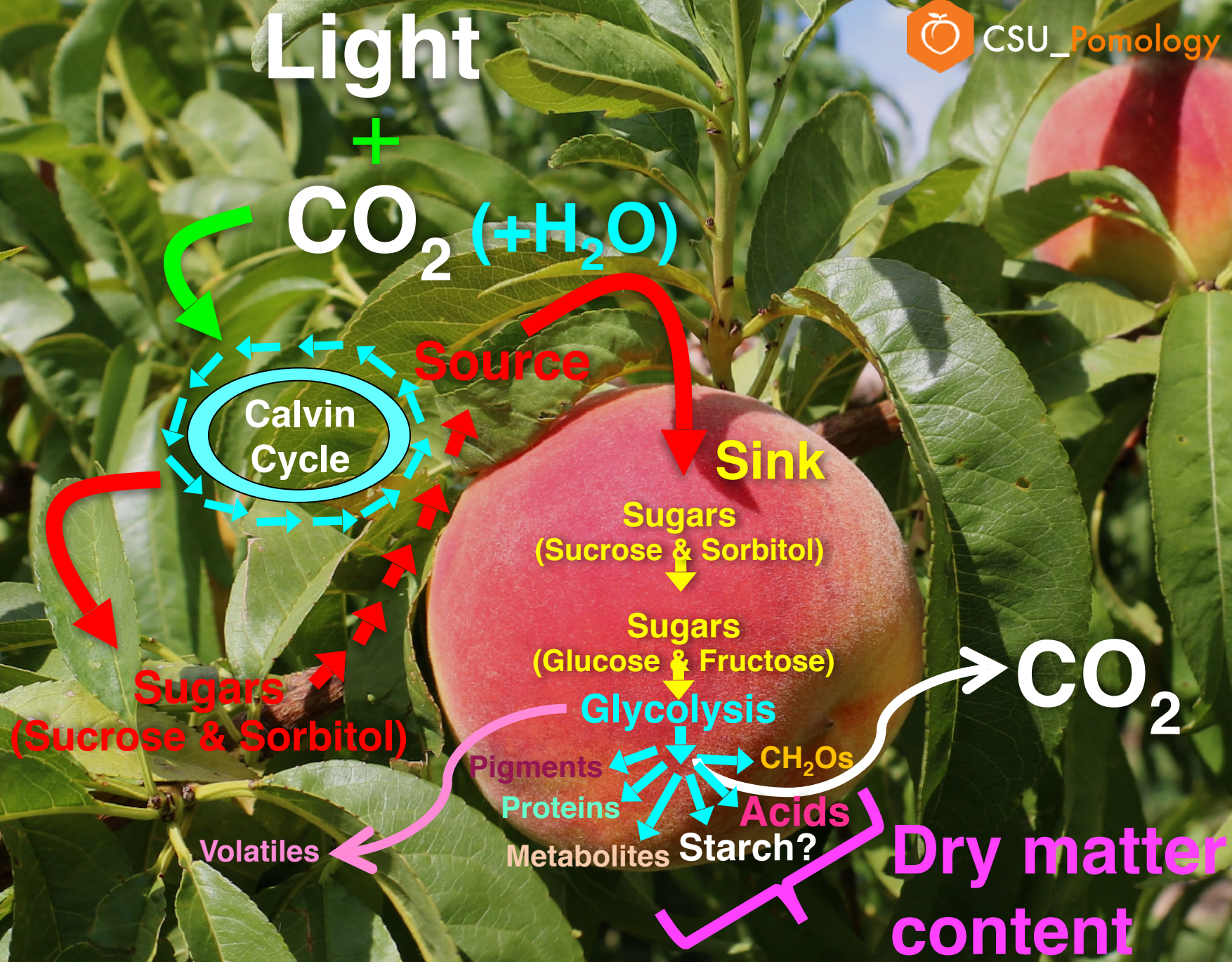


How is fruit quality built up in the orchard?



Pre-harvest factors affecting peach fruit quality

Crop Load

Crop load/thinning method/thinning time

Baughner et al. (1991)
Berman and DeJong (1996)
Drogoudi et al. (2009)
Grossman and DeJong (1995)
Grossman and DeJong (1995)
Inglese et al. (2002)
Marini et al. (2002)
Schupp and Baughner (2011)

Fruit canopy position

Fruit position in the canopy

Corelli-Grappadelli and Coston (1991)
Gullo et al. (2014)
Farina et al. (2005)

Light manipulation/ photo-selective nets

Bastias and Correli-Grappadelli (2012)
George et al. (1996)
Marini et al. (1991)
Shanah et al. (2004)

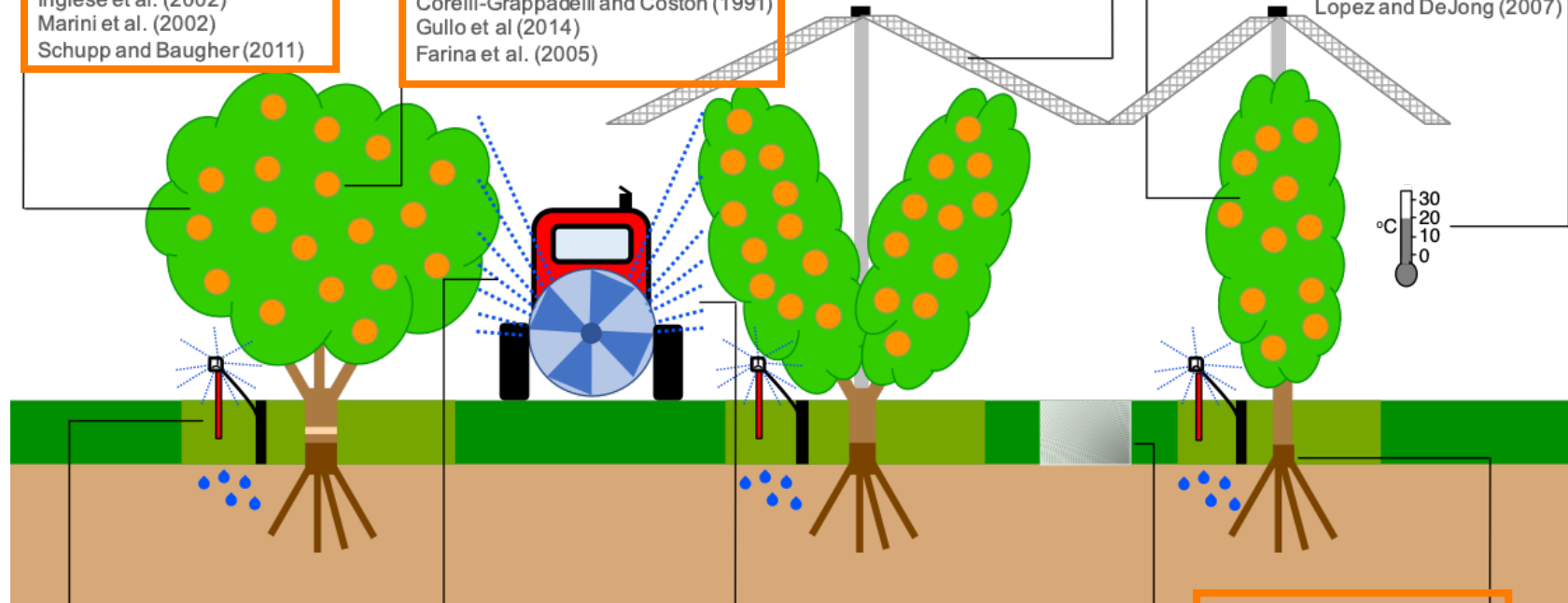
Canopy architecture

Dejong et al. (1994)
Dejong et al. (1999)
Caruso et al. (1999a)
Caruso et al. (1999b)
Farina et al. (2005)
Gullo et al. (2014)
Robinson et al. (2006)

Training systems

Growing climate

Johnson et al. (2015)
Karagiannis et al. (2016)
Lopez and DeJong (2007)



Irrigation method/RDI

Alcobendas et al. (2012)
Bryla et al. (2005)
Crisosto et al. (1994)
Faci et al. (2014)
Lopez et al. (2011)
Rahmati et al. (2015)

Mineral nutrition/ foliar sprays

Crisosto et al. (2000)
Daane et al. (1995)
Manganaris et al. (2005)
Sotiropoulos et al. (2010)
Val and Fernández (2011)

Plant growth regulators

Belding and Lokaj (2002)
Cline (2006)

Light manipulation/ reflectance films

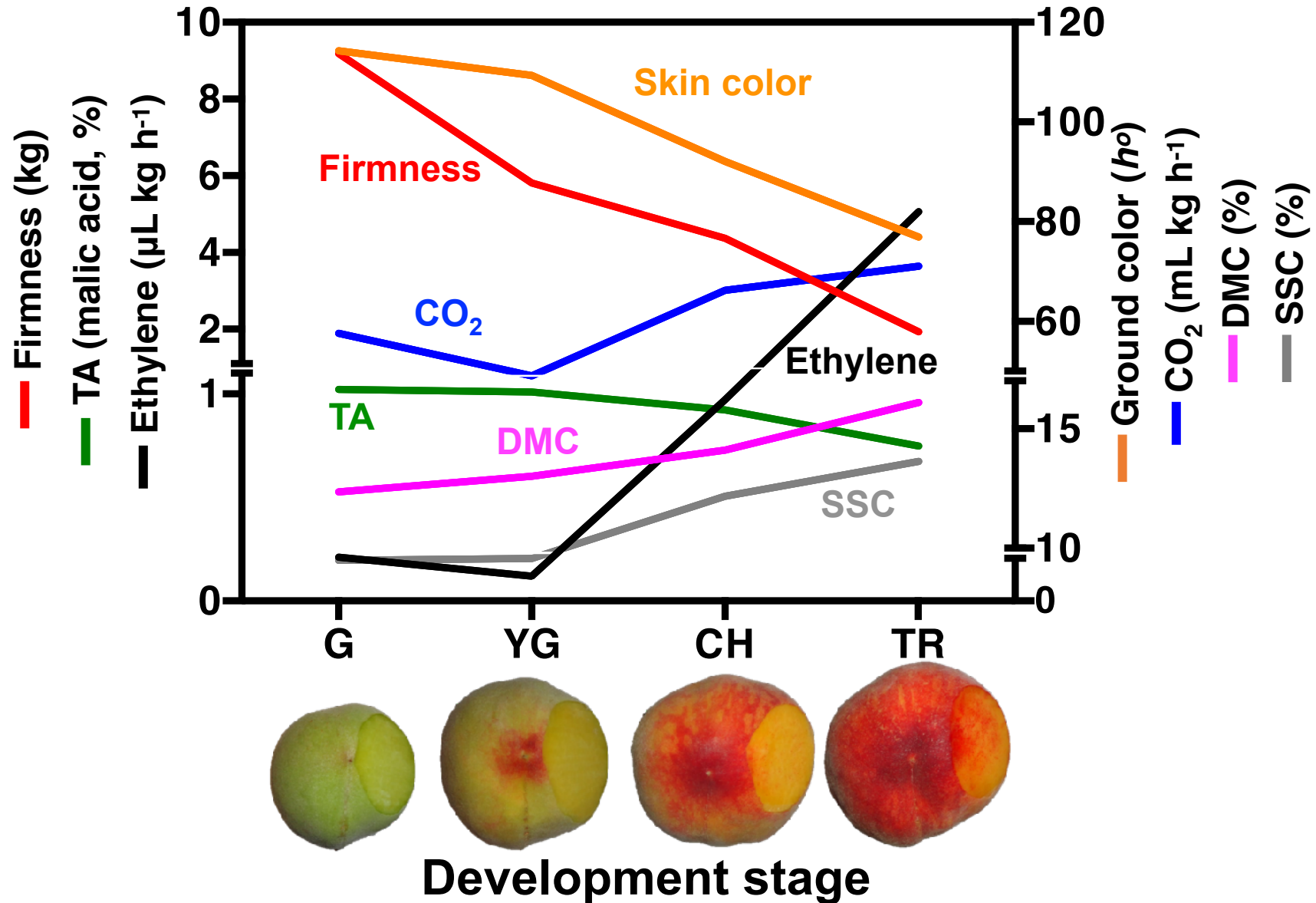
Layne et al. (2001)

Rootstocks

Font i Forcada et al. (2012)
Giorgi et al. (2005)
Inglese et al. (2002)
Gullo et al. (2014)
Reighard et al. (2015)
Remorini et al. (2008)

Rootstock

Quality changes during 'June Gold' peach fruit development & ripening on-tree



Fruit quality and maturity assessment methods are destructive and labor intensive

Flesh Firmness (FF)
'maturity' &
'shipment/storage potential'

**Soluble Solids
Concentration (SSC)**
'sweetness'

Dry Matter Content (DMC)
'sweetness' &
'consumer acceptance'



Development of non-destructive technologies to estimate internal fruit quality



Handheld non-destructive sensors to estimate internal fruit quality and maturity in the field

✓ Analysis of larger fruit volumes to understand the effect of pre-harvest factors



**F-750 Produce Quality Meter
Near-Infrared Spectroscopy (NIR)**

- “Open” type instrument (on-site calibration)
- **DMC and SSC at 729-935 nm**
- Three online measurements at the same time (2 displayed)



**DA-meter
Vis/NIR**

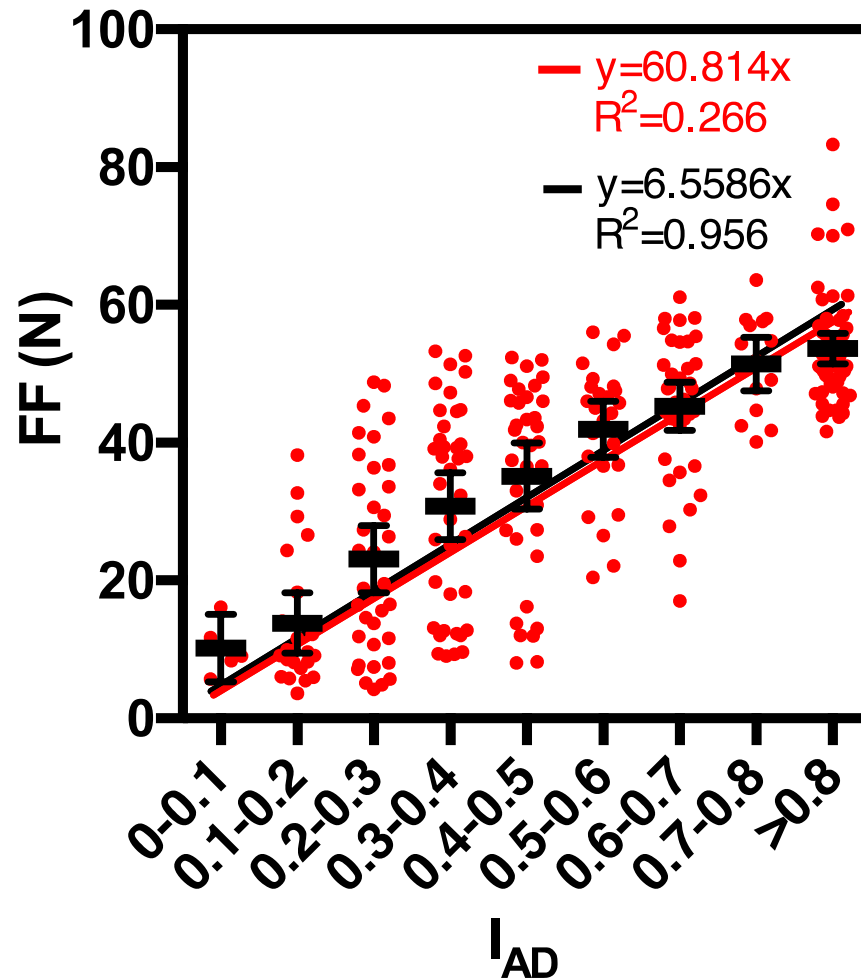
- **Costa et al., 2009**
- “Closed” type instrument (calibrated at the factory)
- **Index of Absorbance Difference (I_{AD})**
- $I_{AD} = A_{670nm} - A_{720nm}$ (**chlorophyll content**)
- **Fruit physiological maturity**



I_{AD} correlates with FF in 'Sierra Rich' peach only when I_{AD} values are plotted in clusters (but describes physiological maturity better)

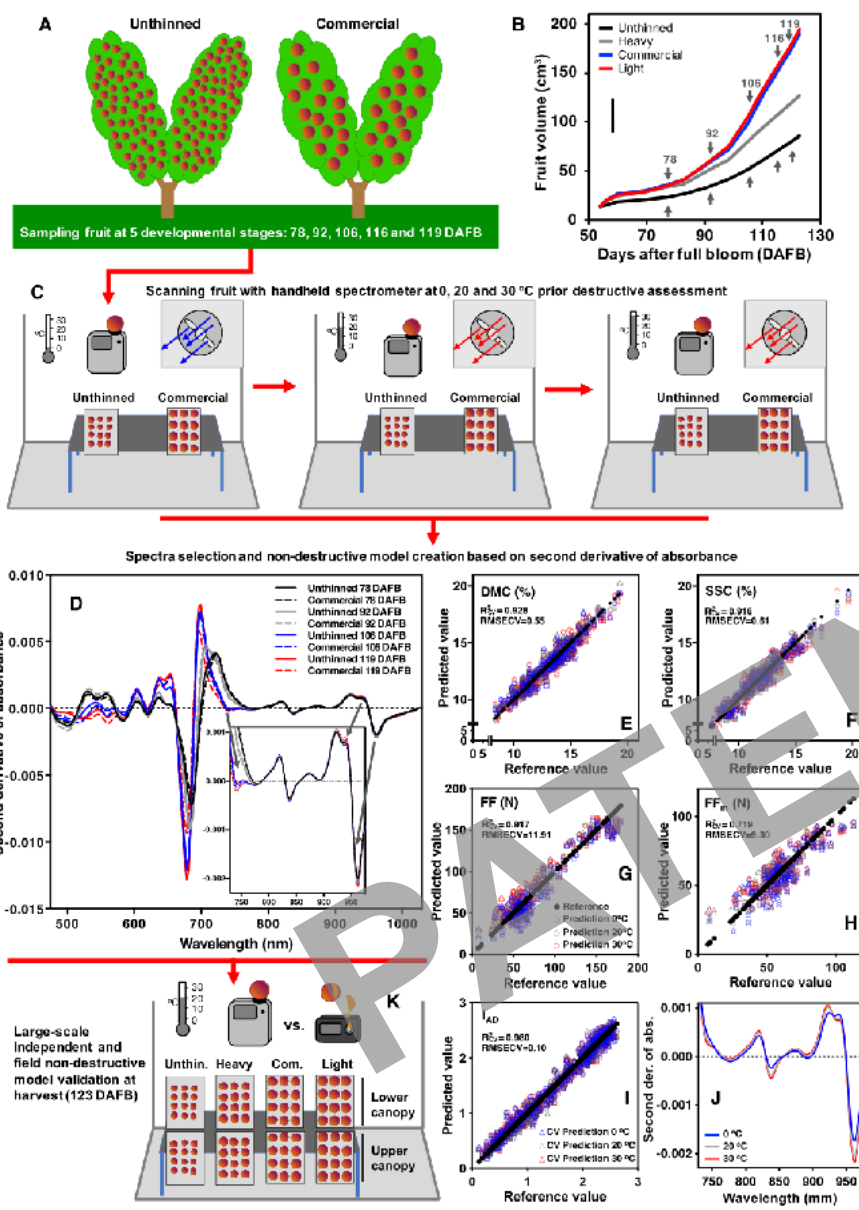


FF



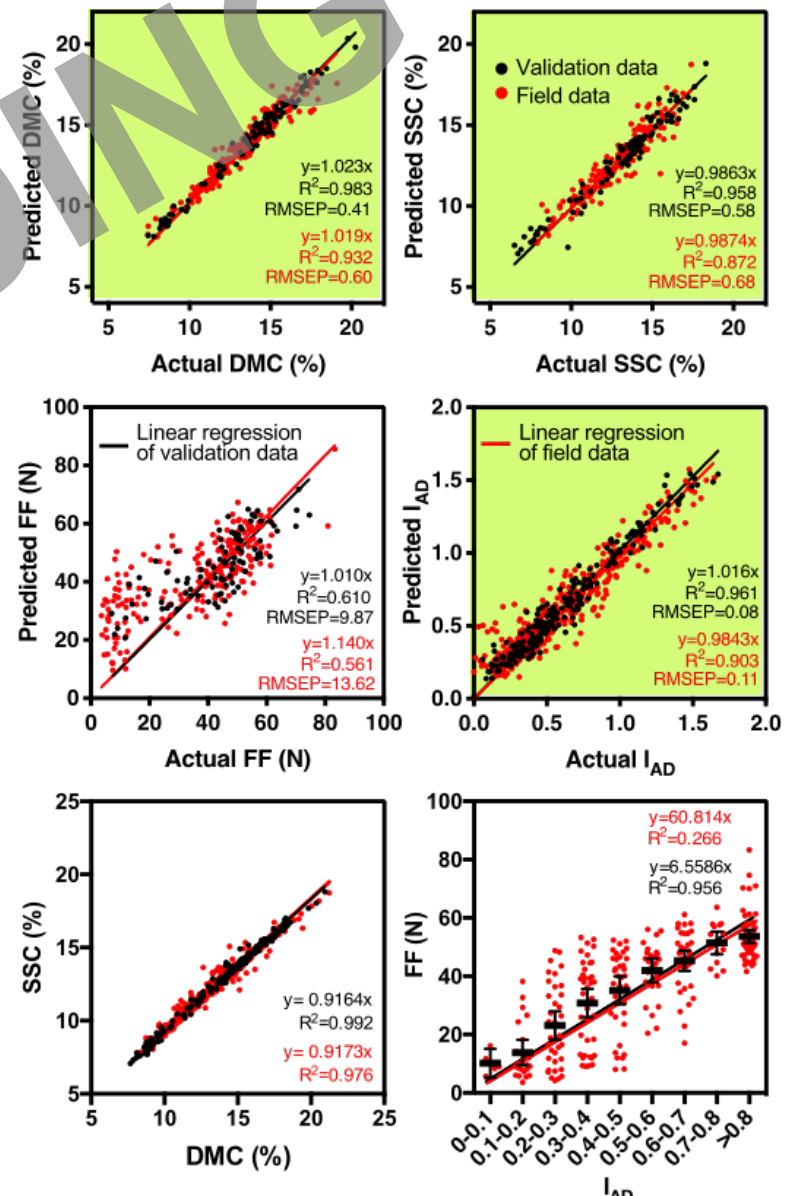
I_{AD}

Accurate non-destructive prediction of peach fruit internal quality and physiological maturity with a single scan using Vis-NIRS



- Novel Vis-NIRS calibration protocol resulted in accurate regression models of peach quality and maturity
- DMC, SSC and I_{AD} can be predicted with a single scan to assess the true orchard impact on peach quality
- A novel concept device can assess peach quality and maturity during fruit growth, development and at harvest in the field and during postharvest
- This calibration protocol and concept device can enhance NIRS utilization across tree fruit supply chain

Minas et al, 2021. Accurate non-destructive prediction of peach fruit internal quality and physiological maturity with a single scan using near infrared spectroscopy. Food Chemistry 335, 127626.



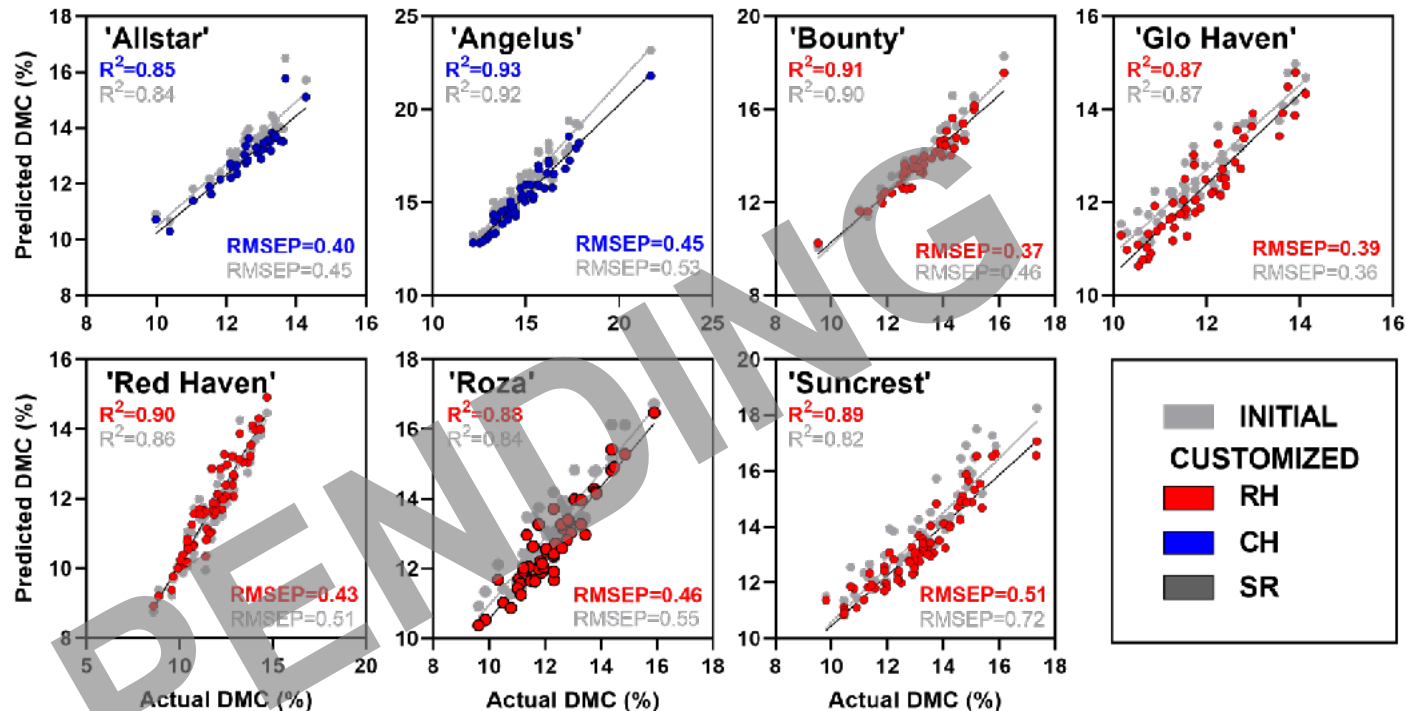


Technology Readiness Level: 5

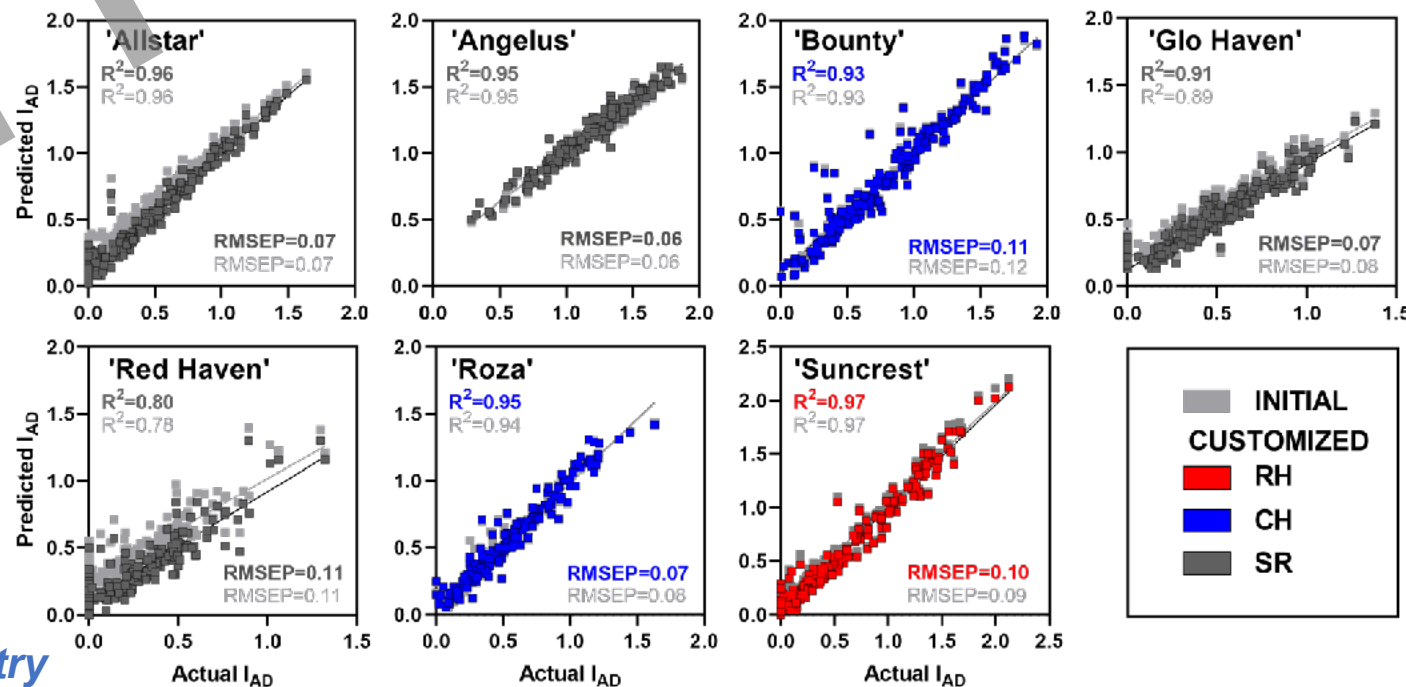
*Proof of concept-real world
demonstration stage*

Developed models of the concept
device are showing strong
performance with multiple peach
cultivars

DMC (%)



I_{AD}



Cultivar Evaluation: 13 Cultivars of variable harvest date assessed for quality at three ripeness stages in 2021



'Redhaven'



'Galaxy'*



'Newhaven'



'Starfire'



'Glohaven'



'PF-19'



'Suncrest'



'Glowingstar'



'Blushingstar'*



'PF-23'



'PF-24C'



'Angelus'



'O'Henry'

Today @ 2:30 PM – CSU Showcase

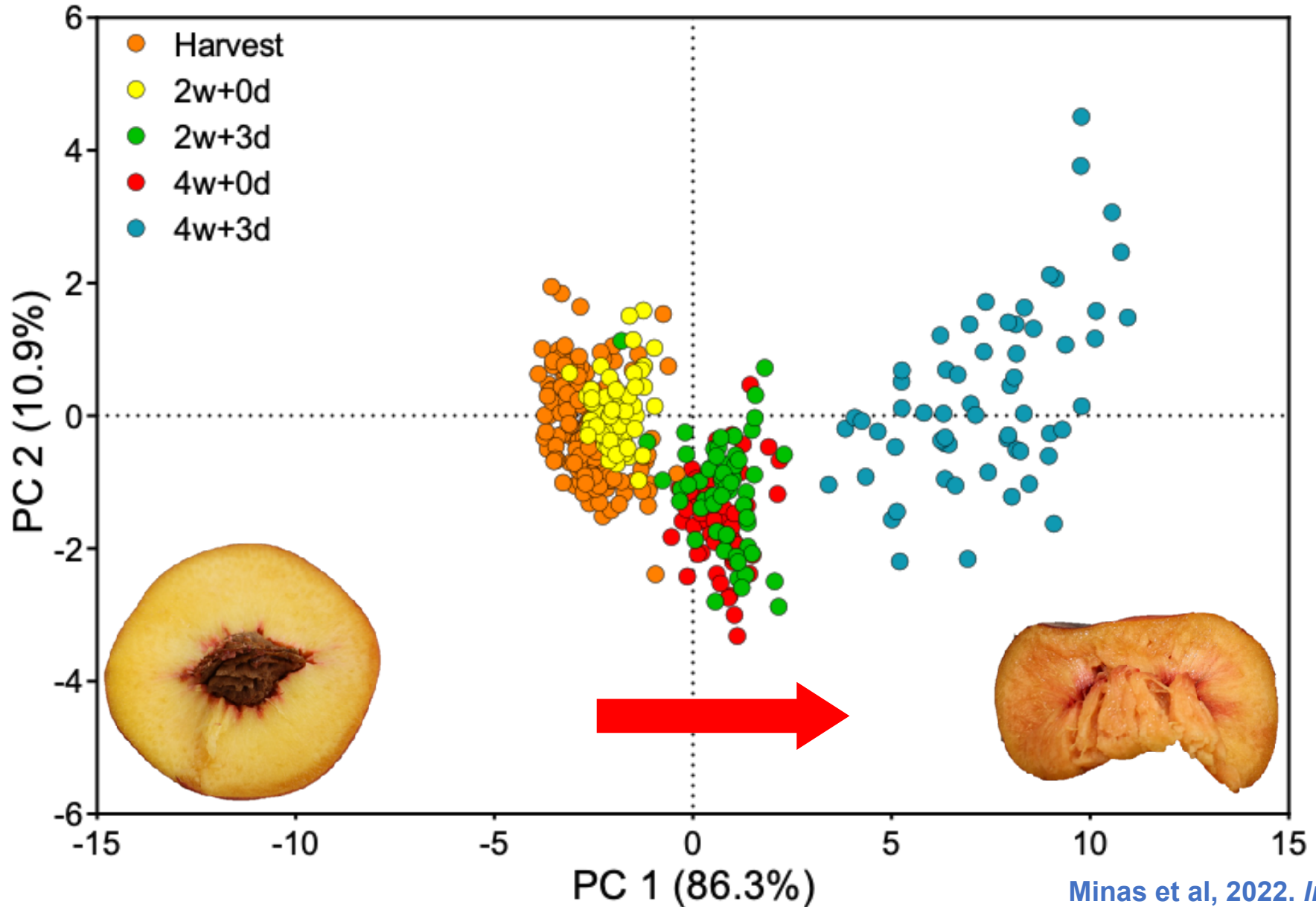
Jake Pott



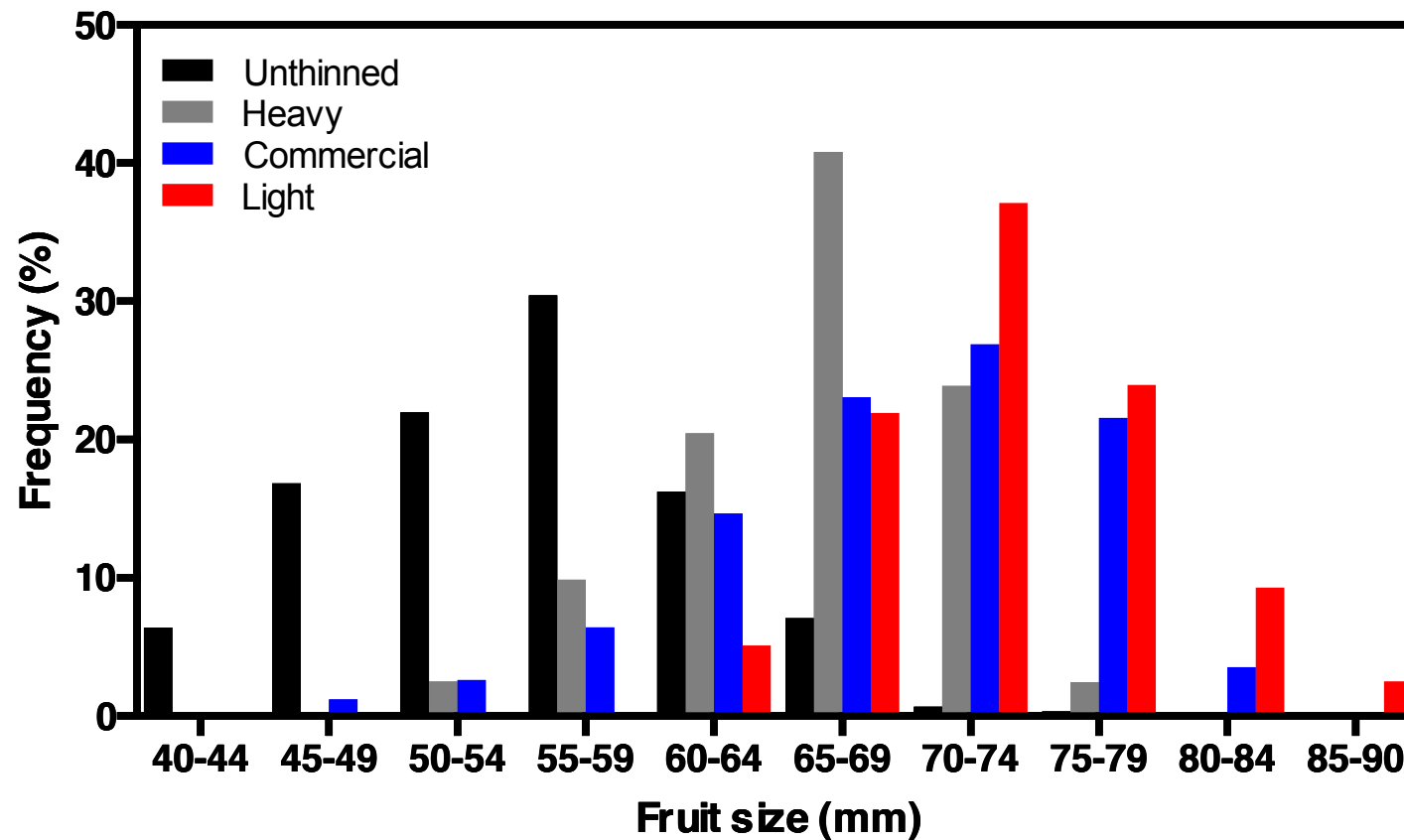
Pott et al, 2022. *In preparation*

*white flesh

Use of NIR spectral data to predict chilling injury (CI) symptoms development that damage consumer quality



Effect of crop load on 'Sierra Rich' peach fruit size at harvest



Unthinned

Heavy

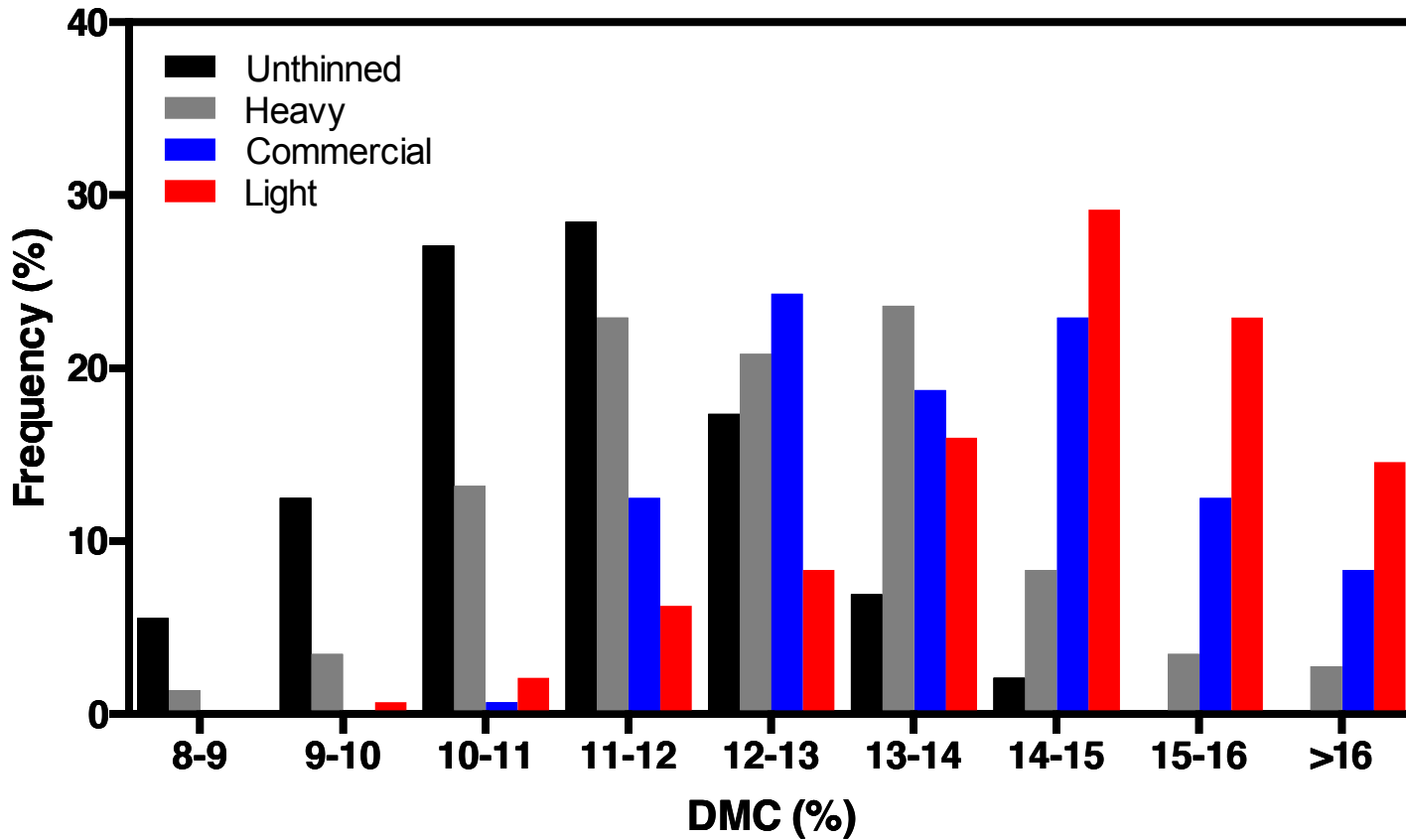
Commercial

Light



(Minas et al., 2021)

Effect of crop load on 'Sierra Rich' peach DMC at harvest as predicted by NIR

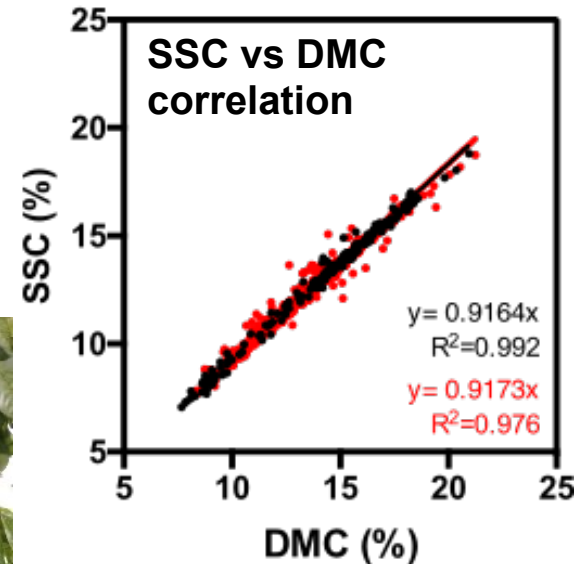
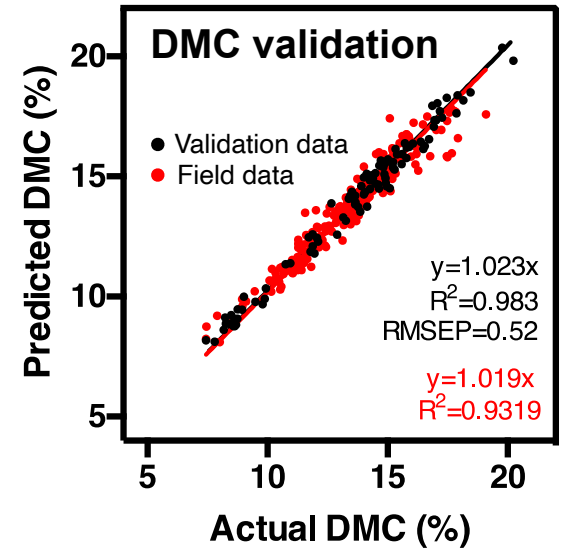


Unthinned

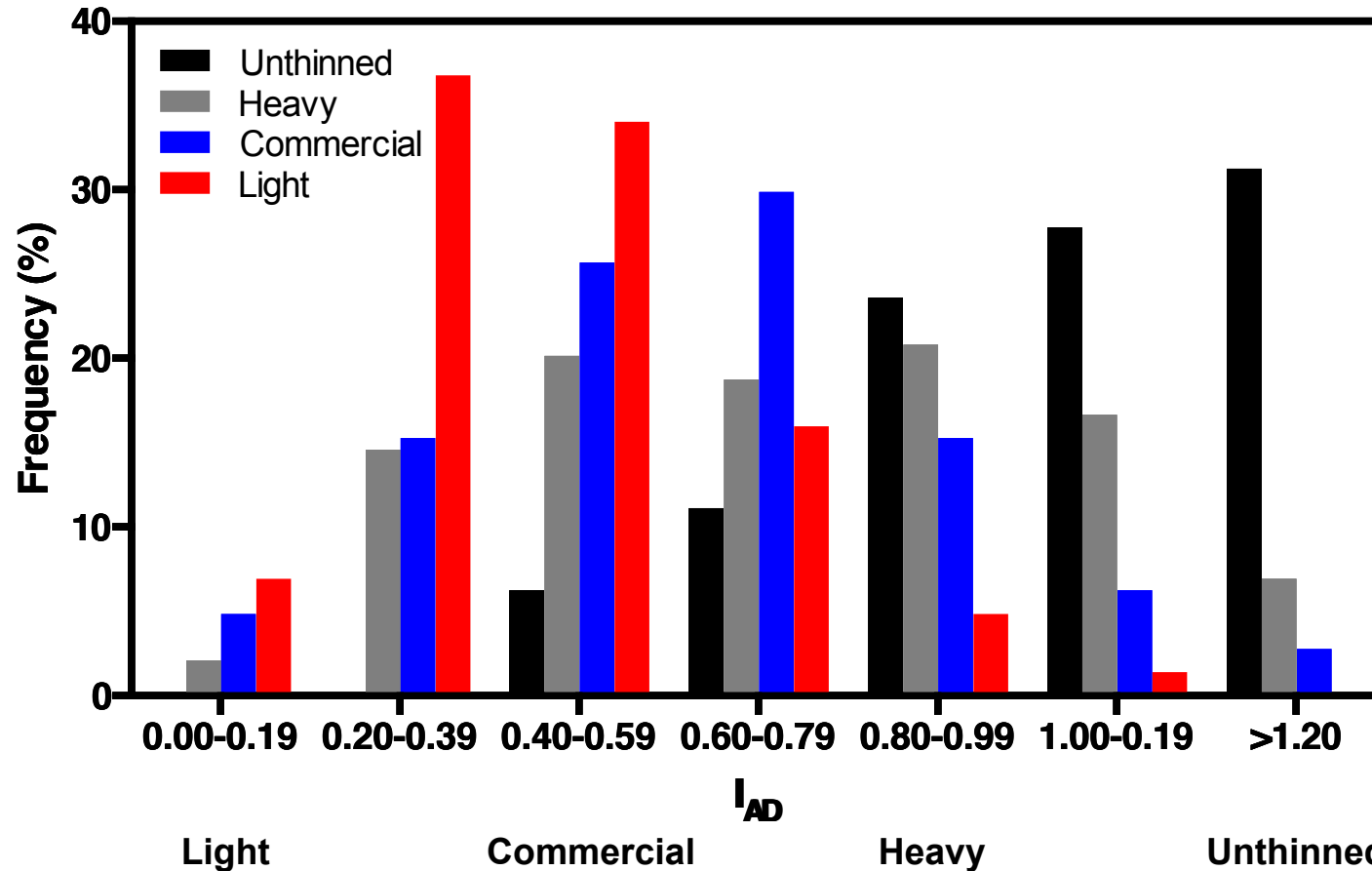
Heavy

Commercial

Light



Effect of crop load on 'Sierra Rich' peach maturity at harvest assessed non-destructively with I_{AD} (DA-meter)

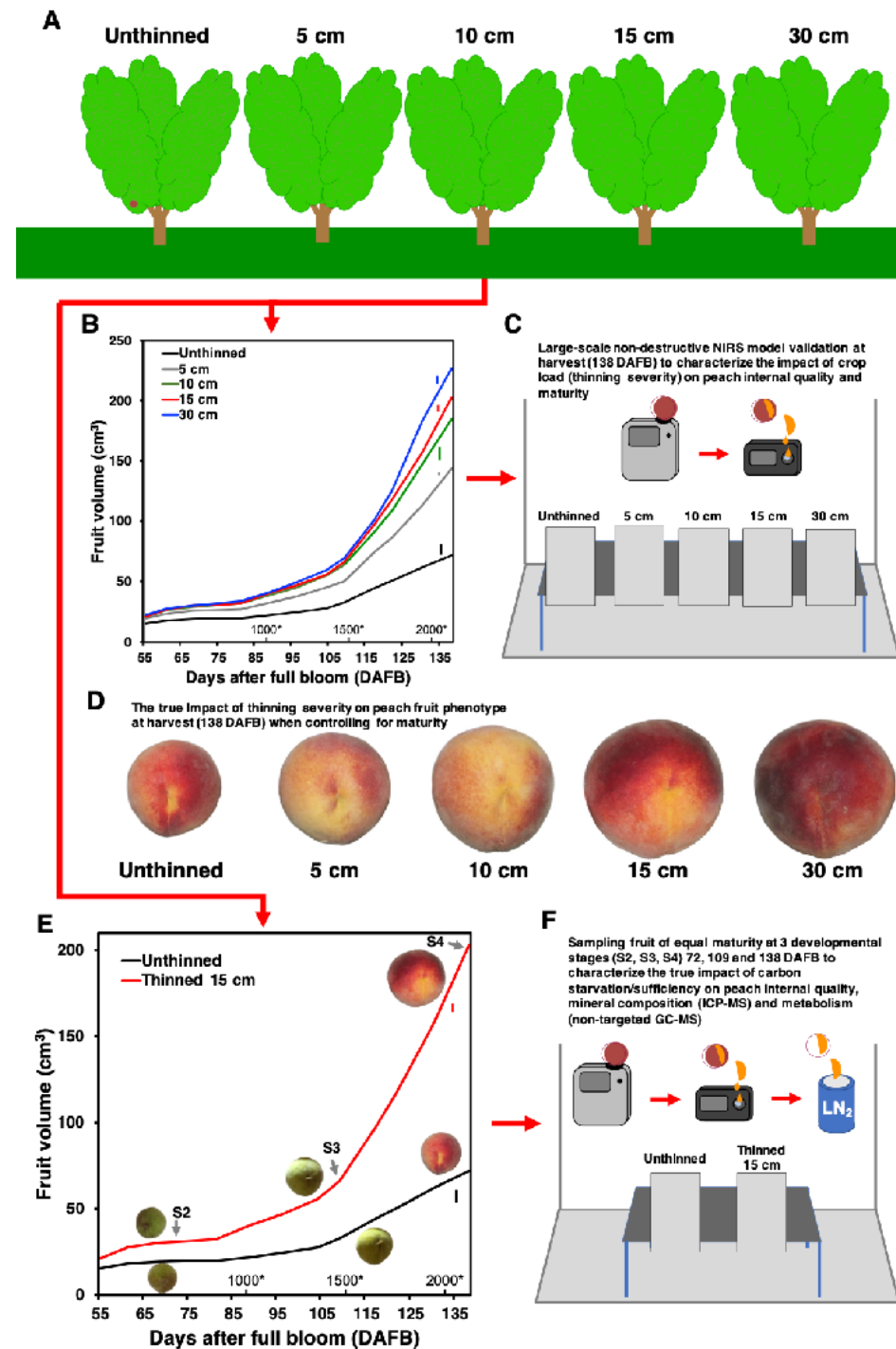


(Minas et al., 2021)

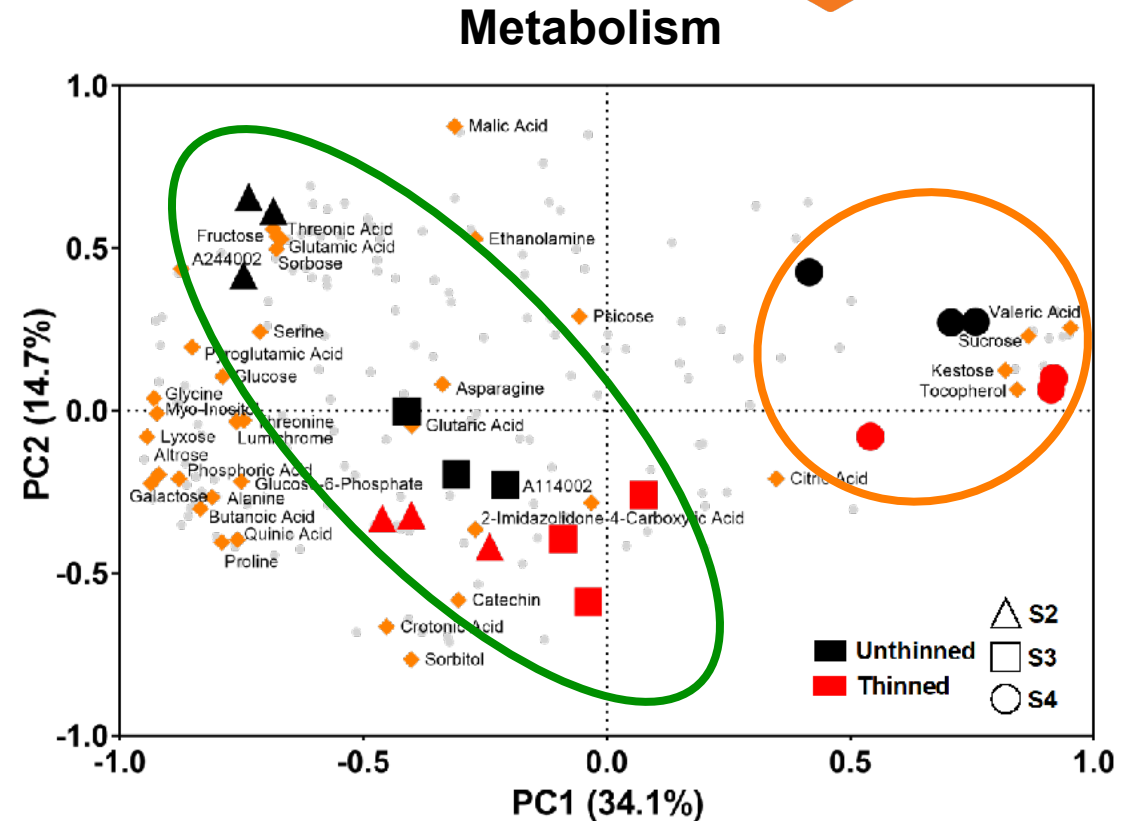
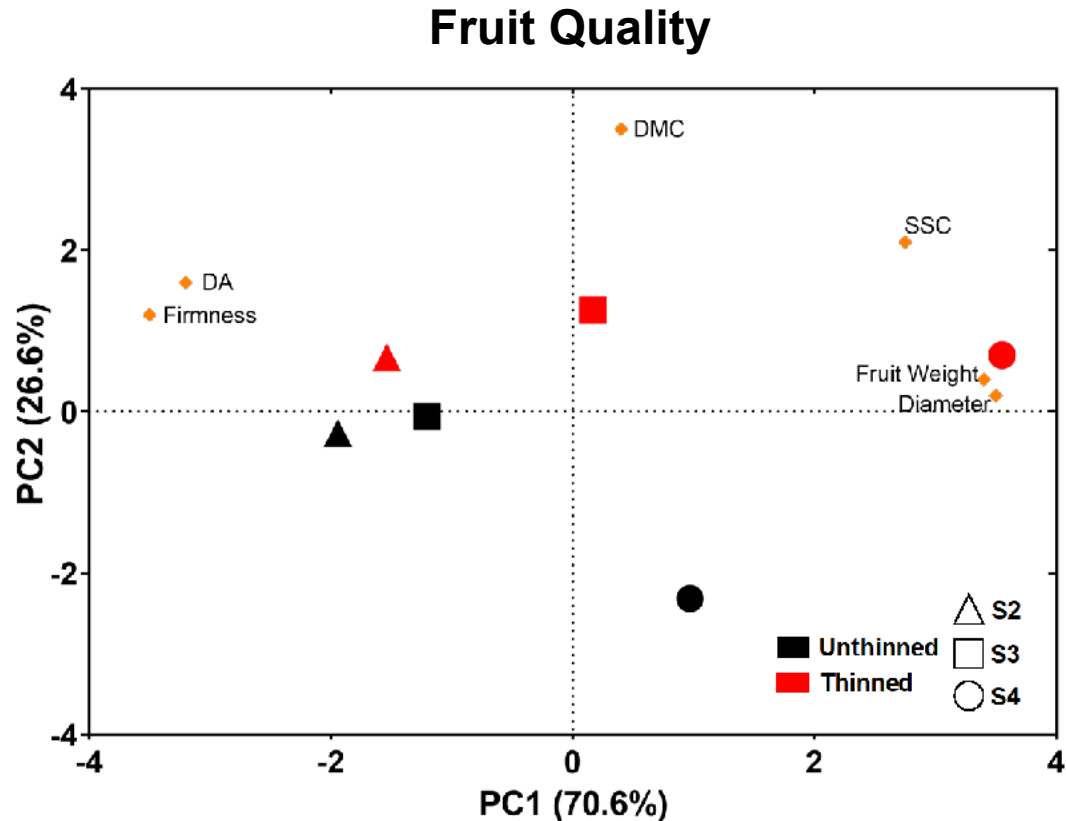
Effect of Thinning Severity and Carbon Competition on Peach Fruit Quality Development (@ equal maturity)

- **Two distinct thinning severities** selected for in depth quality analysis and non-targeted metabolomic profiling:
 - Thinned (15 cm) – Carbon Sufficient
 - Unthinned – Carbon Starved
- At each dev. stage, **maturity was equal** between thinning treatments
- Fruit from the **thinned** (carbon sufficient) treatment **revealed superior fruit quality at harvest (S4)**, when compared to the unthinned (carbon starvation) treatment

Anthony et al., (2020). Early metabolic priming under differing carbon sufficiency conditions influences peach fruit quality development. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, DOI: 10.1016/j.plaphy.2020.11.004

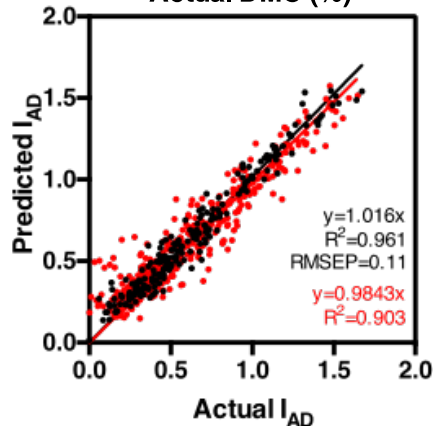
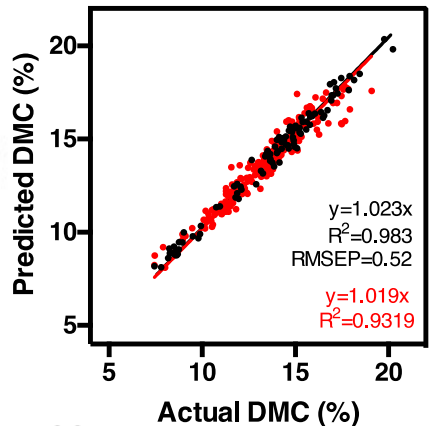


Early metabolic priming under differing carbon sufficiency conditions influences peach fruit quality development



- Quality and phenotypic differences were minimal at S2, but vastly different at S4 (left)
- Metabolic differences were vast at S2, while profiles at S4 were similar (right)
- Many metabolites associated with the primary metabolism shift according to development process
- Catechin was positively related to quality parameters, DMC and SSC

Effect of fruit position in the canopy on 'Sierra Rich' peach internal quality at harvest (@ equal maturity)



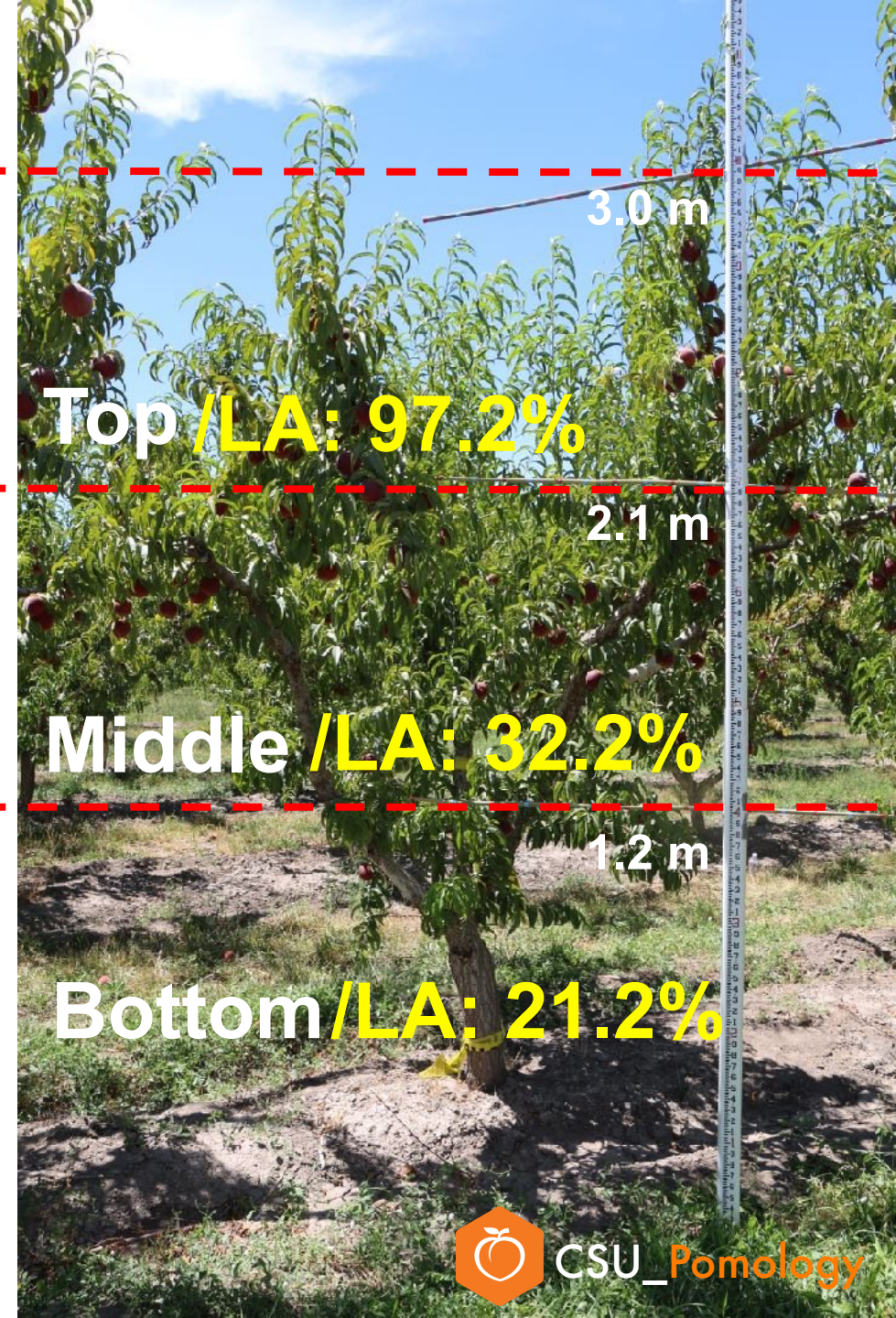
I_{AD} : 0.69
DMC (%): 13.1



I_{AD} : 0.71
DMC (%): 12.2

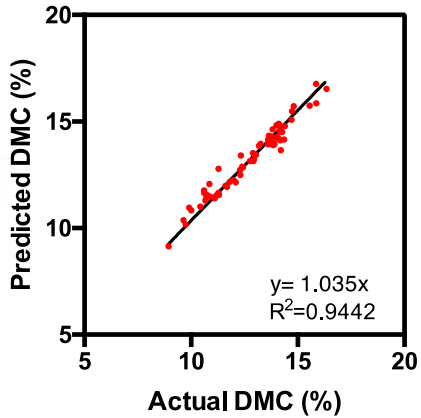


I_{AD} : 0.71
DMC (%): 12.4

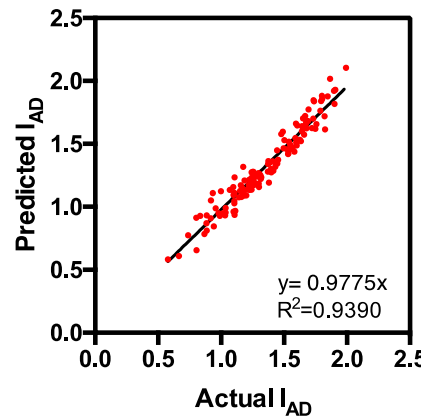


- **No significant differences** across canopy positions
- **Low vigor** = uniform light

Effect of fruit position in the canopy on 'Cresthaven' peach internal quality at harvest (@ equal maturity)



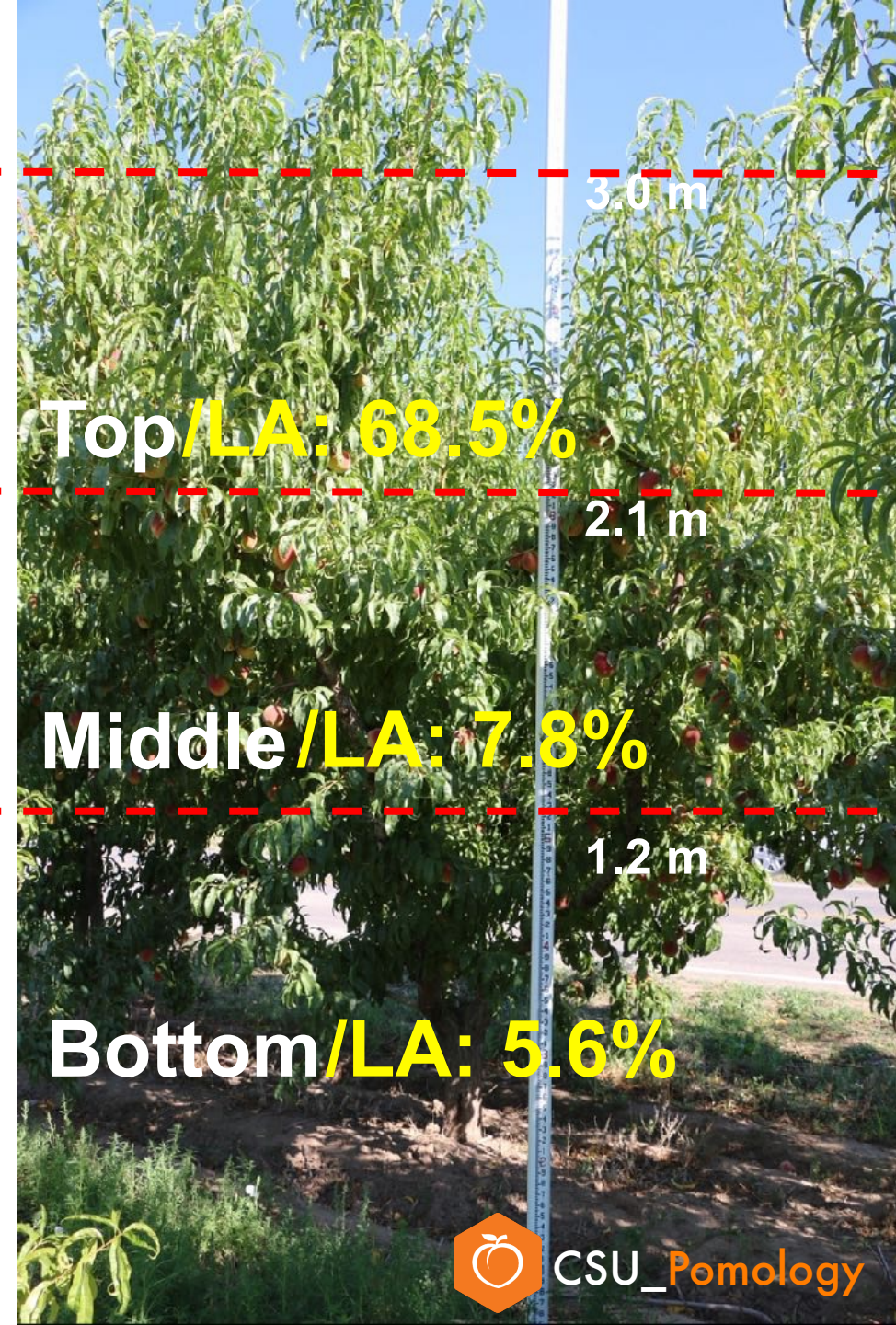
I_{AD} : 1.05
DMC (%): 13.0* a



I_{AD} : 1.07
DMC (%): 11.7* b



I_{AD} : 1.08
DMC (%): 10.9* c

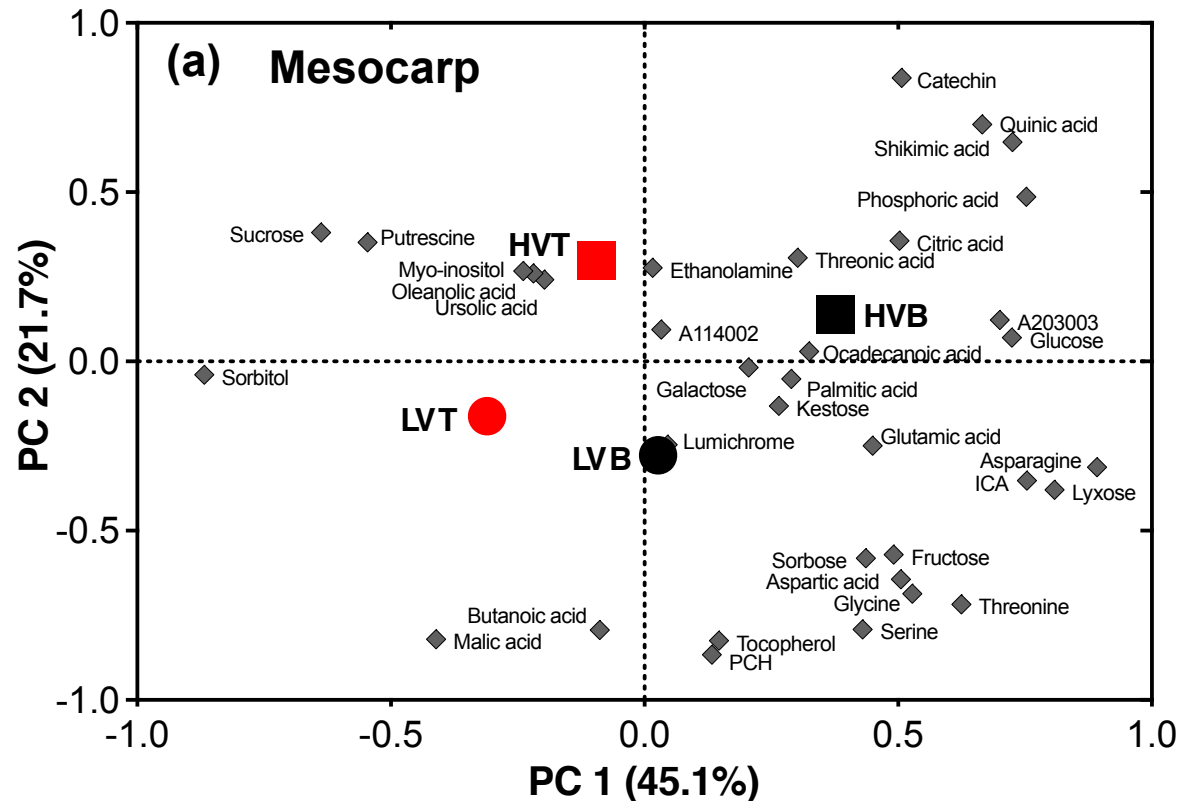


- ***Significant differences** across canopy positions
- **High vigor** = non-uniform light

*LA= Light Availability

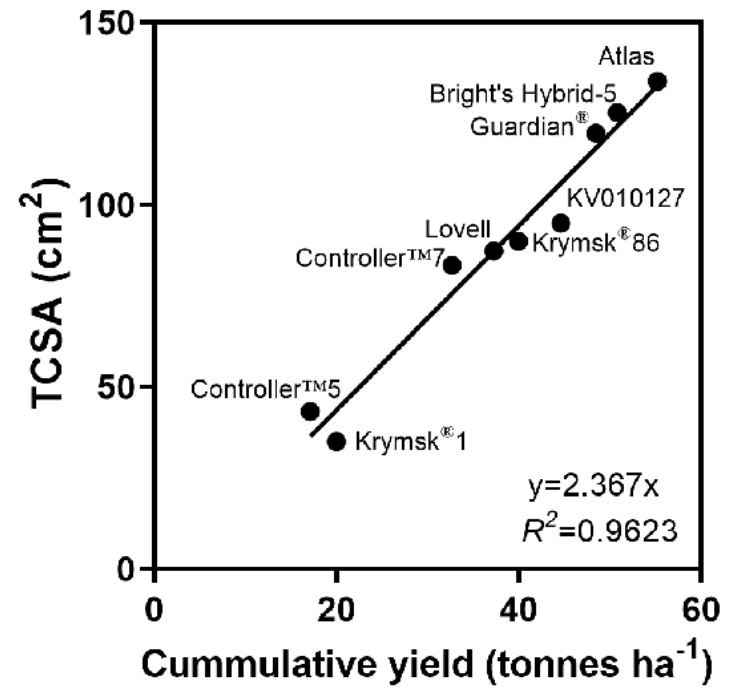
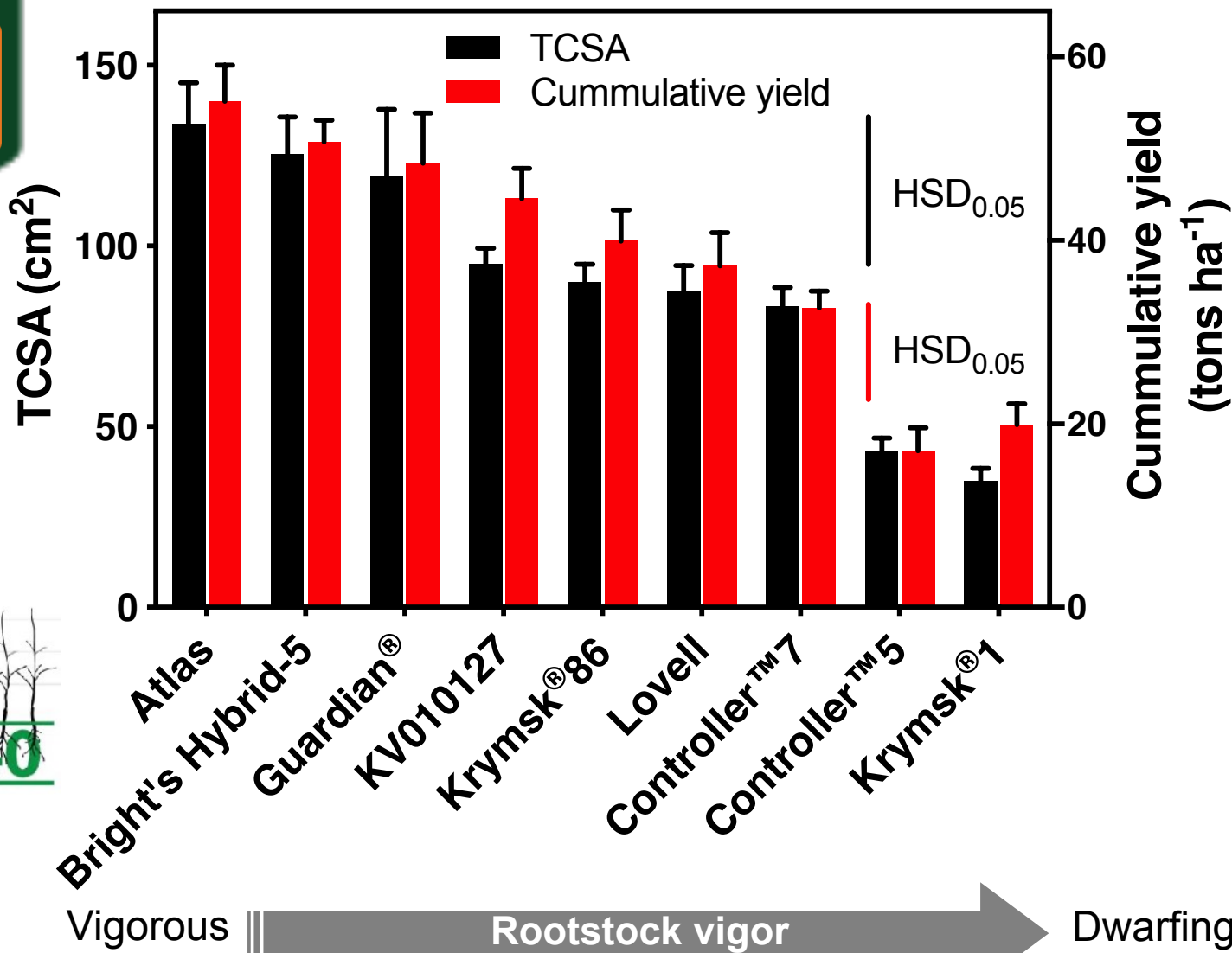
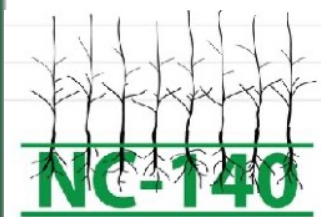
Impact of cultivar x canopy position on peach mesocarp and exocarp primary metabolism (GC-MS) at harvest

35 annotated metabolites across all samples



- **Minimal/similar variation** across positions in each cultivar (vigor context) in mesocarp
- **Mesocarp less affected by environment**, due to protection from exocarp and is heavily regulated by development (i.e., maturity)
- **Exocarp metabolite profiles more distinct in HV**, due to less uniform light conditions

Effect of rootstock on 'Redhaven' tree size and cumulative yield (2009-2017)

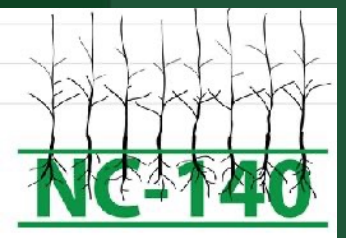


2009 NC-140 'Red Haven' Peach Rootstock Trial

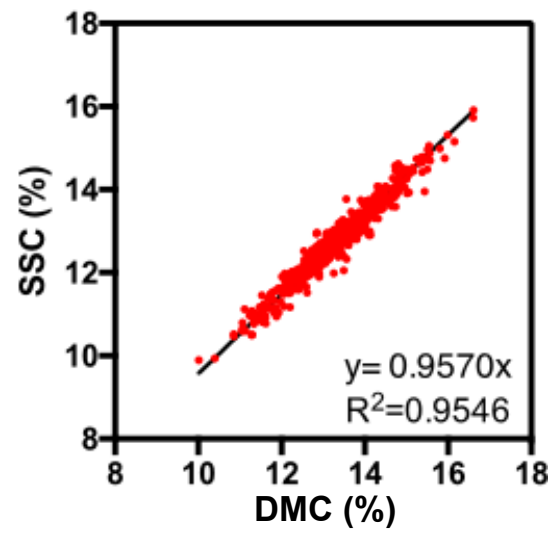
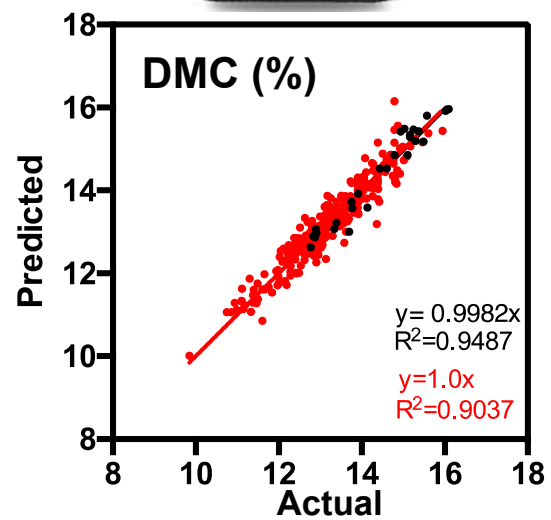
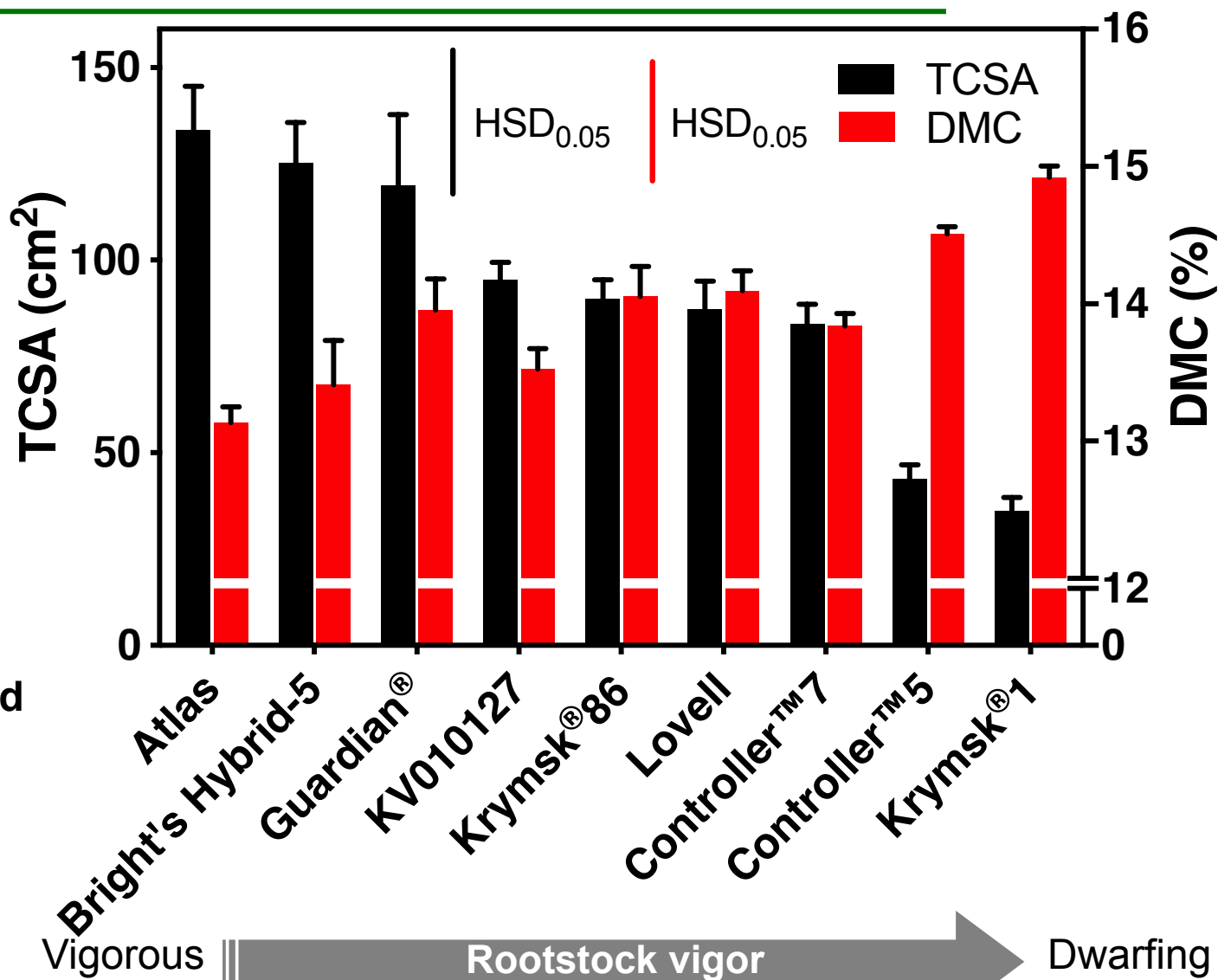
Influence of rootstocks on peach fruit internal quality



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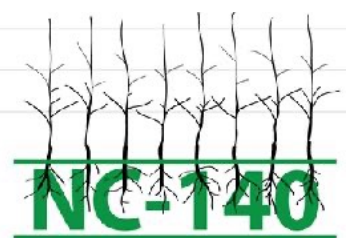
Rootstocks influence 'Redhaven' peach productivity and dry matter content (DMC) - 2016-18 maturity & crop load



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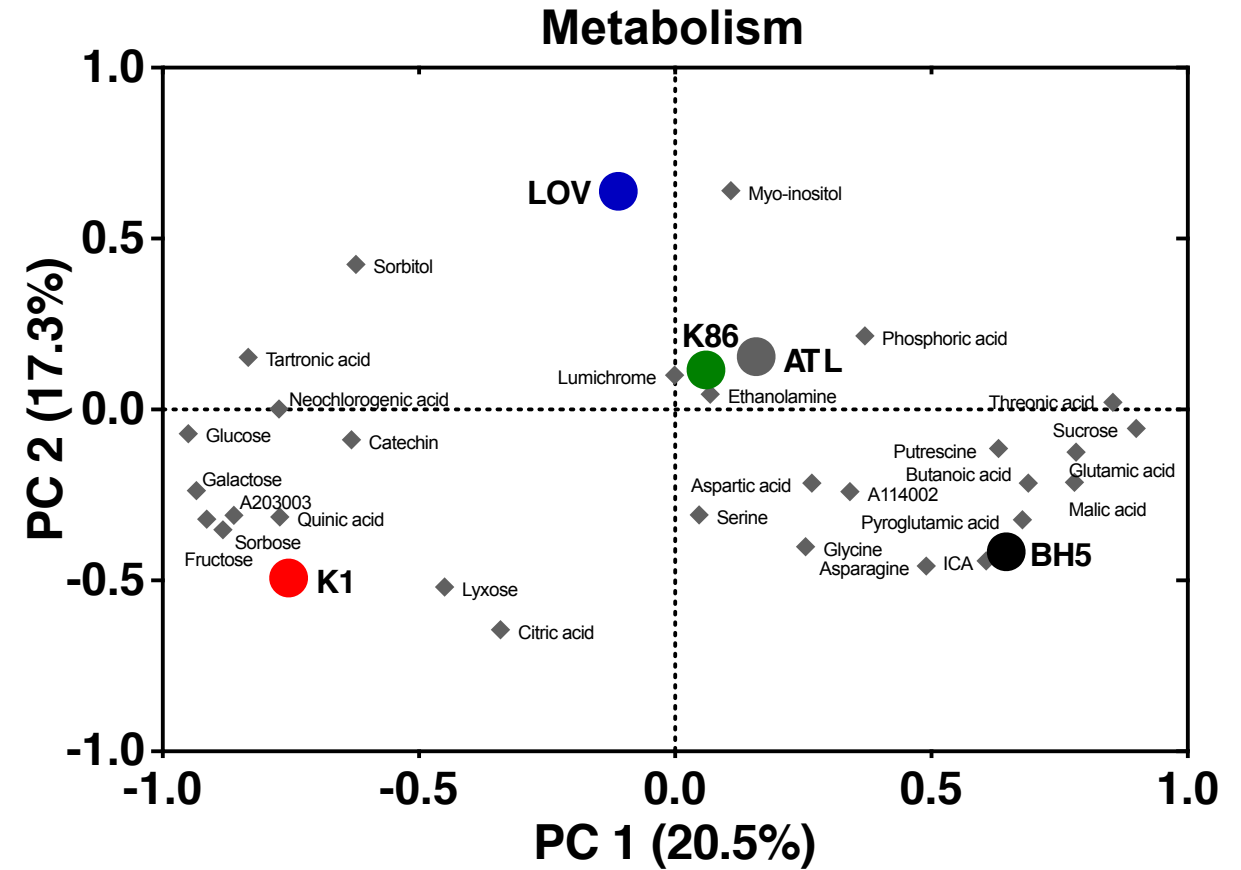
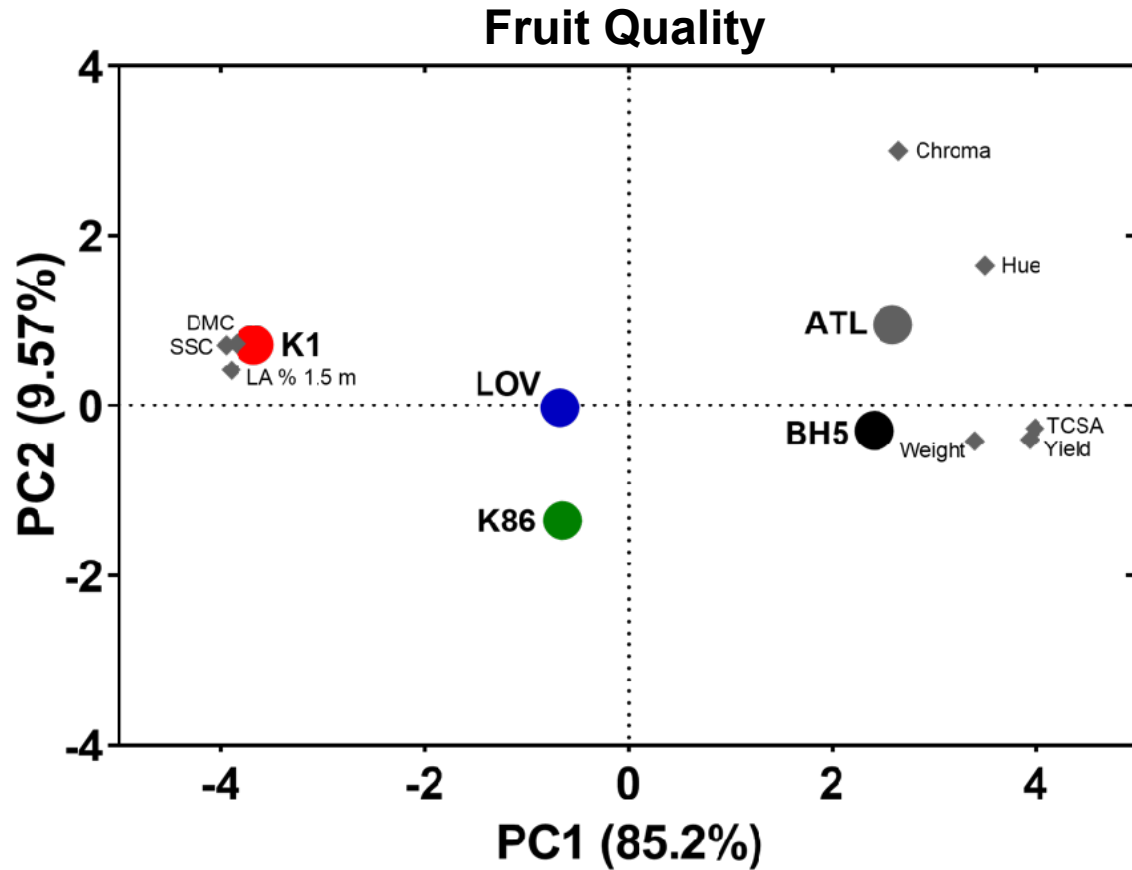


2009 NC-140 'Red Haven' Peach Rootstock Trial



Minas et al., 2021. *In preparation*

Rootstock vigor and light availability highly correlated with internal fruit quality and caused swifts to primary metabolites (GC-MS)

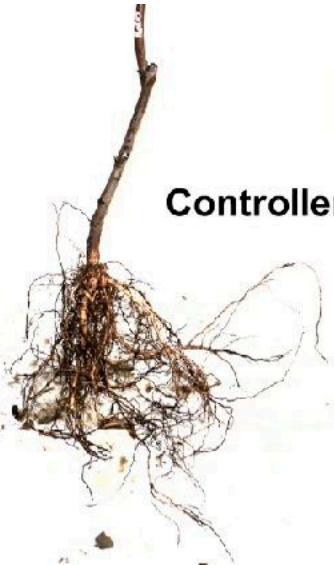


The 2017 NC-140 Cresthaven Semi-Dwarf Peach Rootstock Trial

Controller™ 6



Controller™ 7



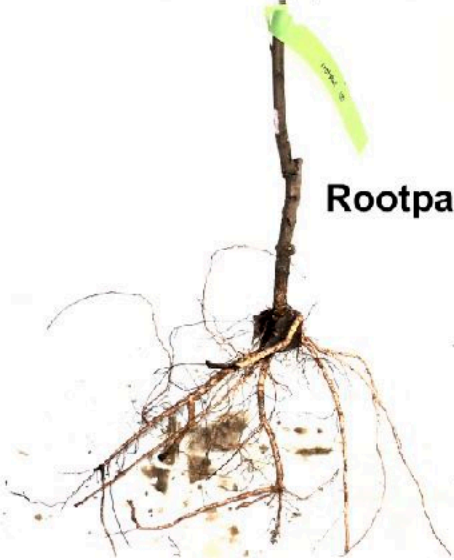
Controller™ 8



MP-29



Rootpac® 40



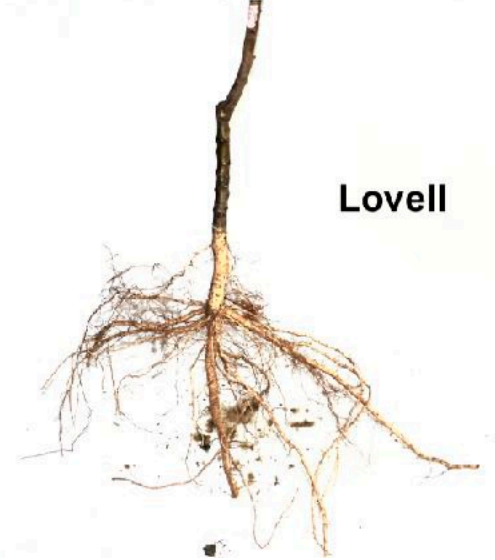
Rootpac® 20



Guardian®



Lovell



Jeff Pieper



Today @ 2:30 PM – CSU Showcase

Good Fruit Grower, February 1st, 2018

Training Systems Trial: 2016 – 2021

Today @ 2:30 PM
CSU Showcase



Brendon Anthony

Planted: May, 2016

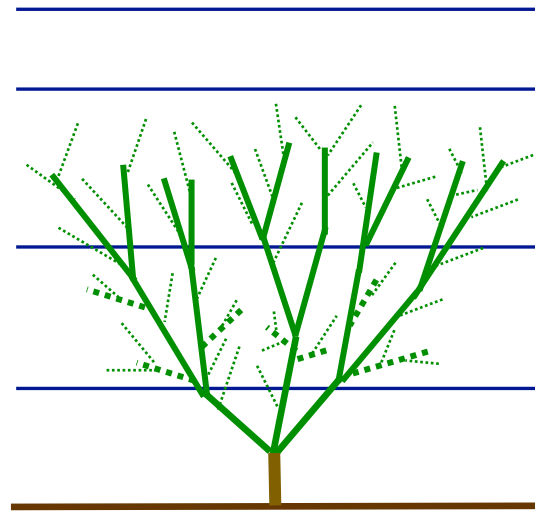
Cultivars x Rootstocks:

- Red Haven x St. Julien (Early)
- O'Henry x Krymsk 86 (Late)

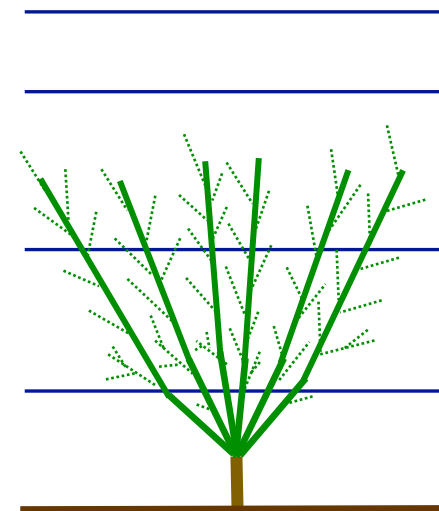
CDA funded project starting January 2020: 'Management strategies to maximize Colorado peach orchards productivity and fruit quality potential'
PI: Minas



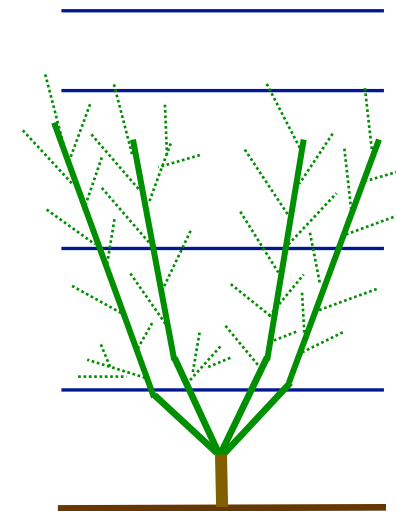
COLORADO
Department of Agriculture



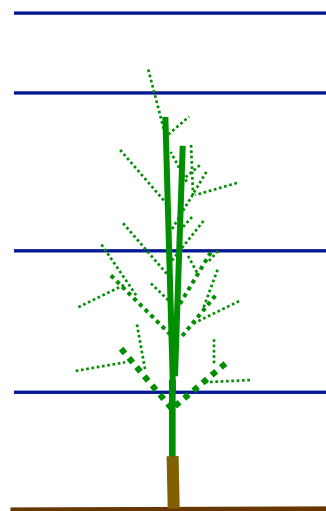
Open vase (12')



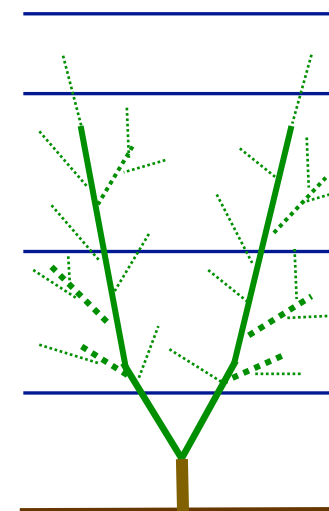
Hex-V (10')



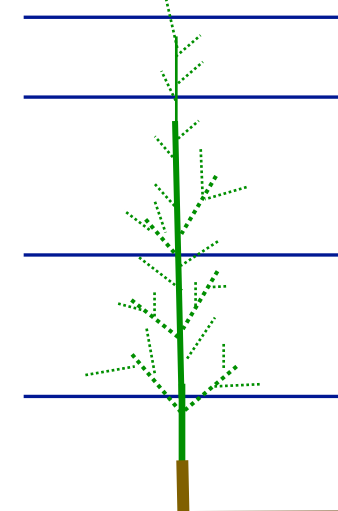
Quad-V (8')



KAC-V (5')



Bi-axe (5')



TSA (5')

Training Systems: Before and after dormant pruning in 'O'Henry' on 'Krymsk®86' in 2019

Open vase

Hex-V

Quad-V

KAC-V

Bi-Axis

TSA

Before



After



Recently Published: Anthony, B.M. and Minas, I.S., 2021. *Optimizing Peach Tree Canopy Architecture for Efficient Light Use, Increased Productivity and Improved Fruit Quality*. *Agronomy*, 11(10), p.1961. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy11101961>

Training Systems: Light, vigor diffusion & FW in 'Redhaven' 20

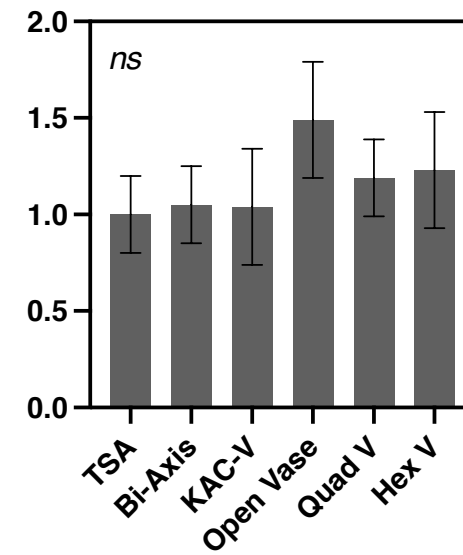
Today @ 2:30 PM
CSU Showcase



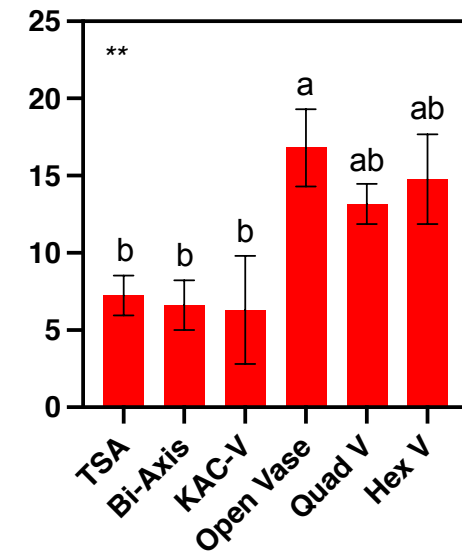
Brendon Anthony

- Crop loads were set to equal levels
- Yield increased with increased canopy size; fruit weight in RH was highest in Hex-V
- Fruit weight increased with increased scaffold number, light interception and vigor diffusion factor (TCSA:LCSA)
- Hex-V intercepted an optimal amount of light (~70%) and demonstrated optimal diffusion factor (TCSA:LCSA)=~10
- **Hypothesis:** Fruit size related to light and vigor diffusion; crop loads were n.s.
- At least one more crop to confirm hypothesis

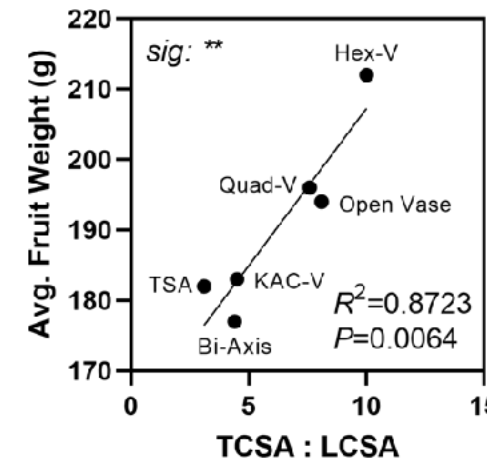
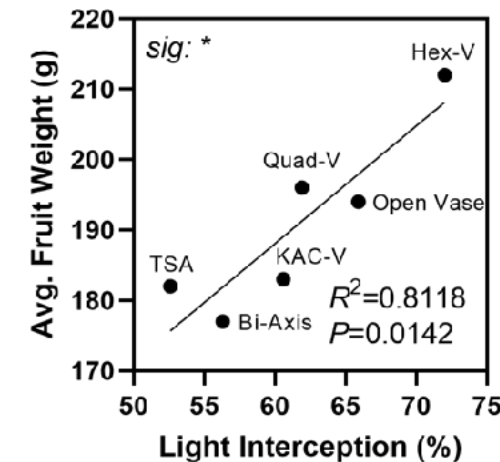
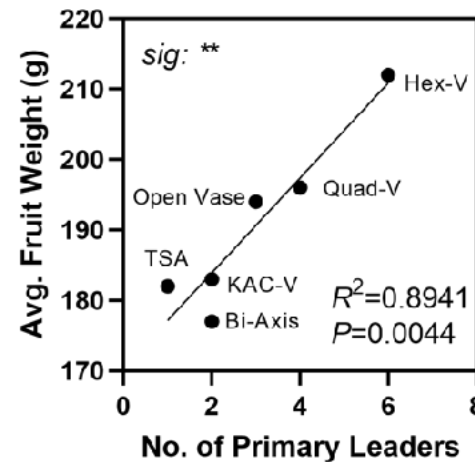
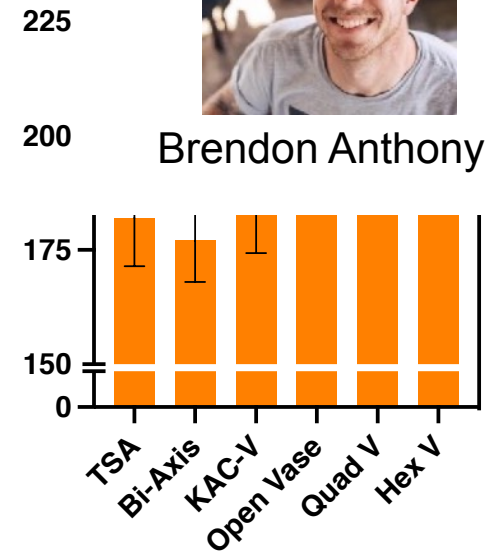
Crop Load
(no. of fruit/cm² of TCSA)

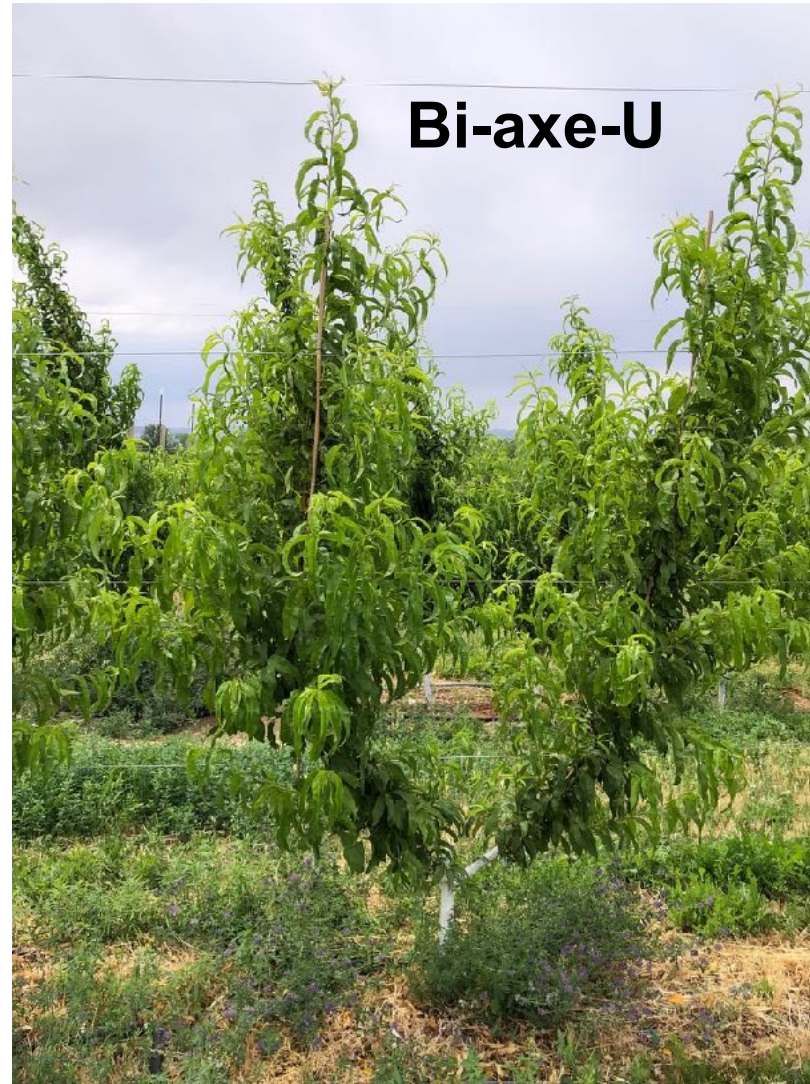


Yield (kg/tree)



A





7 Rootstocks: Krymsk[®]86, Hansen, Guardian[®], Lovell, Controller[™]6, Rootpac[®]40, Rootpac[®]20
4 Training Systems: SSA (single leader, 3'), Bi-axe-U (wide crotch, 6'), Bi-axe-V (narrow crotch, 6'), Quad-axe (bi-cordon with 4 uprights, 8')

SSA (3' x 11', 1320 trees/acre)



Bi-axe-U (6' x 11', 660 trees/acre)



Quad-axe (8' x 11', 495 trees/acre)



Questions?

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Acknowledgements

CSU_Pomology Team



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David Sterle



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Western Colorado Horticultural Society



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