

Fruiting Wall Training Systems and High Tunnel Opportunities for High Value Stone Fruits: Nectarines, Apricots, Apriums, Plumcots, Plums, and Pluots

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Project Research Objectives

dvance two complementary technologies, initing wall canopy training systems and high tunnel production systems, that have th gn tunner production systems, that have the tential to significantly improve Michigan owers' ability to sustainably produce and arket high value specialty stone fruit crops te apricots, apriums, nectarines, plumcots, uots, and specialty plums.

vpothesis 1: Fruiting wall production stems can be developed and adapted to gh value apricot/aprium, nectarine and um/plumcot/pluctvarieties suitable for lichigan production.

othesis 2: High tunnel production ms can be developed and adapted to ots/apriums, nectarines, and plums/ neots/pluots to expand specialty erop uction opportunities for Michigan stone

TSA, Tall Spindle Axe (nectarines); a pindle system with only the leader as ermanent structure

its); a narrow fruiting plane with only the rizontal cordon as permanent structure

PLM, Palmate (apricots, plums, plumcots, pluots, and apriums); a narrow fruiting plane of arched multiple leaders

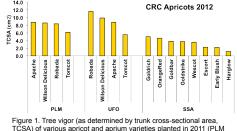
fruiting plane of closely-planted eaders with many weak lateral shoot

ig rootstocks are not available for ost stone fruits, so innovative training stems are critical to 1) "diffuse" strong tree gor into multiple upright structures creating fficient architectures and/or 2) utiliz

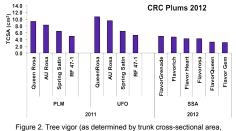








and UFO training systems) and 2012 (SSA training system).



TCSA) of various plum, plumcot and pluot varieties planted in 2011 (PLM and UFO training systems) and 2012 (SSA training system).

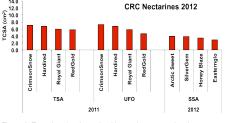
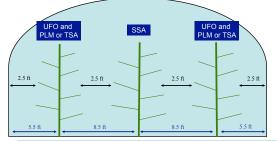


Figure 3. Tree vigor (as determined by trunk cross-sectional area, TCSA) of various nectarine varieties planted in 2011 (TSA and UFO training systems) and 2012 (SSA training system).









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The Michigan stone fruit (peach/nectarine, plum, apricot) industries are minor compared to apples, cherries, and blueberries, but their proximity to the modifying effects of Lake Michigan and several strong consumer markets (Chicago, Indianapolis, Detroit, Cleveland) as well as strong agri-tourism / farm market opportunities provides a great potential for expansion.

These tree fruits have been grown in Michigan historically, but diseases, scarce labor, and competition from fruit shipped long distances from drier western climates changed the economics of production over the past 40 years.

- Expanding regional market demand for high quality, locally-produced fruits due to the "Eat Local" movement, fuel costs for long-distance shipping, ecognition of sustainable food growers' contributions to local economies, production carbon footprints, nutritional advantages of freshly-harvested local fruits, etc. are once again changing the economics of production, becoming more favorable for Michigan growers. High value, protected stone fruit production employing efficient, simplified canopy architectures may be suitable for emerging opportunities in urbar

fruit production enterprises.

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