

FRUIT



TIPS

RENOVATING OLD, ABANDONED APPLE TREES

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Old, abandoned or semiabandoned apple trees occur throughout the Midwest. Often cultivars are very old and no longer are grown commercially. Many of them, however, if properly managed, could produce good fruit for use by homeowners for fresh eating or for processing into applesauce, apple jelly, apple butter or cider. When trees of desirable cultivars are near residences, people often are interested in attempting to care for them so the fruit can be used.

Often the old trees are 25 to 30 feet tall and have not been pruned for many years. The average homeowner is simply not equipped to spray and care for them, so the fruits produced are generally small, diseased and severely damaged by insects. However, a tree that is reasonably structurally sound may be renovated and brought back into production. The trunk should not be severely rotted, and large lateral limbs should not be hollow. Unsound trees can be successfully renovated, but they will not live as long.

Once the owner has decided that a

particular tree or trees are worth keeping, how can he/she bring the trees back into production with quality fruit and, at the same time, reduce the tree size to make them more manageable? In some cases, aesthetic value also may be a consideration. The following renovation procedure is suggested.

RENOVATION

An abandoned or semiabandoned apple tree generally is very tall and very thick and contains a large number of dead or dying limbs inside the canopy (Figure 1). Such a tree obviously is unmanageable, and its size needs to be significantly reduced.

Very severe cuts can be made without doing permanent damage. Once cuts are made, latent buds within the tree will produce new, very vigorous limbs to replace old, weak ones.

Study the main structure of the tree closely before deciding where to make the cuts. Try to locate some relatively new water sprout-type growth in the lower portion of the tree that can be left to produce part of the new tree structure. Water sprout growth is identified

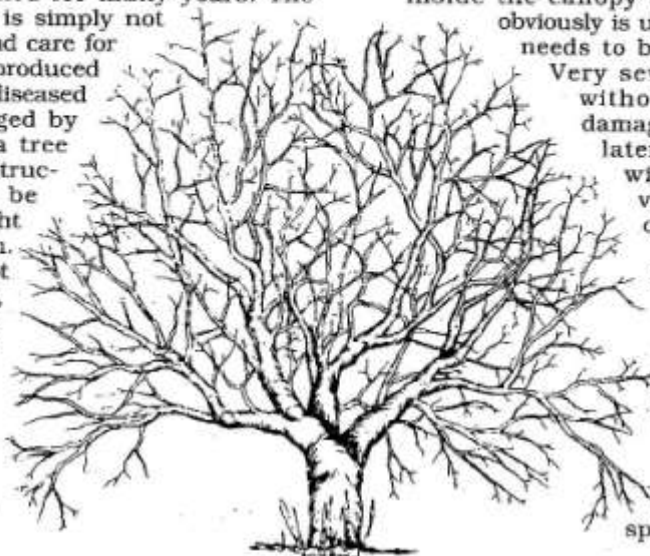


Figure 1. The typical abandoned apple tree is very tall with many weak and dead or dying interior limbs.

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Figure 2. An unpruned, abandoned apple tree showing several water sprouts (new growth within the past 2 to 4 years). Note the smooth bark on these limbs. Older limbs have scaly bark. Leave some of this young growth to begin the new tree structure.

by very smooth bark that indicates it is new growth that has occurred within the past two to four years (Figure 2). Older limbs have heavy, scaly bark and generally should not be saved.

Renovation is best done in early spring, usually in April. If water sprout growth can be found in the lower areas of the tree, remove all the old, large limbs about 8 to 12 inches above this new growth (Figure 3). This is most easily accomplished with a chainsaw. Undercut these large limbs slightly before removing them so that they don't tear the bark severely when they fall. The old limbs generally are very large and heavy. Be careful that they do not break off the shoots you intend to leave when they fall to the ground. When making severe cuts on old limbs, try to cut them more or less perpendicular to the ground. Cuts that face upward will collect and hold water from rainfall, causing ice damage in winter and decay in summer. Paint these large cuts with white outdoor latex paint within a few days to protect the wound from the weather. Outdoor white latex is not toxic to the tree and seals moisture out, preventing decay.

Making the major limb cuts generally removes a significant portion of the old tree. The root

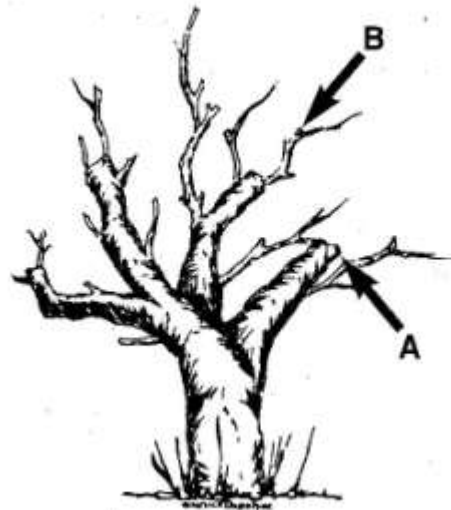


Figure 3. The first severe pruning of an abandoned apple tree. Note that some of the newer water sprout growth was left on this tree and large limbs were cut to 10 inches above the origin of these small branches (A). Also, note that the terminal ends of the small branches have been cut back in favor of more outward growing laterals (B).

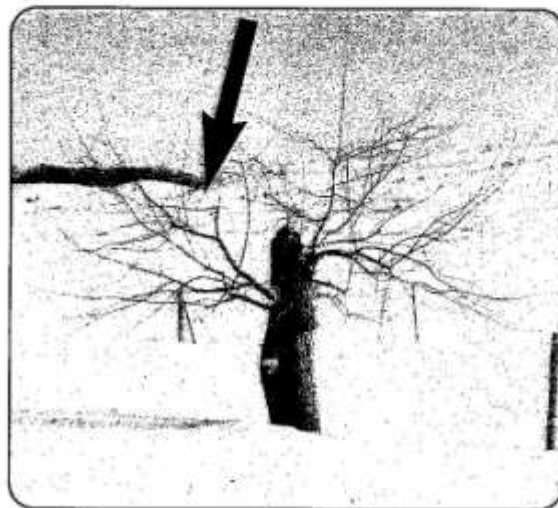


Figure 4. A renovated tree two growing seasons after major limbs were removed. Note the cuts made on upright growth to force outward growth.

system under such a tree is very extensive and will produce much new top growth the first season, so avoid fertilizing the tree the first season after cutting. Trim back the shoots left on the main limbs so that the new growth is forced outward. Usually this means cutting off the upright shoots in favor of a lateral limb on the shoot (Figure 4).

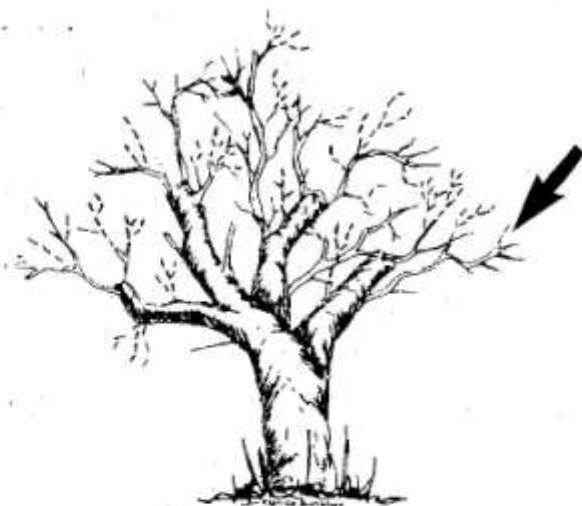


Figure 5. In the second spring, many small limbs produced the first summer are removed, leaving only the most desirable. Note that the upright portions of new shoots denoted by dotted lines should be removed to prevent the tree from becoming too tall.

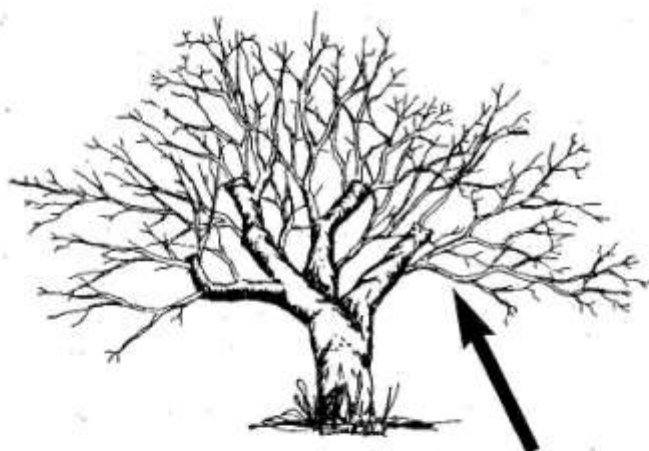


Figure 6. By the spring of the third season, the tree has now produced many new, vigorous branches and is capable of producing a small crop of fruit. Note that many of the small limbs left the first spring have developed into relatively large, productive structures.

By the end of the first growing season, this severely pruned tree will produce large numbers of new, vigorous shoots. In the second spring (usually April), most of these new shoots should be removed, leaving only those in desirable locations that can be trained outward. The shoots that are left as permanent limbs



Figure 7. A renovated tree after three full growing seasons. Note the productive capacity of this "rebuilt" tree. Also note where cuts have been made to force outward rather than upright growth.

then should be headed (the top portion removed) to a more lateral limb parallel to the ground (Figure 5).

During the second growing season after the severe pruning, very vigorous new growth will occur again, producing a tree very similar to that shown in Figure 6.

In April of the third growing season, many of the new shoots produced during the second growing season should be thinned out, leaving only the most desirable limbs chosen earlier. The limbs left also should be tipped to promote more lateral rather than upright growth. Generally, a small crop of fruit is produced the third year.

The new tree structure produced using this pruning method generally results in a tree 12 to 15 feet tall, or about half the height of the original tree. All the growth on this new tree also is quite vigorous and will produce good crops of large, high quality fruit. The reduced tree size also makes the tree much easier to spray and manage (Figure 7).

Each succeeding spring, remove some limbs and thin the growth on permanent limbs to prevent the tree from getting too thick. The shading that results from underpruning reduces fruit production and causes weak growth in the inner portions of the tree.

This system of renovating old apple trees is very severe but has proven to be very successful in producing smaller trees with good production of high quality fruit. These trees also can be maintained relatively easily for many years.

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