

Objectives

The next generation almond variety trials were planted in the winter of 2014 in Butte (Chico State University), Stanislaus (Salida School District Site), and Madera (Chowchilla grower site) counties. The objective is to evaluate new varieties and selections compared to standard varieties in three different almond production areas in the Central Valley.

Materials and Methods

Site characteristics for the sites are listed in Table 1. These planting densities are significantly higher than the previous generation RAVTs where planting densities for the Butte, San Joaquin and Kern trials were 64, 75 and 86 trees per acre respectively.

Table 1. Site characteristics

Site	Rootstock	Spacing	#trees/acre
Butte	Krymsk 86	18' x 22'	110
Stanislaus	Nemaguard	16' x 21'	130
Madera	Hansen 536	12' x 21'	173

The varieties and selections planted are listed in Table 2. The first 30 items are common to all 3 sites and a few different items added at individual sites are listed at the bottom of Table 2.

Table 2. Varieties and selections planted at the next generation regional almond variety trials. Items 1-30 are planted at all 3 sites while additional material planted at individual sites is listed at the end.

Variety	Source
1 Eddie	Bright's
2 Capitola	Burchell
3 Supareil	Burchell
4 self-fruifful P16.013	Burchell
5 Self-fruifful P13.019	Burchell
6 Booth	Burchell
7 Sterling	Burchell
8 Bennet	Duarte
9 Nonpareil	Fowler
10 Durango	Fowler
11 Jenette	Fowler
12 Aldrich	Fowler
13 Marcona	Spain
14 Winters	UCD
15 Sweetheart	UCD
16 Kester (2-19e)*	UCD
17 UCD3-40	UCD
18 UCD3-20	UCD
19 UCD1-16	UCD
20 UCD8-160	UCD
21 UCD8-27	UCD
22 UCD1-271	UCD
23 UCD1-232	UCD
24 UCD7-159	UCD
25 UCD8-201	UCD
26 Y121-42-99	USDA
27 Y117-86-03	USDA
28 Y116-161-99**	USDA
29 Y117-91-03	USDA
30 Folsom	Wilson
31 Wood Colony on Krymsk 86 (Butte only)	
32 Lone Star on Hansen 536 (Chowchilla only)	

\*Kester (2-19e) was planted at all three sites on the usual rootstock f in addition at the Butte and Stanislaus sites it was also planted in a replicated trial on Hansen 536 rootstock  
\*\*Y116-161-99 planted only in two reps outside of main trial at Butte



Data collection including bloom, hullsplit, midday canopy light interception, yield, nut quality and harvestability was started at these sites in 2016. In addition, data on tree health and loss are taken regularly during the growing season.

Observations

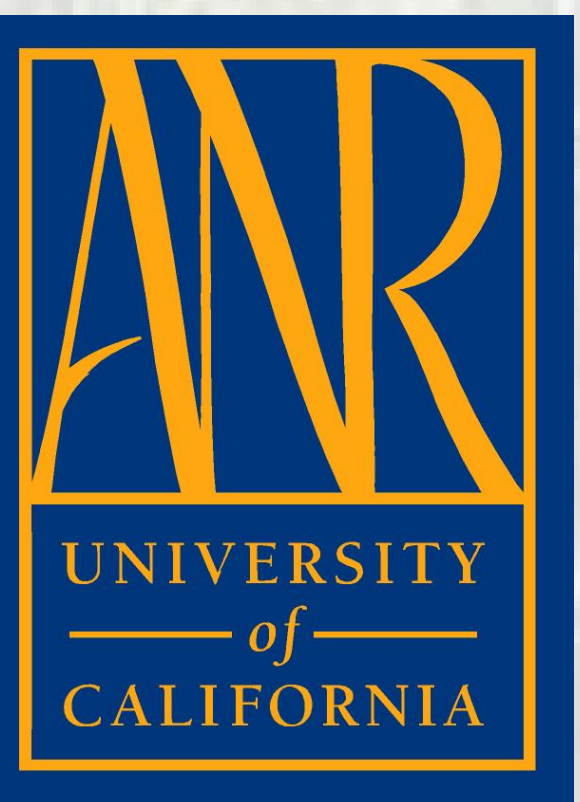
**Butte-** The Butte trial experienced some bacterial blast following three nights under 30°F during bloom which resulted in some varieties experiencing severe bacterial blast in the north east corner of the trial. Coupled with relatively poor hive strength, the yield will probably be lower than the orchard's potential would indicate from the light interception. Problems with rust were not widespread like they were in 2016. Hull rot was prevalent in 2017, however. Bacterial spot was also prevalent in 2017, and was confirmed on Self-fr P13.019, Self-fr P16.013 and UCD 18-20. Another issue that the trial has faced is damage from gopher feeding at the crowns of the trees, which resulted in the decline or death of approximately 12 trees, many of the Kester variety on Hansen 536 rootstock

**Stanislaus-** Trees in the Stanislaus RAVT have grown about average for trees on Nemaguard rootstock, although there have been some problems. In 2015 (second leaf), many trees in the trial exhibited signs of Verticillium wilt, and to a lesser degree in 2016. In 2016, a significant portion of the field suffered drift injury from an errant, aerial application of glyphosate and glyphosate on an adjacent field. This herbicide drift occurred during bloom and appeared to have affected 3<sup>rd</sup>-leaf nut set/retention throughout much of the field. Trees appear to have recovered and no long-term deleterious effects are expected. Beginning in 2016 and continuing through 2017, over 15% of the Nonpareil trees have had moderate to severe signs of band canker (*Botryosphaeria* spp.). Approximately 100 Nonpareil trees will be replaced. Relatively few of the test variety trees showed obvious band canker symptoms although Y121-42-99, Sterling and Kester on Hansen rootstock appear to have been disproportionately affected.

**Madera-** A number of trees at the Madera site have died. The majority of deaths have been in two sections with infiltration issues in blocks three and four. The rest have been scattered throughout the site, mostly of undetermined causes, although

Field Evaluation of Almond Varieties

Bruce. Lampinen\*<sup>1</sup>, Luke Milliron<sup>2</sup>, Dani Lightle<sup>2</sup>, Roger Duncan<sup>3</sup>, Phoebe Gordon<sup>4</sup>, D.A. Doll<sup>5</sup>, J.H. Connell<sup>6</sup>, S.G. Metcalf<sup>1</sup>, M.L. Contador<sup>1</sup>, S.L. Marchand<sup>1</sup>, and T.M. Gradziel<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>UC Davis Plant Sciences <sup>2</sup>UCCE Butte/Glenn/Tehama Counties, <sup>3</sup>UCCE Stanislaus County, UCCE <sup>4</sup>Madera County, <sup>5</sup>UCCE Merced County, <sup>6</sup>UCCE Butte County emeriti



a few Nonpareil and Wood Colony deaths have been due to bark damage. Remaining missing trees will be replaced by next spring. In the spring many trees showed shot-hole like symptoms but this was not confirmed. Additionally, many varieties were suffering from cankers. All Y121-42-99 trees in block one had cankers on lower limbs leading to lower limb death and a few trees also had trunk cankers. Multiple Jenette trees also had cankers in blocks one and two, however this variety was not affected as badly.

Results

Bloom was very compact at all 3 sites in 2016 but much more protracted in 2017 (Fig. 1). Overlap with Nonpareil was good for everything except UCD 3-40 which was quite early at all sites in both years.

Midday canopy photosynthetically active radiation varied from 20 to 43 percent at the Butte trial, 23 to 36 percent at the Stanislaus trial and 23 to 61 percent at the Madera trial in 2016 (Table 3). In 2017, PAR interception varied from 33 to 67 percent at the Butte trial, 38 to 51 percent at the Stanislaus trial, and 41 to 70% at the Madera trial (Table 3). The level of PAR interception at the Madera site is among the highest we have seen for an almond orchard this age. This is partly due to the high tree density (173 trees/acre) and vigorous Hansen peach x almond rootstock.

Hullsplit data for 2016 and 2017 is presented in Figure 2. In 2016, completion of hullsplit ranged from August 3 to September 6 at the Butte trial. At the Stanislaus trial it ranged from July 15 to August 22. At the Madera trial it ranged from July 21 to August 17.

Yield data for 2016 is shown in Table 3. Yields at the Butte and Stanislaus sites ranged from about 100 to 800 kernel pounds per acre which is about normal for a 3<sup>rd</sup> leaf orchard but those at the Madera site were among the highest we have seen for a 3 year old orchard (up to 2000 kernel pounds per acre).

Yield efficiency (expressed as yield per unit PAR intercepted) is presented on the right side of Table 3. This is a useful piece of data since it can show whether a

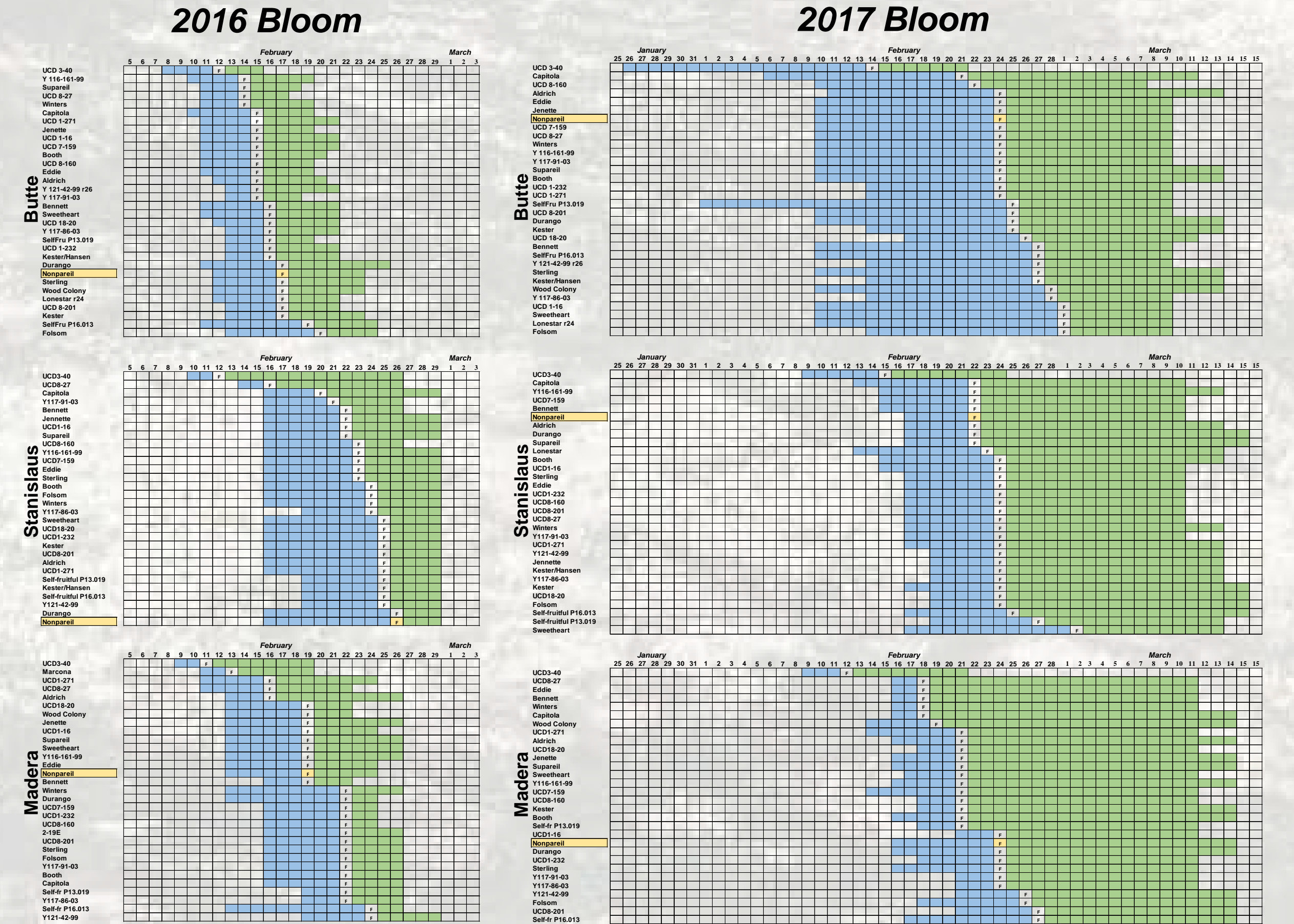


Figure 1. Bloom data for the 2016 and 2017 seasons for the Butte, Stanislaus and Madera trials



Figure 2. Hull split data for the 2016 season for the Butte, Stanislaus and Madera trials.

Table 3. Yield data (left), midday PAR interception (center) and yield per unit PAR intercepted (right) for 2016 by site and cultivar or selection. Yield data for Nonpareil at the Madera site was lost due to a computer problem in 2016. Note that Wood Colony at the Madera site is one year younger. Common letters indicate differences are no significantly different at the 5% level of significance.

Site	Variety or selection	Yield (kernel lbs/acre)	Midday canopy PAR interception (%)	Yield per unit PAR intercepted (kg/ha/ha/ha)
Butte	4 Booth	756	28.2	26.8
	4 UCD3-20	717	28.9	24.8
	4 UCDB-160	670	29.4	22.8
	4 UCDB-27	609	25.0	24.3
	4 UCDB-201	577	14.2	40.6
	4 UCDB-16	550	19.4	28.4
	4 Y117-91-03	523	16.3	32.1
	4 UCDB-01	517	18.2	28.4
	4 UCDB-19	482	16.2	29.7
	4 Y117-86-03	465	14.4	32.3
	4 UCDB-201	455	14.3	31.8
	4 Wood Colony	419	12.7	33.0
	4 Durango	359	12.3	29.2
	4 Bennet	334	12.1	27.6
	4 Sweetheart	311	11.1	28.0
4 UCDB-19	291	10.6	27.4	
4 UCDB-271	283	10.4	27.2	
4 UCDB-271	261	9.9	26.2	
Stanislaus	4 Self-fruifful P13.019	800	33.8	23.7
	4 UCDB-16	357	12.7	27.8
	4 Kester/Hansen	349	12.4	28.1
	4 UCDB-20	334	11.9	27.9
	4 Y116-161-99	329	11.2	29.4
	4 Kester	324	10.3	31.4
	4 Eddie	303	10.2	29.7
	4 Kester/Hansen	281	10.6	26.5
	4 UCDB-20	281	10.6	26.5
	4 UCDB-160	274	10.6	25.8
	4 UCDB-19	234	8.8	26.4
	4 UCDB-271	213	8.7	24.4
	4 UCDB-20	195	7.2	27.0
	4 UCDB-271	178	6.7	26.4
	4 UCDB-271	177	6.5	26.9
Madera	4 UCDB-16	1955	56.6	34.5
	4 UCDB-20	1861	52.4	35.5
	4 UCDB-271	1786	53.5	33.0
	4 UCDB-20	1738	50.0	34.8
	4 UCDB-20	1729	50.0	34.8
	4 UCDB-20	1663	48.6	34.3
	4 UCDB-20	1647	50.0	32.8
	4 UCDB-20	1634	49.3	33.3
	4 UCDB-20	1629	49.3	33.3
	4 UCDB-20	1475	49.2	30.0
	4 UCDB-20	1420	46.3	30.9
	4 UCDB-20	1410	46.3	30.9
	4 UCDB-20	1378	46.3	29.6
	4 UCDB-20	1314	46.9	28.4
	4 UCDB-20	1158	46.2	24.9
4 UCDB-20	1064	46.8	22.8	
4 UCDB-20	1061	46.3	22.8	
4 UCDB-20	980	41.9	23.2	
4 UCDB-20	952	41.1	23.0	
4 UCDB-20	778	40.0	19.5	
4 UCDB-20	670	38.8	17.8	
4 UCDB-20	470	38.1	12.3	
4 UCDB-20	24	0	0	

Table 4. Main kernel defects observed in 2016 harvest by site.

Defect	Site	Count	Site	Count	Site	Count	
Double kernels (both ovules in ovary developed)	UCD 18-20	15	Booth	22	UCD8-201	25	
	UCD 8-201	14	UCD 18-20	21	Y121-42-99	20	
	Booth	12	UCD 8-201	17	Booth	16	
	Self-Fru P16.013	10	P16-013	14	UCD1-232	7	
	UCD 1-232	10	Y121-42-99	10	Y117-86-03	7	
	Jenette	8	P13-019	8	UCD18-20	6	
	UCD 8-277	7	Capitola	6	UCD8-27	6	
	UCD 1-116	6	UCD 8-160	6			
	UCD 3-40	27	Jenette	21	UCD8-201	18	
	Twin kernels (two kernels within the same pellicle)	Sweetheart	20	UCD 8-27	19	Kester	12
Jenette		19	UCD 3-40	16	Jenette	12	
UCD 8-201		17	Sweetheart	12	Sweetheart	6	
UCD 8-27		13	Folsom	11	Wood Colony	6	
UCD 8-160		11	UCD 1-232	11			
Nonpareil		11	UCD 8-160	10			
Kester		8	UCD 8-201	10			
Bennet		8	Booth	9			
UCD 7-159		8	Kester/Hansen	9			
Kester/Hansen		7	Capitola	9			
Naval orange worm damage	Eddie	7	Kester	9			
	UCD 1-232	7	Supareil	7			
	Y117-91-03	6	Aldrich	7			
	(none)	(none)	Booth	14	(none)		
	(none)	(none)	Y116-161-99	8			
	(none)	(none)	Eddie	7			
	Blank kernels	UCD 1-232	10	Folsom	13	(none)	
		Booth	11	UCD 1-232	11		
		UCD 8-277	9	UCD 8-27	9		
		UCD 7-159	7	UCD 1-232	7		
Severe shrivel		Capitola	12	Capitola	24	Folsom	14
		Folsom	12	UCD 7-159	23	Wood Colony	8
		Self Fru P13.019	11	Folsom	19	Eddie	7
		Supareil	8	UCD 8-201	18	Booth	6
		Y117-91-03	6	Y117-86-03	17	UCD8-27	6
		Bennet	7	Jenette	16	Y117-91-03	6
	Y117-86-03	7	UCD 8-160	16			
	UCD 1-271	7	UCD 8-27	15			
	Self-Fru P16.013	6	Bennet	11			
	Sweetheart	6	Booth	11			
UCD 8-201	6	Sweetheart	11				
UCD 1-232	11	Supareil	10				
P16-013	9	UCD 1-232	11				
Sterling	8	UCD 18-20	8				
UCD 1-271	8	Durango	7				
P13-019	7	Y117-91-03	7				
Y117-91-03	7	Kester	7				
UCD 1-116	7	UCD 3-40	6				

new variety or selection is more efficient at producing yield per unit PAR intercepted or whether it is yielding more simply because it is growing faster. This will be important data to follow as the orchards develop but may or may not be meaningful at this early stage

Analysis of hullsplit and yield data for 2017 was not completed at the time of poster creation and will be reported in 2018.

2018 Plans

Data collection will continue for bloom, hullsplit, midday canopy light interception, yield, quality, and harvestability in 2018. In addition any disease or insect problems that occur will be noted.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to the Almond Board of California, Chico State University (Jeff Boles), the Salida School District (Lane Parker), and Creekside Farming Company for supporting this work.