QUANDONG

Volume 1 No. 3
December 197

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Newsletter of WANS the West Australian Nutgrowing Society

EDITORIAL

This is the third issue of QUANDONG, and the last for 1975. All WANS members who subscribed for 1975 should now have received all 3 issues -- if not, please let the Secretary know.

An article which appeared in the 'West Australian' of July 22, on the Society and on your Editor's nutgrowing activities, provoked a great deal of interest and led to many new members joining. Our membership now stands at over 160, including members from all the Australian states except Queensland. In fact membership is now so high that we have had to put our records on the computer. As is well known, computers are very liable to go crazy, so if this issue reaches you with a computer-printed label, please check the details of your name and address and let us know of any errors.

Production of our 1975 YEARBOOK is now under way, and we hope to issue this next February. This will be our first YEARBOOK, and we are taking pains to see that it is done properly, and hopefully it will encourage non-members seeing it to join up. The cost of producing our publications is almost the same whether we have ten members or 500, so the more members we have, the more these costs are shared, and the longer we can maintain our low subscription rates. We are quite happy to arrange gift memberships too, it makes a nice Christmas present for only $5!

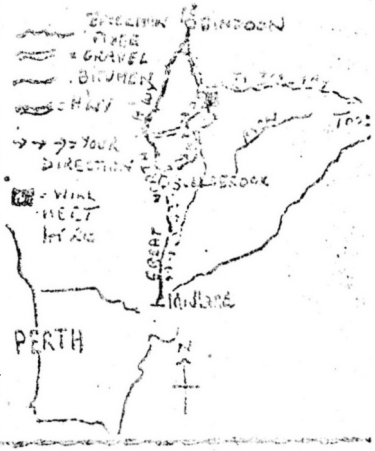
PICNIC MEETING - DEC. 21

Our next meeting is a Picnic at Tim Lynn-Robinson's farm in Chittering on SUNDAY DECEMBER 21 at 12.30.

Take Great Northern Highway to Bullsbrook East. Turn right into Chittering Valley Rd (opposite Chequers hotel) and follow the bitumen road only for about 18 miles. Meet at the farm gates on right just 10 yards pa past 2 white-railed bridges 100 yards apart.

Members should be able to see a grove of young pecan nut trees which Tim planted a few years back on an adjoining property, also a mature macadamia nut tree and an old pecan growing in the district.

Water is available, bring anything else yourself. Fires may be a danger, especially if the weather is hot, so be careful.



QUANDONG

is edited by David Noel and is the official newsletter of the

WEST AUSTRALIAN NUTGROWING SOCIETY

Address: P.O. Box 27, Subiaco, W.A. 6008

President: Peter Good, 8 Norman St., Wembley Downs
Vice-President: Paul Sinclair, 70 Viewway, Nedlands
Secretary-Treasurer: Carolyn Blackwell, Lot 9 Spring Rd., Roleystone
Publications Editor: David Noel, 98 Herbert Rd., Shenton Park

Convenors:
MARKETING - John Mercer, 45 Bridgewater Drive, Kallaroo (925031)
NUTRITION - Alex Sas, 52 Croydon Rd, Roleystone (250104 xt 2155)
LITTLE-KNOWN NUTS - David Noel (811139)
TASMANIA - Bill Mollison, 316a Strickland Ave, South Hobart

WANS EVENTS

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS. As no other nominations were received, those four people nominated in the last issue of QUANDONG have been declared elected to the Board of Directors. The offices of President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Publications Editor have been shared out as shown above. Our by-laws provide that there shall be 3 Directors plus one for each 100 members or part. As we have already passed the hundred mark, in 1976 we shall need at least one more Director to nominate. Elections are held in August.

CONVENORS. The Society is setting up a system of Convenors among its members. Convenors are members willing to take a special interest in some small aspect of the Society's work, and to attempt to answer members' queries on these aspects. Four convenors listed above have already been appointed. We are seeking volunteers to take on convenorships for a wide range of special aspects, including Newsletter Distribution, Meetings (Metro. Area), Meetings (South-West), Walnuts, Pecans, Macadamias, Almonds, Statistics, Garden Week Show, Victoria, Yearbook Distribution, Cashews, Acclimatisation, and so on. If you would be interested in discussing a Convenorship, phone David Noel on 811139 (home) or 302326 (business). All suggestions received gratefully.

COOPERATIVE. We are investigating setting up a Marketing Cooperative to provide a stable, maximum-return outlet for members' produce. An approach has been made to the Metropolitan Markets firm of B.Mercer Pty. Ltd., through WANS member John Mercer, to consider whether they would be willing to manage such a Cooperative. As West Australian production is at present far below the demand, the Cooperative could develop the market in advance of production by importing nuts from interstate and overseas. A retail outlet is also a possibility. In some ways it is unusual to set up marketing before production, but this is far more sensible than the usual way of planting trees and only looking round for a market when they start bearing! Meanwhile, members who have some sort of crop in prospect can contact John Mercer direct (see advertisement on page 15).

MEMBERS' NOTES

Mr Charles Pearce, 69 Alexander St.
WEMBLEY 6014.

For many years now I have entertained the idea of nut farming, but so far other priorities have always managed to come first. I am still extremely interested in the commercial production of nuts and the article in the West Australian has given me fresh enthusiasm. I have a farm at Wagin and have completed a Botany degree from the University of W.A.

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Mr J.H.Sherman, R.M.B. 242
MANJIMUP 6258

With my son I run cattle and a small amount of fruit. I have a few almond trees and walnut trees which are doing quite well. I am interested in the possibility of a further side-line that does not involve a lot of seasonal work and employment of outside labour.

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Mrs R.L.Law, 25 Ulster Road
FLOREAT PARK 6014

I have a small garden, but there is room for nut trees. I had an orchard some time ago, where I used to experiment on these trees.

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Mr Jack Pearce,
LOWER CHITTERING 6084

I have an acre block here, with a few orange trees, but still with lots of room in which I have often wondered what to plant. There are three almond trees, but apart from the hard-shelled variety, the parrots (28's) get most of the nuts from these.

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Mr P. Anthony, B Party, Telecom Australia
COOMALLING 6460

I was very interested in the article in the 'West'. I am well acquainted with the Bunya nut, but had not seen or tasted them for 40 years. Then I discovered a tree in Toodyay only two months ago, and did I have a feed!

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Mr R.B.Salt, Camms Rd.
MOORHILK, Victoria 3793

I am interested in obtaining information on the conditions required and species availability of the varieties of edible nuts, especially pecan and macadamia, as it applies in Western Australia.

IN A NUTSHELL (No. 5)

The brazil nut and its close but little-known relative the sapucaia nut grow on tall trees native to the Amazon basin. The nuts are packed neatly in two rows inside a large spherical 'monkey pot', 6 to 9 inches across, made of very tough wood. Some pots have a little lid which drops out leaving a hole big enough for a monkey to put his hand in, but too small to pull it out again clutching a nut! The trees have magnificent flowers, but as they grow only at the top of the 200-foot tall trees, they are seldom seen.

PRINCIPAL NUTS OF NORTH AMERICA

Variety	Years To Bear	Ultimate Height	Planting Distance	Range	Pollination	Nutritional Value
Almonds (Hardy)	2 to 4	15 to 25 ft.	25 ft	Plant where Peaches grow	Two varieties Bee pollinated	Vitamins B^1 and A
Butternut (grafted)	3 to 5	40 to 50 ft.	40 ft.	All regions		Rich in protein
Butternut (seedlings)	1 to 14	40 to 50 ft.	40 ft.	All regions		Low in starch
Chestnut, Chinese	3 to 5	40 to 50 ft.	40 ft.	South	Two varieties or seedlings needed	Chestnuts starchy, chinkapin very nutritious
Filbert	2 to 4	8 to 10 ft.	15 ft.	Pacific northwest	Two varieties needed	Hazels starchy, contain vitamin C
Hickory (grafted)	5 to 7	60 to 80 ft.	40 ft.	North and Middle West	Two varieties needed	Protein, carbohydrates & Vitamin C
shagbark		60 to 80 ft.		Great Plains		
shellbark						
Pecan (grafted)	4 to 6	60 to 80 ft.	50 ft.	Plant where peaches grow	Two varieties needed	Vitamins A and B^2
Pecan (seedlings)	15 to 18	60 to 80 ft.	50 ft.	Plant where peaches grow	Two varieties needed	Vitamins A and B^2
Black walnut (grafted)	3 to 5	80 to 100 ft.	60 ft.	most all regions	Two varieties needed	Vitamins C, A, B^1 and B^2
Heartnut	4 to 5	50 to 60 ft.	40 ft.	most all regions		
Black walnuts (seedlings)	15 to 18	80 to 100 ft.	60 ft.	All regions	Two varieties needed	Vitamins C, A, B^1 and B^2
English walnut (grafted) Carpathian	4 to 5	60 to 70 ft.	40 ft.	All regions	Two varieties needed. Or mate with Blacks	High in calcium Vitamins A, B^1, B^2
English Walnut (seedlings)	7 to 12	60 to 70 ft.	40 ft.	All regions		
Peanut	First season	18 to 20 in.	Space 1 foot apart in row	All regions	Blossoms bee pollinated	Vitamins B^2 & B^1 Vitamins E in oil

WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN PECAN VARIETIES

Any time two Pecan growers get together you can expect the subject of Pecan varieties to be thoroughly debated. But experience over the years has taught growers that newly-introduced varieties in time may prove not as well adapted as they first appeared. Environment is a very big factor in satisfactory performance, so choose trees adapted to your section or area.

In deciding upon the selection of a variety here are some points that should be taken into consideration. The tree should be:

Fruitful: (a) Bear heavy annual crops, (b) Start producing at an early age, (c) Mature the nuts before frost.
Disease Resistant: To scab and leaf diseases.
Hardy: (a) Winter hardy, (b) Escape late spring frosts.
Have Good Growth Habits: (a) Large, dense foliage, (b) Retain foliage until frost, (c) Good branching traits.

The nuts should be:

In Size: (a) Brittle and thin enough to shell easily, yet, (b) Tough enough not to split during harvest.
In Shelling Quality: (a) Yield 50 percent or more kernels, (b) Shells separate easily from the kernels, (c) Large percent of whole kernels. (Long-shaped nuts crack best.)
In Kernel Quality: (a) Firm, plump, light-bright yellow color, (b) Good flavor, taste, high oil content.

The Table on the left, and the paragraph above on pecan varieties, are from an excellent new book on nuts, 'Nuts for the Food Gardener', by Louise Riotte (Published by Garden Way, 1971, at $4.50).

This book will be reviewed in more detail in a later issue of QUANDONG, but briefly, it is an excellent, well-written paperback which is highly recommended for the home gardener.

The book is available through our new Bookshop Service (see p. 12 of this issue of QUANDONG).

Reprinted from:

Victorian Horticulture Digest

Spring 1974 No. 63

Walnut investors must wait for dividends

Contents

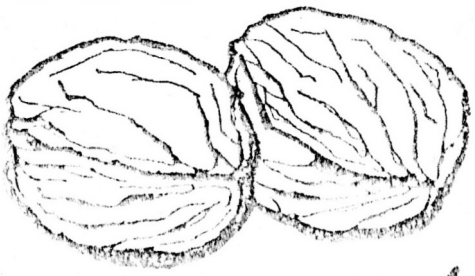
J. E. Kenez
horticultural instructor
Melbourne

During the last four or five years, there has been increasing interest in the production of nut crops such as walnuts, chestnuts, almonds, pecans, and filberts.

This trend began during the temporary economic recession which hit the sheep, wheat, and dairy industries. Many dairyfarmers and graziers, particularly in areas of higher elevation, have considered the establishment of a nut grove in a paddock which may not have been fully utilised. Since the recession, poor returns from deciduous dessert and canning fruit have forced a number of fruitgrowers to look into the possibility of diversification. Because they have skill and experience in fruitgrowing, many growers have been attracted to the growing of alternative fruit crops.

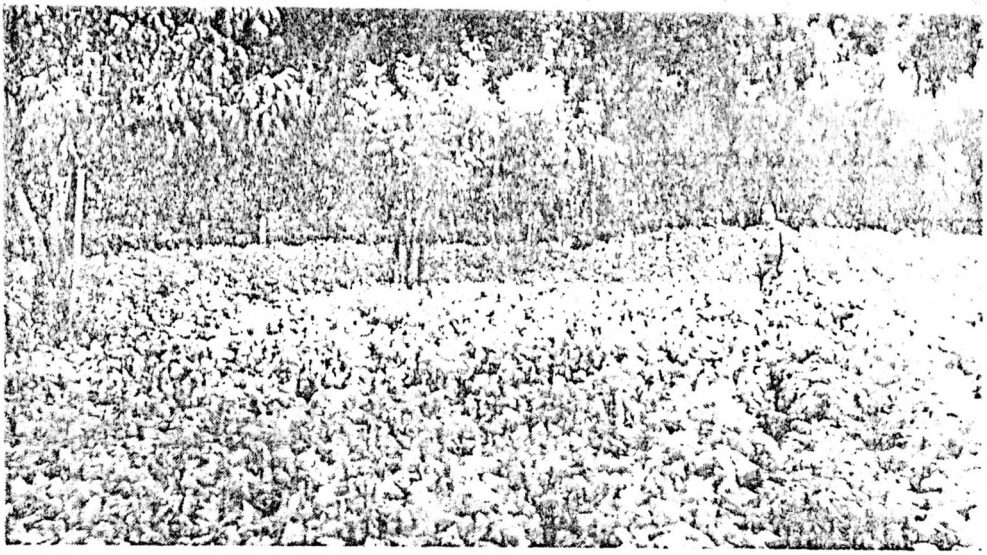
At the same time, many professional men and others have turned to primary industries because of the security of investment and tax concessions. Several of these people have become interested in horticultural crops with market potential, such as winegrapes and nuts.

At present the local demand for nuts exceeds production and large quantities of various nuts are being imported every year. With walnuts, the quantity produced locally only amounts to about 10 per cent of total consumption, so there is considerable room for expansion.



Commercial production

In Victoria, most almonds used to be grown as windbreaks, and walnuts or chestnuts as shade trees. There were relatively few commercial nut orchards



Vegetables such as French beans can be grown between walnut trees during the development period of the trees

and, in most cases, nuts were only a sideline. In this situation, the fact that it took walnuts, chestnuts and pecans. 10 to 12 years to return commercial yields, was not of overriding importance.

However, once we consider a crop such as walnuts independently, this long development period becomes a serious disadvantage.

Anyone thinking of planting walnuts will soon realise that it is very difficult to obtain young grafted trees which are free of the root diseases, armillaria and phytophthora. Such trees, if available, currently cost a minimum of eight dollars each.

For reasonable yields, it is most important to select a site where climatic and soil conditions are suitable. Even in this situation, seasonal conditions and the extent of bacterial blight infection, can cause great fluctuations in the crop.

Once the trees are in commercial production, the main factors which determine returns will be quantity and quality of yield, ruling prices, production and harvesting costs, and efficient management; in particular, the effective control of bacterial blight.

So far, harvesting has usually been done by hand labor. This makes it an expensive operation. Development of mechanical aids or harvesters will improve the efficiency and reduce the cost of the harvesting operation.

Development costs

When attempting to calculate the investment needed to establish a walnut grove and to meet the costs of the development period and then the productive period, it must be realised that the overall results, and the results for each hectare, will be influenced by many variables. These include: the size of the whole farm in relation to the size of the walnut enterprise; any improvements and equipment needed to serve the walnuts only; the financial situation of the operator and whether he intends to do most of the development work himself when not engaged in other activities on the farm — as well as many other factors.

Table 1. Estimated costs and returns of one hectare of walnuts during the development period (total area 12 hectares).

		Years					
Investment	$	1	2	3	4	5	6
Land	1200						
Water bore and dam	400						
Trickle irrigation	750						
	2350						
Machinery, implements	800						
Planting costs							
Land preparation	100						
56 trees @ $8	448						
Planting and staking	56						
	604						
Fixed costs							
Depreciation of machinery: $720 over 10 years @ 10%	72						
Interest: $2350 @ 6%	151						
	223	223	223	223	223	223	
Production costs							
Pruning		10	10	10	10	15	15
Fertiliser		2	6	6	10	12	16
5 cultivations		20	20	20	20	20	20
Irrigation: power, labor		30	30	30	36	36	40
Spray materials		10	10	15	20	40	60
Herbicides				6	6	8	8
Spray operations, labor, equip.		4	4	4	6	8	10
Sundries		20	12	12	18	18	20
		96	92	103	126	157	189
Harvest costs						30	60
Gross costs		923	315	326	349	410	472
Returns							
per tree (kg)						(3 kg)	(6 kg)
per hectare ($ gross)						185	370
Net Costs		923	315	326	349	225	102
Accumulated costs		$ 923	1238	1564	1913	2138	2240

Note: In above estimate no allowance is made for taxes, or for return on management.
* From the seventh year, on gross income is higher than total costs for the year, thus net costs are marked negative.

Years					
7	8	9	10	11	12
223	223	223	223	223	223
20	20	25	26	26	26
20	24	30	36	36	36
20	20	20	20	20	20
44	46	46	50	50	50
100	125	140	150	150	150
10	10	10	10	10	10
12	16	18	18	18	18
25	25	30	30	30	30
251	286	319	340	340	340
101	141	161	181	202	222
575	650	703	744	765	785
(10 kg)	(14 kg)	(16 kg)	(18 kg)	(20 kg)	(22 kg)
616	862	986	1109	1232	1356
-41*	-212	-283	-365	-467	-571
2199	1987	1704	1339	872	301

Table 1 sets out estimates of cost of development, and of costs a returns up to the end of the devel ment period, based on a one-hect area. The assumed size of the prope is 12 hectares (30 acres), used only walnut production.

In the calculations summarised in ta 1, it was assumed that the cost of la and the establishment of irrigation v $2350 a hectare and that of machin and implements $800 a hectare. It v estimated that after 10 years the ma inery would have a trade-in value of per cent, thus a yearly depreciation 10 per cent was based on $720. interest of 6 per cent was charged the capital invested.

No interest was charged on the ad tional expenditure needed during t development period and there was allowance for rates, taxes or for retu on management.

When considering the results, o must realise that the calculations we based on a Victorian situation whi was assumed to be "average". Becau of the many variables which will i fluence such estimates, the resu should be taken only as guidelin In addition to providing general i formation, they will help interest people who may make similar calc lations for their own situation.

Yields

Reference has been made here the great fluctuations in walnut yiel For the purposes of these estimate it was assumed that nuts were to gathered for the first time during t fifth year after planting. From then o there was a gradual increase to t twelfth year when the trees started

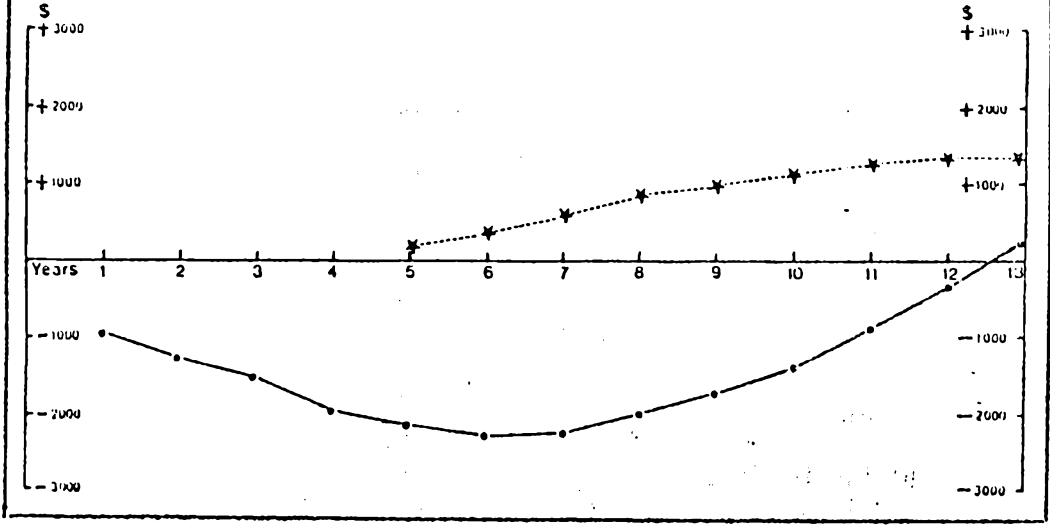
bear commercial yields. This was taken as 22 kg a tree. While some 12-year-old trees might not bear this yield, many older trees are known to crop 80 to 100 kg, and the amount of 22 kg was used here to mark the end of the development period.

When estimating returns, the price of $1.10 a kg (50 cents a pound) of cleaned and dried nuts in shell was used. To cover costs of harvesting, brushing, and drying, 18 cents was charged for each kilogram (8 cents a pound).

Table 2. Estimated gross margins of one hectare of established walnuts according to yield and price.

Yield per tree *kilograms*	Yield per hectare *kilograms*	Gross margins *(dollars)* at: 80c *per kg*	90c *per kg*	$1.00 *per kg*	$1.10 *per kg*	$1.20 *per kg*	$1.30 *per kg*
18	1008	403	504	605	706	807	907
22	1232	542	665	788	911	1034	1158
26	1456	681	826	972	1118	1263	1409
30	1680	702	870	1038	1206	1374	1542

Figure 1. Estimated yearly gross income and accumulated costs during the development of a walnut grove (dollars a hectare)



Profitability

Based on these assumptions, the gradually increasing yields would increase the yearly gross income and by the seventh year this would exceed the net costs for that year. In table 1, for this and the following years, net costs are marked "negative" to indicate this. The plantation will "break even" in the thirteenth year, when all the accumulated costs would have been paid back and there would be a return on management and a profit for the first time.

An indication of the likely profitability of an established walnut grove is given in table 2. Profitability is expressed here as gross margin. This is the gross return, less variable costs directly related to the size of the enterprise but not including the fixed costs of the farm.

In the table, gross returns for a range of yields and prices are given. Take the $1.10 a kg price. As the average yield varies from 18 kg a tree to 30 kg, so the gross margin will move from 706 dollars a hectare (286 dollars an acre) to 1206 dollars a hectare (488 dollars an acre).

Conclusion

Based on the results of the tables the following points can be made.

Compared with pome and stone fruits, walnuts have a long development period and it will take at least 13 years for the trees to become profitable. During this period of development the operator must have some other means of income. The source of this income could be another enterprise on the farm, and, while the trees are young, the growing of crops such as vegetables between the rows, can be considered. Alternatively, the operator may have an off-the-farm income and it would be feasible for him during the early years to take full-time employment.

Once the trees are established, and provided that they do not suffer from root diseases or from blight, they will crop for a long time. Present indications are that returns will compare favorably with those from other fruit. The long commercial life of the walnut tree and the high regard for its timber by furniture makers, ensures that an established walnut grove is a valuable asset

Note.

For more details on the technical aspects of walnut production ask for the Department of Agriculture's leaflet No. H225: *How to grow walnuts if you really want to.*

BOOKS

The various State Departments of Agriculture in Australia occasionally issue some useful booklets on nuts. Single copies will usually be supplied free to requesters while the publication is in print. Here are four such booklets:

1. "Pecan Nut Culture", 2nd edition, 1968. (New South Wales Department of Agriculture. Division of Horticulture. Bulletin H 114).
2. "Commercial Almond Growing", by B.T.Baker and others, 1973. (Department of Agriculture, South Australia. Extension Bulletin No. 10.73. Horticulture No.3).
3. "Investment in a Macadamia Nut Orchard", by R.J.Benson and J.C.Chaseling. (New South Wales Department of Agriculture. Division of Marketing and Economics. Miscellaneous Bulletin 17).
4. "The Australian Macadamia Nut Industry; a review of the situation and future market prospects", by D.Fouras, 1973. (Queensland Department of Primary Industry. Marketing Services Branch).

book review

NUTS : Their production and everyday uses. By F.N.Howes, Principal Scientific Officer, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published by Faber & Faber, London, 1st edition 1948, 2nd edition 1953. 264pages.

This is a book about nuts in general, and is not a handbook on how to grow them. Dr. Howes has tackled the subject from the standpoint of economic botany, describing broadly how each of a wide range of nuts is grown or collected, what it is used for, how and where it is sold, and the characteristics of the nut and the plant on which it grows.

The first part of the book deals with tropical nuts, including the brazil, sapucaia, swarri,cashew, macadamia, coconut, peanut, pili, and oyster nut. Then nuts from cooler climates, including pistachio, almond, walnut, chestnut, hazel, pecan, hickory, pine, edible acorn, and beech nut are considered. Following this is a section where one or two paragraphs are devoted to each of 60 or 70 miscellaneous and little-known nuts, and finally there are about 20 pages of recipes.

This interesting, highly readable book is the only one of its kind published. Unfortunately it is now out of print, but a copy can be borrowed through your local public library.

NEW BOOKSHOP SERVICE ARRANGED

Arrangement have been made with the UNIVERSITY BOOKSHOP, Stirling Highway, Nedlands, W.A. 6009 (Telephone 895578) for them to keep stocks of books on nutgrowing and allied subjects. Members can buy the books at the shop when in Perth, or can have books sent to them by contacting the manager. Because prices and postage change so rapidly, the arrangement is that the Bookshop sends a proforma invoice including postage to our member, and then sends the books when this is paid. The Bookshop also offers WANS members a 10% discount on much of its general stock. Current recommendations are as follows:

**** JAYNES, H.A. - Handbook of North American Nut Trees. $9.50.
*** RICHTER, Louise - Nuts for the Food Gardener. $4.50
*** SMITH, J.Russell - Tree Crops. $8.95
** REED,C.A. & DAVIDSON,J - Improved Nut Trees of North America.$10.00
** MEYER, J. - Nuts and Seeds. $2.95
** SUNSET Western Gardening Book. $6.60

MEMBERS

The following new members joined between July and October this year. Welcome to the nut world!

31 Mr C M Robinson 58 Hay Rd Redcliffe 6104
32 Mr A I Sas 52 Croydon Rd Roleystone 6111
33 Mr B G Dent Underwood Tasmania 7254
34 Dr W N Chin 1027 Nepean Highway Moorabbin Vic. 3189
35 Mr D Kummick Kummick Rd Lenswood S.A. 5240
36 Dr H S White PO Box 241 [illegible] 6113
37 Mrs [illegible] Willow [illegible] Highway Bedfordale 6112
38 Mrs E M Brown Bakers Hill 6562
39 Mrs J Ambrose 69 Beach Rd Bicton 6157
40 Mr G Pfaff 38 Headland St Hamilton Hill 6163
41 Mr A J Pearce 21 Davies Cres Kalamunda 6076
42 Mr J G Bennett 30 Hobbs Ave Dalkeith 6009
43 Mr I G Deason 77 Lawler St Subiaco 6008
44 Mrs K F Hearne 75 Davies Rd Claremont 6010
45 Mrs D L Allen 405 Morrison Rd Swanview 6056
46 Mrs I Tomney 10 Bolt Court Lesmurdie 6076
47 Mrs J Briggs 55 Esperance St East Victoria Park 6101
48 Mr B Mollinson 316A Strickland Ave South Hobart Tas. 7000
49 Mr R Balding 3 Firth Court Duncraig 6023
50 Mr K Armfield PO Box 145 Wanneroo 6065
51 Mrs B Law 25 Ulster Rd Floreat Park 6014
52 Mr C Piesse 69 Alexander St Wembley 6014
53 Mr R Nicholls 485 Morley Drive Morley 6062
54 Mr J C Grasby 28 Birdwood Ave Como 6152
55 Mr G Cox Flat 1, [illegible] Flats 818 Canning Highway Applecross 6153
56 Mr V [illegible] 16 [illegible] St Hamilton Hill 6163
57 Mr L [illegible] 198 [illegible] St [illegible] Cannington 6107
58 Mr G K Abbott 47 Claremont Cres Swanbourne 6010
59 Mrs M Garrity 41 Birdwood Circus Bicton 6157
60 Mr T Rhode 26 Carabeen Rd Haddington 6109
61 Mr P Jennings 1 Kitchener Rd Melville 6156
62 Mr T C Smith 32 Armstrong Rd Naval Base 6167
63 Mr I Davies PO Box 26 Kondut 6475
64 Mr I M Graves Lot 7, Croydon Rd Roleystone 6111
65 Mr W D Robinson 16 Mile Peg Wanneroo Rd Wanneroo 6065
66 I L Hummerston 5 Bushell Place Ardross 6153
67 Mr J Sanders Morning Glory Kendenup 6323
68 Mr Z Mielens Giblett St Bridgetown 6255
69 Mr K Coussens 151 Hamden Ave Zokite 6060
70 Mrs F W Geensen 23 John Street Vasse 6283
71 Mr K Edel 7 Coolinga Rd Lesmurdie 6076
72 Mr P Rolfe 154 Alfred Rd Mt Claremont 6010
73 Mr R Salt Camms Rd Monbulk Vic. 3793
74 Mr W Kiiveri 210 Bishopsgate St Carlisle 6101
75 Mr W Spence 14 Quince Way Coolbellup 6163
76 Mrs J M Mackintosh Lion Mill Farm Johnston St Mt Helena 6555
77 Mr D Pon 8A Murray Rd Palmyra 6157
78 Mr J Pearce Lower Chittering 6084
79 Mrs E Wilson PO Northcliffe 6262
80 Mr A Creswick 22 Shaw Rd Wanneroo 6065
81 Mr H Salumeh 26 Clovelly Cres Lynwood 6155
82 Mr F G Dominish 1 Illumba Way Nollamara 6061

83 Mr T Johnston 26 Norfolk St South Perth 6151
84 Mr D Young 7 Pine St Coolbinia 6050
85 Mr E J Barbour Mccallum St Mundaring 6073
86 Mr J Burns PO Box 96 Harvey 6220
87 Mr A K Clarke 21 Vervain Way Riverton 6155
88 Mr R Harwood PO Box 31 Pemberton 6260
89 Mr R McKellar PO Box 45 Augusta 6290
90 Mr W D Patterson PO Box 95 Cooroy 6515
91 Miss K Petriw Lot 23 Mofflin Ave Darlington 6073
92 R Corkhill 'Hillsborough' Mullaloo 6252
93 Mrs W N Cobley PO Box 1039 Geraldton 6530
94 Mr J H Sherman RMB 242 Mandjimup 6258
95 Mr D Bostott Bordamup Park Bordamup 6236
96 Mr R J Hooton 125 Westview St Scarborough 6019
97 Mr R K Buckham Police Station Kulin 6365
98 Mr W R Chislett PO Box 743 Orange NSW 2800
99 Mr F M Snell Lot 11, Old Coast Rd Dawesville 6210
100 Mr G I McNeill PO Box 58 Balwalling 6609
101 Mr G Pavord PO Box 395 Mandurah 6210
102 A G Browne PO Box 8 Chidlow 6556
103 Mr A Y Steel Viveash Rd Swan View 6056
104 P Van Rijn RMB 709 Williams 6391
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106 Mr D C Roberts PO Box 400 Fremantle 6160
107 Mr F Jankovic 3 Collins St Yokine 6060
108 Mr R W Sweet 72 Modillion Ave Riverton 6155
109 Mr W S Klause Campbell St Bridgetown 6255
110 V C Pascoe PO Box 63 Williams 6391
111 D Pottinger PO Box 150 Walkatchem 6485
112 Mr R D Thompson Villa 2, Byron St Lennox Head NSW 2478
113 Mr T J Lynn-Robinson 1 Alice Drive Mullaloo 6025
114 Mrs G Sutherland 'Chinocup' Nashing 6341
115 P N Beazley Lot 9, Albany Hwy Bedfordale 6112
116 Mr K Whiteley Dept. Agriculture Jarrah Rd South Perth 6151 *
117 Mr L Harvey Hamersley Iron Pty Ltd Sma H4 Dampier 6713
118 Mrs J Barrett RMB 399 Jingalup 6395
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121 Mrs H I Sheridan PO Box 119 Carnarvon 6701
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HOW LONG, O LORD, HOW LONG?

The second question most people ask when they find you are interested in nuts is "How Long Do They Take To Bear?". I think the fairest answer to this question is "About the same as citrus". Expanding this answer, it means that occasional selected varieties may bear the same year as planted; most will commence first fruiting at 3-4 years; appreciable yields should appear at 7-9 years; and good commercial returns at 10 years and later.

The above is a generalization, which assumes reasonable care of grafted or budded trees, with fertilization once or twice a year, watering during dry spells when young, and proper pollenisation arrangements. Slower results must be expected with seedling trees (not grafted, and with little or no care. Some species (e.g. filberts) tend to yield younger, others (especially walnut seedlings) may be very slow. The Table on page 4 gives some idea.

On the other hand, you may be lucky. This year I have planted a pecan and a macadamia (both grafted) in my backyard, and both have flowered although only 18" high. One WANS member writes that he has walnuts which have fruited two years after planting, and another has a pecan which bore after one year. If this is still too slow, you must stick to peanuts -- you can get a crop after 10 weeks with these!

IF . . . .YOU ARE NOT ALREADY A MEMBER OF WANS, and
IF . . . .YOU ARE INTERESTED IN ITS AIMS, then . . . . . .

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To: Mrs. Carolyn Blackwell, Secretary, West Australian Nutgrowing Society,
Lot 9, Spring Road, Roleystone, W.A. 6111

Please accept my application for membership of the Society, starting with the calendar year 19..... I enclose a remittance of $5.00.

NAME: .....

ADDRESS: .....

SIGNED: .....

NUT NEWS

Interest in nuts, and sales of nuts, have reached a new high this year in Western Australia. For the first time I have seen supermarkets and general delicatessens selling walnuts, pecans, and macadamias in the shell, either loose or in polynet bags.

Prices have generally ranged around $1.20-$2.40 per pound, depending on the type of nut and where it was produced. Generally, locally-grown nuts fetch more than imported ones of the same sort, as they are fresher and have not been through fumigation treatment.

For the first time in Western Australia, I noted sales of stained and polished pecans and hazelnuts. This is a traditional old method of presentation which gives to the nuts a shiny orange-red appearance. Only the shell is affected, the kernels inside are not touched.

John Mercer's firm recently imported a batch of 10 tons of walnuts from California, and sold the lot in a few days. Coles and Woolworths have both had good stocks of nuts in shell.

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