



# QUANDONG

ISSN 0312-8989

Volume 2 No. 1

MAY 1976

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Newsletter of **WANS** the West Australian Nutgrowing Society

## editorial

The Editor is happy to report that the West Australian Nutgrowing Society is going from strength to strength. Our membership now stands at more than 250, including new members from as far afield as New Guinea and the United States. We have added two more to our list of Convenors, i.e. members with a special interest in some aspect of nut culture. Our first YEARBOOK issue, that for 1975, was generally received with praise, and we were able to stage a very successful exhibit at Garden Week.

In this issue we list some SOURCES of NUT TREES, as this is the season when members will be planting most nut trees or ordering them shortly. We also include the start of a report by Tim Lynn-Robinson on nut growing in the Eastern States, and the first of a series of articles by Edmund Czechowski on Taxation and Investment as they affect nutgrowers.

For our next meeting, member Viv. Irvine has kindly agreed to open his garden at Belmont for inspection by members, at the date given below. Mr Irvine's comparatively small suburban block is packed with an incredible array of plants from all over the world, most of them producing something edible; it is well worth a visit. Some of his plants were listed in QUANDONG 1(2), 1975, on page 3.

Next meeting will be at Mr. Viv. Irvine's garden at 314, Belmont Avenue, Belmont. The garden will be open to members from

**1 P.M. SUNDAY JUNE 6**

As there is likely to be a fair turn-out of members, they are particularly asked to treat all plants with respect, keep children under control, not take samples or disturb plantings or other experiments, etc. There will be no formal talk, and members can arrive at any time between 1 pm and dusk, say around 5 pm.

\* IMPORTANT. ON THE ADDRESS LABEL OF THIS ISSUE, YOUR NAME IS FOLLOWED BY YOUR MEMBERSHIP NUMBER AND THE LAST YEAR OF SUBSCRIPTION RECORDED. IF IT SAYS (1975), PLEASE RENEW IMMEDIATELY AT THE OLD RATE OF \$5 - WILL RISE TO \$8 AT THE END OF JUNE.

# QUANDONG

is edited by David Noel and is the Official Newsletter of the

WEST AUSTRALIAN NUTGROWING SOCIETY

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TREE SUPPLY - Tim Lynn-Robinson (921852)

## WANS EVENTS

The Grafting & Budding Meeting held on March 19 was very well attended. Mr Stewart Newton of the W.A. Department of Agriculture demonstrated shield budding, inverted T-budding, whip-and-tongue grafting, and cleft grafting on some young chestnut, almond, and pecan trees. David Noel ended up with one T-budded chestnut and one cleft-grafted almond; of these, the almond survived and sprouted, while the chestnut bud died. This is a fairly typical result, almonds being fairly easy to graft, while chestnuts are more fussy as to time and conditions.

Our Garden Week Stand was manned most of the time between April 1st and 6th under the able organization of Peter Good. It was one of the most popular of any in the Horticultural Council Pavilion. We gained quite a number of new members. The stand was manned by Peter and Mary Rolfe, Ginny Bristowe, Dave Hunt, Mrs Ambrose, Tim Lynn-Robinson, Mr & Mrs Whitney, Peter Good, and David Noel; to these many thanks. Those manning the stand commented that they often learnt a great deal from the visitors!  
\* And Paul Sinclair!

The Society has affiliated formally with the W.A. Horticultural Council, which helps, advises, and aids cooperation between the many West Australian horticultural and agricultural societies. The Council publishes quarterly the 'West Australian Gardener', which includes a list and calendar of affiliated society's activities. WANS is entitled to send delegates to the Council's meetings, held at Claremont 9 or 10 times per year. If any member would like to represent WANS at one or more of these meetings, please contact David Noel.

The Society's 1975 YEARBOOK was issued to all members who subscribed for that year in March, 1976. It included important articles on the Jojoba nut, the Chilgoza pine, the bunya, and the pistachio, and shorter articles on the cashew, almond, and other topics.

Considerable progress has been made on the formation of our Marketing Cooperative, which will provide an assured outlet for the produce of members growing on a commercial or semi-commercial basis.



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Office of The Minister for Agriculture

Mr. D. Noel  
Publications Director  
West Australian Nutgrowing Society  
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19 JAN 1976

Dear Mr. Noel

I refer to your letter of December 17 regarding the nut industry in Western Australia and your request for financial support for the printing of your Society's Year Book.

There is no doubt that there is an increasing interest in nut production on a commercial basis in this State. The growing local demand for nuts suggests that those growers who establish plantings will have little difficulty in marketing their product. However, despite advantages which nuts may have over other primary products the growing of this crop, like most tree crops, involves suitable large capital investment and sound technical management during all stages of production if the plantings are to be economically viable commercial enterprises.

The publication of a Year Book of the type planned by your Society will provide some of the information sought by new growers in this State and hence will be of great value to the developing industry. It will be appreciated, however, that there are a large number of organisations and societies associated with the many types of primary production in this State. At the present time some of these are having considerable difficulty in meeting administrative expenses and the costs of publishing their magazines or newsletters. While appreciative of the excellent work being done by your own society and other organisations, my Department is unable to assist financially with publications.

There will be many aspects of establishment and management on which detailed information is required and which can be provided by trained horticulturists with a sound knowledge of the basic mechanisms which control plant growth and development. In this regard your Society may be assured that the Department of Agriculture will assist the industry and provide technical information and extension material aimed at solving problems encountered by nut growers.

Yours sincerely

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

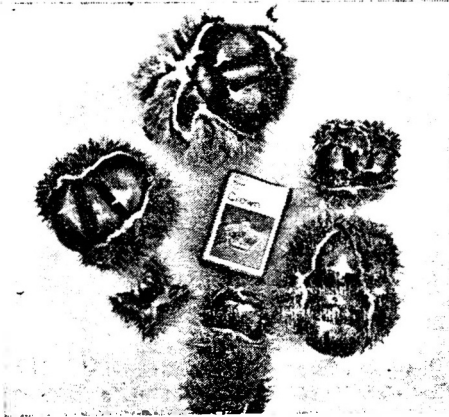
Reprinted from

VICTORIAN HORTICULTURE DIGEST

Winter 1974 No 62

# Chestnut selection and propagation

T. E. Wright, horticultural adviser, Pakenham.



There is a great variation in the size of husks and nuts from seedling trees

The European chestnut, *Castanea sativa*, most commonly known in Australia as the sweet or Spanish chestnut, is noted throughout the world for its edible nuts. As chestnuts have been cultivated in Europe for centuries, it is not easy to determine how much of their actual distribution has been caused by Man.

In Victoria, very few chestnut groves were planted until recent years but there are a considerable number of magnificent individual trees of 80 years old, or more, in the Victorian highlands and in the upper reaches of north-eastern river valleys. Some of the trees have a spread of 27 metres and are more than 20 metres high. It is recorded that trees of this size have been known to produce up to 800 kg of nuts in a year.

Chestnuts thrive best in the mountain districts of central and eastern Victoria, where the soils are porous red

mountain-loams and clay-loams, and the annual rainfall more than one metre. The plantations are usually sheltered from the hot northerly winds and young trees are protected from late spring frosts.

## Propagation

All plantations of chestnuts grown in Victoria have been from seed and this has resulted in large numbers of trees with inferior nuts and production, and also in land being wasted.

Seedlings may take 15 to 20 years before producing significant crops and the nuts may be of inferior quality.

Growers can make chestnut growing a payable proposition by budding or grafting from selected trees on to two-year-old seedling rootstocks. Such propagated trees come into bearing earlier and produce nuts of known quality.

Chestnut growers should therefore gather information about the charact-

eristics of the nuts from the trees they intend to use for scion wood. The important characteristics include the growth and size of trees and their cropping ability, time of flowering and amount of blossom. As well, the time of nut maturity, their color and plumpness, and the flavor of the flesh, are as important as the number of nuts to each burr, the type of burr and how large and how prickly it is.

As scion-wood is very hard to obtain from old trees, because of poor lateral growth, it would be advisable to cut back a few limbs of old trees the season before, so that good strong shoots may be collected in July and stored for grafting during the following month.

Propagation can also be done by the use of cuttings or layers, but, without care and attention, results may vary.

Cuttings and layers may be put in any time after the leaves fall and the onset of early spring.

Seedling rootstocks may be grown by sowing seed from April to September, at a depth of from 7 to 8 cm with 75 cm between the nursery rows, and from 16 to 22 cm between the nuts in the row.

As young seedlings and budlings are

sensitive to frost, protection may be necessary.

As most chestnuts in Australia are almost self-sterile it is an advantage to have two or more varieties planted in a grove for cross-pollination.

### **Planting out**

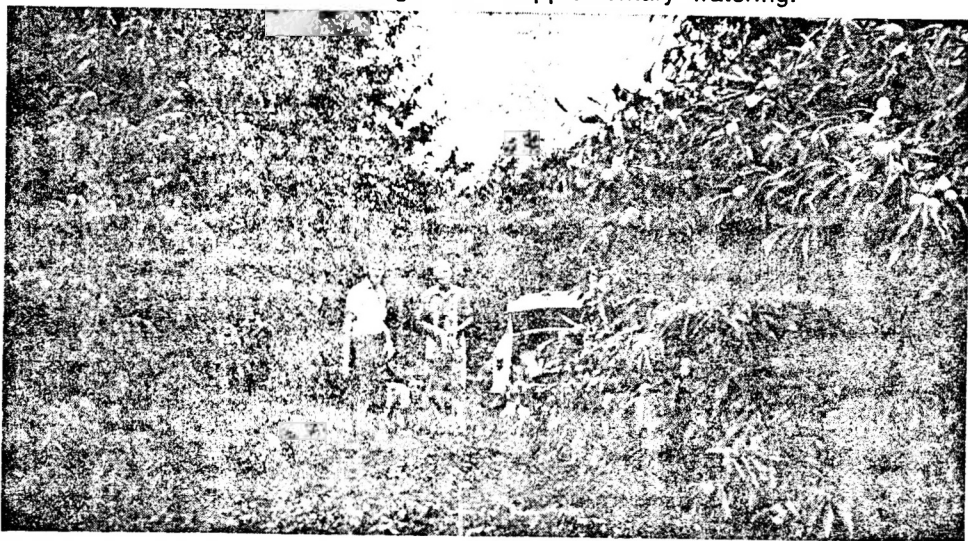
Nursery trees should be planted out on to the permanent orchard site in early spring, before growing begins.

The trees should be planted carefully and well, and the soil firmed around the roots. A minimum spacing of 15 metres between trees is desirable.

Mature trees benefit from complete fertilisers; containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. If a complete N.P.K. fertiliser is used, it should be broadcast at a rate of about 110 kg a hectare, steadily increasing the application to about 600 kg a hectare when the trees are 10 to 12 years old.

Superphosphate, using one kilogram a tree, dug into the planting site before planting, is also beneficial.

During the first summer of establishment the trees must be watered, but after that they do well where the rainfall is 90 cm or more. However, there is no doubt that trees are assisted to grow and to produce nuts by some supplementary watering.



Well developed twelve-year-old chestnuts at W. J. Johnson's, Stanley

The Publishers of QUANDONG are proud to announce that they have secured Exclusive Serial Rights to "Travels With Tim", the epic saga of the Lynn-Robinson's nut tree research tour of the Eastern States. Tim does everything thoroughly, and the report which follows is no exception.

\* \* \* \* \*

## Travels with Tim - Pt. 1

TIM  
LYNN-  
ROBINSON

Having thought about nuts, read about nuts, and talked about nuts, we decided that if we were going to become growers of nuts it would be wise for us to go and look, see, and discuss prospects, with the people who are active growers already.

We wrote to numerous people requesting visits, following leads read about in the rural press, and finally, with note book full, we set off just before Christmas 1975.

The three main nut tree crops we chose to look at in detail were: walnuts; pecans; and macadamias, as we felt that these looked to be fairly suitable to the Chittering Valley area where our property lies. We have since added pistachios to our list as worthy of attention. Of course there are many others which could catch other members' imaginations and could be equally productive, but with time in short supply we were determined not to be too side-tracked.

So, with this plan in mind, we gave South Australia a miss even with the realization that there are large almond groves there, and some walnuts are grown. We had been told that the main area for walnuts in Australia was the Ovens Valley of Victoria, and that's where we headed, through Horsham, Stawell (where a friend of mine informed me that if I was studying nuts, Canberra was as far as I need go), Bendigo and Benalla, on to Wangaratta which is on the Ovens River. Here I must comment that because of their age, these towns have magnificent shade trees to park under.

Now we were on our way down the relatively flat Ovens Valley, of rich red and chocolate soil. Tobacco and maize were in evidence, and then as the ground started to become more hilly, we turned off at a small place called Gapsted to visit our first commercial grove of walnuts, owned by the Shlapp family.

The late Mr Shlapp and his brother planted their first trees in 1922, and built up to a grove of 120 acres a few years ago, when a fire unfortunately destroyed some 50 acres of trees. Over a period of time, by removing non-productive trees etc. most of the grove had been replanted and the trees on average are only 25 years old. It is truly a magnificent sight to see a large area of these majestic 35-40ft trees standing in their rich, cultivated, red friable loam. Walnuts definitely require good drainage for good production. Even young trees, 10-15 years old, were 20-25ft high here and producing well under good management.

Fertilizer, even in this rich valley soil, is applied twice a year, and irrigation is done in the drier months of January and February, although they do receive some summer rain.

The Shlapps have fully integrated their business -- they grow their own seedlings (black and persian walnut trees supply seed), do their own budding (September and February), carry out their own hulling and drying (fairly tricky work but apparently most necessary) and hand and machine grading and bleaching. They also have their own

marketing outlet, Valley Nut Groves (Sterling Brand), in Melbourne.

Then Mrs Shlapp mentioned that at the corner of this magnificent grove of walnuts they had an old pecan tree which we showed a desire to see. As we came out of the shade, there, towering above us, was this 52-year-old seedling tree, which all agreed must be at least 100 ft tall, with a 5 ft diameter trunk. What a sight!

Now to the problems, which do exist, and which tend to be glossed over in magazine articles. Black Spot disease has to be catered for as it can decimate the crop; root and crown rots caused by Phytophthora species of fungus (like Jarrah die-back in W.A.) are hard to control. Codling Moth (Victoria only), Erinose (leaf mite), and bird and vermin damage all have to be watched, and last but not least, cheap and nasty rancid imports which turn people off walnut eating altogether. One more thing which I have omitted to mention is that after many years they have now stabilised their plantings on the FRANQUETTE variety, which is a late flowerer.

Walnut Reading Musts: "Walnut Investors Must Wait For Dividends", by J.E.Kenez (reprinted QUANDONG 1(3); "How to Grow Walnuts If You Really Want To", by M.Ellwood and others (Victorian Dept. Agriculture).

There were other walnut groves that we could have gone to see in the Ovens Valley, but most apparently got a lot of their stock and know-how from the Shlapps, so we decided to give them a miss.

On then towards Omeo, with a not-so-quick diversion up Mount Buffalo and up past Mt. Beauty and Mt. Bogong (both very beautiful and fertile valleys), and on through the deserted snowfield of Falls Creek to Omeo. You have to have strong nerves for these back roads - mile upon mile of twists and turns on very steep mountainsides.

Next on our list was the Department of Agriculture at Macksville, on the northern New South Wales coast. But in getting there, we first negotiated the Alpine Way through Kosciusko National Park, then Cooma, Canberra, and the Goulburn valley to Sydney, arriving there at the peak hour!

My sister-in-law in Sydney works as librarian at CSR (Colonial Sugar Refining Company), and when we told her our mission she produced one of CSR's newer products, a tin of roasted, salted macadamia nuts processed from CSR's plantings in Queensland. They (the nuts) were certainly very well-presented and tasty products, but our correspondence with CSR had not been very fruitful, and apparently they feel a lot of time is wasted taking visitors on tour', so they do not make a practice of it. I can appreciate their problem, when you see the numbers of people touring in Northern N.S.W. and southern Queensland.

We made our way northwards through Newcastle, Port Macquarie, and Kempsey, to Macksville, where we met up with a Mr. Arthur Akehurst, who led us out along the Bellinger River area (fruit growing and dairying) to a new planting of pecans -- 90 acres in all on an old dairy property. The climate here of course is becoming more tropical, with the major portion of their rain falling in the summer.

This property is owned by a dentist who lives in Coffs Harbour, a large seaside resort. It lies on the banks of the Bellinger river, and has 40 ft of friable soil. Unfortunately the owner was away in New Zealand, but as soon as we stepped onto the property we could see the problems encountered by trying to do too much too quickly.

# tree sources

The Table below attempts to summarize sources of nut trees within Australia. The figure within the table is the price per tree, and S means a seedling, while G means a grafted or other vegetatively propagated tree.

If you contemplate ordering trees from another State and are unfamiliar with procedures, investigate them first. Rail freight to W.A. is very expensive for small quantities, minimum around \$10. Trees brought into W.A. must normally be bare-rooted (all soil removed), and the customer is responsible for collection at the Kewdale Terminal, delivery to Agriculture Department for inspection and fumigation (minimum around \$5), and removal; this is almost impossible for someone out of Perth. W.A. members will probably find it best to use Tim Lynn-Robinson's service advertised opposite; members in other States will find it best to go to a nursery which regularly imports stock from other States.

1. Lucas			S 0.5					S 0.15						S 0.25	S			
2. Noel	S 1.0	S 2.0	S 2.0	S 2.0	S 1.0	S 2.0	S 2.0	S 1.5	S 3.0	S 2.0				S 2.0	S 2.0			
*3. Weare											✓							
*4. Brunning	G		S		G		S			G 5				G				
*5. B&M											✓							
6. Fitzroy			✓		✓			G 6.5		G 6					✓			
*7. Limberlost		S	S		S			G		G					✓			
8. Dawson	G 4			S 5.6	?	✓		G 18		G 12				G 20				
*9. Jendakot											✓							
10. Shepherd	G ✓			S 2-3										S 2				
11. Parker	G 3-5							S 4 69		G 10				S 5				
12. Forests				S 0.7				S 0.7				S 0.7						
*13. Mernda				S		G		S						S				
*14. Fleming	G ✓																	
15. Americana					S 3													
*16. Langbeck								G		G								
	ALMOND	BUNYA	CASHEW	CHESTNUT	COCONUT	GINKGO	HAZEL	JUJUBA	MACADAMIA	OAKS	PARANA	PECAN	PISTACHIO	QUANDONG	STONE PINE	TUNG	WALNUT	OTHERS

NOTES: \* - Recent information not supplied  
 G - Grafted                      S - Seedling  
 ✓ - Have had at some time



Addresses and details of suppliers. Please read these carefully if you intend to order direct.

(Tel. 751 1759)

1. Frank Lucas, PO Box 5, Boronia, Vic. 3155. All bare-root trees, mostly one season old. Minimum order 100 trees. (Excellent value).
2. David Noel, 98 Herbert Rd, Shenton Park 6008 (811139). All container stock, plant anytime, cool season best. Beckyard nursery, outside business hours, please phone first. No facilities for forwarding, but this can be arranged by Tim Lynn-Robinson. Prices shown are special for WANS members, others add 50%.
3. Weare's Nursery, PO Box 736, Griffith NSW 2680. Information ex CSIRO.
4. John Brunning & Sons Ltd, Somerville, Vic. 3912. Good range of nuts.
5. Buckingham & Martin, 123 San Mateo Ave, Mildura, Vic. 3500. As (3).
6. Fitzroy Nurseries, PO Box 859, Rockhampton, Qld. 4700 (272194). Good for grafted macadamias, pecans, tropical nuts. Choose shipping time carefully, air freight if possible, especially evergreens.
7. Limberlost Nurseries, Freshwater 4872, Cairns, N. Qld. (551262). Very good range of tropical plants, wholesale quantities.
8. Dawson Harrison Ltd, Hale Rd, Forrestfield 6058. (696204). Best nut range of any general Perth nursery. Most are imported from East, only available bare-root in winter. Has started own propagating.
9. Jandakot Field Nursery, Muriel Rd, Jandakot 6164. Specialize in West Australian natives.
10. W.A. Shepherd & Sons Pty Ltd, Moorooduc, Vic. 3933 (059-788380). Reasonable plants, rather traditional in stock offered.
11. Parkers Nursery, PO Box 180, South Brisbane 4101. (2064367). General city nursery, similar to Dawsons.
12. Forests Dept. Nursery, Hamel 6216. Supplied only within W.A. and not within metropolitan area. Sent freight free. Small trees.
13. Mernda Heights Nursery, Monbulk Rd, Olinda, Vic. 3788 (7511280). General stock, have had good bulk prices for chestnuts.
14. Fleming's Fruit Tree Nurseries, PO Box 1, Monbulk, Vic. 3793. (7566105) Specialize in large fruit-tree orders, often grown to contract.
15. Americana Nurseries, MS 76 Kinka Beach, Yeppoon, Qld 4703 (396217). Offer coconuts in large quantities.
16. Langbecker Roses, PO Box 381, Bundaberg, Qld 4670. Specialize in pecans.

CAUTIONARY NOTES. Prices given are only indicative. Not all plants listed will be in stock always, conversely, nurseries may have small amounts of ones not listed. Deciduous trees (almond, chestnut, ginkgo, hazel, oaks, pecan, pistachio, tung, walnut) are normally sent after leaf fall, when they stand up to journeys, drying-out, better. Container-grown stock always plants out with fewer losses, but not permitted interstate. Tropicals from interstate are best sent packed in moss or peat, air freighted - expensive but may be cheaper in long run as fewer losses. All nurseries are sometimes unable to supply forward orders due to unexpected stock losses. Very difficult to obtain specific pecan varieties, often have to take pot luck. Hardshell almonds best in W.A., 2 varieties needed for pollination.

TIM LYNN-ROBINSON will do his best to arrange importation, fumigation, and forwarding of large and small orders of nut trees for WANS members. Contact him at:

1 ALICE DRIVE, MULLALOO 6025 ; TELEPHONE (092)-921852

Send remittance with order; adjustments for freight, Tim's costs, etc. will be made at time of delivery. No supplies guaranteed, only best effort for same. Trees from East mostly arrive June, or July.

# information

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

ADVANCES IN FRUIT BREEDING. Edited by Jules Janick & James N. Moore. Purdue University Press, Indiana, 1975. 623pages. US\$25.00.

Behind this unpromising title is some of the most useful information on nut trees to appear in recent years. About 120 pages and 5 chapters are devoted to nuts. The 5 chapters are: Almonds; Pecans and Hickories; Walnuts; Filberts; and Chestnuts. The first of these chapters, and the last two, are by writers who have a strong claim to be the leading world authorities on the particular nuts. While primarily intended for the tree breeder, the book contains much of value to the grower, for example the merits of particular varieties, and more important, the reasons underlying these merits.

As one example, walnut yields depend on a number of factors, one of which is flowering habit. Older varieties such as 'Franquette' produce only moderate yields because they flower only at branch terminal buds. Newer Californian selections, the earliest of which was 'Payne', are able to produce much heavier yields because they flower all along lateral buds as well as terminals.

Some of the facts are fascinating. Why are almonds all self-infertile? Because they all contain a gene for self-incompatibility. How can you produce a self-fertile almond? Answer, cross with an allied species such as peach which is self-fertile, and back-cross with almond to capture the self-fertility gene in some of the offspring.

Not a book to buy, perhaps, but one to borrow from your local library.

NUTS FROM FOREST, ORCHARD, AND FIELD. By Gray Johnson Poole. Dodd Mead & Co., New York, 1974. 96pages. \$5.00.

This is a well-illustrated little book about nuts, intended for high school children. It is simple in approach and easy to read, and contains a few useful facts for the grower. One to recommend to your local library, to catch them while they're young!

JOJOBA HANDBOOK. California Rare Fruit Growers: Special Publication No.2. 1976. 118 pages. Price not known.

This handbook was produced for the 2nd International Jojoba Conference, held in January 1976. The first section, of some 63 pages, covers jojoba horticulture, and is a new compilation by Paul H. Thomson, who wrote the jojoba article in the 1975 WANS YEARBOOK. (Incidentally, Paul has now become a member of WANS - our first in the U.S.). The next section, on the natural history of jojoba, is reprinted from an article in Economic Botany, written by Howard Scott Gentry. The third and last section is reprinted from 'Products From Jojoba: A promising crop for arid lands', a booklet issued in 1975 by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. The three sections together form an invaluable reference work for anyone interested in growing jojoba nuts.

## nut news

Under the headline 'NUT FARMER OUR NEW ENVOY' the 'Australian' of February 2, 1976 reported that Australia's new Ambassador to the United States, Nicholas Parkinson, was a walnut grower, and had spent the weekend looking for a manager to run his Mount Tomah walnut farm. Mr. Parkinson's new post is described as Australia's 'most senior overseas post'. There is a chance he will get on very well with the new U.S. President; Jimmy Carter, a leading presidential candidate, is described as a 'wealthy peanut grower' in the U.S. press!

# information

## BOOK REVIEW

NUTS FOR THE FOOD GARDENER; growing quick, nutritious crops anywhere.

By: Louise Riotte. Published 1975 by Garden Way Publishing, Vermont, U.S.A. 179 pages, paperback, \$4.50 U.S.

This is a really excellent, up-to-date little book for those who are interested primarily in growing nuts for their own use. It will also serve as a useful introduction for those contemplating commercial production, but who have not yet got to the stage of deciding exactly what species and varieties of nuts they will be growing. The different chapters deal in a clear, sensible way with general topics such as planting, grafting and budding, and pests.

This is a North American book, but most of it applies equally well to southern Australia. Individual nut plants dealt with include Pecan, Black Walnut, Butternut, Heartnut, Persian Walnut, Chestnuts, Chinquapins, Filbert, Hazels, Almond, Hickories, Peanut, and Pinyon Pine. However, there is no mention of sub-tropical nuts like the Macadamia and Pistachio, nor of any tropical nuts. Useful directories of U.S. tree and seed suppliers are included, and a plant hardiness zone map.

The book is in no way comparable with the 'Handbook of North American Nut Trees', which forms an essential item in the professional's library, but it is likely to be perfectly adequate for most non-commercial growers. Within its limited size it cannot be fully comprehensive, but it contains most of the essentials and is very clear and accurate. It is good value at the price. Available from the WANS bookshop service - see below.

### BOOKSHOP SERVICE

The Society has an arrangement with the UNIVERSITY BOOKSHOP, Stirling Highway, Nedlands, W.A. 6009, (Telephone 865578), by which the Bookshop maintains stocks of recommended books on nutgrowing and allied topics. Members can call in, or order through the post - for postal ordering or by phone, the Bookshop first sends you an invoice (including postage cost), and if you pay this, they send the book. On most books WANS members can get 10% discount. Prices change rapidly.

Current recommendations: (Note: (Q1-3) means reviewed in QUANDONG Volume 1, No.3). Ratings run from \*\*\* down to \*.

- \*\*\*\* JAYNES, R.A. - Handbook of North American Nut Trees. \$13.30 (Q1-2)
- \*\*\* RIOTTE, L. - Nuts for the Food Gardener. \$4.50 (Q2-1)
- \*\*\* SMITH, J.R. - Tree Crops. \$8.95 (Q1-1)
- \*\* REED, C.A. & DAVIDSON, J. - Improved Nut Trees of North America. \$10.00
- \*\* MOYER, J. - Nuts and Seeds. \$2.95 (Q1-2)
- \*\* SUNSET Western Gardening Book. \$8.80

### IN A NUTSHELL (No. 6)

The souari or swarri nut, Caryocar nuciferum (and other Caryocar species) is a large dome-shaped nut about 8 cm across, growing in pods on jungle trees in the Guianas of South America. Most nut trees are pollinated by the wind or by insects, but the swarri is different - it is pollinated by bats! This fact has not been known very long, hardly surprising since the poor discoverer had to crouch at night up in the trees of the tropical jungle.

# economise with Edmund

WANS Founder Member Edmund Czechowski has taken up the position of Convenor on Investment & Taxation. As a Chartered Accountant, Edmund has valuable qualifications and experience in this field. As an aid to members, he is writing a series of articles on taxation and investment as they affect nutgrowers. The first of these articles appears below.

Any WANS member needing advice on taxation and investment topics not covered in the articles published can contact Edmund at:  
P.O.Box 12, Wanneroo, W.A. 6065.

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## TAXATION, INVESTMENT, & THE NUTGROWER - 1

Edmund Czechowski

In this series of articles I hope to be able to convey to you current trends in taxation and how it affects you and your investment.

### What is a 'Primary Producer'?

For you, the nutgrower, to obtain the tax advantages available to primary producers, you must achieve the status of 'primary producer'. The Taxation Office has in the past been wary of persons seeking to achieve this status. Although the term is not defined in the Taxation Act, the term 'primary production' is defined.

A primary producer is essentially a person carrying out the business of primary production in one of the following:

1. The cultivation of land;
2. The maintenance of domestic animals or poultry for sale or for the sale of their products;
3. Forest operations; or
4. Fishing.

To qualify, you must also be personally involved in the operation (a shareholder in a farming company does not qualify). You do not have to be involved full time; many people who work in the city and run a farm part time can qualify for primary producer status.

Remember, you must be able to satisfy the Taxation Office that you are carrying on a business.

### Advantages of being a 'Primary Producer'

Once you have achieved primary producer status, several taxation benefits come your way, the first of these being "averaging of income".

The averaging system works over a five year period. The first averaging calculation must cover a minimum period of two years in which the taxable income of the second year must not be less than that of the first. The income is your whole income from all sources, including salary if you are employed, and is not just the part of it from primary production. Example:

1973 taxable income	-	\$2000	(1st year of operation)
1974	"	"	- \$1500
1975	"	"	- \$2000

Average =  $\frac{\$3500}{2} = \$1750$ . The first year of averaging would be 1974, because the 1973 income is greater than 1974.

The effect of averaging is that the rate of tax applied to your taxable income (in this example, \$2000 for 1975) is the rate appropriate to your averaged income (\$1750). The tax on \$1750 is \$62.50, and on your \$2000 income you would pay (\$62.50) times  $(2000/1750)$ , which works out at \$71.43.

The normal tax on \$2000 is \$80.00, so you pay \$8.57 less. Your first saving! However, to benefit from the averaging your income must rise each year or remain substantially unchanged. As you continue as a primary producer, the averaging calculation is done over a longer and longer period until you have five years of operation behind you. After this the averaging is done on the current year and the four before it. If your income rises steadily, the tax rate applied is roughly that of the non-averaged income 2½ years previously. This is one area in which inflation actually helps you, as even if your real income is not rising, inflation makes it appear so, but your tax rate compensates you for half the five years' inflation.

Other benefits to the primary producer include investment allowances, depreciation, double depreciation, and sales tax exemptions. These will be covered in later articles.

## JOJOBA

The jojoba nut, which was featured in the 1975 WANS Yearbook and in our Garden Week Stand, has aroused a great deal of interest. Several visitors to the stand were about to start growing, and one contemplated a commercial operation.

The jojoba is a native of the Sonoran Desert of Arizona, Mexico, and southern California. For TV watchers, it grows in 'High Chaparral' country -- one of the bandits recently described himself as 'The Lion of Sonora'. Similarities with some of the Australian 'outback' are obvious. (The terrain, that is, not the bandits).

The jojoba is currently in a very favourable economic position. Its nut oil (technically a liquid wax) is a superior substitute for sperm whale oil, previously an essential component in high-pressure lubricants but currently prohibited entry into the United States because of the endangered status of the sperm whale. The oil can also be processed into a very high quality solid wax similar to the expensive carnauba wax. The nuts and oil are edible, the oil has been recommended to slimmers in the past as it contains no food value! Very drought-resistant once established, the jojoba can grow and reproduce in as little as 4-inch rainfall areas, and has been promoted by the U.S. Government as a crop for the arid American Indian reserves of the S.W.

Member Paul Thomson writes from California as follows:

"Right now the U.S.A. could use the product of 25,000 acres of Jojoba if it were available. One company offered \$1.00 a pound for the hulled nuts last fall, but couldn't get the 10,000 lb they wanted even at that price. So the jojoba has a tremendous potential as a cultivated crop to supply the world market. A Japanese firm tried to buy a big quantity in Mexico last fall for 50c a lb, but no takers at that price."

### IN A NUTSHELL (No.7)

Nut plants are supposed to be slow growers, but there is one nut plant which has been known to grow 100 feet in a year, and to produce fruit 10 months after planting the seed! This is the oyster nut, Telfairea pedata, a native of East Africa. The plant is a vine, and the nuts, disc-shaped and up to 2 inches across, are the seeds of a giant gourd weighing up to 50lb. The nuts are excellent eating, and are esteemed by the natives in some areas as a food for nursing mothers, in fact so much so that failure by a father to provide the nuts is deemed sufficient grounds for divorce!

NUT TREE VARIETIES IN AUSTRALIA

One of the things the more advanced grower of nut trees most needs to know is, whether or not a particular variety (a named, grafted or budded type) is already grown in Australia. Importation of complete plants is forbidden by quarantine regulations, and even importing budwood is a complex and difficult procedure, making the time necessary to bring in an overseas variety very long, perhaps as much as three years. So if a variety already exists within Australia, it is very much better to use that wherever possible.

A recent publication of considerable help in this direction is 'Varieties of fruit trees, berry fruit, nuts and vines in Australia', by R. Ikin (Aust. Dept. Health, 1974). The extracts below are of certain nuts, others will be listed later in QUANDONG. Only varieties grown by government organizations are included. The letters H and C refer to Dept. of Health (Plant Quarantine) and CSIRO Horticultural Research Division, respectively, while N, Q, S, T, V, and W refer to the six States, usually to the Department of Agriculture of that State.

6.4 Pecan

Biloxi N  
 Burkett N  
 Candy Q  
 Cape Fear Q  
 Caspiana N Q  
 Curtis N Q  
 Delmas N Q  
 Desirable N Q  
 Farley Q  
 Frocher } C N  
 Frotscher } Q N  
 Halbert N Q  
 Mahan Q  
 Moneymaker N Q  
 Moore N Q  
 Nellis W Q  
 Oklahoma N  
 Pabst N Q  
 Payne (An) N  
 Petrie Papershell Q  
 Riverside Q  
 Russell N  
 Schley N  
 Sioux Q  
 Stuart N  
 Success C N W Q  
 Sumner Q

Pecan (cont)

Texas Prolific Q  
 Western Schley W Q  
 Wichita Q  
 Willianson W Q

6.7.2. Walnut rootstocks

Juglans regia C  
J. ailanthifolius C  
J. australis C  
J. hindsii C V  
J. nigra C S V  
J. rupestris V  
J. sieboldiana C V

6.8 Tung Nut

Aleuites fordii N W V Q

6.9 Coconut

Ceylon W  
 Malayan Dwarf W

6.7.1. Walnut (Juglans regia)

California mayette V  
 Clare C  
 Concord N S V Q  
 English S  
 Eureka N S V  
 Franquette N W S V Q  
 Freshford Gem N W S V  
 Gapstead Favourite V  
 Gate V  
 Kelvin N V  
 Maybaleena N  
 Mayette N W S  
 " Bland V  
 " California V  
 " Treyve (syn. Treyve) V  
 Myrtleford Gem V  
 " Jewel V  
 Payne W S  
 Pinn No. 1 & 2 N  
 Placenta S  
 " Perfection S V  
 Shubert V  
 Trave = Treyve } S V  
 Treyve II = V } syn.  
 Tuwinga N  
 Wandy Gem V  
 Wilsons (Willsons) } N W S  
 Wilsons Wonder } syn.  
 Wybaleena V } V Q

# new members

Welcome to the following new members, who joined the Society between November 1975 and March 1976.

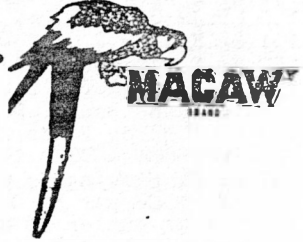
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- 141 Mr R Edwards 81 Coleman Crescent Melville 6156
- 142 Mr GC Leigh 457 Great Eastern Highway Greenmount 6056
- 143 Mrs W Dachtler Lot 23 Hartfield Rd Forrestfield 6058
- 144 CH Ruben 23 Waylen Rd Shenton Park 6228
- 145 Mr AB Joyce 10 Curtis Ave South Hobart 7000
- 146 Mrs P Stewart 145 Mars St Carlisle 6101
- 147 Mr C Owen Dental Clinic Margaret River 6285
- 148 Mr A Pearson 22 Phillip Rd Dalkeith 6009
- 149 Mr P Godkin Govt. Chemical Laboratories 30 Plain St Perth 6000
- 150 Mr JM Ulbrich RMB 252 Margaret River 6285
- 151 Mr K Rouw P.O. Cowaramup 6284
- 152 Mr M Warren 84 Mills Road Gosnells 6110
- 153 Mr CT Saggors 'Blue Waters' Lower Kalgan Albany 6330
- 154 S Shenstone PO Box 10 Karridale 6288
- 155 Mr A Hardy PO Margaret River 6285
- 156 Mr P White 73 Hillman St Albany 6330
- 157 Mr AW Higgins 40 Clotilde St Mt Lawley 6050
- 158 Mr WR Cooper 31 Chrysostom St Trigg 6020
- 159 Mrs MA Butler PO Box 23 Bruce Rock 6418
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- 187 Mr D Paris 13 Hensman St South Perth 6151
- 188 Mr AD Hamersley 'Haseley' Toodyay 6566
- 189 Mr MA Wilks PO Box 151 Broome 6725
- 190 Mrs K Titellius Lot 2185 'Stadfield' Hedges Rd Glen Forrest 6071
- 191 Mr M Mirkovic PO Box 69 West Perth 6005
- 192 Mr I Peacock 71 Grant St Cottesloe 6011
- 193 Mr R Patterson Desert Gold Pty Ltd Wiluna 6646
- 194 Mrs C Robinson Post Office Forrest Grove 6287
- 195 Mr WR Cooper PO Box 116 Broome 6725
- 196 Mr TM Stone 20 Croydon Rd Roleystone 6111

NEW MEMBERS (Continued)

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