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Influence of different fertilization regimes on avocado fruit mineral composition in Bay of Plenty, New Zealand

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Background

 NZ Avocado: Premium quality



 Main challenge:
Avocado fruit rots







Copper-based fungicides

Orchard management

 Fruit Ca status



 Ca concentration
 N:Ca
 Ca+Mg:K 



Scion/Rootstock genetic:
Rootstock filter effect

Nutritional Management:
Soil Ca management
N and K Fertilization

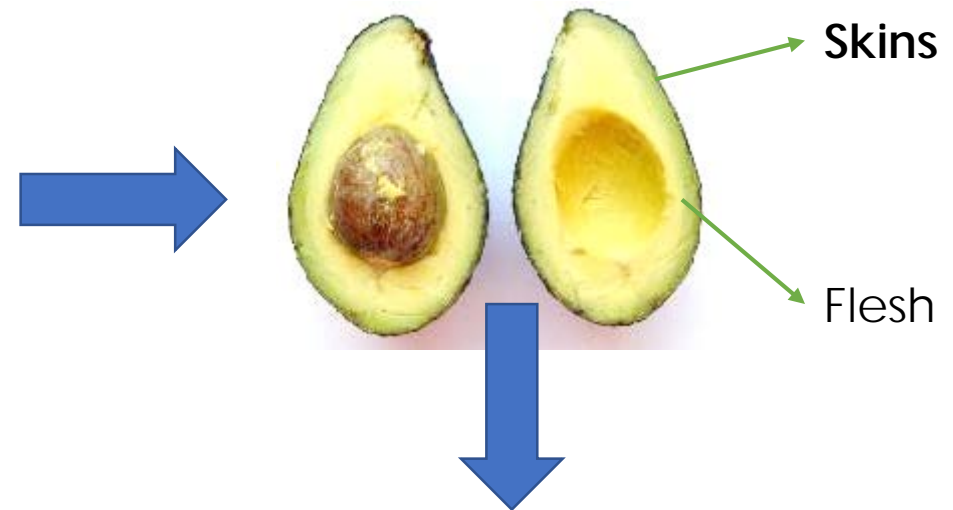
The aim is to explore the influence of fertilization regimes of high-performance avocado orchards on the fruit mineral composition

Methodology

Monitoring fruit and soil mineral composition:

Early harvest in September 2021: Average flesh dry matter (~ 24%)

Late harvest in January 2022: Average flesh dry matter (~33%) (*High incidence of fruit rots*)



Mineral composition: Ca, K, Mg, N, P



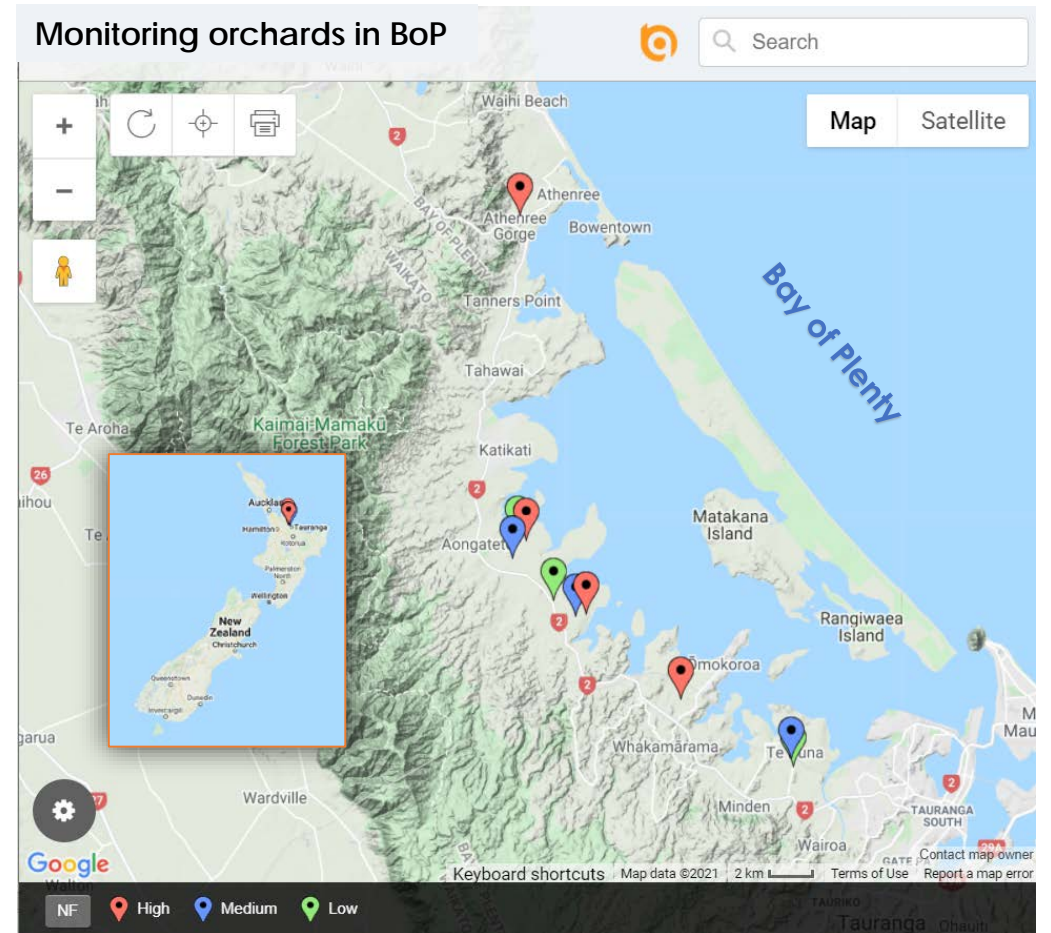
Methodology

Survey of 9 commercial avocado orchards in the Bay of Plenty (BoP), New Zealand

- 📍 Orchards located on well-drained *Typic Orthic Allophanic* soils
- 📍 High Yield (>16 t/ha during last 3 seasons 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020)
- 📍 Hass on Zutano trees
- 📍 Adult trees (>15 years old) and similar biomass

3 orchards by each level of nitrogen fertilization (NF):

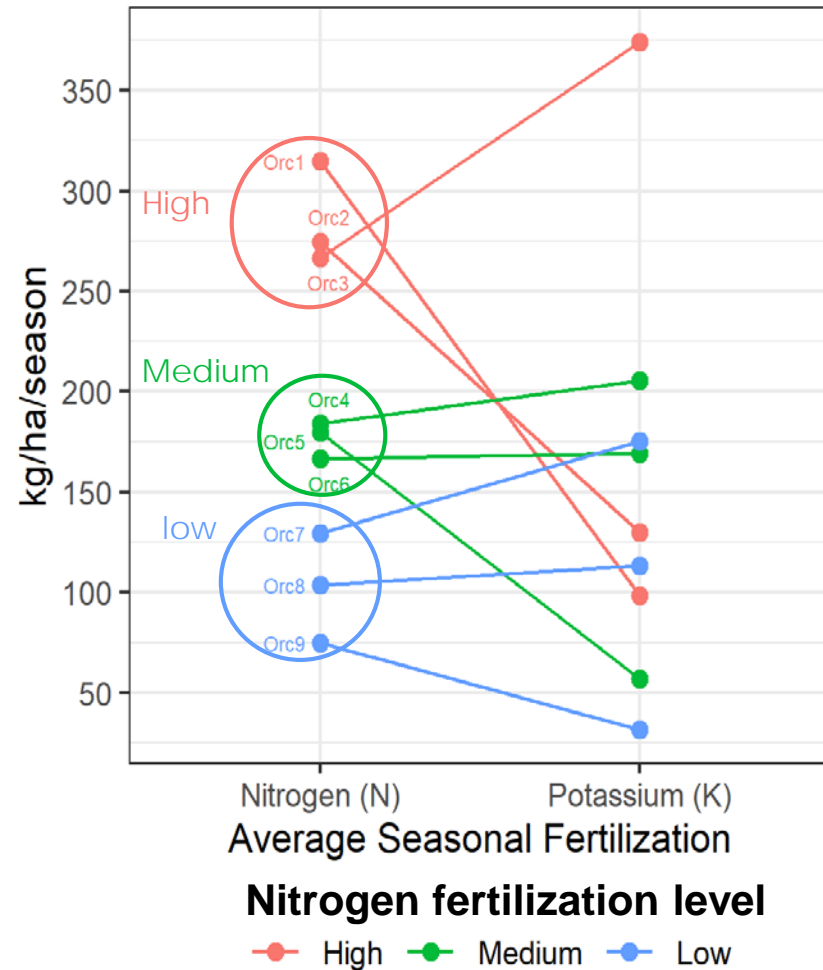
- 📍 High: >250kg N/ha/season
- 📍 Medium: 150 to 250kg N/ha/season
- 📍 Low: < 150kg N/ha/season



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Results:

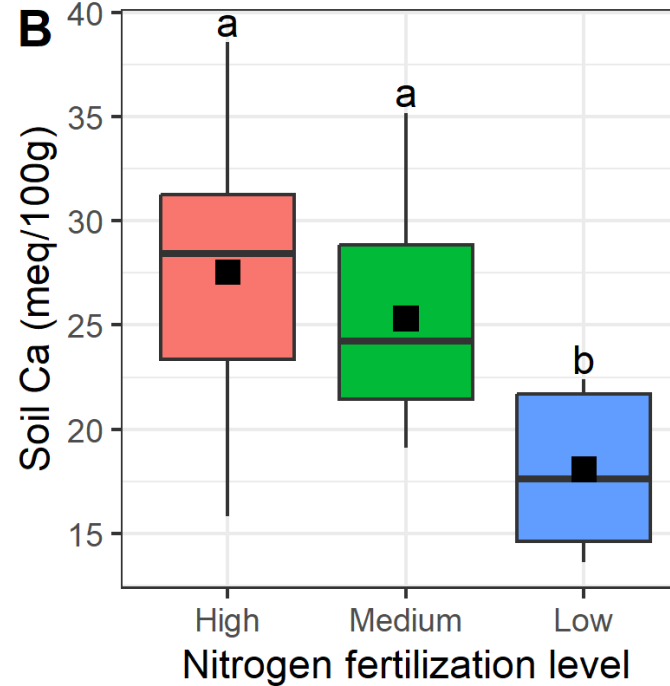
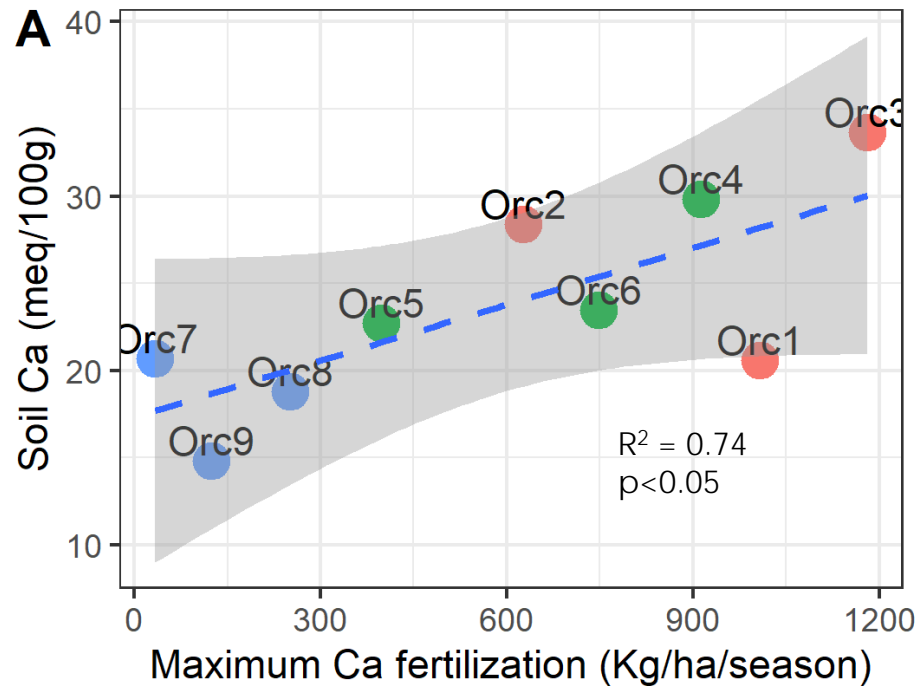
Average N and K fertilization used in monitored orchards



- Orchards using high N fertilization do not always use high K fertilization.
- There is a wide range of K fertilization.

Results:

Soil Ca concentration



➤ Orchards with higher N fertilization used high Ca inputs (Lime and Gypsum supported up to 96% Ca inputs)

➤ Soil Ca concentration is positively related to Ca fertilization

➤ There was a high Ca concentration in all monitored orchards (12meq Ca/100g is the soil fertility target set by the NZ avocado industry**)



*Maximum calcium fertilization by season in the last three seasons (Generally the season when soil pH is adjusted)

** NZ avocado grower's manual (2000)

Results:

Fruit Ca status (Early vs Late Harvest)

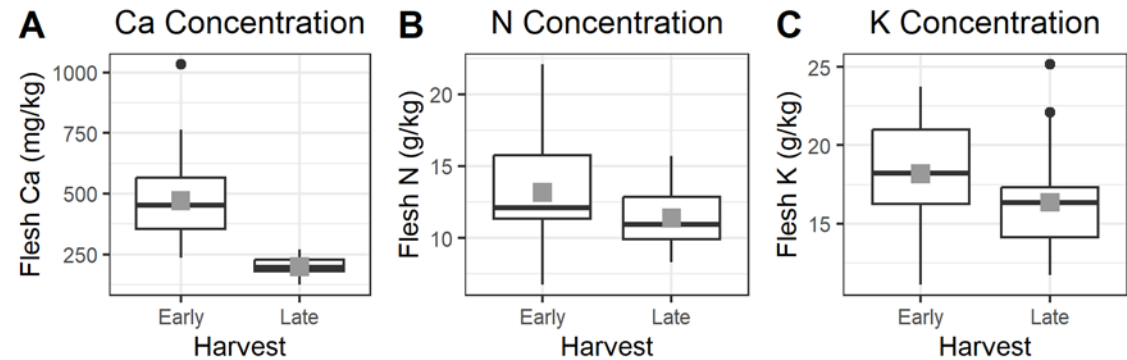


Photo credit: AVOCO Newsletter October 2020

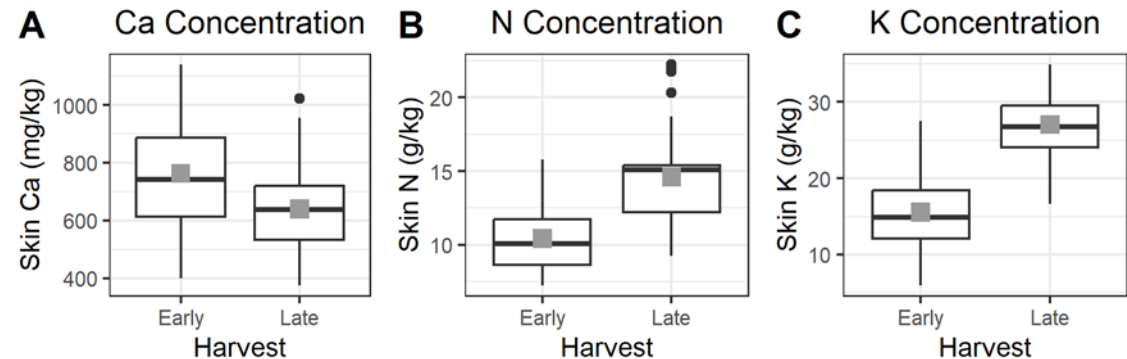
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Flesh nutrient status

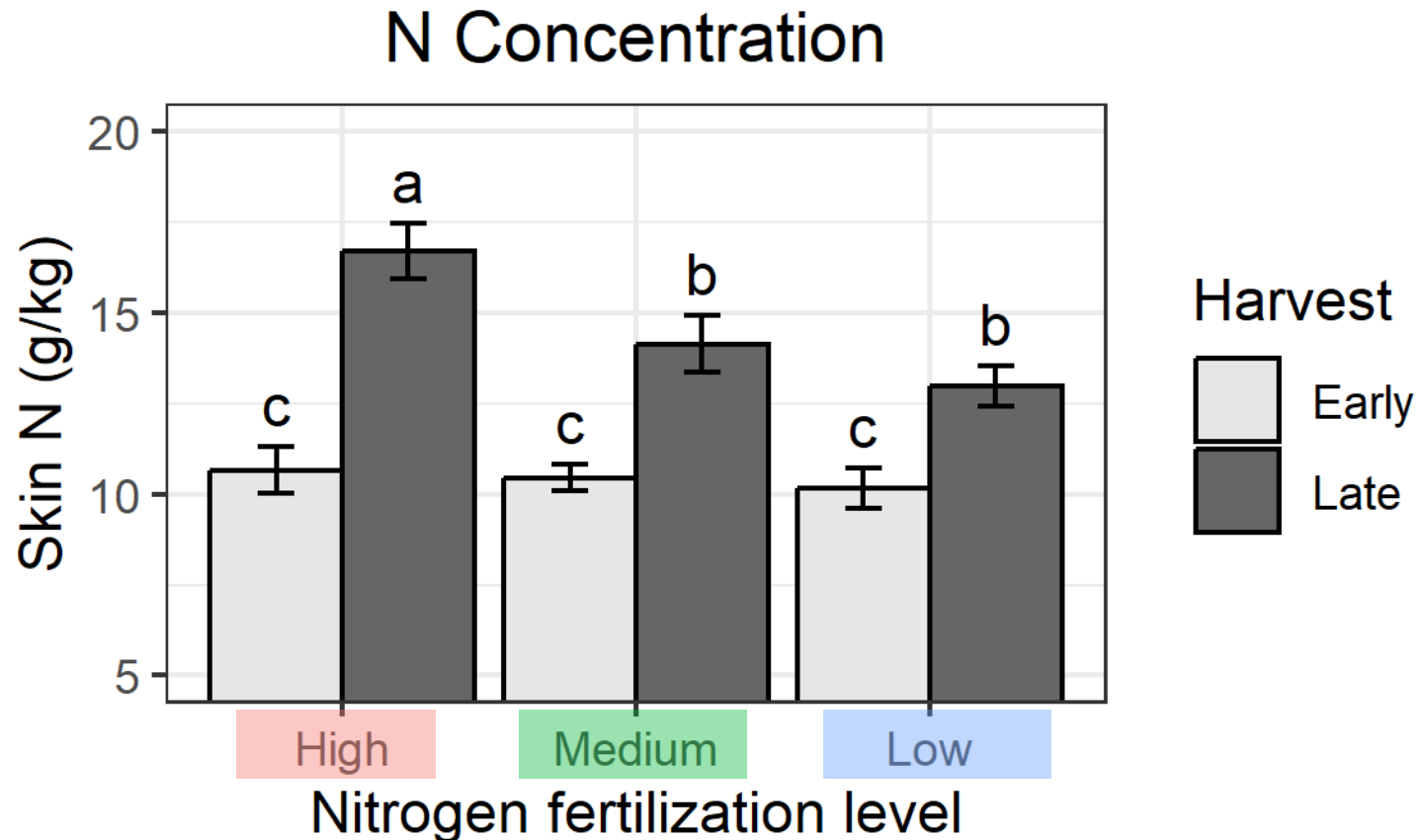


Skin nutrient status



Results:

Changes in fruit skin N concentration



Orchards using high fertilization rates tend to accumulate more N in fruit skins at late harvest

Results:

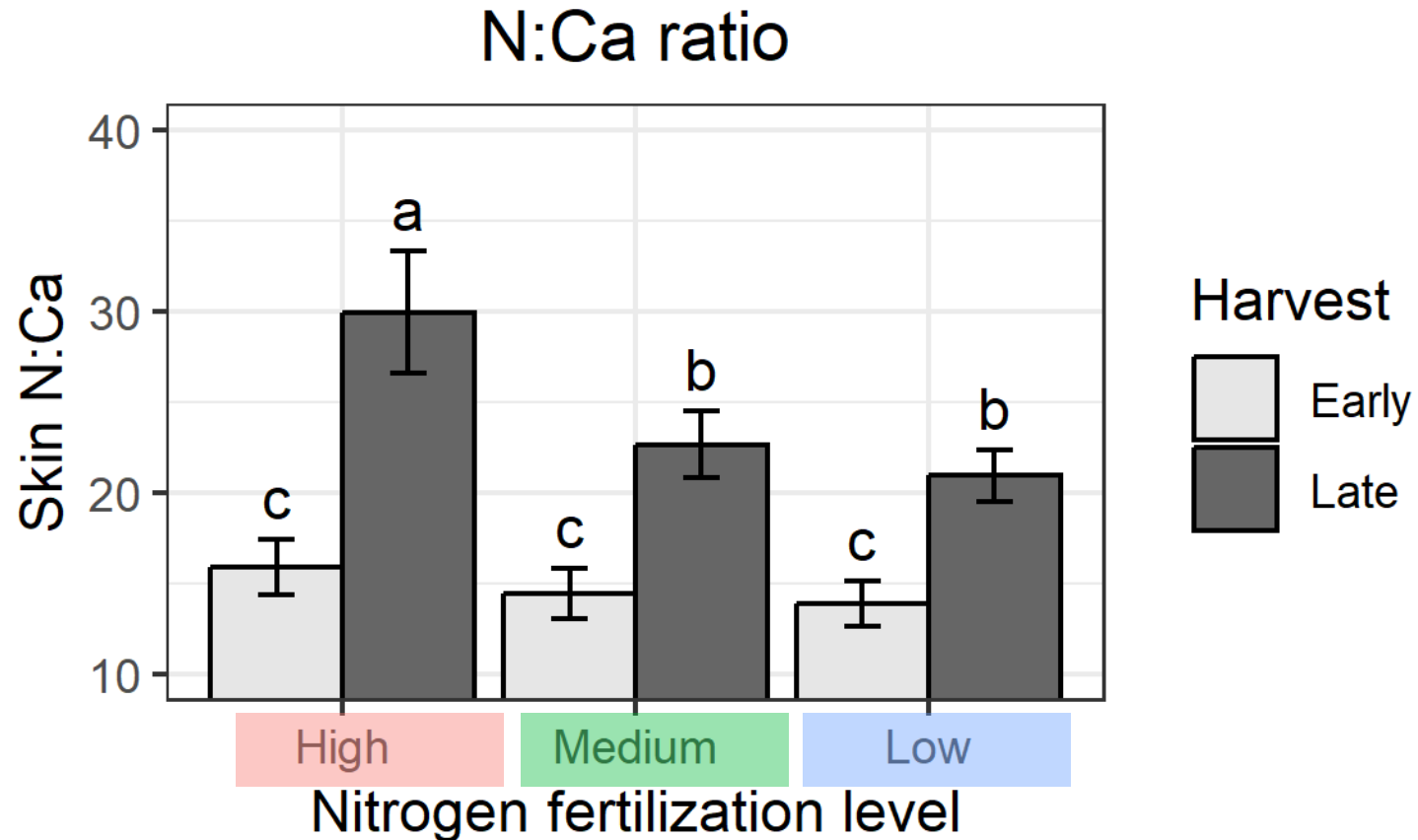
Changes in fruit skin Ca concentration



N fertilization level did not change fruit skin Ca concentration at early or late harvest

Results:

Changes in fruit skin N:Ca ratio



The ratio N:Ca in fruit skins increased with high N fertilization at the late harvest when FQ disorders are prevalent in New Zealand.

Results:

Exploring the K fertilization influence on fruit skin Ca concentration



High K fertilization reduced fruit skin Ca concentration at late harvest.
Further research with contrasting K fertilizer levels is required to confirm this trend.

Conclusions

- 👉 Avocado orchards of BoP use a wide range of fertilizer inputs, influencing fruit nutrient status.
- 👉 Orchards with high N fertilizer use showed higher skin N:Ca ratio at late harvest. Therefore, careful management of N fertilizer use may be necessary for influencing fruit nutrient status.
- 👉 Ca in fruit skins did not increase with the higher soil Ca concentration in the orchards monitored
- 👉 Two nutritional management strategies have been tested in a replicated two -season trial in BoP:
 - 👉 To test different combinations of N and K fertilizer rates
 - 👉 To reduce the use of K fertilization during early fruit -set



Acknowledgments



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