# Advanced Production Systems for Florida Citrus and Blueberry Crops

Arnold Schumann, Kevin Hostler, Laura Waldo (UF/IFAS, CREC)

> 2013 Fluid Forum February 18-19, 2013 Scottsdale, AZ



Citrus Research and Education Center

# Introduction

 Florida citrus has an economic impact in Fl amounting to \$9.3 billion annually

 Statewide in FI - > 8,000 growers cultivating more than 500,000 acres of land and employing an estimated 76,000 workers in citrus or related businesses

This important Florida crop has been under attack from incurable HLB bacterial disease since its discovery in south Florida in 2005

 Advanced citrus production systems (APS) are being developed to help mitigate HLB

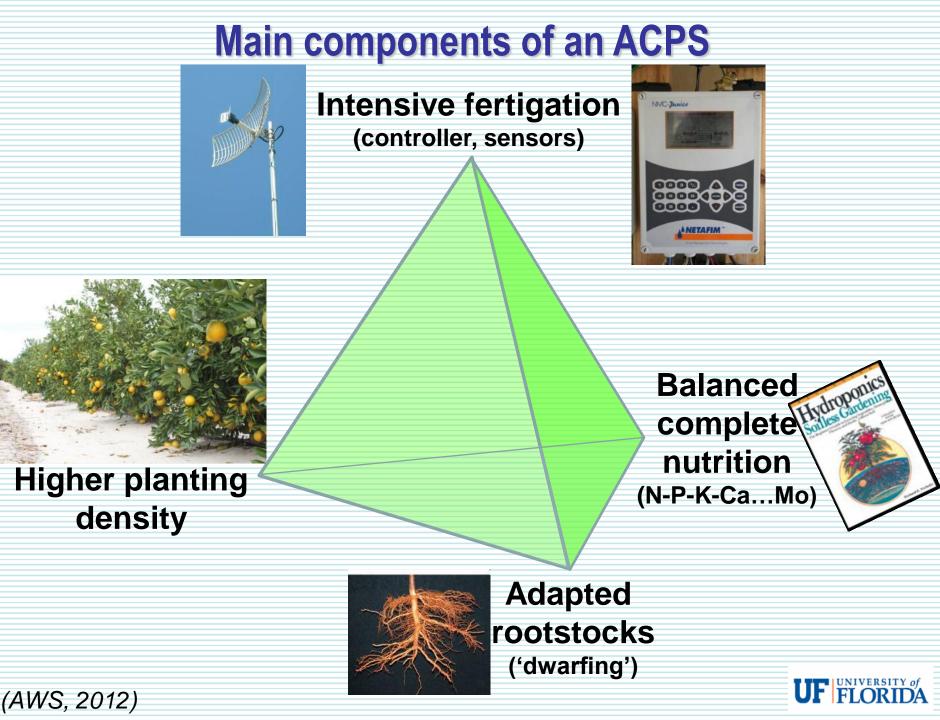
# **Citrus APS Research Goals**

- HLB:
- To maximize early, efficient citrus production,
- to minimize HLB infections and
- to manage HLB-infected trees for continued partial production

### EFFICIENCY:

- To maximize profits by increasing resource-use efficiencies, and
- to minimize environmental impacts



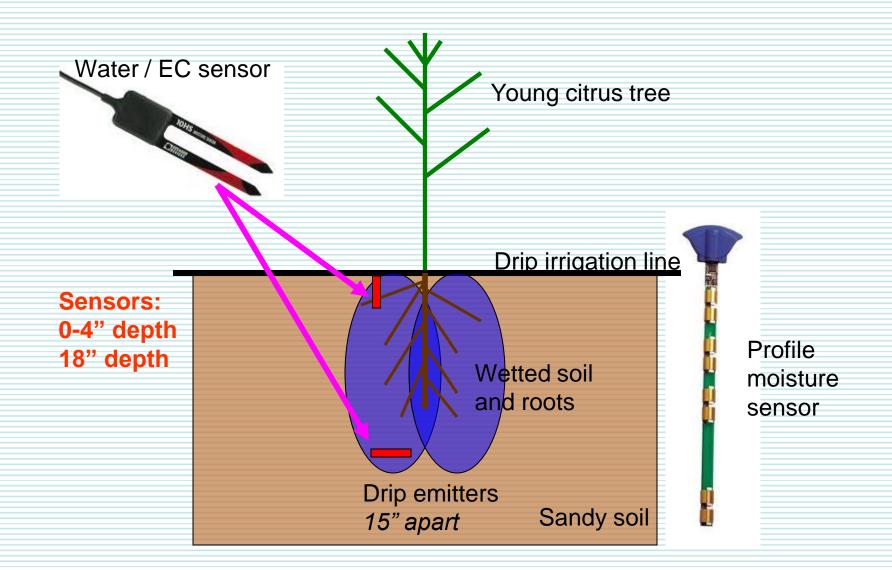


# **Previous ACPS experiment (2008)**

- Completely randomized design, 4 reps
- 'Hamlin' orange on Swingle citrumelo & C35
- Control grower STD irrig, gran. fertilizer
- Drip OH fertigation
- Microsprinkler OH fertigation



## **Replant configuration – drip OH**





#### The unique ACPS root system for efficient nutrient uptake

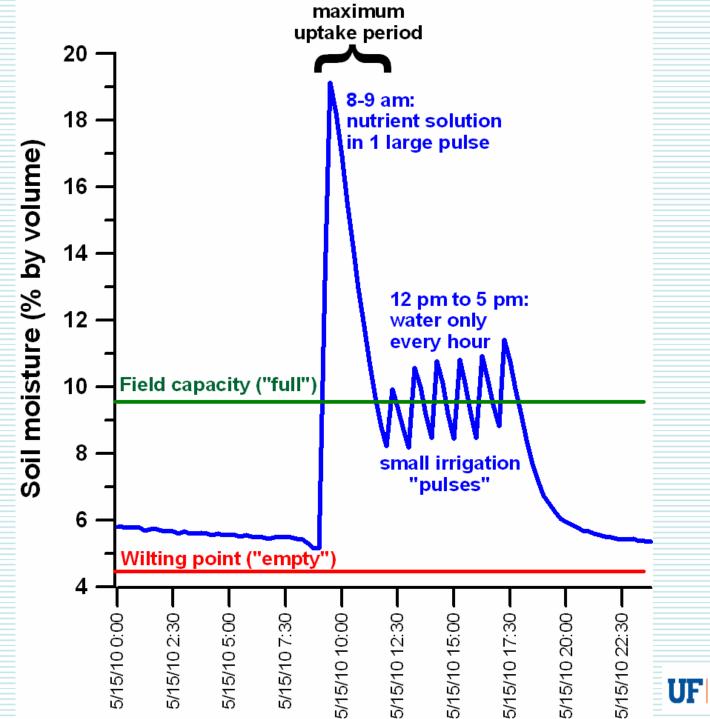


#### Root pad = "nutrient filter"

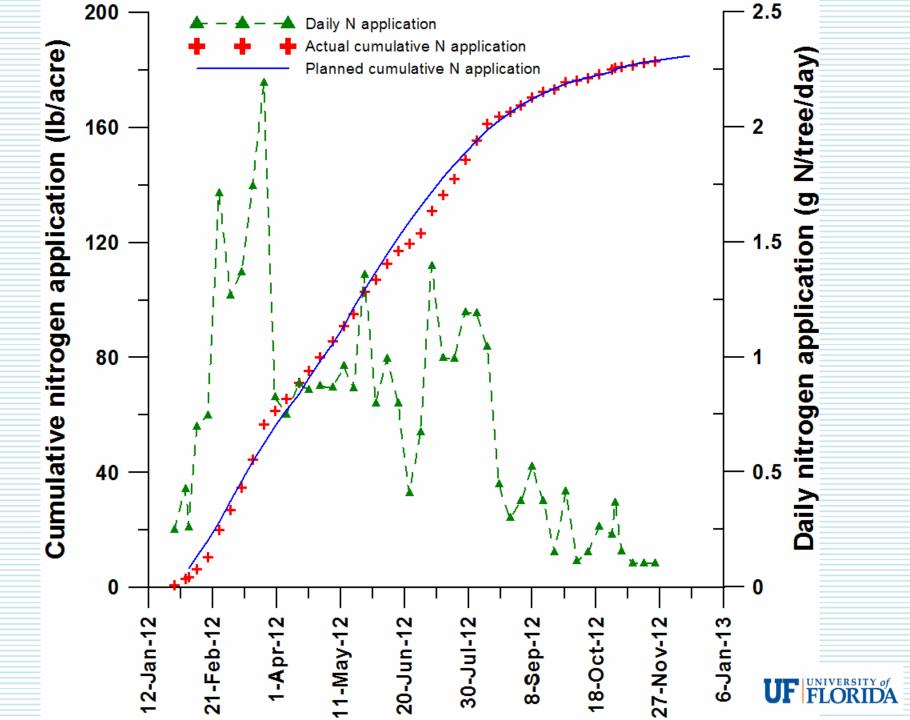


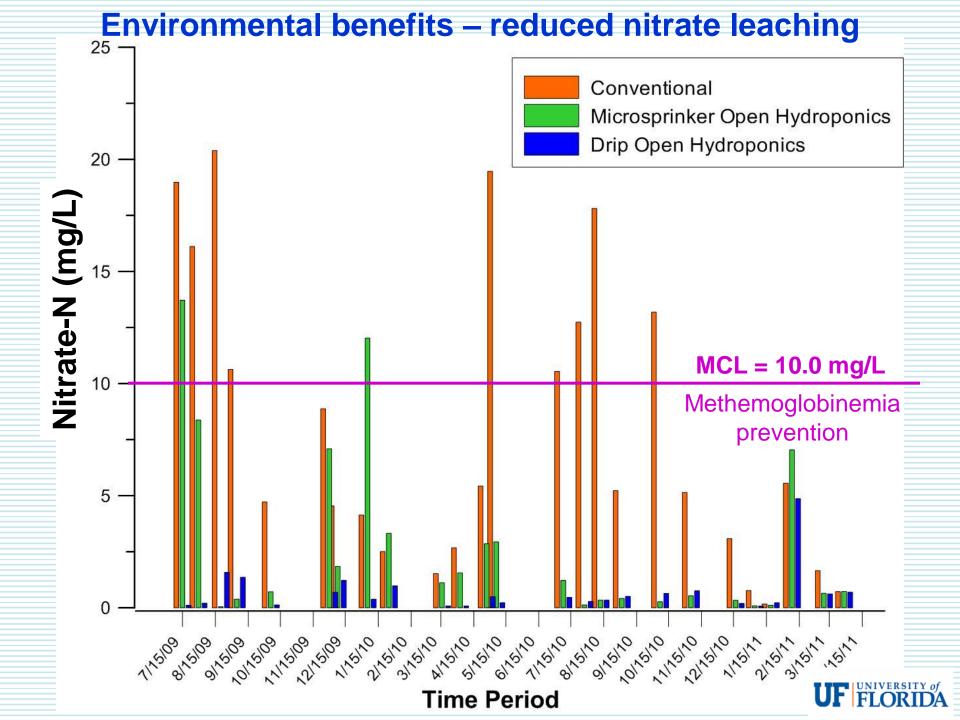
#### ACPS develops healthy dense feeder roots





UF FLORIDA



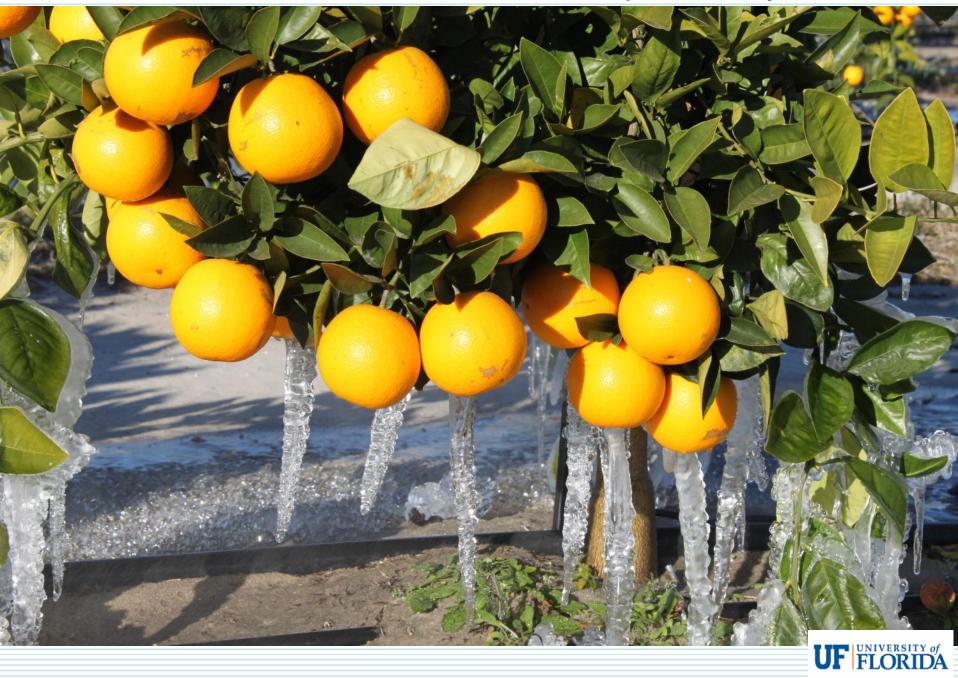


### Selected research results spanning 4 years

'Hamlin' orange trees, Ridge -16 December 2008 (0 weeks)



#### First fruit harvested in December 2010 – drip ACPS at 2 years



#### OH: Early fruit production, early ripening, high quality after 24 months



**Conventional methods** 



Advanced drip fertigation methods (OH)



#### Auburndale experiment: Drip OH, C35 rootstock, 3 years 222 boxes/acre with 363 trees/acre



#### June, 2012: 3.5 years



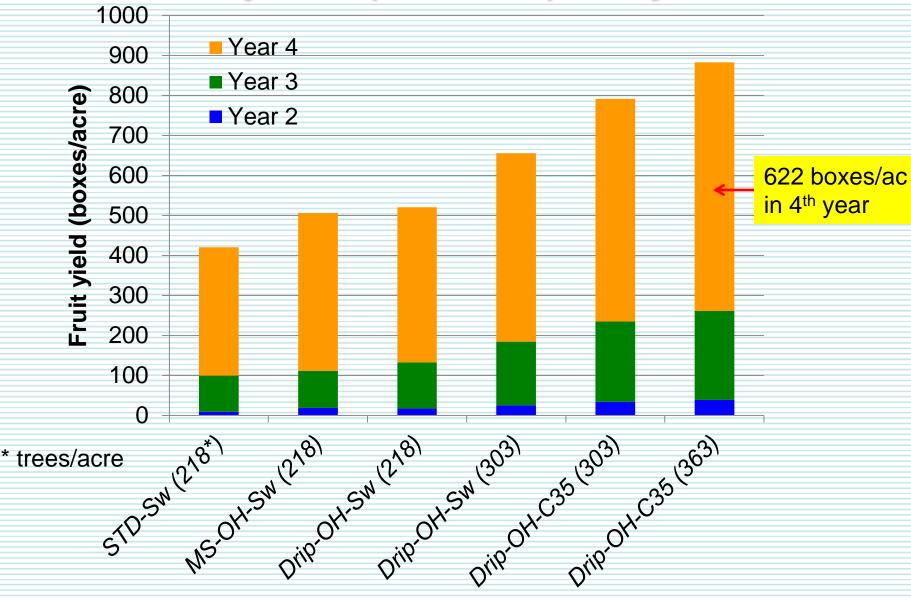
December, 2012: 4 years



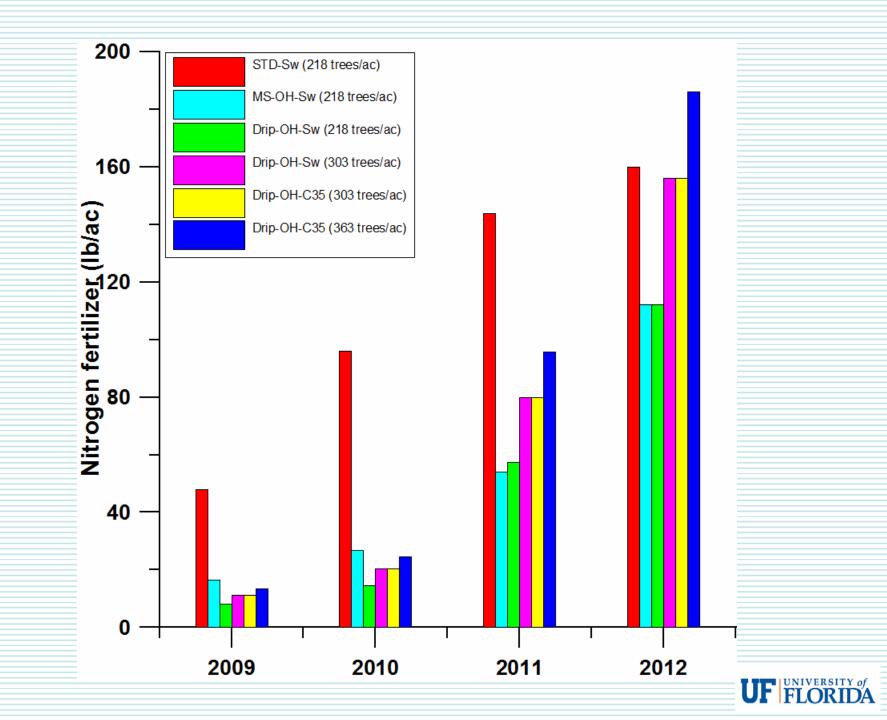


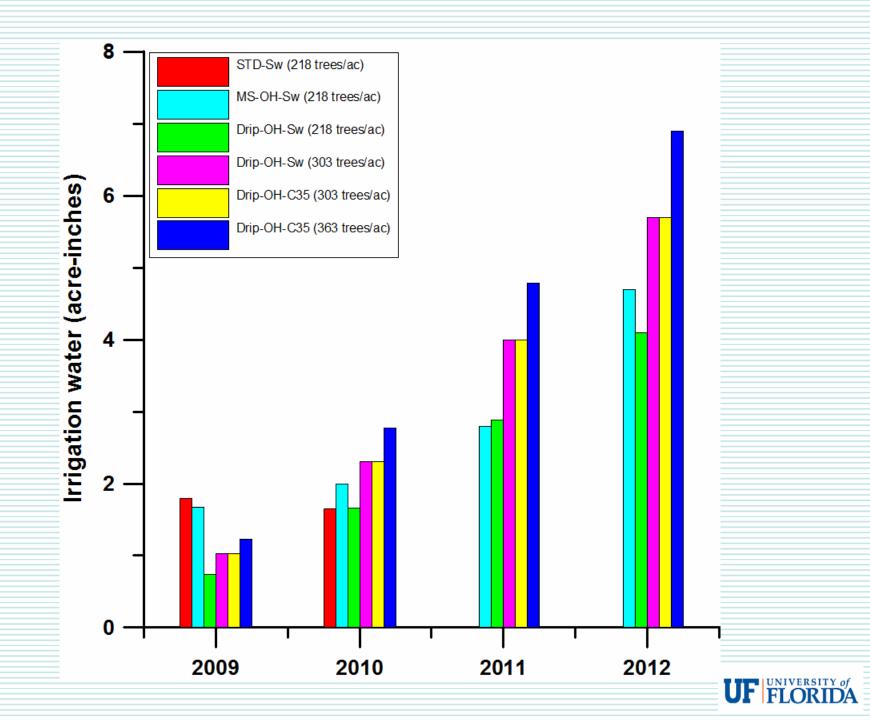


### Fruit yields (boxes/ac) at 4 years









### Tree size control for high density planting

 With short distances between trees planted at high densities, detrimental inter-tree competition can harm yields if trees grow uninhibited

There are three main methods of tree size control:

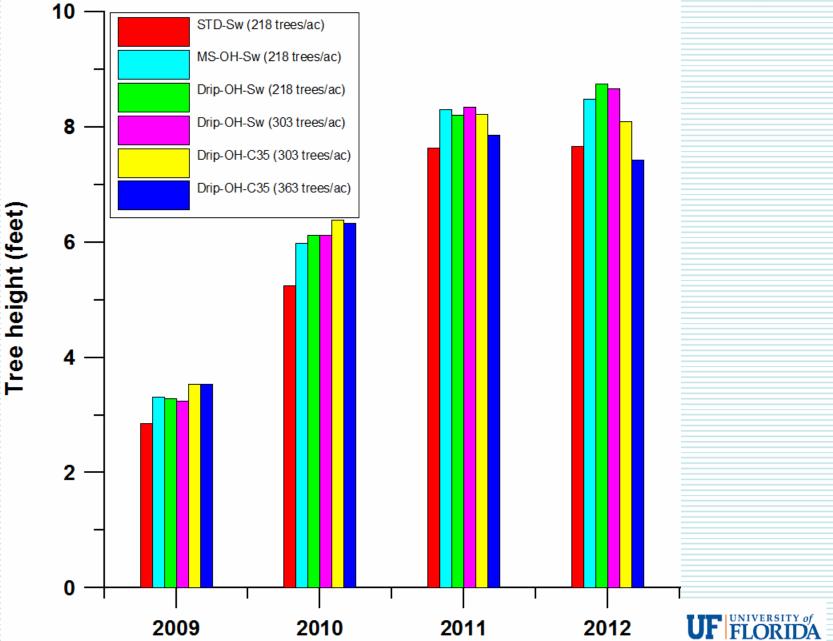
- I) High fruit setting and yields
- 2) Dwarfing rootstocks
- 3) Hedging & topping



### High fruit setting and yields



### High fruit setting and yields – effects on tree height



### Achieving high fruit setting and yields

 Excellent grove care, including optimal nutrition and irrigation

Precocious varieties

Pre-bloom sprays of urea or phosphite can increase the bloom

Pre-bloom sprays of boron, calcium and magnesium benefit the pollination process and fruit set



# Tree growth after 1.5 years in ACPS (Lake Placid)

Rough lemon rootstock C-35 rootstock

Planting density: 18 x 8 feet = 303 trees/acre











### **Other integrated systems for ACPS**

 Narrow equipment, novel "tramline" planting and other innovations are being tested to maximize planting densities of small trees to rapidly grow canopies



538 trees/acre = 9 x <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>(3+15) feet

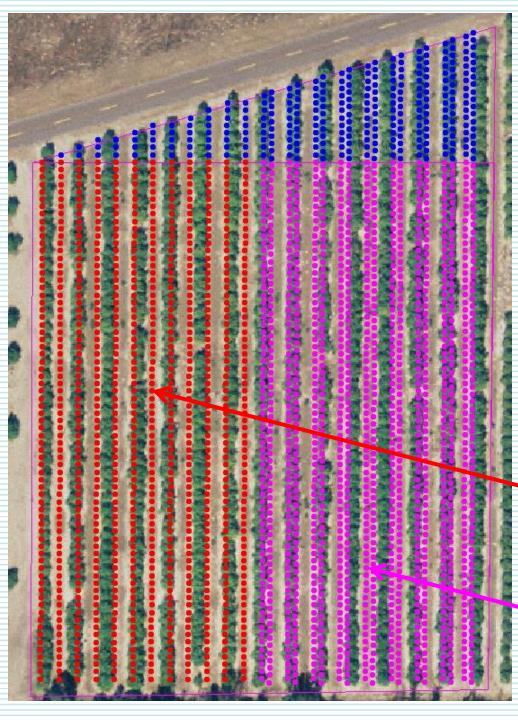


# **New Research Project Objectives**

 To test innovative super-high density citrus grove replanting configurations with a drip fertigation open hydroponics (OH) system for maximizing early return on investment in a canker and HLB-endemic disease environment.

 2) To develop sustainable high yielding OH solutions for highbush blueberry cultivation in Florida which will eliminate the need for expensive mulching with pine bark.





Citrus APS
 Source of nitrogen:
 calcium nitrate
 ammonium nitrate

Rootstocks:
1) Swingle
2) US897

single tree rows (6x15'=484 trees/acre)

tramline rows (9 x ½(3+15)' = 538 trees/acre



### **Measurements:**

# Soil pH in the drip zone, and leaf and soil nutrients obtained from quarterly sampling

SPAD leaf color, tree height and canopy width measured quarterly

Nutrients in leached soil solution below the root zone – collected with vacuum lysimeters

Fruit yield and quality measured annually from year 2 (manual harvesting of a subsample of each plot). External (color) and internal (brix, juice %, acid %) quality will be measured

### November 2012, Lake Alfred, FI

•



### 2) Blueberry APS

Treatments:

- Blueberry bushes grown in native mineral soil with standard NPK fertigation
- Blueberry bushes grown in standard mulched pine bark beds and standard NPK fertigation with only ammonium nitrogen
- Blueberry bushes grown in native mineral soil with enhanced OHS fertigation and comprehensive major, secondary and minor nutrient supply. Nitrogen will be supplied as nitrate and ammonium.
- Blueberry bushes grown in native mineral soil with enhanced OHS fertigation and comprehensive nutrient supply as above, PLUS dissolved organic leached derivatives of pine bark delivered through fertigation



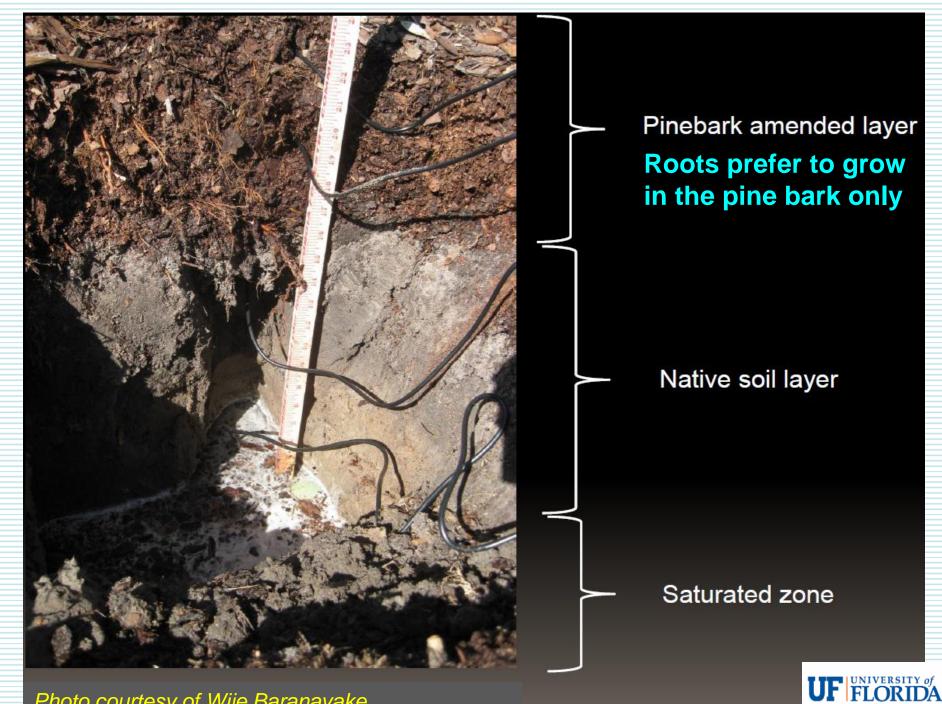


Photo courtesy of Wije Baranayake



Photo courtesy of Wije Baranayake

Pine bark mulch is an essential component for production of highbush blueberries grown in FL

- Low pH of pine bark
- High organic matter content
- Problems:
  - Needs replacement ~3-4 yrs
  - Restricted rooting zone
  - Irrigating pine bark is difficult

Can customized liquid fertigation substitute for pine bark?



## Acknowledgements

### Gapway Grove Corp.

Griffin Fertilizer, Plant Food Systems, Tiger-Sul, Growers Fertilizer, Harrell's

CRDF

IFAS Research Florida Agricultural Experiment Station



Citrus Research and Development Foundation, Inc. Southwest Florida Water Management District

WATERMATTERS.ORG · 1-800-423-1476



Our Business Is To Help You Grow

CHEMICAL DYNAMICS, INC.

