

Project CAP ReD : Cherry Apricot Plum Reduction of inputs and Sustainability of production systems

Project led by Ctifl – Partners : AREFE / BIP / CEFEL / CENTREX / INRA Bordeaux / INRA Gothenon / La Pugère / La Tapy / SERFEL

Results 2015 of a cherry plot under row-by-row nets at La Tapy



Presentation of the only cherry plot (La Tapy)

Main objective : reduce the use of inputs by at least 50 %

Year of planting : 2012

Training system : Free Axis

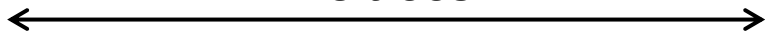
Distance of planting : 4 x 1,5m

Varieties : Belge and Regina

Rootstock : Gisela 6



28 trees



3 modalities :

- **PFI, or IPM** (3 rows)

- **ECO50** (5 rows)

Under nets, mechanical weeding

- **Untreated control** (1 row)

Net device

Plastic roof

Protection against rain
and cracking

Width : 1,4m

Net

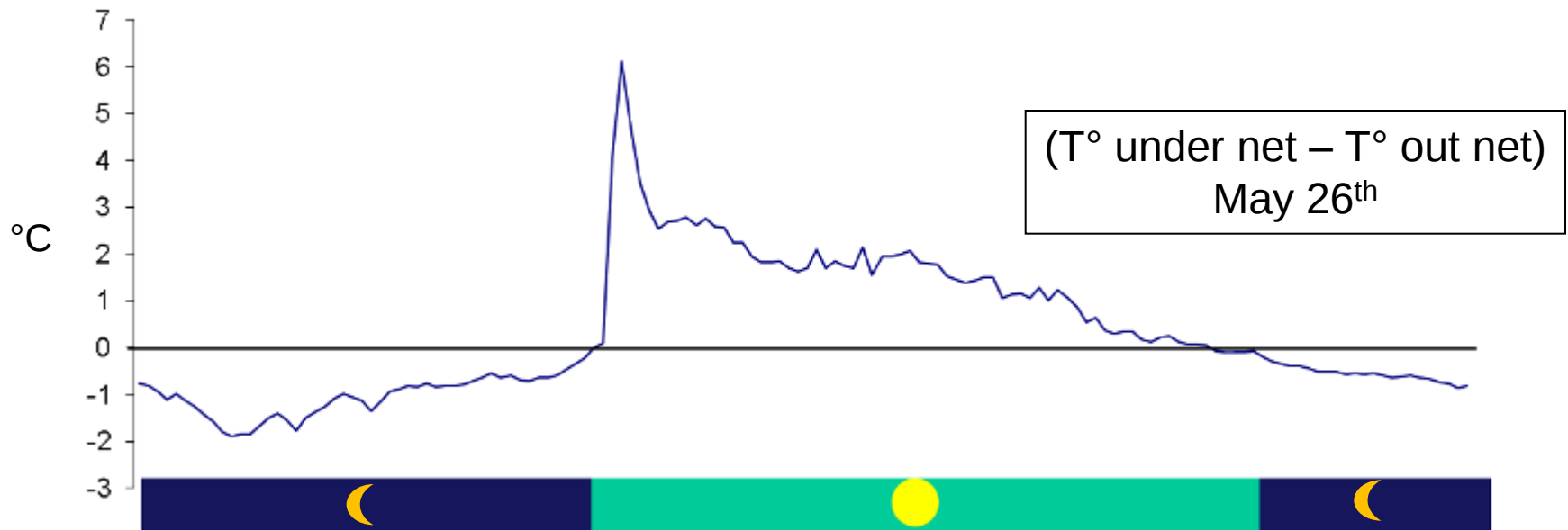
Protection against flies

Mesh : 6 x 6



Climatic conditions under the net

Recording of temperatures under and out the net from May 21st to June 26th



Average day difference of 0,36°C

Major peak with the first ray of sunlight, $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ of difference at midday

Temperature is colder under the nets during the night

Treatments schedule

Action	Target	Date	Product(s)	PFI	ECO50	TNT
FUNGICIDE	Bacteriosis	09/10	BB RSR	X	X	X
		13/11	BB RSR	X	X	
		18/03	BB RSR	X	X	
	Monilia flowers	18/04	Horizon Arbo	X		
	Monilia fruits	24/05 10/06 16/06	Switch Rovral AF Rovral AF	X X X		
INSECTICIDE	Black aphid	19/03	Ovipron plus + Karaté Zéon	X X	X X	
	Flies	24/05	RogorPlus	X		
		03/06	Imidan 50WG	X		
		10/06	Decis Protech	X		
		16/06	Karis	X		
WEEDKILLER	Weeds	24/04	Glyphosate (3l/ha) Surflan (6l/ha)	X X		
CHEMICAL IFT (Treatment Frequency Index)				11,24	3,24	0,48
GREEN IFT				0,8	0,8	0

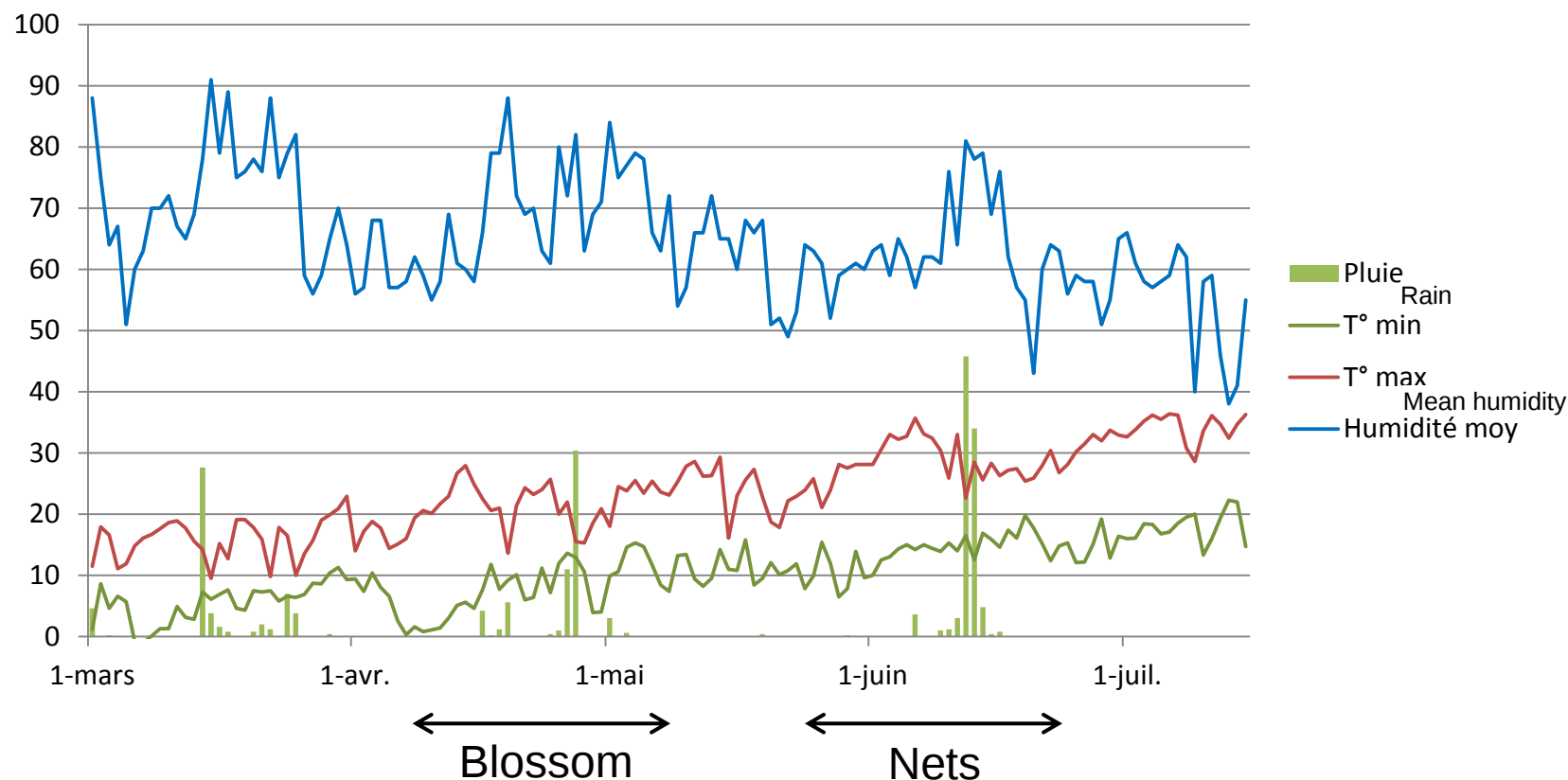
Interventions phytosanitaires

- The device nets + plastic cover allows to decrease strongly the phytosanitary treatments
- **No treatment from blossom to harvest** on the modality ECO50
Only the 3 treatments against bacteriosis to secure the orchard and 1 preventive treatment against black aphid
- **No chimical weeding** on the modality ECO50, replaced with 2 mechanical weeding

→ **Use of inputs decreased of 71%**

Climatic conditions and season

- Cherry season hot and dry
Heavy rain (80mm) just before the harvest
- Belge harvest : June 19th / Regina harvest : June 23rd

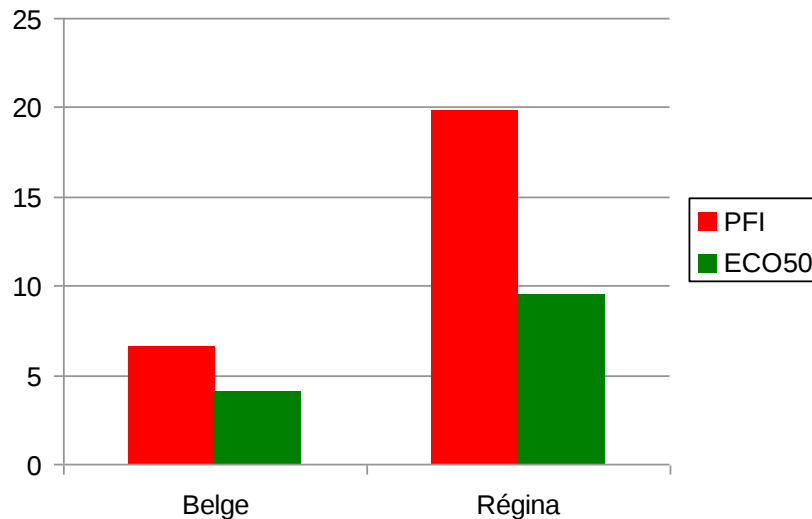


Production

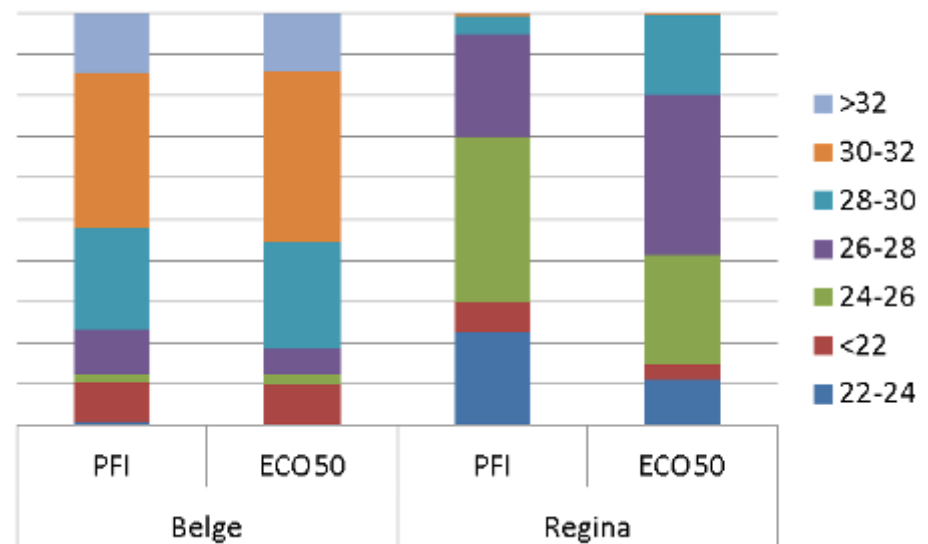
Raw production (first year of full production)

- Lower charge on ECO50 than on PFI, due to a difference of pruning (pruning more severe so that trees hold under the net)
- Higher caliber on ECO50 (in particular Regina), due to lower charge

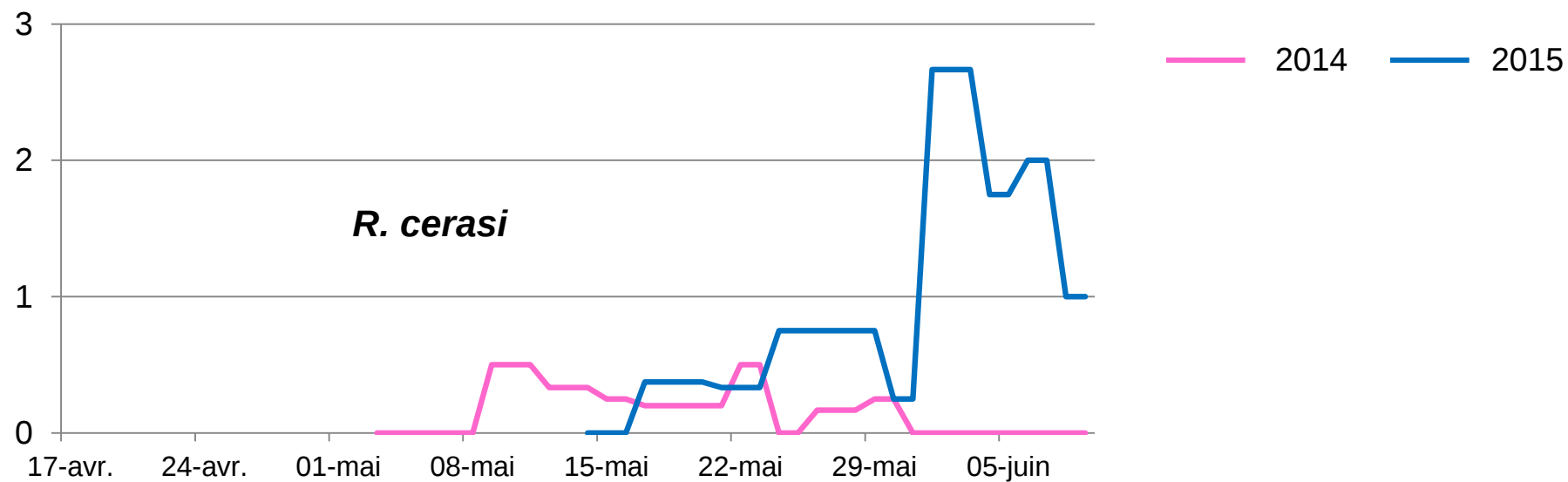
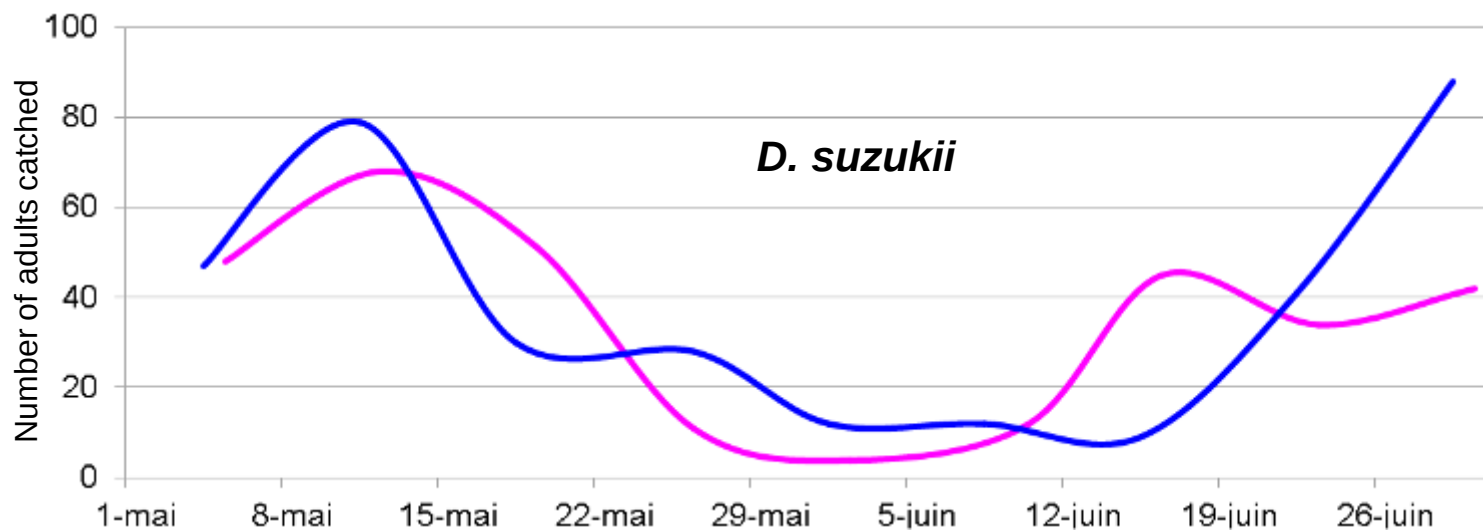
Yield (t/ha)



Calibre (mm)

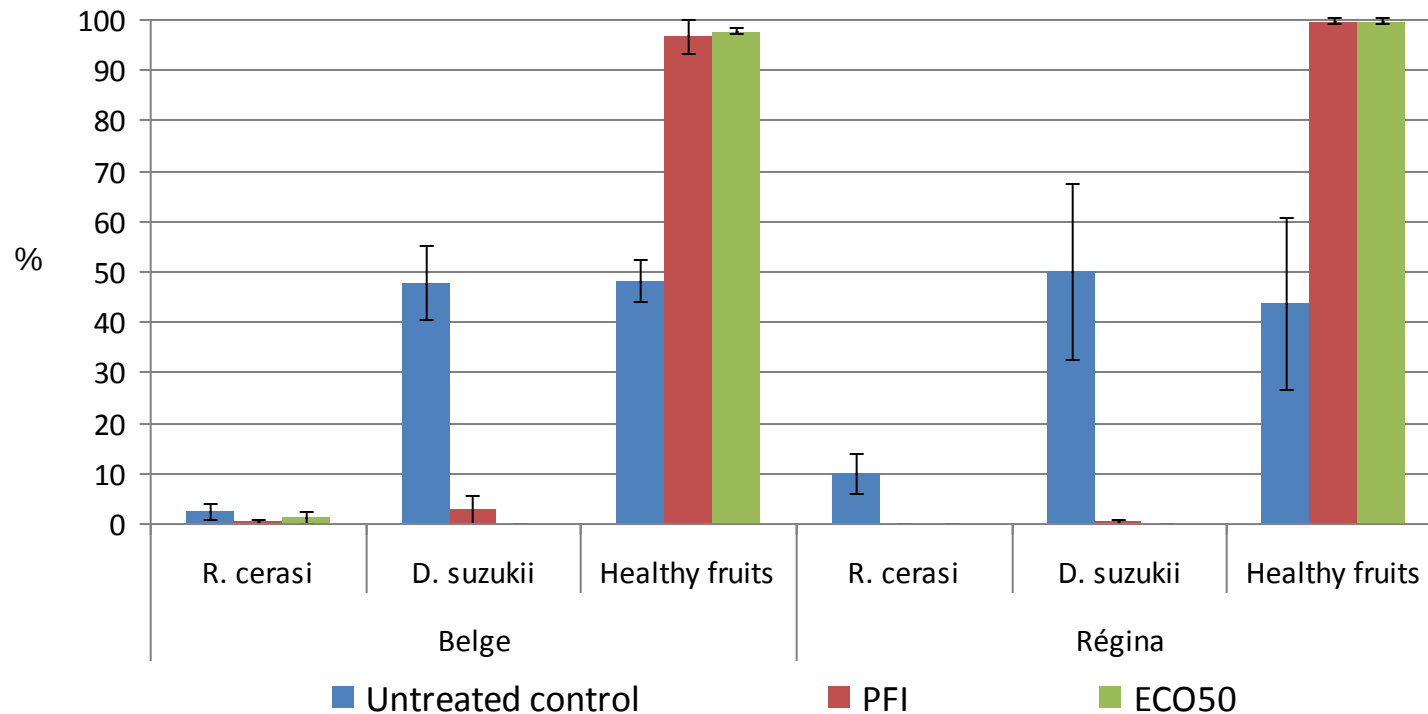


Flies activity



Flies damage

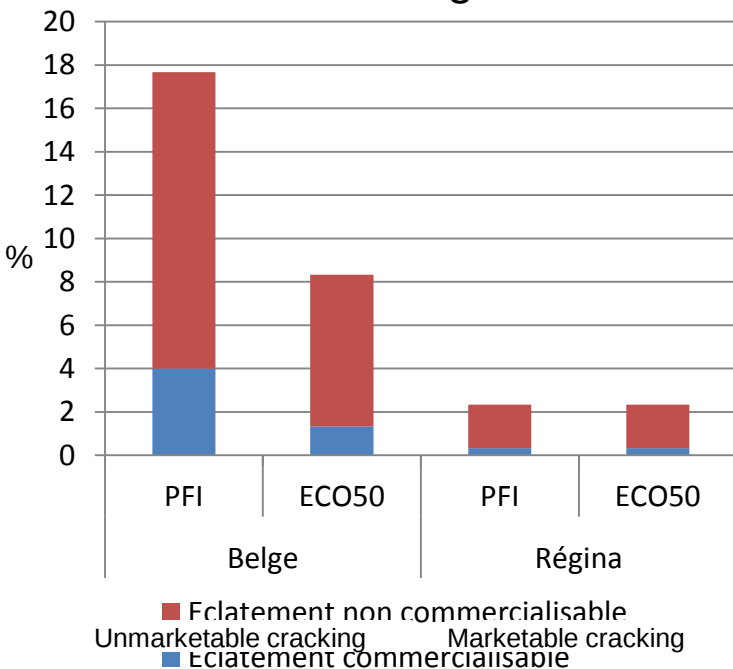
- Flies damage similar on PFI and ECO50, lower than untreated control
- A few *R. cerasi* damage on ECO50 due to a later closing of the nets. Nets have an efficiency of 100% against *D. suzukii*



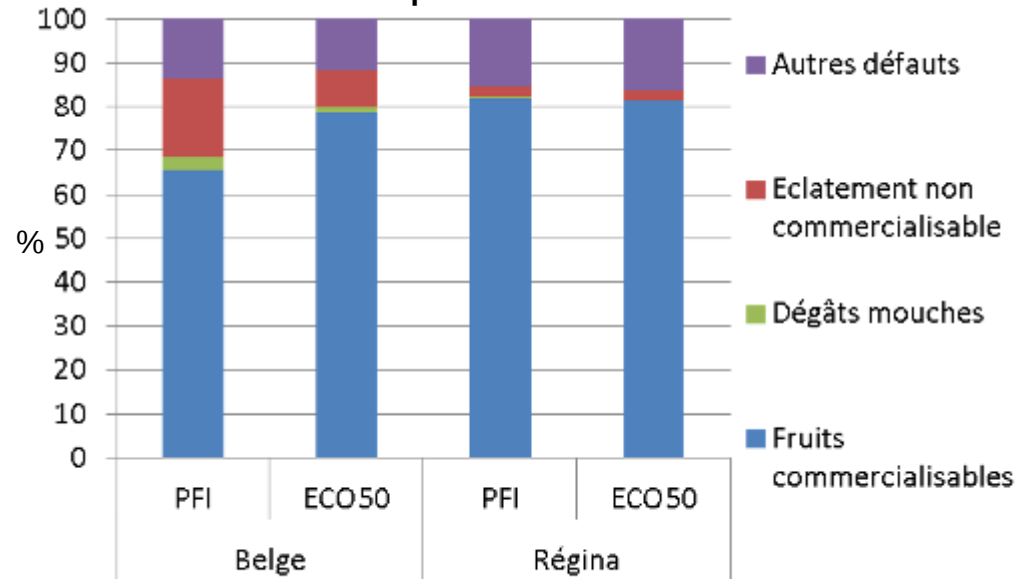
Quality

- A lot of cracking on Belge, due to the strong thunderstorm on June 13th
The plastic cover allows to decrease cracking of 49%
- Others damage are mainly marking

Cracking



Marketable production



Cost of the material

	Cost € / m ²	
Net Alt'carpo [4x4]	0,32 €	Mature market
Net Alt'fly [4x5]	0,54 €	Not mature market
Net <i>D. suzukii</i> [6x6]	0,70 €	
Net <i>D. suzukii</i> [6x6] + plastic cover	1,15 €	

→ For 1ha, device [net + plastic cover] = 35 000 €
 For 1ha, net = 23 500€

Conclusions



Strong decrease of inputs using, objective of -50% reached



ECO50 system allows the same protection than PFI system



ECO50 system need to be evaluated under difficult climatic conditions



Need of a technic-economical analysis multiannual for validate the profitability of a protection by nets
Net cost is significant