3) Bulletin 4) 254 January, 1920

2/ The Agricultural Experiment Station

OF THE

Colorado Agricultural College

ORCHARD SURVEY OF FREMONT COUNTY

BY

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PUBLISHED BY THE EXPERIMENT STATION
FORT COLLINS, COLORADO
1920

The Colorado Agricultural College

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ORCHARD SURVEY OF FREMONT COUNTY

By E. P. SANDSTEN AND C. M. TOMPKINS

The orchard survey of Fremont County was undertaken to ascertain the present status of the industry and to enable the department to render such aid as would benefit the fruit growers.

The value of a survey of this kind depends upon the accuracy of the information obtained and the completeness of the survey. On this account, it was decided to visit every orchard and obtain the information both by personal inspection and thru information obtained from the owner. With this accurate data, properly tabulated, the department has information which otherwise could not have been obtained—information that will be useful in the solution of some of the local problems confronting the grower.

It is the intention to make a similar survey in every fruit section of the State. To make the data of continuous value it should be kept up to date so that changes which may occur can be properly recorded. Conditions which obtained ten years ago do not obtain today, and conditions which exist today will not exist ten years hence.

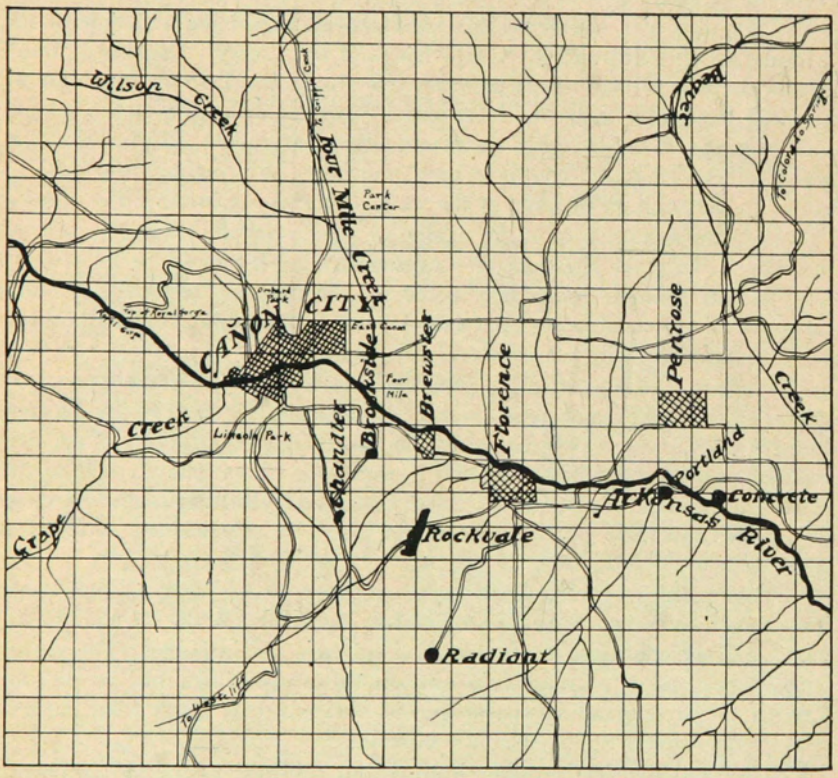
Fremont County, or, more properly, the Canon City fruit district, is the most important and most highly developed fruit district in Eastern Colorado. This development is due to the favorable location of the district; first, with reference to available water for irrigation; second, to the sheltered situation of the valley; third, to the soil conditions which are, on the whole, favorable or could be made favorable by drainage and by a better system of irrigation.

The valley is sheltered on three sides and open only to the south. The Arkansas River flows approximately thru the middle of the valley, which has sufficient fall to provide good soil and air drainage. The winter temperature and frost conditions are, on the whole, favorable, as will be seen by the accompanying meteorological data which is taken from the records of the United States Weather Bureau.

The fruit district is rather limited and confined to the valley proper and to the small, adjacent mesas. It lies in a compact body, well served by two systems of railroad. The only outlying district of importance is the Penrose or Beaver Creek district. This district is of recent development and is located on a secondary mesa on Beaver Creek, a tributary to the Arkansas River.

The Canon City district proper is the oldest developed fruit section on the Eastern Slope. The pioneer in fruit growing is Captain B. F. Rockafellow, who planted one of the first orchards in the valley, and to whom much credit should be given in the way of trying out varieties and experimenting, preparatory to the commercial development of later years.

One would naturally expect that in a district of this kind where the pioneer growers had no other guide than the nursery catalog, that numerous varieties would be planted which in later stages of development would prove unprofitable and worthless. The pioneer stage is long since passed, yet the numerous varieties, many of worthless commercial value, are still growing. There seems to exist in the district a reverence for these varieties because of, possibly, sentimental reasons, but their presence has exerted and is exerting a bad influence upon the fruit industry.



Map Showing the Location of Orchard Areas in Fremont County

SOILS

Canon City District—The valley land proper is made up of soil deposited by the flood waters of the Arkansas River, and is consequently of alluvial character, the heavier types being further removed from the river bed, while the lighter or sandier types are relatively close to the river. The soil, being made by the action of water, is naturally rich in the essential elements of plant food, and produces unrivaled yields of farm crops. Many of the original trees, planted between 1865 and 1870, are still grow-

ing and producing crops, an eloquent testimony of soil fertility and the general suitableness of the district for fruit growing. The higher lands, or bench lands, which have come under cultivation during the last twenty-

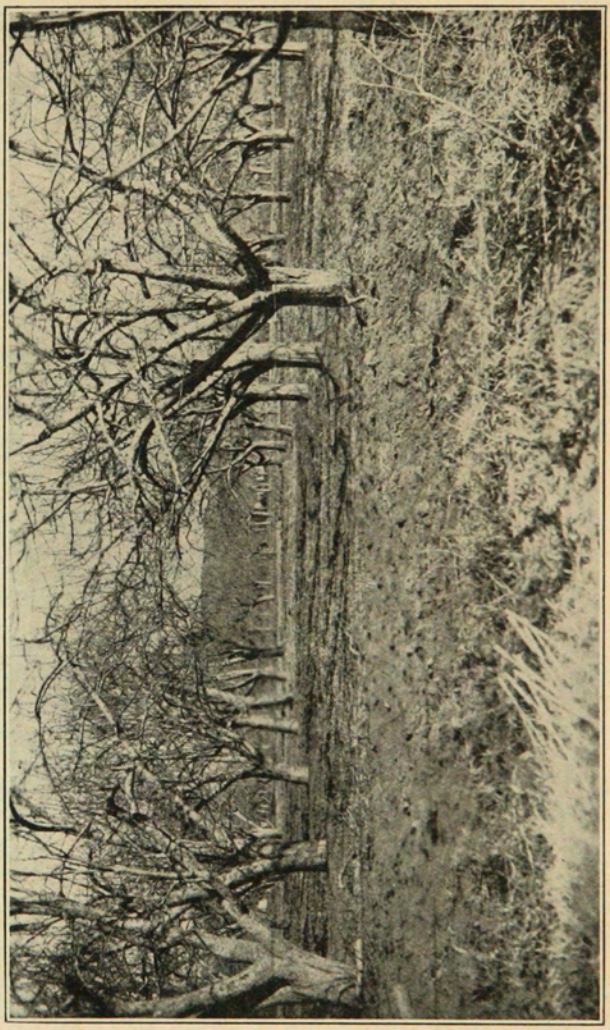


Fig. 1. AN OLD APPLE ORCHARD IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

five years, are, on the whole, better adapted to fruit growing than the land of the valley.

The superiority of bench land is due, primarily, to better air and soil drainage. The soil of the bench land is derived from the adjacent hills and rock formations and is of medium heavy character. It is quite uni-

form, with a few exceptions where adobe is found, but this type of soil constitutes a very small percentage of the total land area. It is deep, with a porous subsoil, and there is no danger from seepage. It is easily worked and permits deep root penetration. On the whole, the soil around Canon City is admirably adapted for fruit growing and for the growing of truck crops.

The truck crops should be confined to the land close to the river, as it is of lighter character, on which the truck crops will mature earlier.

Florence District—The soil conditions around Florence are, in the main, similar to those around Canon City, tho there is a considerable acreage of very stiff, heavy soil. This is especially true on land located some distance from the river. On the whole, the section around Florence is more limited, more exposed and not so well adapted to fruit trees as around Canon City. Further, there is little or no bench land, or land at a much higher elevation than the valley proper. Truck growing in this section is of considerable importance and is growing rapidly. The land is owned in small parcels and worked entirely by members of the family. This makes the production of truck crops economical.

The Penrose or Beaver Creek District is of relatively late development. It lies about five miles due north of Florence. The land is a bench or mesa resting on a formation of magnesium, limestone, and sandstone with isolated areas of gypsum. The soil is of a fine, loose texture and generally deficient in vegetable matter. In many places the soil is too shallow for permanent tree growth, as the rock formation comes close to the surface. This makes permanent success in fruit growing questionable. Even on the deeper soils, the problem of seepage will sooner or later come up, since usually where the soil is deep there is a corresponding depression in the rock formation, and into this depression surplus water will collect, and unless there is an outlet for this water, it will accumulate and result in seeped areas. The lack of vegetable matter in the soil will make it necessary for the fruit growers to build it up, and this is a costly and tedious operation. The gypsum areas, while not large, are scattered over a considerable portion of the territory, and where these areas are of any great extent, fruit trees cannot be grown successfully.

The district, as a whole, is best adapted to the growing of sour cherries. Cherry trees are comparatively shallow-rooted, and on this account will thrive on the shallow land. They need, however, considerable attention in the matter of fertilization to make them productive. The soil requires a careful handling.

DRAINAGE

The orchards in the valley proper, especially on the north side of the river, are in need of drainage. Water for irrigation is both cheap and abundant, and this has led to the usual habit of irrigating whether moisture is needed or not. Too often it has led to the usual practice of substituting irrigation for cultivation. The lack of drainage is becoming more and more

serious, and a considerable acreage of good fruit land is being ruined. The process of seepage is hastened by the drainage of the irrigation water from the higher land. Unless some action is taken, a considerable acreage now in orchard will be lost. The facilities for drainage are excellent; the fall is sufficient to carry the surplus water, and the soil is naturally of a more or less open texture. There is no hard-pan to obstruct the flow. The only reason why seepage has not until recently become a menace, is due to the open texture of the soil and the slope of the land, but gradually the soil is easily puddled, due to the lack of vegetable matter and the heavy, frequent irrigation, and when kept in a puddled condition interferes with the natural flow of the underground water.

The drainage could easily and cheaply be solved by concerted action of the land-owners. On the mesa the soil drainage, with one or two local exceptions, is excellent and seepage is not likely to cause any serious trouble.

Air Drainage—Few fruit districts in the State can boast a better air drainage than this district. The Arkansas River, as it breaks thru the canon, flows swiftly thru the upper valley and creates a constant current of air which prevents the colder air from settling in the form of frost. The slope of the land on both sides of the river is sufficient to carry the colder air towards the river current to be carried off by it. While destructive frosts have happened in the valley, it should be said that so far as failure of crops from belated spring frost is concerned, it is as safe as any known fruit district.

GENERAL CONDITION OF ORCHARDS IN FREMONT COUNTY

No definite system of orchard management prevails, outside of a few commercial orchards. Many of the older orchards are in permanent hay or pasture crops, such as alfalfa, clover, and bluegrass. Where alfalfa and clovers are used, they are usually cut for hay. Orchards in bluegrass are often used for pastures. In most of the smaller orchards the spaces between the tree rows are planted to small fruits and vegetables. Few orchards are in clean cultivation. The general effect of these different methods of culture is not satisfactory for the best fruit production, since none of these practices provide the necessary soil fertility and proper soil conditions. No matter how fertile the soil may originally have been, the grower cannot continue to take off one or more crops from the land each year without sooner or later exhausting its fertility. The fact that the trees are not bearing a crop of fruit is no indication that they are not using a considerable amount of plant food for tree growth and for the development of fruit buds. If, in addition to the food requirements of the trees, other crops are grown in the orchard, the drain on the soil becomes correspondingly severe.

There is a widespread belief that alfalfa planted in an orchard and harvested for hay increases the fertility of the soil. This belief is based

upon the fact that alfalfa has proven beneficial as a crop in farm rotation, also from the fact that alfalfa, like other leguminous plants, appropriates the larger part of its nitrogen requirements from the air, thus adding this element of fertility to the soil. Granting that all this is true, we have the questions: How about the other necessary elements of plant food, such as phosphorous, potassium, and sulphur? How are these to be supplied? And are they not equally necessary in fruit production? For example, three tons of alfalfa permanently removes approximately 120 pounds of potash, and from 90 to 100 pounds of phosphorous per acre per year, and nothing of this amount is returned to the soil. In other words, the taking off of alfalfa from the land without returning an equal amount of plant food material in the shape of fertilizer, permanently impoverishes the soil to the extent of the amount removed. Permanent hay crops like alfalfa are not adapted to orchards, and alfalfa should not be kept for more than three years without being plowed under, and in doing this, the second or third crop should not be cut for hay.

The purpose of the cover crops in the orchard is not for the growing of feed for livestock, but for turning under so that the soil may be benefited, both in the matter of fertility and what is often equally important, in soil conditions.

With few exceptions, the orchards in the whole district show the effect of poor soil conditions or lack of soil fertility, or both. The lack of proper pruning is also apparent. The trees in the older orchards are practically stationary in their growth; the foliage is small and lacks the deep green color of healthy trees. The remedies for this general condition are to be found, first, in proper pruning; second, in the plowing up of the old sod in the fall or early spring, in clean cultivation during the early summer, and the seeding of the ground to a cover crop in the fall which is to be plowed under the following spring. (See Bulletin No. 250, "Orchard Management.")

The growing of small fruits and vegetables between bearing fruit trees is not profitable. The soil in a bearing orchard is generally too shaded for the crops to do well, and further, the bearing trees need all the fertility that the soil contains. While the trees are small, the land may be cropped, provided the fertility of the soil is maintained, and provided cultivation and irrigation do not injure the growth of the growing trees. Cultivated or hoed crops which mature early should be grown, since these permit the proper ripening of the trees in the fall before freezing weather sets in.

A considerable number of orchards are owned by non-residents and are cared for by renters. Out of a total of 687 orchards, 172 are owned by non-residents, and in addition, a large percentage is owned by residents of the county and cared for by renters or tenants. As a rule, fruit growing by proxy is unprofitable. The renter will naturally take all he can get, with the least possible expenditure of money and effort. This is especially true when the lease is for short duration. Under the tenant system, the

orchard soon begins to deteriorate and becomes unprofitable. The bringing back or restoring of such orchards is always difficult, and in many cases, impossible. They often become centers of insect infestations and are a menace to the neighboring orchards. It would be far more profitable to the owners and better to the community if the fruit trees were entirely removed and the land utilized for other crops.

The fact that some of the growers have small holdings of from one to five acres has made secondary cropping a common practice, and the condition of the fruit-bearing trees show the bad effect of it. It is a well recognized fact that orchards of less than eight or ten acres cannot be profitably operated, without additional land for the growing of other crops. This is due to high overhead charges, such as management and necessary equipment, for the cost is practically the same for the small orchard as for an orchard of 30 or 40 acres.

These small land-owners would find it more profitable to cut out their trees and devote the land to small fruits and truck crops. This would provide for more labor and eliminate losses due to failure of fruit crops and low prices. This suggestion is especially applicable where the soil and frost conditions are more or less unfavorable to fruit growing, or where the varieties grown are unprofitable or unsuited to the locality.

The land values are too high and the individual holdings too small to make general farming profitable, and should not be attempted. The section as a whole, except the Penrose district, is pre-eminently a horticultural section, and for this reason alone, any changes should be in the direction of growing a greater variety of horticultural crops.

While pointing out some of the bad conditions that exist in this section, we should not overlook the brighter side of the industry. There are a large number of wide-awake, up-to-date and successful fruit growers whose orchards are as well managed as any in the State, and who have demonstrated the fact that fruit growing in this section is highly profitable.

The contrast between a well-managed orchard and a neglected one is so apparent that visitors are apt to go away with the belief that the many poor orchards that now exist indicate a poor fruit district. A number of poorly-cared-for orchards have a depressing influence, not only on land values, but also on the fruit industry as a whole.

CROPS GROWN IN THE ORCHARD

A study of the accompanying table shows that out of a total of 687 orchards, only 150 are in clean cultivation; 270 orchards are in alfalfa and 181 planted to truck crops. The table does not show the fact that the alfalfa is universally cut for hay or cropped like an ordinary alfalfa field. The fruit trees, instead of being benefited by the alfalfa, are actually injured, since the fertility removed is as great or greater than the fertility removed by a crop of fruit. The same is true of all other crops raised between tree rows and removed from the land. Many orchards show the effect of this double cropping system.

CROPS GROWN IN THE ORCHARDS

	Alfalfa	Wheat	Clover	Oats	Berries	Truck	Clean	Rye	Peas	Barley
Lincoln Park—	14	4	13	7	44	63	74	1	1	..
East Canon—	144	8	9	4	9	52	37	..	..	2
Four Mile—	63	4	4	1	11	14	9	..	..	..
Penrose—	25	6	1	2	12	28	25	..	1	1
Florence—	7	1	..	..	2	12	2	..	..	1
Orchard Park—	9	..	1	..	1	5	1	..	..	..
Park Center—	8	8	3	..	2	7	3	..	..	..
	270	31	31	14	81	181	151	1	2	4

Counted twice, 251.

CLIMATOLOGICAL RECORDS OF THE CANON CITY DISTRICT

The following data were compiled from the records of the U. S. Weather Bureau. The figures show that the climatic conditions are, on the whole, very favorable for commercial fruit growing; the growing season is long enough to mature the better varieties of tree fruits. Few fruit-growing sections can show a more favorable record.

FROST DATA

Canon City, Fremont County (Elevation, 5,343 Feet)

Year	Date of last killing frost in spring	Date of first killing frost in autumn	Length of growing season—last killing frost to first killing frost (Days)	Latest date with temperature 32° or lower in the spring	Earliest date with temperature 32° or lower in autumn
1893	May 1	Oct. 1	153	May 7	Sept. 27
1894	May 23	Sept. 24	154	May 23	Sept. 24
1895	Apr. 22	Sept. 22	153	May 11	Sept. 22
1896	May 1	Oct. 10	162	May 1	Sept. 28
1897	Apr. 11	Oct. 17	189	Apr. 13	Oct. 12
1898	Apr. 13	Oct. 4	174	May 5	Oct. 4
1899	May 4	Oct. 18	167	May 5	Oct. 18
1900	Apr. 18	Sept. 28	163	Apr. 18	Sept. 23
1901	Apr. 18	Oct. 13	178	Apr. 20	Oct. 18
1902	Apr. 26	Oct. 25	182	Apr. 27	Sept. 12
1903	May 4	Sept. 17	136	May 12	Sept. 17
1904	Apr. 18	Oct. 19	184	May 14	Oct. 14
1905	Apr. 25	Oct. 1	159	May 12	Oct. 1
1906	Apr. 4	Oct. 21	200	Apr. 4	Oct. 24
1907	May 14	Nov. 11	181	May 15	Nov. 10
1908	May 6	Sept. 27	144	May 6	Sept. 26
1909	May 1	Oct. 9	161	May 1	Oct. 9
1910	May 22	Oct. 20	151	May 22	Oct. 4
1911	Apr. 16	Oct. 19	186	May 2	Oct. 19
1912	Apr. 22	Oct. 22	183	May 14	Sept. 25
1913	Apr. 25	Sept. 27	155	Apr. 25	Sept. 27
1914	Apr. 28	Nov. 8	194	Apr. 28	Oct. 5
1915	May 19	Oct. 7	141	May 20	Oct. 7
1916	May 15	Sept. 29	137	May 15	Sept. 29

Location of station in residence district of Canon City, about one mile north of river and like distance below mouth of Royal Gorge of Arkansas. Conditions at station typical of those that obtain in the cultivated region north of river, but probably more favorable to frost than those common to district south of river.

SUMMARY OF CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

Precipitation

The mean annual precipitation from 1869 to 1916, inclusive, was 12.3 inches.

The annual snowfall for a period of 23 years was 36.4 inches.

Temperature

The mean temperature for a period of 29 years was 52.8°F.
The mean maximum temperature for a period of 24 years was 67.4°F.
The mean minimum temperature for a period of 24 years was 37.4°F.
The highest temperature for a period of 24 years was 104.0°F.
The lowest temperature for a period of 24 years was -30°F.
The prevailing wind for a period of 24 years was west.

Average Frost Date for a Period of Twenty-four Years

Average date of last killing frost in the spring, April 29.
Average date of first killing frost in the fall, October 10.
Latest date of killing frost in the spring, May 23.
Earliest date of killing frost in autumn, September 17.

EXTENT OF FRUIT GROWING IN FREMONT COUNTY

The number of acres devoted to tree fruits in Fremont County is 5,688.16. This acreage represents practically all the land suitable for tree fruits. Further development of water supply for irrigation may bring an additional small acreage of fruit land under cultivation, tho the available area of suitable land is small and the cost of water for irrigation would be high. Fruit growing is confined to a very limited area around Canon City and at Penrose, tho the planting in this area is practically solid. The Penrose district shows a large number of trees, but many of these were planted on unfavorable sites and will never become of much commercial importance. This is particularly true of the apples. A glance at the table of age of fruit trees shows a very high percentage of trees between the age of 12 and 40, indicating that the early plantings are still surviving. The percentage of trees below the age of 8 is relatively small, being less than 30 per cent. There have been practically no new plantings during the last five years.

OWNERSHIP AND TENANCY

It is of interest to note that in classifying the 687 orchards in the county, less than one-third are in good condition. The remaining two-thirds are either in poor condition or neglected. Equally interesting is the record of ownership, which shows that 150 orchards are owned by non-residents and are cared for by tenants. Fruit growing by tenancy or by proxy is seldom profitable, since no definite system of management can be followed, and further, tenants usually rent by the year and have only a temporary interest in the orchard.

In addition to these 150 non-resident owners, there are a relatively large number of orchards that are owned by resident owners who are not residing on the land. These owners usually have other business and the orchards are cared for either by a tenant or by a manager. This condition, while not as bad as the tenant system under non-resident owners, is, nevertheless, not conducive to the best results.

CANNERIES

With the establishment of canneries and preserving plants, the sour cherry industry has made a remarkable progress, and further development may be expected. The Penrose district is well adapted to cherry growing and will become an important sour cherry growing center. The soil around Penrose is better adapted to sour cherries than apples, and many of the apple orchards will be replaced with sour cherries. Sweet cherries are not grown to any extent and will probably never assume a commercial importance, as the climate is not adapted to this fruit.

NUMBER OF ORCHARDS IN FREMONT COUNTY

Lincoln Park	220
East Canon	127
Penrose	172
Four Mile	43
Florence	20
Park Center	24
Orchard Park	11
Inter-planted	70
Total	687
Resident growers	515
Non-resident growers	172
Total	687

NUMBER OF APPLE TREES IN EACH ORCHARD DISTRICT

Lincoln Park	43,485
East Canon	19,486
Four Mile	12,176
Penrose	77,370
Orchard Park	5,082
Florence	2,920
Park Center	5,383
Total trees	165,902

NUMBER OF APRICOT TREES IN EACH ORCHARD DISTRICT

Park Center	7
Four Mile	50
Total trees	57

NUMBER OF CHERRY TREES IN EACH ORCHARD DISTRICT

Lincoln Park	16,500
East Canon	2,512
Four Mile	2,695
Penrose	41,111
Orchard Park	852
Florence	680
Park Center	3,202
Total trees	67,552

NUMBER OF PEACH TREES IN EACH ORCHARD DISTRICT

Lincoln Park	80
Penrose	2
Orchard Park	6
Florence	10
Park Center	239
Total trees	337

NUMBER OF PEAR TREES IN EACH ORCHARD DISTRICT

Lincoln Park	588
East Canon	277
Four Mile	44
Penrose	71
Orchard Park	2
Park Center	5
Total trees	987

NUMBER OF PLUM TREES IN EACH ORCHARD DISTRICT

Lincoln Park	575
East Canon	458
Four Mile	135
Penrose	938
Orchard Park	383
Florence	49
Park Center	136
Total trees	2,674

VARIETIES OF APPLE TREES GROWN

The accompanying list of varieties of apples grown in Fremont County is surprisingly large, and indicates that the early planting was done without a definite knowledge of the commercial requirements, nor did they show what varieties would succeed. In all 90 varieties are recorded, with several unnamed kinds, bringing the total up to nearly 100. This large number is a positive drawback to the industry. The loss occasioned by worthless varieties is so great as to make many of the orchards unprofitable, and the fact that the average orchard is small (averaging 7⅔ acres) makes the presence of numerous varieties more undesirable, even were the varieties of commercial importance. In a limited district like this, six to eight commercial varieties are sufficient, and for individual orchards, two or three varieties are recommended.

The commercial grower should have a sufficient number of trees of each variety to enable him to ship in carload lots, unless there is a good local market. The cost of spraying, harvesting, and other orchard operations is more expensive where a large number of varieties is planted. Further, in shipping mixed carloads, the grower cannot obtain as high a price for his fruit as the shipper of straight carloads, or carloads containing a single variety.

A study of the table on page 15 shows that Jonathan is the leading commercial variety, with 51,145 trees, followed in order by Winesap, 36,192; Ben Davis, 33,378; Rome Beauty, 9,117; Gano, 8,391, and Delicious, 7,038. This proportion is very much like the proportion found in the other important fruit-growing sections of the State. Future commercial plantings will be made of these varieties, as experience shows that they are most profitable.

Many of these mixed orchards, where the trees are healthy, could be made more profitable by top grafting. A few growers are doing this, but the majority are still retaining the worthless kinds. The orchards are, as a rule, strictly commercial, containing the best varieties, and are managed so as to bring the maximum returns.

NUMBER OF TREES OF EACH VARIETY OF APPLES GROWN IN FREMONT COUNTY

1.	Ben Davis	33,378	46.	Wolf River	34
2.	Colorado Orange	1,045	47.	Snow	160
3.	Delicious	7,038	48.	Wagner	128
4.	Gano	8,391	49.	Fulton	5
5.	Geniton	2,955	50.	Sop	2
6.	Jonathan	51,145	51.	Smokehouse	5
7.	Paragon	1,028	52.	Buckingham	2
8.	Rambo	971	53.	Sheriff	145
9.	Rome Beauty	9,117	54.	McMahon's White	6
10.	Wealthy	1,595	55.	Shield's Crab	2
11.	Winesap	36,192	56.	Sheepnose	31
12.	Yellow Transparent	2,784	57.	Whitney Crab	2
13.	Missouri Pippin	2,086	58.	Iowa Blush	10
14.	White Winter Pearmain	306	59.	Virginia Sweet	6
15.	Vandeveer Pippin	4	60.	Tolman Sweet	99
16.	Maiden Blush	340	61.	Commerce	27
17.	Early Harvest	239	62.	Pomade	8
18.	Walbridge	619	63.	Roman Stem	2
19.	Red Astrachan	159	64.	Missing Link	22
20.	Chenango Strawberry	67	65.	Cooper White	15
21.	Duchess	377	66.	Limbertwig	2
22.	Red June	437	67.	Romanite	14
23.	Northern Spy	165	68.	La France	2
24.	Haas	115	69.	Winter Banana	22
25.	Cedar Hill Black	40	70.	Fall Queen	124
26.	York Imperial	943	71.	Opalescent	10
27.	Stayman Winesap	499	72.	Senator	86
28.	Arkansas Black	180	73.	Culver	4
29.	Baldwin	100	74.	Summer Queen	5
30.	Belleflower	130	75.	Golden Pippin	1
31.	Champion	166	76.	Tetofsky	3
32.	Fall Pippin	29	77.	Lowell	133
33.	Flora Bell	24	78.	Ben Hur	5
34.	Gravenstein	6	79.	Rawles' Janet	10
35.	Grimes Golden	335	80.	Liveland Raspberry	3
36.	Huntsman's Favorite	164	81.	Rhode Island Greening	4
37.	Jefferis	172	82.	Early Ripe	3
38.	King David	199	83.	Mann	8
39.	Lawver	18	84.	Porter	93
40.	McIntosh Red	189	85.	Twenty-Ounce Pippin	93
41.	Minkler	34	86.	Red Winter Pearmain	93
42.	Newtown Pippin	77	87.	Bailey Sweet	93
43.	Northwestern Greening	61	88.	Canon White	93
44.	Shackleford	92	89.	Sweet Pear	93
45.	Willow Twig	87	90.	Striped Gilliflower	93
				Unknown	3

NUMBERS AND VARIETIES OF APPLE TREES GROWN IN FREMONT COUNTY, AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION

	Variety	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Penrose	Orchard Park	Florence	Park Center
1.	Ben Davis	16,730	4,622	1,895	7,967	622	749	793
2.	Colorado Orange	606	142	122	.....	88	77	10
3.	Delicious	307	58	201	6,273	50	80	69
4.	Gano	4,771	619	173	1,598	580	137	513
5.	Geniton	1,299	727	436	172	297	14	10
6.	Jonathan	7,559	4,376	2,802	32,764	940	953	1,757
7.	Paragon	352	336	123	18	40	.....	159
8.	Rambo	270	378	125	.....	114	31	53
9.	Rome Beauty	1,396	930	163	5,984	318	43	283
10.	Wealthy	555	442	208	13	205	72	100
11.	Winesap	5,574	3,711	2,298	21,688	1,570	332	1,019
12.	Yellow Transparent.	1,064	1,018	284	85	125	106	102
13.	Missouri Pippin	834	672	291	108	8	53	120
14.	White Winter Pearmain	26	146	107	4	4	.....	19
15.	Vandeveer Pippin	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
16.	Maiden Blush	112	40	168	3	2	5	10
17.	Early Harvest	34	37	152	3	14	.....	.....
18.	Walbridge	140	301	113	16	2	42	5
19.	Red Astrachan	2	14	137	.....	6	.....	.....
20.	Chenango Strawberry	10	6	.....	25	8	15	3
21.	Duchess	90	107	147	.....	17	11	5
22.	Red June	88	232	110	3	2	2	.....
23.	Northern Spy	18	33	94	15	3	.....	2
24.	Haas	13	7	93	.....	2	.....	.....
25.	Cedar Hill Black	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
26.	York Imperial	682	62	111	10	1	40	37
27.	Stayman Winesap	90	32	.....	228	20	60	69
28.	Arkansas Black	69	62	19	16	2	.....	12
29.	Baldwin	1	6	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
30.	Belleflower	23	.....	95	10	.....	.....	2
31.	Champion	55	25	.....	34	.....	.....	52
32.	Fall Pippin	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33.	Flora Bell	20	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
34.	Gravenstein	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35.	Grimes Golden	83	6	105	112	.....	.....	29
36.	Huntsman's Favorite	46	7	111	.....	.....	.....	.....
37.	Jefferis	54	56	62	.....	.....	.....	.....
38.	King David	11	.....	25	83	.....	77	3
39.	Lawver	6	1	2	.....	.....	9	.....
40.	McIntosh Red	86	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....
41.	Minkler	2	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
42.	Newtown Pippin	17	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
43.	Northwestern Greening	2	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44.	Shackleford	77	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45.	Willow Twig	10	7	.....	40	.....	.....	30
46.	Wolf River	19	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
47.	Snow	47	18	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
48.	Wagner	30	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49.	Fulton	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50.	Sop	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51.	Smokehouse	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52.	Buckingham	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53.	Sheriff	40	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
54.	McMahon's White	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55.	Shield's Crab	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NUMBERS AND VARIETIES OF APPLE TREES GROWN IN FREMONT COUNTY, AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION

	Variety	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Penrose	Orchard Park	Florence	Park Center
56.	Sheepnose	19	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
57.	Whitney Crab	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58.	Iowa Blush	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
59.	Virginia Sweet	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60.	Tolman Sweet	6	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
61.	Commerce	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62.	Pomade	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63.	Roman Stem	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64.	Missing Link	10	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65.	Cooper White	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66.	Limbertwig	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67.	Romanite	10	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
68.	La France	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
69.	Winter Banana	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	7	5
70.	Fall Queen	.....	92	18	.....	.....	.....	14
71.	Opalescent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
72.	Senator	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	80
73.	Culver	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74.	Summer Queen	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75.	Golden Pippin	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76.	Tetofsky	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77.	Lowell	.....	40	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
78.	Ben Hur	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
79.	Rawles' Janet	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
80.	Liveland Raspberry	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
81.	Rhode Island Greening	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
82.	Early Ripe	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
83.	Mann	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
84.	Porter	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
85.	Twenty-Ounce Pippin	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
86.	Red Winter Pearmain	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
87.	Bailey Sweet	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
88.	Canon White	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
89.	Sweet Pear	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
90.	Striped Gilliflower	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Unknown	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
		43,485	19,486	12,176	77,370	5,082	2,920	5,383

Distribution, Acreage, Trees, Age, and Condition

	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Penrose	Orchard Park	Florence	Park Center
No. Acres	998.25	459.0	326.5	1,613.5	121.5	59.0	128.25
No. Trees	42,719	19,502	15,288	77,420	5,182	2,918	5,546
Age 8	1,470	545	1,930	12,490	300	30	216
Age 8-12	7,053	3,343	1,930	53,490	1,220	1,040	810
Age 12-40	34,196	15,614	11,428	1,440	3,662	1,848	4,520
Fair Condition	71	52	16	35	4	13	10
Good Condition	93	26	15	3	5	5	10
Poor Condition	56	49	12	32	2	1	4

Summary

No. Acres	3,706.0
No. Trees	168,575
Age 8	16,981
Age 8-12	68,886
Age 12-40	82,708

Condition of Orchards

Fair	201
Good	157
Poor	156

CHERRIES

The growing of sour cherries is becoming an important industry. The cherry is a regular bearer, hardy and well adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of the county. With the establishment of canneries, there is a steady demand for the fruit at attractive prices.

The limited available acreage around Canon City will prevent extensive planting of this fruit, but the Penrose district will undoubtedly in the near future develop into an important sour cherry-growing section.

NUMBER AND VARIETIES OF CHERRY TREES IN FREMONT COUNTY

1. Early Richmond	13,493	6. Ostheim	294
2. English Morello	8,593	7. Mercer	19
3. Montmorency	32,231	8. Governor Wood	19
4. Wragg	12,455	9. Royal Duke	100
5. Dyehouse	148	10. Unknown	190
Total			67,542

VARIETIES OF CHERRIES AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION

Variety	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Penrose	Orchard Park	Florence	Park Center
Early Richmond	4,964	896	659	5,422	397	296	859
English Morello	3,962	519	632	2,240	245	131	864
Montmorency	6,232	914	1,196	22,188	210	216	1,275
Wragg	1,153	178	179	10,760	.....	13	172
Dyehouse	95	.....	8	25	.....	.....	20
Ostheim	32	.....	6	225	.....	21	10
Mercer	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
Governor Wood	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
Royal Duke	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	62	5	15	113	.....	3	2
Totals	16,500	2,512	2,695	41,111	852	680	3,202

Distribution, Acreage, Trees, Age, and Condition

	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Penrose	Orchard Park	Florence	Park Center
No. Acres	330.02	50.04	53.9	1,349.98	17.04	13.58	67.04
No. Trees	16,501	2,502	2,695	67,499	852	679	3,352
Age 8	4,749	719	345	52,677	100	125	1,235
Age 8-12	6,977	1,427	1,935	14,822	197	379	1,155
Age 12-40	4,785	356	415	.....	555	175	962
Fair condition	96	41	14	30	4	10	12
Good Condition	68	13	11	4	3	5	9
Poor Condition	57	32	8	32	2	.....	3

Summary

No. Acres	1,881.60
No. Trees	94,080
Age 8	59,940
Age 8-12	26,892
Age 12-40	7,248

Condition of Orchards

Fair	207
Good	113
Poor	134

Plums were formerly grown to a large extent, but the trees are short-lived and the older plantings are dying out and few replacements are being made. Practically all varieties of plums can be grown successfully.

NUMBER AND VARIETIES OF PLUM TREES IN FREMONT COUNTY

1.	Damson	375	12.	Pottawattamie	9
2.	German Prune	212	13.	Weaver	5
3.	Green Gage	202	14.	DeSoto	9
4.	Lombard	778	15.	Abundance	3
5.	Wild Goose	941	16.	Chickasaw	8
6.	Peach	5	17.	Wolf	12
7.	Italian Prune	14	18.	French	2
8.	Bradshaw	16	19.	Omaha	4
9.	Shropshire Damson	25	20.	Garden City	5
10.	Pond's Seedling	31	21.	Unknown	2
11.	Yellow Egg	16			
	Total				2,674

NUMBER AND VARIETIES OF PLUMS IN FREMONT COUNTY AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION

Variety	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Penrose	Orchard Park	Florence	Park Center	Totals
1. Damson	55	55	76	53	113	13	10	375
2. German Prune	14	6	20	168	.....	4	.....	212
3. Green Gage	53	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	13	202
4. Lombard	114	11	22	450	125	13	43	778
5. Wild Goose	229	383	9	111	140	19	50	941
6. Peach	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
7. Italian Prune	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	5	14
8. Bradshaw	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
9. Shrop. Damson	15	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	25
10. Pond's Seedl'g	25	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
11. Yellow Egg	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
12. Pottawattamie	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
13. Weaver	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
14. DeSoto	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9
15. Abundance	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
16. Unknown	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
17. Chickasaw	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
18. Wolf	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12
19. French Prune	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
20. Omaha	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
21. Garden City	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Totals	575	458	135	938	383	49	136	2,674

Distribution, Acreage, Trees, Age, and Condition

	Park Lincoln	Canon East	Mile Four	Penrose	Orchard Park	Florence	Park Center
No. Acres	11.66	9.16	2.24	18.76	7.66	1.18	2.72
No. Trees	583	458	132	938	383	59	136
Age 8	61	126	83	248	.....	.....	25
Age 8-12	331	171	28	690	62	.....	57
Age 12-40	191	161	21	.....	321	59	54
Fair Condition	24	16	2	7	3	2	4
Good Condition	23	5	3	3	3	2	4
Poor Condition	13	5	1	9	.....	.....	1

Summary

No. Acres	53.38
No. Trees	2,689
Age 8	543
Age 8-12	1,339
Age 12-40	807

Condition of Orchards

Fair	58
Good	43
Poor	29

Pears are successfully grown around Canon City, but the industry is not of much commercial importance. Pear blight has been very destructive, and only some of the older plantings remain. No new plantings have been made during the last few years.

NUMBER AND VARIETIES OF PEARS IN FREMONT COUNTY

1.	Anjou	54	7.	Winter Nelis	11
2.	Bartlett	673	8.	Hilo	1
3.	Flemish Beauty	42	9.	White Goyene	5
4.	Keiffer	59	10.	Louis Bonne of Jersey	11
5.	Seckel	45	11.	Unknown	25
6.	Duchess	62			

Distribution

Variety	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Penrose	Orchard Park	Florence	Park Center	Totals
Anjou	43	2	.....	4	.....	.....	5	54
Bartlett	354	263	5	51	.....	.....	.....	673
Flemish Beauty	30	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Keiffer	56	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	59
Sugar (Seckel)	19	.....	12	14	.....	.....	.....	45
Duchess	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Winter Nelis	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
White Goyene	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Louis Bonne of Jersey	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Unknown	13	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	26
Grand Total								987

Distribution, Acreage, Trees, Age, and Condition

	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Penrose	Orchard Park	Florence	Park Center
No. Acres	11.84	5.54	1.00	1.42	.....	.....	.....
No. Trees	592	277	44	71	2	.....	5
Age 8	114	127	12	43	2	.....	.....
Age 8-12	166	84	3	28	.....	.....	.....
Age 12-40	312	66	29	.....	.....	.....	5
Fair Condition	30	7	3	3	1	.....	.....
Good Condition	24	2	1	1	.....	.....	1
Poor Condition	14	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....

Summary

No. Acres	19.80
No. Trees	991
Age 8	298
Age 8-12	286
Age 12-40	407

Condition of Orchards

Fair	44
Good	29
Poor	20

Peaches were formerly of considerable importance, but of late years the trees have been reduced to almost nothing. Climatic conditions are responsible for this condition. The same is true in regard to apricots. Only in a few favored localities or situations can they be grown.

NUMBER AND VARIETIES OF PEACH TREES IN FREMONT COUNTY

1.	Elberta	282
2.	Yellow Freestone	36
3.	Early Crawford	3
4.	Mountain Rose	15
5.	Un-named	1
	Total	337

Distribution

Variety	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Penrose	Orchard Park	Florence	Park Center	Totals
Elberta	41	.....	.....	1	6	10	224	282
Yellow Freestone	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Early Crawford	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Mountain Rose	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15
Japan Seedling	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals	80			2	6	10	239	Grand Total 337

PEACHES

Distribution, Acreage, Trees, Age, and Condition

	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Penrose	Orchard Park	Florence	Park Center
No. Acres	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.78
No. Trees	80	.....	.....	2	6	10	239
Age 8	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Age 8-12	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Age 12-40	47	.....	.....	.....	6	10	239
Fair Condition	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Good Condition	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Poor Condition	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

Summary

No. Acres	6.38
No. Trees	337
Age 8	4
Age 8-12	31
Age 12-40	302

Condition of Orchards

Fair	9
Good	4
Poor	4

VARIETIES OF APRICOTS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION

Variety	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Penrose	Orchard Park	Florence	Park Center
Moorpark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Early Orange	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....

Distribution, Acreage, Trees, Age, and Condition

	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Penrose	Orchard Park	Florence	Park Center
No. Acres	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. Trees	2	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	5
Age 8	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Age 8-12	2	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Age 12-40	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	5

TABLE I. NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES IN EACH DISTRICT

District	Apples	Pears	Peaches	Plums	Apricots	Cherries	District Totals
Lincoln Park	42,719	592	80	583	2	16,501	60,477
East Canon	19,502	277	.....	458	.....	2,502	22,739
Four Mile	15,288	44	.....	132	50	2,695	18,209
Orchard Park	5,182	2	6	383	.....	852	6,425
Park Center	5,546	5	239	136	5	3,352	9,283
Florence	2,918	.....	10	59	.....	679	3,666
Penrose	77,420	71	2	938	.....	67,499	145,930
Valley Totals	168,575	991	337	2,689	57	94,080	266,729

TABLE I-a. DISTRIBUTION (in Percentages) OF TOTAL NUMBER OF TREES OF EACH FRUIT IN FREMONT COUNTY BY DISTRICTS

District	Apples	Pears	Peaches	Plums	Apricots	Cherries	Entire Valley
Lincoln Park	25.5	60.2	23.6	21.6	3.5	17.6	22.7
East Canon	11.6	27.4	.....	17.1	.....	2.6	8.5
Four Mile	9.0	4.5	.....	4.8	87.7	2.8	6.8
Orchard Park	3.0	0.2	1.8	14.1	.....	0.9	2.4
Park Center	3.2	0.5	71.0	5.2	8.8	3.5	3.4
Florence	1.8	.....	2.9	2.3	.....	0.8	1.3
Penrose	45.9	7.2	0.7	34.9	.....	71.8	54.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE I-b. SHOWING RATIO (In Percentage) EACH FRUIT BEARS TO TOTAL NUMBER OF ALL FRUIT TREES FOR EACH DISTRICT

District	Apples	Pears	Peaches	Plums	Apricots	Cherries	Total
Lincoln Park	70.6	0.9	0.1	0.9	.....	27.5	100.0
East Canon	85.8	1.3	.....	2.0	.....	10.9	100.0
Four Mile	83.9	0.2	.....	0.8	0.2	14.9	100.0
Orchard Park	80.7	.....	.....	5.9	.....	13.4	100.0
Park Center	59.7	.....	2.5	1.5	.....	36.3	100.0
Florence	79.4	.....	0.3	1.6	.....	18.7	100.0
Penrose	53.0	.....	.....	0.6	.....	46.4	100.0
Entire Valley	31.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	17.6	50.0	100.0

TABLE II. NUMBER OF ACRES OF ORCHARD FOR EACH DISTRICT IN FREMONT COUNTY

	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Orchard Park	Park Center	Florence	Penrose	County Totals
Apples	998.25	459.00	326.50	121.50	128.25	59.00	1,613.50	3,706.00
Apricots	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00
Cherries	330.02	50.04	53.90	17.04	67.04	13.58	1,349.98	1,881.60
Peaches	1.60	.....	.....	.....	4.78	.....	.....	6.38
Pears	11.84	5.54	1.00	.....	.....	.....	1.42	19.80
Plums	11.66	9.16	2.24	7.66	2.72	1.18	18.76	53.38
Totals, all Fruits..	1,353.37	523.74	384.64	146.20	202.79	73.76	2,983.66	5,668.16

TABLE II-a. NUMBER OF ACRES ORCHARD OF BEARING AGE FOR EACH DISTRICT

	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Orchard Park	Park Center	Florence	Penrose	County Totals
Apples	824.98	379.14	267.16	97.64	106.60	57.76	1,098.60	2,831.88
Apricots	0.04	.....	0.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.84
Cherries	235.24	35.66	47.00	15.04	42.34	11.08	296.40	682.76
Peaches	1.56	.....	.....	0.12	4.78	0.20	.....	6.66
Pears	9.56	3.00	0.64	.....	0.10	.....	0.56	13.86
Plums	10.24	6.64	0.98	7.66	2.22	1.18	13.80	42.72
Totals, all Fruits..	1,081.62	424.44	316.58	120.46	156.04	70.22	1,409.36	3,578.72

TABLE III. SIX PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF APPLES, SHOWING PERCENTAGE GROWN IN EACH DISTRICT AND IN ENTIRE COUNTY

Variety	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Orchard Park	Park Center	Florence	Penrose	Entire County
Jonathan	17.7	22.4	18.3	18.1	31.7	32.6	42.3	30.3
Winesap	13.0	19.0	15.0	30.3	18.3	11.4	28.0	21.4
Ben Davis.....	39.1	23.7	12.3	12.0	14.3	25.6	10.2	19.8
Rome Beauty..	3.2	4.7	1.1	6.1	5.1	1.4	7.7	5.4
Gano	11.1	3.1	1.1	11.2	9.2	4.7	2.1	4.9
Delicious	0.7	.2	1.3	.9	1.2	2.7	8.1	4.1
All others (over 85 varieties)	15.2	26.9	50.9	21.4	20.2	21.6	1.6	14.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE IV. THREE PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF PEARS, SHOWING PERCENTAGE GROWN IN EACH DISTRICT AND IN ENTIRE COUNTY

Variety	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Orchard Park	Park Center	Florence	Penrose	Entire County
Bartlett	59.8	94.9	11.4	.....	.....	.....	71.8	67.9
Keiffer	9.4	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	1.4	5.9
Anjou	7.2	.8	.....	.....	100.0	.....	5.6	5.4
All others (over 9 varieties).	23.6	4.3	88.6	.....	.....	.....	21.2	20.8
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0

TABLE V. PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF PLUMS AND PRUNES, SHOWING PERCENTAGE GROWN IN EACH DISTRICT AND IN ENTIRE COUNTY

Variety	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Orchard Park	Park Center	Florence	Penrose	Entire County
Wild Goose ...	39.8	83.6	6.6	36.5	36.8	38.8	11.8	34.9
Lombard	19.8	2.4	16.3	32.6	31.6	26.5	47.9	28.9
Blue Damson..	9.5	12.0	56.3	29.0	7.3	26.6	5.6	13.9
German Prune	2.4	1.3	14.8	.....	.....	8.2	16.8	7.8
Green Gage....	9.2	.....	.....	.....	9.5	.....	14.5	7.4
Pond's Seedling	4.3	.7	2.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.1
All others (over 15 varieties)	15.0	.....	3.8	1.9	13.8	.....	3.4	6.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE VI. PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF CHERRIES, SHOWING PERCENTAGE GROWN IN EACH DISTRICT AND IN ENTIRE COUNTY

Variety	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Orchard Park	Park Center	Florence	Penrose	Entire County
Montmorency..	37.7	36.3	44.3	24.6	39.8	31.7	53.9	34.2
Early Richm'd	30.0	35.6	24.4	46.5	26.8	43.5	13.1	14.3
Wragg	6.9	7.0	6.6	.....	5.3	1.9	26.1	13.2
Eng. Morello..	24.0	20.6	23.4	28.9	26.9	19.2	5.4	9.1
Ostheimer	.1	.....	.2	.....	.3	3.0	.5	.3
Dyehouse	.5	.....	.3	.....	.6	.....	.1	.2
Royal Duke...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	.1
All others (8 varieties) ...	.8	.5	.8	.....	.3	.7	.7	28.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE VII. NUMBER OF APPLE TREES OF EACH DISTRICT AND OF ENTIRE COUNTY BY AGE CLASS

Age Class	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Orchard Park	Park Center	Florence	Penrose	Totals
1-8 years	1,470	545	1,930	300	216	30	12,490	16,981
8-12 years	7,053	3,343	1,930	1,220	810	1,040	53,490	68,886
12-40 years ...	34,196	15,614	11,428	3,662	4,520	1,848	1,440	82,708
Totals	42,719	19,502	15,288	5,182	5,546	2,918	67,820	168,575

TABLE VII-a. PERCENTAGE OF APPLE TREES OF EACH AGE PLANTED IN EACH DISTRICT

Age Class	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Orchard Park	Park Center	Florence	Penrose	Totals
1-8 years	8.6	3.2	11.3	1.7	1.2	0.2	73.8	100.0
8-12 years	10.2	4.8	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.5	77.9	100.0
12-40 years ...	47.0	21.4	15.7	5.0	6.2	2.5	2.2	100.0

TABLE VII-b. PERCENTAGE OF APPLE TREES OF EACH DISTRICT WITH RESPECT TO AGE

Age Class	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Orchard Park	Park Center	Florence	Penrose	Totals
1-8 years	3.4	2.8	12.6	5.7	3.9	1.0	18.4	10.0
8-12 years	16.5	17.1	12.6	23.5	14.6	35.6	78.8	40.8
12-40 years ...	80.1	80.1	74.8	70.8	81.5	63.4	2.8	49.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE VIII. NUMBER OF PEAR TREES OF EACH DISTRICT AND OF ENTIRE VALLEY BY AGE CLASS

Age Class	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Orchard Park	Park Center	Florence	Penrose	Entire County
1-8 years	114	127	12	2	.....	.....	43	298
8-12 years	116	84	3	.....	.....	.....	28	281
12-40 years ...	312	66	29	.....	5	.....	.....	412
Totals	592	277	44	2	5		71	991

TABLE VIII-a. PERCENTAGE OF PEAR TREES OF EACH AGE PLANTED IN EACH DISTRICT

Age Class	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Orchard Park	Park Center	Florence	Penrose	Entire County
1-8 years	38.2	42.5	4.0	0.7	.....	.....	14.6	100.0
8-12 years	59.0	29.9	1.0	.....	.....	.....	10.1	100.0
12-40 years ...	75.7	16.0	7.0	.....	1.3	.....	.....	100.0

TABLE VIII-b. PERCENTAGE OF PEAR TREES OF EACH AGE CLASS IN EACH DISTRICT

Age Class	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Orchard Park	Park Center	Florence	Penrose	Entire County
1-8 years	19.2	45.8	27.2	100.0	.....	.....	60.5	30.1
8-12 years	28.0	30.3	6.8	.....	.....	.....	39.5	28.3
12-40 years ...	52.8	23.9	66.0	.....	100.0	.....	.....	41.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0

TABLE IX. PERCENTAGE OF PLUM TREES OF EACH AGE CLASS IN EACH DISTRICT

Age Class	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Orchard Park	Park Center	Florence	Penrose	Entire County
1-8 years	10.4	27.5	62.8	.....	18.4	.....	26.4	20.2
8-12 years	56.7	37.3	21.2	16.1	41.9	.....	73.6	49.8
12-40 years ...	32.9	35.2	16.0	83.9	39.7	100.0	.....	30.0
Percentage Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE X. PERCENTAGE OF CHERRY TREES OF EACH AGE CLASS IN EACH DISTRICT

Age Class	Lincoln Park	East Canon	Four Mile	Orchard Park	Park Center	Florence	Penrose	Entire County
1-8 years	28.7	28.7	12.8	11.7	36.8	18.4	78.4	63.7
8-12 years	42.2	57.0	71.7	23.1	34.5	55.8	21.6	28.5
12-40 years ...	29.1	14.3	15.5	65.2	28.7	25.8	.....	7.8
Percentage Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

GRAND TOTALS

Number of acres in fruit trees 5,668.16
Number of fruit trees of all kinds 266,729
Number of orchards 687

Distribution of Trees by Age Class—

Age 8 77,786
Age 8-12 97,456
Age 12-40 91,487

Condition of Orchards—

Fair 321
Good 216
Poor 150

Total 687

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

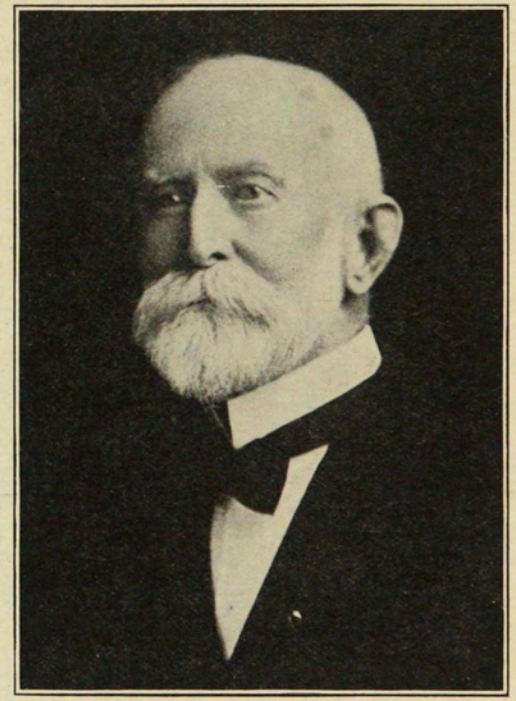
The authors are greatly indebted to Mr. Ralph R. Jeffries, county agricultural agent of Fremont County, for his valuable help in locating the orchard districts and in furnishing office facilities.

We wish at this time to thank the orchardists of Fremont County who have so kindly and so heartily co-operated with us in gathering information included in this bulletin. Without their hearty co-operation, it would have been impossible to conduct the work successfully.

HISTORICAL DATA

The first apple trees in Fremont County were planted by William Lee in 1862. The spring flood of that year on Spring Creek where the orchard was located destroyed the planting, but the orchard was re-set the following spring, 1863.

Jesse Fraser planted the first orchard at Florence in 1866, and the same year established a nursery. From this nursery Captain B. F. Rock-



CAPTAIN B. F. ROCKAFELLOW

afellow bought his trees for the first extensive planting at Canon City in 1869. This planting date marks the starting point of commercial fruit growing in Fremont County.

When one looks back upon the extensive and costly planting of Captain Rockafellow in a new and untried fruit section, we must admire not only the foresight and wisdom, but also the daring which he displayed in this enterprise. Subsequent development has amply justified Captain Rockafellow's faith in the district, and Fremont County and the State of Colorado owe him deep gratitude for the services which he rendered toward the development of fruit growing in the State.

Captain Rockafellow not only takes pride in the growing of the first orchard, but he has always been a leader in the development of fruit growing in other sections of the State, principally thru the State Horticultural Society, which he helped to organize September 30, 1880. He has always been an active member of the Fremont County Horticultural Society, and has, more than any other man, labored in the interest of fruit growing in his own county and in the State.