

# Web Based Harvest and Disease Control Models for Saskatoon Fruit Production

## *Year 1: Results*



Dr. Quinn Holtslag



# Outline

- Introduction
- Setting the Stage
- Field Measurements
- Results: Model Assessment
- Interesting Observations and Feedback
- Future Work



# Introduction

# Introduction

## *Amelanchier alnifolia*

- Native to the Canadian Prairies
  - Grown as a fruit crop in the 3 Prairie Provinces
  - Even on the island
  - Increasing US interest
  - Gaining popularity in a wide variety of products





The gift that keeps giving...  
Saskatoon Berry products are available in a variety of sizes and quantities.  
**saskatoons**  
pack a nutritional punch



Saskatoon Berry  
Herbal Tea

Saskatoon Berry  
Herbal Tea

Saskatoon Berry  
Herbal Tea

Saskatoon Berry  
Herbal Tea

Saskatoon Berry  
Chocolates  
Riverbend Plantation

Buffalo Fennel  
Fennel de bison

Riverbend Plantation  
Saskatoon Berry Jam

Riverbend Plantation  
Saskatoon Berry Jam

Riverbend Plantation  
Saskatoon Berry Jam

Saskatoon Berry  
Kling Beer

Saskatoon Berry  
Kling Beer

Saskatoon Berry  
Kling Beer



SKU	Size	Price	Qty
WF-PeanutSask300		\$7.99	<input type="text" value="1"/>



Saskatoon berries are big and juicy, filled with vitamins and antioxidants, making these dog biscuits the favourite of the bunch. Okay, the peanut butter might have something to do with it too.

**The Good Stuff:**

Oatmeal, natural peanut butter, Saskatoon Berries, eggs, apple sauce, milk, ground flax, honey, cinnamon, vitamin e

Nutritional Information	
Protein	18.8%
Fibre	9.4%
Fat	21.5%
Moisture	5.4%
Protéines	18.8%
Fibré	9.4%

# Introduction

## *Amelanchier alnifolia*



- Noteworthy News....
  - New Guide for Commercial Production

# Introduction



## *Amelanchier alnifolia*

- 2006 was a good year
  - Weather
  - Growth
  - Optimism



- Implement 5 years of PhD research

# Introduction

## Objective:

- Minimize yield lost due to:



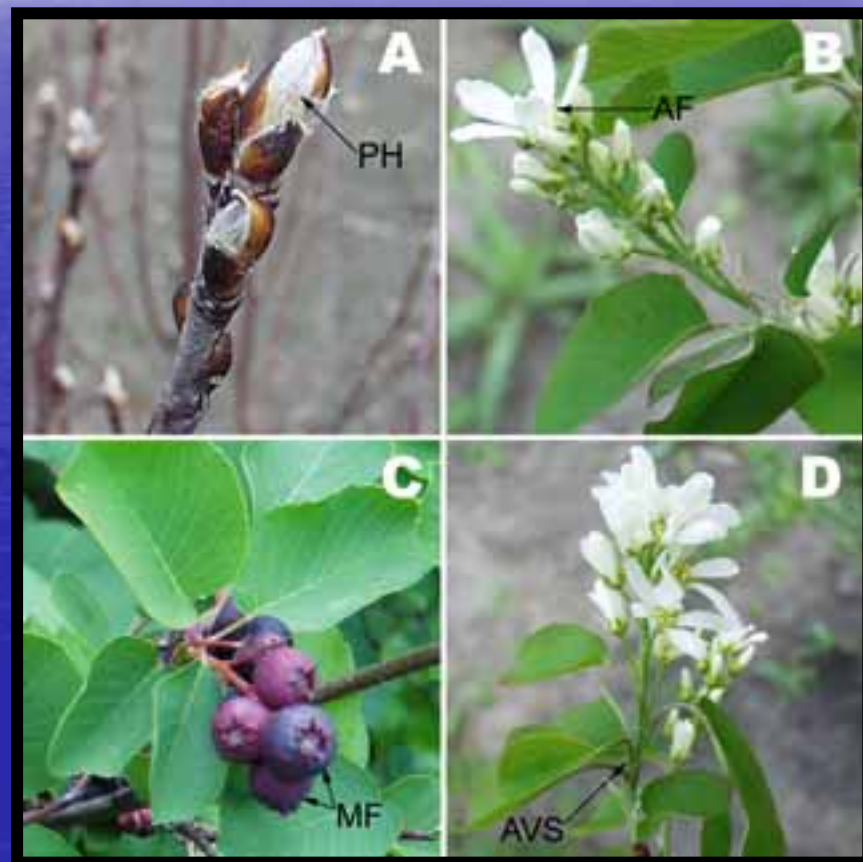
**1) Optimize Harvest Efforts**



**2) Entomosporium Leaf and Berry Spot**

# Introduction

- **Why develop a phenological forecasting model for saskatoons?**
  - Predict peak harvest date for mechanical harvesting
  - Regulate chemical applications to control pests



# Introduction

## 3 Types of Phenological Models:

### 1. Calendar day



# Introduction

## 3 Types of Phenological Models:

### 2. Growing Degree Day (GDD)

- Base temperature
- Assumes linear growth above the base temperature

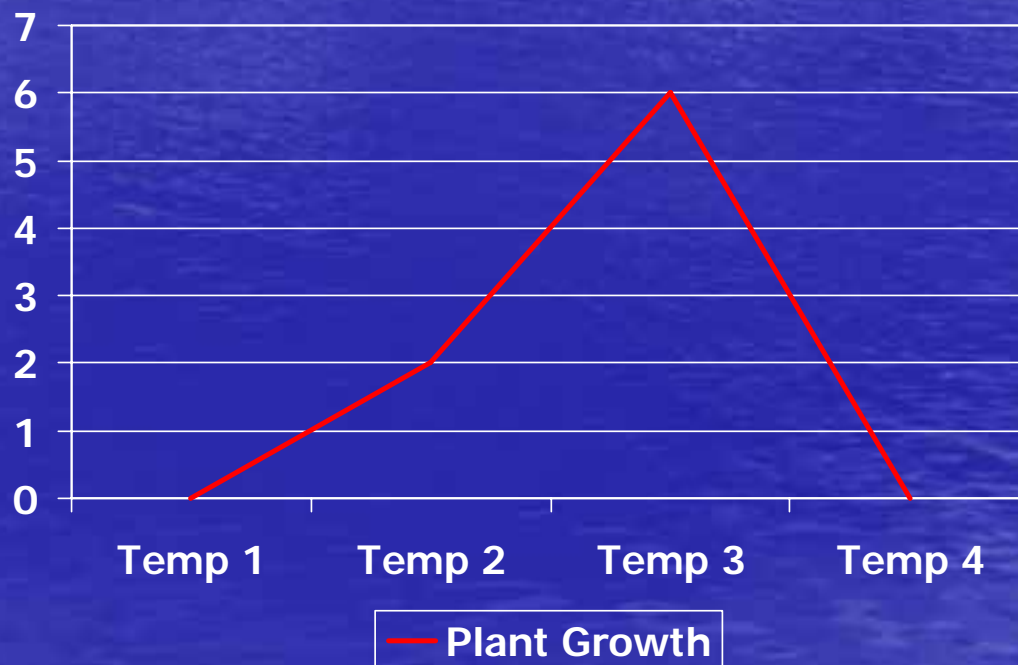


# Introduction

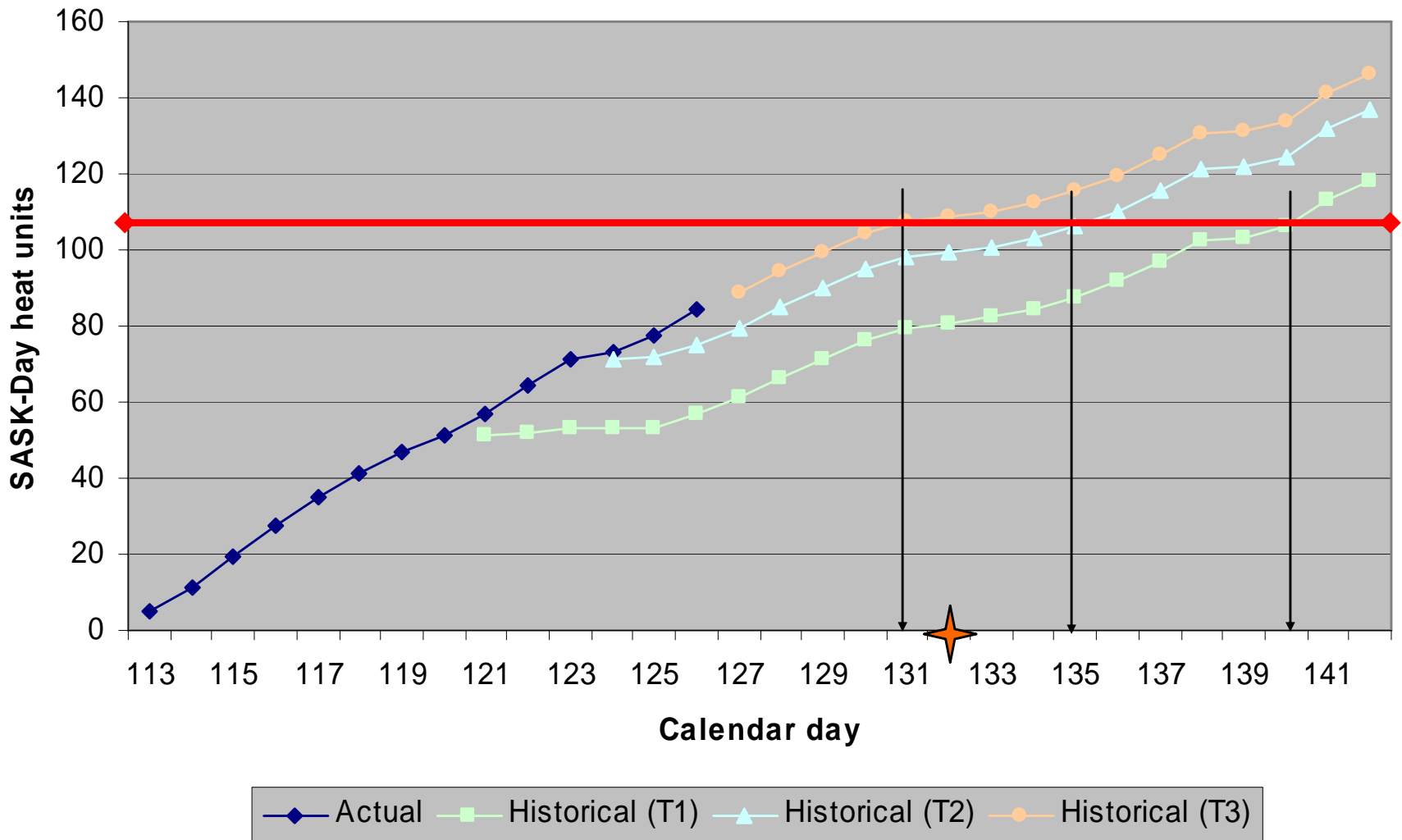
## 3 Types of Phenological Models:

### 3. Potato day (P-Day)

- Minimum, optimum, and maximum temperatures



# Introduction



# Introduction

- Why develop a disease forecasting model for saskatoons?



- Increase marketable yield ~ improving quality
- Stabilize yearly production
- Potential to optimize fungicide use:
  - ❖ Decrease environmental damage
  - ❖ Increase consumer confidence
  - ❖ Reduce input costs
  - ❖ Slow development of resistance

# Introduction

**Yield Loss can be 100%**



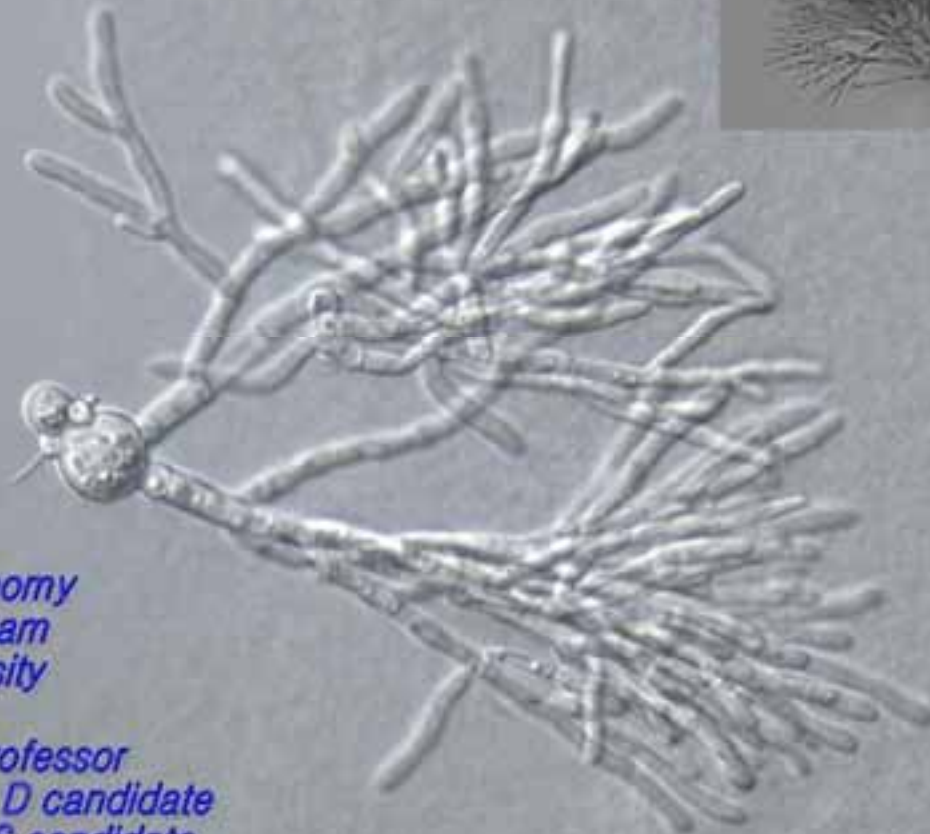
## Entomosporium leaf and berry spot

- Highly weather dependent
  - Warm, precipitation, and extended leaf wetness
    - Davidson et al. (1991)
- Host resistance
  - Cultivar susceptibility



*Merry Chrystmas & A Happy New Year!*

***Entomosporium mespili***



*Fungal Taxonomy  
& Ecology Team  
Korea University*

*H.D. Shin, Professor  
Y.J. Choi, Ph D candidate  
M.J. Park, MS candidate  
J.G. Han, MS candidate*

*Fan-like Growth of Conidium after Germination*

# Introduction



## Entomosporium leaf and berry spot

- IPM
- Chemical
  - Fungicides
    - ❖ Kumulus (Sulfur)
    - ❖ Funginex (Triforine)
    - ❖ Topas 250E (Propiconazole)
- Recommended 3 applications

# Introduction



## Weather monitoring

- Weather monitoring is important for both phenological and dynamic disease forecast models

# Introduction



## Weather monitoring

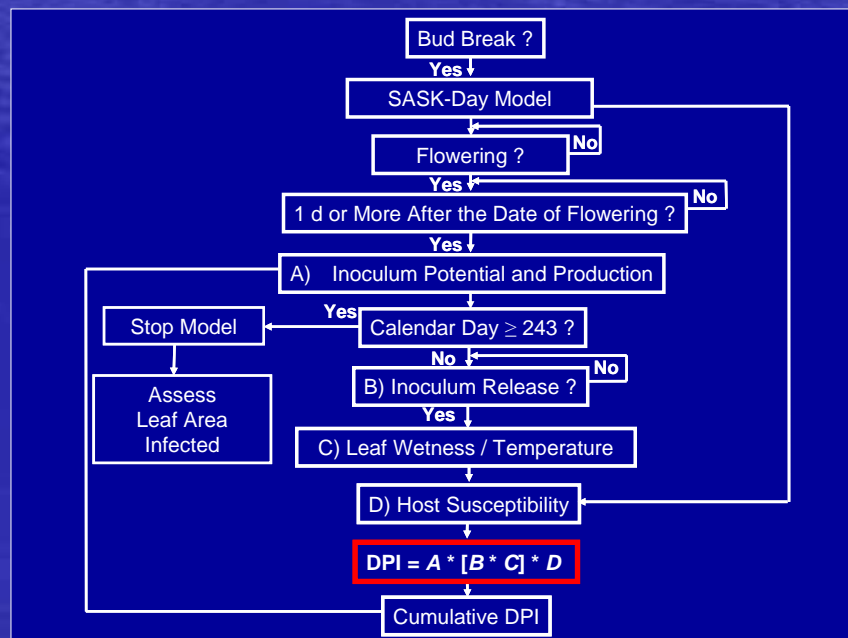
Important weather variables:

- **Temperature**
- **Precipitation**
- Leaf wetness
- RH
- Solar radiation
- Wind speed and direction

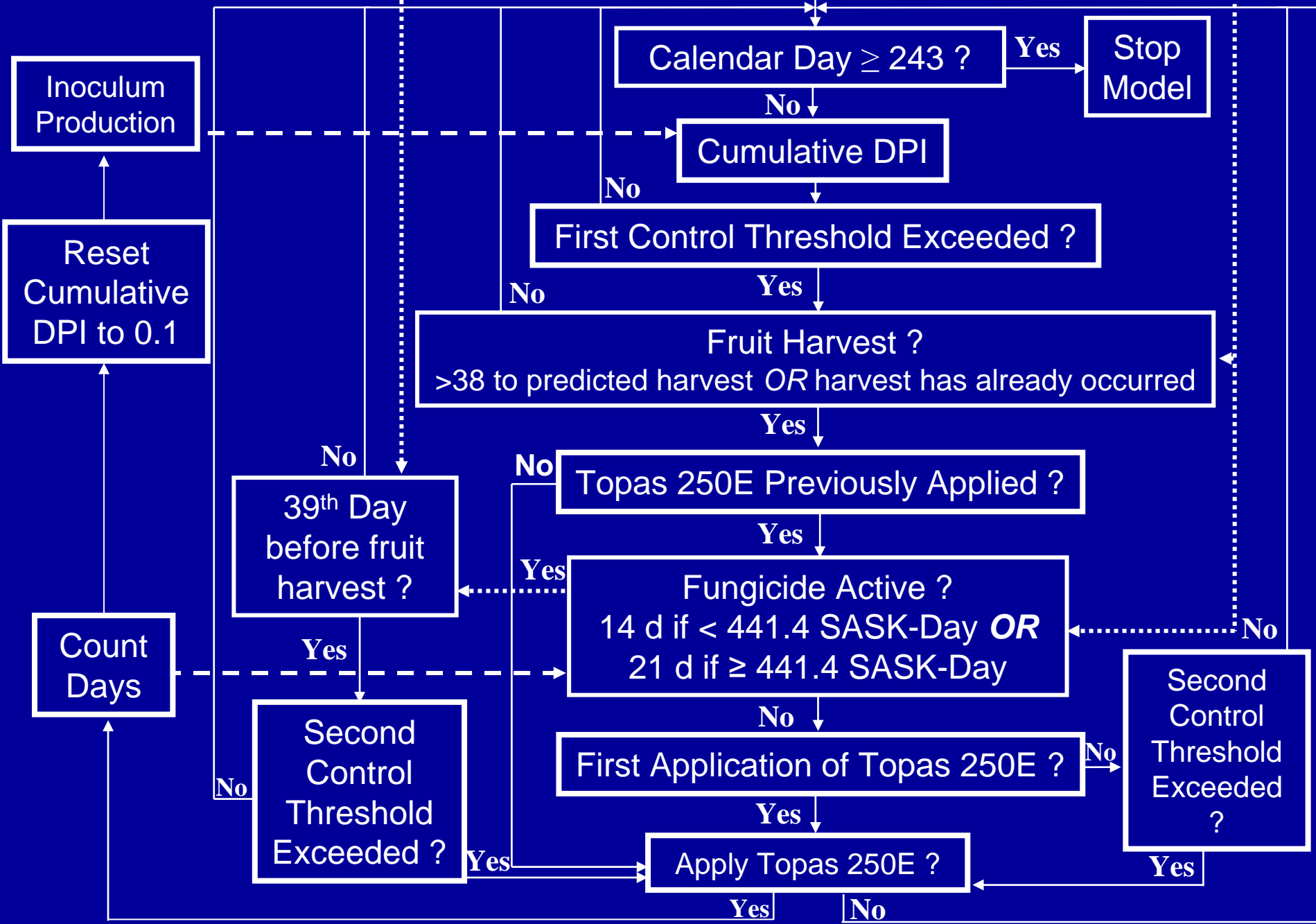
# Introduction

## A Dynamic Disease Forecasting Model

- Temperature and leaf wetness
- Leaf age vs. leaf susceptibility
- In field inoculum assessment
- Inoculum release

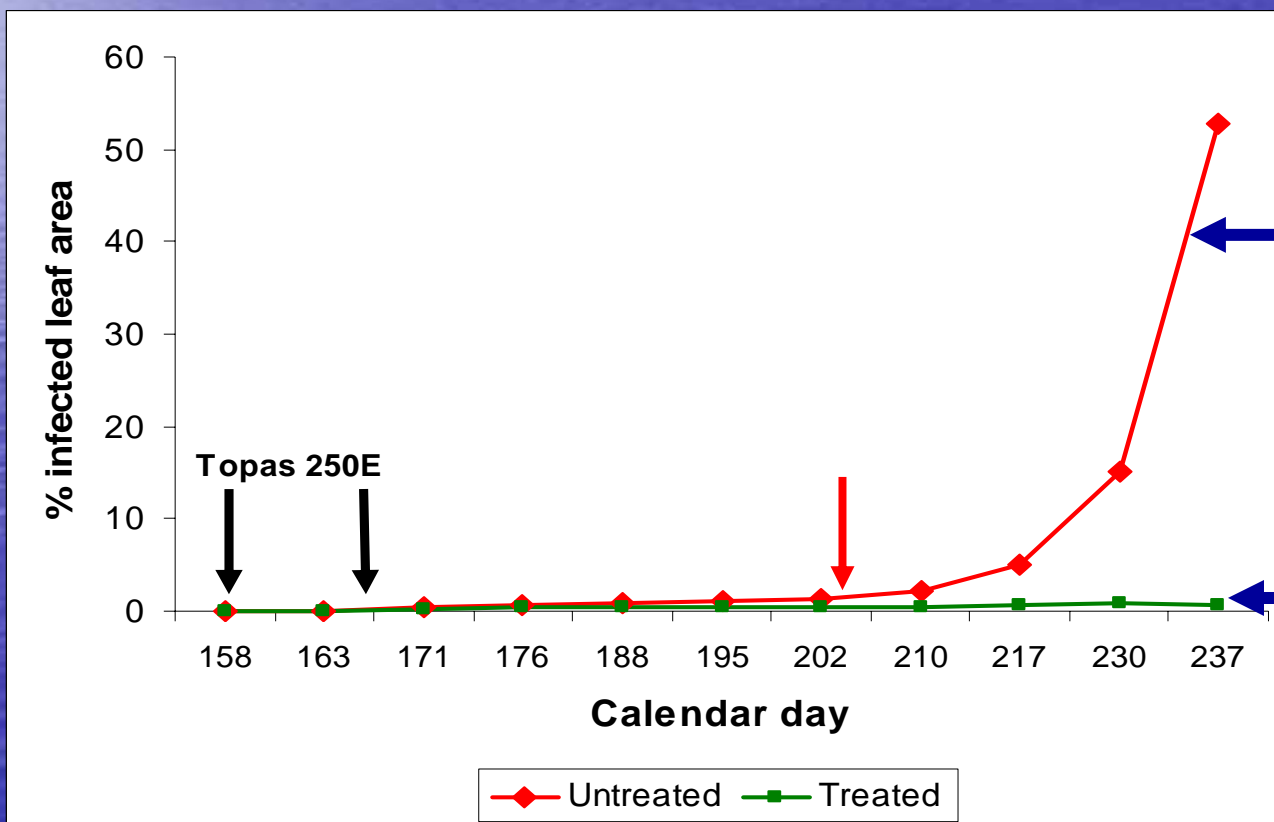


Actual SASK-Day & Historical SASK-Day Heat Unit Data



# Introduction

- Preliminary Test:
  - Smoky



# Introduction



- **Simplify the model to make it effective yet relatively easy to use**
- **Design a web site to help growers implement the results from this research**
- **Assess suitability for different cultivars in different growing regions**
- **More years to validate the model**



# Setting the Stage

# Setting the Stage



## In Search of Funding

- **PFGA, SFGA, FGSA**
- Turned down by Western Diversification Program
- **MRAC**
  - Advancing Canadian Agriculture and Agri-Food



# Setting the Stage

## Project Approval



- Approved April 2006
- Late start!
  - Hit road running
  - Supportive family

# Setting the Stage

## Study Participants



- Participation Difficultly
  - Roughly 40 sites registered
  - **Sign up today!!!!**
- MB 7
- SK 10
- AB 10

# NEWS FLASH

- 100 Growers Needed!
- What you will need to participate:
  - Willingness to follow protocol
  - Roughly 1 ac
    - Model vs. Control
  - Computer with internet
  - Topas 250E
  - Max/min thermometer

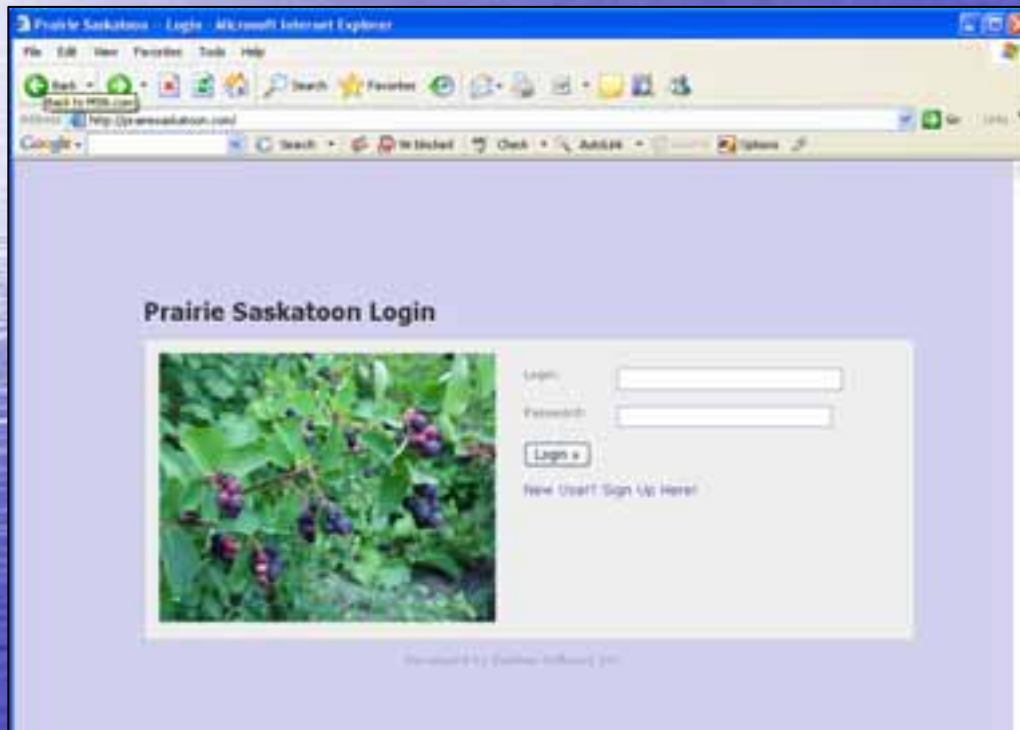


**FREE**

# Setting the Stage

## A Web Based Model

- Redline Software Inc.  
– *Marc Jeanson*



# Setting the Stage

**User Guide:  
Fruit Harvest and  
Entomosporium Control  
Models for Saskatoons**

<http://prairiesaskatoon.com>

By Dr. Quinn Holtslag



## Ready, Set.....

- User Guide
- Visit Producer Groups
- Max/Min thermometers
  - Problems...
- GPS Participants

# Setting the Stage



## Hit the Road Jack...

- July 4 Manitoba
- July 6 Saskatchewan
- July 11 Alberta
  - Finish: July 15



# Field Measurements

# Field Measurements



- Data entry by producer into the web software:
  - Organization information
  - Date of bud break, flowering and fruit harvest
  - Daily max/min temperatures
  - Rainfall yes/no
  - Topas 250E application?

# Field Measurements

- Harvest time data collection:

- Model vs. Control

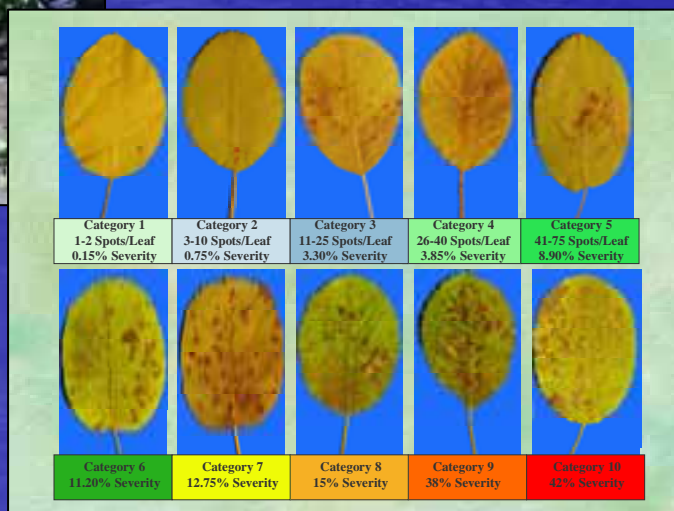
- Fruit

- Total number

- Number Infected

- Leaf disease severity

- Number of Topas 250E applications



# Field Measurements

- End of growing season:
  - Leaf disease severity for Control vs. Model

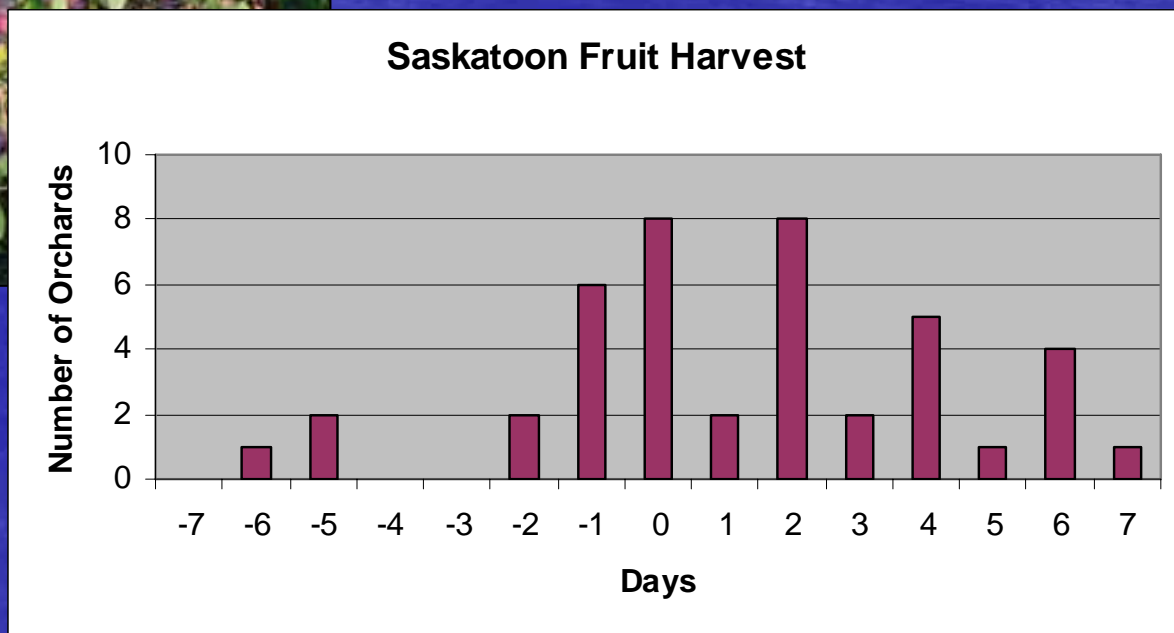


# Results: Model Assessment

# Results: Model Assessment



- Harvest Prediction:
  - 42 sites
  - Standard Deviation:
    - 1.92 days
    - Thesis (2.8 days)



# Results: Model Assessment

- Fruit Yield:



Cultivar	Fruit/Raceme
Smoky	5.73
Northline	5.75
Thiessen	6.58
Honeywood	5.95
Martin	5.57

# Results: Model Assessment

- Fruit Yield:

Manitoba					Saskatchewan					Alberta					
S	N	T	H	M	S	N	T	H	M	S	N	T	H	M	
5.6	3.1	6.5	6.0		5.5	6.8	6.5		5.6	6.0	6.6	6.7			Mean
8.2	5.2	6.5	6.0		6.9	8.2	8.0		7.2	7.3	7.4	8.0			Max
3.9	1.0	6.5	6.0		4.0	5.4	5.1		4.7	4.6	5.2	5.4			Min
4.3	4.2	0.0	0.0		2.9	2.9	2.9		2.5	2.7	2.2	2.7			Range

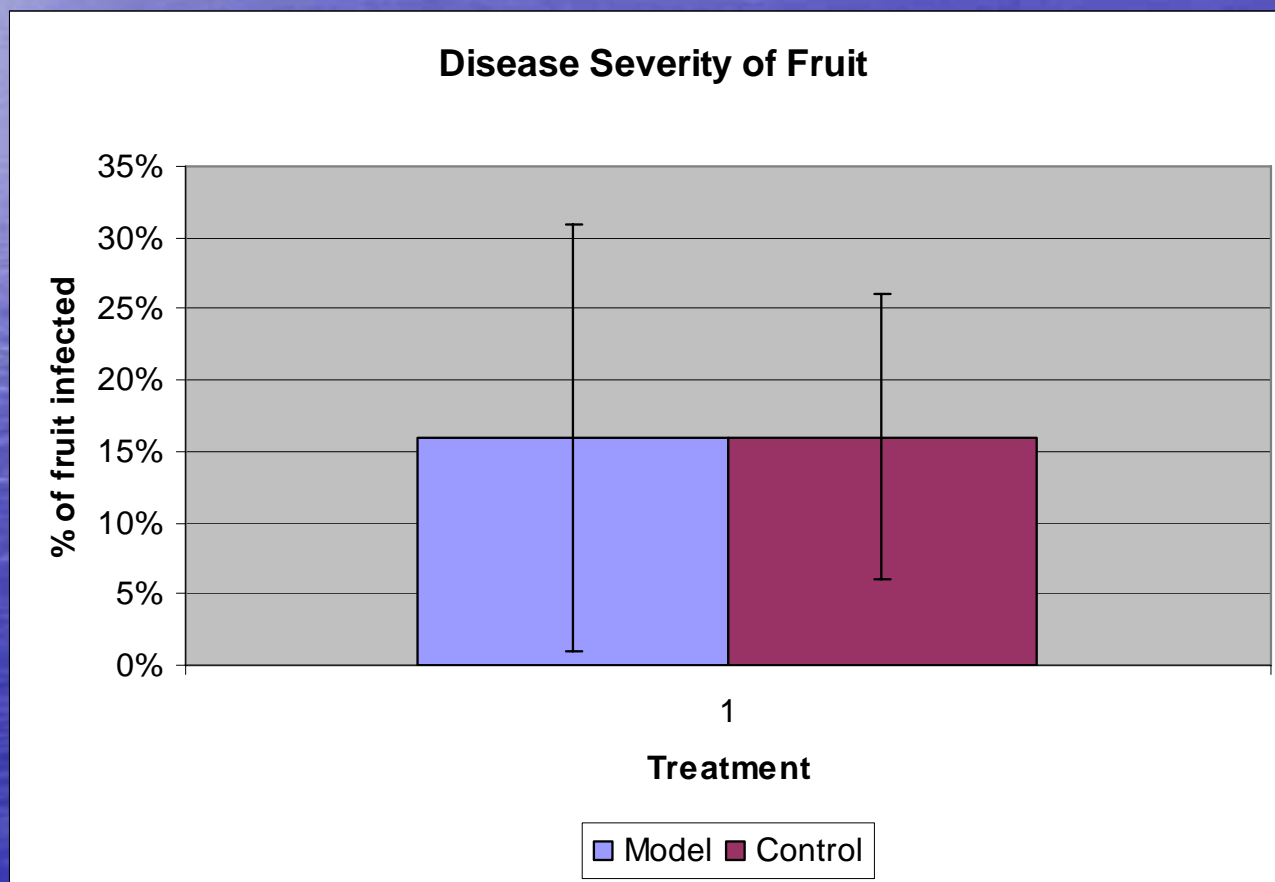
– MB 5.19

– SK 6.08

– AB 6.30

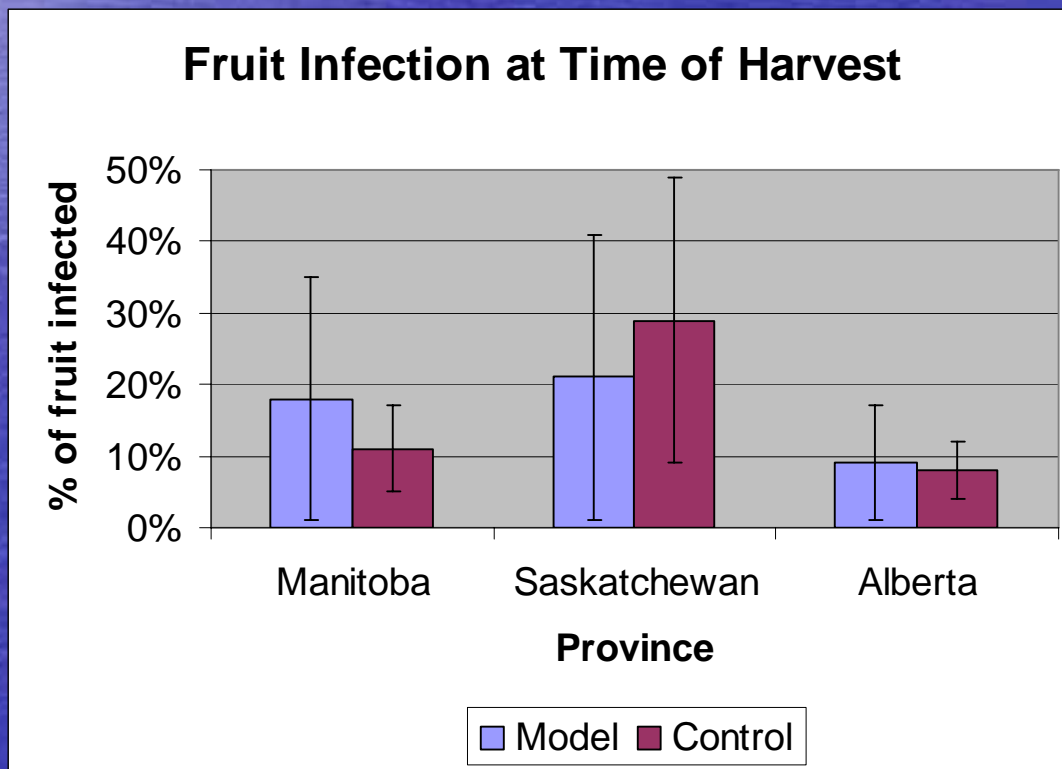
# Results: Model Assessment

- Fruit Infection:



# Results: Model Assessment

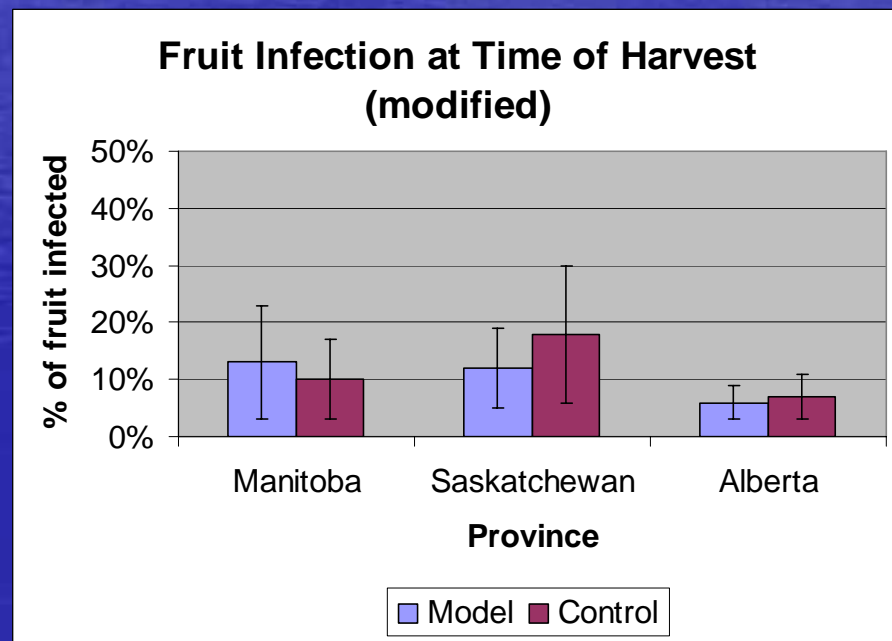
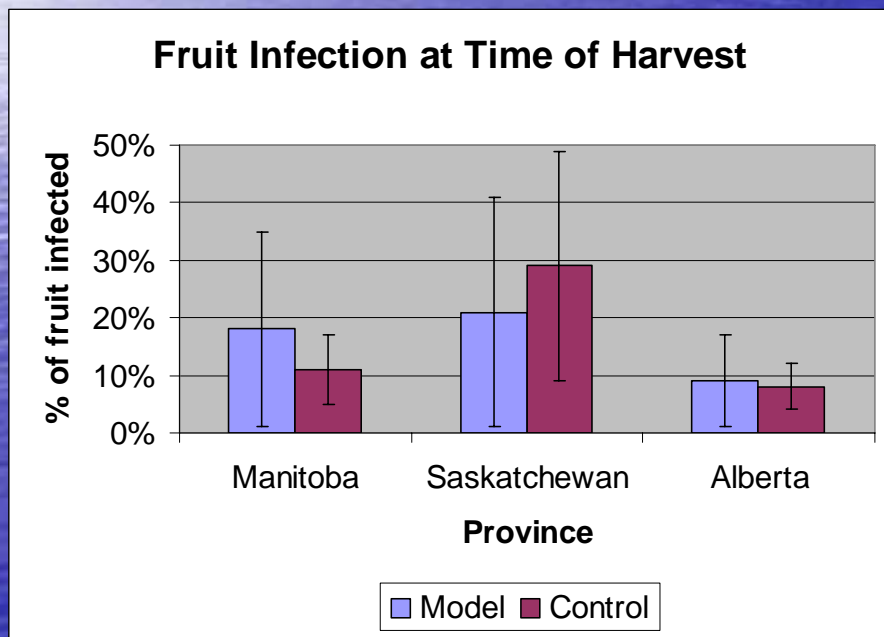
- Fruit Infection ~ Provincially:
  - 1 to 2 orchards in each Province had relatively poor disease control success



# Results: Model Assessment

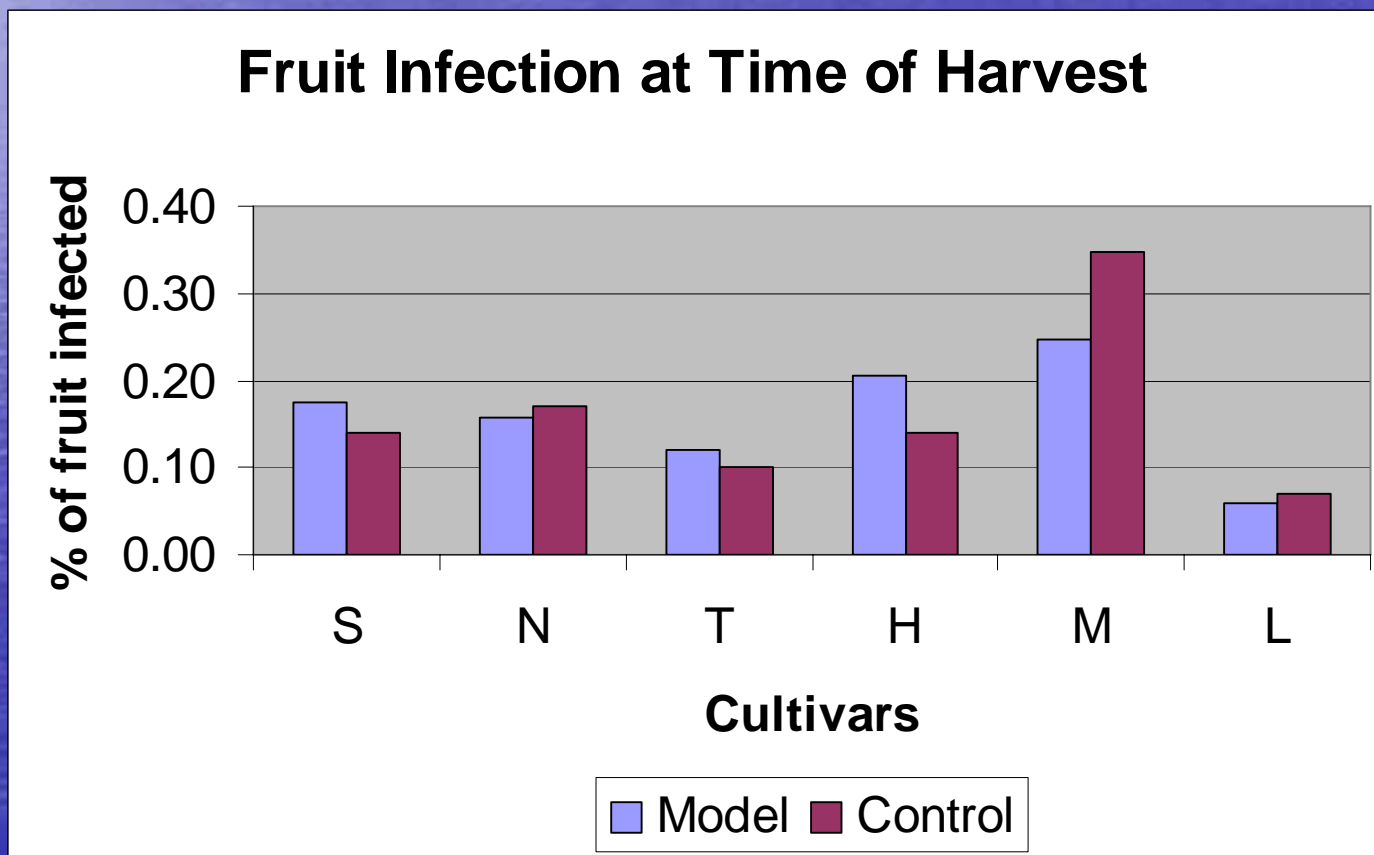
- Fruit Infection ~ Provincially:

Removed:  
1 Orchards MB  
2 Orchards SK  
2 Orchards AB



# Results: Model Assessment

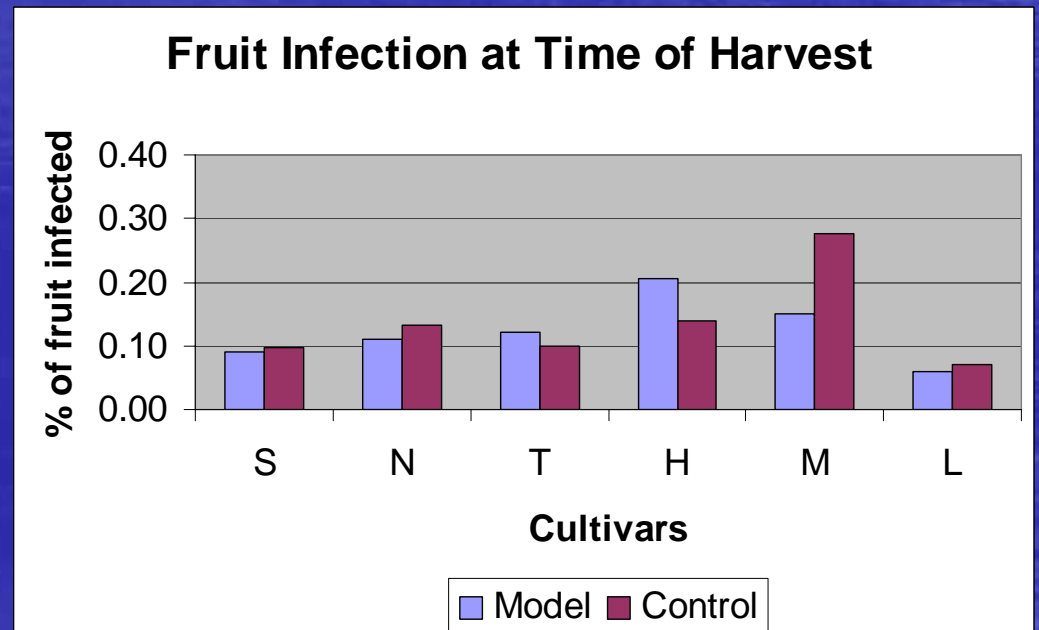
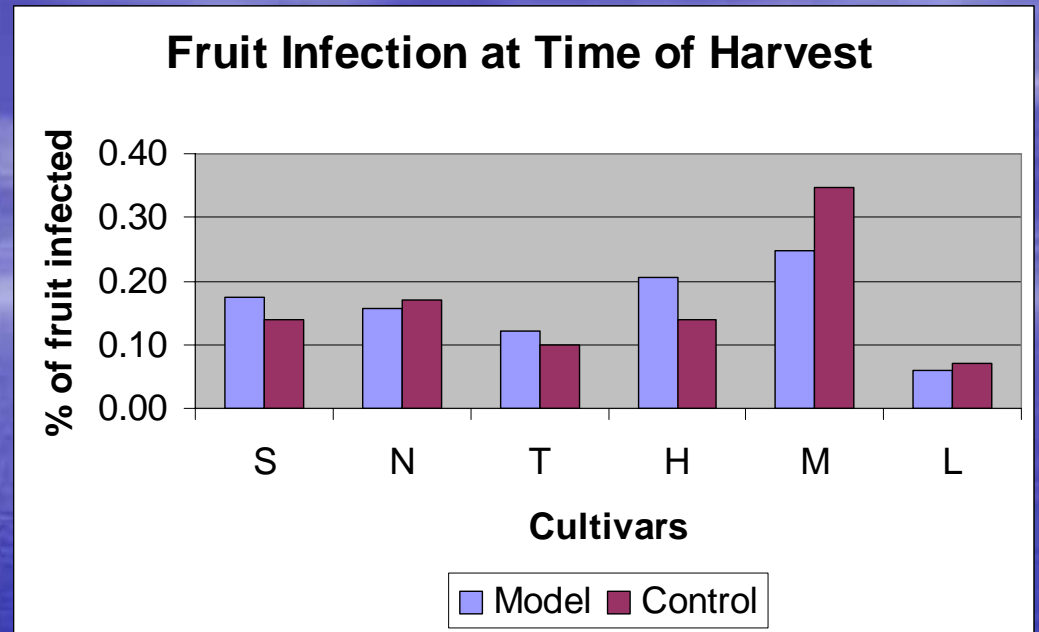
- Fruit Infection ~ Cultivars:



- Fruit Infection ~ Cultivars:

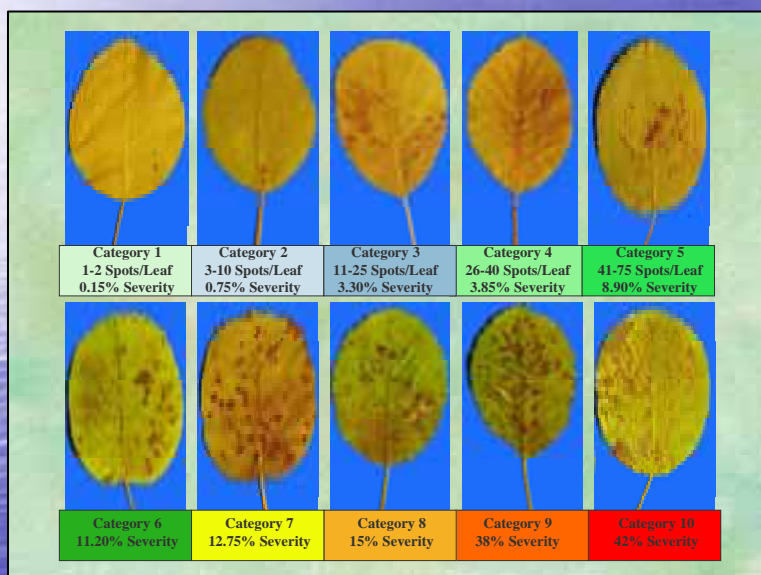
Removed:

- 1 Orchards MB
- 2 Orchards SK
- 2 Orchards AB

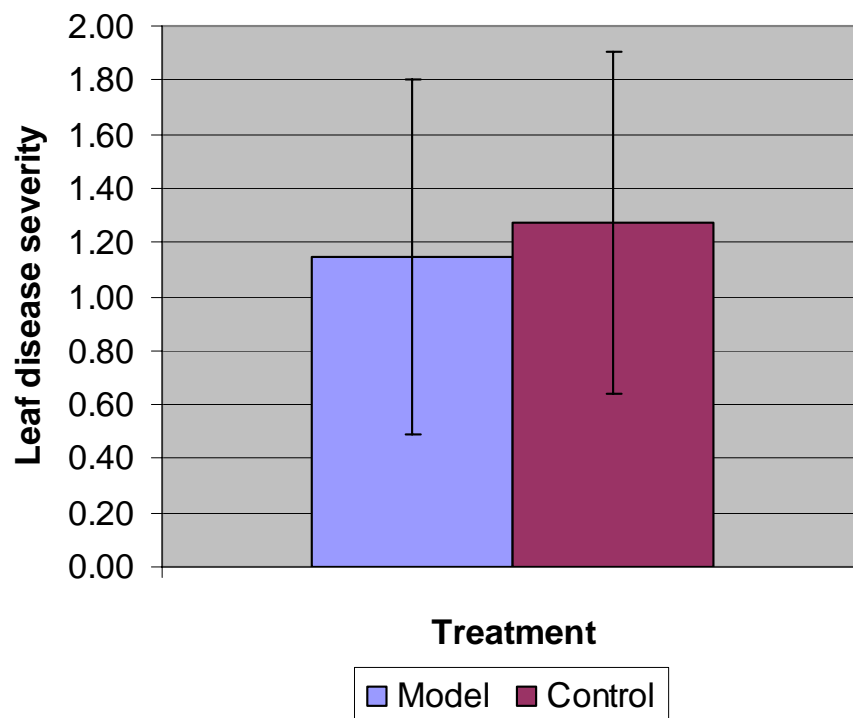


# Results: Model Assessment

- Leaf Infection Rating at Time of Harvest:

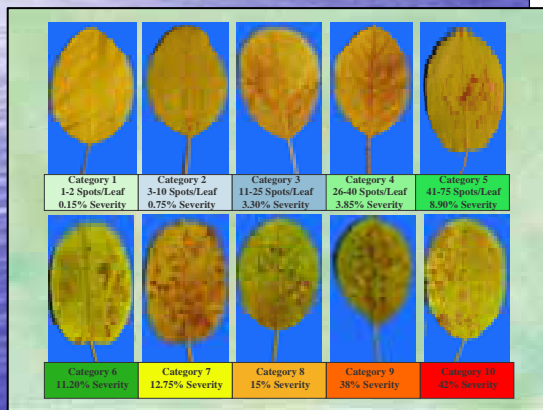


## Disease Severity of Leaves at Time of Harvest

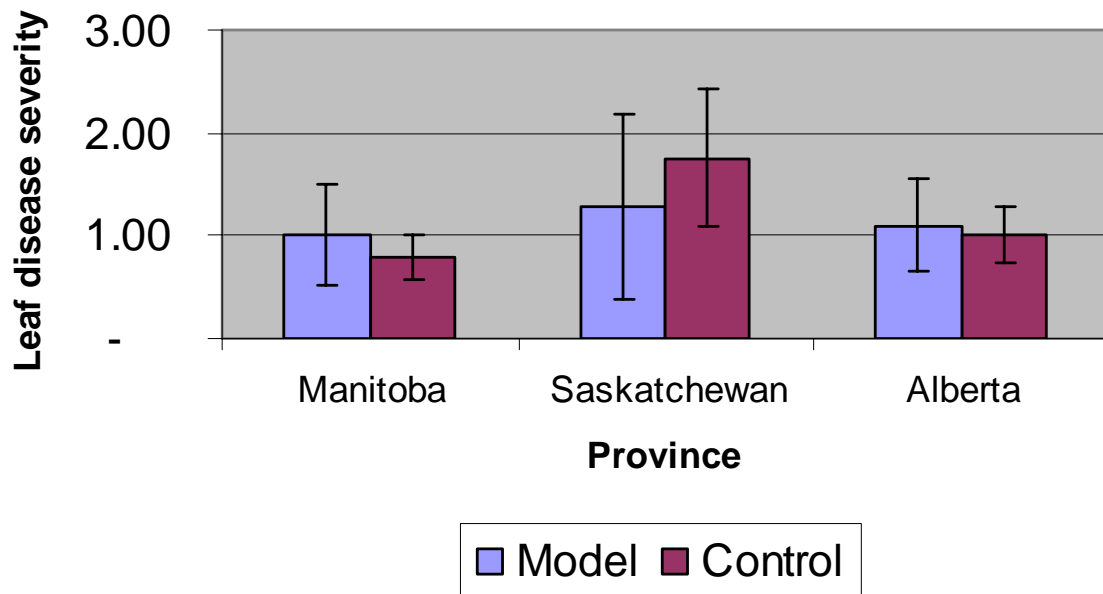


# Results: Model Assessment

- Leaf Infection Rating at Time of Harvest ~ Province:

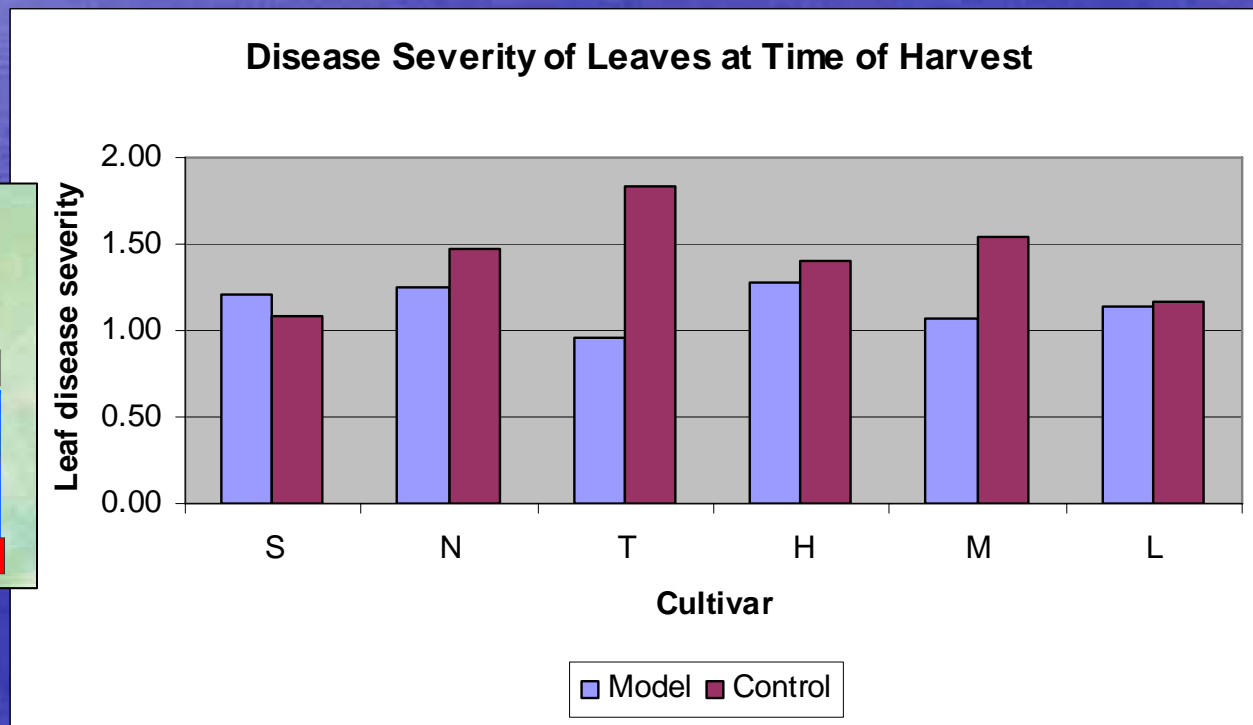
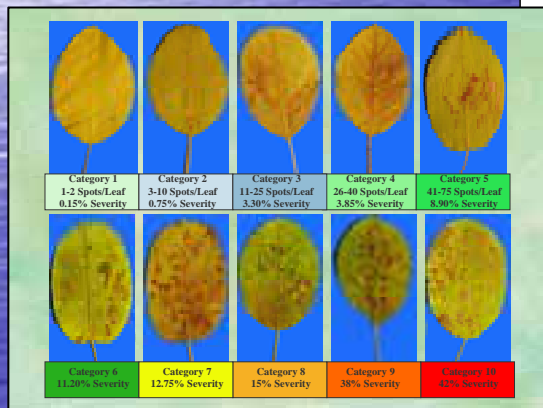


## Disease Severity of Leaves at Time of Harvest



# Results: Model Assessment

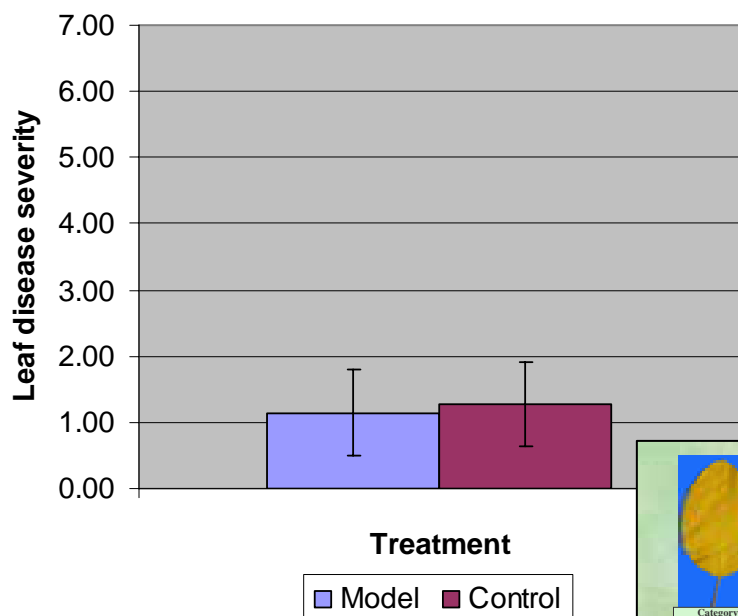
- Leaf Infection Rating at Time of Harvest ~ Cultivars:



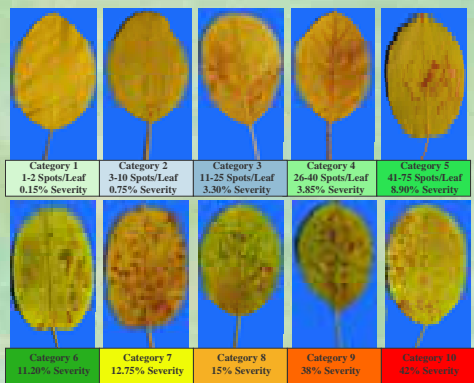
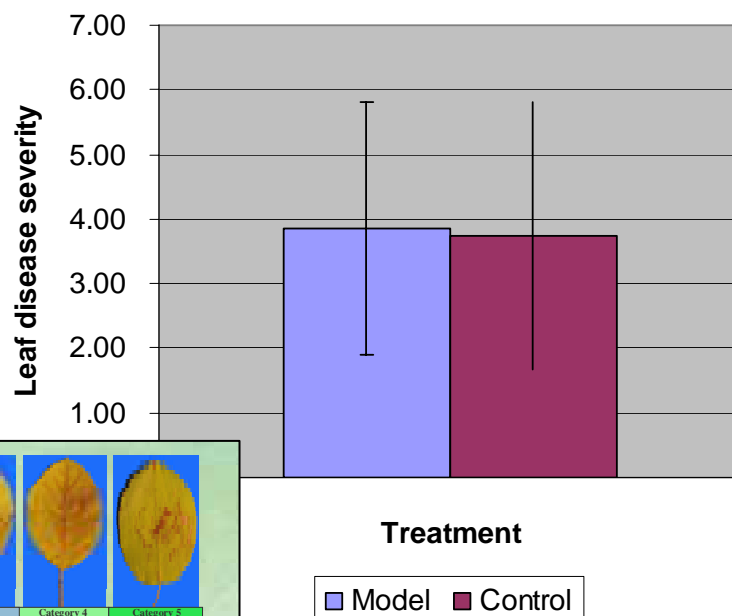
# Results: Model Assessment

- Leaf Infection Rating at End of Season:

### Disease Severity of Leaves at Time of Harvest

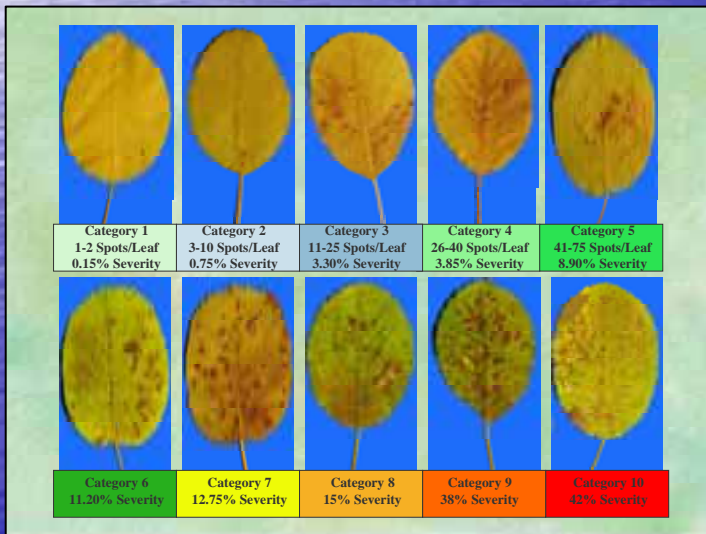


### Disease Severity of Leaves at End of Season

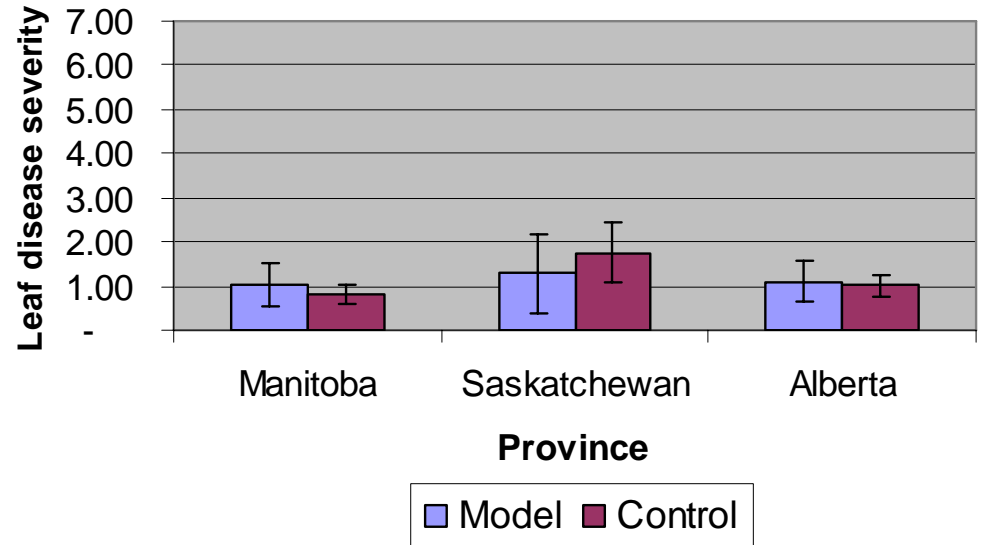


# Results:

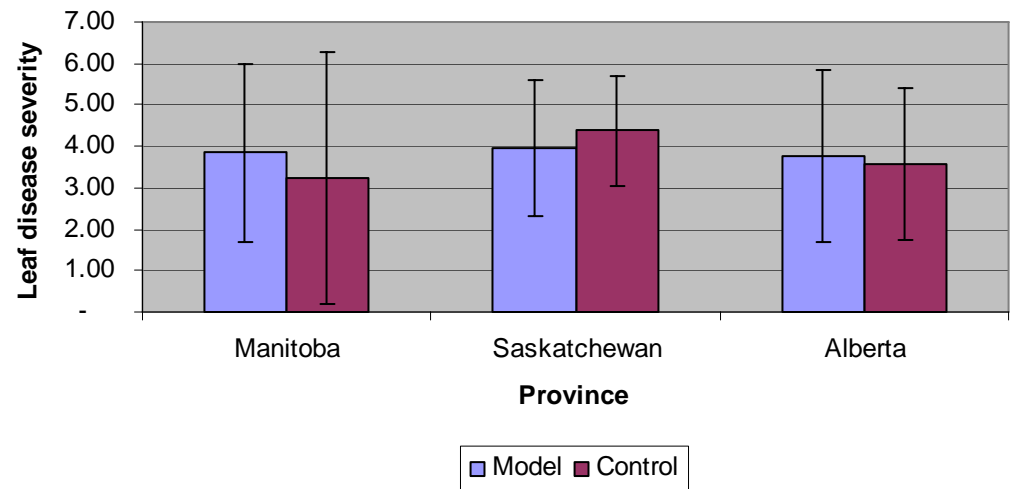
- Leaf Infection Rating at End of Season ~ Provinces:



## Disease Severity of Leaves at Time of Harvest

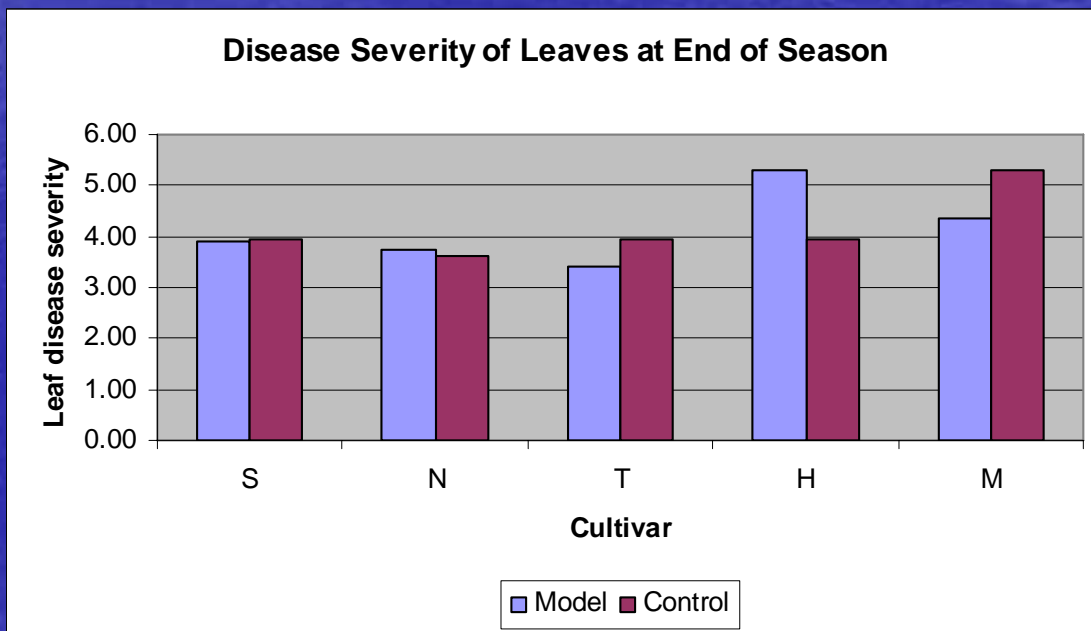
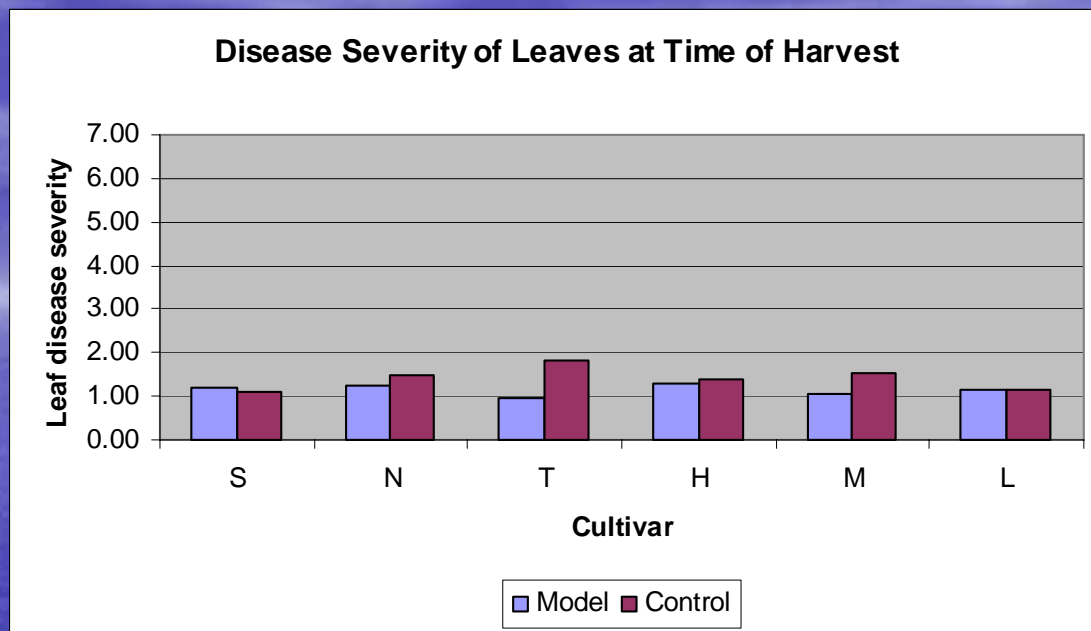
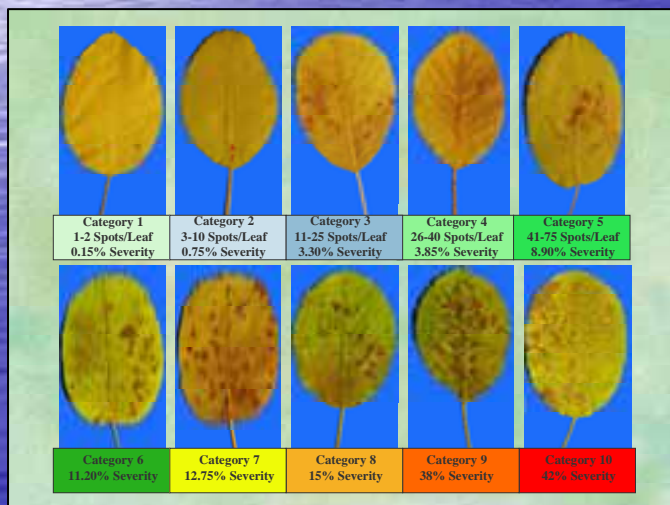


## Disease Severity of Leaves at End of Season



# Results:

- Leaf Infection Rating at End of Season ~ Cultivars:



# Results: Model Assessment

- **Summary:**
  - Fruit yield...
  - Were the models a success or failure?
    - Phenological model worked great
    - Reasonable disease control
      - Eradication was not expected



# Results: Model Assessment

- **Summary:**
- For 2006 there was no significant difference between the model and control treatments:
  - Note: A number of growers just followed the model
    - Provinces
    - Cultivars
    - End of season disease severity\*\*
  - Disease infection of fruit was not significantly different between provinces or cultivars
    - (SK>MB>AB)
    - Martin ~ Fruit / Thiessen ~ Leaf
  - Disease infection of leaves was not significantly different between provinces, cultivars or at the end of the growing season



# Results: Model Assessment

- **CONCLUSION:**

- The model should be effective for Smoky, Northline, Thiessen, Honeywood, and Martin in all three Provinces



**> 25%** *fewer sprays*

The background of the slide is a photograph of a vast blue ocean under a clear blue sky. A bright sun is visible on the left side, creating a shimmering reflection on the water's surface that extends towards the horizon. The text is centered in the middle of the image.

# Interesting Observations and Feedback

# Interesting Observations and Feedback



Entomosporium leaf and berry spot

- Relatively dry year
- Infected bud tissue is primary overwintering inoculum source

# Interesting Observations and Feedback



**Cytospora canker**

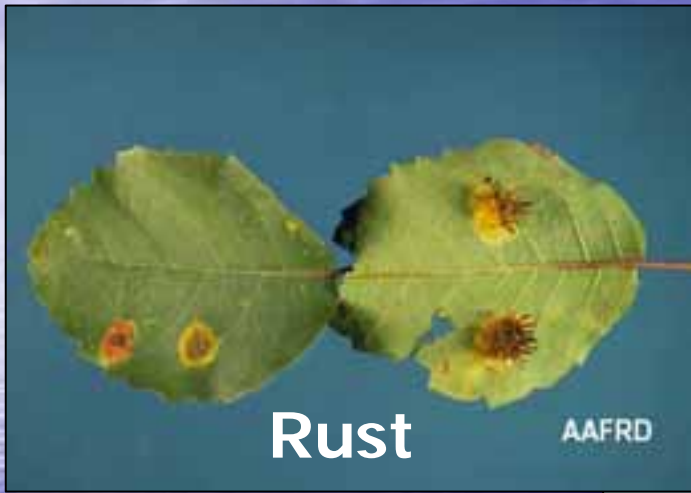
# Interesting Observations and Feedback



**Powdery Mildew**



# Interesting Observations and Feedback



# Interesting Observations and Feedback



Hawthorn Lace Bugs

# Interesting Observations and Feedback



# Interesting Observations and Feedback



# Interesting Observations and Feedback



Weeds



# Interesting Observations and Feedback



**Roundup Damage**



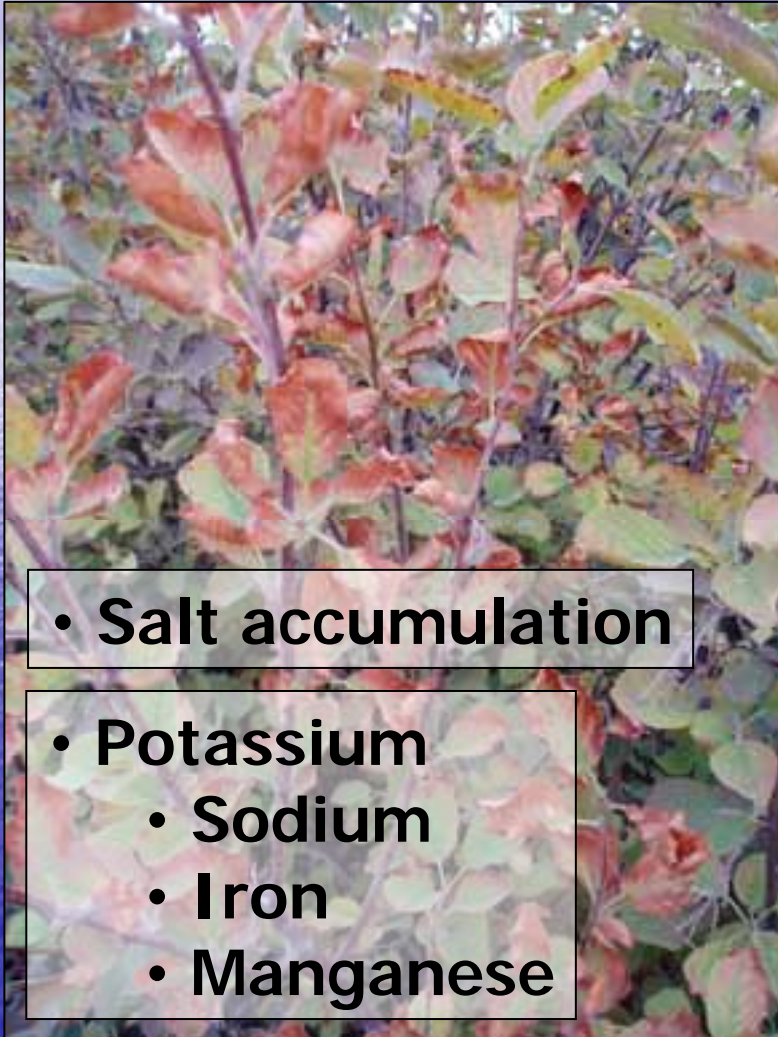
**2, 4-D Damage**

# Interesting Observations and Feedback



**Nutrient Deficiencies**

# Interesting Observations and Feedback



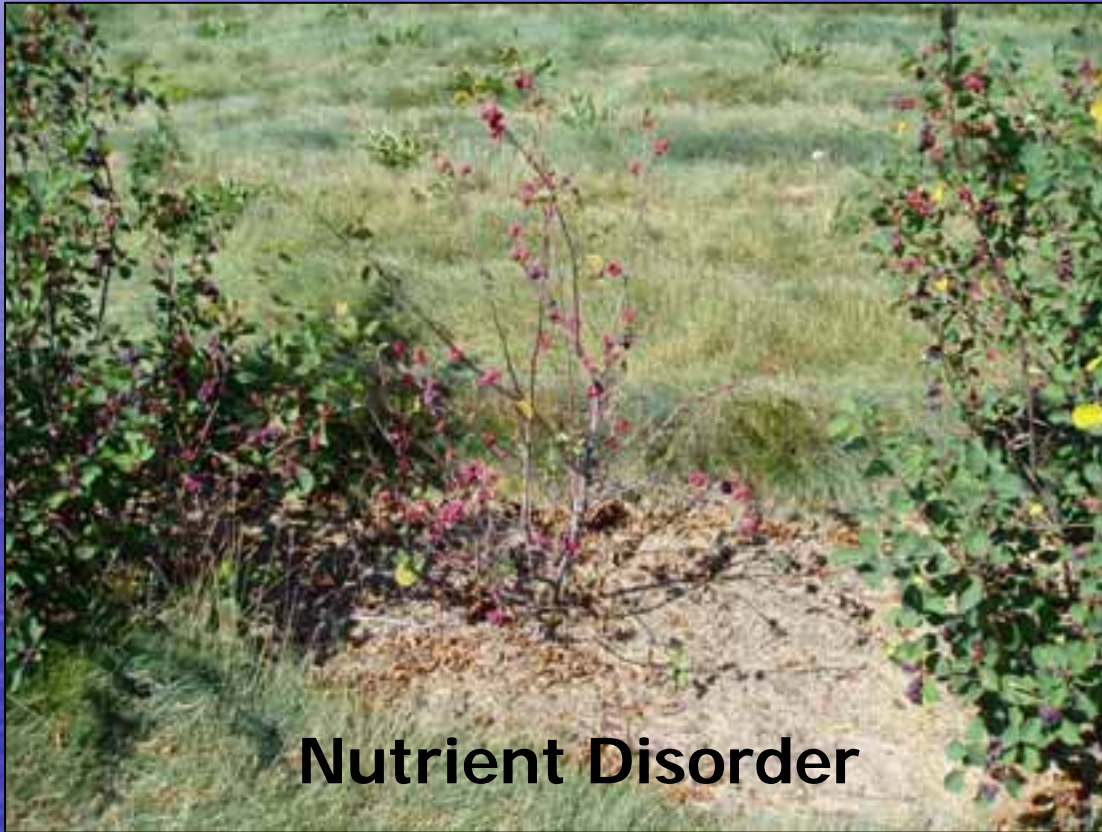
- Salt accumulation

- Potassium
  - Sodium
  - Iron
  - Manganese



**Nutrient Deficiencies**

# Interesting Observations and Feedback



**Nutrient Disorder**

# Interesting Observations and Feedback



**Composting**



The background of the slide is a serene landscape featuring a clear blue sky with wispy white clouds at the top. Below the sky is a vast, calm blue ocean. A bright sun is positioned on the left side of the horizon, creating a shimmering reflection on the water's surface that extends towards the center. The overall color palette is dominated by various shades of blue, from deep cerulean to light sky blue.

# Future Work

# Future Work

- Need more grower participation
- One more year of field testing
- New website additions
  - Maps
    - Disease alerts
- Sponsorship....



# Future Work

- **Grower Feedback:**

- “There is a great need to shorten the pre-harvest permissible application period of Topas 250E”
  - Potential need for after harvest application
- “Not just between Provinces, there is a great need to share information between neighbors”
  - Disease notification, management practices....
- “Strength in fixed pricing against larger organizations should be sought to ensure growth of all in the industry (large and small operations)”

# Future Work

- **Grower Feedback:**

- “If there is grant money available for starting an operation, that same money should be available to help already established orchards”
- “Strengthen the market in our own back yard, and spend less energy and resources trying to acquire markets abroad”
- “Team up to acquire export markets, strengthening the country’s and grower group’s marketing dollar”

# Future Work

- **Grower Feedback:**

- “What insect is responsible for fertilizing Saskatoon plants, if we can identify it then it could potentially help improve fruit set”
- “There is a need for a 3rd party marketing body for the industry”
- Plants should not be placed 18 inches apart when planting, but rather 3 to 4 feet apart as this seems to reduce competition, encourage vigorous growth and fills in rows within 5-6 years”

# Acknowledgements



- PFGA
- SFGA
- FGSA
  
- MRAC
  - Advancing Canadian Agriculture and Agri-Food
  
- Producers









































