

### **Avocado** Pollination Basics

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## The ultimate crop that one harvests is dependent upon many factors:



- On/Off status
- Overall tree health
- Conditions during flowering and fruit set
- Conditions during subsequent fruit development

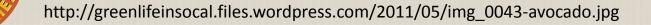


Fully Mature

### **During flowering**



### June drop





### This presentation will focus on one small aspect of productivity

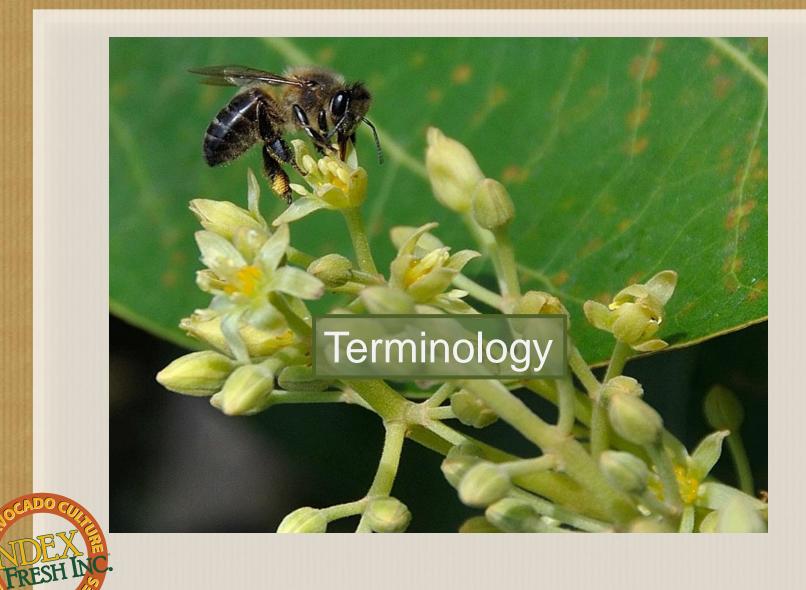
### Pollination



### **Presentation Outline**

- Terminology
- Avocado flower biology
- Pollinizers do you need them?
- Pollinators How do you get the pollen to the stigma?
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements

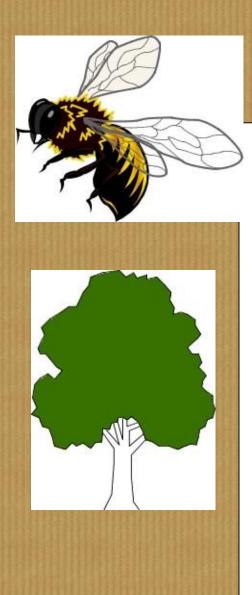




## **Pollination Terms:**

*Pollination* – the transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma.

- Cross pollination the pollen deposited on the stigma is from another cultivar.
- Close pollination the pollen deposited on the stigma is from another flower of the same tree or cultivar.
- Self pollination the pollen deposited on the stigma is from the same flower.



### **Pollination Terms:**

**Pollinator:** The agent which transfers pollen from the male to the female floral organ.

**Pollinated Tree:** A cultivar that receives the pollen (*i.e. Hass*).

**Pollinizer:** A cultivar that donates pollen to another cultivar. *Common Hass pollinizers: Bacon, Zutano, Ettinger, Edranol, Walter Hole.* 

### **Pollination Terms:**

*Fertilization* – the fusion of the male gamete with the female gamete forming the zygote.

*Effective Pollination* – pollination which leads to fertilization.

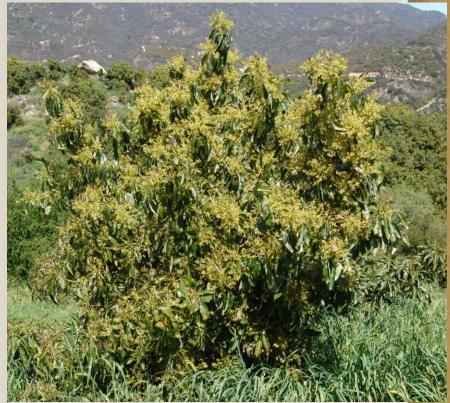
*Non effective pollination* – pollination which does NOT lead to fertilization.

### Avocado Flower Biology

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### Avocado flowering characteristics

- <u>Attraction</u>: the whole tree acts like a giant inflorescence with many small flowers.
- <u>Small fertilization</u> <u>percent:</u> thus most flowers do not set fruit.
- <u>Competition:</u> between fruits and growth, as well as among the fruits, which leads to high rate of primary fruit abscission.

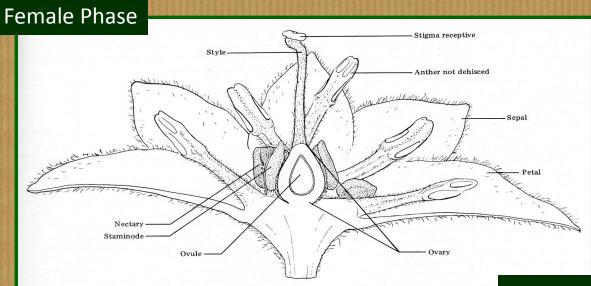


### There are 2 phases to avocado flowering

### This is called Protogynous Dichogamy

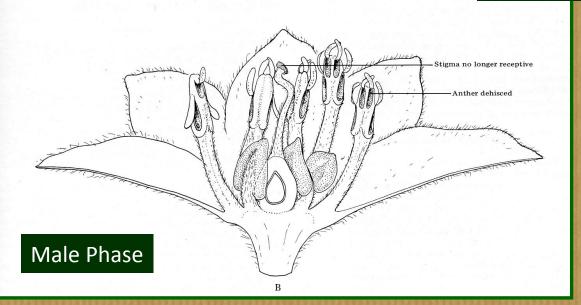
FEMALE PHASE

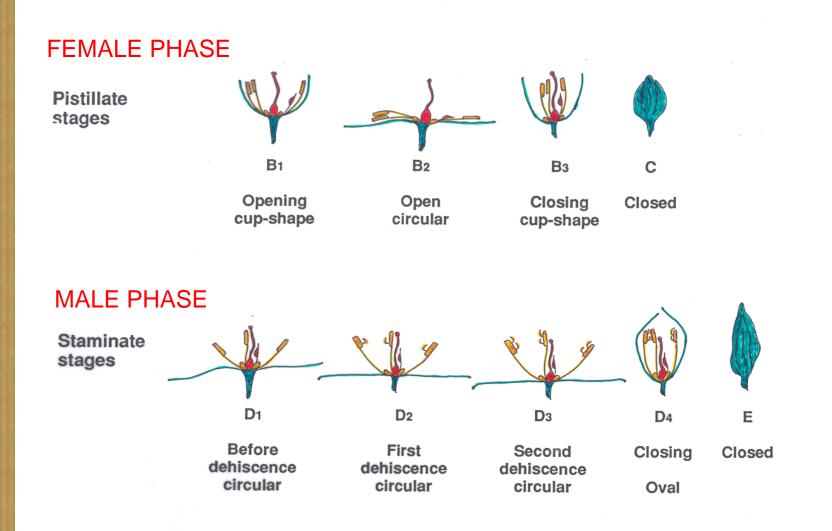




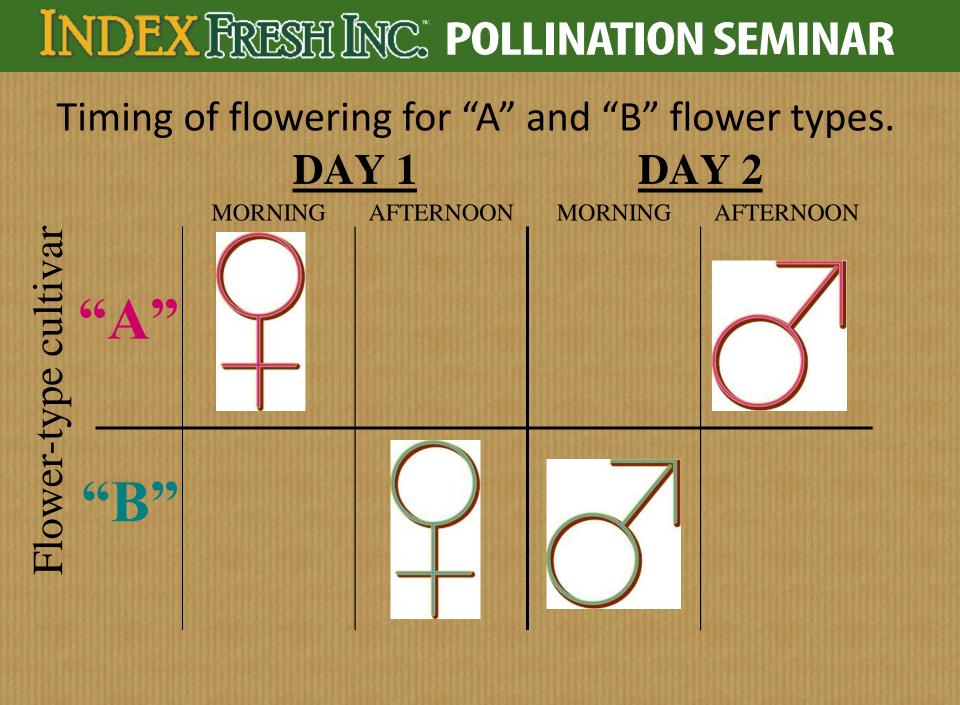
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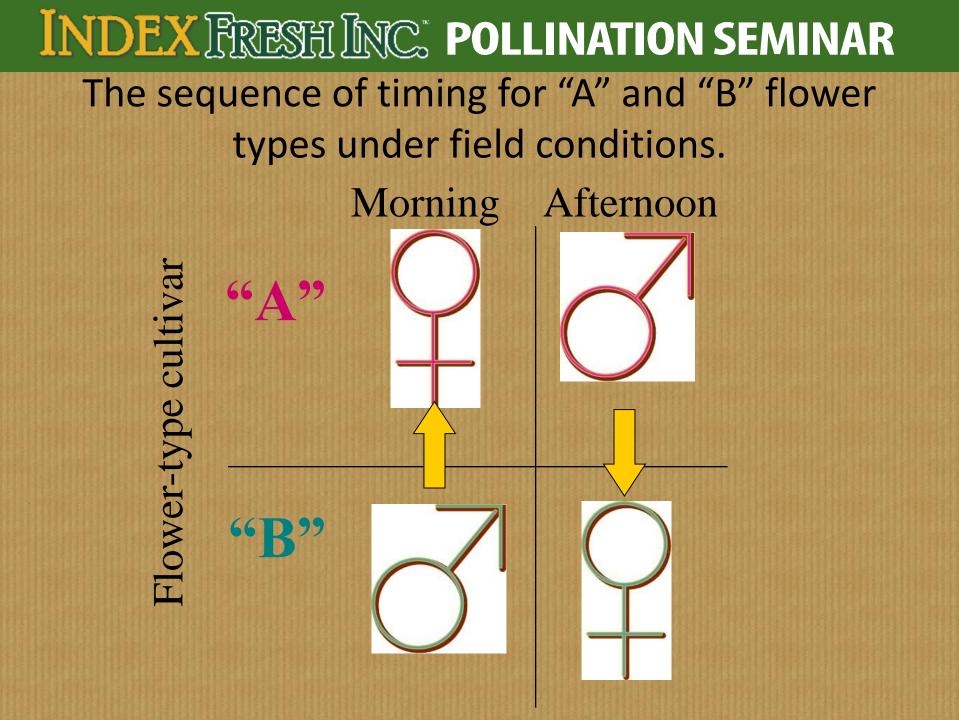
#### The avocado flower



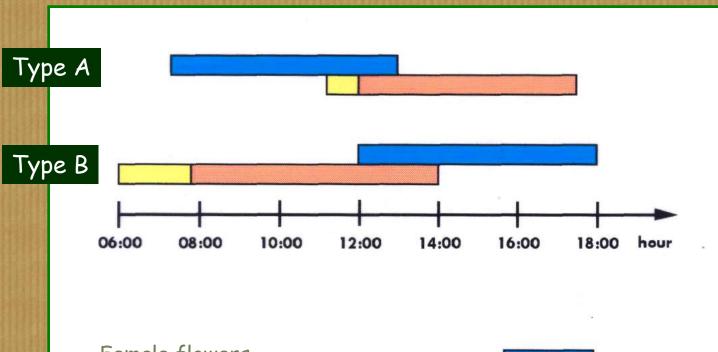


Ish Am, PhD. Thesis Fig. 1- Morphological stages of the flower





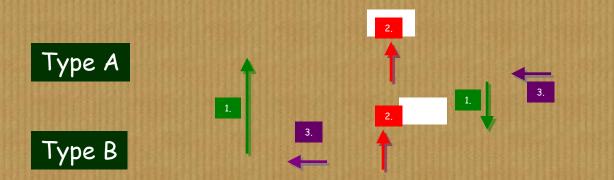
### **Avocado Flowering Sequence**



Female flowers Male flowers before dehiscence Male dehiscing flowers

Overlap within the tree occurs

# Avocado flower pollination routes

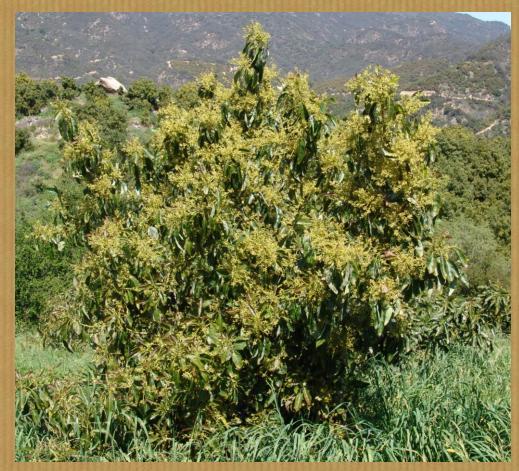


Cross pollination
Close pollination
Self pollination

Female flowers Male flowers before dehiscence Male dehiscing flowers

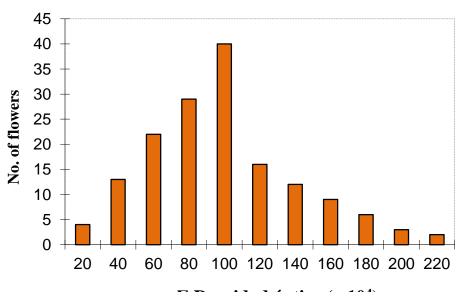
## **INDEX FRESH INC. POLLINATION SEMINAR** Are all avocado flowers equal?

- Millions of flowers during bloom
- Long flower duration





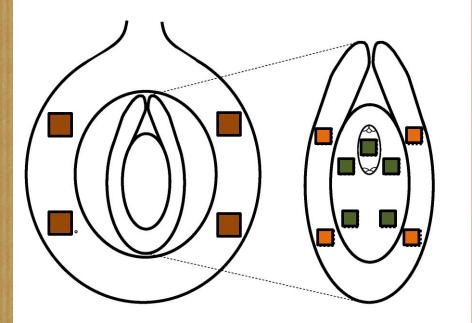
- NO EXTERNAL DIFFERENCES AMONG FLOWERS - GREAT DIFFERENCES IN STARCH CONTENT

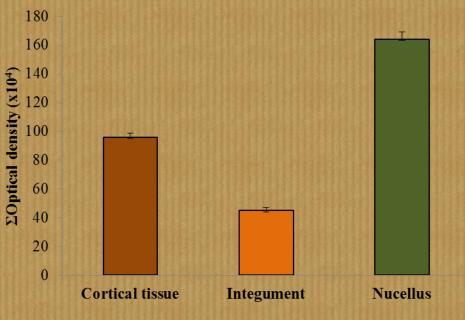


Source: I. Hormaza

Optical density x10<sup>4</sup>

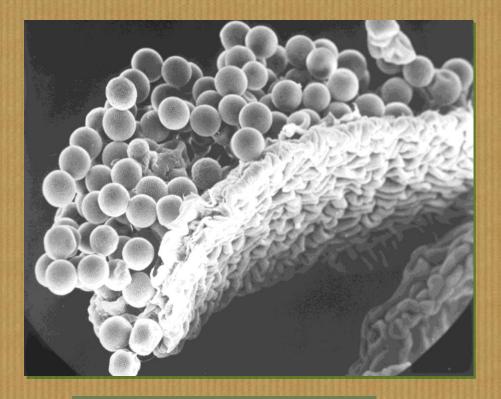








### The avocado pollen grain

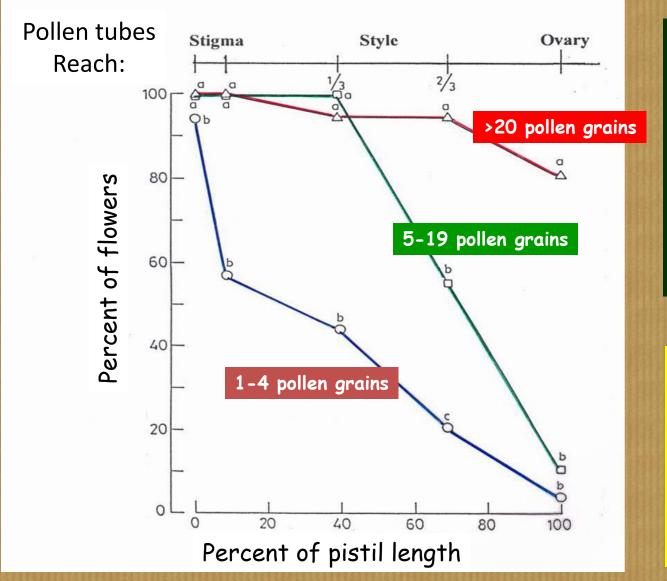


'Fuerte' pollen on anther flap

'Hass' pollen grain (SEM x2000)

From: G. Ish Am

### **INDEX FRESH INC.** POLLINATION SEMINAR Avocado Pollen Germination Rate

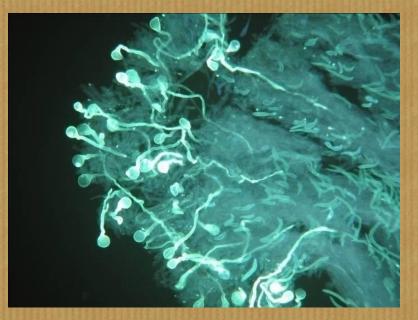


Hand pollinated 'Hass' stigmas by 'Ettinger' pollen. Four hrs of germination.

<u>Shoval</u>, 1987

Effect of <u>competition</u> between and <u>cooperation</u> among the pollen grains



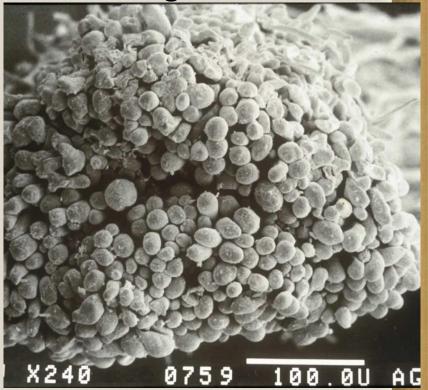






Does temperature and relative humidity affect amount of pollen deposited on stigmas?



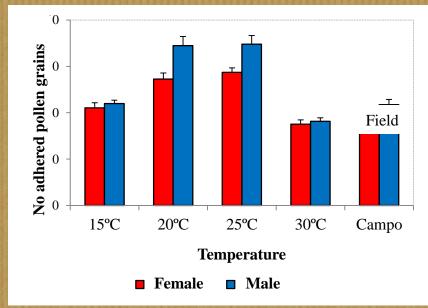


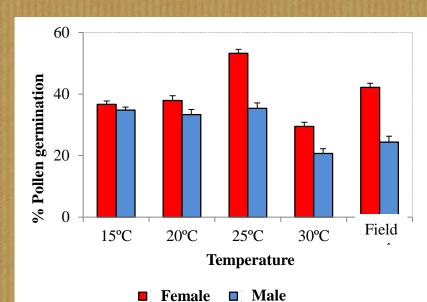


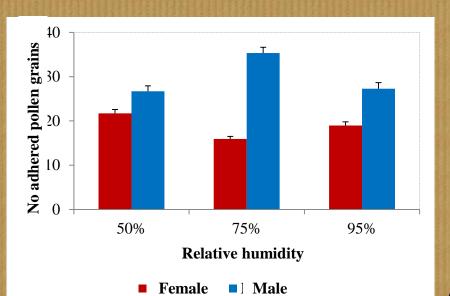
Avocado Stigma with pollen grains (SEM). http://www.avocadosource.com

Amounts of pollen deposited on stigmas can affect rates of successful fertilization.

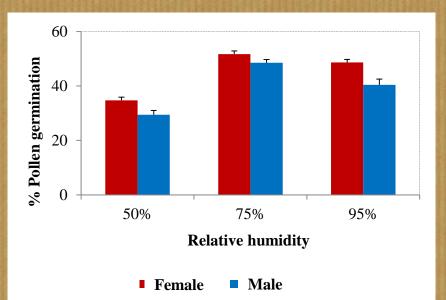
#### EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON POLLEN ADHESION AND GERMINATION





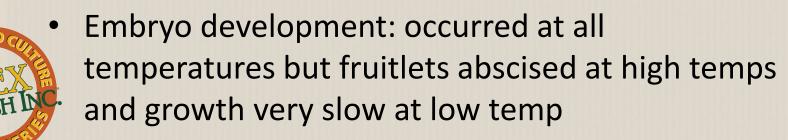


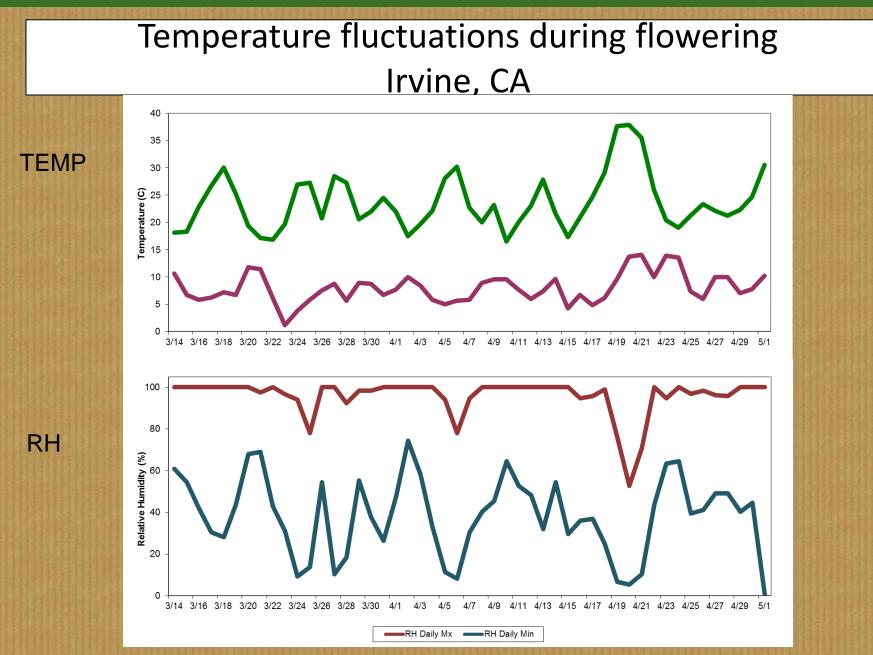
### EFFECT OF RELATIVE HUMIDITY ON POLLEN ADHESION AND GERMINATION



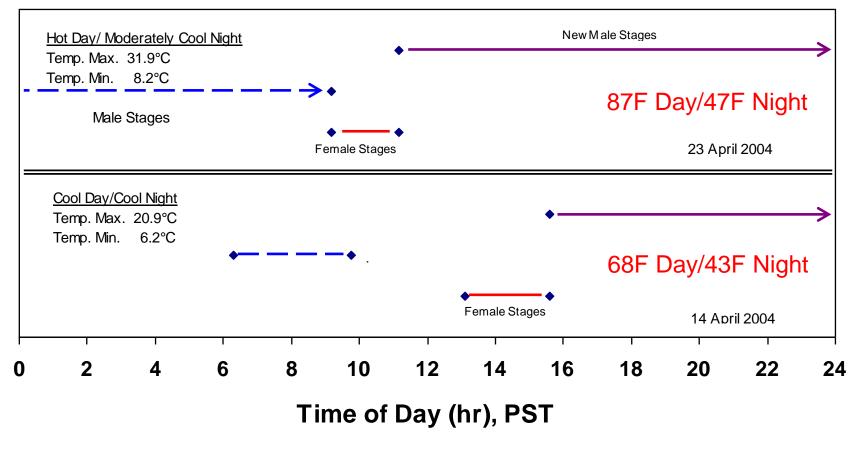
## Sedgley and Annells, 1981

- Kept trees at 3 temperature regimes (Day/Night): 91/82; 77/68; 63/54
- Flowering cycle: At 63/54 prolonged from 36 hr to 72 hr
- Overlap: most overlap occurred at 77/68
- Fertilization: occurred at all temps but lowest at 63/54





## Temperature influences the timing of the female and male stages



Stages from previous day

NetCam SC (2560 x 1920) Mon Oct 25 20:00:03 2010 298 43 Temp: 18.0°C Hum: 40% Pressure: 949.0

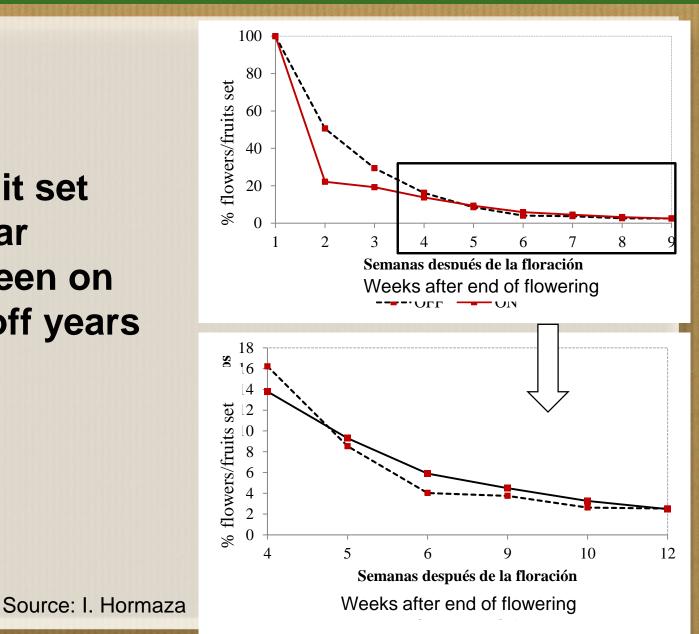
> NetCam SC (2560 x 1920) Tue Oct 26 13:00:03 2010 299 Temp: 22.5°C Hum: 28% Pressure: 947.0

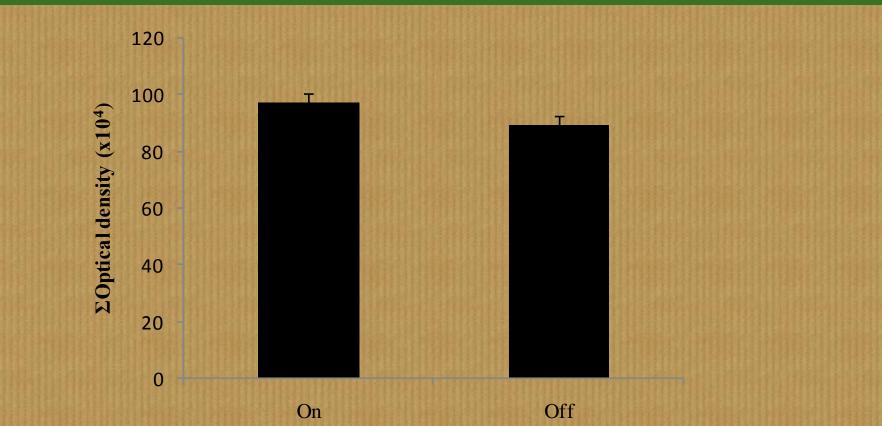


# What is the impact of crop load on fruit set and starch content?



### % fruit set similar between on and off years



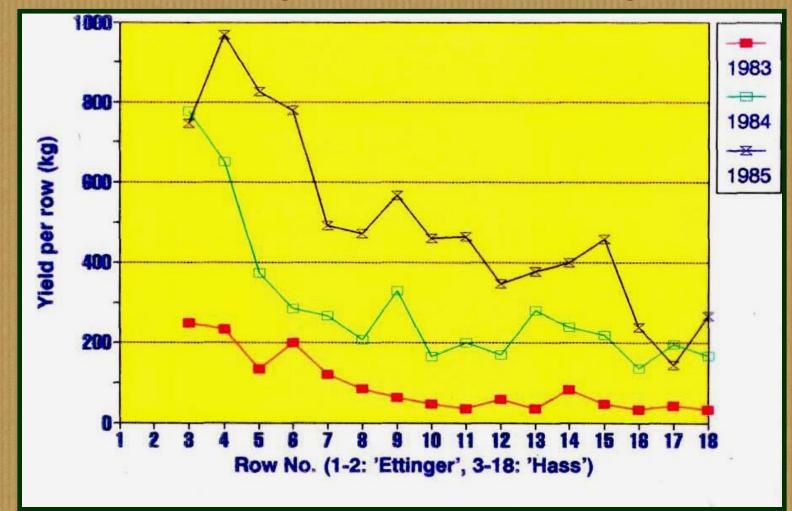


## Starch content in flowers collected during high bearing (On) and low bearing (Off) years.

#### Pollinizers Do you need them?

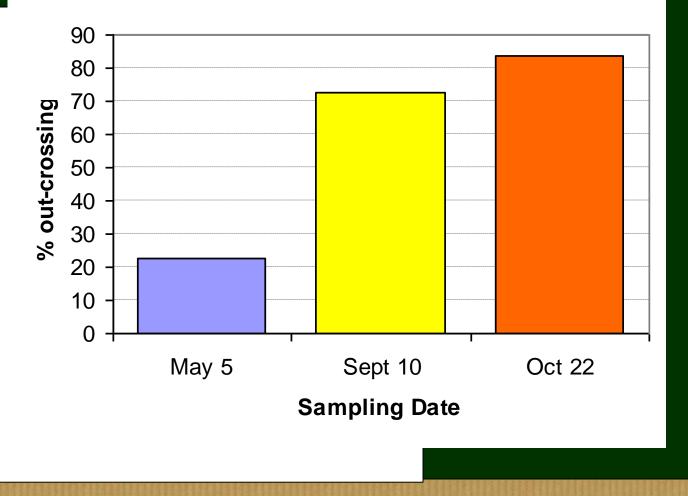
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#### INDEX FRESHINC POLLINATION SEMINAR Hass yields decrease significantly with increasing distance from 'Ettinger'



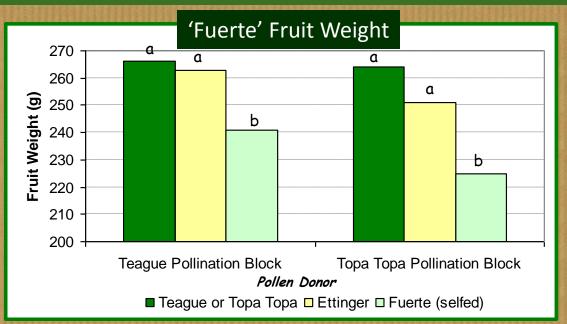
Source: Guil et al. 1986. Alon Hanotea 40:443-455

# **INDEX FRESHINC** POLLINATION SEMINAR Survival of cross vs. self progenies



Percent of crossed 'Hass' fruits by both 'Ettinger' or 'Fuerte' according to time after fruit set.

<u>Source:</u> Degani, Goldring and Gazit. 1989. J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci. 114:106-111 Via www.avocadosource.com



'Fuerte' Seed Weight 60 a 50 a b Seed Weight (g) b 40 С 30 20 10 0 **Teague Pollination Block Topa Topa Pollination Block** Pollen Donor ■ Teague or Topa Topa □ Ettinger □ Fuerte (selfed)

Pollen Donor Effect (metaxenia)

The pollen donor cultivar impacts fruit weight and seed size.

Data from Israel for 'Fuerte' fruit with 'Teague', 'Ettinger' or 'Topa Topa' as pollen donors.

<u>Source:</u> Degani et al. 1990. HortScience 25(4):471-473 via www.avocadosource.com

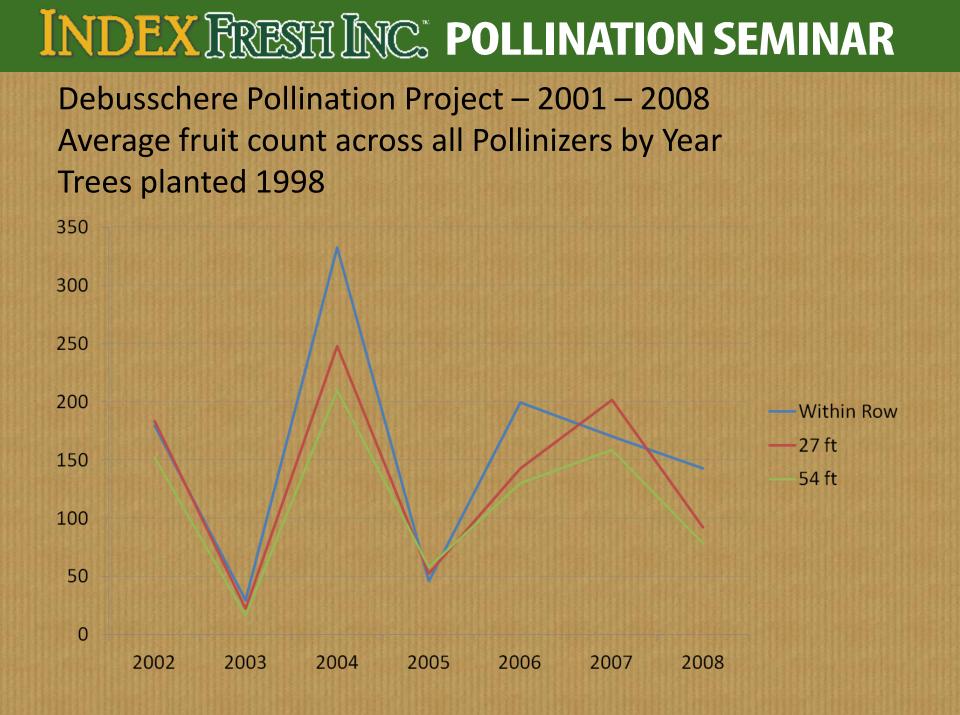
# INDEX FRESHINC POLLINATION SEMINAR PROXIMITY



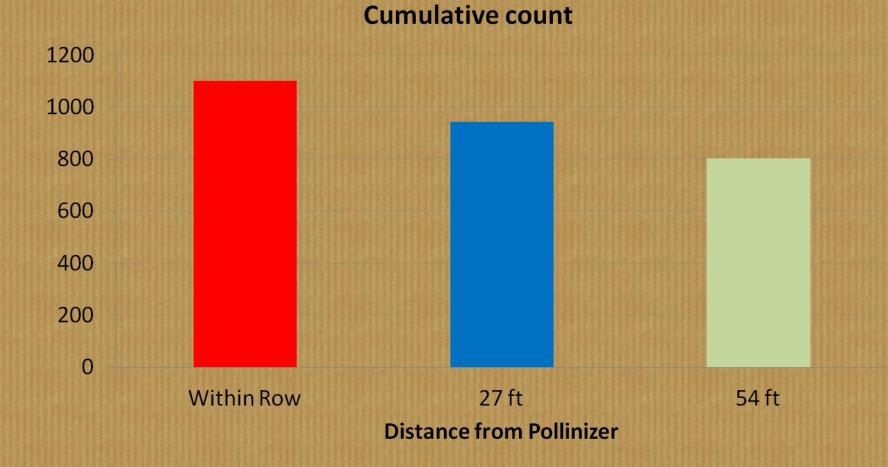
#### DeBusschere Pollinizer Trial – Coastal Ventura County

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3		F Fuerte				B Bacon			0	o	o is tree:	is trees that were open controls during Spring 2003															
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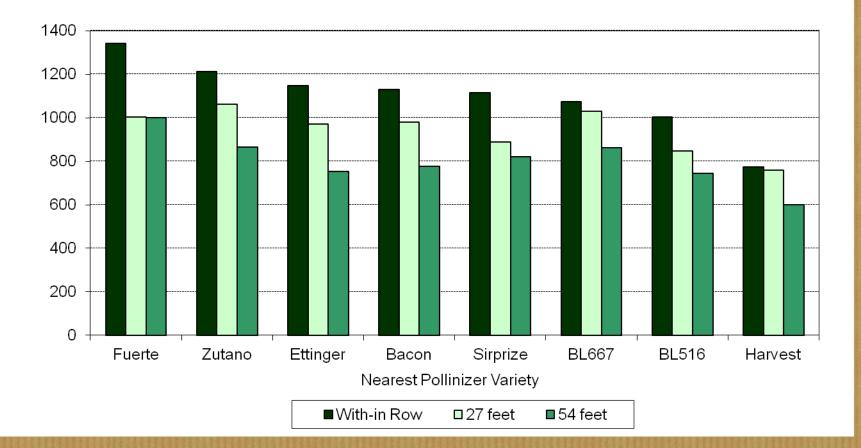
Pollinizer Varieties: 8 Field trial replicates: 6 Pollinizers interset with Hass



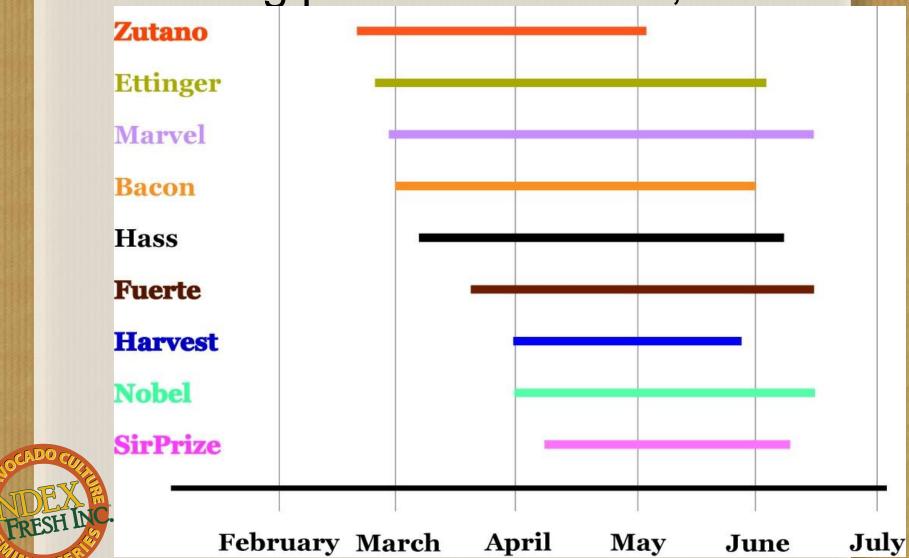
Debusschere Pollination Project – 2001 – 2008 Cumulative fruit count as a function of distance from pollinizer



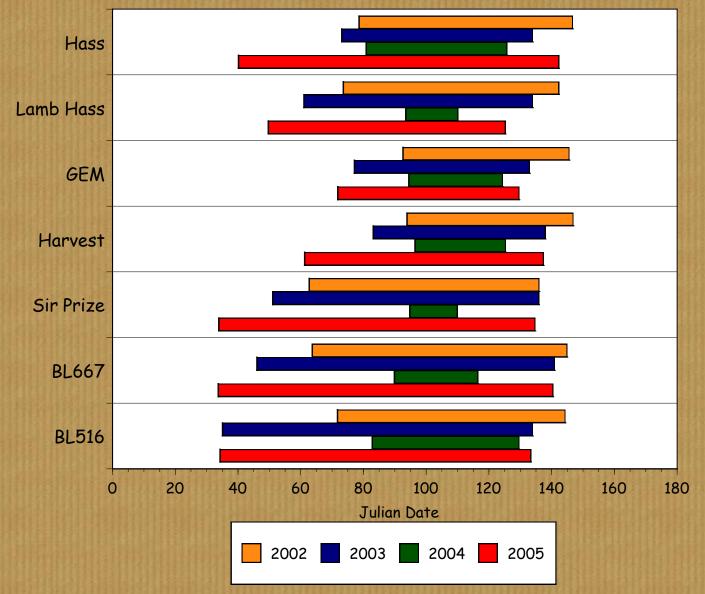
**INDEX FRESH INC: POLLINATION SEMINAR** Debusschere Pollination Project – 2001 – 2008 Cumulative fruit count as a function of pollinizer variety and distance from pollinizer



#### Flowering periods – Oxnard, 2002



#### Duration of bloom over 4 years



Irvine, CA

### POLLINIZERS

- Careful selection of pollinizers based on overlap in sexual stages and blooming period. Different in different producing areas
- Pollen vigor: in vitro and in vivo pollen germination tests
- Do we really need pollinizers in every producing area?

#### Multiple pollinizers

#### Bacon + Ettinger + Zutano

#### **INDEX FRESH INC. POLLINATION SEMINAR** SEARCHING FOR THE IDEAL POLLINIZER FOR HASS

#### Requirements

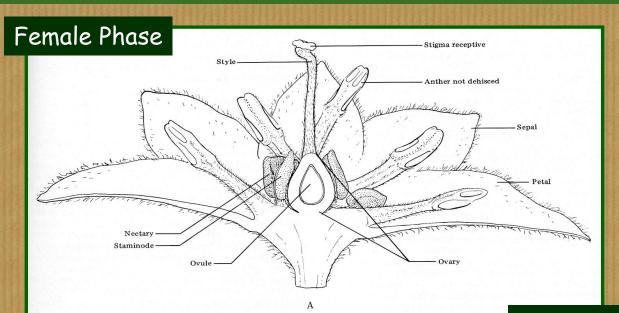
- ➡ Type B
- Overlap in flowering time with Hass

Currently in CA a range of varieties are used but predominantly Zutano, Bacon and Ettinger

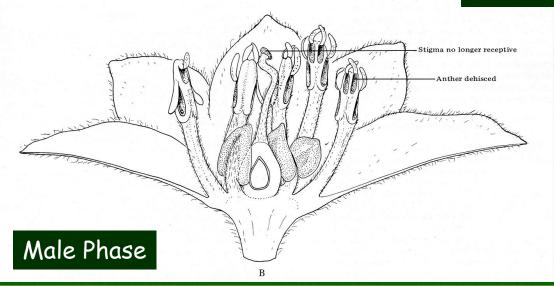
- For the future
- ➡ If possible: Hass-like fruits



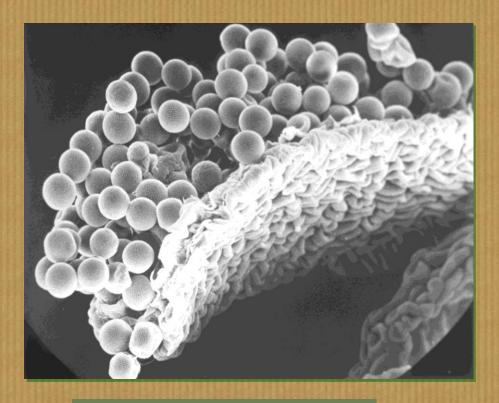
#### Pollinators How do you get the pollen to the flower?



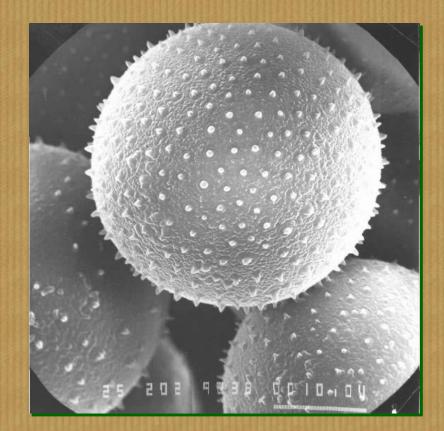
#### The avocado flower



#### The avocado pollen grain



'Fuerte' pollen on anther flap



'Hass' pollen grain (SEM x2000)

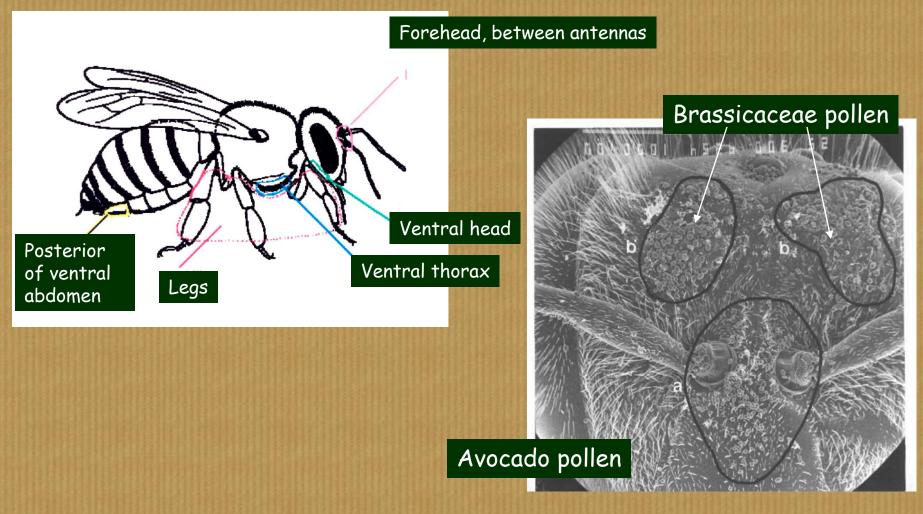
From: G. Ish Am





- Two types of bees working in the field
  - Nectar collector
  - Pollen collector
- Ratio of each is dependent on needs of the hive
- The pollen in the load is not effective for pollination
- Pollen grains on bee's body is what is effective for pollination

#### Regions of avocado pollen transfer on the honeybee body

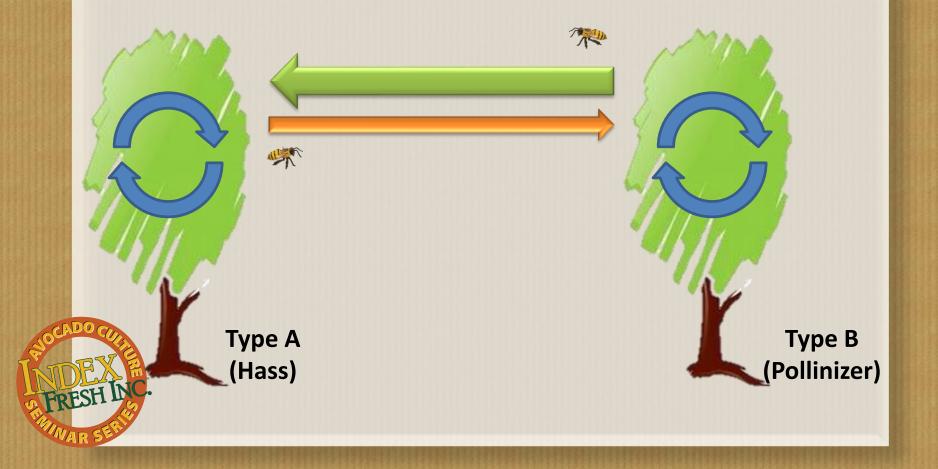


#### Honey bees transferring avocado pollen between male and female flowers

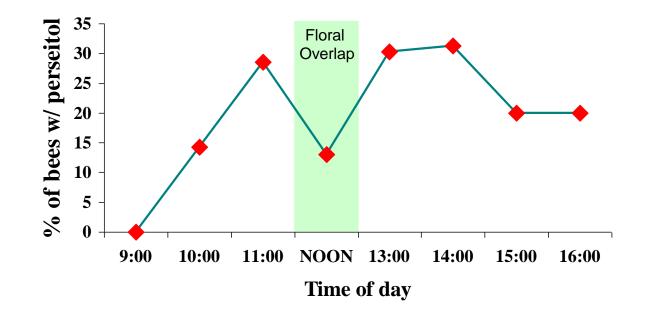


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#### It is crucial to get pollen moved between trees or within the tree.



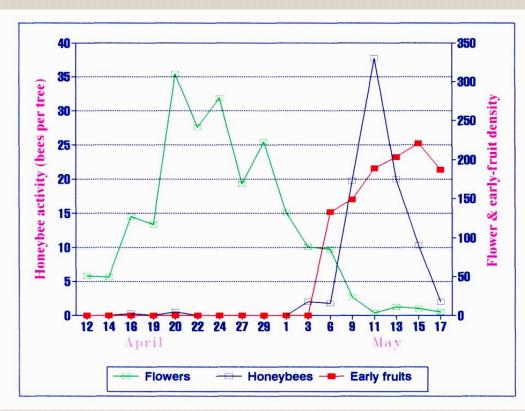
#### The percent of bees visiting avocado flowers



Fetscher and Arpaia, 2001

FRESH

#### **'Hass'** flowering, honeybee activity and fruit set -Israel, spring 1992



<u>No correlation</u> found between avocado flowering intensity and honeybee activity in the presence of competing bloom

<u>High correlation</u> found between fruit set and honeybee activity

Source: Ish-Am, 1994. PhD Thesis





#### To maximize yield one needs:

**Effective pollination** 

Efficient pollinator (many honey bees)

Sufficient cross pollination



Pollinizers in close proximity



#### Acknowledgements

•Gad Ish-Am, Iñaki Hormaza for sharing information in this presentation

www.avocadosource.com

•California Avocado Commission and BARD for grant support

•The worker bees that collected the data: *L. Bates, D. Stottlemyer, E. Focht, M. Crowley* 



#### **Summary: Factors Affecting Avocado Pollination**

- Avocado trees produce millions of flowers per tree but only a few hundred will produce a marketable avocado.
- Avocado flowers open in two phases: female and male.
- Avocado flowers of are classified as either "A" or "B" type depending on the time of day when they open as male or female.
- A pollinizer tree in a Hass orchard is one with a complimentary flower type to the tree that we wish to be pollinated. Some pollinizers for Hass include Bacon, Zutano and Ettinger.
- A pollinator is an animal which helps to deliver pollen to avocado flowers. Bees have been shown to help with avocado fruit set.
- Temperatures during the bloom period have a significant effect on the successful fruit set.
  - Other factors that affect fruit set include the starch content of the flower and whether it is an "on" or "off" year in the alternate bearing cycle of the avocado.