



Traditional Orchards vs Silvo-pasture system



- Silve pasture is the practice of integrating trees, forage, and the grazing of domesticated animals in a mutually beneficial way
- Traditional Orchards:
- Open grown fruit trees with grass cover on orchard floor
- Grazed grassland
- Low intensity management
- Other features
 - Boundary hedges, scrub, ridge & furrow, diverse wildlife

Traditional Orchards Silvo-pasture system



- Planting densities similar:
- Apples: M25, M111-half standard or Seedling rootstock
 - Spacing 8-10m

100-150/ha

- Pears: Wild Pear Rootstock Pyrus Communis
 - Spacing 10-20m

25-125/ha

- Plums: Brompton, Myrobalan B, St Julian- half standard
 - Spacing 6-8m

185-260/ha

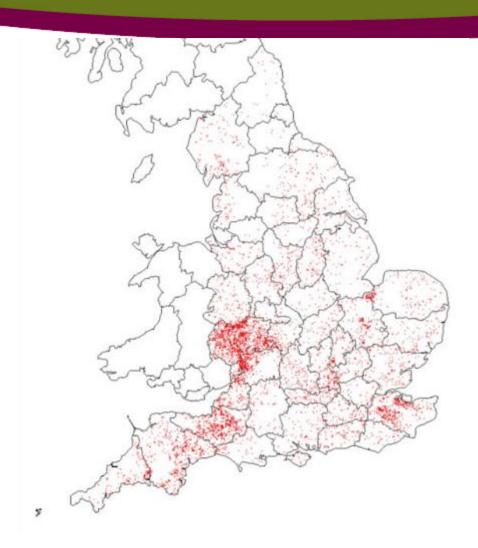
- Cherries:F12/1 or traditionally Mazzards (wild cherry rootstocks) or Prunus avium
 - Spacing 10-15m

70-125/ha

Traditional orchard coverage nationally

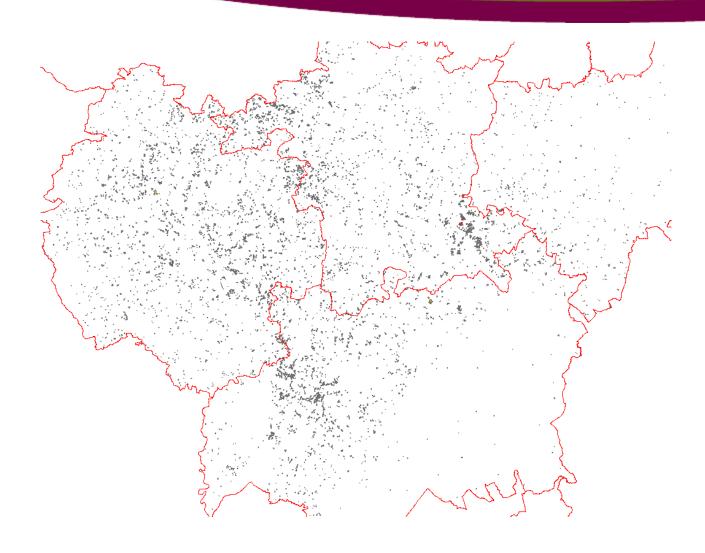


16,990ha traditional orchards nationally



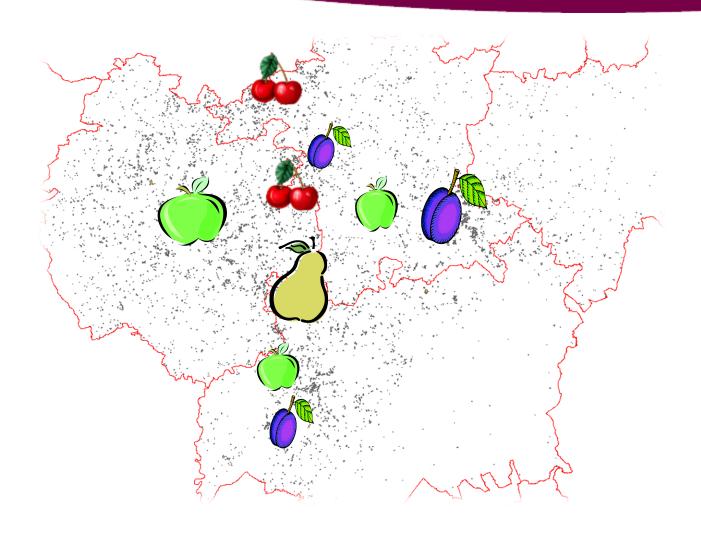
Orchard landscape of the 3CS Gloucestershire Herefordshire & Worcestershire





Specialities





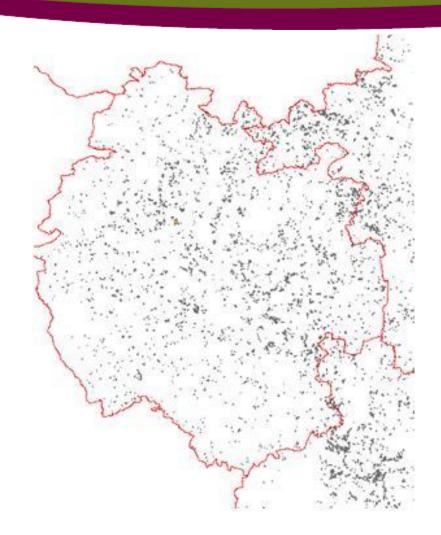
Herefordshire Orchard landscape



3360 Traditional Orchards

PTES survey 2481Ha

28% under agri environment schemes



Why so many orchards in Herefordshire?

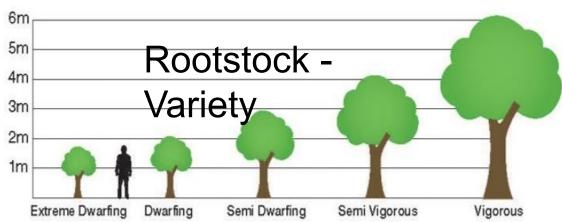


- Herefordshire & Cider
- Terroir low rainfall and loamy soils over sandstone
- Thomas Andrew Knight Pomona Herefordiensis 1811
- Bulmers Industrialisation of the cider industry
- Trial Orchards late 30's e.g. Adam's Hill Gillian Bulmer
- Orcharding department; planting methods; Nursery; Rootstocks and Stem builders developed; Advisory sheets
- Large Plantings 50's Hereford Cider Museum Archives

Planning and planting









Planning and planting



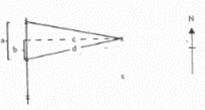


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MARKING OUT. Bulmers 88

Triangular Plant

x = Tree = Tree Row



To calculate the length of wire (normally better than string because it does not stretch) required use the diagram above:

Distance between trees in row = a = b

Width of row = c

$$\int (b^2 + c^2) = d$$

To construct wire you will need a length (2 x d) + extra for knots and hand loops.

Feld the wire in half and tie a hand loop with a tight knot to prevent it slipping then measure the length d from this middle knot along both lengths and tie two knots with hand loops.



Using this wire to mark out from your existing baseline (which should be sighted in with poles and a long wire, and the distance between the, usees measured with a tape and a cane push in at the desired interval) will take 3 people. I & 3 place their knots on the outside of the canes in the baseline, then 2 pulls the triangle taut and pushes a cane in on the inside of the knot (it may be shrewd to check the first 2 canes by measuring

the row width and distance between the trees). Proceed down the row repeating the operation.

Work off the cance you have just pushed in to mark out subsequent rows, and measure in any extra trees in off the end of the end sight in.



Canopy spread: Long Ashton research centre



TABLE 6. DIMENSIONS OF CANOPY SPREAD OF WELL GROWN MATURE TREES OF PERRY PEAR VARIETIES

Small	Medium	Large
15-25 ft.	25-35 ft.	35–55 ft.
Brandy Chaceley Green Judge Amphlett Oldfield Red Pear Thorn Turner's Barn	Arlingham Squash Barnet Gin Hellens Early Hendre Huffcap Red Longdon	Blakeney Red Brown Bess Butt Flakey Bark Green Horse Gregg's Pit Moorcroft Newbridge Parsonage Rock Taynton Squash Winnal's Longdon Yellow Huffcap

Wide spacing where necessary





Complex planting: Triangular, Quincunx & tree removal



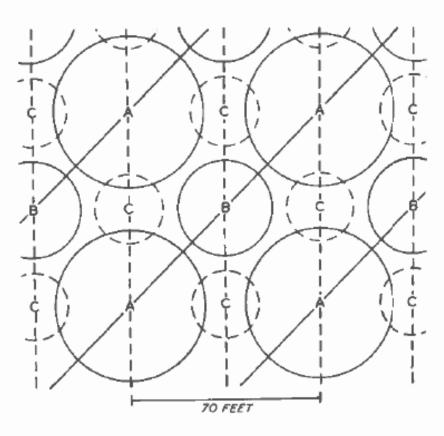


Fig. 11. Suggested lay-out for a perry pear orchard using trees of three different sizes. After thinning the small trees (C) one is left with diagonal rows of alternating trees of A and B at a spacing of 49½ ft

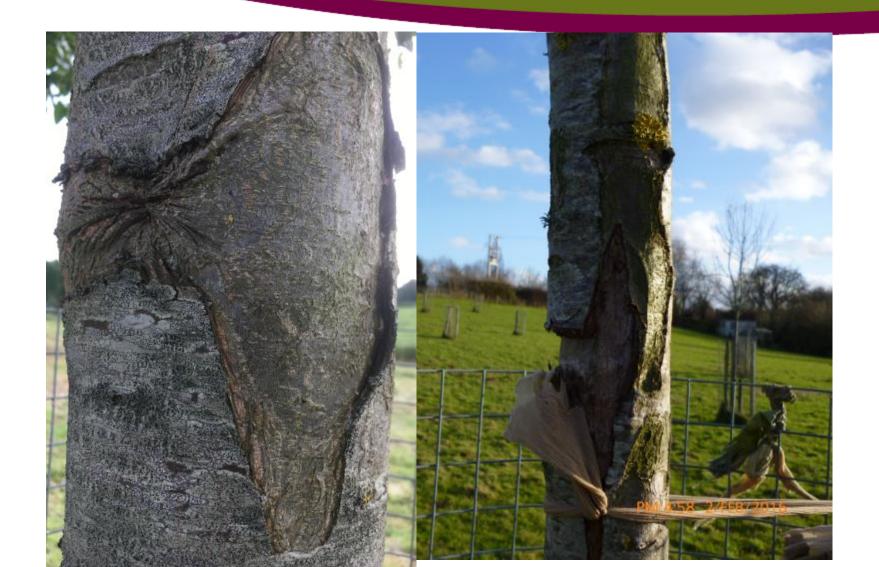
Correct guard for the correct tree





Nothing is perfect.





60-90% of standard trees don't reach maturity (Chris Fairs- Bulmer's)



Inadequate guards

Vole damage

Plant Maidens (small) or 2 year old standards? Support- High staking / Low staking?

Formative pruning

Wide angles strong - Narrow angles weak
Central leader / Delayed central leader / Open centre

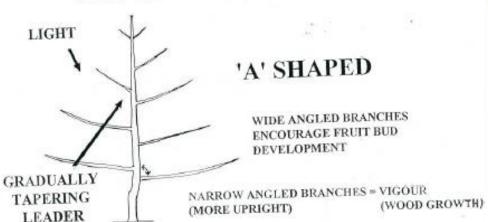




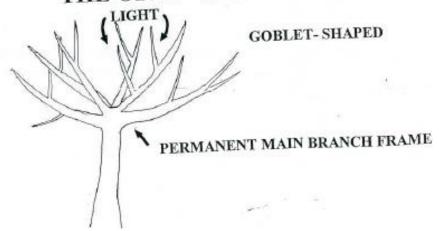
Tree Form

THE CENTRE-LEADER TREE

10 years to formatively prune



THE OPEN- CENTRE TREE



Upright or Spreading? Variety & Pruning





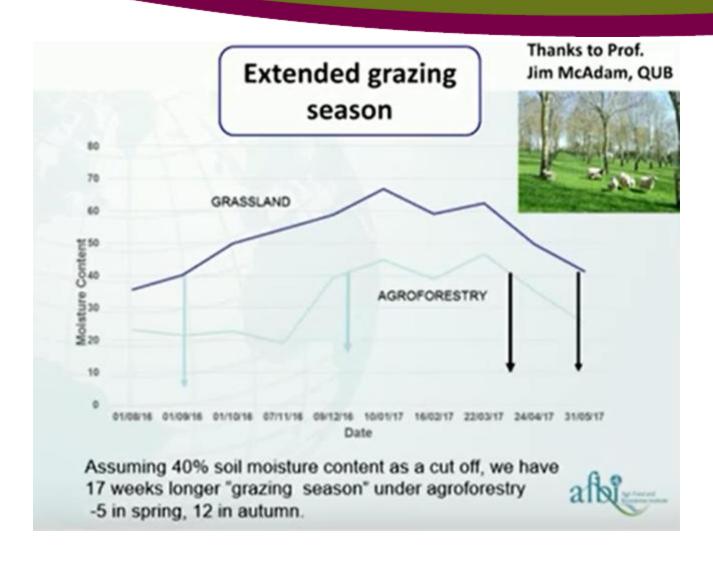
Livestock Benefits: Silvo Pasture-Traditional Orchards



- "Every livestock farm should have an Orchard"
 John Powell Castle Farm Yarkhill
- Dual System Grass and Fruit less disease in fruit & more grass in a lower density system.
- Protection of livestock (Jo Smith Organic research Centre)
- Shade reduces energy regulating body temperature
- Shelter wind reduction increase minimum temperatures
- Young stock young calves in an orchard

Scientific Study Jim McAdam from QUB 200 Ash trees/ha 17 weeks extended grazing





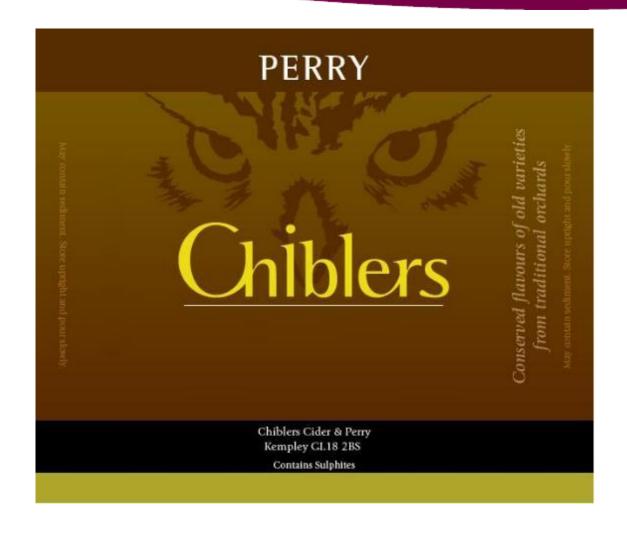
Fruitfulness Cider & Perry



- 10-15 years before fruiting
- Standard Cider Orchard 5- 10t/ac (Bush Orchards 20t/ac)
- Fruit price- organic premium –std orchards £100/t (base price £95/t) Westons
- Independent cider makers may offer up to £130/t if lucky!
- Perry pear premium?

Cider and Perry





Craft Cider or Perry



Calculated incomes?

I sell 20l bag in box to trade Cider £30 and Perry £35

Craft Cider/Perry limited at **7000L per year** before you pay duty

Sales figures

Draft £12,250 k

Halfpenny Green cider company calculations:

Bottles – 9k to 30k

Sparkling-£33k to 71k source: (worked out from trade to direct sales)





USP Orchard Biodiversity = Deadwood



Deadwood Invertebrates

- Apple-tree Lace Bug Physatocheila smreczynski
- Noble Chafer Gnorimus nobilis Heartwood decay 40+ yrs



Wildlife Value



Lichen

*Teloschistes Chrysophthalmus*Golden eye lichen

Fungi

*Inotus hispidus*Shaggy bracket fungus



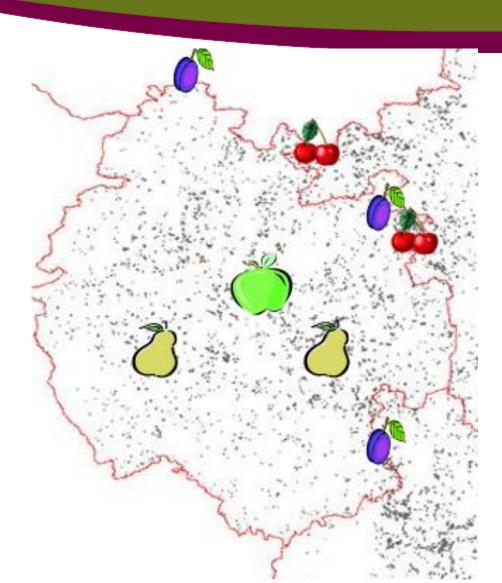
Wildlife Orchard Aims



- Create, Manage and Link
- Prime Traditional Orchard Habitat
- Fruit trees of varying age structure (i.e. old orchard requires new planting)
- Abundance of standing and fallen dead and decaying wood
- Trees managed to reach veteran stage
- Low intensity management
- Grazed grassland

New Plantings- essential link to older generation Bridge the GAP





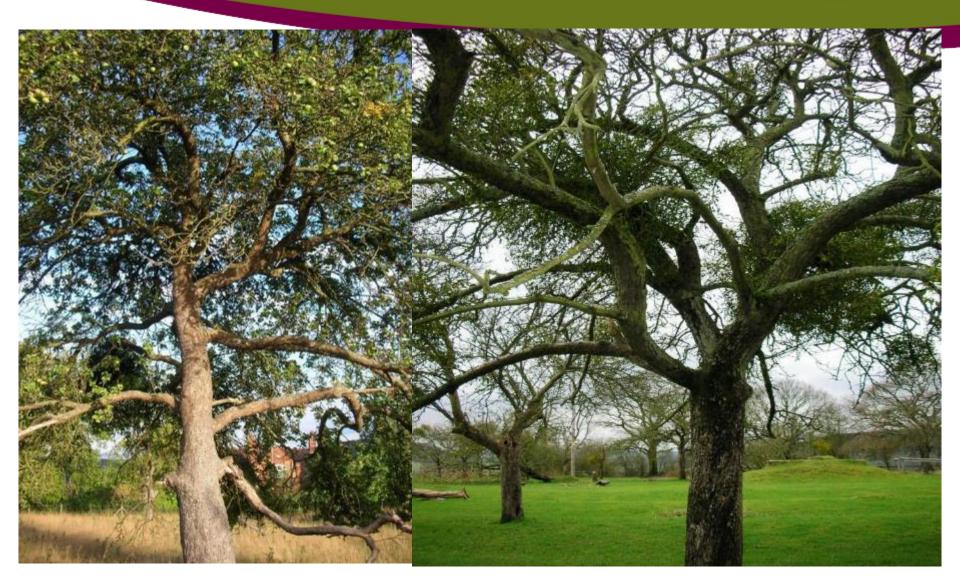
Plum/ Damson Orchards: Significant Deadwood from 40 years old





Apple Orchards: Deadwood from 60 years old





Cherry Deadwood from 60yrs old





Perry Orchards: Deadwood 100 - 300 years old



NATURAL ENGLAND

3CS is a tree'd environment



NATURAL ENGLAND

Countryside Stewardship values



- Options:
- Creation of traditional orchards (BE5) £281/Ha
- Management of traditional orchards (BE4) £212/Ha

Base Plan Advised

- Capital Works:
- Supplement for restorative pruning of fruit trees (BE7)
 £62 per tree (over 3 years)
- Planting fruit trees (TE3) £22.50 per tree
- Tree guard (tube and mesh) (TE6) £4 per guard
- Tree guard (wood post and rail) (TE7) £59.50 per guard
- Tree guard (wood post and wire) (TE8) £84 per guard
- Identification of orchard fruit tree varieties (TE14) £29/variety.

Cultural value / Community value?



WINDCROSS MAGAZINE

DYMOCK - DONNINGTON - PRESTON - KEMPLEY
The Four Churches of Windcross within the
Leadon Vale Group of Parishes

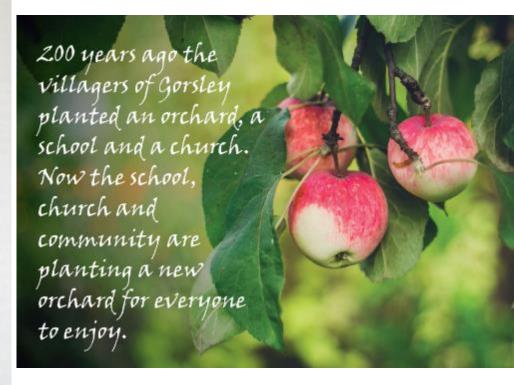
60pence

August

2019



REDMARLEY D'ABITOT - BROMSBERROW PAUNTLEY - UPLEADON - OXENHALL



Summary



- Traditional Orchards are a valuable form of Silvo Pasture
- Valuable lessons for other silvo pasture systems
- Values include:
- Livestock and Fruit
- Wildlife benefit- Mimic wood-pasture, valuable stepping stones in the landscape, in age and place- agri environment payments
- Cultural value

Questions



