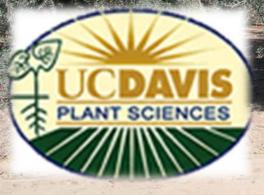
#### **California Table Olive**

Research

#### Louise Ferguson PhD University California Davis





## Developing Mechanical Harvesting California Table Olives <u>2006 2014</u>

L. Ferguson, J. Miles, S. Castro Garcia, T. Sarcoglu, F. R. Aranda, F.J. Jiminez, W.J. Krueger and E.J. Fichtner

#### California "Black Ripe "Manzanillo" Table Olive







#### > 50% gross return

#### Available?

Affordable?

**Ability?** 



### Force applied to canopy

## Trained Sensory Panels

(Statistic

. . . . .

Sensory C Syste

a received and the



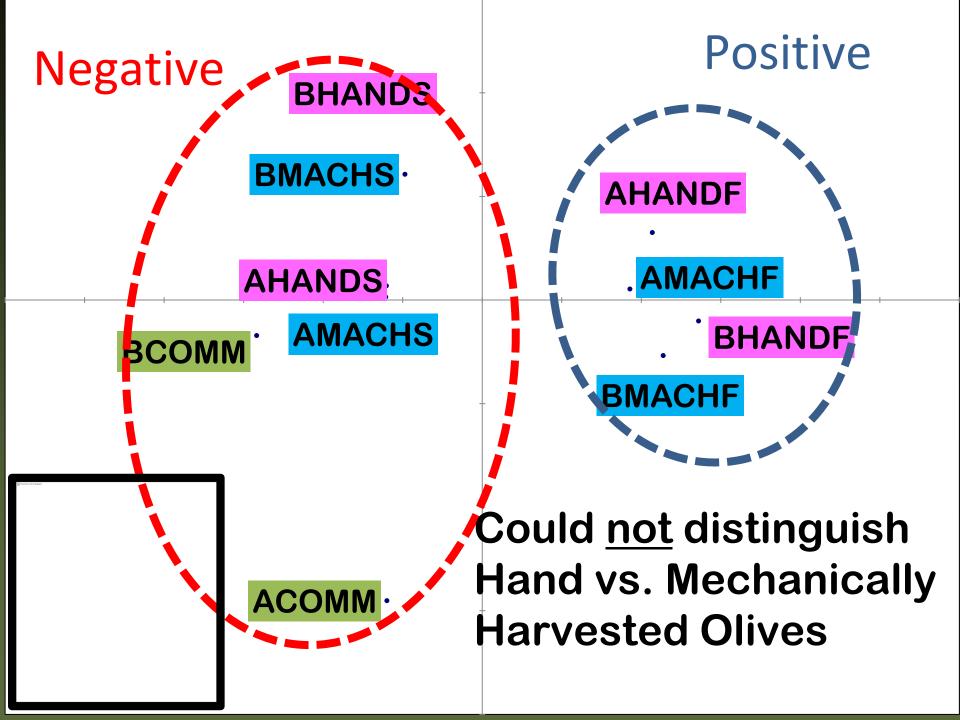


#### Taste Test for Black Olives

#### 1~ 3 pm RMI Sensory Rm.1000

#### **Consumer Preference Panels**

#### 10 ~ 3 pm



#### **Existing Orchards ?**







#### Mechanical Pruning & Harvesting 2008 - 2014

#### 4 x 8 m = 335 trees/hectare

#### Effect of Hedging and Topping on Yiel Average Annual: 2008 - 2013

#### 10.5 mt/ha (82.5 m<sup>3</sup>)

#### 9 mt/ha (35.3 m<sup>3</sup>)

#### 57% less canopy and 14 % less yie

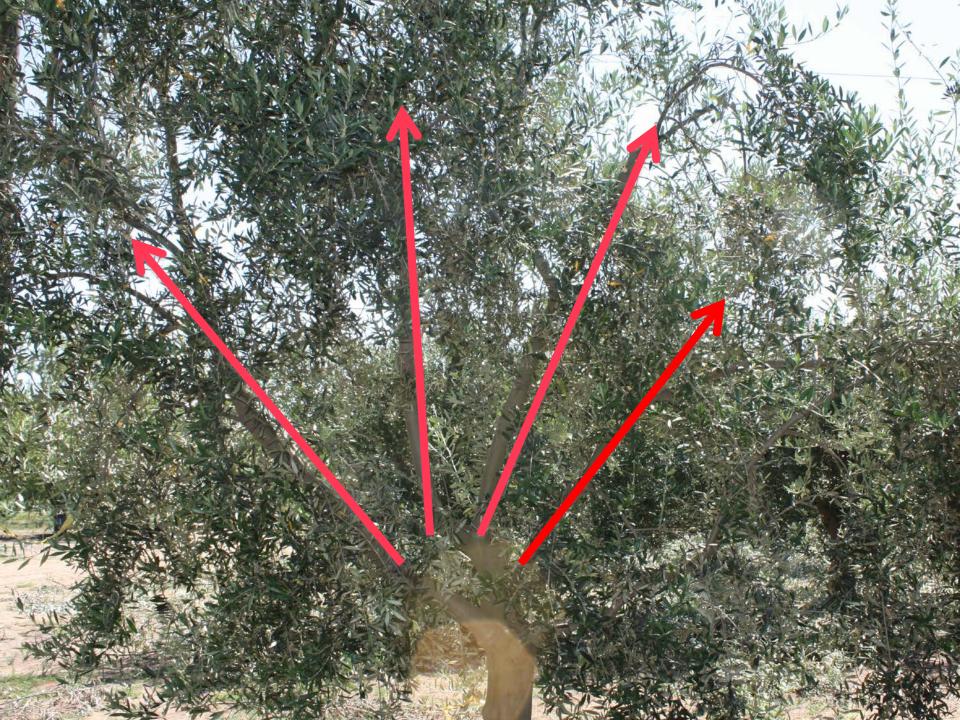
#### Hedging and Topping Trial Canopy Contact Harvester Efficiency 2013

#### 81% efficiency

92% efficiency

#### 0.81% X 10.5 mt/ha VS 0.92% X 9 mt/ha) 8.5 Mt/ha VS 8.3 Mt/ha (NSD)

# 3.5 m .2 m New : > 478 trees/hectare



#### 2014 crop

#### 2013 crop

#### 0.9m - 2014

#### 2015 crop

4 year ave. = 11.9 mt/ha @ 90% = 10.7mt/ha

#### Dwarfing Rootstock Trial: 2014

#### UNIPA

Nikitskaya
 *Olea cuspidate* Verticillium

 resistant Oblonga
 Seedling Dwarf D.

Epidemiology and management of olive knot caused by Pseudomonas syringae pv. savastanoi



**Dr. J.E. Adaskaveg** University of California, Riverside

Collaborating: H. Forster, D. Thompson, K. Nguyen, J. Connell, B. Krueger, E. Fichtner

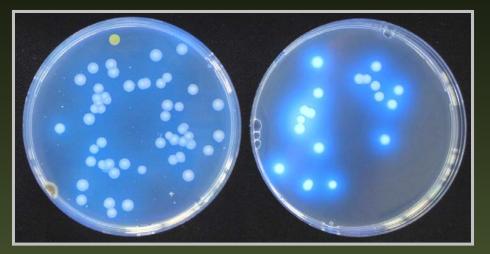


#### Objective: Collection of strains

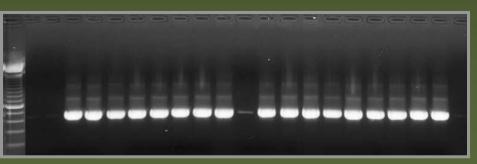
Collection of *P.* syringae pv.
 Savastanoi
 Identification by

 cultural morphology and by PCR

•A total of 80 isolates were obtained from 7



Isolation of P. syringae pv. Savastanoi

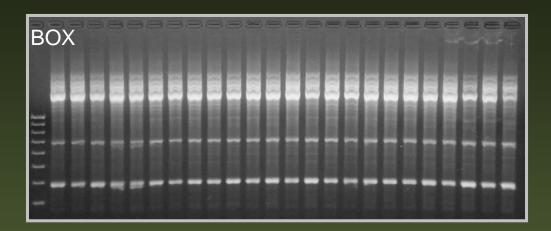


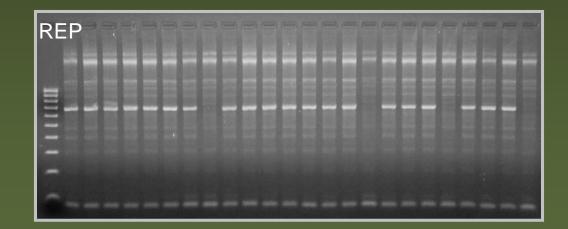
Specific amplification of P. syringae pv. savastanoi

## *Objective:* Genotypic diversity among strains of *P. syringae pv. savastanoi*

#### Genetic diversity evaluated

- Diversity limited.
- California population is rather homogeneous.





Objective: Evaluation of copper, kasugamycin, and selected sanitizer treatments for the management olive knot

# Treated with selected bactericides.



Objective: Evaluation of copper, kasugamycin, and selected sanitizer treatments for the management olive knot

## •Field studies on efficacy and timing



#### **Alternate Bearing in Olive**

#### **Summary of Key Results**



Elizabeth Fichtner Farm Advisor, Orchard Systems, Tulare County

Carol Lovatt Professor, Plant Physiology, UC-Riverside



#### Alternate bearing in 'Manzanillo' olive

 (1) The ON-crop inhibits summer vegetative shoot extension growth:
 Less summer vegetative shoot growth = less node pairs = less floral buds at spring bloom



#### Alternate bearing in 'Manzanillo' olive

 (1) The ON-crop inhibits summer vegetative shoot extension growth:
 Less summer vegetative shoot growth = less node pairs = less floral buds at spring bloom



#### Alternate Bearing in 'Manzanillo' olive:

## (3) The ON-crop reduces bud break the following spring

## Inhibition of spring bud break = fewer inflorescences



#### Alternate bearing in 'Manzanillo' olive

The ON-crop inhibits floral development at the level of gene expression

Inhibition of floral development = <u>fewer</u> inflorescences



Injecting ON-crop 'Manzanillo' olive trees with cytokinins:

(i) increased summer shoot extension growth
 (ii) increased spring bud break
 (iii) increased inflorescence number
 oliar application of cytokinins to ON-crop trees
 to increase yield the following year is currently be
 tested

## Insect Updates: Olive Fly & Brown Marmorated Stink Bug



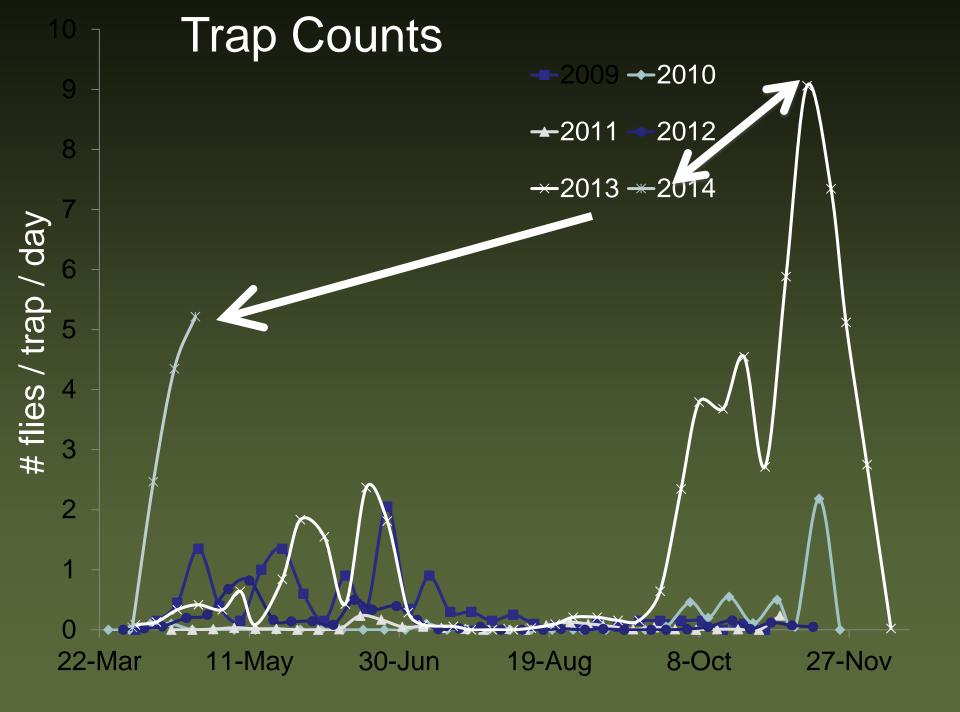


Dani Lightle UCCE Farm Advisor Glenn, Butte, & Tehama Cos.



# Adult female

#### **Oviposition punctures**



#### Known Host Plants for Brown Marmorated Stink Bug, Halyomorpha halys

Common name Abelia, Glossy Apple Apple Apricot Apricot, Japanese Ash, Green Ash, Oregon Ash, White Asparagus Basswood Bean, Bush & Kidney Bean, Lima Bean, Long Bean, Pole Beet, Sugar Birch Bittersweet Blackberry Blueberry Buckthorn Burcucumber Burdock Butterfly Bush Cantaloupe Catalpa Cedar Celosia Cherry, Black Cherry, Sour Cherry, Sweet Chokecherry Chrysanthemum Citrus Coleus Comfrey Corn. Sweet Crabapple Cranberrybush, American Cucumber Dahlia Dogwood, Gray Dogwood, Red Osier Eggplant Elderberry Euonymus Euonymus, Winged Filbert Turkish Fig Firethorn Golden Chain Tree Golden Rain Tree Grape (Cultivated, Table) Grape (Cultivated, Wine) Grape (Wild) Hackberry Harlequin Glorybower Hawthorn Hibiscus Hinoki Holly Holly, American Holly, Winterberry Honeyberry Bush

Scientific name Abelia x grandiflora Malus domestica Malus pumila Prunus Prunus mume Fraxinus pennsylvanica Fraxinus oregona Fraxinus americana Asparagus officinalis Tilia americana Phaseolus vulgaris Phaseolus lunatus Vigna unguiculata sesquipedalis Phaseolus vulgaris Beta vulgaris Betula Celastrus Rubus Vaccinium Rhamnus Sicyos angulatus Arctium minus Buddleia davidii Cucumis melo Catalpa speciosa Cedrus Celosia argentea Prunus Prunus Prunus avium Prunus virginiana Chrysanthemum Citrus Coleus blumei Symphytum officinale Zea mays Malus Viburnum opulus V. americanum Cucumis sativus Dahlia Cornus racemosa Cornus sericea Solanum melongena Sambucus Euonymus Euonymus alatus Corylus colurna Ficus Pvracantha Laburnum anagyroides Koelreuteria paniculata Vitis Vitis Vitis Celtis occidentalis Clerodendron trichotomum Crataegus Hibiscus rosa-sinensis Chamaecyparis llex Ilex opaca Ilex verticillata Lonicera kamchatika

Common name Honeysuckle Honevsuckle, Tartanian Jerusalem Artichoke Jetbead Juiube Kiwi Laurustinus Lilac Magnolia, Star Malabar spinach Maple, Bigleaf Maple, Hedge Maple, Japanese Maple, Norway Maple, Red Maple, Sugar Mountain Ash Mulberry Mullein, Woolly Nightshade Nightshade, Black Oregon Grape Paulownia Paulownia Paulownia Paulownia Pea Peach Pear, Asian Pear, European Pecan Pepper Periwinkle Persimmon Persimmon, Japanese Plum Plum, Ornamental Princess Tree Privet Raspberry Rape Redbud Rose, Rugosa Rose of Sharon Russian Olive Serviceberry Siberian Pea Shrub Soybean Spider Flower Spiraea Strawberry Tree Sumac Sunflower Sweetgum Sycamore Tomato Viburnum, Blackhaw Viburnum, Tea Walnut Black Watermelon Willow, Pussy Zelkova Zinnia

Scientific name Lonicera Lonicera tatarica Helianthus tuberosus Rhodotypus scandens Ziziphus sativa Actinidia deliciosa Viburnum tinus Svringia Magnolia stellata Basella rubra Acer macrophyllum Acer campestre Acer palmatum Acer platnoides Acer rubrum Acer saccharum Sorbus Morus Verbascum thapsus Solanum Solanum nigrum Mahonia aquifolium Paulownia catalpifolia Paulownia elongata Paulownia fortunii Paulownia kawakamii Pisum sativum Prunus persica Pyrus pyrifolia Pyrus communis Carva illinoiensis Capiscum annuum Catharanthus roseus Diospyros Diospyros kaki Prunus Prunus Paulownia tomentosa Ligustrum Rubus Brassicus napus Cercis canadensis Rosa rugosa Hibiscus syriacus Eleagnus angustifolia Amelanchier canadensis Caragana arborescens Glycine max Cleome hasslerana Spiraea Arbutus unedo Rhus Helianthus Liquidambar Platanus occidentalis Solanum lycopersicum Viburnum prunifolium Viburnum setigerum Juglans nigra Citrullus lanatus Salix Zelkova Zinnia

## 170 known host plants

#### Olives are not currently listed as a host



#### Weather Related Crop Failures

#### **Perfect Flower**

Imperfect Flower stamens (male parts) and deformed pistil (female part)

Paul Vossen

## • Dynamic Chill Models)

#### First step: Reversible

- Opposition of chilling and high temperatures
- Form and destroy 'Precursor for Dormancy Breaking Factor' (PDBF) (hormone)

#### <u>Second step: Irreversible</u>

- Moderate temperature: fixes chilling effect
- When a critical portion of the PDBF is accumulated = 'Dormancy Breaking Factor' (DBF) or <u>chilling portion</u>.