

Scott Johnson
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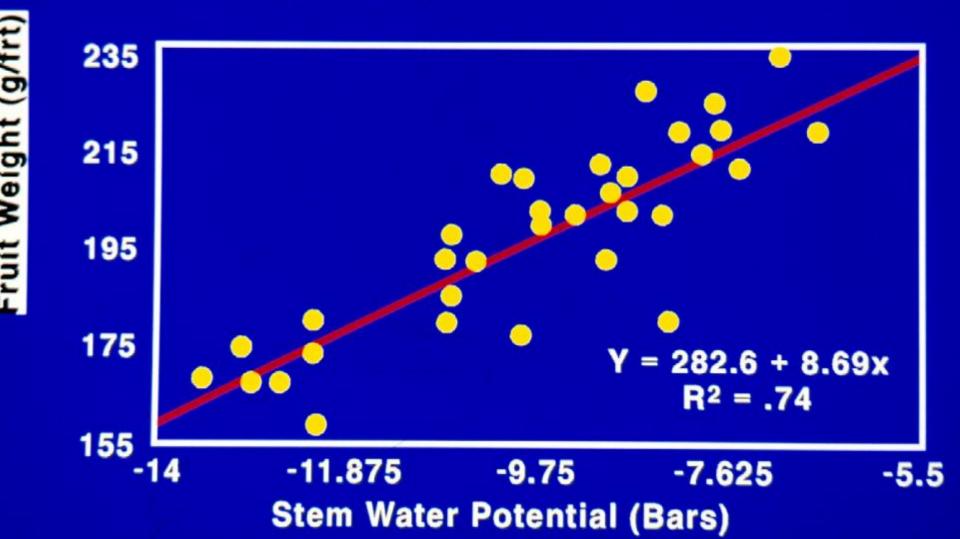






The Impact of Water Stress on Fruit Growth

Elegant Lady Peach 1995









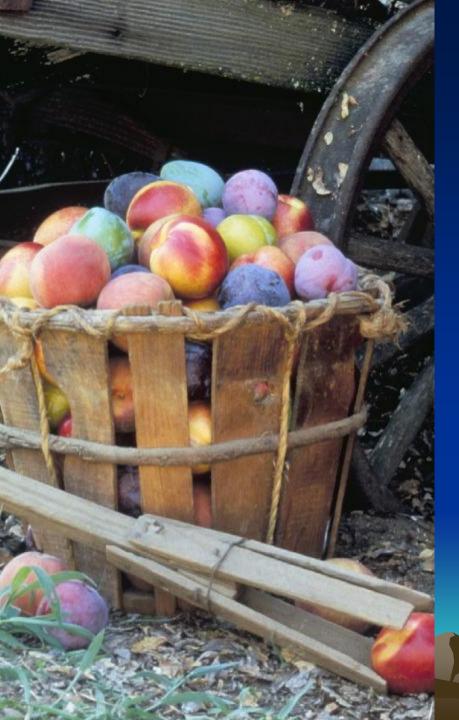








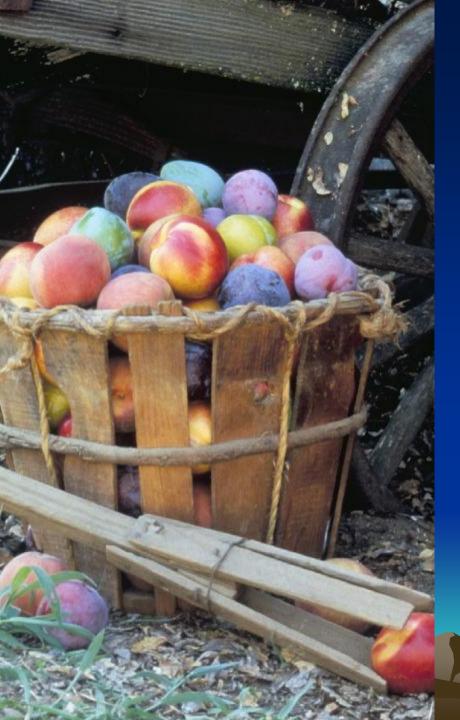




- Avoid water stress if possible
- Monitor the level of water stress







- Avoid water stress if possible
- Monitor the level
 of water stress in
 the tree (not soil)



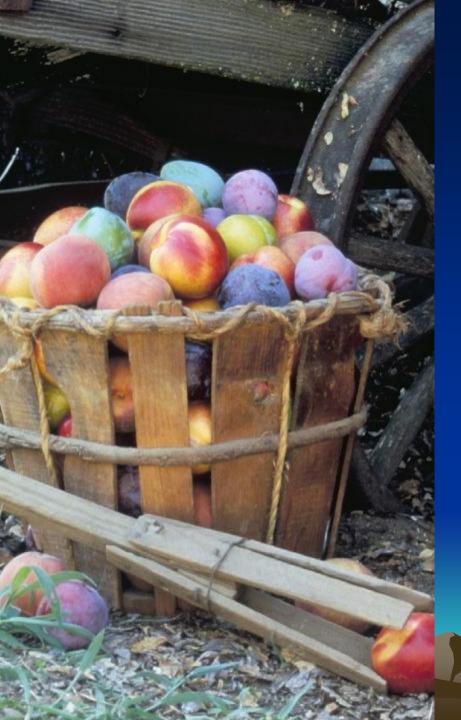






Crimson Lady Midday Stem Water Potentials





- Avoid water stress if possible
- 2. Monitor tree stress
 - -Stem water potential
 - -Canopy temperature

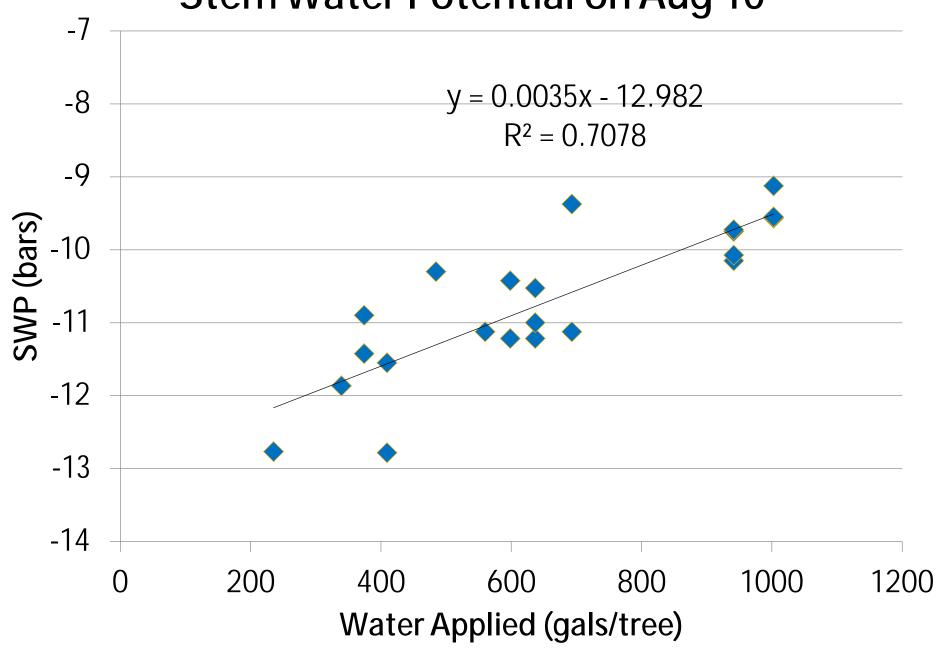




Tart Cherry Water Stress Project

- Montmorency cherry orchard at USU field station
- In cooperation with Brent Black and Bruce Bugbee at USU
- Trees about 8 years old
- Gradient of emitter flow rates down 2 rows
- Main objective find easiest reliable method of measuring water stress

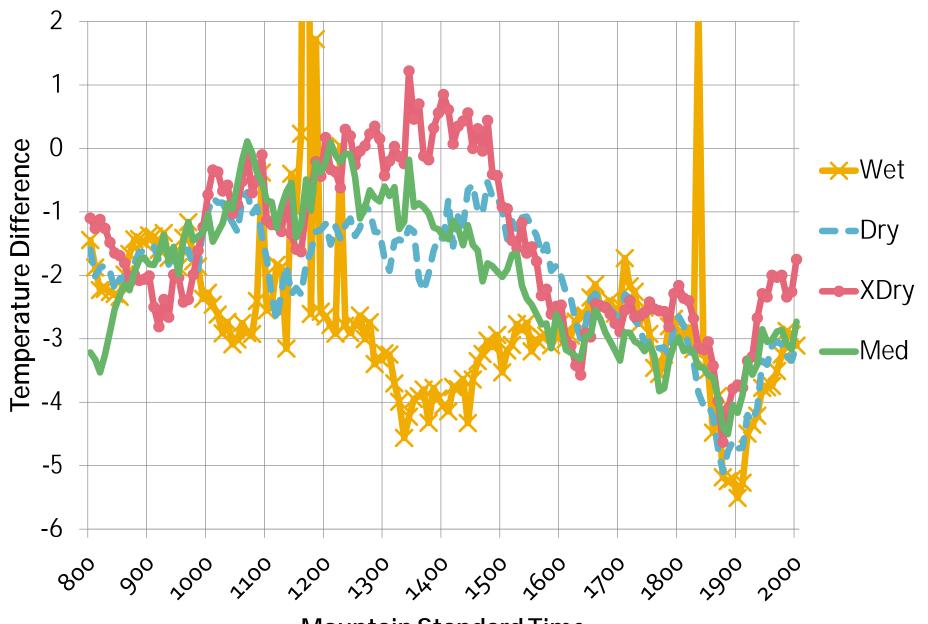
Stem Water Potential on Aug 10



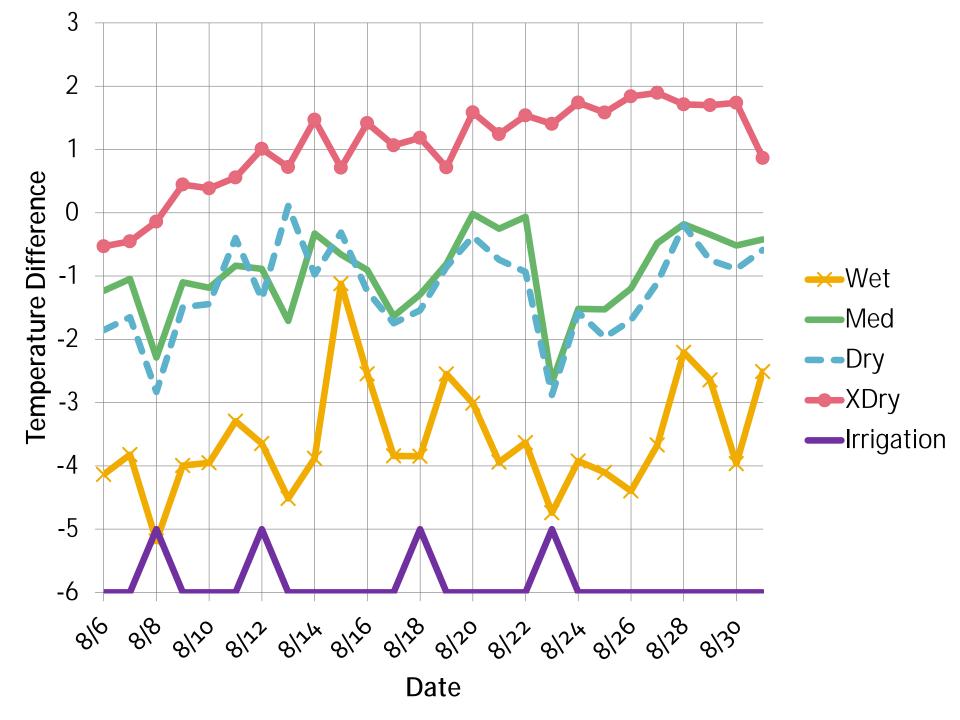




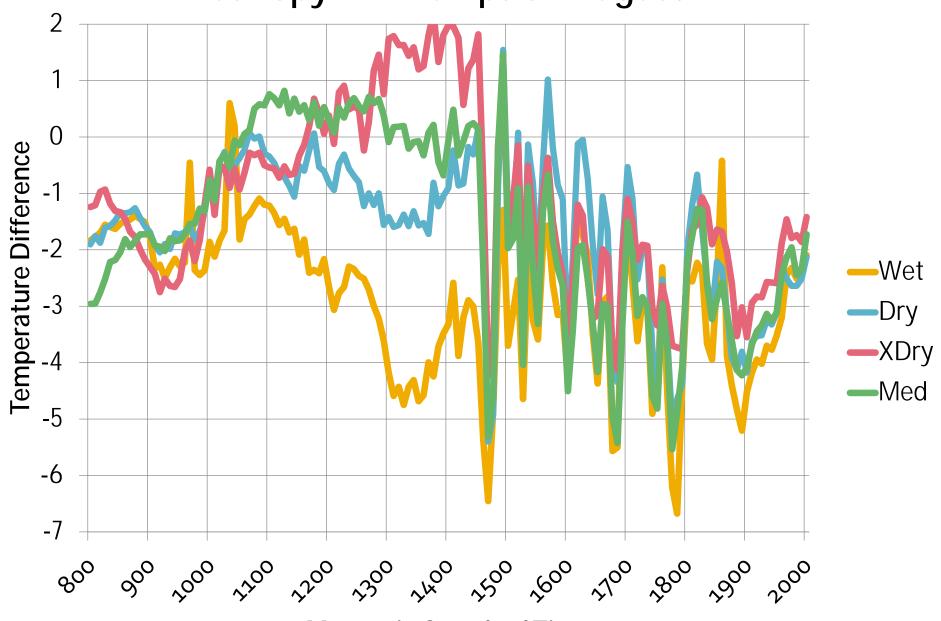
Canopy - Air Temps on August 10



Mountain Standard Time



Canopy - Air Temps on August 22



Mountain Standard Time



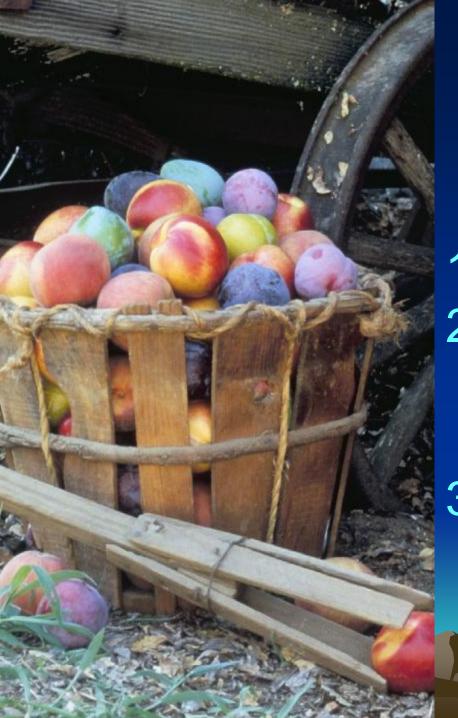






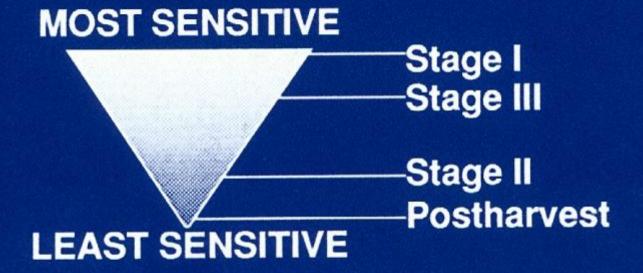




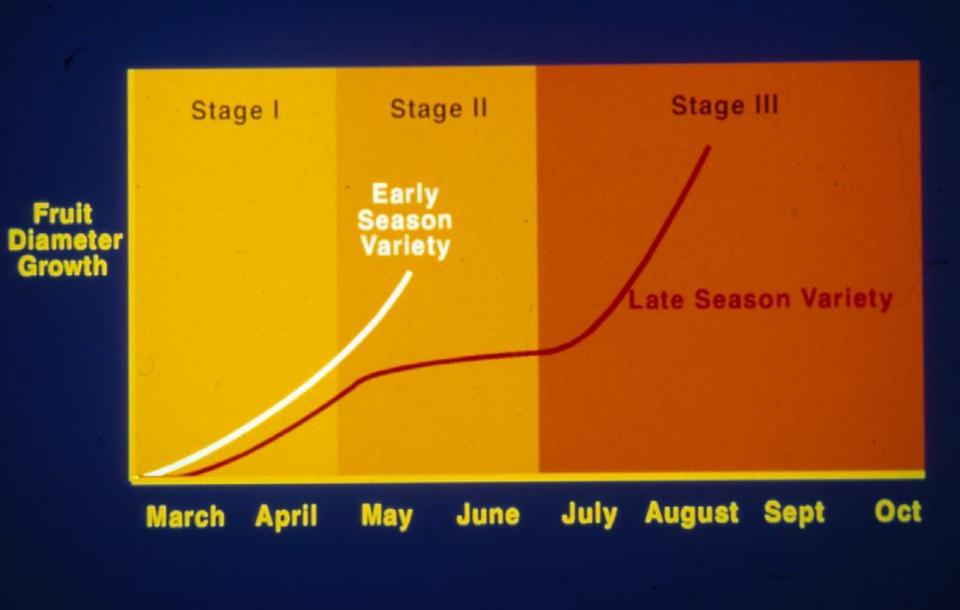


- 1. Avoid water stress
- 2. Monitor tree stress
 - -Stem water potential
 - -Canopy temperature
- 3. Minimize stress during critical times

Peach, Plum, and Nectarine Sensitivity to Water Stress



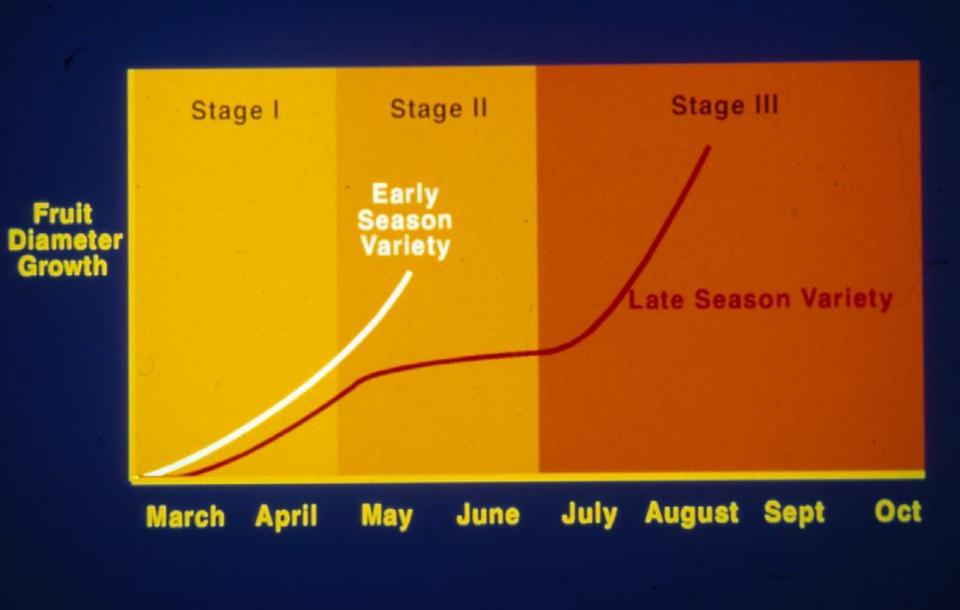
Dormancy and Prebloom?



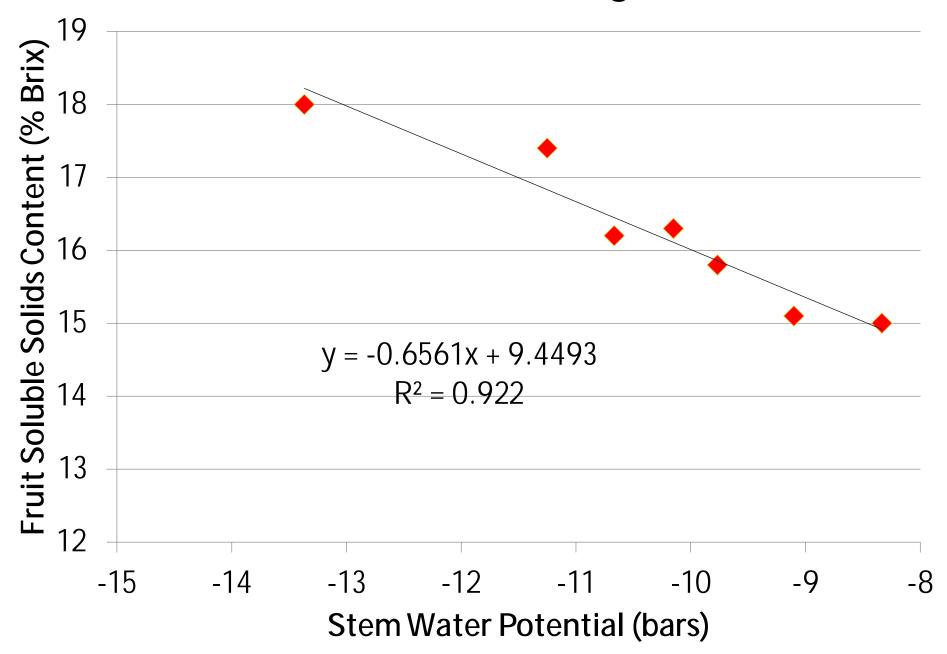
Conclusions

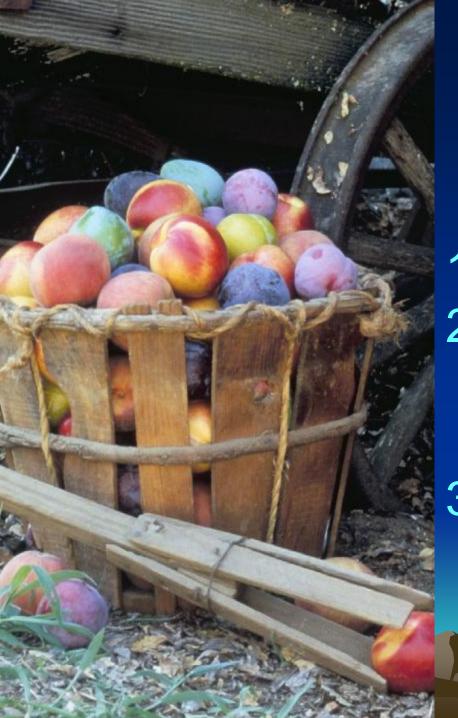
Any postharvest water stress treatment increases the potential for problems with fruit quality or tree health.

If irrigation water is limited, the best strategy is to withhold water during the period right after harvest (June & July), but fully irrigate at the end of the season (August & September).



%SS vs SWP on Aug 25





- 1. Avoid water stress
- 2. Monitor tree stress
 - -Stem water potential
 - -Canopy temperature
- 3. Minimize stress during critical times

http://ucanr.org/sites/fruitreport/

