Pruning for Cropload Management and Productivity

2012 WINTER PRUNING WORKSHOP DR. MERCY OLMSTEAD



Pruning Principles for Orchards

Pruning is important to maintain productive tree

- Need to develop strong tree structure
- Large yields of high quality fruit
- Balance cropload with vegetative growth
 - Especially important with short fruit developmental period in Florida (78 days vs. 120 days; temperate climates)
 - Development of fruiting wood vs. blind wood

Blind Wood



<u>**Blind Wood**</u> = No leaves to support current season's fruit, no buds to produce future shoots

- More prevalent with fast, vigorous growth

Improper Cropload Balance

- Tree on left has ideal cropload and canopy growth
- Tree on right has heavy cropload, poor canopy
- Thinning and pruning are important for cropload management



Good balance with crop and canopy

Not thinned

Pruning Principles for Orchards

- Maintain tree height
 - ~ 8 feet to reduce ladder requirements
- Remove diseased or dead limbs
- In Florida, two pruning periods:
 - Winter
 - Summer



Before & After (Winter):





Before & After (Spring):



Terminology



Types of Pruning Cuts

- Heading Cuts
 - Invigorate the tree

- Increase branching by causing lateral bud break
- Thinning Cuts

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- Reduce branch number
- Encourage apical shoot elongation

Importance of Proper Pruning

Manages cropload (directly)

- Fruiting wood cut out and reduced
- Need to know where bearing wood is:
 - Peaches are borne on one-year-old wood
 - Most pruning cuts will reduce overall yield

Peach Growth





Pruning Principles for Orchards

- Manages fruit bud initiation (indirectly)
 - Increases sunlight penetration into canopy



Pruning Principles for Orchards

- Reduces canopy temperature by increasing air flow (directly)
 - Can reduce incidence of doubling fruit



Peach Diseases Affected by Canopy Size

Manages disease (indirectly)

- Crowded canopy with excessive growth = disease
- Need good air flow



- Mainly fungal diseases:
 - Alternaria rot
 - Brown rot
 - Peach Scab
- Vigorous canopies are difficult to cover effectively with spray



FlordaPrince vs. TropicBeauty



Upright Growth

Semi-spreading Growth

Pruning and Thinning Peach Trees

- Extent of pruning depends on success of training system
 - Train trees when young
 - Use pruning to maintain initial training system



Auburn University Libraries, 1926

Peach Training Systems

Open Vase

- Traditional system
- In Florida, fast growth can close canopy within 2 years
 - 7-8 feet of growth in a year
- Important to manage vigorous canopies with proper pruning techniques
- Young vs. Mature trees
 - Training & maintaining tree balance

Open Vase Training System









plan view

Year 2

Open Vase Training System

- Mature trees must be managed to optimize sunlight interception
- Avoid sunburn
 - Leave a few upright shoots in canopy center during summer pruning



Pruning Techniques

Remove watersprouts

- Vigorous, upright growth
 - Fruit produced is of poor quality
 - Wide internode spacing
 - Shading for lower branches
- Prune out diseased or dead wood
 - Peach Tree Short Life
 - Unexplained shoot dieback



Pruning Techniques

Remove limbs or branches that cross

- These increase shade
- Can cause mechanical damage on fruit
- Thin canopy
 - Fruit buds require light to develop
 - Excessive shade = higher proportion of vegetative buds
 - Reducing fruiting wood helps to reduce thinning costs

Pruning Summary

- Winter Pruning
 - Remove water sprouts
 - Shape tree & thin branches
 - Choose fruiting wood close to scaffolds
- Summer Pruning
 - Reduce tree height to 8 feet
 - Remove dead shoots
 - Remove hanging shoots close to ground
 - Increase light penetration to middle of tree
 - ▶ Be careful of sunburn!

