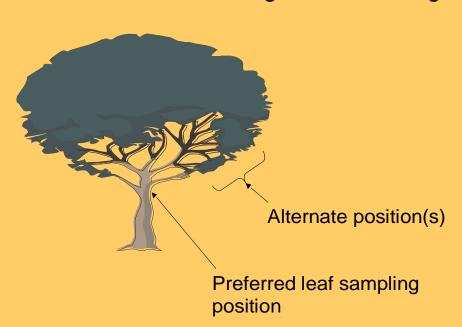
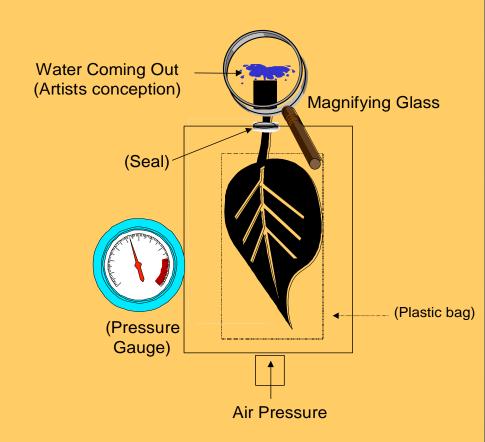
Research Update – Stem Water Potential Baseline and Mechanical Hedging of Oil Olive

Bill Krueger UCCE Farm Advisor,
Glenn and Tehama Countiesw

How is Tree Stress (Stem Water Potential) Measured, Conceptually?

Plant based irrigation scheduling







How is midday SWP Measured in the Field?





TENTATIVE GUIDELINES FOR INTERPRETING PRESSURE CHAMBER READINGS (MIDDAY STEM WATER POTENTIAL-SWP) IN WALNUT, ALMOND, AND DRIED PLUM. UPDATED MAY 2007.



Allan Fulton and Richard Buchner, UCCE Farm Advisors, Tehama County, Joe Grant, Farm Advisor, San Joaquin County, Terry Prichard, Bruce Lampinen, Larry Schwankl, Extension Specialists, UC Davis, and Ken Shackel, Professor UC Davis.

Cooperative Extension			
Pressure Chamber Reading	**************************************	00000000	Ta anno ann
(- bars)	WALNUT	ALMOND	PRUNES
0 to -2.0	Not commonly observed	Not commonly observed	Not commonly observed
-2.0 to -4.0	Fully irrigated, low stress, commonly observed when orchards are irrigated according to estimates of real-time evapotranspiration (ETc), long term root and tree health may be a concern, especially on California Black rootstock.		
-4.0 to -6.0	Low to mild stress, high rate of shoot growth visible, suggested level from leaf-out until mid June when nut sizing is completed.	\	\
-6.0 to -8.0	Mild to moderate stress, shoot growth in non-bearing and bearing trees has been observed to decline. These levels do not appear to affect kernel development.	Low stress, indicator of fully irrigated conditions, ideal conditions for shoot growth. Suggest maintaining these levels from leaf-out through mid June.	Low stress, common from March to mid April under fully irrigated conditions. Ideal for maximum shoot growth.
-8.0 to -10.0	Moderate to high stress, shoot growth in non-bearing trees may stop, nut sizing may be reduced in bearing trees and bud development for next season may be negatively affected.	•	Suggested levels in late April through mid June. Low stress levels enabling shoot growth and fruit sizing.
-10.0 to -12.0	High stress, temporary wilting of leaves has been observed. New shoot growth may be sparse or absent and some defoliation may be evident. Nut size likely to be reduced.	Mild to moderate stress, these levels of stress may be appropriate during the phase of growth just before the onset of hull split (late June).	Suggested mild levels of stress during late June and July. Shoot growth slowed but fruit sizing unaffected.
-12.0 to -14.0	Relative high levels of stress, moderate to severe defoliation, should be avoided.		Mild to moderate stress suggested for August to achieve desirable sugar content in fruit and to reduce "dry-away" (drying costs).
-14.0 to -18.0	Severe defoliation, trees are likely dying.	Moderate stress in almond. Suggested stress level during hull split, Help control diseases such as hull rot and alternaria, if diseases are present. Hull split occurs more rapidly	Moderate stress acceptable in September.
-18.0 to -20.0	Crop stress levels in English walnut not observed at these levels.	Transitioning from moderate to higher crop stress levels	Moderate to high stress levels. Most commonly observed after harvest. Generally undesirable during any stage of tree or fruit growth. Most appropriately
-20 to -30		High stress, wilting observed, some defoliation	managed with post-harvest irrigation
Less than – 30	▼-	Extensive defoliation has been observed	High stress, extensive defoliation
	re and subject to change as research and development with		,

[•] These guidel nes are tentative and subject to change as research and development with the pressure chamber and raidday stem water potential progress. This table should not be duplicated without

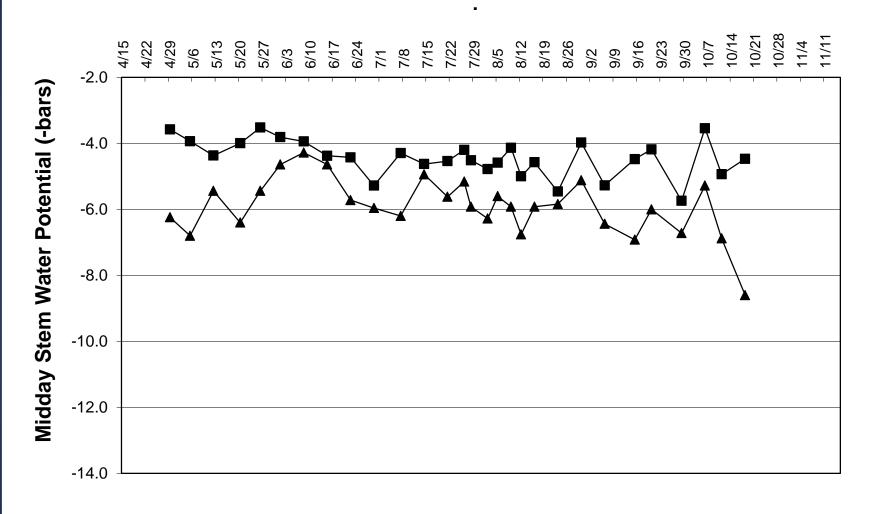
Stem Water Potential Baseline

 Predicts what stem water potential should be under varying environmental conditions when water is not limiting

Vapor Pressure Deficit

- Moisture in air at saturation moisture in air at current time
- Calculated using temperature and relative humidity

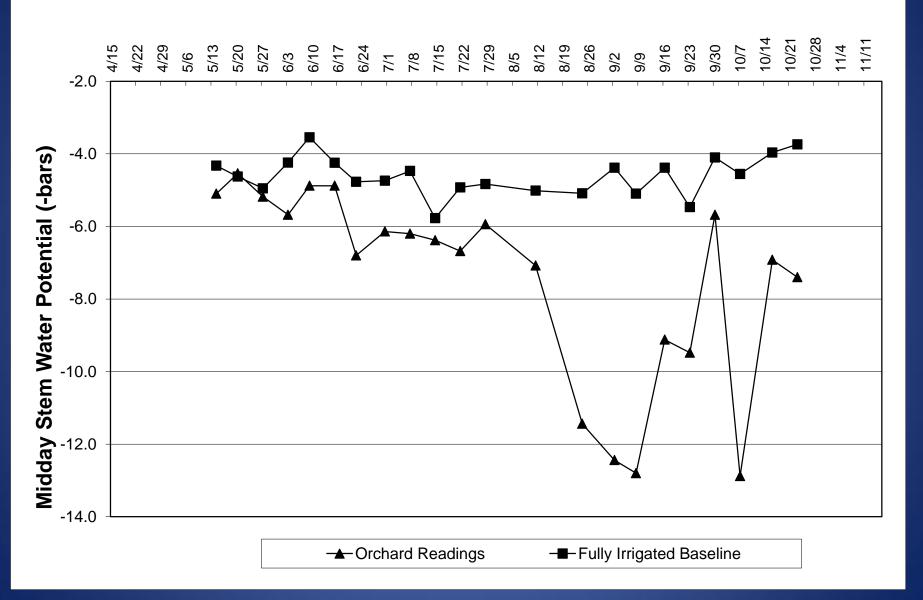
Midday stem water potential measurements, 2010 mature walnut orchard after adjusting irrigation management.



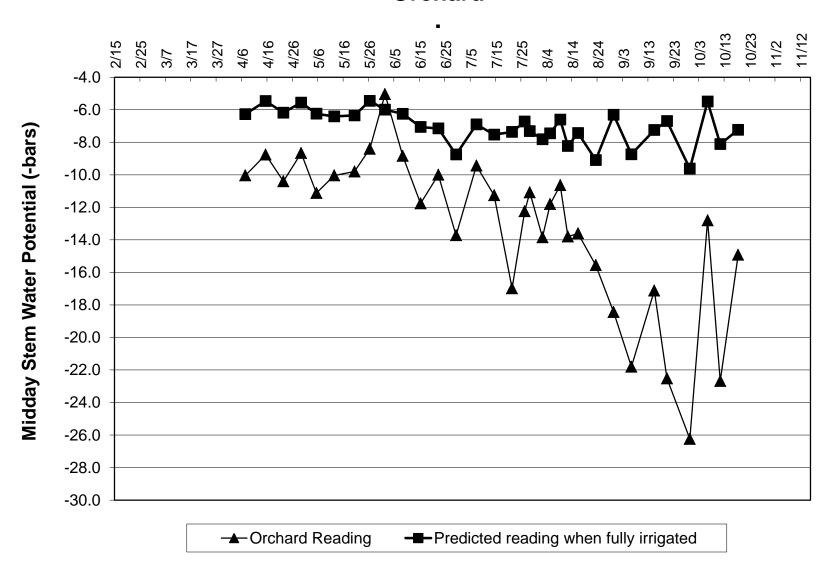
→ Orchard Readings

---Fully Irrigated Baseline

Midday stem water potential measurements and baseline estimates, 2009 walnut orchard.

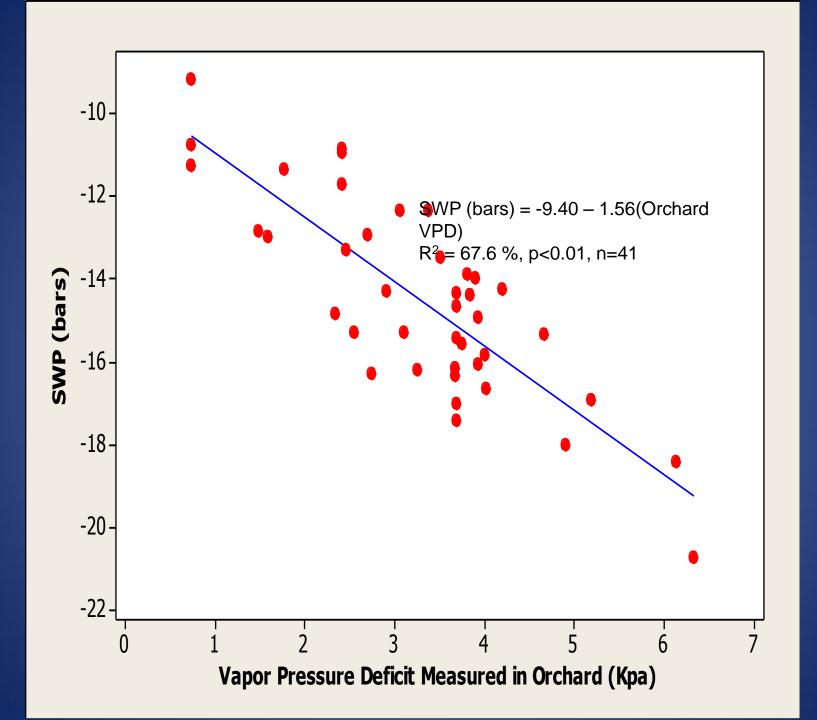


Midday Stem Water Potential Measurements, 2010 Almond Orchard



Materials and Methods

- Preliminary data consisting of SWP readings was collected from fully irrigated orchards in preceding seasons
- Three full canopy fully irrigated mature orchards were selected in 2011
- SWP reading taken to represent a wide range of temperature and relative humidity conditions
- VPD calculated and correlated to SWP readings

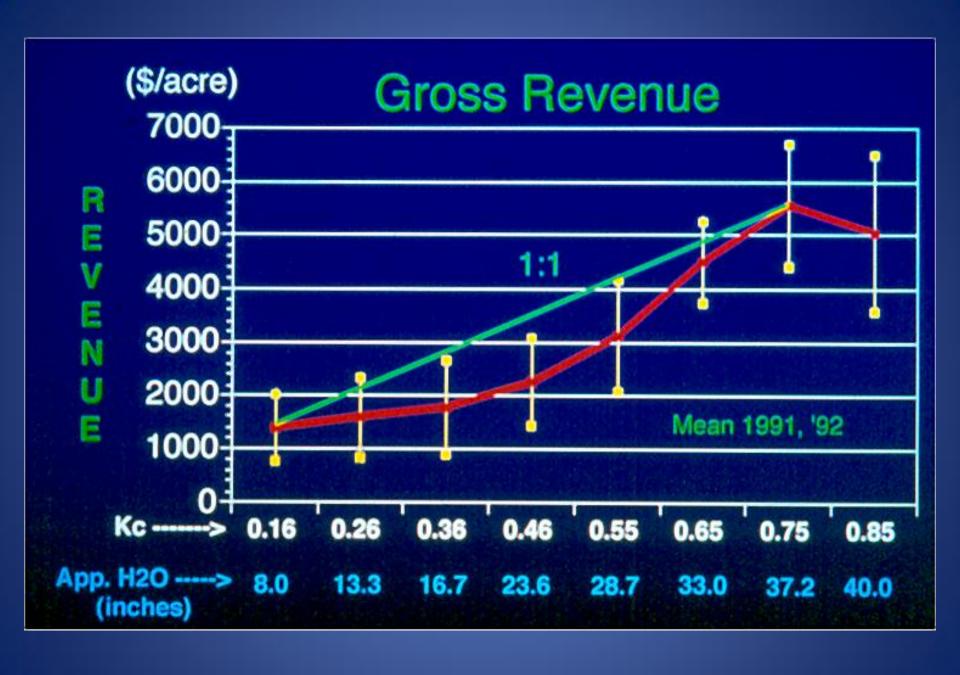


Predicted baseline mid-day stem water potential in olives over a range of weather condition when soil moisture is not limiting.

							Air Rel Humid									
Temp (F)	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85
60	-11.88	-11.74	-11.61	-11.47	-11.33	-11.19	-11.05	-10.92	-10.78	-10.64	-10.50	-10.36	-10.23	-10.09	-9.95	-9.81
62	-12.06			-11.62											-9.99	-9.84
64	-12.26	-12.10	-11.94	-11.78	-11.62	-11.46	-11.31	-11.15	-10.99	-10.83	-10.67	-10.51	-10.35	-10.19	-10.04	-9.88
66	-12.46	-12.29	-12.12	-11.95	-11.78	-11.61	-11.44	-11.27	-11.10				-10.42	-10.25	-10.08	-9.91
68	-12.68	-12.50	-12.32		-11.95		-11.59	-11.41	-11.22		-10.86	-10.68	-10.49	-10.31	-10.13	-9.95
70	-12.92	-12.72		-12.33							-10.96			-10.38	-10.18	-9.99
72	-13.16	-12.95		-12.54						-11.28	-11.07			-10.45	-10.24	-10.03
74	-13.42	-13.20	-12.98				-12.08		-11.64				-10.74		-10.29	-10.07
76	-13.70	-13.46	-13.22	-12.99			-12.27	-12.03						-10.60	-10.36	-10.12
78	-14.00	-13.74	-13.49			-12.72	-12.46							-10.68	-10.42	-10.17
80	-14.31	-14.04		-13.49		-12.95	-12.67							-10.76	-10.49	-10.22
82	-14.64	-14.35		-13.77	-13.47								-11.15		-10.56	-10.27
84	-14.99	-14.68	-14.37	-14.06									-11.26	-10.95	-10.64	-10.33
86	-15.36	-15.03	-14.70	-14.36									-11.39	-11.05	-10.72	-10.39
88	-15.75	-15.39	-15.04	-14.69								-11.87		-11.16	-10.81	-10.46
90	-16.16		-15.41	-15.03							-12.40	-12.03	-11.65		-10.90	-10.53
92	-16.60		-15.80	-15.40						-13.00		-12.20			-11.00	-10.60
94	-17.06		-16.20	-15./8					-13.65			-12.38			-11.10	-10.68
96	-17.54	-17.09	-16.64	-16.18				-14.37				-12.57			-11.21	-10.76
98	-18.05		-17.09	-16.61			-15.17					-12.76			-11.32	-10.84
100	-18.59	-18.08	-17.57	-17.06		-16.04		-15.02				-12.97			-11.44	-10.93
102	-19.16		-18.07	-17.53	-16.99	-16.45						-13.19			-11.57	-11.03
104	-19.76	-19.18	-18.60	-18.03		-16.88	-16.30	-15.73				-13.43		-12.28	-11.70	-11.13
106	-20.38	-19.77		-18.55											-11.84	-11.23
108	-21.05	-20.40		-19.11											-11.99	-11.34
110	-21.74	-21.06		-19.69											-12.14	-11.46
112	-22.47	-21.75	-21.02				-18.12					-14.48			-12.31	-11.58
114	-23.24	-22.47		-20.94								-14.78			-12.48	-11.71
116	-24.05	-23.24	-22.42									-15.10		-13.47	-12.66	-11.84
118	-24.90	-24.04		-22.32											-12.84	-11.98
120	-25.79	-24.88	-23.97	-23.06	-22.15	-21.24	-20.33	-19.41	-18.50	-17.59	-16.68	-15.77	-14.86	-13.95	-13.04	-12.13

Using Stem Water Potential

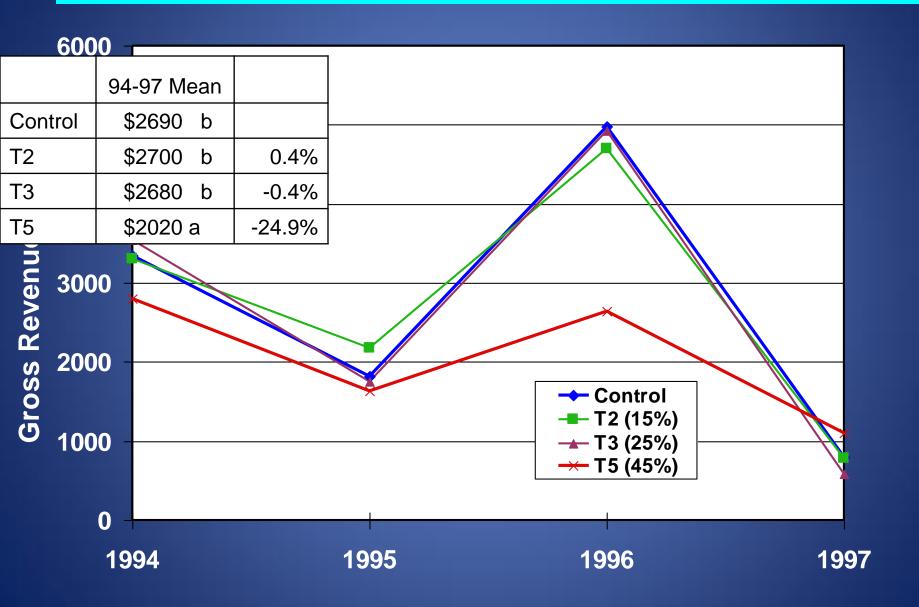
- Take reading at end of irrigation cycle
- Determine if water is limiting
- Control Regulated deficit irrigation to achieve yield objectives

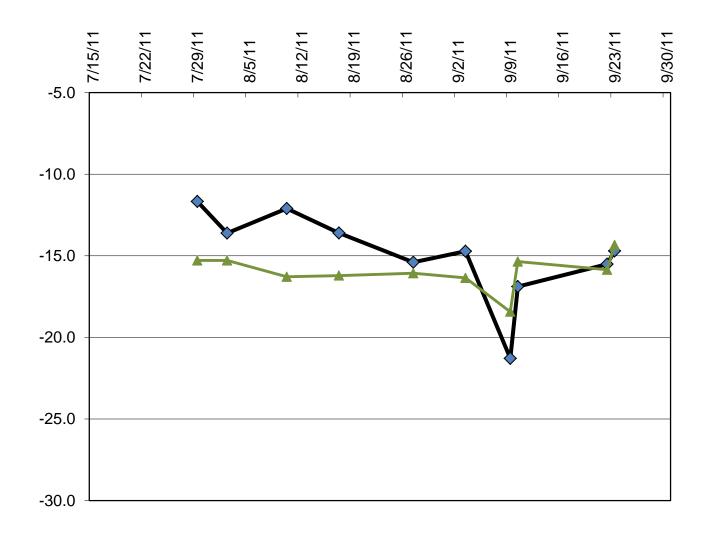


Regulated Deficit Irrigation, a controlled stress

Date	Treatment 1 Full ETc (in.)	RDI%	Treatment 2 Irrigation (in.)	RDI%	Treatment 3 Irrigation (in.)	RDI %	Treatment 5 Irrigation (in.)
Mar 1-15	1.2	100	1.2	100	1.2	100	1.2
Mar 16-31	1.2	100	1.2	100	1.2	100	1.2
Apr 1-15	1.8	100	1.8	100	1.8	100	1.8
Apr 16-30	1.8	100	1.8	100	1.8	100	1.8
May 1-15	2.3	100	2.3	100	2.3	100	2.3
May 16-31	2.5	100	2.5	100	2.5	50	1.3
Jun 1-15	2.9	100	2.9	50	1.5	50	1.5
Jun 16-30	2.9	50	1.5	50	1.5	50	0.7
Jul 1-15	3.1	50	1.6	50	1.6	50	0.8
Jul 16-30	3.3	50	1.7	50	1.7	50	0.8
Aug 1-15	2.7	100	2.7	50	1.4	50	0.7
Aug 16-31	2.8	100	2.8	100	2.8	50	1.4
Sep 1-15	2.0	100	2.0	100	2.0	100	1.0
Sep 16-30	2.0	100	2.0	100	2.0	100	2.0
Oct 1-15	1.2	100	1.2	100	1.2	100	1.2
Oct 16-31	1.3	100	1.3	100	1.3	100	1.3
Nov 1-15	0.5	100	0.5	100	0.5	100	0.5
TOTAL (in.)	35.5		31.0		28.3		21.5
Water Save	d (in.)		4.6	4.6 7.4			14.0
Water Save	ed (%)		12.9%		20.8%		39.5%

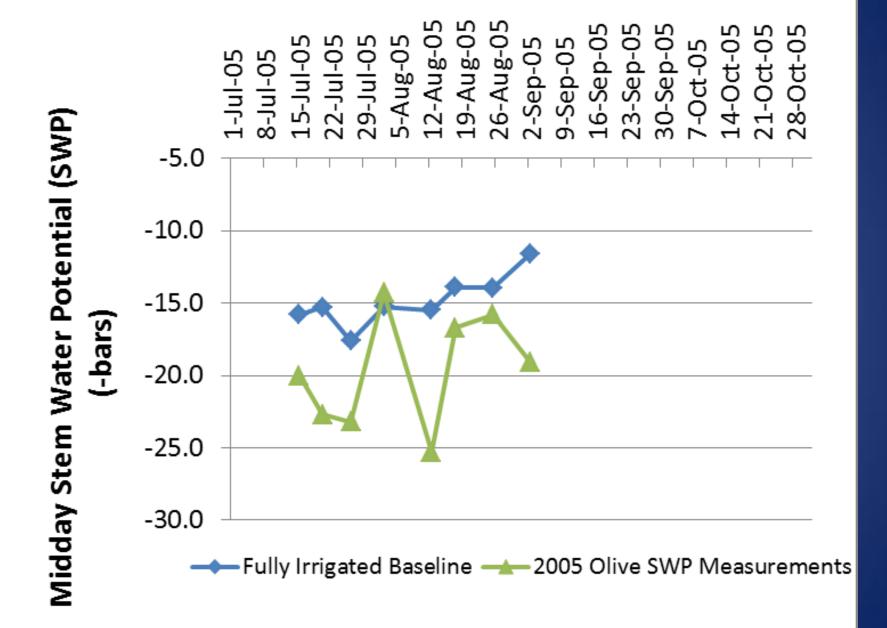
Gross Revenue





→ Fully Irrigated Baseline

→ 2011 Olive SWP Measurements



RDI Trial

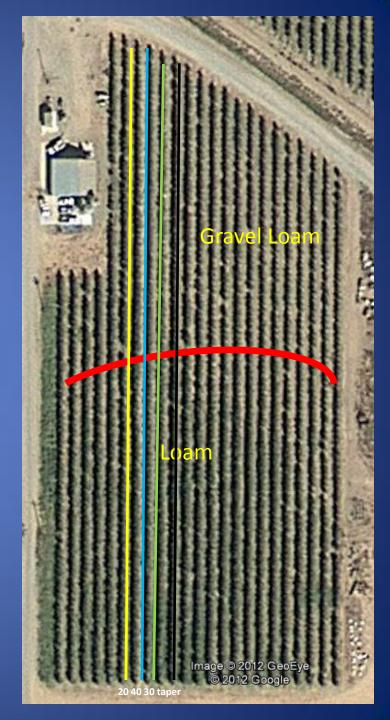
20% ETo

40% ETo

30% ETo

Tapered ETo (40, 30, 20%)

Treatments applied ~ August 1 at about 1 ½ weeks after pit hardening



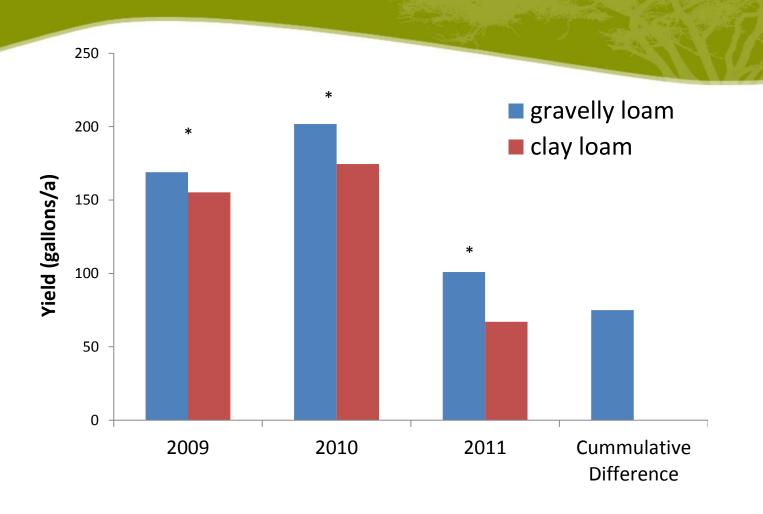
Yields

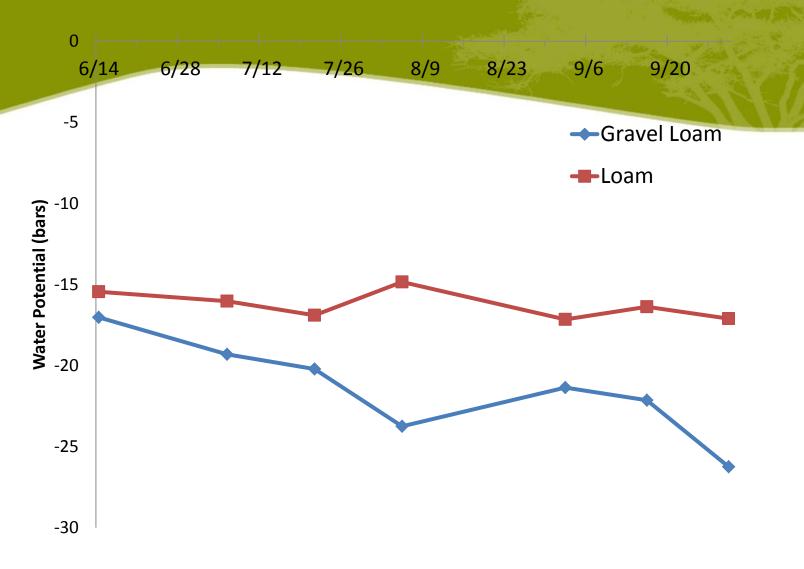


Tree Growth - 2011

Treatment	Shoot Growth (cm) ¹	Trunk Growth (cm) ¹	Pruning Wt. (lbs) (20 trees)
40 % Eto	13.4	1.18	179
30 % Eto	11. 7	1.09	138
Taper Eto	14.3	1.46	180
20 % ETo	13.3	0.66	167
	ns	ns	ns
Gravel	9.2 B	0.58 B	101 B
Loam	17.1 A	1.57 A	231 A

Oil Yields





Mechanically Hedging Super High Density Hedgerow Olives

- Initiated spring of 2010
- Treatments
 - 4 row blocks replicated 4X
 - 1. Hand Pruned Control all 4 rows
 - 2. one row hedged both sides 18 to 20 inches from center wire each year
 - 3. One side of two rows hedged at same distance each year

Cycle completed in 4 years



COR – "Gable or Rooftop"



2010 Results

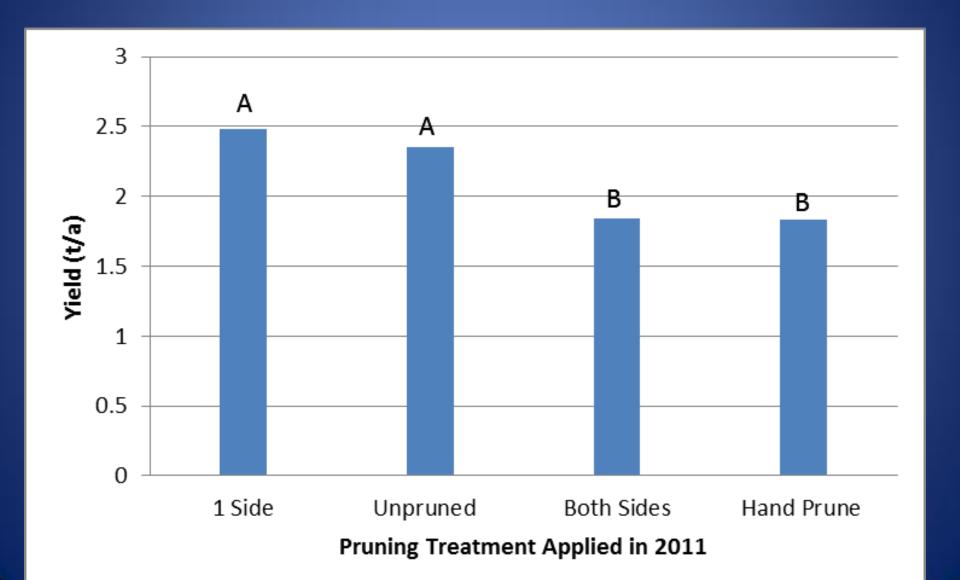
- Canopy diameter was largest for the hand pruned trees, intermediate for those hedged on one side and smallest for those hedged on two sides
- Trunk diameters were equal for the hand pruned treatments and those hedged on one side and significantly smaller for those hedged on 2 sides,
- There were no significant differences in yield

Double Side Hedging

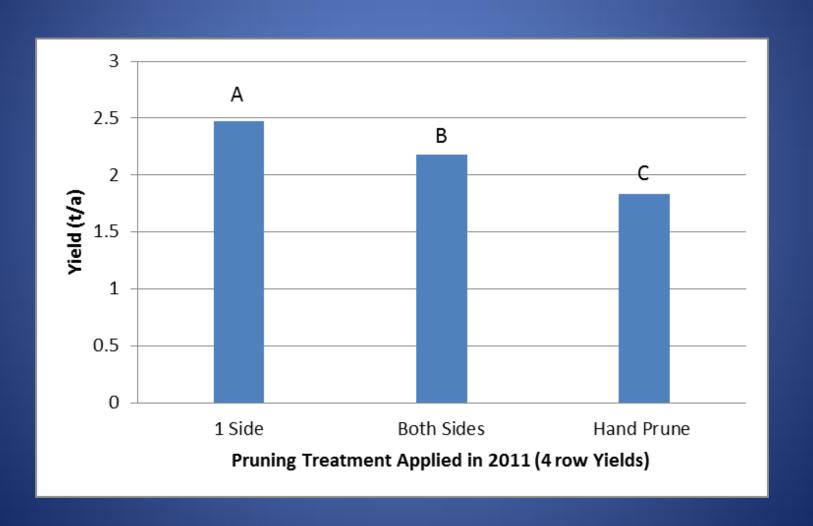




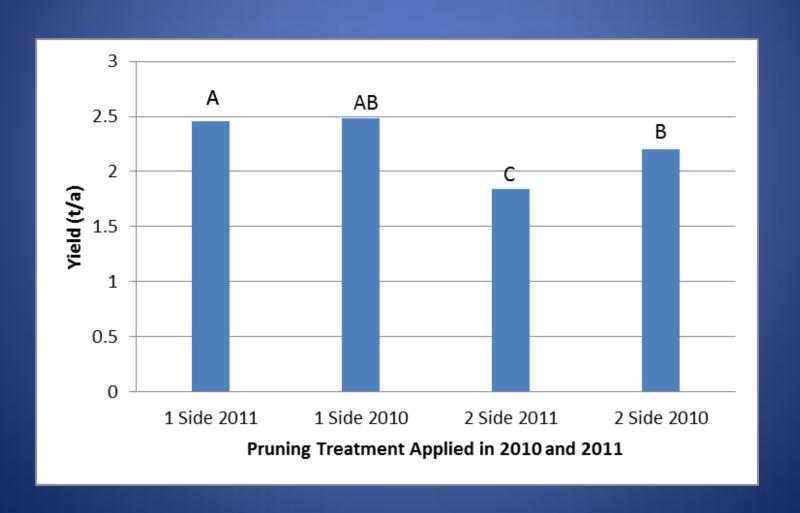
2011 Yield



2011 Yield for Four Row Block



2011 Yields From Rows Pruned in 2010 and 2011



Cumulative Yields for 2010 and 2011

