

# Managing harvest timing with late varieties: what do we know?

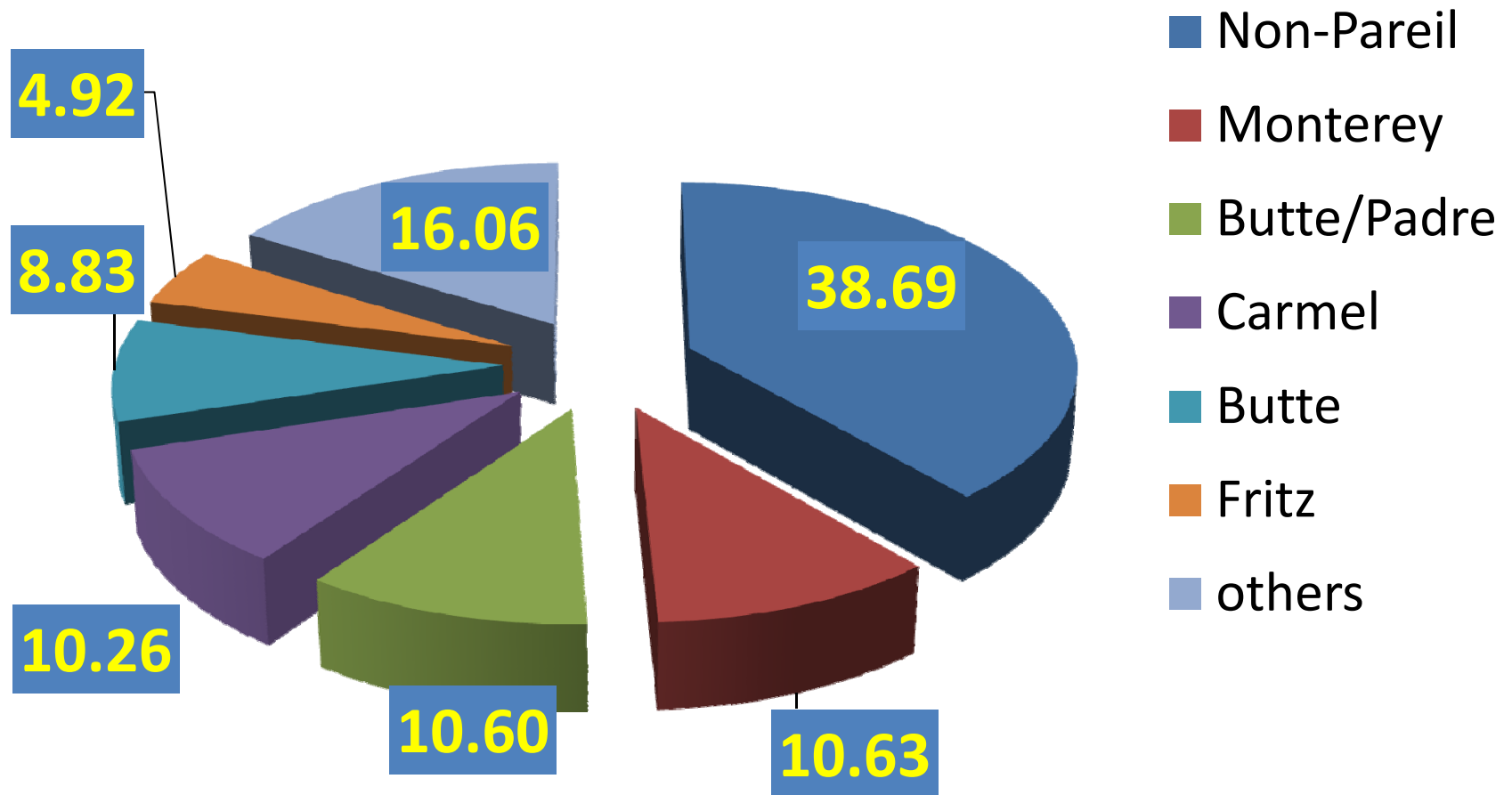
Franz Niederholzer, UC Farm Advisor, Colusa/Sutter/Yuba Counties  
Gabriela Ritokova, UC/Almond Board intern



**University of California  
Cooperative Extension**

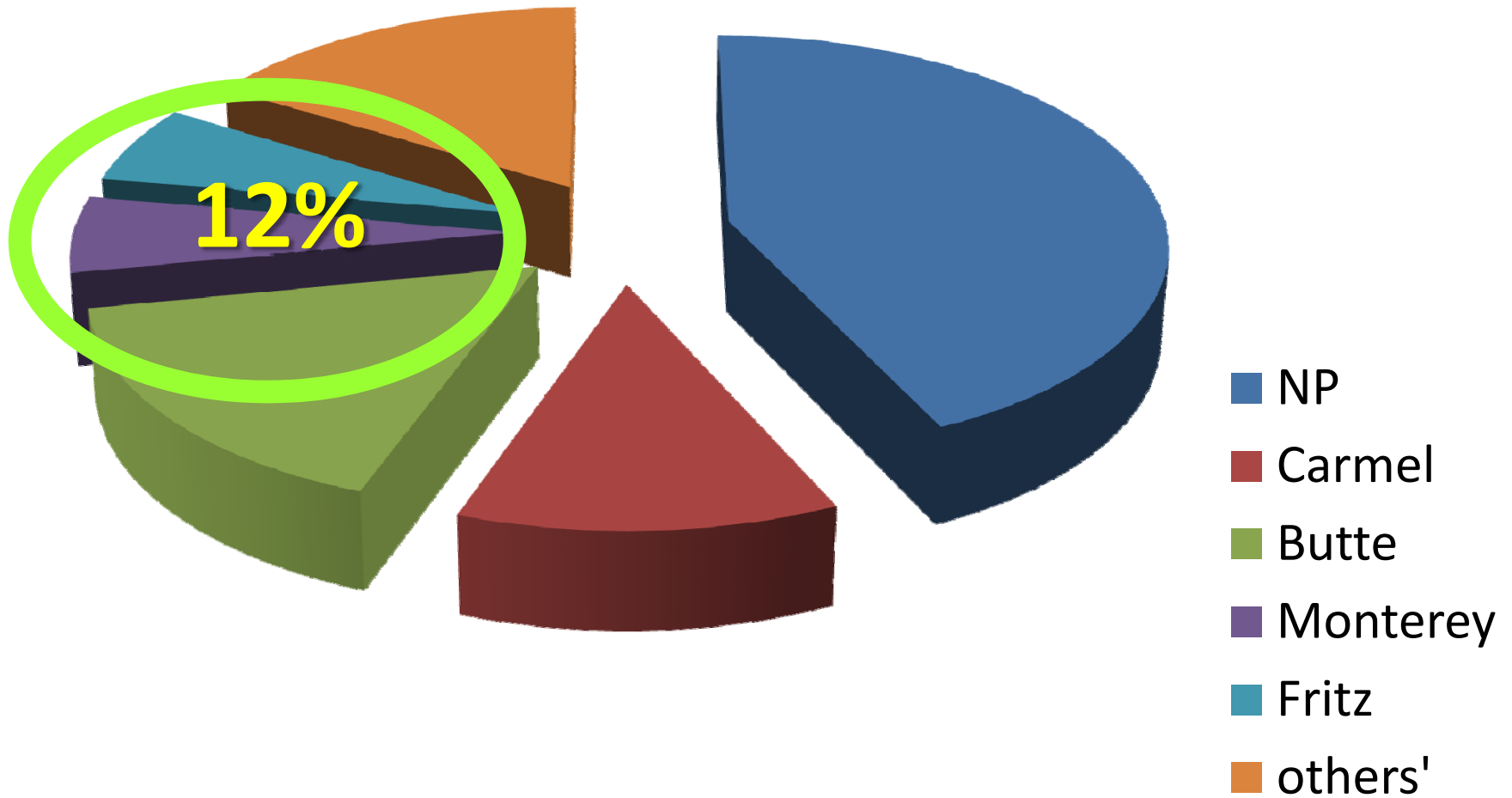
**Agriculture & Natural Resources  
Central Valley Region**

# % CA production: 2009-2010 crop year

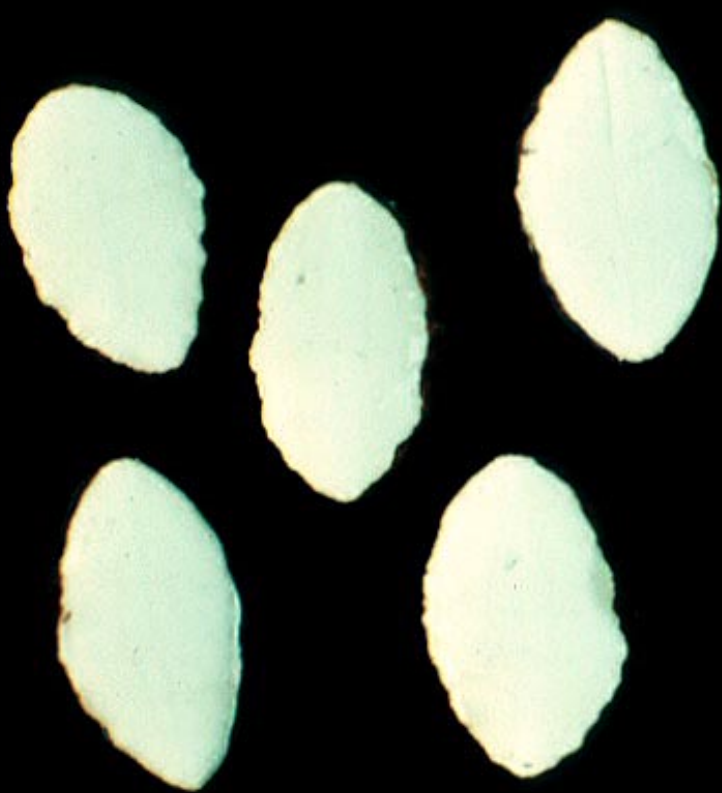


16%

# Percent of total receipts. Colusa County, 2009-2010 crop



**39-40**

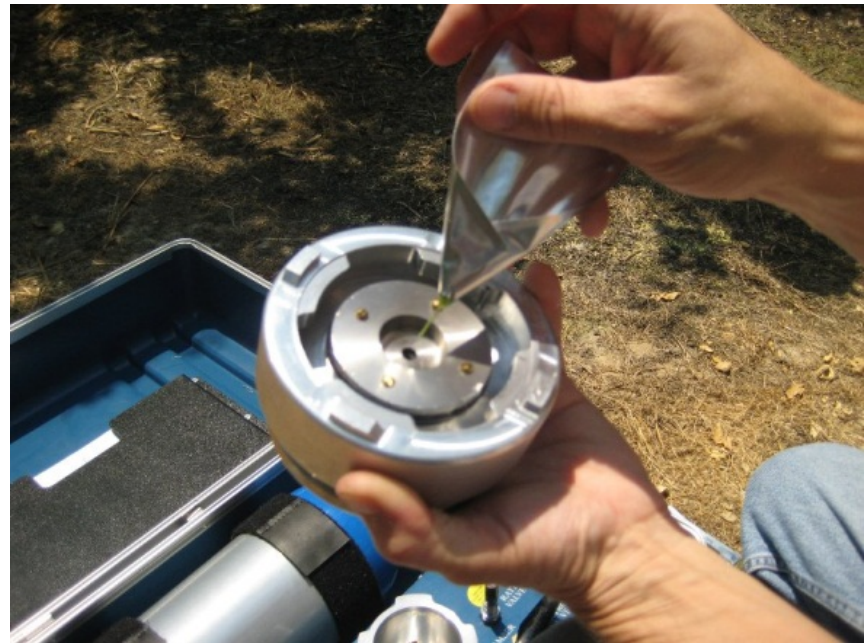


Late year + risk of early rain = ?





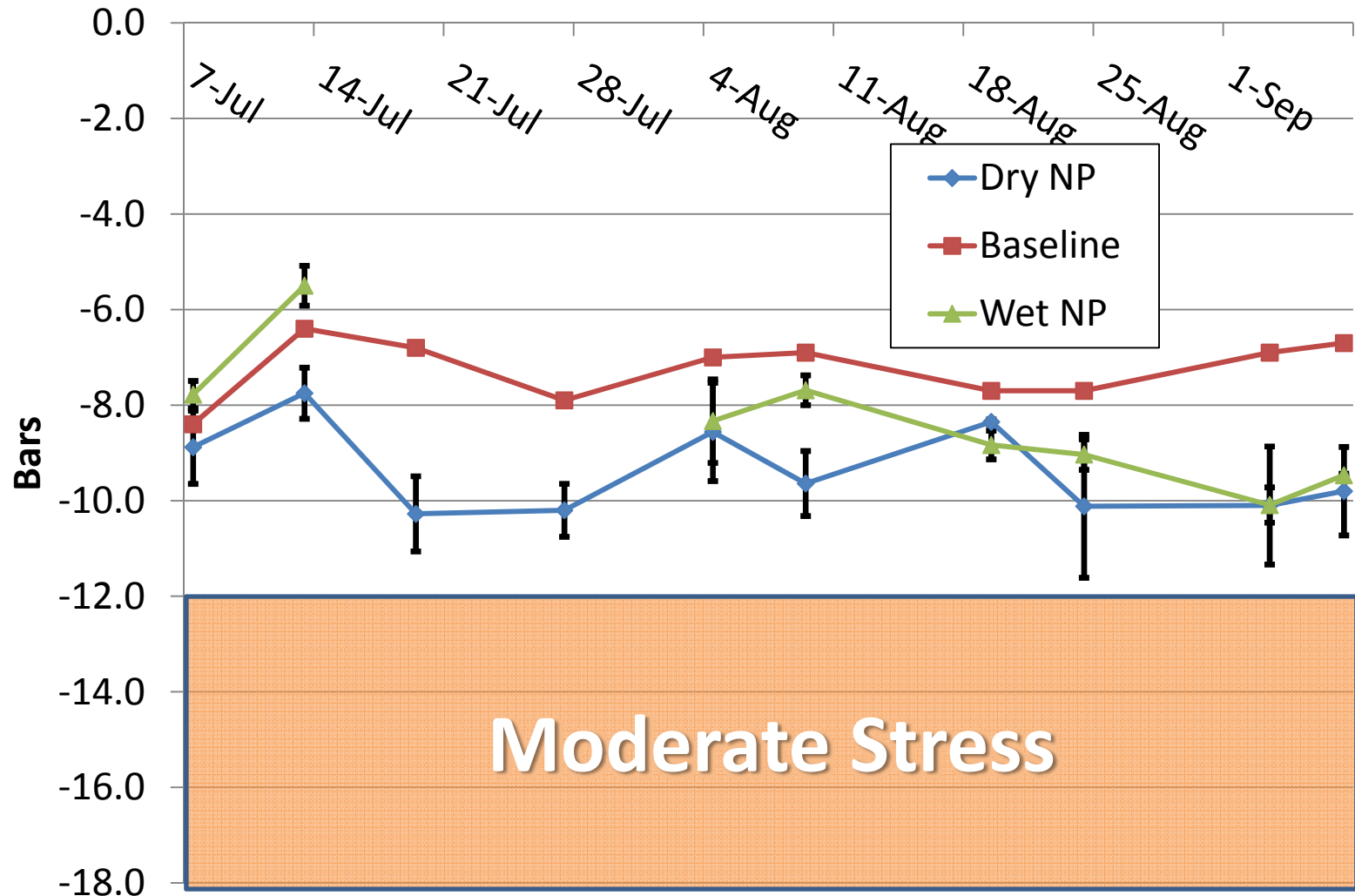
Tree moisture status was measured with a “pressure bomb”.



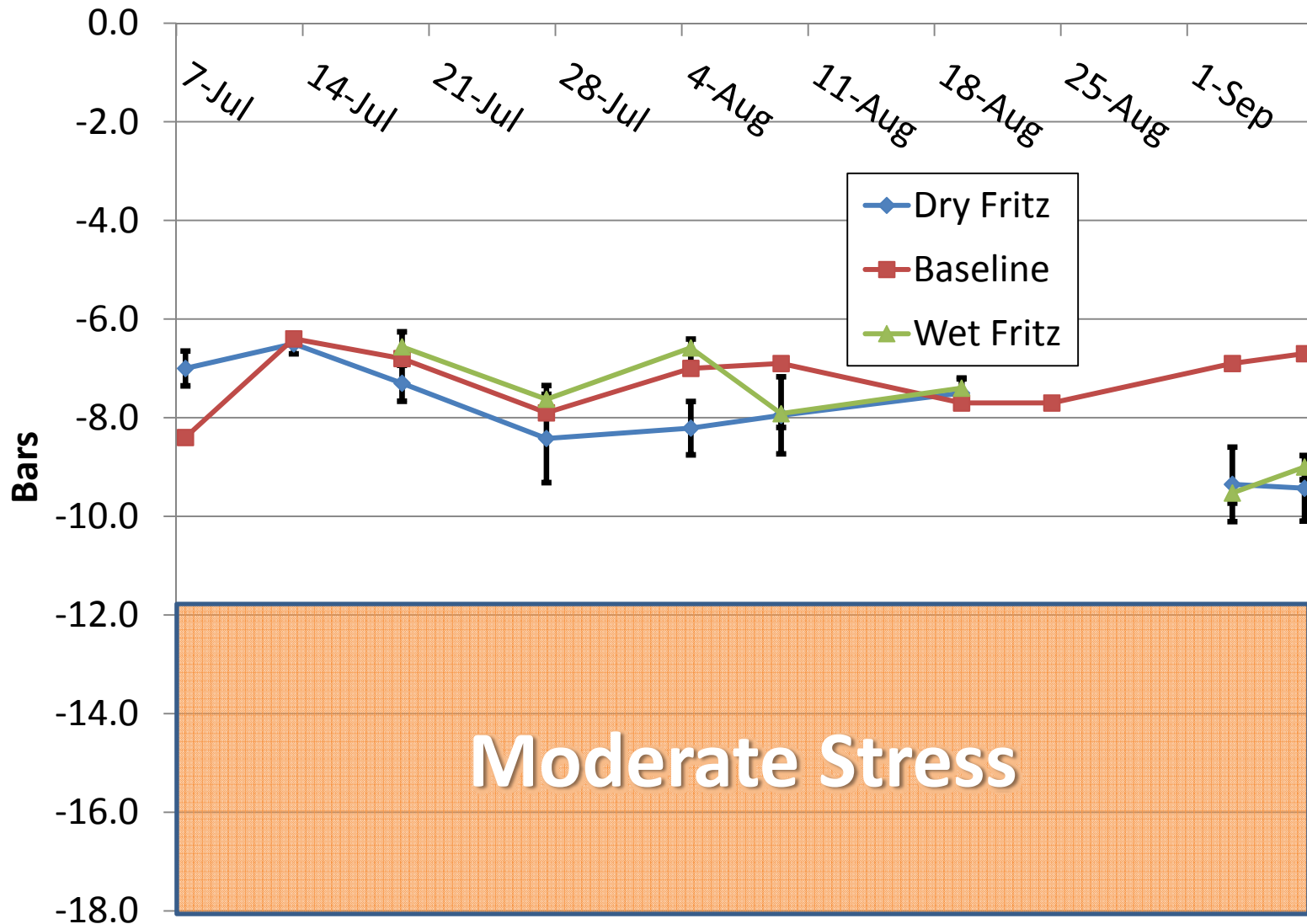
# What happened?

- High yielding, mature orchard on Lovell
- Deep clay loam soil
- Grower shut off drip line for the last 15 trees in each of 5 rows including Fritz, Monterey, and Non-pareil.
- Tree water status was measured (3-5 trees in each variety) once a week for two months (July-August). Soil moisture was not measured.
- Hull split timing was observed.

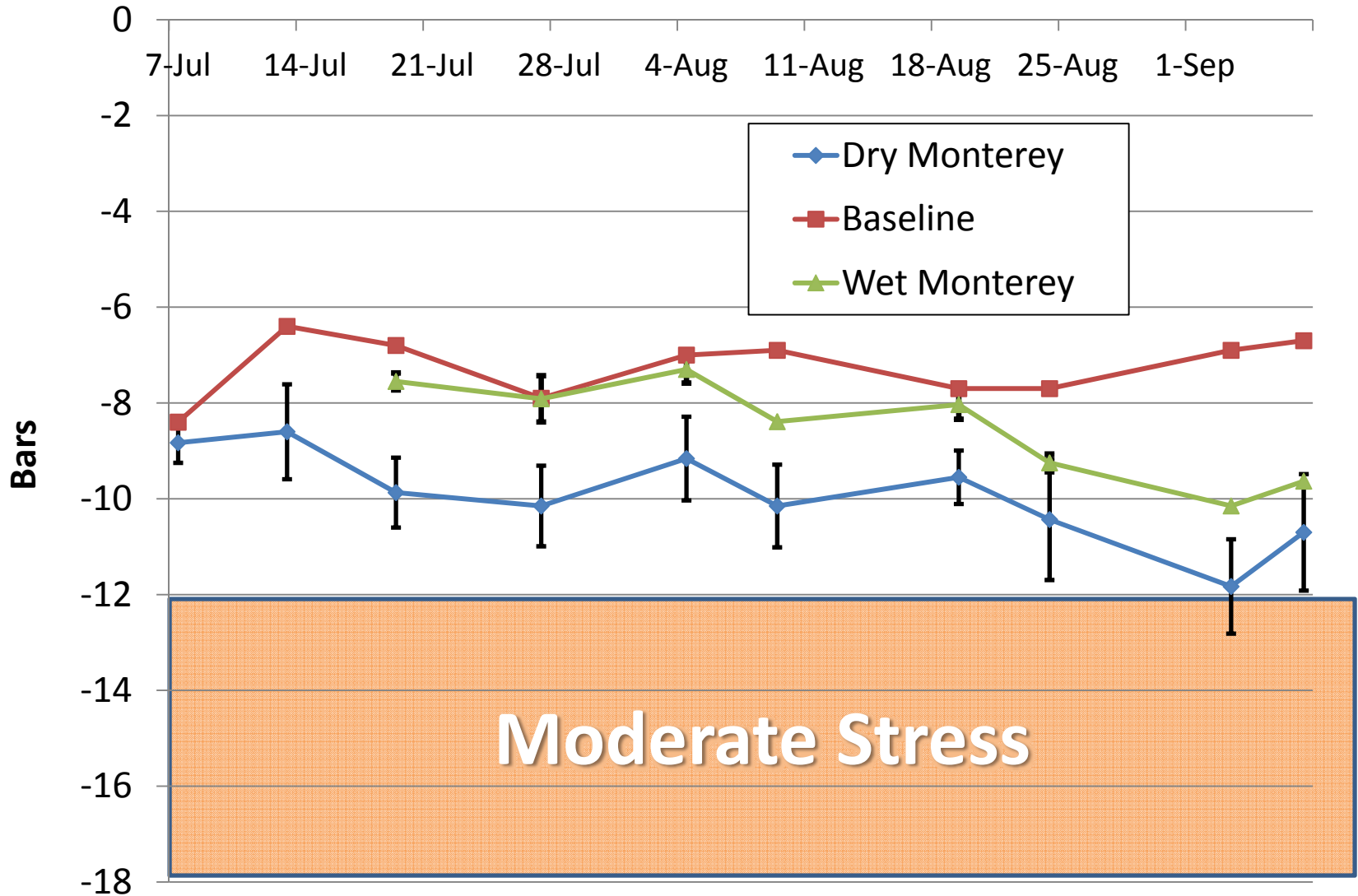
# Non-pareil tree water status with time plus baseline (100% irrigated trees).



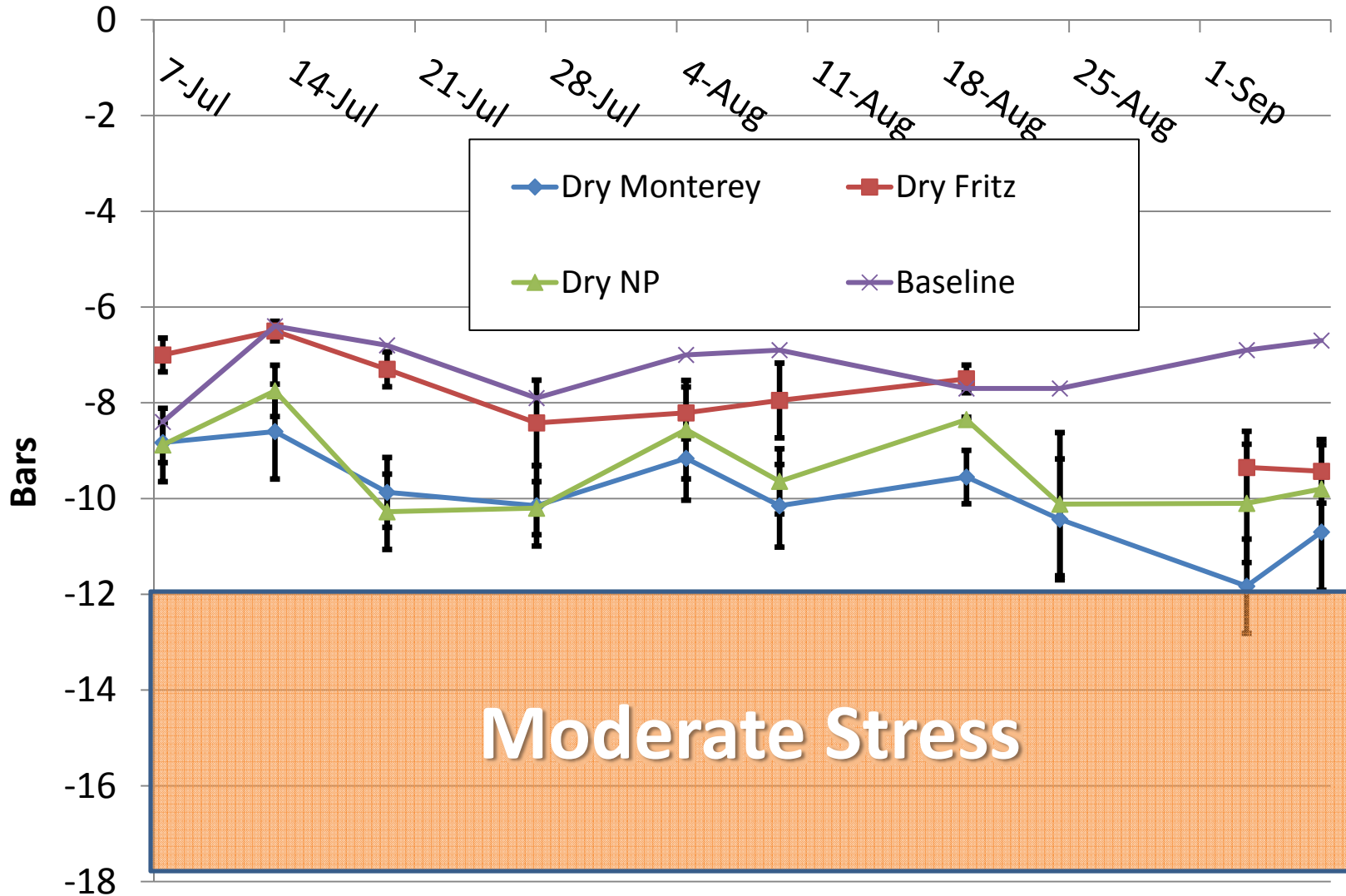
# Fritz tree water status with time plus baseline (100% irrigated trees).



# Monterey tree water status with time plus baseline (100% irrigated trees).



# Comparison of “dry” Monterey, Fritz, and NP trees in July – August, 2011.





Preharvest water stress (30-50% less water than full ET) from June to hull split. Full water after harvest.

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- Can result in more shrivel

# Where are we now?

- On deep soil that holds water, can less water be used without harming yield and trees? Fritz “tougher” than others?
- Summer stress is needed to advance maturity, but can reduce kernel weight (5-10%).
- Weigh costs vs benefits. Cross fingers? Use stress?
- When?

[http://fruitsandnuts.ucdavis.edu/Weather\\_Services/almond\\_hullsplit\\_prediction/](http://fruitsandnuts.ucdavis.edu/Weather_Services/almond_hullsplit_prediction/)

OR



**Thank you!**





# Research experience with Non-pareil harvest timing in almond.

Location	Treatment	Results
1968-1971 Chico Deep, loam soil almond root, solid set sprinklers	No irrigation until early May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earlier maturity (days)</li> <li>• Lower moisture nuts</li> <li>• Lower yield (1 in 4 years)</li> <li>• Lower kernel wt (5-6%)</li> </ul>
1994-95 Kern County Deep, sandy loam soil Micro-sprinklers	50% reduction in applied water June 1 to July 31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10% less kernel wt.</li> <li>• 7+ days earlier 100% hullsplit</li> <li>• 95% reduction in HR damage</li> </ul>
2005-2008 Glenn County Foothill soils: Class 3-4 soils Microsprinklers	Moderate stress (-12 to -18 bars) during hull split Full irrigation at all other times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slightly less kernel wt.</li> <li>• No change in harvest date</li> <li>• 10-15% water savings</li> </ul>



# How to use stress?

- Use ET
- Use soil moisture
- Check with pressure bomb.
  - Tree moisture status is the best (only) way to track orchard water stress.