Payette; and along the Weiser River from Weiser to the Council Valley. A large percentage of the fruit is planted around the towns of Payette, Fruitland, New Plymouth, Emmett, Woods Spur, Jonathan and Weiser. This is the largest fruit district of Idaho, calculated on the basis of the acreage planted to fruit. The soils are volcanic ash and vary in texture from light sandy loams on the uplands, to heavy dark loams

in the valleys. The annual precipitation ranges from 10 to 15 inches. Irrigation is necessary.

The Council Valley section is located along the upper Weiser and Council Rivers. Its elevation varies from 3000 to 4000 feet. The protection is very good and fruit of fine quality is grown. Approximately 3000 acres are in fruit at the present time.

Almost all kinds of fruit of excellent quality are grown in the Payette District. However, at the present time, apples and Italian prunes are the leaders in importance from a commercial standpoint. Blackcap raspberries are also of some importance commercially. Almost all kinds of apples grow well, although the six varieties named are the leaders. The Arkansas Black is one of the best money makers with the Rome Beauty a close second. The acreage in Jonathans is large.

Pears are not grown extensively at the present time in the Payette District. Very fine peaches are grown in this district; also all kinds of cherries, Italian prunes, plums, and practically all of the small fruits and American grapes.

The "Emmett Bench," being further up the Payette Valley, presents conditions slightly different. The protection is better and there is a longer growing season. In this section, all American varieties of grapes mature well and are of excellent quality. In favored situations, the European varieties, especially the Malaga, Sweetwater, Cornichon, Muscat and Thompson's Seedless, are grown. The Tokay is also grown although it does not always mature properly.

List of Varieties for the Payette District

APPLES: Arkansas Black, Rome, Winesap, Jonathan, Ben Davis, Gano, Delicious, Winter Banana, Stayman Winesap, Grimes Golden, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, Gravenstein, Hyslop Crab, Martha Crab.

PEARS: Bartlett, Anjou, Flemish Beauty, Winter Nelis, Clairegeau.

PEACHES: Elberta, Late Crawford, Early Crawford, Orange Cling, Hales Early, Triumph, Alexander.

CHERRIES: Bing, Royal Ann, Lambert, Late Duke, May Duke, Early Richmond, Morello, Black Republican.

PRUNES: Italian, Hungarian, Silver, French, German.

PLUMS: Peach, Bradshaw, Golden Drop, Yellow Egg, Abundance, Damson.

STRAWBERRIES: Senator Dunlap, Warfield, Glen Mary, William Bel* Aroma, Parker Earle, Jumbo, Superb, Progressive.

DEWBERRIES: Lucretia.

BLACKBERRIES: Snyder, Lawton, Himalaya.

RED RASPBERRIES: Cuthbert, Columbian.

BLACKCAP RASPBERRIES: Gregg, Kansas.

LOGANBERRIES: Do well.

GOOSEBERRIES: Downing, Josslyn.

CURRENTS: Cherry, Fay's Prolific, White Imperial.

GRAPES: Concord, Niagara, Moore's Early, Delaware, Worden.

APRICOTS: Blenheim, Moorpark.

THE BOISE VALLEY DISTRICT

This district includes the entire Boise Valley with Boise at one end and Parma at the other. It is about thirty-five miles long and varies in width from two to ten miles. While fruit is raised in the entire valley, most of the commercial orchards are found in the country around the towns of Boise, Eagle, Star, Parma, Colliester and Middleton on the north side of the river and Meridian, Nampa, Caldwell, and Roswell on the south side. There are approximately 25,000 acres and it is the second largest fruit district in Idaho.

While many varieties of apples do excellently in this district, the Rome, according to many of the growers, is the most profitable. However, the growers are almost unanimous in agreeing that the Italian prune is the leading money maker in the Boise Valley at the present time. Mr. C. J. Sinsel says, "After having given twenty years of careful study and close observation to the Italian prune industry of South Idaho, I honestly feel that Idaho has a splendid future in this industry and by careful caring for the orchards so as to produce first quality fruit as nearly as possible, following the growing in this careful manner by proper grading, and shipping only the fancy in the ripe state and by treating all other grades by evaporating, or canning, a cash market can be built up for this great nationally admired fruit."

The sloping ground nearer the mountain ranges is best adapted to the growing of peaches, sweet cherries and grapes commercially. In the lower elevations, there is great danger of frost. Frost and cold air tend to settle in the low spots in exactly the same manner as does water. Sour cherries succeed well in the level, open country. Berries of all kinds do well and there is seldom a failure although strawberries are sometimes affected by a late spring frost.

The soils of the Boise Valley are very rich, being volcanic ash of a decomposed basalt. The elevation varies from 2000 to 3000 feet. The annual precipitation is from 10 to 15 inches. Irrigation is depended upon to mature crops grown in the valley.

List of Varieties for the Boise Valley District

- APPLES:** Rome, Jonathan, Winesap, Arkansas Black, Delicious, Ben Davis, Gano, Yellow Transparent, Red June, Duchess, Gravenstein, Grimes, White Winter Pearmain, Winter Banana, Baldwin, King David.
- PEARS:** Bartlett, Winter Nelis, Anjou, Flemish Beauty, Kieffer, Howell, Clairgeau.
- PEACHES:** Elberta, Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Champion, Crosby, Alexander, Hales Early.
- CHERRIES:** Early Richmond, Morello, Montmorency, May Duke, Late Duke, Dyehouse, Bing, Royal Ann, Lambert, Black Republican.
- PRUNES:** Italian, French, Hungarian, Silver.

PLUMS: Peach, Damson, Yellow Egg, Bradshaw, Green Gage.

STRAWBERRIES: Dorman, Pride of Michigan, William Belt, Glen Mary, Jumbo, Climax, Magoon, Parson's Beauty.

DEWBERRIES: Lucretia.

BLACKBERRIES: Snyder, Lawton, Taylor, Early Cluster.

RED RASPBERRIES: Cuthbert, St. Regis.

BLACKCAP RASPBERRIES: Gregg, Cumberland.

LOGANBERRIES: Do well in some locations.

GOOSEBERRIES: Downing, Josslyn, Industry.

CURRENTS: Fay's Prolific, Cherry, Red Cross, Red Dutch, Perfection, White Grape.

GRAPES: Niagara, Moore's Early, Concord, Worden.

THE SNAKE RIVER CANYON DISTRICT

This district consists of:

(a) The Homedale section which includes Indian Cove, Central Cove, Sunnyside, Fargo and Peaceful Valleys. All of these are coves along the Snake River. This section is well adapted to fruit as the climate is excellent for fruit growing purposes. However, trees should not be planted on the adobe land on the floor of the river valley. There are about 2000 acres in this section which is distributed along the Snake River for 30 miles.

(b) The Upper Snake River Canyon section which consists of Grand View, Medbury Valley, Glenn's Ferry, King Hill, Swiss Valley, Hagerman Valley, Crystal Springs, Niagara Springs and Blue Lakes. This is approximately 100 miles long and is a narrow canyon varying in width from one to four miles. The fruit is planted in spots.

The entire district is located directly along the Snake River. The hills or canyon walls on each side of the river afford an excellent protection although there is a wide variation. At Blue Lakes, the canyon walls of the river are very steep and about 800 feet high, while in the Homedale section, the valley is much wider and the hills not nearly so abrupt nor high.

This entire area has a mild climate and long growing season, well adapted to the growing of fruits and there are localities where even tender fruits such as European grapes are grown successfully. Apples do well and are grown commercially.

Peaches, sweet cherries, grapes, etc. have the advantage of a good local market, due largely to the fact that they ripen earlier than those grown outside of the canyon district. Sour cherries are excellent and sweet varieties do well. Prunes, plums, strawberries and all of the small fruits grow well and produce abundantly.

List of Varieties for the Snake River Canyon District

APPLES: Jonathan, Rome, Winesap, Delicious, Gano, Wagener, Yellow Transparent, Gravenstein, Hyslop Crab, Red Astrachan, Ben Davis, Arkansas Black, White Winter Pearmain.

PEARS: Bartlett, Kieffer.

PEACHES: Elberta, Early Crawford, Hale's Early, Late Crawford, Alexander, Carmen.

CHERRIES: Bing, Royal Ann, Lambert, Early Richmond, Morello, Montmorency, Governor Wood.

PRUNES: Italian, Petite, Silver, Hungarian.

PLUMS: Damson, Bradshaw, Abundance, Red June.

STRAWBERRIES: Senator Dunlap, Gandy, Jacundo, Chesapeake.

DEWBERRIES: Lucretia.

BLACKBERRIES: Eldorado, Snyder.

RED RASPBERRIES: Cuthbert, St. Regis, Columbian.

BLACKCAP RASPBERRIES: Cumberland, Kansas, Gregg.

LOGANBERRIES: De well.

GOOSEBERRIES: Downing, Red Jacket.

CURRENTS: Fay's Prolific, Cherry, White Imperial.

GRAPES: Concord, Moore's Early, Niagara, Muscat, Tokay, Cornichon, Sweetwater.

APRICOTS: Blenheim, Royal.

THE TWIN FALLS DISTRICT

This district includes:

(a) The territory known as the North Side Twin Falls section and the country surrounding where the conditions are similar, especially the vicinity around the towns of Ticeska, Bliss, Jerome, Gooding, Wendell, Shoshone and Richfield. The conditions in the Richfield project are somewhat different from those on the North Side Twin Falls as the elevation is greater. In this entire section, there are approximately 6000 acres in fruit.

(b) The South Side Twin Falls Section, especially the area surrounding the towns of Hansen, Kimberly, Twin Falls, Filer, Buhl, Minidoka and Burley. Minidoka and Burley are located on the Minidoka project and at the present time very little fruit is grown in this vicinity. In this section there are about 19,000 acres in fruit.

(c) The Salmon Tract. This is a flat, irrigated country located to the east of Salmon River and watered by the Salmon River and Deep Creek. There are approximately 3000 acres in fruit.

The average elevation of this district is quite high, varying from 3500 to 4500 feet. The soil is a clay loam and is excellent for the production of fruit. Throughout the district, irrigation must be practiced in order to produce crops.

Peaches and American grapes are grown to a limited extent, although these are much later than those grown in the canyon district nearby. Few sweet cherries are grown. Apples are the leading commercial fruit, although sour cherries, prunes, plums and all the small fruits are grown to perfection. Occasionally a late frost affects the berries.

This district is still very young from a horticultural standpoint as most of the land was first irrigated about ten years ago.

List of Varieties for the Twin Falls District

- APPLES:** Jonathan, Rome, Delicious, Wagener, Stayman, Winesap, Grimes Golden, Gano, McIntosh, Bellflower, Rhode Island Greening, Winter Banana, Yellow Transparent, Wealthy, Gravenstein, Duchess, Hyslop Crab.
- PEARS:** Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Winter Nelis.
- PEACHES:** Early Crawford, Early Elberta, Alexander, Minnie Ross, Hales Early, Triumph.
- CHERRIES:** Early Richmond, Montmorency, Royal Ann, Dyehouse, Morello.
- PRUNES:** Italian, German, Silver.
- PLUMS:** Green Gage, Lombard, Damson, Abundance, Bradshaw.
- STRAWBERRIES:** Glen Mary, Clark's Seedling, Senator Dunlap, Clyde.
- DEWBERRIES:** Lucretia.
- BLACKBERRIES:** Snyder, Eldorado, Erie, Early Harvest.
- RED RASPBERRIES:** Cuthbert, Turner, Loudon.
- BLACKCAP RASPBERRIES:** Cumberland, Gregg, Kansas.
- LOGANBERRIES:** Do well.
- GOOSEBERRIES:** Downing, Oregon Champion, Josslyn.
- CURRENTS:** Fay's Prolific, White Grape, Cherry, Red Dutch.
- Grapes:** Moore's Early, Campbell's Early, Diamond, Niagara.
- APRICOTS:** Blenheim, Royal.

THE BLACKFOOT AND IDAHO FALLS DISTRICT

This district consists of a strip of land running from Blackfoot thru Idaho Falls and on to St. Anthony, being approximately 80 miles long and 30 miles wide. The average elevation is about 4700 feet. There is a gradual rise in elevation from Blackfoot to St. Anthony of about 13 feet to the mile. In general, the soil is excellent.

Owing to a greater elevation, the area planted to fruit in this district is small compared with some of the other fruit districts of Idaho. There are some favored localities where commercial plantings have been made. Sour cherries, dewberries, blackberries and blackcap raspberries are grown on a small scale. Prunes and plums do well, while strawberries, red raspberries, gooseberries and currants grow to perfection.

List of Varieties for the Blackfoot and Idaho Falls District

- APPLES:** Wealthy, Gravenstein, McIntosh Red, Wagener, Rome, Duchess, Rhode Island Greening, Jonathan, Pewaukee, Yellow Transparent, Hyslop Crab, Transcendent Crab, Martha Crab.
- PEARS:** Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty.
- PEACHES:** None.
- CHERRIES:** English Morello, May Duke, Late Duke.
- PRUNES:** Italian, German.
- PLUMS:** Lombard, Yellow Egg, Green Gage.

STRAWBERRIES: Senator Dunlap, Jumbo, Gandy, Marshall.

DEWBERRIES: Lucretia.

BLACKBERRIES: Snyder, Ancient Briton, Eldorado.

RED RASPBERRIES: Cuthbert, Columbian, St. Regis.

BLACKCAP RASPBERRIES: Gregg, Cumberland.

GOOSEBERRIES: Downing, Houghton, Industry.

CURRENTS: Cherry, White Grape, Fay's Prolific.

GRAPES: None.

In addition to these districts, some fruit is raised in other parts of the state. There is a considerable acreage planted in the Salmon River Valley, especially in the vicinity of Salmon. Some excellent McIntosh Red apples are raised here as are also some other varieties.

The greater percentage of fruit in the extreme southeastern part of the state is grown in the district known as Cache Valley, especially around Preston. This district has a high elevation, approximating 4700 feet, but the protection is excellent. Cache Valley is about 60 miles long and averages 17 miles in width, although only 22 miles of its length is in Idaho. Italian prunes, plums and about all of the small fruits do well. No grapes are grown. In an especially favored locality known as Riverside Valley, some peaches and a considerable acreage of watermelons are grown. Good color is obtained on the apples which are largely Ben Davis and Gano, although the newer plantings are mostly Winter Banana and Jonathan.

NOTES ON VARIETIES OF APPLES

JONATHAN.

STRONG POINTS:

Bears heavily and annually.
Good quality.
Colors highly in most districts.
Good for Christmas trade.

WEAK POINTS:

Susceptible to blight.
Cost of thinning high.
Does not always hold up in storage.

ROME .

Very good for cooking.
Cost of thinning low.
Size medium to above.
Winter variety and good keeper.

Susceptible to blight in some sections.
Not good for eating until late in season.
Colors poorly in some sections.

WINESAP.

Very good keeper.
Not susceptible to blight.

Difficult to obtain desirable size.
Cost of thinning high.
Irregular bearer.

BEN DAVIS.

STRONG POINTS:

Excellent keeper.
Not susceptible to blight.
Bears annually and heavily.

WEAK POINTS:

Poor quality.
Cost of thinning high.
Colors poorly in some districts.

WAGENER.

Quality good.
Good keeper.
Medium size.
Colors well in districts where
other varieties do not.

Susceptible to blight in some
sections.

GANO.

Good keeper and shipper.
Not susceptible to blight.
Bears annually and heavily.
Highly colored in nearly all sec-
tions.

Poor quality.
Cost of thinning high.

DELICIOUS.

Highest quality especially for
dessert.
Not very susceptible to blight.
Cost of thinning low.
Size medium to large.

Is not an annual nor heavy
bearer.
Tends to become mealy in stor-
age.
Colors poorly in some districts.

ARKANSAS BLACK.

Bears annually and heavily.
Very highly colored.
Only slightly susceptible to
blight.
Excellent shipper and keeper.

Cost of thinning high.
Size medium to small.
Poor quality.

McINTOSH RED.

Highest quality.
Bears annually and uniformly.
Only slightly susceptible to
blight.

Requires careful handling.
Ripens unevenly and tends to
drop from tree.
Is very susceptible to scab.

MAP
SHOWING
FRUIT DISTRICTS OF IDAHO

