





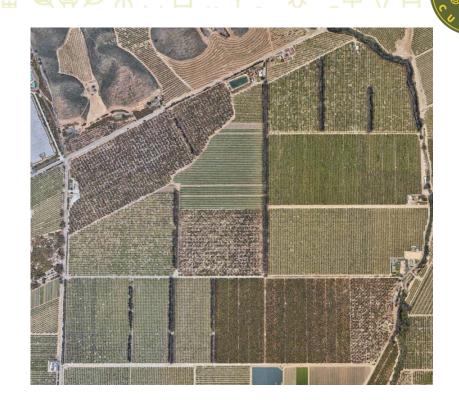
Pruning and Girdling Methods in High Density Orchards

PAUL NURRE | ORO DEL NORTE RANCH, SOMIS CA

### Ranch Details

109 acres of varying age, density, and rootstock

- 40 acres low density Hass x Duke 7, 1979
  - (20' x 40' + interplants ~ 20' x 20' = 109 trees/acre)
- 10 acres low density Hass x Duke 6, 1970
  - (20' x 40' + interplants = 20' x 20' = 109 trees/acre)
- 37 acres high density Hass x Dusa, 2006-2008
  - 12' x 15' = 242 trees/acre
- 22 acres medium density Hass x Duke 7, 2013
  - 12' x 22' = 165 trees/acre





#### Challenge Facing Avocado Growers

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- The Hass Avocado (as well as many other Avocado varieties) tends to prefer a bi-annual, alternate bearing pattern of fruit production
- Example
  - Year 1: Large Bloom leads to good set of fruit, thus reducing the ability of the tree to produce sufficient foliage for the following year's bloom
  - Year 2: Good Harvest of Year 1 bloom/fruit, but due to limited canopy growth previous year, bloom is weak
  - Year 3: Weak Bloom from Year 2 leads to limited harvest, and now the trees, unrestricted by new fruit load, produce abundant Canopy and will be ready for another strong bloom
- SUMMARY: A balance must be struck between set fruit AND new foliage production to ensure consistent production.



#### Why We Need to Seek Even Production



#### High Production Tends to Produce Low Price Per Pound

•Even Production:

•2013: 12,000 x \$0.87= \$10,440

•2014: <u>12,000</u> x \$1.12 = <u>\$13,440</u>

24,000 lbs

\$23,880

Alternate Production

•2013: 18,000 x \$0.87= \$15,660

•2014:  $6,000 \times $1.12 = $6,720$ 

24,000 lbs

\$22,380

\$1,500 x 20 acre Ranch = \$30,000 over 2 years

	Bearing	Volume (millions of		Price Per	Average Dollars Per	Average Pounds Per
Year	Acres	pounds)	Crop Value (\$)	Pound (¢)	Bearing Acre (\$)	Bearing Acre
2011	57,532	302.5	\$460,209,682	152.1	\$7,999	5,258
2012	59,629	462.3	\$381,852,467	82.6	\$6,404	7,753
2013	57,838	500.2	\$435,023,142	87	\$7,521	8,648
2014	57,219	297.5	\$333,216,563	112	\$5,823	5,199
2015	51,478	279	\$303,160,400	108.6	\$5,889	5,420
2016	51,902	401.4	\$412,332,493	102.7	\$7,944	7,733



- California Avocado Commission

#### Why We Need to Seek Even Production



#### High Production Tends to Produce Low Price Per Pound

•Even Production:

Alternate Production

\$1,388 x 20 acre Ranch = \$27,760 over 2 years

•2011: 12,000 x \$1.52 = \$18,240

•2011: 10,000 x \$1.52 = \$15,200

•2012: 12,000 x \$0.826 = \$9,912

•2012: 14,000 x \$0.826 =

\$11,564 \$26,764

\$28,152 24,000 lbs

24,000 lbs

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- California Avocado Commission

### Our Ranch Philosophy

O C 4 O C A

- Alternate bearing is the natural physiology of the avocado tree
- Utilize that knowledge and manipulate it on a per-tree level
- •Reduce, and optimally eliminate, alternate bearing on a block-wide or ranch widescale
- •Divide the canopy roughly 50/50 to achieve a balance between current year bloom and capacity for next year's bloom



# Girdling Abundant Bloom and Set









# Canopy Division = 50/50







**INDEX FRESH**°

### Canopy Division = 50/50

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• Fruit is set so heavily on the girdled limb that almost no new bloom will occur the following spring (this is the goal)

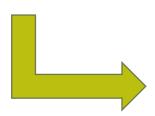




# Two Halves to a Tree: Allow Each Half to Alternate Bear



2016 GIRDLE = 2017 BLOOM/SET = 2018 HARVEST





2017 GIRDLE = 2018 BLOOM/SET = 2019 HARVEST



### Methodology

- O C A O NOCE FRENCE OF A 15
- The Limb bearing fruit HARVESTED in 2017 (summer) will usually be the limb that is GIRDLED in 2017 (fall)
- •The sooner the fruit is removed and that limb is pruned, the better
- •More time for new foliage to form on the limb that is to be girdled
- •Maximize size picking, removing 48 oz fruit as quickly as possible in the growing season



# Optimally, an orchard will consist of 50% Fruit, 50% "Capacity"







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2017 Girdle = 2018 Bloom/Set = 2019 Harvest

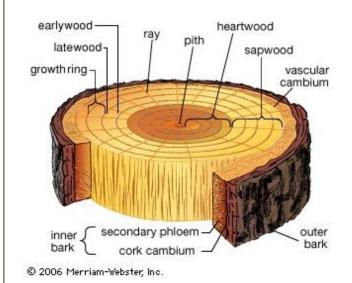


### Girdling: Tools and Methods





- •Larger Trunk/Branch = Larger Saw
- •Saw should sever entirely the bark, phloem, and cambium layers, stopping at the sapwood
- •The girdler will learn to stop at this layer as it is distinctly harder and resistant to the saw blade
- Our girdling is performedOctober 15 November 15
- Coldest areas are girdled first to achieve maximum time for healing of the wound (~ 6 weeks to heal)



\*This is not an Avocado Tree Cross Section



### Girdling: Quality Control







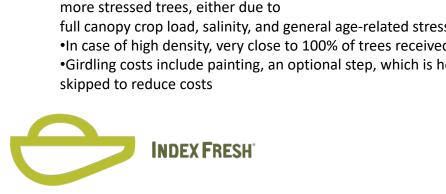
# Girdling: By the Numbers

	Girdling Costs, Per Acre, 2013-2016									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average	Average				
Block		\$/#	cre		Per Block	High vs Low Density				
A9	\$240	\$208	\$322	\$199	\$242					
A8	\$204	\$137	\$250	\$366	\$239	\$235				
A7	\$224	\$234	\$325	\$111	\$223					
А3	\$49	\$81	\$165	\$45	\$85					
A2	\$11	\$100	\$155	\$150	\$104	\$121				
A1	\$108	\$102	\$181	\$306	\$174					

Notes: In some cases, costs of girdling in Low Density blocks were lower due to more stressed trees, either due to

full canopy crop load, salinity, and general age-related stress.

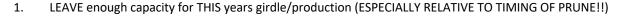
- •In case of high density, very close to 100% of trees received a girdle
- •Girdling costs include painting, an optional step, which is helpful but can be skipped to reduce costs





### Principles of Pruning

#### (in order of Importance)



- DO NOT eliminate capacity that is in limited supply (See Also: #4)
- 2. Separation of trees In-Row and Between-Row
  - The collision of two trees leads to defoliation, reduced foliage, reduced bee access, reduced sun exposure for bloom
- 3. Elimination of Crossing Branches
  - Crossing branches promote stunted growth, shade out the interior of the tree, reduce potential for next year's production
- 4. Prune what you have in EXCESS, considering Bloom vs Capacity Ratio (Goal = 50:50)
  - Excess Bloom = Prune Bloom
  - Excess Foliage = Prune Foliage
- 5. Control of Height
  - Considered AFTER other criteria. Height is the most negotiable problem
  - Ideal Height = 75-80% of Tree Spacing (12' spacing = 9-10' Pruning)





#### Open "Windows" for Low, Future Growth



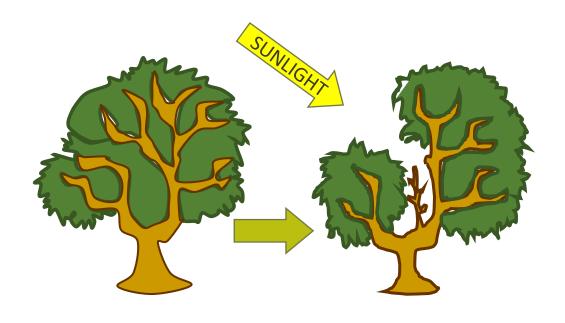






### Eliminate crossing branches







### Production:

### High Density vs. Low Density

	Pounds Per Acre by Block, 2012-2017										
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	AVG	St Dev		
Low	1	11,089	21,747	7,085	5,765	10,232	6,597	10,419	5936		
Density	2	14,764	16,464	9,408	2,260	12,512	2,015	9,570	6224		
	3	19,344	17,672	11,531	8,528	13,263	4,022	12,393	5704		
High	7	9,535	6,691	20,137	12,672	12,050	14,356	12,573	4572		
Density	8	8,289	5,828	18,758	13,558	13,518	14,700	12,442	4656		
	9	6,407	5,257	19,014	11,181	13,566	16,843	12,045	5523		



- Age of trees
- Degrees of salinity damage
- Rootstock
- •High Density in Colder Blocks



**Higher Standard Deviation** 

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Higher Degree of Alternate Bearing/ Extreme Highs and Lows





## Pruning: By the Numbers



	Pruning Costs, Per Acre, 2012-2017										
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average	Average			
Block			\$/		Per Block	High vs Low Density					
A9	\$479	\$767	\$949	\$746	\$1,778	\$1,162	\$980				
A8	\$143	\$762	\$1,104	\$843	\$1,847	\$1,307	\$1,001	\$925			
A7	\$20	\$514	\$1,210	\$549	\$1,594	\$880	\$794				
А3	\$454	\$348	\$387	\$309	\$779	\$380	\$443				
A2	\$300	\$317	\$619	\$464	\$875	\$192	\$461	\$476			
A1	\$520	\$414	\$561	\$411	\$860	\$384	\$525				

Note: We are in a "catch-up" phase of pruning in High Density blocks, thus costs may be temporarily inflated. Still, 242 trees/acre requires CONSTANT management: **NOT** PRUNING IS **NOT** AN OPTION.



# Closing Thoughts on High Density



- •Maximize the ability to harvest sunlight
- Maximize the ability to mine the soil for water and nutrients
- •Use the natural tendency of the plant to produce bi-annually
- •Pruning and girdling costs are lower per tree but higher per acre higher
- Irrigation costs are similar
- •Labor efficiency is higher less ladders, less walking tree to tree
- •Less weed problems





# Thank You!!! The state of the s

•Questions and Comments?

