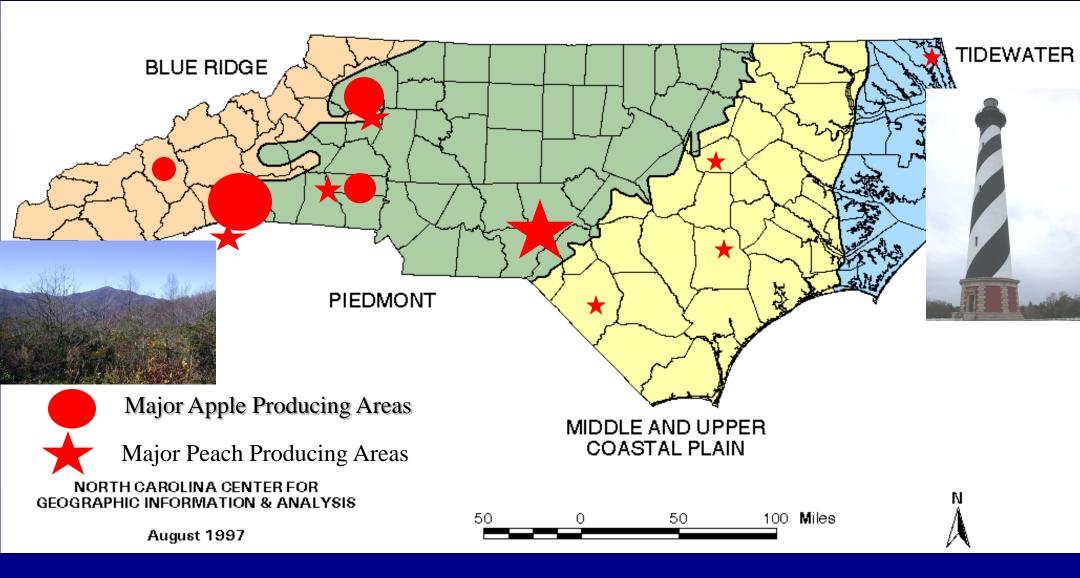




The North Carolina Peach Industry

Dr. Michael L. Parker Department of Horticultural Science North Carolina State University





The North Carolina Peach Industry

- Approximately 4,000 bearing acres
- ➢ Historically, much larger area 1946 37,500 acres
- Approximate market value of \$12-15 million
- All marketed through retail, local wholesale markets, and Farmer's Markets

> Major Varieties:

- Contender
- ✤ Winblo
- Cresthaven
- Rehhaven
- ✤ Big Red
- Norman
- ✤ Georgia Belle
- ✤ Loring
- ✤ Carolina Belle
- ✤ Derby
- ✤ Biscoe

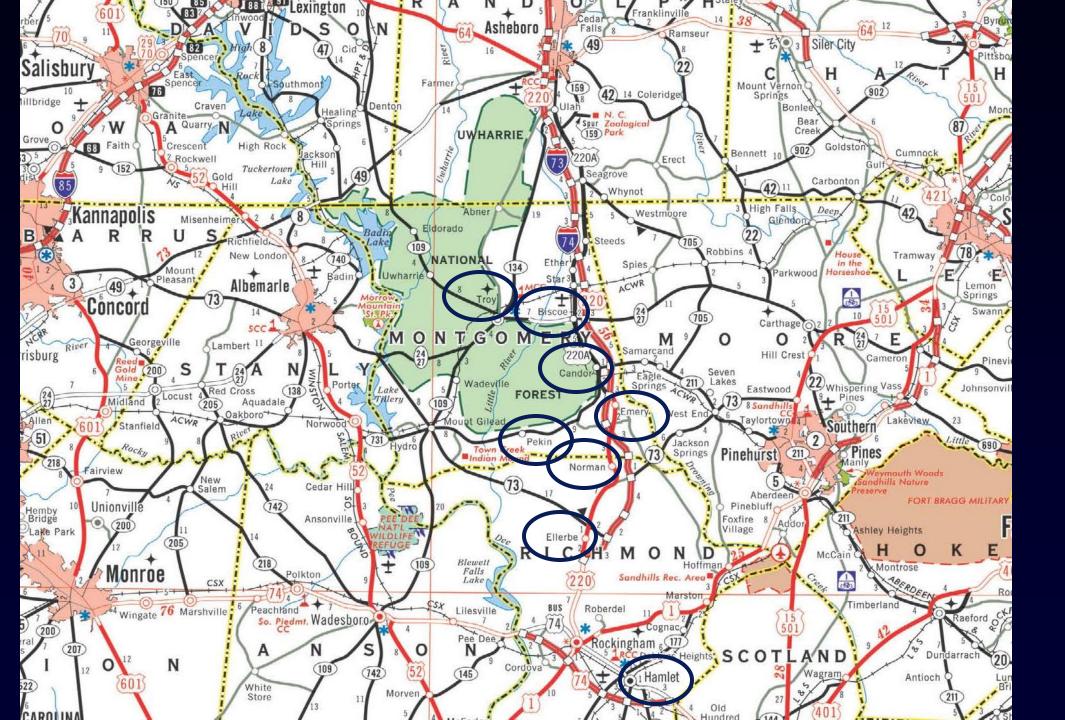


PEACH CULTIVARS



Introduced by the North Carolina Agricultural Research Service 1965 to 1981 1965-1981 Whynot Hamlet Derby Correll Candor Rubired Pekin Clayton Norman Troy Winblo Ellerbe Biscoe Emery

1979-Present Carolina Red (n) Galactica (p) Carolina Belle Challenger Intrepid Contender **China Pearl** Carolina Gold







Peach Production in North Carolina – Striving For Profitability





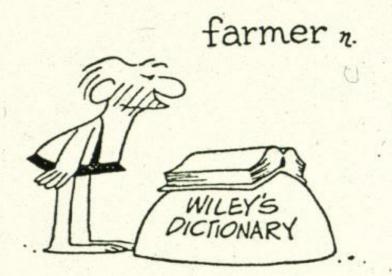




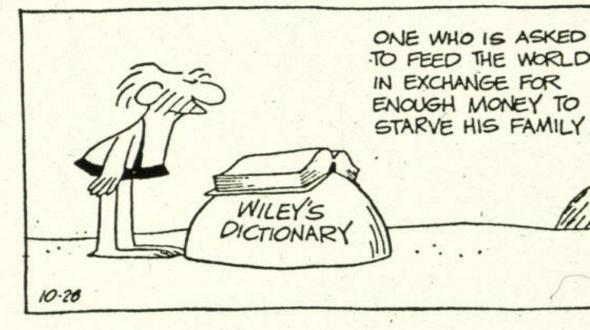
Dr. Michael L. Parker Department of Horticultural Science North Carolina State University



B. C.



O Harry America By-Bearly, 1986



Historically, when farmers were faced with low prices and economic hardships, they increased their planted acreage – only reducing fixed costs

DIVERSIFICATION- Modifying a farming operation by increasing the number of higher value crops produced and/or markets utilized by the grower **GOAL OF DIVERSIFICATION – To** minimize the economic risk to the grower and INCREASE farm PROFITS

Fruit growers must spend as much time marketing their crop as they do in producing their crop in order to maximize returns

Market Diversification Direct to consumer Retail Markets Roadside Pick-your-own > Wholesale distributors > Farmers markets > Niche markets

Orchard Economics Down and Dirty

Expenses

Orchard Establishment through the third year - \$1,836 Annual Expenses during production - \$1,862

Potential Annual Gross Returns*

Sales price of 15.00/bu Sales price of 20.00/bu Sales price of 25.00/bu \$ 4,500-6,000/acre
\$ 6,000-8,000/acre
\$ 7,500-10,000/acre

*Assume early season cultivars yield 300 bu/acre and mid-late season cultivars yield 400 bu/acre







Peach Tree Short Life Major Factor Limiting Peach Production

Photo Compliments David Ritchie



Peach Tree Short Life (PTSL)

Ring nematodes are a predisposing factor!





10-Point Management Program

- Apply lime before planting to adjust pH to 6.5 in top 16" of soil Subsoil before planting to break up hardpans and improve root development
- In sandy soils and where nematodes are a problem, preplant fumigate
- Plant trees which have been grown in fumigated soil or certified to be free of nematodes
- >Plant trees on Lovell, Halford or Guardian rootstock, depending on previous history and nematode pressure \searrow
 - Apply nutrients and lime as needed based on soil and foliar analysis Prune as late as possible, never before January 1 and preferably after February 15.
 - Use recommended herbicides for weed control

 \succ

>

- $\mathbf{\mathbf{k}}$ In sites where preplant fumigated, postplant fumigate at 2 year intervals
 - Remove and destroy promptly all dead or dying trees, including as much of the root system as practical

Which rows were preplant fumigated?



MUST Have **Consistent Cropping to Ensure Profitability**





Critical Temperatures For Peach Blossoms

Developmental Stage First Swell Calyx Green Calyx Red **First Pink** First Bloom Full Bloom Petal Fall

Ballard, Proebsting, Tukey, 1984, WSU

10% Kill C (F) -7.8 (18) -6.1 (21) -5.0(23)-3.9(25)-3.3 (26) -2.8 (27) -2.2 (28)

90% Kill C (F) -17.2(1)-15.0(5)-12.8(9)-9.4(15)-6.1 (21) -4.4(24)-3.9 (25)

Frost Protection Options Not All Are Created Equal. Cultivar Selection Site Selection > Orchard Floor Management > Wind Machines With or Without Heat > Overhead Irrigation > Preventive Sprays Frost Dragon

Peach Cultivar Selection Considerations

> Peach cultivars should be selected that mature during the entire market season >Selected cultivars should have at least a 750 hr chilling requirement Cultivars should have some degree of resistance to Bacterial Spot

Peach Varieties Use Varieties to Space Out Harvest Season

> Candor > Clayton **Redhaven** > Derby Norman > Intrepid

Challenger
Contender
Winblo
China Pearl
Others

Contender



Challenger and Intrepid

Redhaven x (Reliance x Biscoe)
Cold hardy
Ripe late June (Challenger) to early July (Intrepid)

Below average firmness







China Pearl

Contender x PI134401 ♦ White fleshed, low acid Ripe early August Cold hardy High chilling rqt. Spot susceptible

Slides Compliments of Dr. Dennis Werner

China Pearl



Carolina Gold (NC98-83)

Biscoe x (Encore x San Miquel)
Ripe - 2 weeks after 'Contender'
Spot resistant
Fruit size = 3.0 inches
Excellent flavor and texture



Galactica - (NC98-42)

Peento (donut) NCN4 x 'Hangchow' White flesh - semi-acid Spot susceptible Excellent flavor and texture *750-800 hr chilling requirement

Slides Compliments of Dr. Dennis Werner

NC 98.42

Slides Compliments of Dr. Dennis Werner

Peach Tree Cropping in Western North Carolina

Trees in 10th leaf, 7 cropping seasons with crop loss in 2007

	Cumulative		
<u>Cultivar</u>	Crop (lbs/tree)		
Candor	600		
Challenger	747*		
Carolina Belle	606		
Intrepid	795*		
Winblo	539		
Contender	769*		
China Pearl	888*		

Orchard Floor Management Can Affect Many Aspects of a Peach Orchard Why Use a Vegetative Cover? ≻Erosion control

Wind and water

Support equipment movement under wet conditions

Moderate Spring temperature fluctuations

Maintain soil structure

>Increase moisture infiltration

Encourage nutrient recycling

Qualities of an Acceptable Ground Cover?

Minimizes Erosion >Minimal competition with tree >Supports equipment movement > Does not interfere with labor > Does not interfere with pollination Does not harbor pests > Insect, disease, vertebrate

Peach Trunk Cross-Sectional Area 'Biscoe'/'Lovell' (Prunus persica L. Batsch.)

Ground Cover	TCSA (cm ²)		
Clean	73 a		
Nimblewill	72 a		
Centipede	31 b		
Brome	41 b		
Bahia Grass	7 c		
Weedy Check	32 b		





Peach Rooting 'Biscoe'/'Lovell' (Prunus persica L. Batsch.)

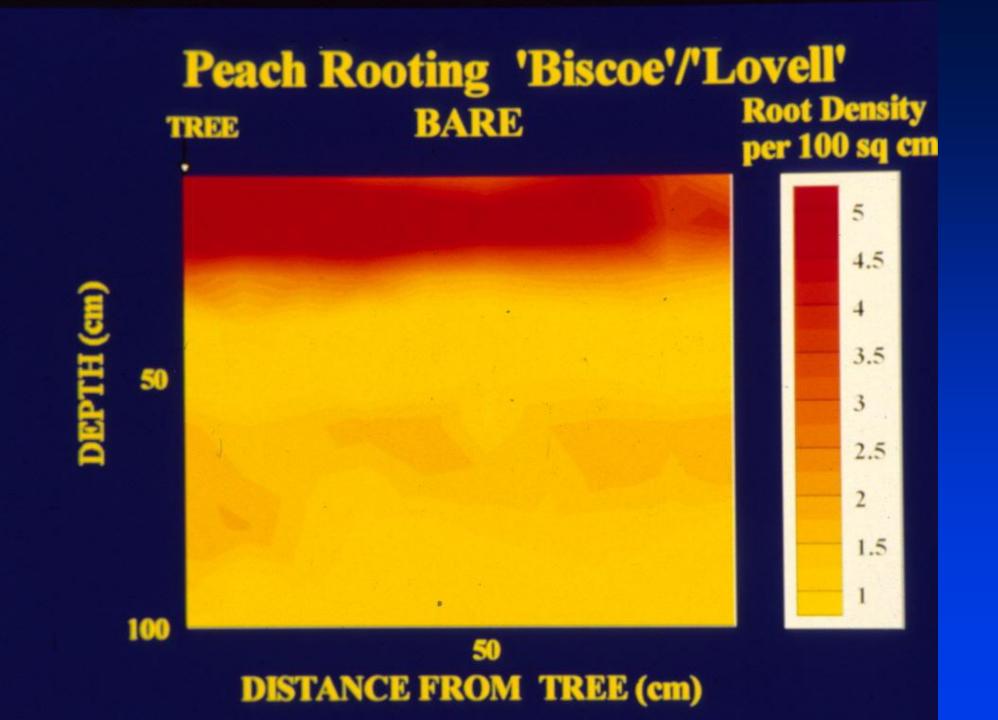
Ground Cover Total Root # 745 a Clean Nimblewill 725 a Centipede 516 b 495 b Brome **Bahia Grass** 276 c Weedy Check 298 c



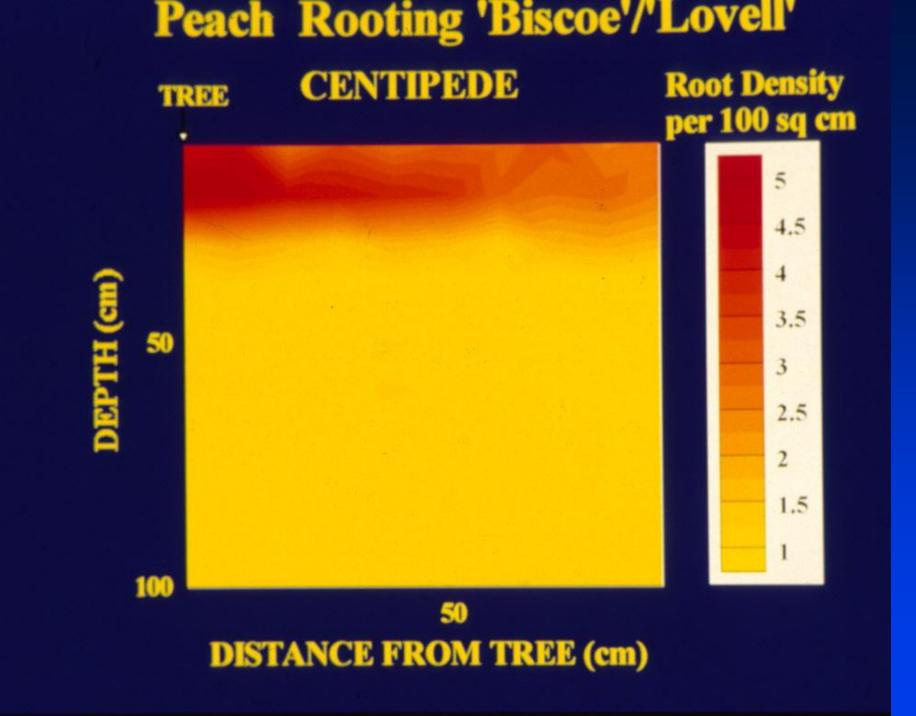
Bare Soil





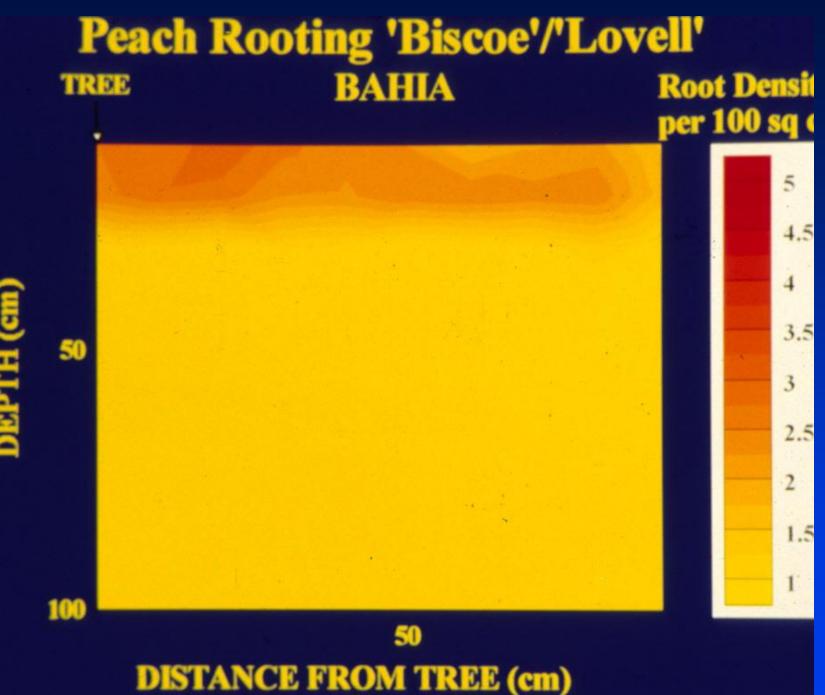


Centipede





Bahia Grass



TH (cm



Weed Free - Herbicide

CLEAN CULTIVATION

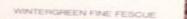


Clean Cultivation - Mechanical

CLEAN CULTIVATION MECHANICALLY TILLED

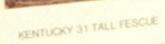


Wintergreen Fine Fescue



K-31 Tall Fescue







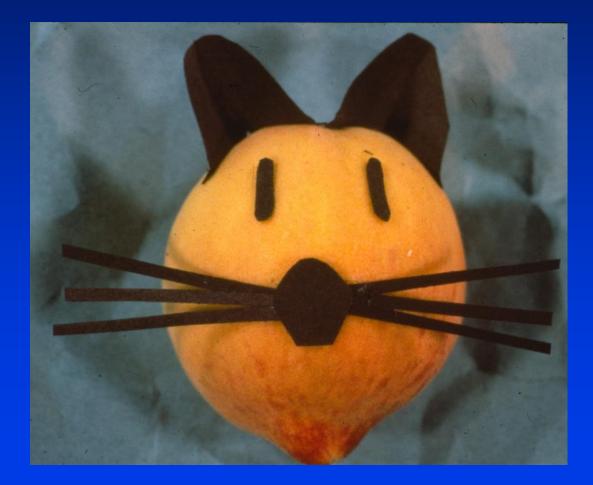
Peach Relative Moisture Levels Under Sod (June)

Donth (in)

	Deptii (III)		
Ground Cover	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>18</u>
Clean-Herbicide	73	77	84
Clean Cultivation	74	88	89
Park Ken. Blue	24	41	37
Wintergreen F.F.	31	45	58
Peak Alfalfa	23	26	26
W. Dutch Clover	17	16	11



Insect Management







Prunus Stem Pitting

Pits and grooves in wood surface

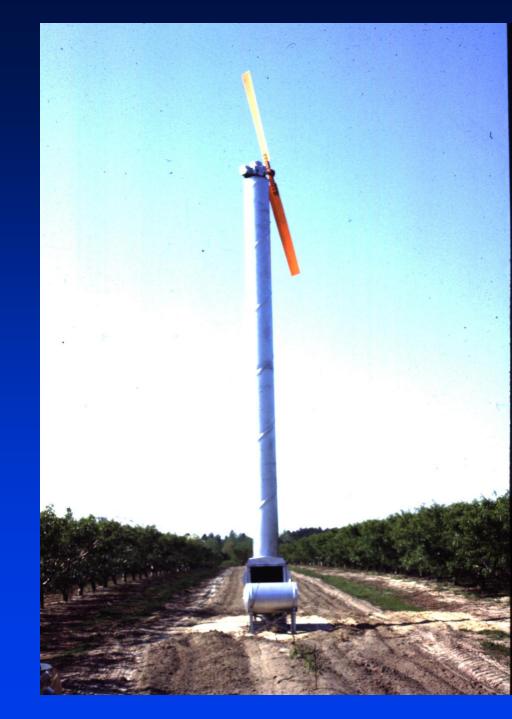
Premature fall color

Thick, spongy bark

Ground Cover Management

>Annual maintenance of herbicide strip --Drip line minimum > Vegetative grass cover in drive alley Eliminate winter annuals in cover >Suppress height of grass cover --Mow or chemically suppress

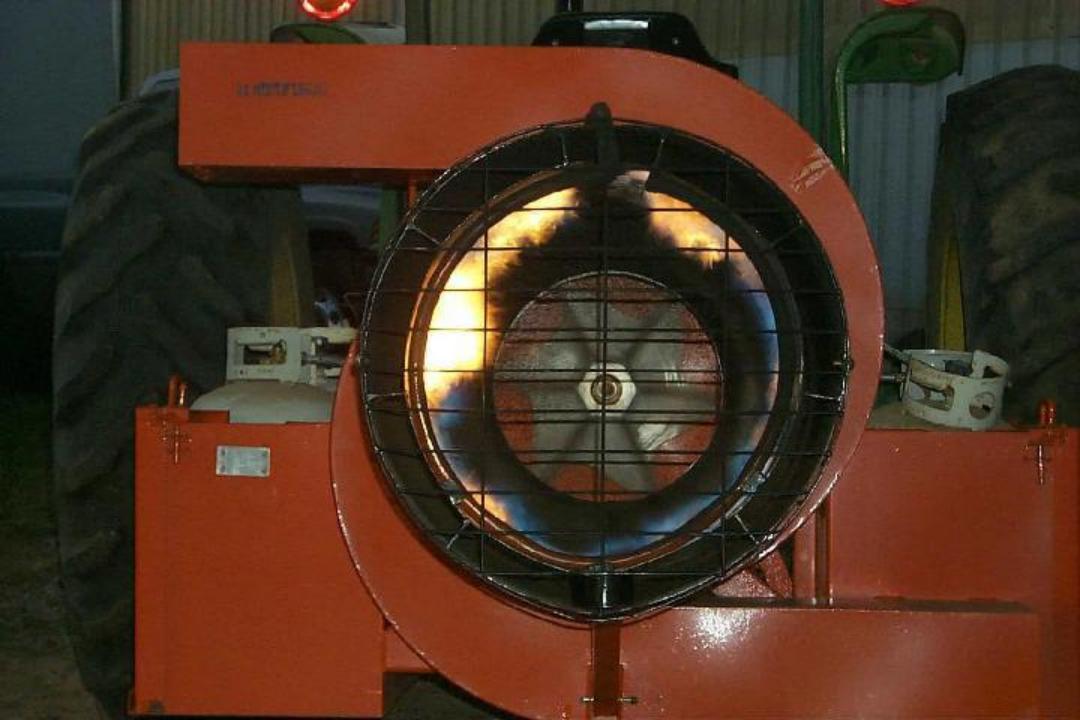
Frost/Freeze Protection Wind Machines











Thank You!