

Australian almond variety evaluation program - AL22009

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Hort
Innovation



THE UNIVERSITY
of ADELAIDE



australian
almonds



History

- Started in 1997
- Combined hybridisation and molecular approach
- Funding from HAL/HIA/ARC



Breeding approach

Objective: to breed improved cultivars with superior kernel quality, self-fertility, disease resistance, high productivity.

- Classical breeding using local and imported material
- Waite almond germplasm collection, Lindsay Point & ACE
- Primary evaluation based on nut & kernel characteristics
- Secondary evaluation on productivity, disease tolerance
- Tertiary evaluation on long-term yields

Progress to date

- 84 parent cultivars used
- 315 different crosses achieved
- 44,000 progeny produced in 16 years
- 37 cultivars imported since 1997
- 60+ superior selections to date
- Secondary and tertiary evaluations blocks established





Evaluation trials

- Almond Centre of Excellence
- Dareton
- Lindsay point



Desirable traits

- Sweet kernel, large kernel, thin skin, light colour
- Self-fertile
- Soft - semihard shell
- Tight shell seal
- High productivity
- High flower density
- Slightly erect tree habit
- Drought tolerance



Primary evaluations

- Kernel taste – sweet
- Kernel size – >1.4 g
- % double kernels – <5%
- Kernel colour – light
- Shell hardness – paper, soft, semihard, hard
- Shell seal – well sealed
- Kernel appearance – score /10
- Total score /35



Variation in morphological traits





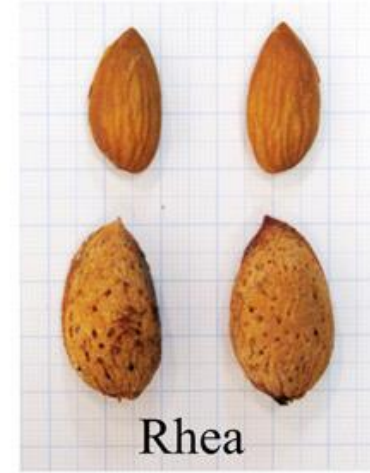
Secondary and Tertiary evaluations

What do we assess for?

- Yield
- Growth Habit
- Nut quality
- Crack out
- Disease tolerance

Six new varieties

- Six new cultivars released in 2016 and 2017, Maxima, Mira, Carina, Rhea, Vela and Capella



JANUARY 2017

ALL ABOUT ALMONDS

ESTABLISHMENT



AUSTRALIAN ALMOND VARIETY - CARINA

Carina is high spur bearing with a compact to medium canopy that may suit higher orchard densities. The hull flares away from the shell in a 'banana' fashion and the semi-hard shell reduces kernel quality downgrades and late season bird damage.

KEY POINTS

- Self-fertile variety
- Spur bearing
- Early harvest
- Early pollinator for Nonpareil



POMOLOGICAL TRAITS

Growth habit Spreading
Branching density Medium high
Nut location Spurs and one year old wood
Flowering time Early mid, full bloom 4 days earlier than Nonpareil
Compatibility genotype 575f
Pollination Self-fertile variety. Cross pollination unnecessary. Good level of autogamy.
Compatible Pollinators Nonpareil, Monterey, Peerless, Price, Rhea
Flowering density High
Length of flowering Long, approx. 4 weeks
Bearing precocity Precocious
Cropping capacity High
Cropping regularity Good. Little to no alternate bearing
Bacterial spot tolerance Very good
Harvest season Early
Harvest ease Good
Husking ease Good. Hull is easily separated from shell

COMMERCIAL TRAITS

Nut shape Ovate
Kernel size Medium (1.13 g)
Crackout percentage 28.6%
Shell texture Semihard shell
Double kernels No doubles
Kernel appearance Attractive, skin colour light plump kernel
Kernel composition Oil 57.4%; oleic acid 62.3%; Vitamin E 53.8 mg/100g oil

GLOBAL ASSESSMENT

Carina is a highly precocious variety that has consistently out yielded the current industry benchmark, Nonpareil by 12% (eight years of yield assessments). It has superior fruit characteristics with a semi-hard shell, fully sealed shell and sweet tasting, lightly coloured kernel. The kernel is less likely to be damaged by insects and moisture due to the fully sealed shell, enabling a higher quality kernel. The semi-hard shell is less likely to result in bird damage during the growing season. It can be used as an early pollinator for Nonpareil, replacing Peerless, Price or Monterey. The growth habit is slightly spreading similar to Nonpareil but crops mostly on spurs. The hull detaches easily from the shell at harvest, a characteristic that may lend itself to in-field dehulling in the future. Carina is self-fertile and can pollinate itself in single variety orchards.

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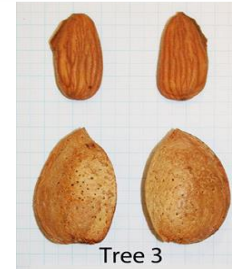


AUSTRALIAN ALMOND VARIETY - MAXIMA

Maxima is a highly spur bearing tree that is suited to planting in traditional or higher density orchards. The hull flares away from the shell in a 'banana' fashion and has a very large kernel that may be suited to markets where large size attracts premium pricing.

KEY POINTS

- Cross-pollination needed
- Spur bearing
- Late pollinator for Nonpareil
- Very large kernel size



POMOLOGICAL TRAITS

Growth habit Spreading
Branching density Medium high
Nut location Spurs and one year old wood
Flowering time Medium, full bloom 4 days later than Nonpareil
Compatibility genotype 5358
Pollination Cross-pollination needed
Compatible Pollinators Nonpareil, Carmel, Monterey, Capella, Wood Colony, Mira
Flowering density High
Length of flowering Medium, approx. 3 weeks
Bearing precocity Precocious
Cropping capacity Very high
Cropping regularity Good. Little to no alternate bearing
Bacterial spot tolerance Very good
Harvest season Early mid
Harvest ease Good
Husking ease Good. Hull is easily separated from shell

COMMERCIAL TRAITS

Nut shape Cordate
Kernel size Very large (2.05 g)
Crackout percentage 26.1%
Shell texture Semihard
Double kernels No doubles
Kernel appearance Attractive, skin colour light and bright
Kernel composition Oil 62.4%; oleic acid 59.9%; Vitamin E 51.7 mg/100g oil

GLOBAL ASSESSMENT

Maxima is a semi-hard shelled variety that has consistently out yielded Nonpareil by 20% over eight years of yield assessments. It has superior fruit characteristics with a semi-hard shell, fully sealed shell and very large, sweet tasting, lightly coloured kernel. Maxima's two main outstanding qualities are its early precocity to crop on spur wood and its large kernel size, approximately 2 grams. The full enclosed shell seal provides protection against insect and bird damage, whilst the hull detaches easily at harvest. The growth habit is slightly spreading similar to Nonpareil but bears mostly on spur growth. Maxima can be used as a late pollinator for Nonpareil, replacing Carmel and Wood Colony. Maxima needs cross pollination to successfully bear fruit.

Challenges

- Grower adoption
- Processing
- Consumer acceptance
- Crack out
- Consistent yield and nut quality
- Tree health





Australian varieties

- Carina^A - is highly spur bearing with a compact to medium canopy that may suit higher orchard densities. The hull flares away from the shell in a 'banana' fashion and the semi-hard shell reduces kernel quality downgrades and late season bird damage. Self-fertile, early NP pollinator.
- Capella^A - is slightly open tree that is suited traditional orchard densities. The hull flares away from the shell in a 'banana' fashion and hard shell reduces kernel quality downgrades and late season bird damage. Self-fertile, late NP pollinator.
- Maxima^A - is a highly spur bearing tree that is suited to planting in traditional or higher density orchards. The hull flares away from the shell in a 'banana' fashion, semihard shell and has a very large kernel that may be suited to markets where large size attracts premium pricing. Late pollinator for NP.



Australian varieties

- Mira^A - is an upright spur bearing tree that is suited to planting in traditional orchard densities. The hull flares away from the shell in a 'banana' fashion and the semi-hard shell reduces kernel quality downgrades and late season bird damage. Self-fertile, late NP pollinator.
- Rhea^A - is an upright bearing tree that is suited to planting in traditional orchard densities. It is a paper shell and the kernel itself has a hint of marzipan similar to Carmel and may be suitable for inclusion in the Carmel market. Early pollinator for Nonpareil.
- Vela^A – is an upright to spreading tree, spur bearing with high cropping capacity. It is self fertile, papershell and the kernel has a similar appearance and taste profile to Nonpareil. Early pollinator for Nonpareil.