Pomegranate Cultural Management



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Pomegranate



Perfect; female/productive



Perfect; male/non-productive









Photos Credit: A. Sarkhosh



The US pomegranate industry

- ~40,000 acres in 2017, it was ~8,000 in 2000
- Over 90% produced in CA
- Kern and Fresno are the leading counties in CA
- Harvesting season in CA late Aug to late
 Oct
- Only 5% of the US residents have tasted fresh pomegranate fruit prior to 2006

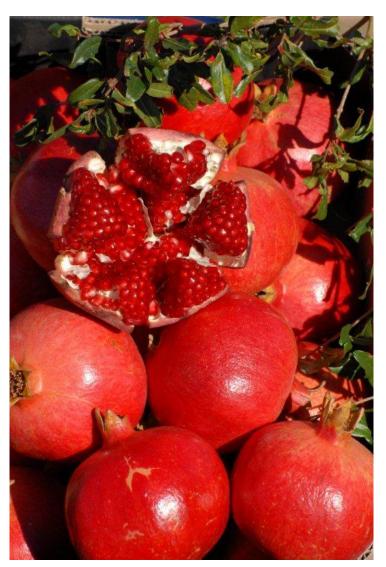


Photo Credit: A. Sarkhosh















Cholestero





Fruit and it's products













Pomegranate arils extraction system







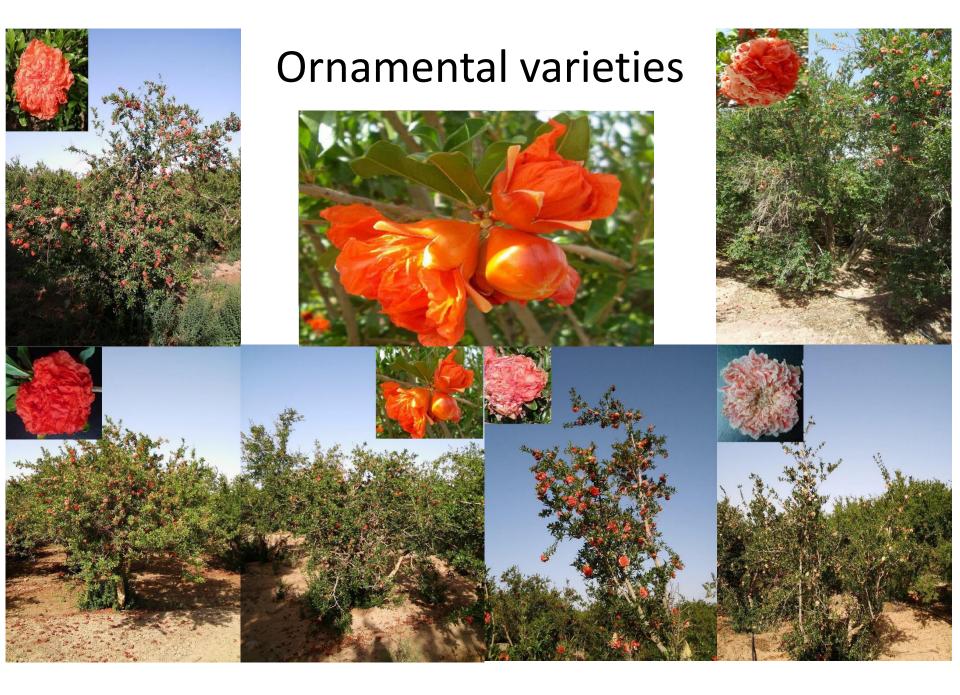


Varieties and fruit characteristics

- 'Wonderful' is standard variety in the US
- -'Foothill Early'
- 'Early Wonderful'







What are the pomegranates fruit characters we look for?

- Early ripening varieties
- Colored skin and colored arils
- Fruit size over 300-450 gr
- Arils % over 35%
- Juice% over 30%
- Smooth seeds (soft or semi-soft)
- Taste: sweet or sweet-sour
- Easy release of the arils from skin
- Yield over 6t/acre at commercial production stage



Climate

- This tree is primarily mild-temperate to subtropical
- The fully dormant tree can severely injured by temperatures below 12 °F
- Young tree and non-dormant tree can injured by higher temperatures, below 25 °F







Freezing damage

Soil

- The tree can grow in a wide rage of soils, from sand to loamclay (pH 6-7.5)
- It is recommended to plant the tree on the raised bed in heavy soil, rainy area,



Irrigation and nutrition programs

- Citrus irrigation program with minor modification can be used for pomegranate tree
 - Flowering, fruit development, and harvesting (April to Aug/Sep)
 - Vegetative growth/ flower development for next season (Aug/Sep to Dec)
 - Dormant period (Dec to Feb)
- Fertilizer/fertigation is important for producing high quality fruit
 - -N: 1.8-2.2% P: ~0.3% K:~ 2% Ca%:~2% Trace elements
 - -K is needed for red color of aril
 - -Ca needed for fruit quality and reducing fruit splitting







Photos Credit: A. Sarkhosh

Propagation

- Hard wood during winter
- Soft wood during growing season
- Tissue culture





Trees spacing



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Training & pruning are important to achieve high yield and quality fruit



Multi-trunks: 3-5 main trunks

- Advantage: Less tree/acre, more fruit/acre,
- Disadvantage: Lower marketable fruit rate, low level of mechanization, more de-suckering/pruning, more harvesting time,



Mono-trunk

Advantage: Efficient in labour, producing high quality fruit, high level of mechanization,...

Disadvantage: Support/trellis needed (cost), more tree/acre, not enough data available for the life of the tree,





Suckering habit



Sucker control; manually/chemically



Manually; by hand or pruner

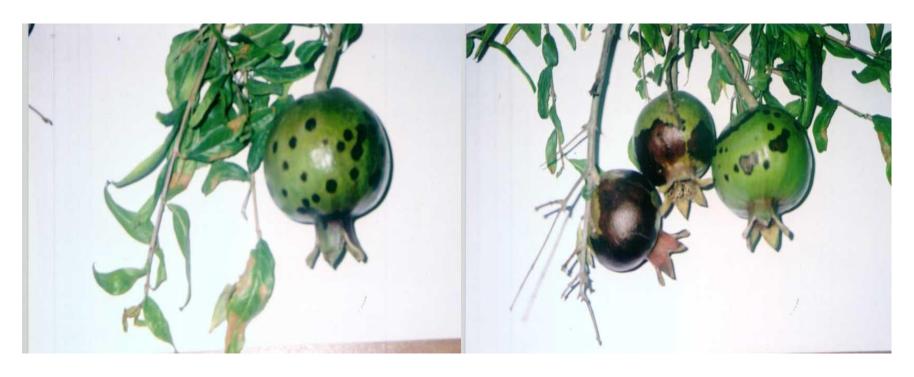


Chemically by Paraquat



Photos Credit: A. Sarkhosh

Paraquat drift damage on the fruit



Photos Credit: A. Sarkhosh

Mature or red fruit will carry the damage



Fruit thinning
-Recommended for fresh
market



Fruit thinning stage



Keep one fruit/cluster

Fruit cracking

-Genetic

- -Irrigation
- -Temperature
- -Ca deficiency



Photo Credit: A. Sarkhosh

Sunburn







Kaolin

Photos Credit: A. Sarkhosh



Scrubbing

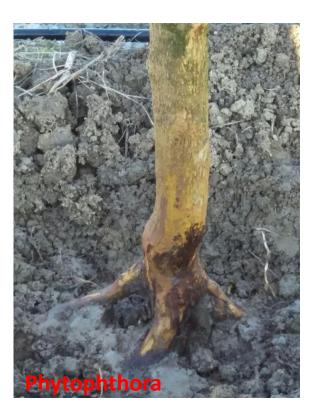




Diseases











Insects









Production challenges in FL

- Suitable cultivar; cultivar selection
- Marketing; production window
- Nutrition and water management
- Physiological disorders
- Diseases and pests management (labelling and,.....)
- **>**









Thank you FPA, growers and research team

Florida Pomegranate Association (FPA)

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Thank you,

"We would like to see growers get rewarded for the hard work that they have put into producing a quality product"



