Pruning and Training a Narrow Canopy Hedgerow for Mechanical Harvest

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Situation

Cost and availability of hand harvest
 Development of Canopy Shakers
 Problems

 Harvest efficiency

- Head access. Leading edge, trailing edge inside fruit
- Fruit damage
 - Stopped progress for 5 years

Objectives:

Develop a narrow canopy hedgerow to facilitate mechanical harvest

Evaluate and demonstrate feasibility of a high density hedgerow developed specifically for mechanical harvest

Compare different strategies for developing a narrow canopy hedgerow

Nickels Hedgerow

- Planted in spring of 2000 at the Nickels Estate in Arbuckle
- 12x18 North South hedgerow planting
- Six Sevillano pollinators strategically placed
- Center row grafted to Sevillano summer of 2003
- Artificially pollinated with Sevillano pollen, 2004,2005



Treatments

Conventional
Espalier, through pruning
Espalier, woven
Espaier, tied









Nickels Hedgerow Olive Yields. 2004-06 Tons per acre

<u>Treatment</u>	2004 <u>4th season</u>	2005 <u>5th season</u>	2006 <u>6th season</u>	Cum. <u>Yield</u>
Conventional	4.09	1.75	2.81	8.65
Free Standing Espalier	3.66	1.51	2.26	7.43
Espalier, Trellised, Woven	4.21	1.68	2.28	8.17
Espalier, Trellised, Tied	3.58	3.45	1.76	8.79

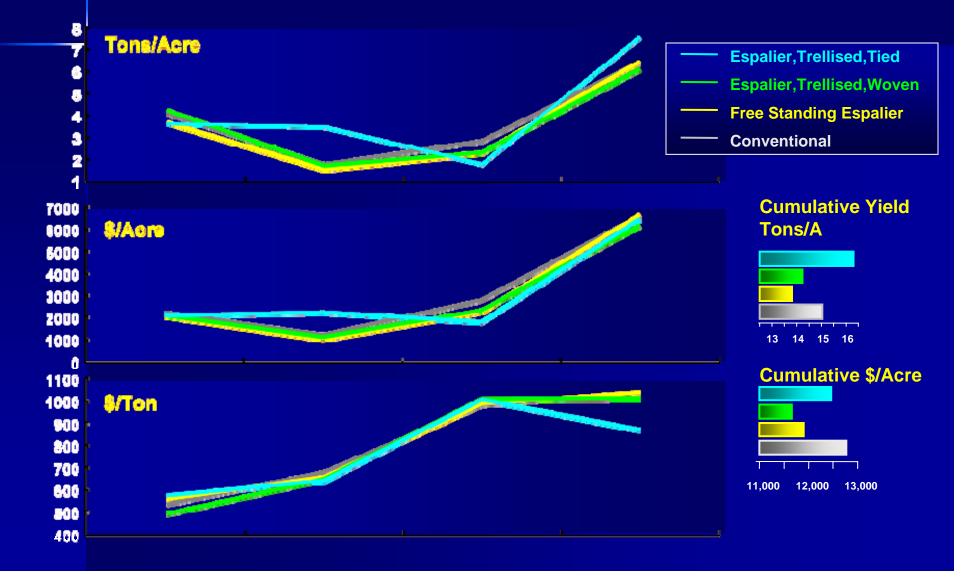
Relationship to Proximity of Pollinator

Rows nearest pollinators (36 ft) averaged 3.11 tons/ac

Row farthest from pollinators (96 ft) averaged 1.45

Nickel's Hedgerow Olive Harvest, 2004-07 Manzanillo Table Olives

Planted 7/8/00 North-South Planting 12'x18' or 202 trees/acre





California Prune Harvester



Conclusions

Manzanillo Olives can be grown successfully in a narrow canopy hedgerow

No differences in training systems

Appear to be well adapted to canopy shakers and trunk shakers

Future Plans

Continue to collect yield data on different training systems

Test various types of mechanical harvesters especially trunk shake type

Thanks

Nickels Soils LaboratoryMusco Family Olives