# Establishing New Tree Fruit Orchards with Container-Produced Nursery Trees 

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## Objectives

- New plantings need to fill orchard space rapidly and then be shifted to cropping


Lakso, 1994

## Situation

- Planting density is steadily increasing (900 to 1,500 trees/acre)
- High density plantings are very expensive (\$15,000\$25,000/acre)
- They require intensive horticultural management to balance cropping and canopy development for fruit size and quality



## Situation

- With cultivars such as Honeycrisp, inherent dwarfing and precocity markedly limit canopy development
- Returns of \$500\$800/bin don't aid the
 decision to drop fruit in the $2^{\text {nd }}$ or $3^{\text {rd }}$ leaf in lieu of canopy growth


## Situation

- The objective is to pay off the investment as soon as possible




## Issues with Planting Material

- Traditional bare-root nursery stock is inherently prone to transplant shock


Established spring, 2016
October, 2016

## Containers: Alternative option?

- By contrast, containers offer minimal disruption of the rhizosphere at planting
- Balance between above and below-ground growth is maintained
- Carbohydrate and nutrient reserves are available for establishment



## Container Diversity

- Containers differ widely in construction and principle
- Plastic containers
- Injection-molded materials


Rootmaker products rootmaker.com

- Paper liner/membranes



## Container Root Systems

- Potential issues with container production
- Circling roots
- J-roots
- Future Girdling
- Poor spreading after established in field



## Air Pruning Systems

- Air pruning pot systems
- Encourage root branching by removing inhibitory signal for lateral root initiation
- Increase root length density of fibrous (feeder) roots
- Eliminates root circling and future girdling



## Air Pruning



Courtesy Lars Jensen

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## Management Considerations

- Containers offer planting Flexibility
- Spring planting vs. Fall planting
- Opportunities to take advantage of H2A `down time' between harvests
- Planting when soil and climatic conditions are favorable
- Paper liners (Ellepot systems) increase flexibility in the timing of planting since containers can be planted before roots have filled pot volume


## Cost Considerations

- Containerized trees have additional production costs
- Media, molded trays, etc.
- Freight/Shipping costs depend on origin, tree size and state (i.e., green or dormant) and may all affect price
- Do the benefits outweigh the costs?


## 2017 MSU Ellepot Production Trial

- Starting material: Nic29 Bench grafts (Honeycrisp, Gala, Fuji)



## Ellepot System



## 2017 MSU Ellepot Production Trial

- Experiment: Comparison of Bare root or Ellepot production systems for apple trees (Honeycrisp, Gala, Fuji)



## 2017 MSU Ellepot Trial

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## - Scion Growth




## 2017 MSU Ellepot Trial

- Individual Leaf Size (cm²)

- Ellepot-produced trees also had significantly higher total canopy LA


## 2017 MSU Ellepot Trial




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## 2017 End-of-season MSU Root Growth



- Ellepot-produced Gala and Honeycrisp had $70 \%$ to $100 \%$ more root tips than field-produced liners


## 2017 End-of-season MSU Root Growth





- Ellepots had $50 \%$ to $100 \%$ more fine-root production than liners
- Non-fine roots significantly greater for field-produced trees
- Fine roots account for ${ }^{\sim} 95 \%$ or more of total root length


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## 2017 End-of-season MSU Root Growth





- Field-produced trees had significantly greater dry weight (CHO) than Ellepot trees- Non-structural CHO currently being analyzed


## Ellepot Trials- MSU, HTRC



Front to back: Rep 1, Gala, Fuji, HC; Rep 2, HC, Fuji, Gala


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## 2018 Orchard Plantings

- We established 3 orchard sites with Ellepot and bareroot trees produced in 2017
- Clarksville, Traverse City and Sparta
- At Clarksville, monthly above-ground measurements were taken (shoot growth, shoot number and leader height)
- In November, $\sim 100$ whole trees (including root systems) were excavated to evaluate root growth and development one year after transplanting


## 2018 End developm

Table 1. Effect of Ellepot vs. B

|  | rootstock on first |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| Cultivar | Nursery <br> (location) | Prodı <br> sys |
| Fuji | MSU | Ellı |
| Fuji | MSU | Bar€ |
| Gala | MSU | Ellı |
| Gala | MSU | Bart |
| Honeycrisp | MSU | Ell |
| Honeycrisp | MSU | Bare |

- Ellepot-produq growth than b


## 

## Challenges of Container Production

- Given the small rooting volume, containers are unforgiving of horticultural errors
- Water use/irrigation
- Media offers relatively no buffering capacity
- Water quality
- Nutrition
- Light/Temperature (i.e.,
 receiving green plants)



## Planting Containerized Trees




Courtesy Cliff Beumel, (Same Planting October, 2017 Yakima, WA)

## "Quick Start" Fuji on Bud 10

 Side By Side with 2 Year Nursery Tree on M9 Planting Date June 1

Courtesy Cliff Beumel, Sierra Gold Nurseries

## Summary

- Container produced trees offer planting flexibility and reduce transplant shock by maintaining tree balance and necessary reserves
- Container systems with air pruning stimulate production of fine roots practically eliminating poor root development
- These benefits led to improved canopy growth and development in the first establishment year
- Early and higher production would be expected to easily compensate for the increased costs associated with products


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## Thank you!

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