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FRUITING BRANCH ON CHERRY TREE

Towards an optimal control of production

1/ Vegetal material choice to have the right strength (vigor)





- This choice depend on the soil, the tree shape and the tree density
- Too much strength = Delayed production + low yield /Ha, lack of light in the trees + significant time to prun and crop the trees
- Not enought strength = too much fruit load + low cherries size + volume of tree insufficient to have an profitable yield.

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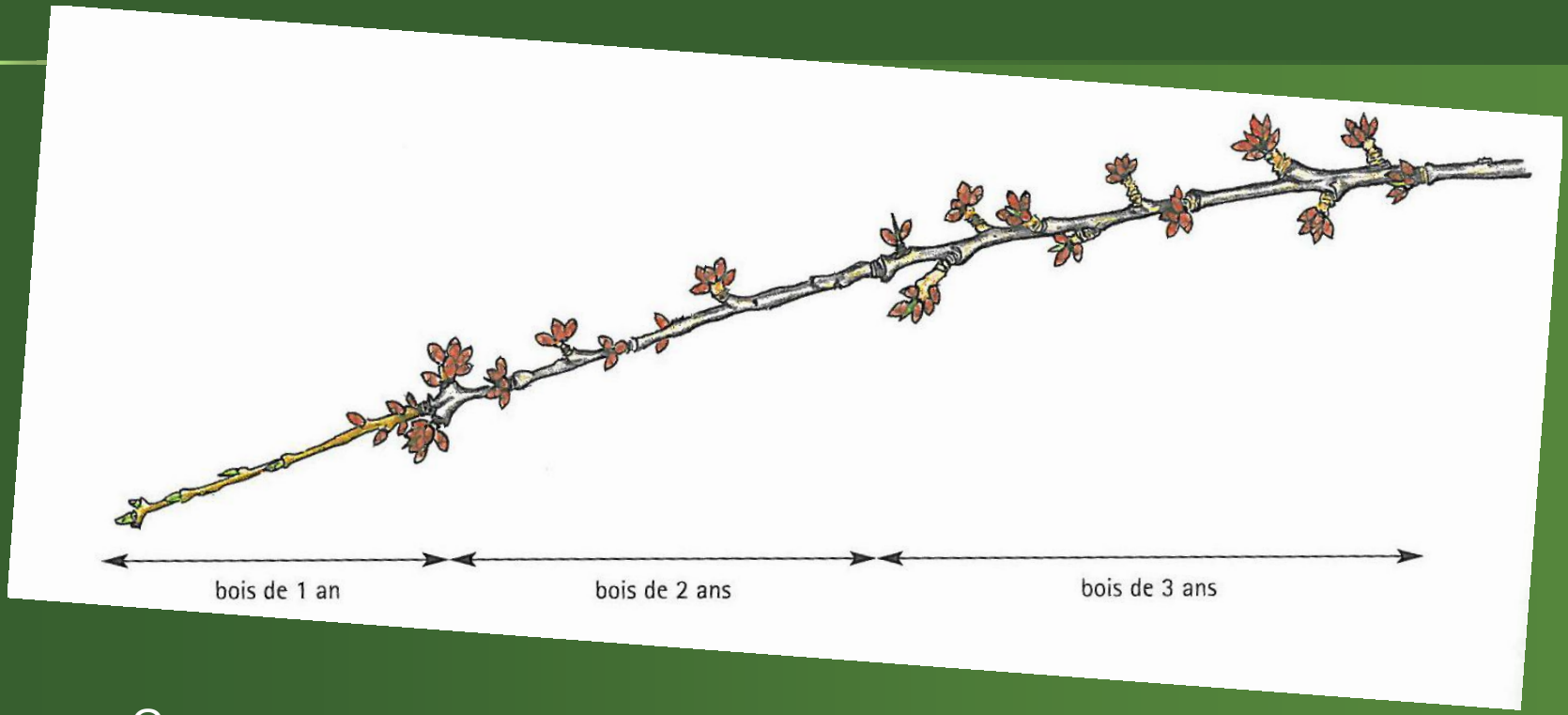
2/ long pruning and strong branches tied or cut



Consequences:

- Reduction of the apical dominance, exit of lateral spur
- more spur, more fruit, higher yield
- production safety
- risk of overload

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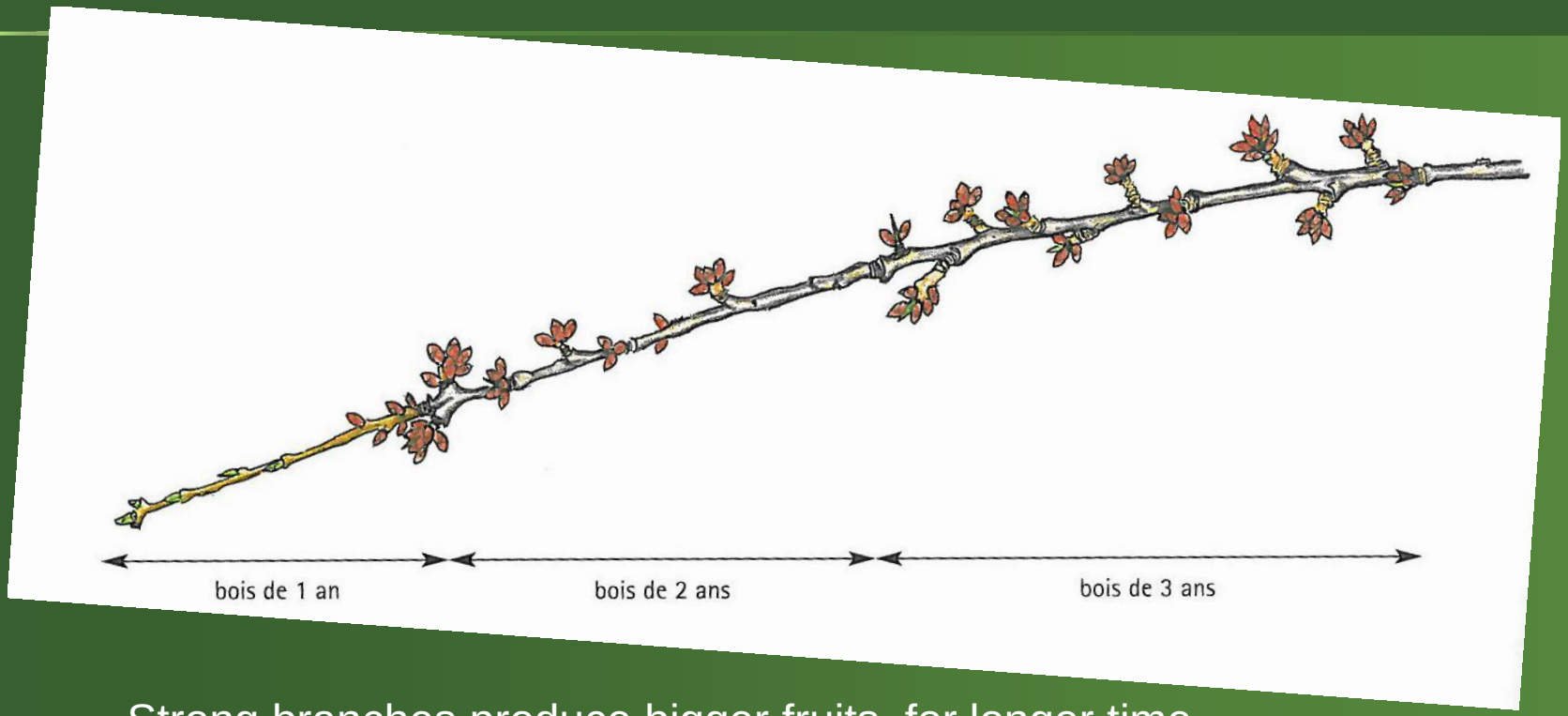
3/ to prevent the lack of caliber, we choose strong fruiting branches which are attached…



- Strong branches produce bigger fruits, for longer time
- We can attached very strong branches
- Stronger the branch is, more it ‘s attached below the horizontal
- But if it’s too dangerous for the shape or the light, we cut it

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… and we cut branches too weak

- Especially If there are enough branches
- Weak branches are often overload and can’t produce big fruits

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4/ to prevent the lack of caliber, if there are not enough strong branches, we can do spur thinning on the branches too loaded (and bud thinning on B1)

- La jonction bois de 1 an – bois de 2 ans.

Les zones ou les bourgeons sont trop concentrés.

Les zones mal éclairées.

5/ the renewal of the branches

- Incisions above bud wood (February) to promote the repercement
  - pruning for maintenance of light (removing "hats", space beetween Carpenter and branches)
  - 1/3 cut, 1/3 new wood, 1/3 branches in full production