

Alternative Opportunities for Small Farms: Peach and Nectarine Production Review¹

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Florida's mild winter climate and early spring season offer unique opportunities for early season peach and nectarine production. Currently, Florida produces some of the earliest commercial-quality peaches and nectarines in North America. Currently, Florida produces some of the earliest commercial-quality peaches and nectarines in North America (Figure 1). For example, 'UFBest', which is



Figure 1. 'TropicBeauty' peach

adapted to Central and South Central Florida, has a fruit development period (FDP) from bloom to harvest of approximately 75 days. When grown in South Central Florida, it ripens in early April and is one of the first commercial peaches to ripen in North America. It is followed closely in ripening sequence by several other peach and nectarine cultivars adapted from South Central to North Florida. During the last 10 years, many new peach and nectarine cultivars have been released by the University of Florida. These new, improved cultivars have increased the potential for expansion of commercial peach and nectarine acreage throughout much of the Florida peninsula and along the Gulf Coast regions of the southeastern United States.

Chilling Requirement

Peaches and nectarines are temperate-zone trees that require a minimum amount of accumulated cool temperature exposure (between 32°F and 45°F) to resume normal growth the following spring. This is referred to as the cultivar's *chilling requirement* (Sharpe, Sherman, and Martsolf 1990; Sherman and Rodriguez-Alcazar 1987; Richardson, Seeley, and Walker 1974). The chilling requirement is usually expressed in chill units (cu). Each cultivar has its own characteristic chilling requirement, which partially determines its adaptability to a certain region of the state. The importance of proper site and cultivar selection must be emphasized. For example, 'Gulfking' (350

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cu) is adapted to the Gainesville area but would not receive sufficient chilling most winters to grow well south of Ocala (Figure 2). Conversely, if the cultivar's chilling requirement is too low for the area where it is planted, there is a greater chance of late winter frosts killing blossoms and young fruit. More peaches and nectarines are lost to frost damage in the southeastern United States than to any other single cause.

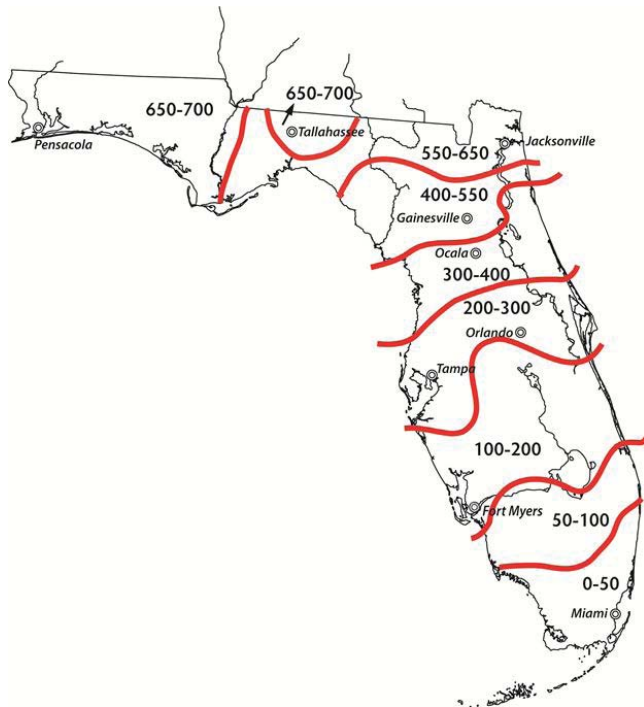


Figure 2. Chill units accumulated (between 32°F and 45°F) through February 10 in 75% of winters

Peaches and nectarines should only be planted on sites with excellent air drainage to reduce the risk of frost damage to flowers. Cold air is denser and sinks to the lowest spot in the orchard, especially on nights with radiation freezes. Radiation freezes occur on clear nights with calm wind conditions, where warm air rises as the cold air sinks. An advective freeze is dominated by windy conditions and often results in severe damage to the flowers and potential fruit. On a good site, select cultivars with chilling requirements slightly less than the average chilling received in that location. This helps ensure adequate chilling during unusually warm winters; if the site has excellent air drainage, the risks of flower damage from spring freezes will be minimal during normal and high-chill years.

Marketing Situation

The incentives for growing peaches and nectarines in Florida are 1) production and marketing of fresh Florida peaches and nectarines before central Georgia, South Carolina, and California enter the market, and 2) production of quality fruit when there are almost no other quality

fresh fruit of any kind available (Figure 3). Peaches and nectarines can be produced continuously from early April until late May or early June in Florida, depending on weather. As precipitation increases during the summer months, disease and pest problems on peaches and nectarines also increase. Later maturing cultivars have little or no potential in Florida because of increased pest and disease pressure and increased market competition.

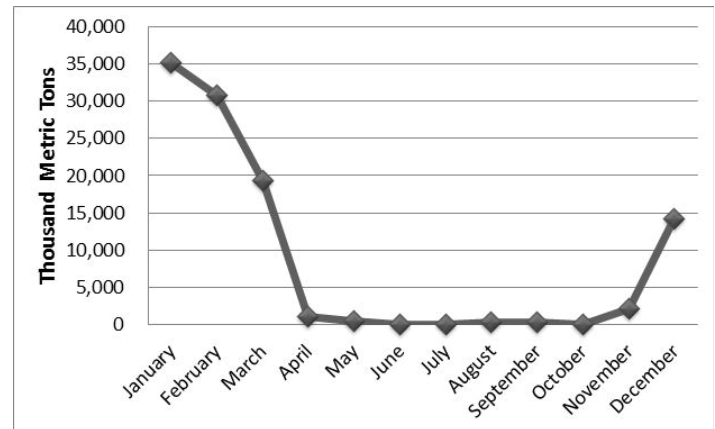


Figure 3. Average monthly imports of peaches and nectarines (1997–2009). Source: Economic Research Service, USDA-ARS

To market high-quality peaches, it is necessary to harvest each cultivar three to four times at two-day intervals in order to obtain fruit that are “tree ripe.” For long-distance shipment, fruit must be carefully handled, graded, sized, cooled, and packed. This requires a sizeable investment in a packinghouse, which is not likely to prove economically feasible with much less than 100–150 acres. However, marketing alternatives for smaller growers include joining a grower cooperative, making direct sales to grocery stores or produce markets, and opting for u-pick, farmers markets, or roadside stand operations. It is important to grow several cultivars that ripen in succession to ensure a steady flow of ripe fruit. This longer harvest period helps with marketing and efficient use of harvest labor and packing facilities.

Commercial peach and nectarine operations in the southeastern United States can have preharvest production costs of about \$3,000 per acre and harvest and marketing costs of about \$6,000, for a total per acre cost of about \$9,000 ((Morgan et al. 2010, M. Olmstead pers. comm.). These initial costs vary if the land is already purchased and irrigation is available from a previous crop. Because marketing costs for commercial orchards are relatively high, u-pick operations have the potential of greatly reducing total costs. Estimated returns (gross) to peach growers in Florida are approximately four to five times greater than those of growers in surrounding southeastern states (United States Agricultural Statistics Board 2011).

Labor

Peach and nectarine production requires high levels of seasonal hand labor. Commercial growers hire labor for dormant and summer pruning, fruit thinning, and harvesting. Family operations often supply their own labor. Timing of labor operations is especially critical; often a delay of a few days in harvesting can result in profit loss.

Planting Guidelines

Site selection and cultivar choice rank as the two most important factors in successful peach and nectarine growing. When selecting a site, avoid low areas characterized by late spring frosts. Even in Central Florida, freezes can occur throughout February and early March in cold locations; thus, sites with good air drainage are essential for reliable production. Peaches and nectarines can be grown on a wide variety of soils, provided they are well drained in the upper 4–6 feet of soil. Avoid “hardpan” soils unless an excellent system of subsoil drainage tiles or bedded systems are provided. Irrigation is required for tree growth and throughout the fruit development period to obtain acceptable fruit size and yields. A properly designed overhead sprinkler irrigation system has the added advantage of protecting flowers and young fruit from late winter and spring freezes. For low-volume irrigation systems, microsprinklers are preferred to drip emitters.

Root-knot nematodes (*Meloidogyne incognita* and *M. javanica*) are common in Florida soils and can negatively impact the health of peach and nectarine trees. In addition, the newly identified peach root-knot nematode, *M. floridensis* (Handoo et al. 2004), can infect common peach rootstocks such as ‘Nemaguard’ and ‘Okinawa’. Therefore, only a *M. floridensis* root-knot nematode-resistant rootstock such as ‘Flordaguard’ should be used in Florida (Sherman, Lyrene, and Sharpe 1991). June-budded trees that are 2 ½–4 feet high are a good size to plant during the fall season, while larger sizes are more difficult to handle and expensive. Normal tree spacing is 15 x 20 feet, or 145 trees per acre. On lighter soils, higher density plantings have been satisfactory (Table 1). All Florida peach and nectarine cultivars are self-fruitful and should be planted in solid blocks for easier spraying and harvesting.

Cultural Program

Growing peaches and nectarines requires a high level of skilled management, which includes pruning, fruit thinning, harvesting, and scouting for pests and diseases. Peaches and nectarines are susceptible to a number of pests, including diseases, insects, and nematodes. An integrated

pest management program must be followed to ensure good fruit quality. Although some diseases and insects can be severe, they can usually be controlled with a proper pest management program. A disease and pest management guide is available online at <http://www.ent.uga.edu/peach/peachguide.pdf>. More information is available on the University of Florida Stone Fruit website (<http://hos.ufl.edu/extension/stonefruit>) and from your local county Extension office.

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Table 1. Various tree and row spacing for orchard establishment

Spacing between trees (feet)	Spacing between rows (feet)	Total trees/acre
15	25	117
15	20	145
10	20	218
10	15	290