

# **“A Canopy System that Integrates and Facilitates the Adoption of Orchard Technologies”**

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**CCE Lake Ontario Fruit Program**

**December 8, 2022**

# Use Simple Rules and Work Efficiently with High-Density Systems

- **The Best Training System ?**

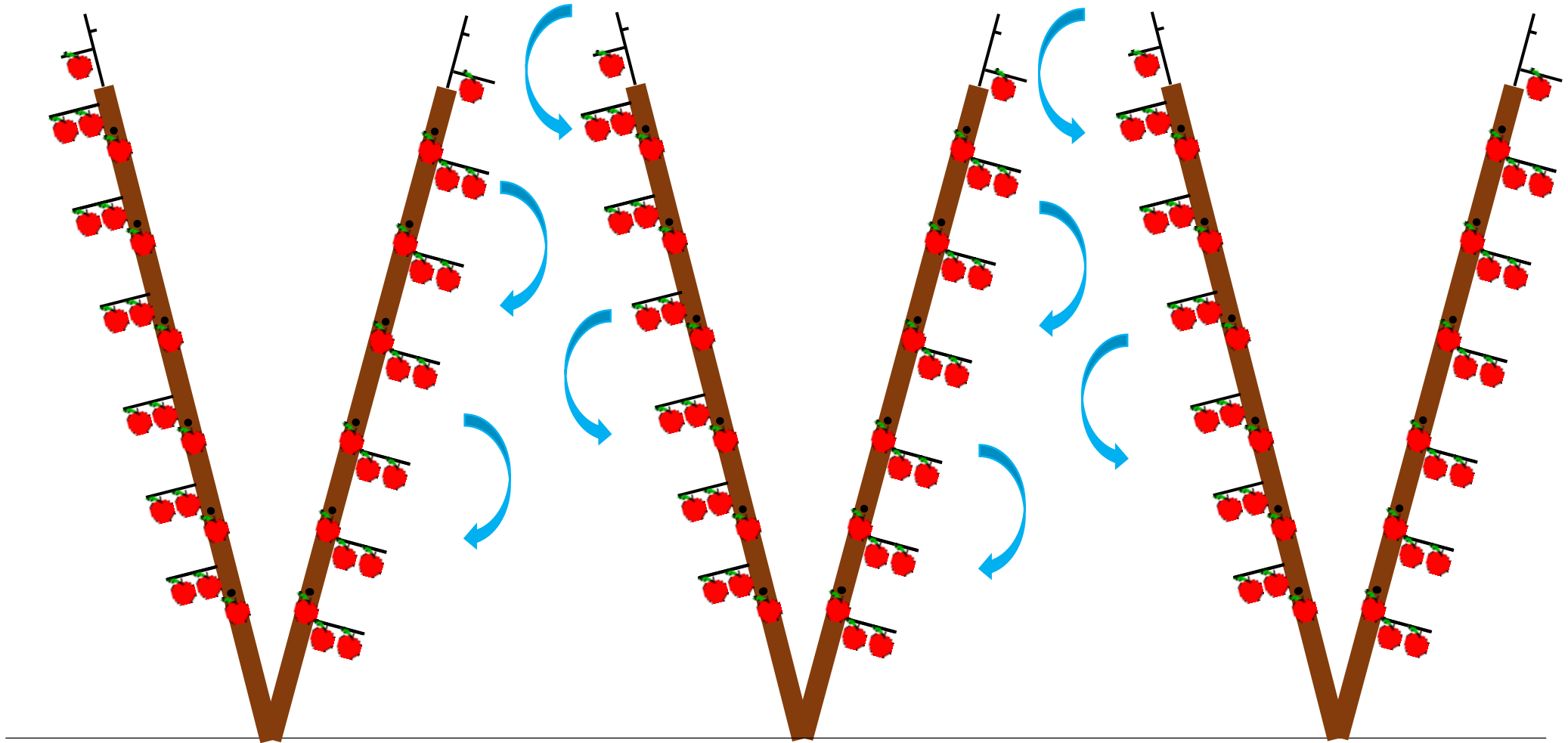
- Beware of visiting speakers or consultants who say there is **only one way to train trees!**
- The best training system is the one that **you understand how**, and especially **why**, you are imposing **each step**

- **Avoid “unnecessary” mistakes**

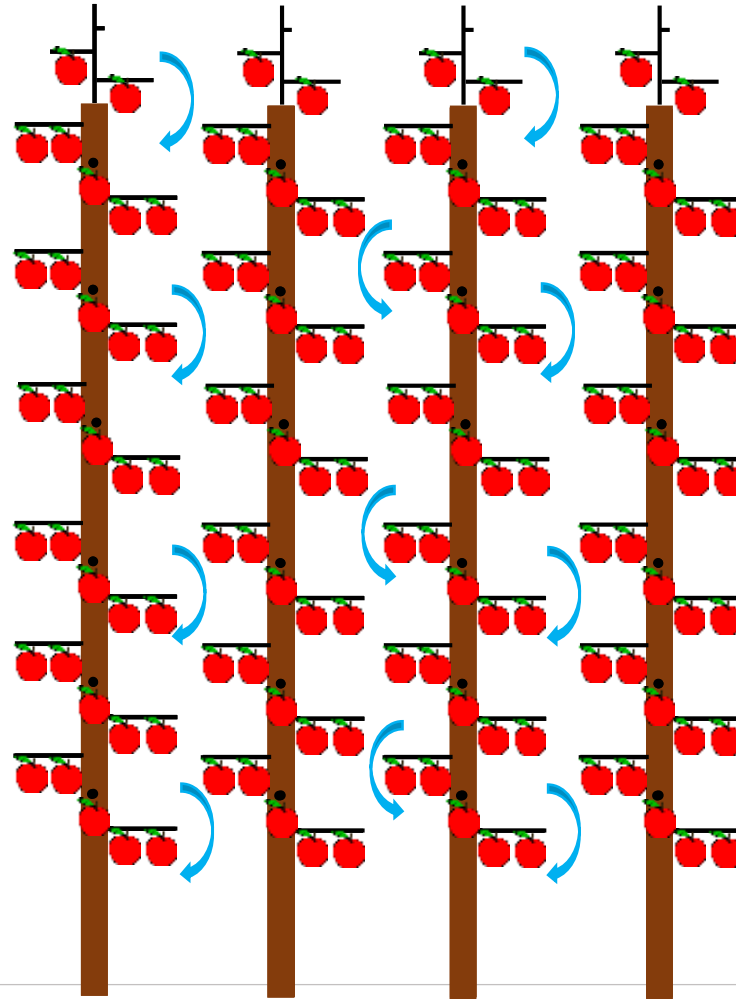
- With higher density plantings, the **impact of a mistake on your part** (or the lack of not doing the important things) is **higher** than with lower density plantings

**A Canopy  
(Productive/Fruitful) System  
for Efficiency and Adoption  
of Mechanized Orchard  
Technologies and Digital  
Technologies (via use of cell  
phones, drones, or rovers)?**

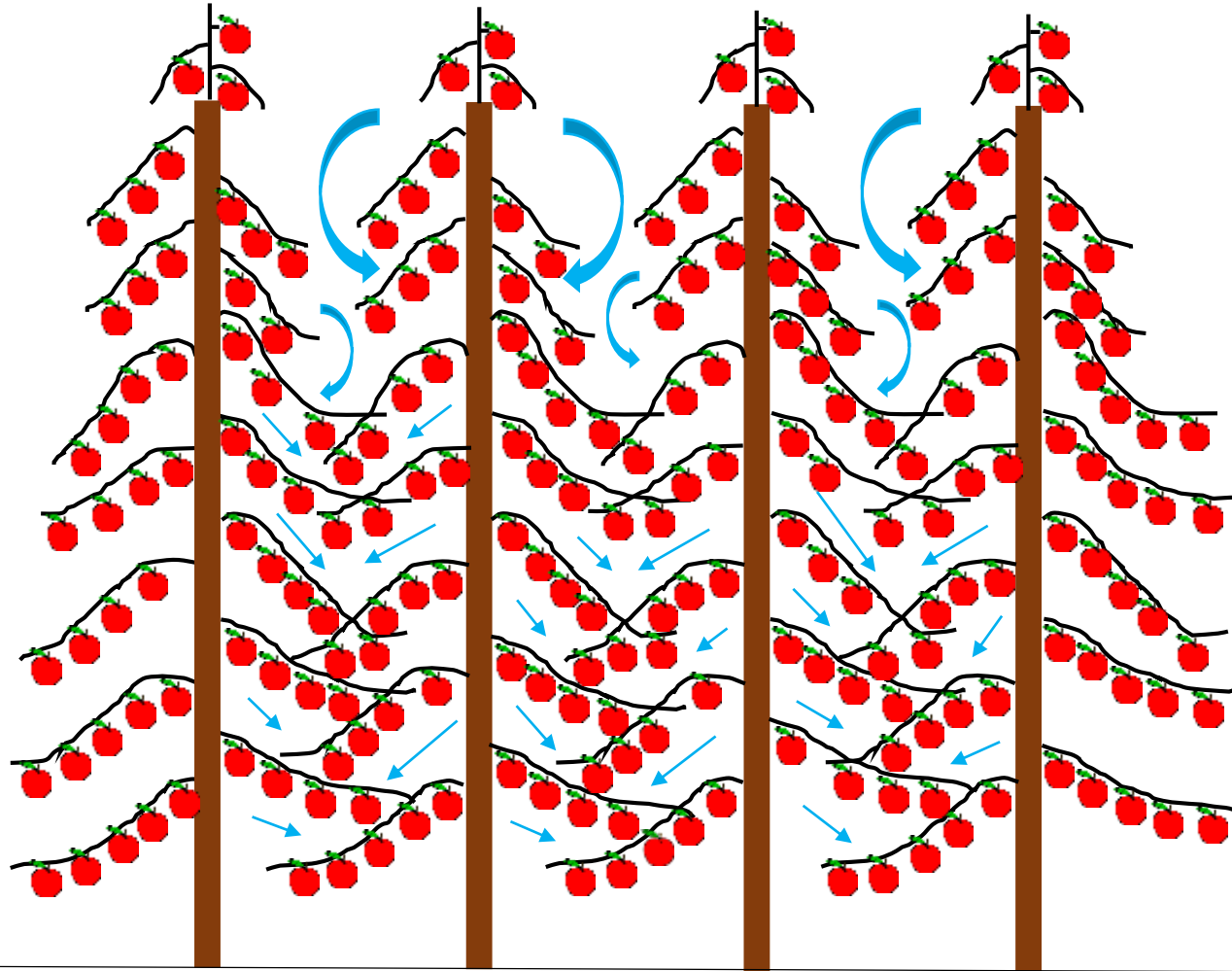
Training system	In-row	Between-row	Planting density
V-trellis	1.6ft (0.5m)	11.5 (3.5m)	2,376 trees/Acre



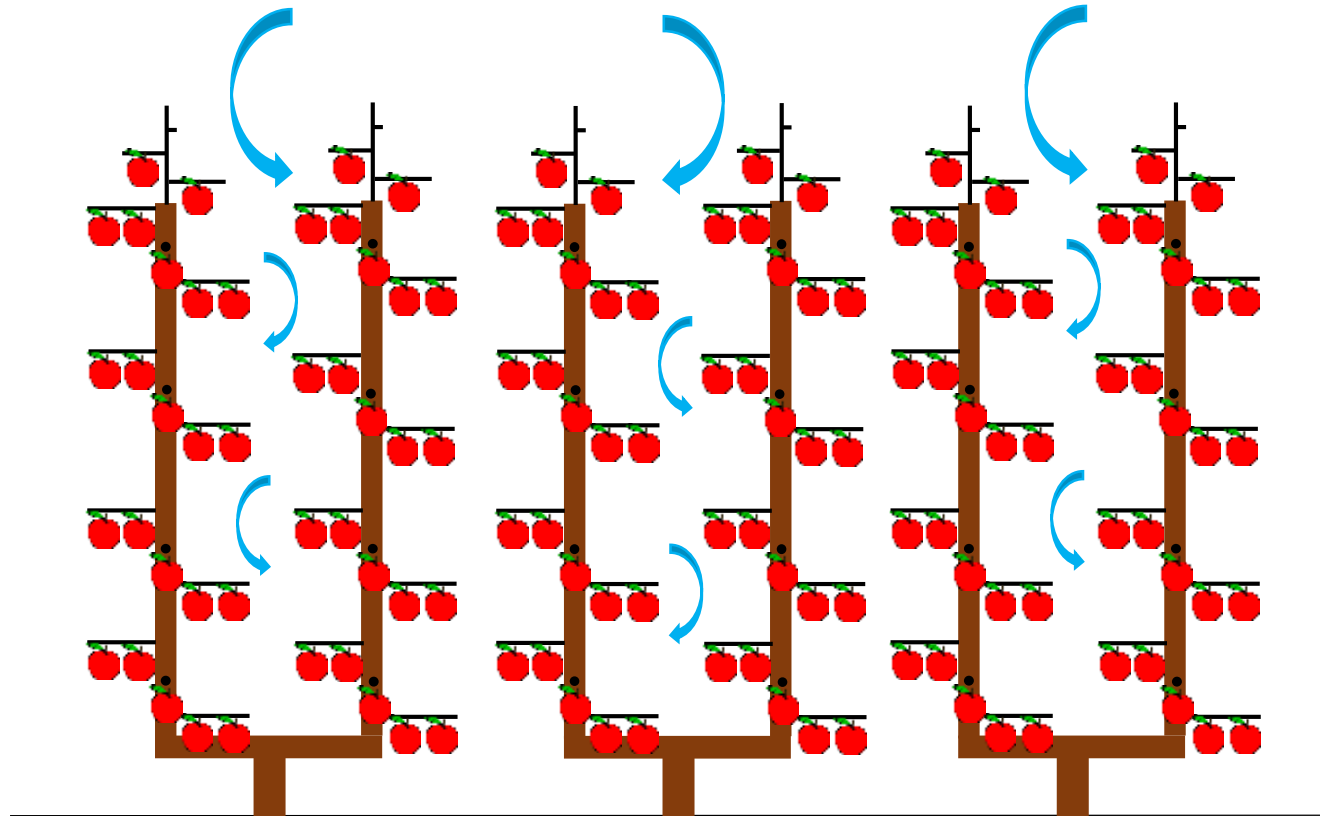
Training system	In-row	Between-row	Planting density
Fruiting wall (2D)	2.5ft (0.75m)	10ft (3m)	1,742 trees/Acre



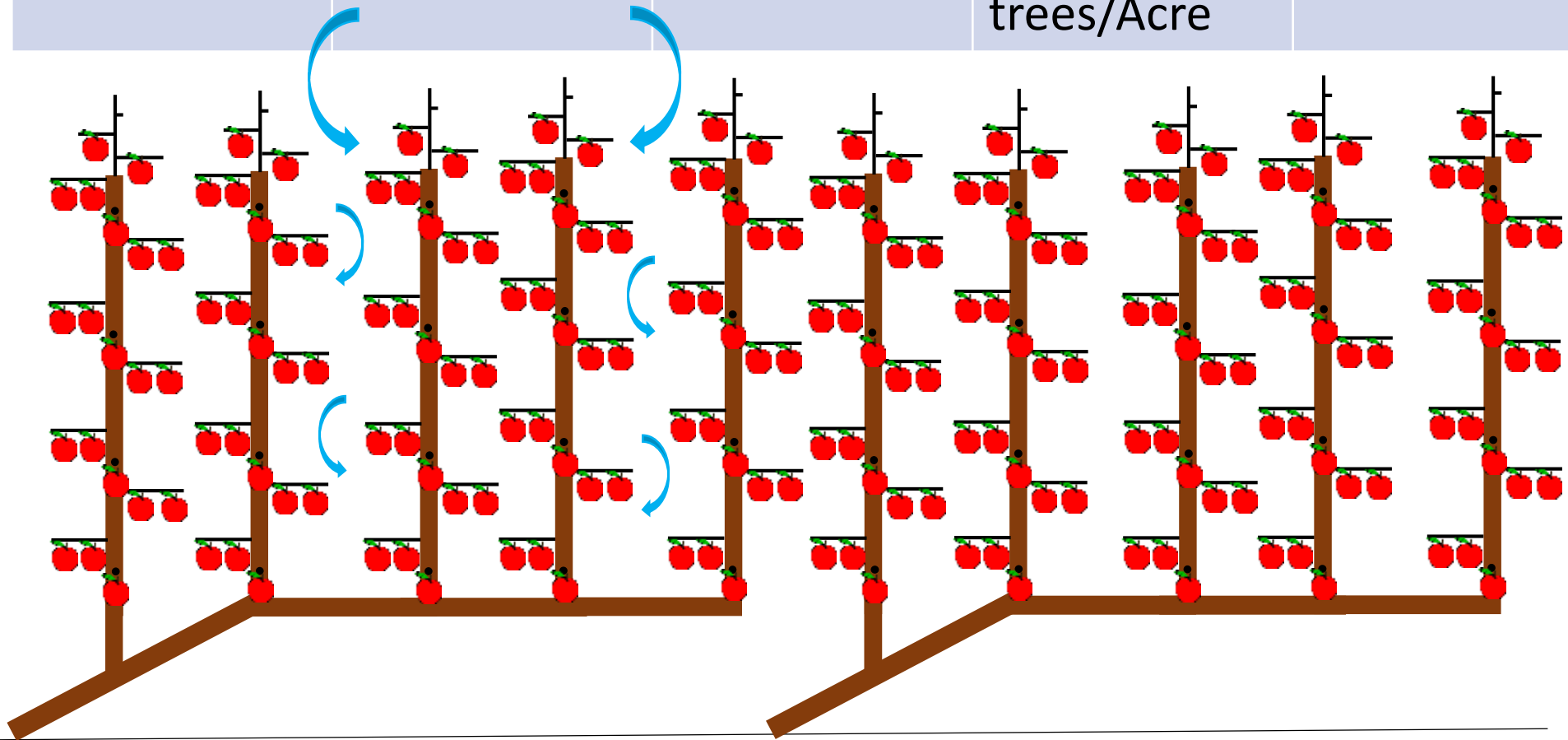
Training system	In-row	Between-row	Planting density
Tall Spindle (3D)	3ft (0.9m)	11ft (3.3m)	1,320 trees/Acre



Training system	In-row	Between-row	Planting density	Leaders/Acre
Bi-axis (2D)	3.3ft (1m)	11.5ft (3.5m)	1,148 trees/Acre	2,296

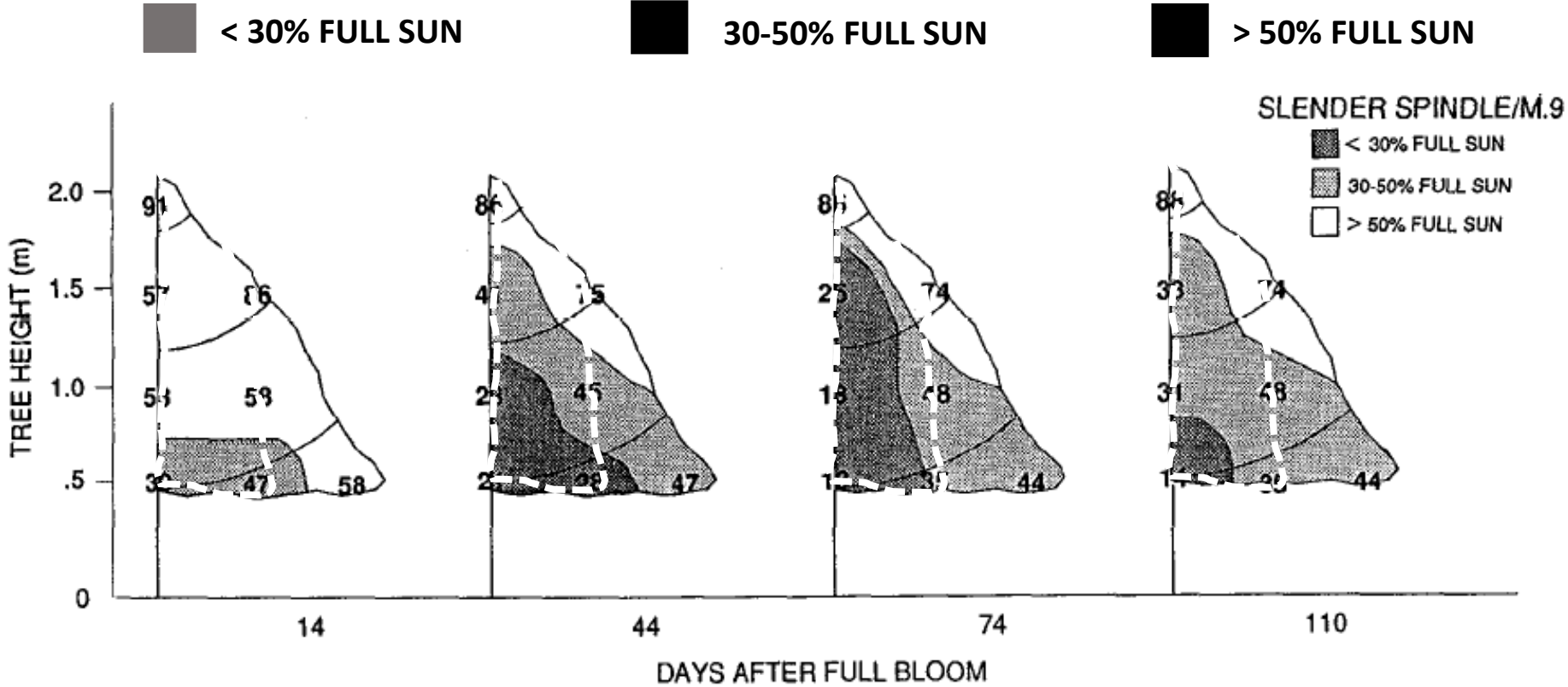
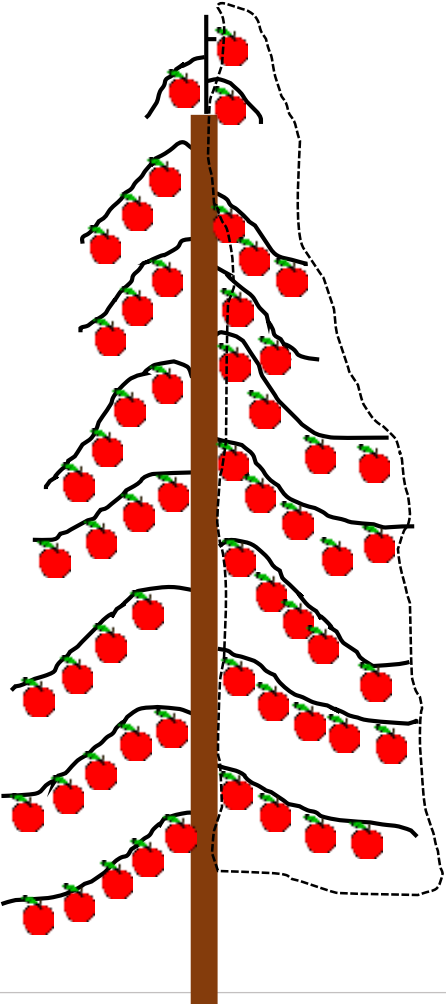


Training system	In-row	Between-row	Planting density	Leaders/Acre
Cordon (2D)	5ft (1.5m)	6.5ft (2m)	1,340 trees/Acre	6,700





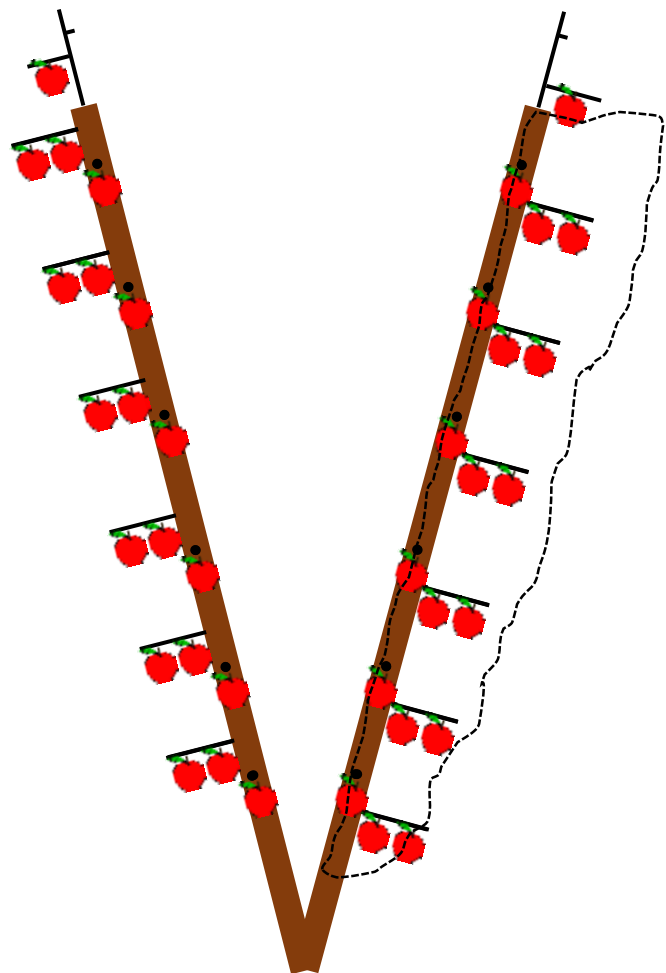
# Light distribution pattern (3D canopy)



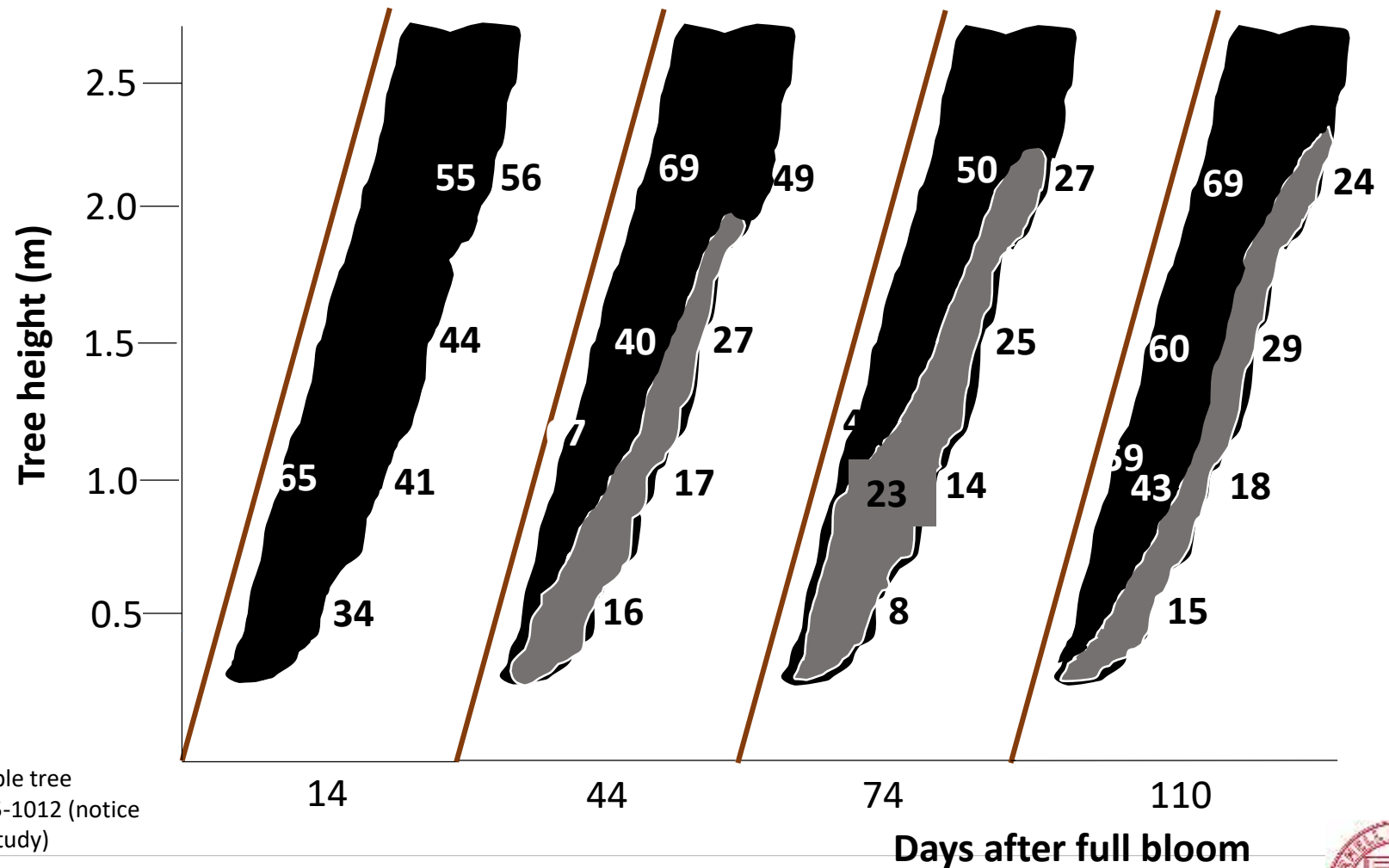
Source: Robinson, T.L., A. N. Lakso and Z. Ren. 1991. Modifying apple tree canopies for improved production efficiency. HortScience 26: 1005-1012



# Light distribution pattern (V-trellis canopy)



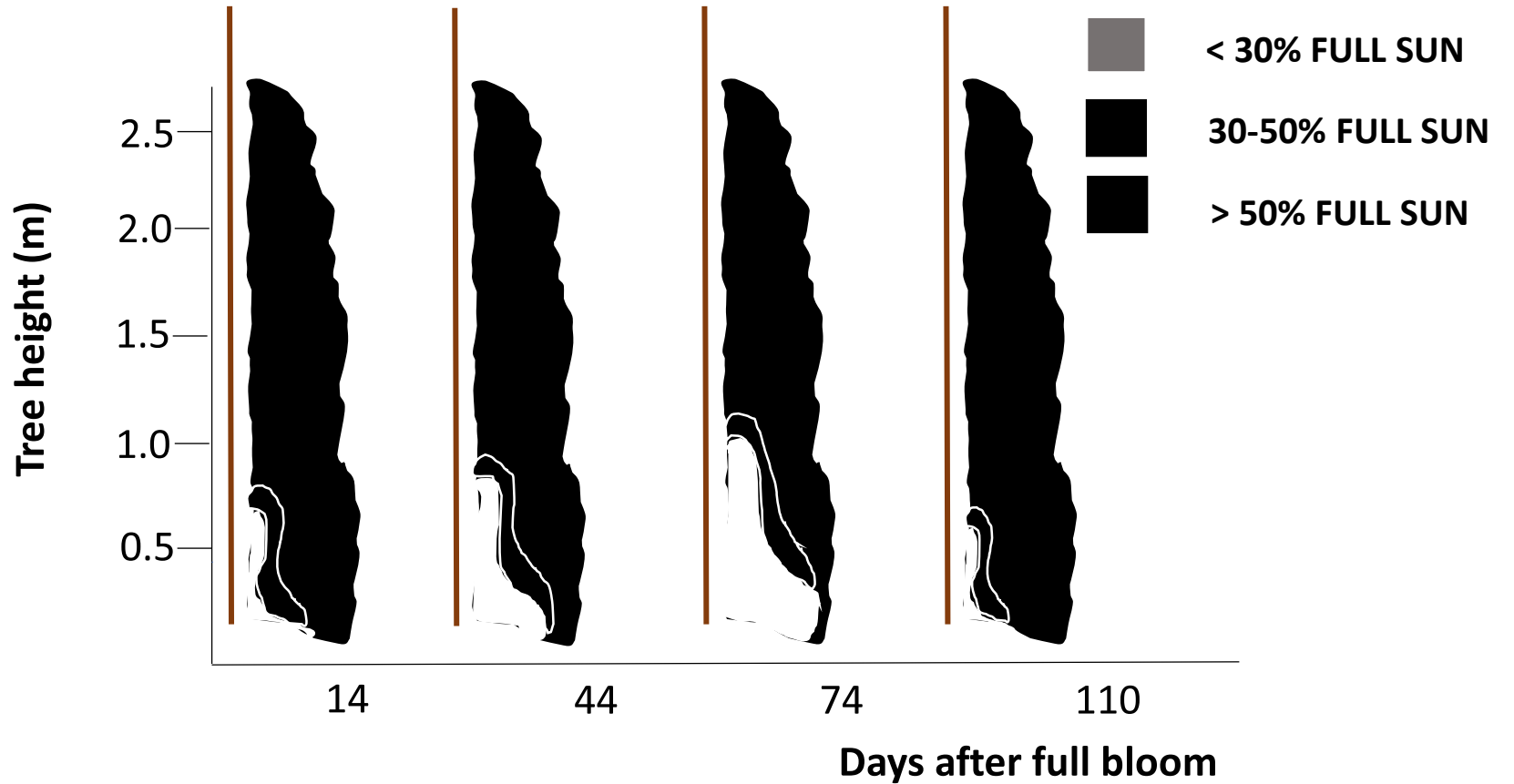
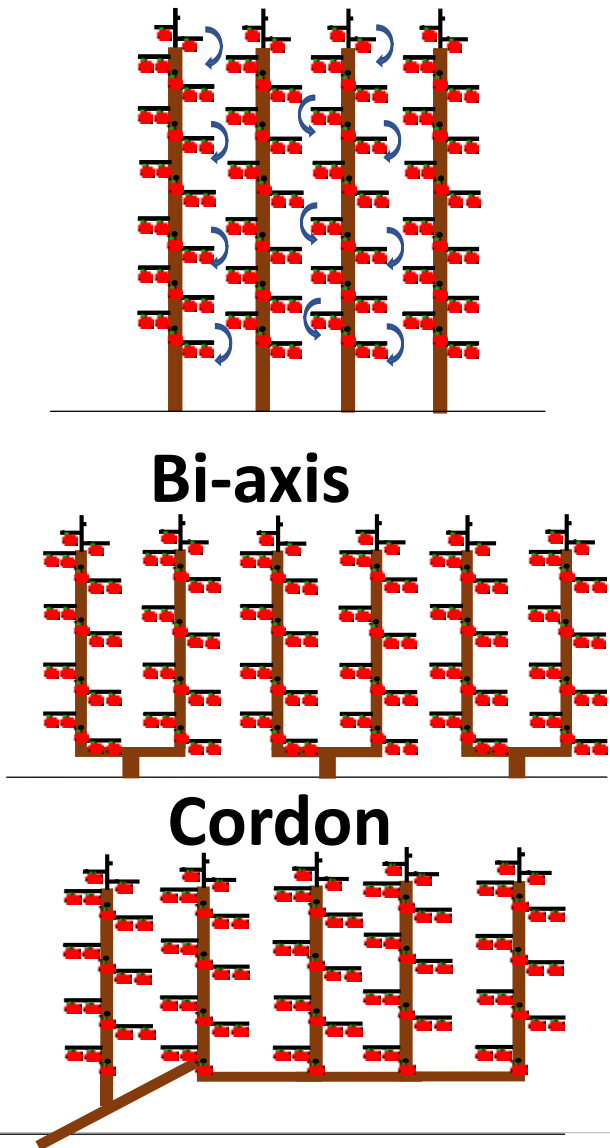
- < 30% FULL SUN
- 30-50% FULL SUN
- > 50% FULL SUN



Source: Robinson, T.L., A. N. Lakso and Z. Ren. 1991. Modifying apple tree canopies for improved production efficiency. HortScience 26: 1005-1012 (notice that the V-trellis light patterns correspond to a Y-trellis/M.9 light study)



# 2D - Vertical Light distribution pattern (2D canopy)



Source: estimated light distribution patterns drawn by MMS



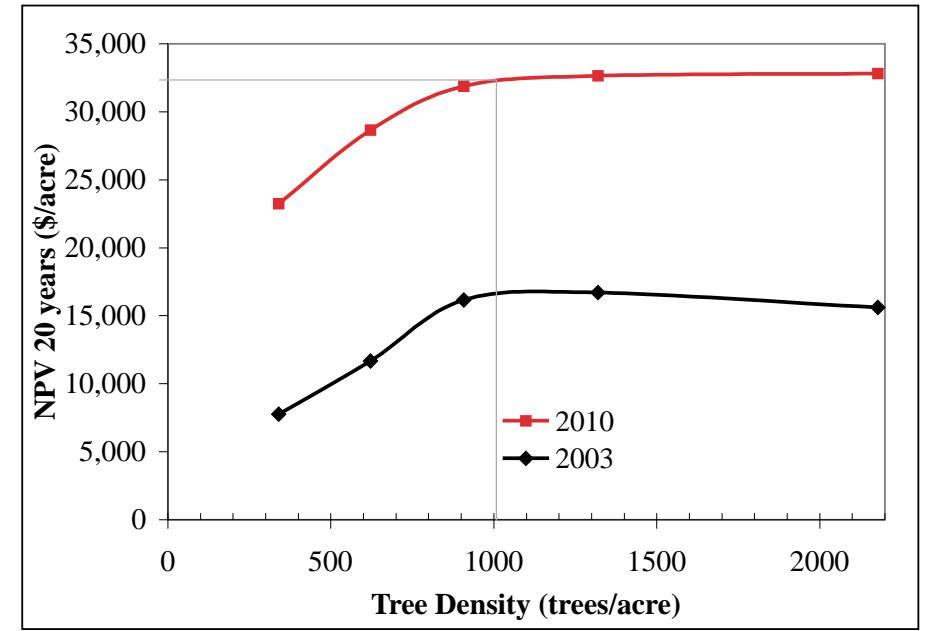
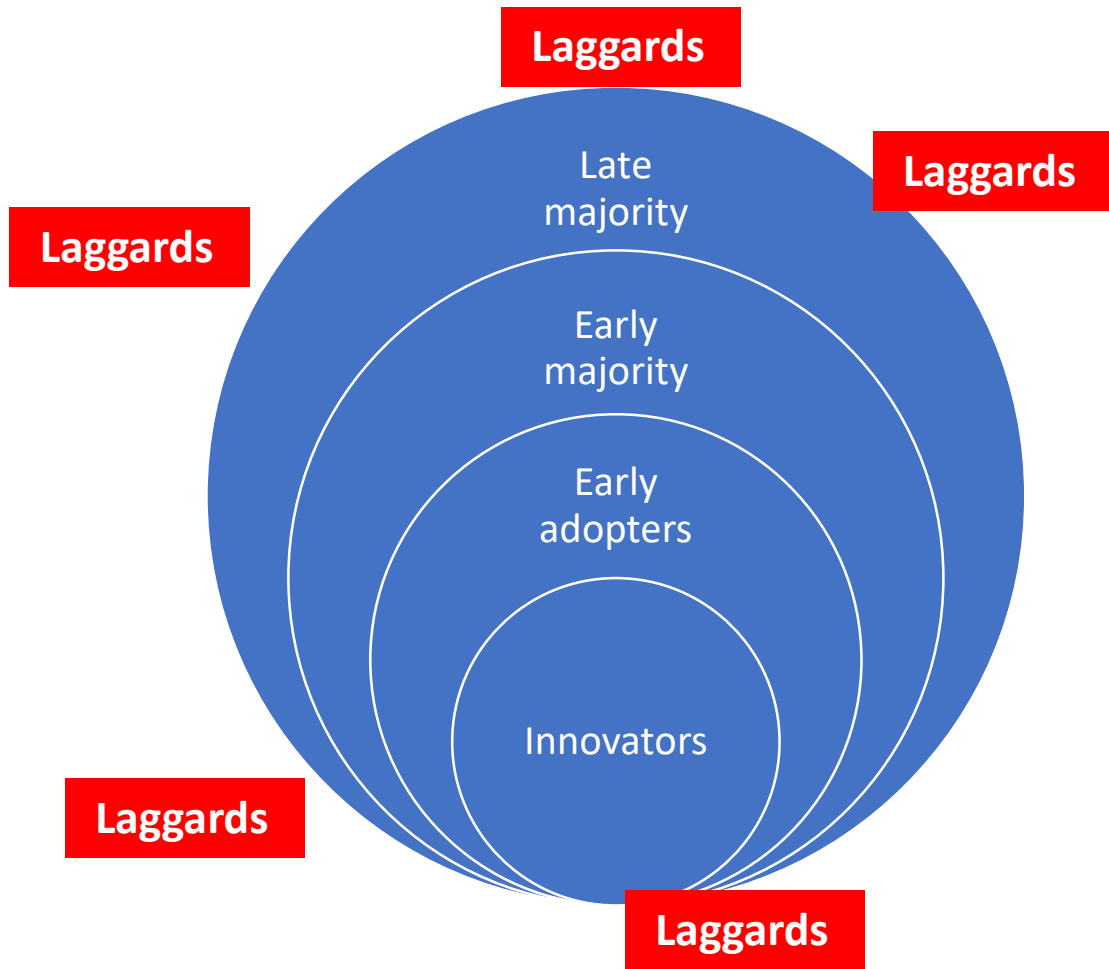
# The Production System for Efficiency?

- The **more complicated** you make the tree in terms of making decisions, the **harder the system** becomes for you and your workers
- With a very **simple training system**, workers have to make **few decisions**
- A **very simple training system** also makes the fruitlets, branches, and fruit **very accessible** to workers for hand thinning, pruning, or harvest
- Start getting the benefits of **Using Simple Rules**

# How Simple Rules Make It Easier to Work and Be More Efficient

- Complex tree architectures create **many** possible courses of action for pruning, which can **confound** workers
- When workers are faced with a superabundance of pruning cut alternatives, workers are **afraid** of making the **wrong choice**
- As a result workers **delay** the pruning cut decision, **default** to the safest “obvious” cut, or **avoid** choosing altogether
- Your pruning crew ended up being **less** efficient
- They **Work Harder Not Smarter**
- You ended up **Growing Wood Not Fruit**

# High Density Adoption Stages and Economic Value



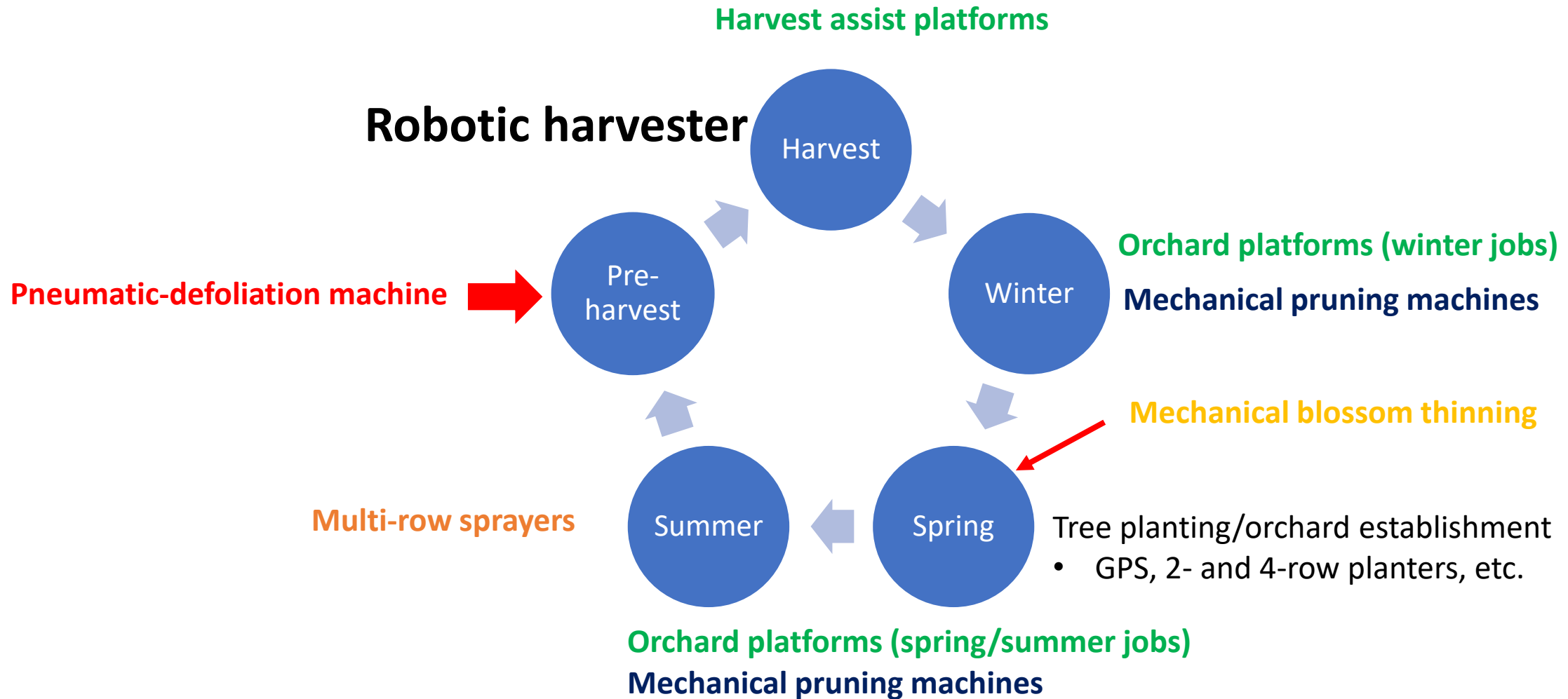
Source: Robinson, Hoying, and DeMarree Cornell U.

- Innovator **“Try it!”**
- Early adopter **“Get Ahead”**
- Early majority **“Stick with the Herd”**
- Late majority **“Hold on!”**
- Laggards **“Skeptics: No way!”**

# Sequence of integration and adoption of technologies to maximize labor efficiency and orchard productivity

Past	Orchard mechanization		Next-generation orchard machines-hybridization	Full automation for tree fruit perennial systems (Digital Agriculture)
Horse Tractor 1-row planter	Root pruner  2- and 4-row planters	<p><b>Mechanical blossom thinner</b></p> <p><b>Mechanical pruner</b></p> <p><b>Multi-row sprayers</b></p> <p><b>Pneumatic defoliation</b></p>	<p>Some technologies are somewhat <b>MODULAR</b></p> <p>It will be possible to address the needs of a particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Orchard task</b></li> <li>• <b>Growth stage</b></li> <li>• <b>Fruit farm scale</b></li> <li>• By <b>combining</b> or <b>modifying</b> existing technologies and equipment</li> </ul>	<p><b>Fully automated robotic systems that will:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>See</b></li> <li>• <b>Count, Measure</b></li> <li>• <b>Spray, Thin, Cut</b></li> <li>• <b>Pick</b> the fruit in a manner <b>comparable</b> to or <b>better</b> than human pickers</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Orchard platforms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Winter-spring-summer jobs</li> </ul>			
	<p><b>Harvest assist machines</b></p>			

# Sequence of technology adoption in NY





# Ideal timing for mechanical blossom thinning



Ideal timing and floral cluster comparison for string thinning as shown by Adolf Beltz:

- his left hand shows a very **late/advanced blossom stage** for string thinning
- his right hand shows the **optimal blossom stage** for string thinning with a king flower open and the lateral flowers at the balloon stage

- A narrow fruiting wall and a correct method of application are **critical** for the successful adoption and safe use of a string thinner during bloom
- A Darwin's driver must get closer to the trunk so that when its cords hit the canopy, some also hit the trunk, fruiting branches, or the wires, allowing them to retract when they struck these surfaces



# Simple Pruning Rules

- Because they are easy to put into practice, simple pruning rules can **induce action without unnecessarily limiting options**
- Use one simple pruning rule with a platform
- **Limit tree height each year to 11 ft by cutting to a side branch**

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**Simple  
Rules**



# Simple Pruning Rules

- Because they are easy to put into practice, simple pruning rules can **induce action without unnecessarily limiting options**
- Use one simple pruning rule with a platform
- **Prune 2-3 of the largest limbs (>1 inches diameter) in the canopy this year by cutting them back to a 1-1.5 inches long stub**

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- Because they are easy to put into practice, simple pruning rules can **induce action without unnecessarily limiting options**
- Use one simple pruning rule with a two person crew
- **Prune 2-3 of the largest limbs (>1 inches diameter) in the canopy this year by cutting them back to a 1-1.5 inches long stub**



# Simple Pruning Rules

- Because they are easy to put into practice, simple pruning rules can induce action without unnecessarily limiting options
- Use one simple pruning rule with a platform
- **Use a pole with a chainsaw and make one/two big cuts per tree in the lower section**

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# Simple Hand Thinning Rule

- Because they are easy to put into practice, simple hand thinning rules can induce action without unnecessarily limiting options
- Use one simple hand thinning rule with a platform
- **Hand thin peaches with a baseball bat**

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# Simple Support Rule

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- Because they are easy to put into practice, simple rules for installing a wire can induce action without unnecessarily limiting options
- Use one simple support rule with a platform
- **Install a wire-stabilizer to the top wire right above each tree**



# Simple Support Rule

- Because they are easy to put into practice, simple training rules can induce action without unnecessarily limiting options
- Use one simple training rule with a platform
- **Attach a steel stake to the top wire using a wire tie to each tree**

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# Simple Trellis Construction Rule

- Use one simple trellis rule with a machine
- **Install 4 wires early in the spring with a grower-built machine**

You have the right tree structure

You have the right people

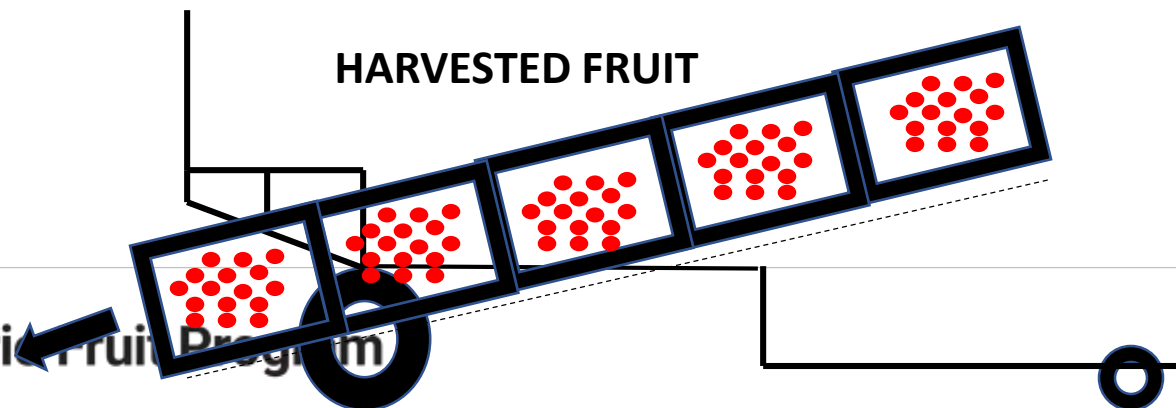
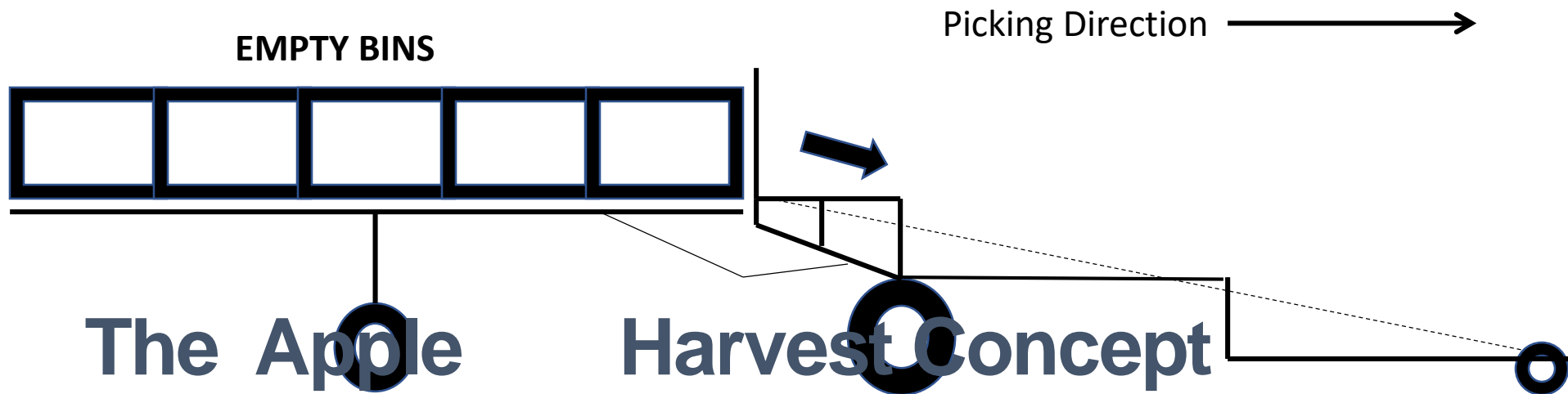
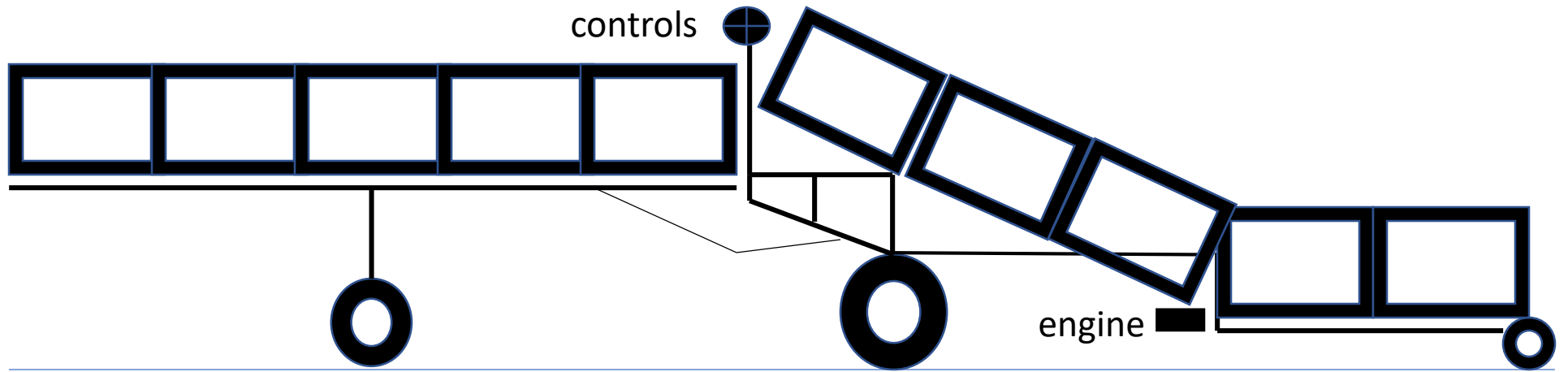
You have the right technology

Benefit by Using Simple Rules



# Over-the-Row Platform





# Simple Harvest Steps



# Platforms

- **Some Major Brands in Use in WNY**
  - Automated Ag Systems (Moses, WA)
  - Huron Fruit Systems (Wolcott, NY)
  - N. Blosi (Italy)
  - Orsi (Provide Agro, Canada)
  - Phil Brown Welding (Conklin, MI)
  - REVÓ Piuma (OESCO, Conway, MA)

## Most popular harvest platforms in WNY



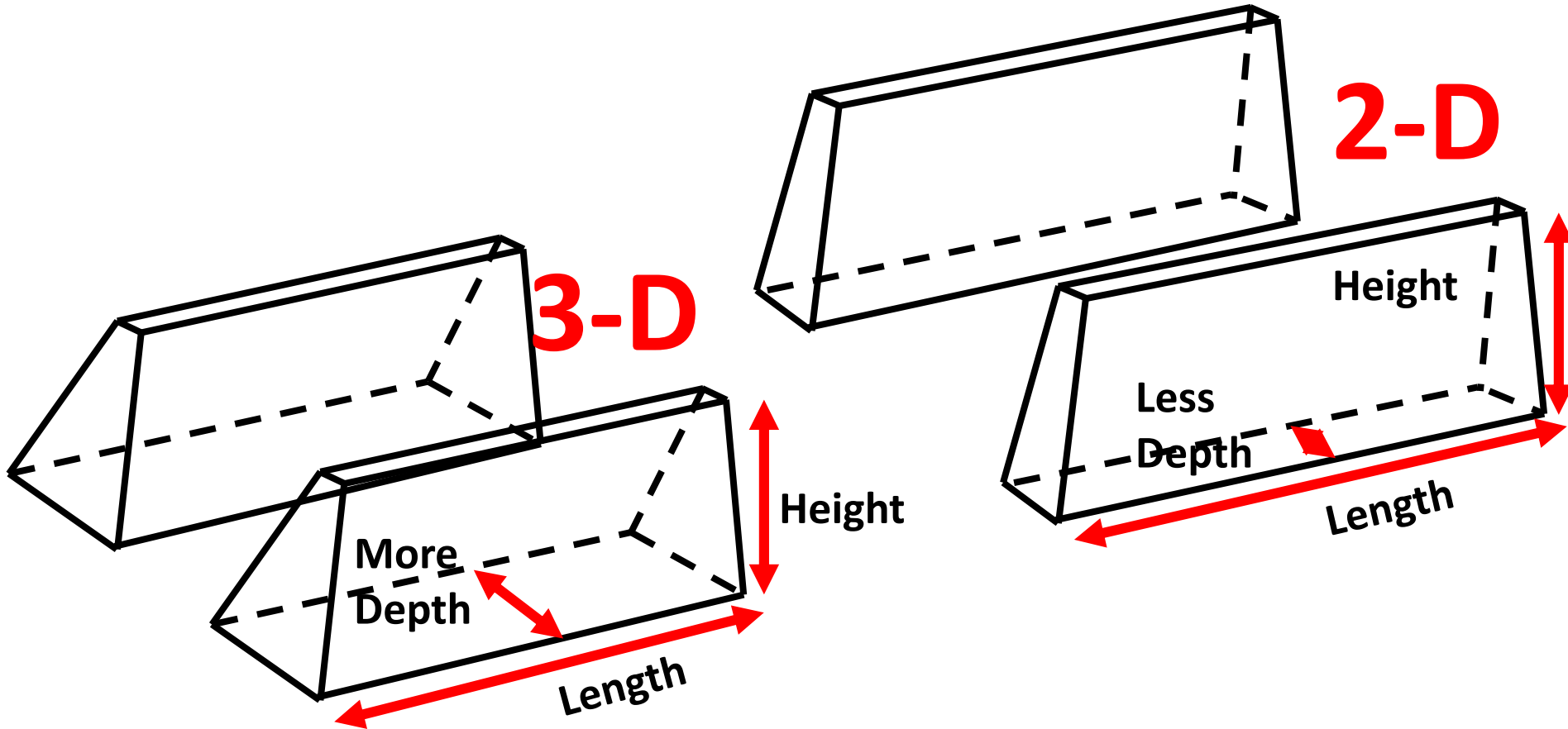
Huron Fruit System Harvest Platform



Automated Ag Systems 'Bandit'

# Adoption of mechanical pruning in NY

Some 3-D Tall spindle mature canopies can transition to 2-D Fruiting Walls via manual and mechanical pruning





# Single-sickle bar versus Double-sickle bar



**Going Vertical for Maximum Fit versus 'Opening' the Tunnel**

Doyle block



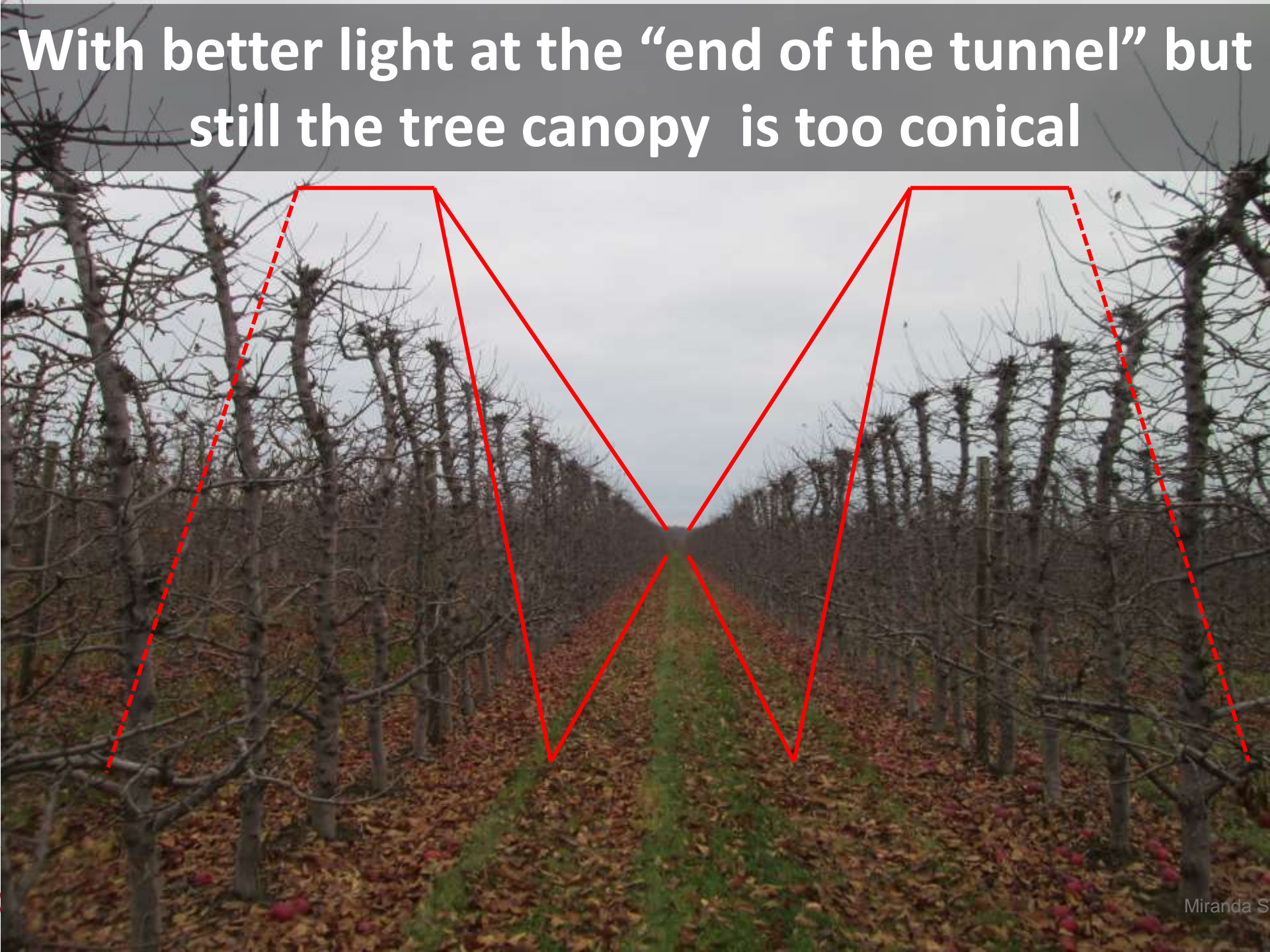
First time “opening” the tunnel

Doyle block

Miranda Sazo



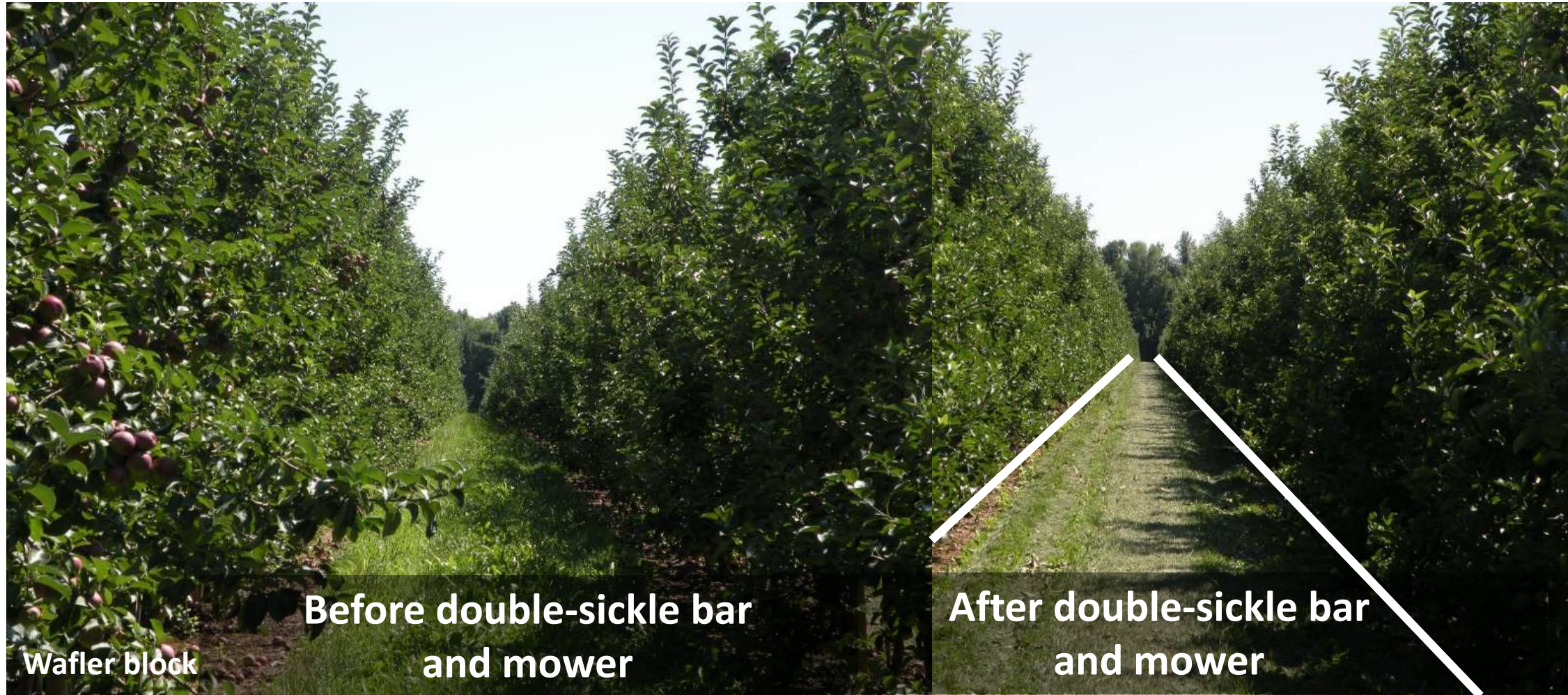
With better light at the “end of the tunnel” but still the tree canopy is too conical





Again, opening the tunnel

# Mowed and hedged. **Orchard Ready** for mechanized harvest





**THINK Vertical and Narrow for a  
2-D fruiting wall**

**Single-sickle bar for better Mechanical FIT**



24 inches



3x12ft planting





12 inches



16-18 inches

2x11ft planting

Lamont FF. block

Miranda Sazo





# Mechanical dormant cut

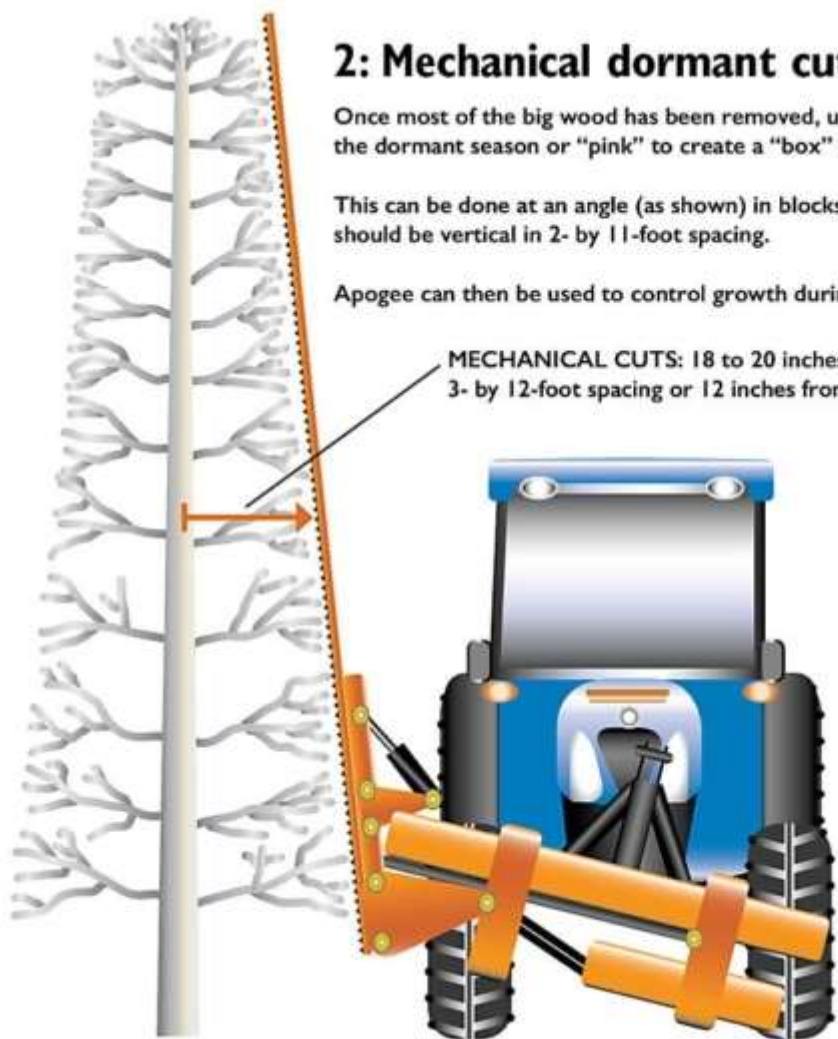
## 2: Mechanical dormant cut

Once most of the big wood has been removed, use mechanical pruning at the end of the dormant season or "pink" to create a "box" canopy.

This can be done at an angle (as shown) in blocks with 3- by 12-foot spacing but should be vertical in 2- by 11-foot spacing.

Apogee can then be used to control growth during the canopy transition.

MECHANICAL CUTS: 18 to 20 inches from the trunk on orchards with a 3- by 12-foot spacing or 12 inches from the trunk on 2- by 11-foot spacing

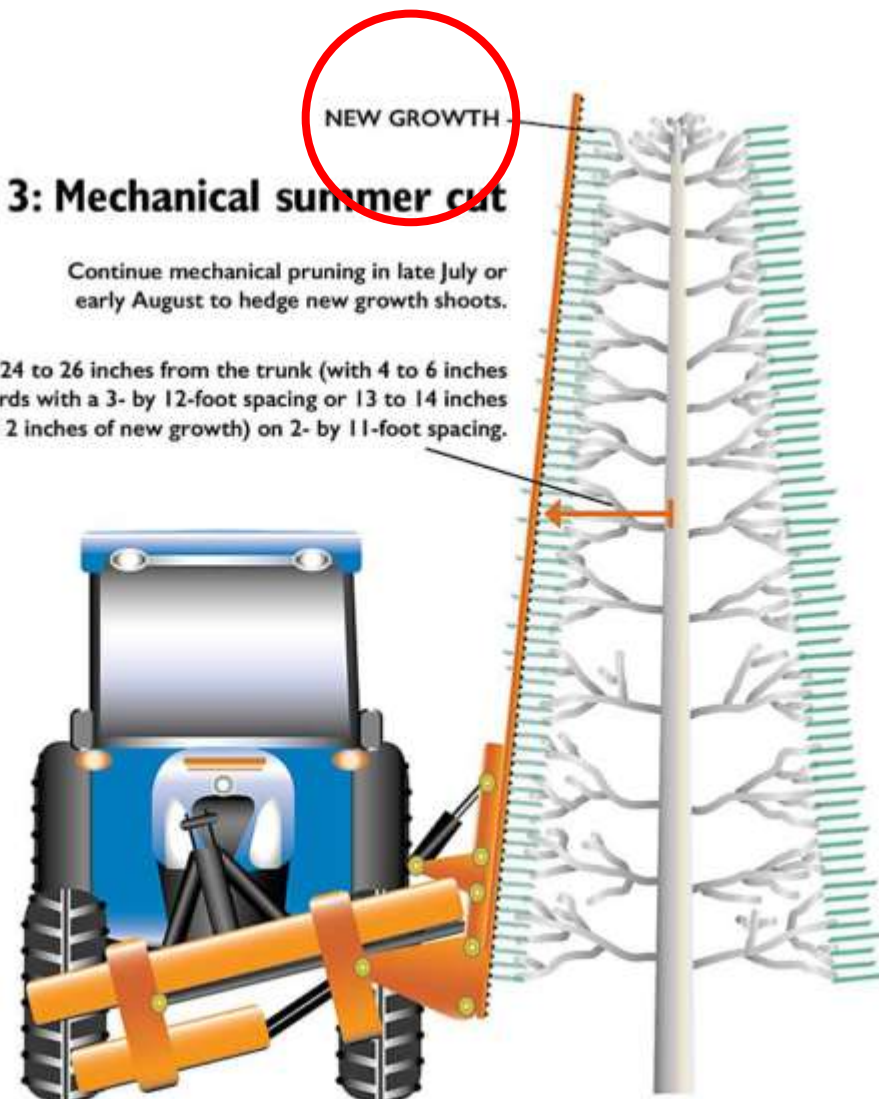


# Mechanical summer cut

## 3: Mechanical summer cut

Continue mechanical pruning in late July or early August to hedge new growth shoots.

MECHANICAL CUTS: 24 to 26 inches from the trunk (with 4 to 6 inches of new growth) on orchards with a 3- by 12-foot spacing or 13 to 14 inches from the trunk (with 1 to 2 inches of new growth) on 2- by 11-foot spacing.



## Manual summer cut



## Mechanical summer cut



## Manual summer cut



## Mechanical summer cut





**Pruning and length of stubs (3-4 fingers length) conducted in the dormant (left picture) and summer (middle and right pictures) seasons**





**Mechanical summer cuts**



**One-year old shoots**



**Tall spindle tip (TST), Wafler planting**

# Manual summer cut



Ultra-high density planting, Lamont FF.

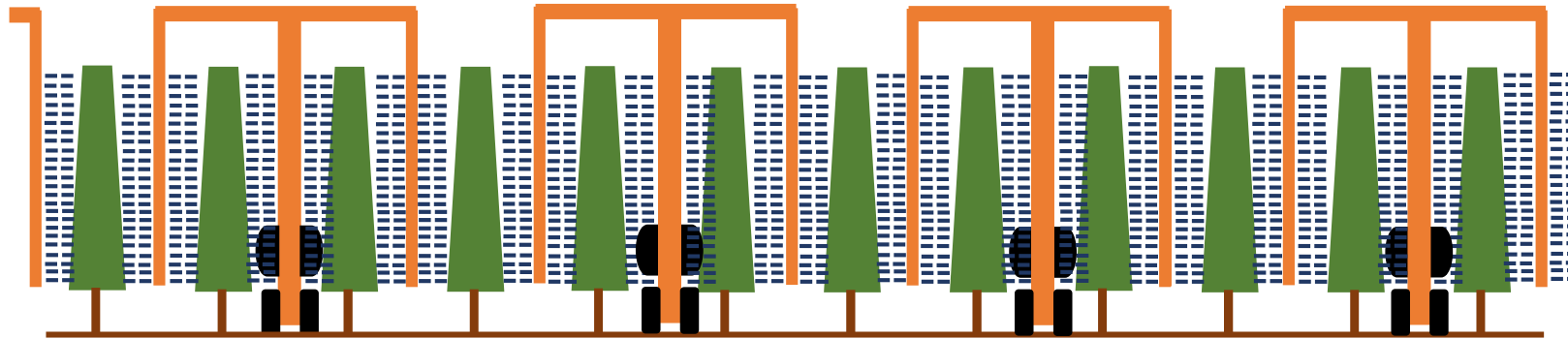


One-year old shoots

Miranda Sazo



# Adoption of multiple-row spraying in NY

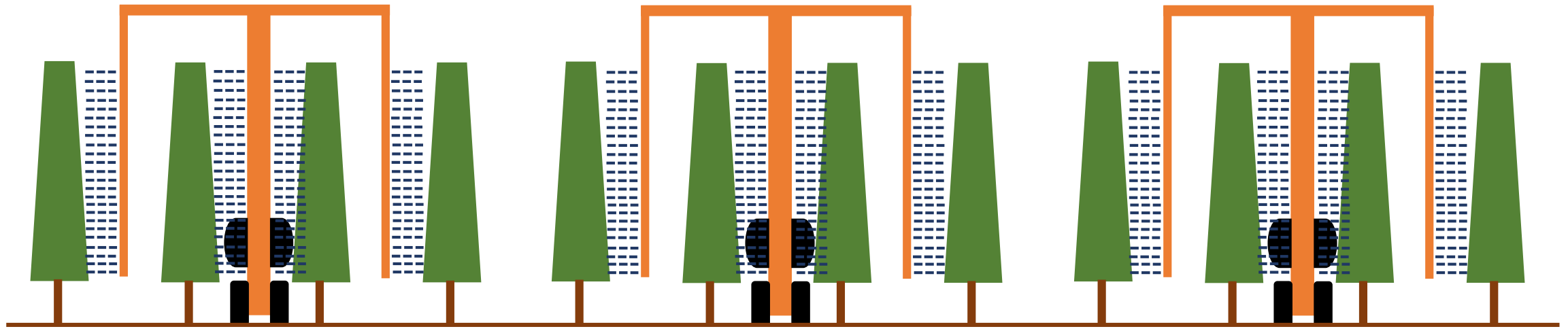


Work rate efficiency comparison when spraying **both sides of trees**

Canopy size	Parameter	Multiple-row sprayer	Traditional sprayer /New turbo mist
Mature canopy	Tank size (gallons)	800	500-600
	TRT	40	40-50
	Coverage	20 acres/tank	@ 12 acres/tank
	Speed	3.6 miles/hr	4-4.2 miles/hr
	<b>Work rate efficiency</b>	100-120 acres/day	40-50 acres/day



# Spraying young/baby trees every-other row



Work rate efficiency for young trees sprayed every other row (only one side of the tree) with a multi-row sprayer

Canopy size	Parameter	Multi-row sprayer
Small canopy volume, Young trees	Tank size	800 gallons
	TRV	20 GPA
	Coverage	40 acres/tank
	Speed	3.6 miles/hr
	<b>Work rate efficiency</b>	100-120 acres/day (3x12ft), 160-180 acres/day (22-24"x10-11ft)





# Pneumatic Defoliation

First Grower Experiences with  
Pneumatic Defoliation in 2020, 2021,  
and 2022 growing seasons

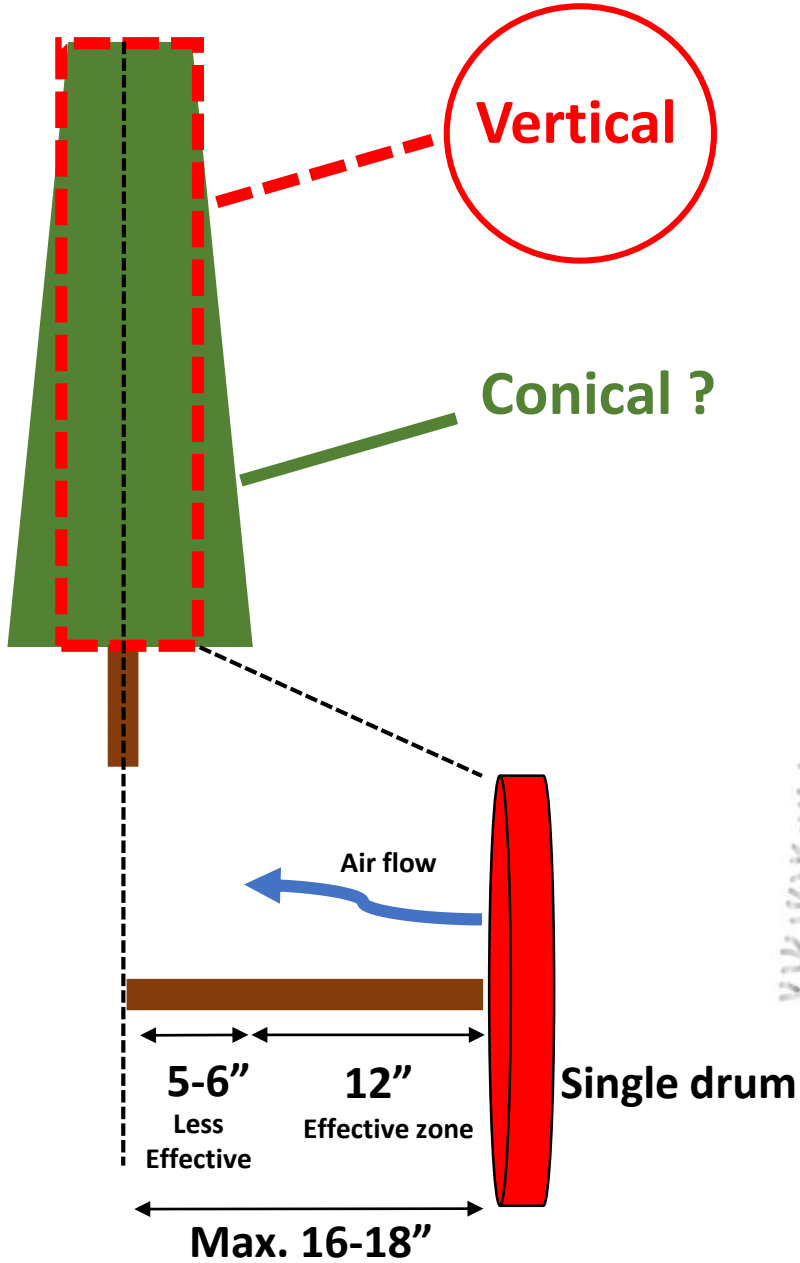
**There is a lot more to learn !!**

# Lamont Fruit Farms

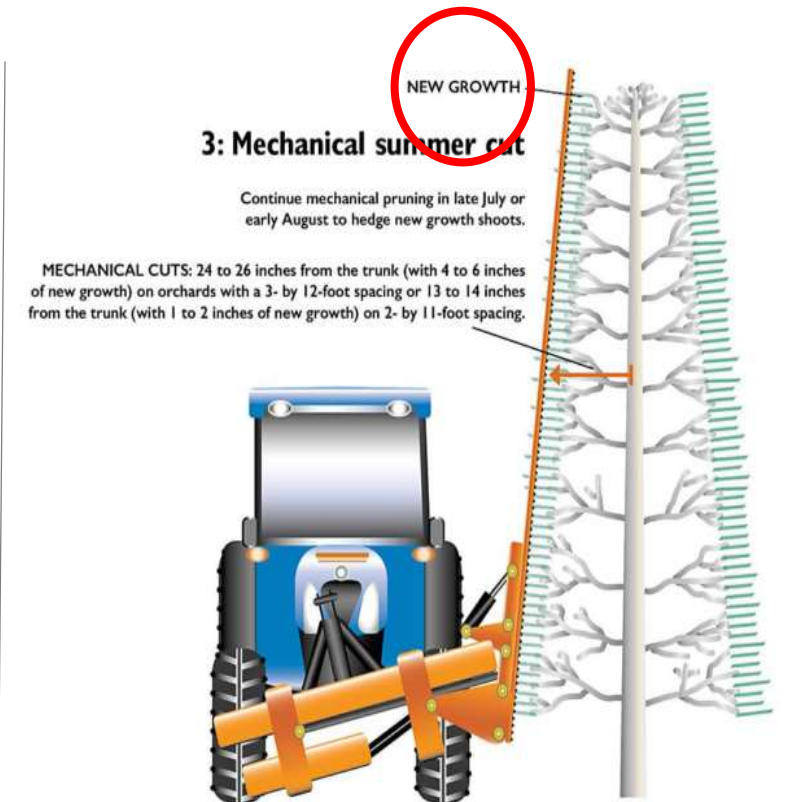
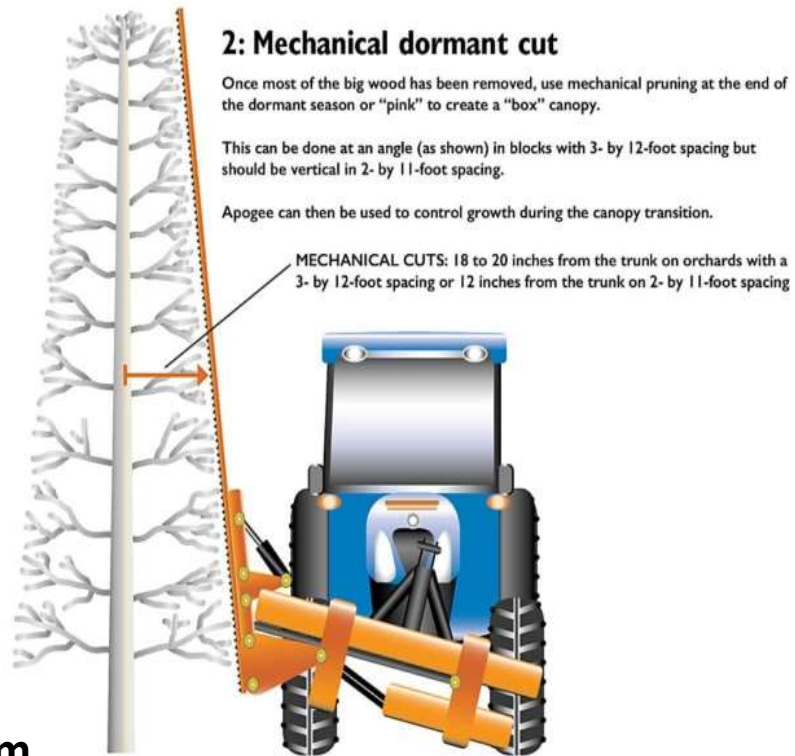


Factors	Data/notes from growers in NYS and the U.S.
Tractor speed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>0.71 -1.5mph</b> - low range</li> <li>• <b>1.7-1.9 mph</b> (2.8-3.2 km/h) – high range (too fast?)</li> </ul>
Air pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>0.7-0.8 bars</b> (high if compared to the air pressures recommended at Laimburg, Italy)</li> </ul>
Timing and efficiency of application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Less effective</b> if applied <b>15 days</b> before anticipated harvest DBAH (1<sup>st</sup> pick)</li> <li>• <b>Sometime good results</b> if applied <b>12-14 DBAH</b> (1<sup>st</sup> pick) – <b>weather dependent</b></li> <li>• <b>Better results</b> when applied <b>@ 8-10 DBAH</b> (1<sup>st</sup> pick)</li> <li>• <b>Less effective</b> when applied <b>≤ 7 DBAH</b> (1<sup>st</sup> pick)</li> <li>• <b>Improved defoliation</b> if done at <b>night</b> than during the <b>day</b> (anecdotal)</li> </ul>
Critical factors for improved work rate efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Require a <b>good/experienced</b> operator</li> <li>• Require an <b>ideal/narrow</b> canopy shape</li> <li>• Row length <b>≥ 1,300 ft</b> (65 mins/acre; both sides of row)</li> <li>• Row length <b>≤ 500 ft</b> (72 mins/acre; both sides of row)</li> </ul>
Orchard age	<p><b>Young trees (1-2 year-old trees)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defoliate <b>only one-side</b> of the row</li> </ul> <p><b>Mature trees (≥ 3-year old)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defoliate <b>both sides</b> of the row</li> </ul>

To Adopt or Not to Adopt	Pneumatic defoliation
<b>Variables/ Downsides</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 sided machine is <b>slow</b> (1-2 hours per acre) – 2 or 3 drums</li> <li>• <b>Can/does knocks apples off</b> of trees</li> <li>• Can cause <b>fruit damage</b> depending on variety and machine use</li> <li>• What about future <b>return bloom, spur health, etc</b></li> </ul>
<b>Grower's comments/opinion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Well worth the investment when used in <b>narrow canopies</b> (1' to 2' canopies)</li> <li>• <b>Less solid</b> but worthwhile ROI in <b>somewhat narrow</b> canopies (~ 3' canopy)</li> <li>• Worthwhile investment if using the machine in a <b>mix of the first two canopy width conditions</b></li> <li>• <b>Questionable investment</b> if planning to use machine exclusively in <b>wide canopies</b> (4' or especially wider than 4')</li> </ul>



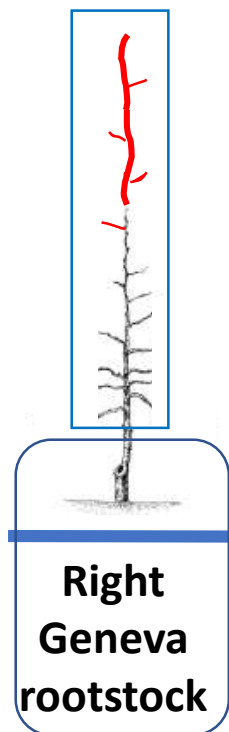
# The importance of canopy shape for maximum mechanical fit



Graphics: Jared Johnson/Good Fruit Grower  
Source: M. Miranda Sazo, Cornell Cooperative Extension

# Possibilities of Mechanical Pruning for Processing Orchards

Ideal tree for an instant processing orchard



## Vertical axe trees on G.890:

- Establish scaffold limbs (4-5 permanent limbs only in the lower part to fill space)

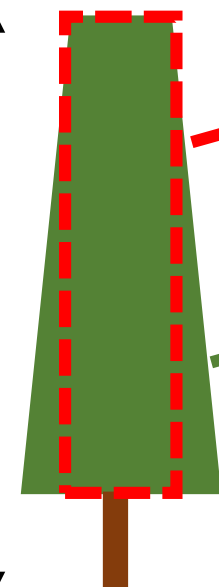
## Tall Spindle trees on G.969:

- Grow the tree and don't head the leader

Less vigor G.969 More vigor G.890

Young Tree

8-10ft tall



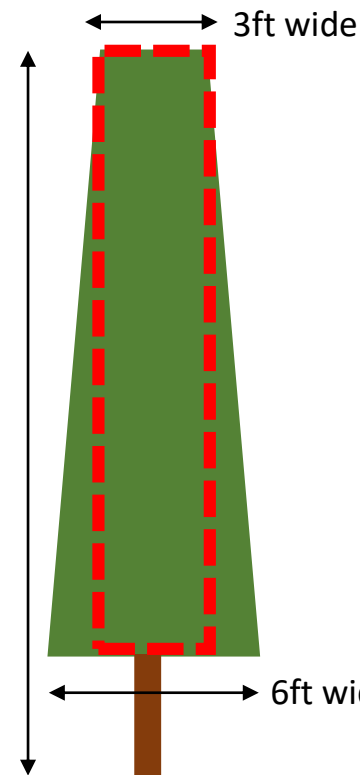
Vertical

Conical

Mature Tree

End 3<sup>rd</sup> year

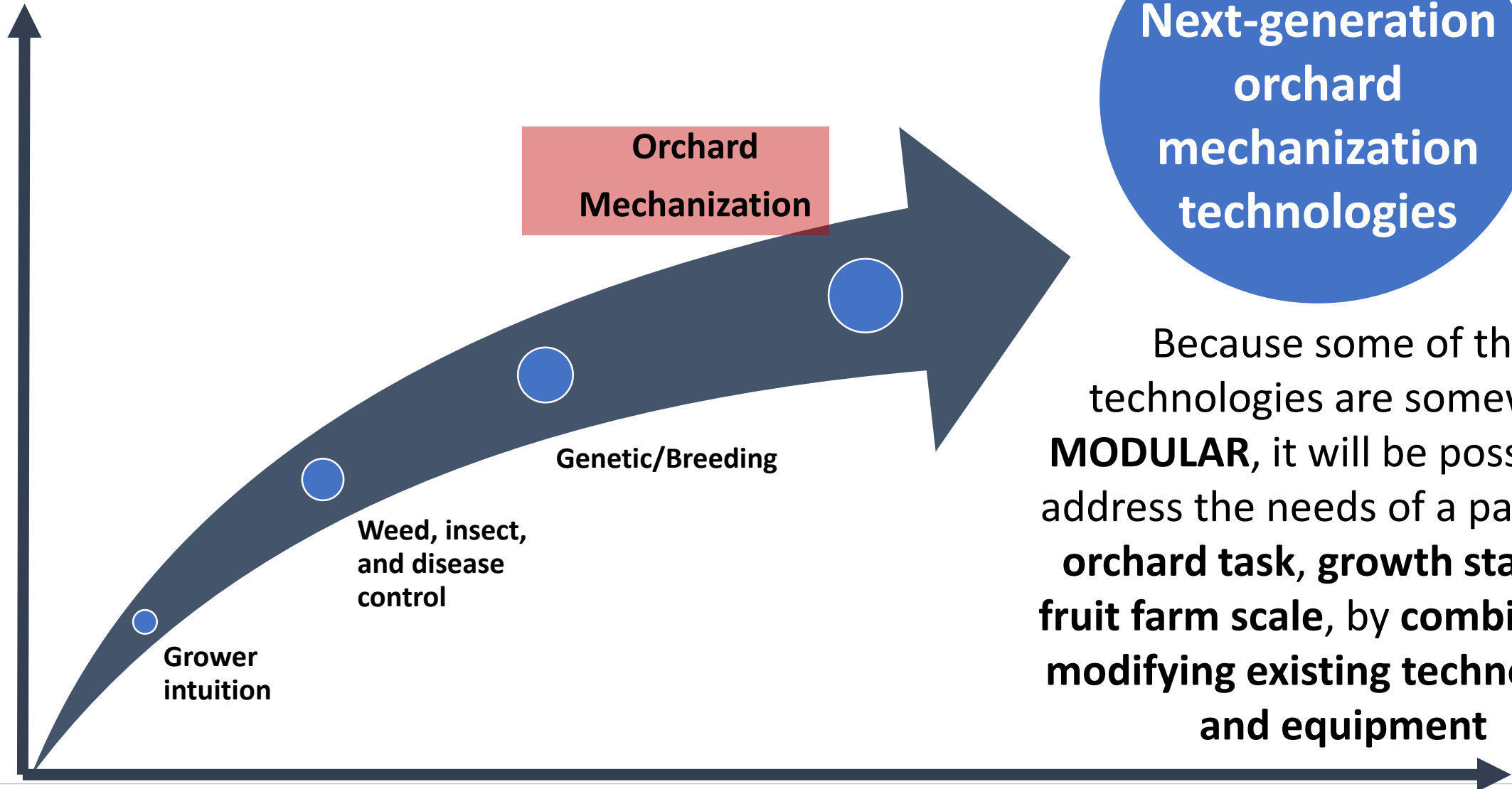
12ft (TS) - 14ft (VA) height



End 5<sup>th</sup> year

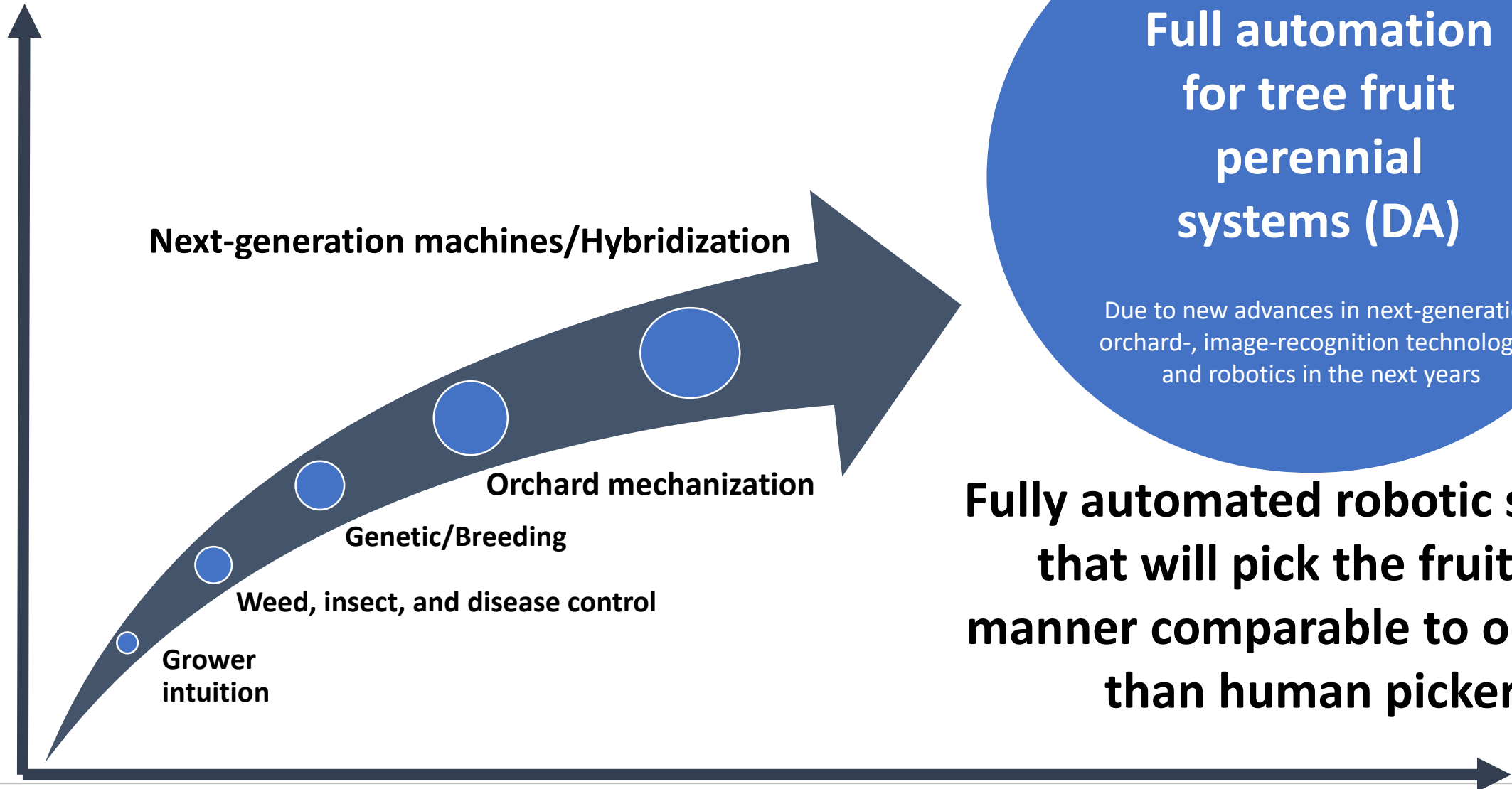
- Start a simple/repetitive mechanical pruning process every year
- Conduct manual pruning to remove large branches when limb diameter exceeds 2 inches

Yield/fruit quality



Because some of the technologies are somewhat **MODULAR**, it will be possible to address the needs of a particular **orchard task, growth stage, or fruit farm scale, by combining or modifying existing technologies and equipment**

**Yield/fruit quality**



**Full automation  
for tree fruit  
perennial  
systems (DA)**

Due to new advances in next-generation orchard-, image-recognition technologies and robotics in the next years

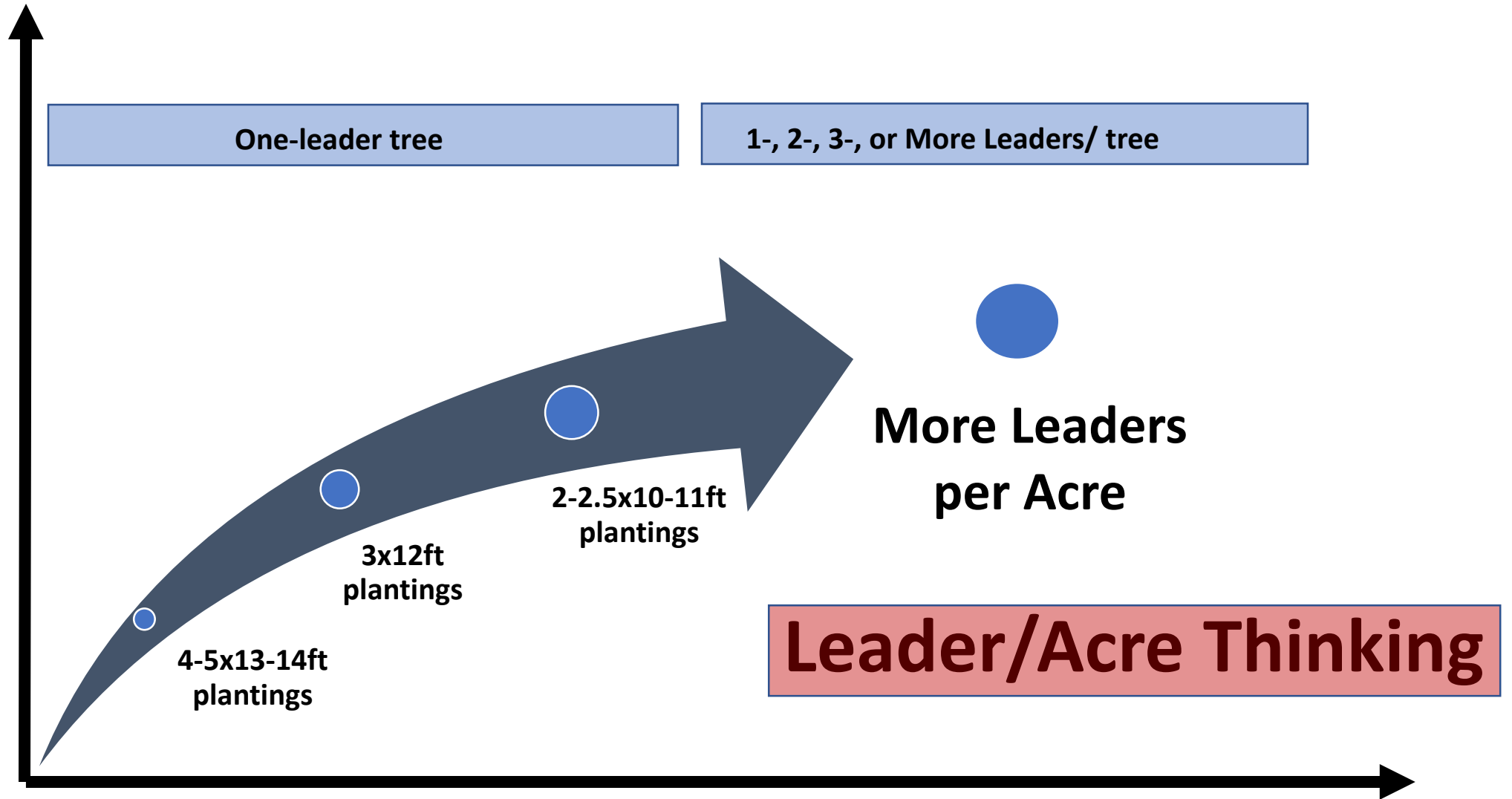
**Fully automated robotic systems  
that will pick the fruit in a  
manner comparable to or better  
than human pickers**



# Simplicity Factor will Define Rate of Success of DA technologies

Simplicity,  
Uniformity,  
Repetition,  
Brick Wall,  
Organized,  
Formal,

2D





# Thank You

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