

Irrigation management: fruit quality

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Background

- Water scarcity
- Crop water requirements
- Deficit irrigation
- Yield and fruit size
- Fruit maturity, firmness, sweetness, colour







Stonefruit Experimental Orchard Tatura Australia













Approach

- Advisory committee (growers, industry, Hort Innovation, Agriculture Victoria)
- Experimental orchard (3 ha, est. 2013), field experiments and tours
- On-line grower information (HIN website), regional and national roadshows

Summary of field experiments and demonstration blocks of the Stonefruit Field Laboratory, Tatura.

Experiment	Species, cultivar	Treatment ^A	Tree training	Number of leaders	Row spacing	Tree spacing	Year planted
				per tree	(m)	(m)	
1a	Peach, September Sun	Rootstock x Crop load	Vase	4	4.5	2	2013
1b	Nectarine, Rose Bright	Rootstock x Crop load	Vase	4	4.5	2	2013
2a	Peach, August Flame	Crop load	Vertical	2	4.5	1	2013
2b	Peach, August Flame	Crop load	Tatura Trellis	2	4.5	1	2013
2c	Nectarine, Autumn Bright	Crop load	Vertical	2	4.5	1	2013
2d	Nectarine, Autumn Bright	Crop load	Tatura Trellis	2	4.5	1	2013
3a	Apricot, Golden May	Crop load	Vase	4	4.5	1	2014
3b	Apricot, Golden May	Crop load	Tatura Trellis	2	4.5	1	2014
3c	Plum, Angeleno	Crop load	Vase	4	4.5	1	2014
3d	Plum, Angeleno	Crop load	Tatura Trellis	2	4.5	1	2014
4	Nectarine, September Bright	Irrigation level x Timing	Open Tatura	2	4.5	1	2014
Buffer 1	Nectarine, Ice Princess	Demonstration 1	Central Leader	1	4.5	2	2014
Buffer 2	Nectarine, August Bright	Demonstration 2	Palmette	2	4.5	2.4	2014
Buffer 2	Nectarine, Snow Flame 23	Demonstration 3	Palmette	2	4.5	2.4	2014
Buffer 2	Nectarine, Snow Flame 25	Demonstration 4	Palmette	2	4.5	2.4	2014
Buffer 2	Peach, O'Henry	Demonstration 5	Palmette	2	4.5	2.4	2014
Buffer 2	Peach, O'Henry	Demonstration 6	Cordon	2	4.5	2.4	2014
Buffer 3	Peach, Snow Fall	Demonstration 7	Central Leader	1	4.5	2	2015
Buffer 3	Peach, Red Haven	Demonstration 8	Central Leader	1	4.5	2	2015
Buffer 3	Nectarine, September Bright	Demonstration 9	Central Leader	1	4.5	2	2015

^ACrop load and irrigation treatments to be implemented once trees become fruit bearing (3rd leaf).

Methods

- Experimental orchard
- Growth, phenology, yield, fruit quality
- Light interception, crop water relations
- Field tours, Roadshows
- On-line information & products (HIN)









Figure 1. Nectarine Autumn Bright ethylene production and segregation in maturity classes of similar ethylene behaviour correlated to DA values. Maturity classes were: Mature = ripe (climacteric fruit), Commercial = usual maturity at commercial harvest (On-set of climacteric) and Immature = unripe (preclimacteric fruit).





Deficit irrigation



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Deficit Irrigation

Tree performance ? Fruit behaviour ?

- Field measurements (pre-harvest, post-harvest)
 - irrigation, rainfall, evaporative demand
 - phenology, pruning weight, light interception, trunk diameter
 - fruiting lateral strength
 - fruit diameter (growth)
 - fruit florescence, leaf florescence
 - leaf conductance, stem water potential
- Grading/Packhouse measurements (harvest)
 - yield
 - fruit number
 - fruit quality (size, sweetness, maturity, skin colour)



Strategic levy investment

IERFRUIT

Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources



RED = not significant

AGRICULTURE VICTORIA

Deficit Irrigation



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Deficit Irrigation 40% ETc

Stage I (cell division, rapid fruit growth):

- reduces yield
- reduces fruit size, colour
- reduces vegetative vigour (pruning biomass, light interception)

Stage II (pit hardening, slow fruit growth, max. vegetative growth): *Regulated Deficit Irrigation (RDI)*:

- maintains yield
- maintains fruit size, sweetness, colour, maturity
- maintains vegetative vigour (pruning biomass, light interception)

Stage III early (cell expansion, rapid fruit growth):

- reduces yield
- reduces fruit size
- advances fruit maturity
- maintains fruit sweetness, colour
- maintains vegetative vigour (pruning biomass, light interception)







Severe Deficit Irrigation (rainfed, 20% ETc)

UMMAR

- Stage I (cell division, rapid fruit growth)
- Stage II (pit hardening, slow fruit growth, max. vegetative growth)
- Stage III early (cell expansion, rapid fruit growth)
 - reduces yield
 - reduces fruit size
 - reduces vegetative vigour (pruning biomass, light interception)
- Stage III late (cell expansion, rapid fruit growth + sugar accumulation):
 - reduces yield
 - reduces fruit size
 - increases fruit sweetness, colour
 - delays fruit maturity
 - reduces vegetative vigour (pruning biomass)





Water limited season



'September Bright' Nectarine





Conclusions

- Low irrigation inputs:
 reduces yield and fruit size
- Stage II deficit irrigation 40% ETc Regulated Deficit Irrigation (RDI)

 maintains yield, fruit size and fruit quality





Acknowledgments





