



australian almonds
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT FORUM & FIELD DAY

21-22 AUGUST 2023
ROBINVALE COMMUNITY CENTRE
ROBINVALE, VICTORIA

Stoller

Hort
Innovation

Optimising nutrient and water application

Zelmari Coetzee

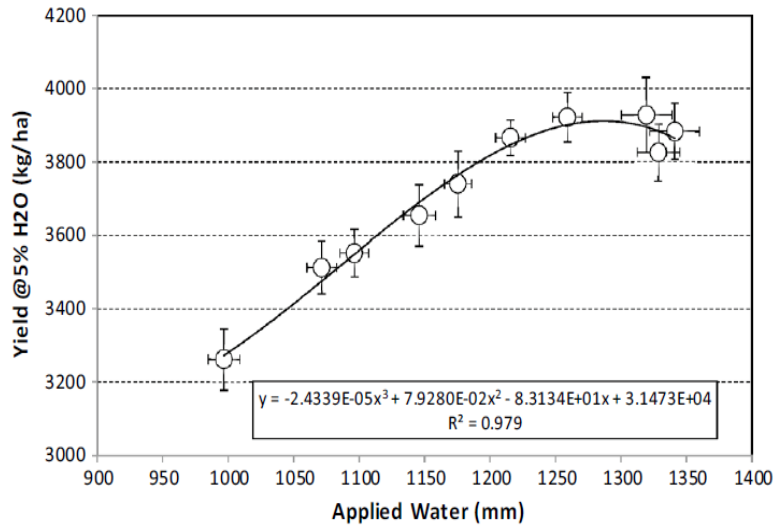
AL14005

Identifying factors that influence spur productivity in almonds

Objective 1. Quantify the longer-term behaviour of fruiting spurs of Nonpareil and Carmel almond cultivars under standard management practices.

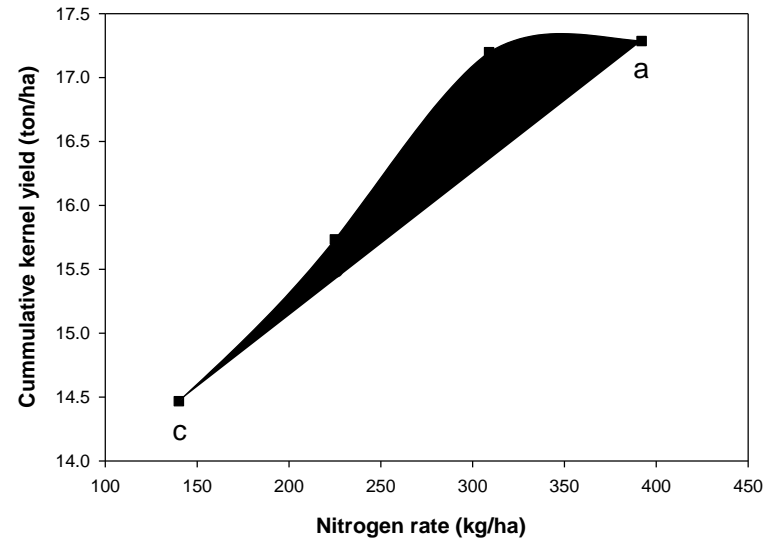
Objective 2. Investigate the effects of key environment and management factors (tree architecture, light interception, irrigation and nutrition) on spur productivity.

IRRIGATION



(Goldhamer and Fereres, 2017)

NITROGEN



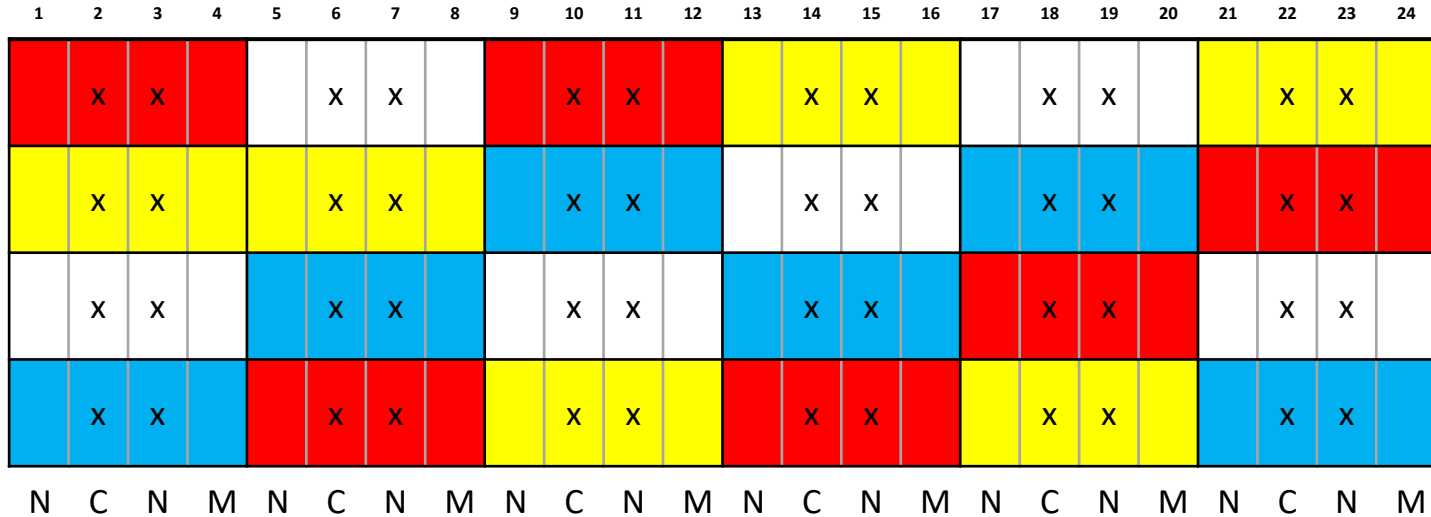
(Muhammad et.al, 2018)



Trial site and assessments

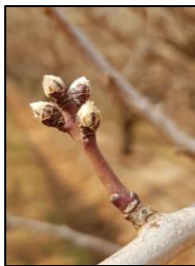
TRIAL SITE AND TREATMENTS

Nitrogen (N)	Irrigation (W)	
	15 ML/ha	10.5 ML/ha
320 kg/ha	+W+N	-W+N
179 kg/ha	+W-N	-W-N



SPUR POPULATION ASSESSMENT

576 spurs per cultivar (24 per tree)
144 spurs per treatment



HARVEST



Bloom →

Budburst →

Nut growth →

Hull split

Harvest →

Flower bud initiation

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ECOPHYSIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Environment	Physiology
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Macroclimate• Soil moisture tension• Canopy light interception (PAR)• Spur light exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spur population dynamics• Leaf traits and composition• Tree water status (SWP)• Yield• Sap flow (CSIRO)• Root analyses (CSIRO)





Results

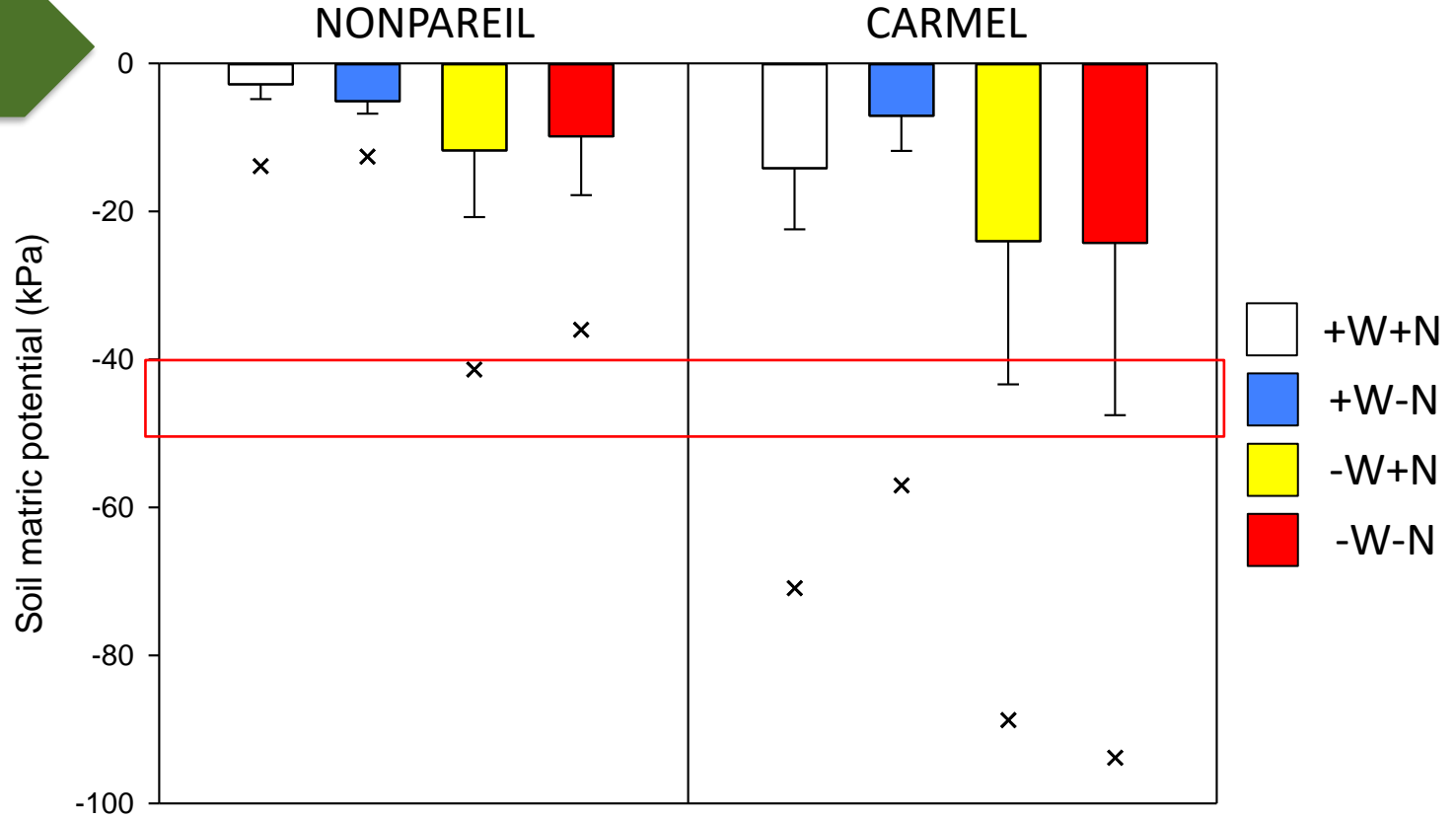
IRRIGATION VOLUMES

	NONPAREIL	CARMEL
	ML/ha/season	ML/ha/season
+ W	14.5	15.5
- W	10.4	10.7

STEM WATER POTENTIAL (bar)

	+ N	- N	W main effects
NONPAREIL			
+ W	-6.4	-6.6	-6.5
- W	-9.3	-10.2	-9.7***
N main effects	-7.8	-8.4	
CARMEL			
+ W	-6.8	-6.8	-6.8
- W	-10.5	-10.6	-10.6***
N main effects	-8.6	-8.7	

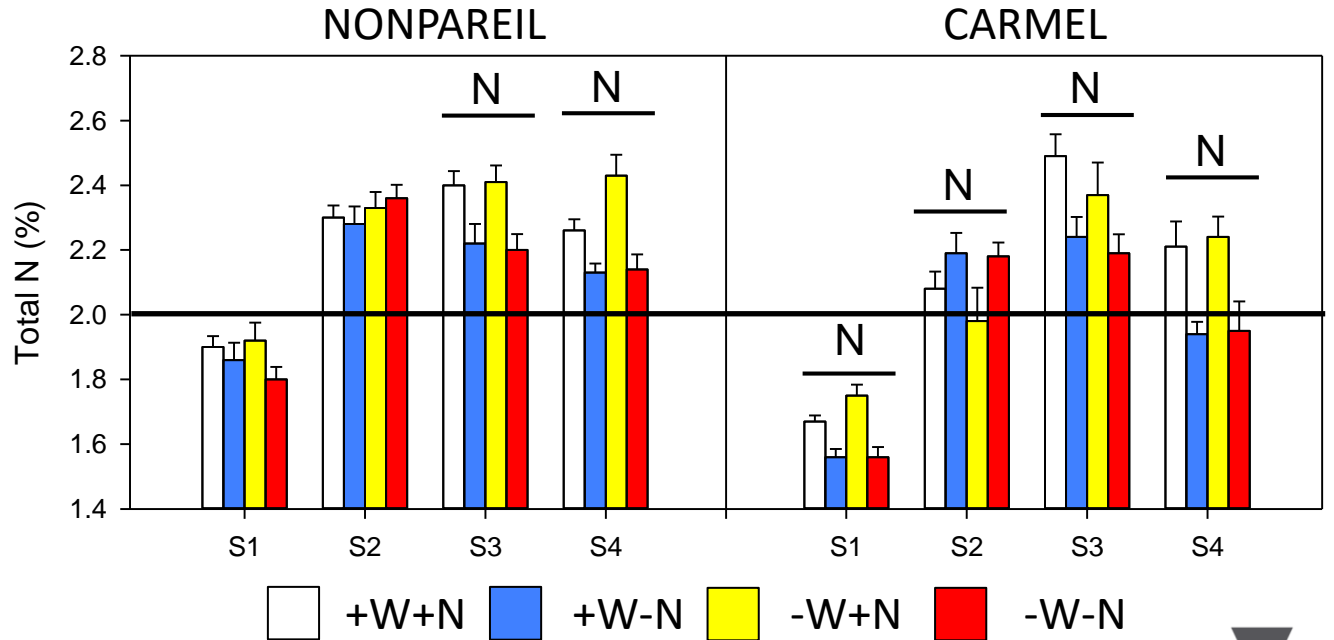
SOIL MATRIC POTENTIAL



NITROGEN FERTIGATION

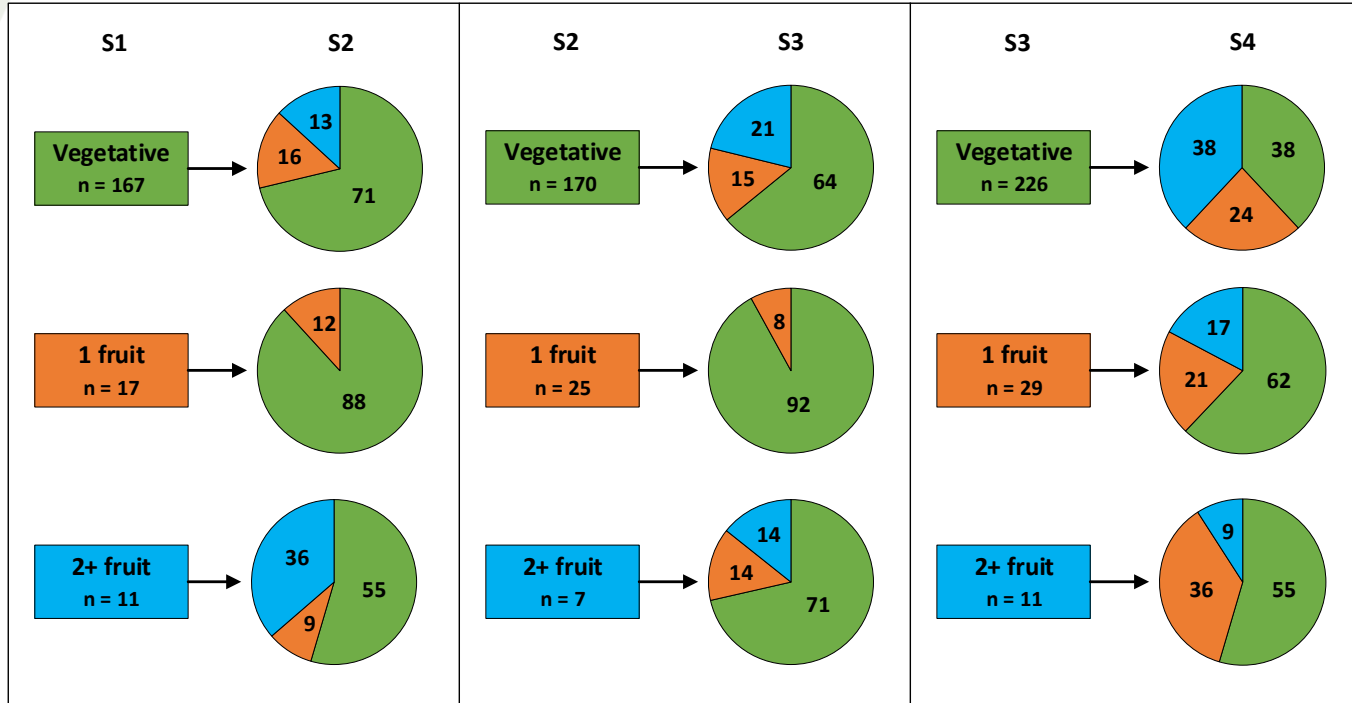
	NONPAREIL	CARMEL
	kg N/ha/season	kg N/ha/season
+ N	302	302
- N	163	163

LEAF NITROGEN CONCENTRATION

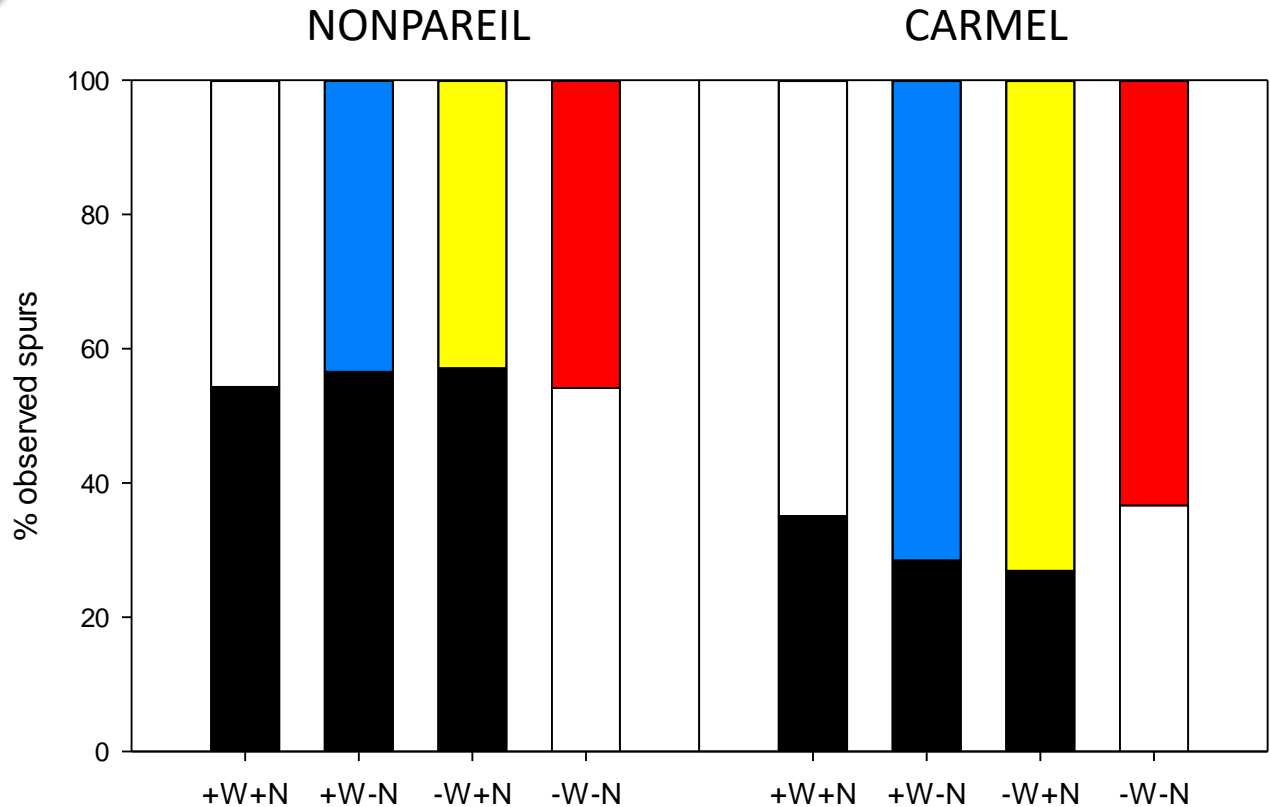


SPUR DYNAMICS FERTILITY

Inter-seasonal dynamics of Nonpareil spurs

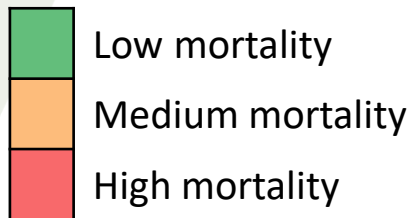


SPUR DYNAMICS VITALITY

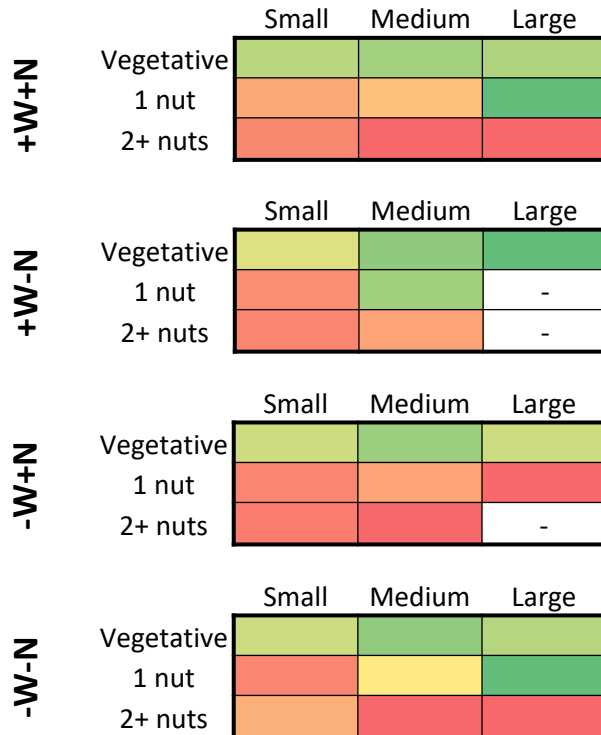


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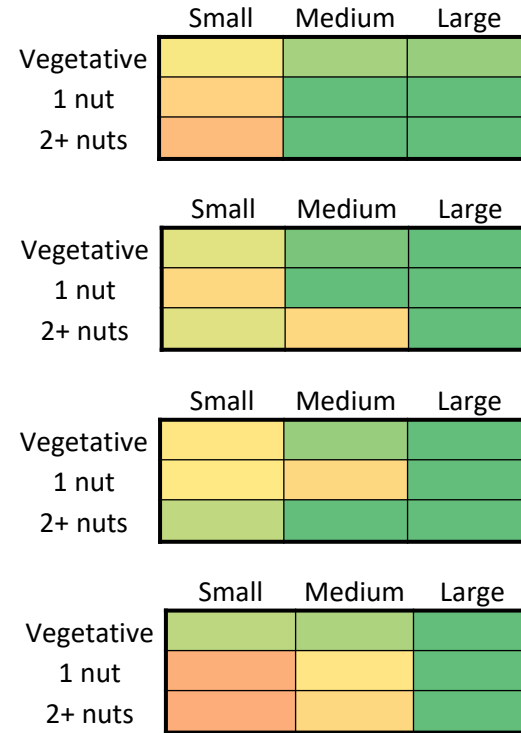
SPUR DYNAMICS VITALITY



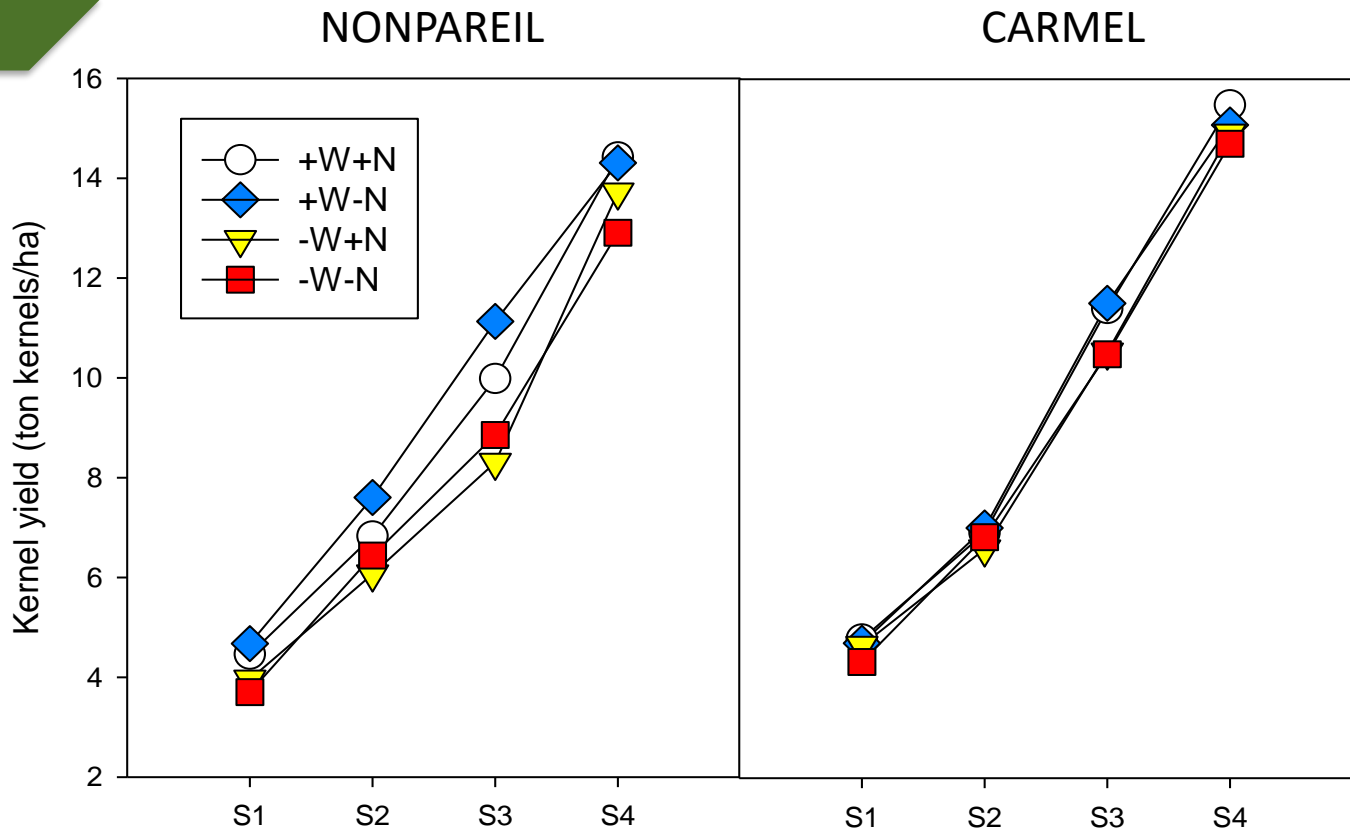
NONPAREIL



CARMEL

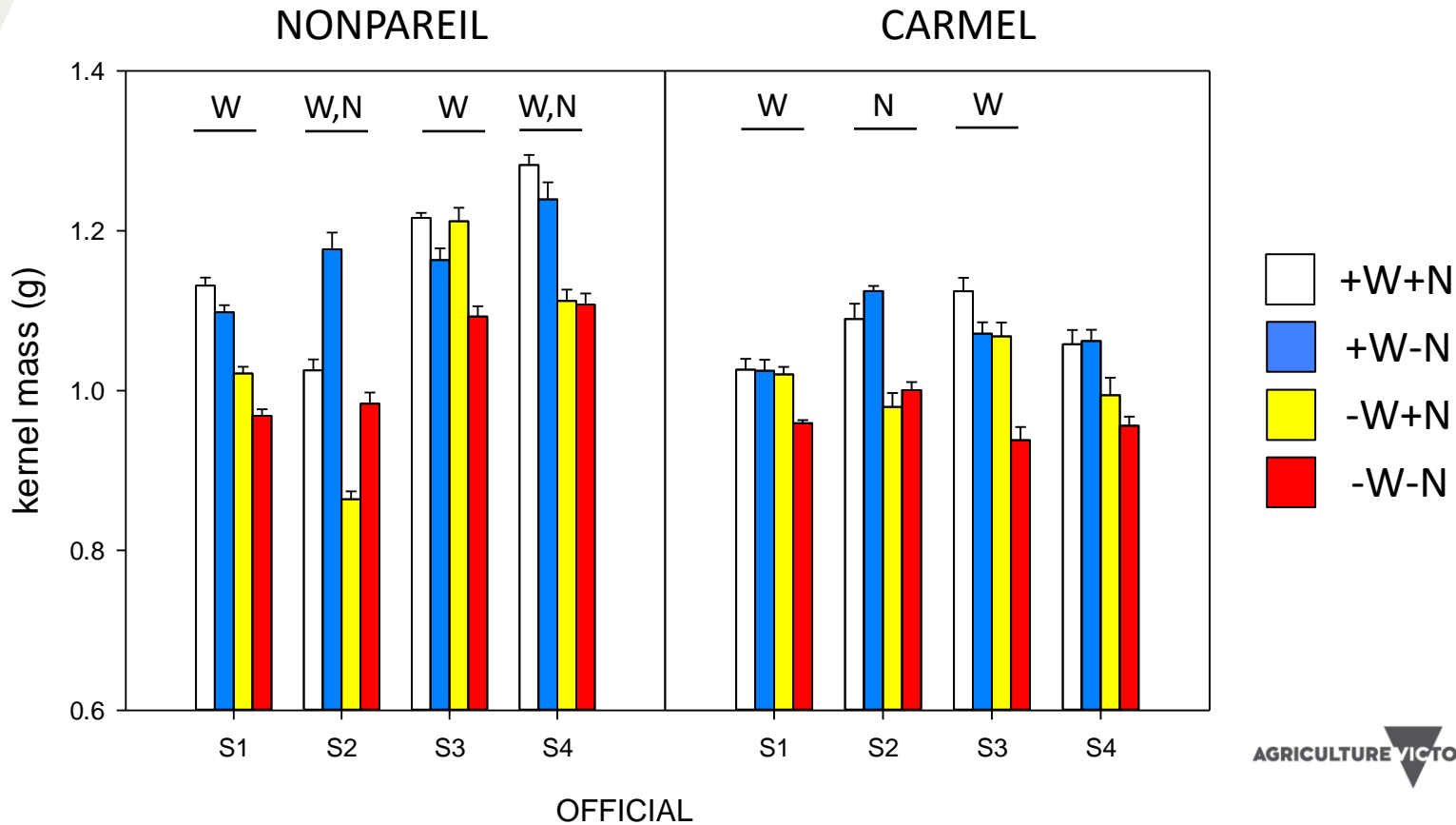


YIELD CUMMULATIVE

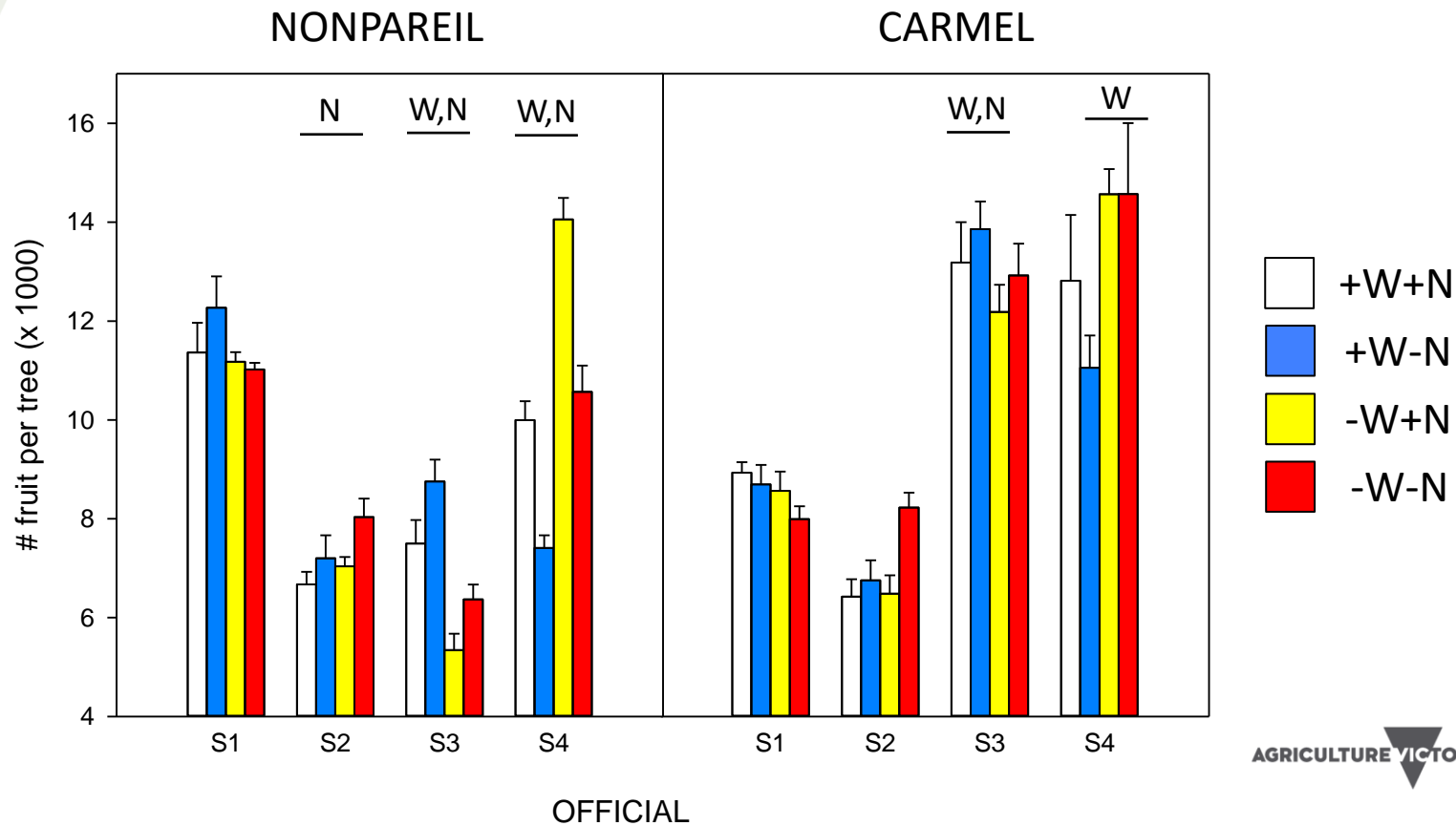


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YIELD KERNEL MASS



YIELD FRUIT PER TREE



**WATER USE
EFFICIENCY**

kg kernels per kL of water applied

	NONPAREIL	CARMEL
+W+N	0.26 b	0.26 b
+W-N	0.25 b	0.24 b
-W+N	0.32 a	0.34 a
-W-N	0.31 a	0.34 a

ORGANOLEPTIC

randomised triangle tasting
→ 316 consumers



Opposing treatment	Treatment compared			
	+W+N	+W-N	-W+N	-W-N
+W+N		25	34	39
+W-N	30		43	27
-W+N	18	31		37
-W-N	26	35	35	

KEY OUTCOMES

- Cultivars need to be managed separately
- Reducing N did not significantly affect yield
- Reducing water did not have a negative effect on yield or tree functioning

Kernel yield = number of kernels x kernel mass

The background of the slide is a composite image. The top-left corner shows a close-up of almond blossoms on a tree branch, with bright sunlight filtering through the leaves. The bottom-left corner shows a large pile of almonds. The rest of the slide has a solid green background.

Acknowledgements

CMV farms – Lindsay Point

Dave Monks and Ben Brown

Michael Treeby and Cathy Taylor

AVR Irymple staff

Hort Innovation

Australian and Victorian Government



Mildura SmartFarm field day

Wednesday, 23 August 2023

10:00 am to 1:00 pm



ALMOND BOARD
OF AUSTRALIA

