

# Updates on Gibberellic Acid Trials and other PGRs

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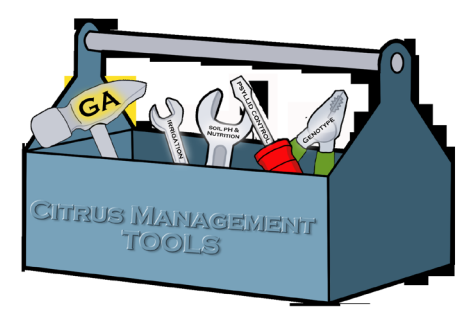
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# Outline

- Update of GA field study with latest harvest data
- Update on GA-Hamlin grower trials-year 1
- Update on year 1 data on GA and 2, 4 D trial
- Latest research update showing potential of some other PGRs

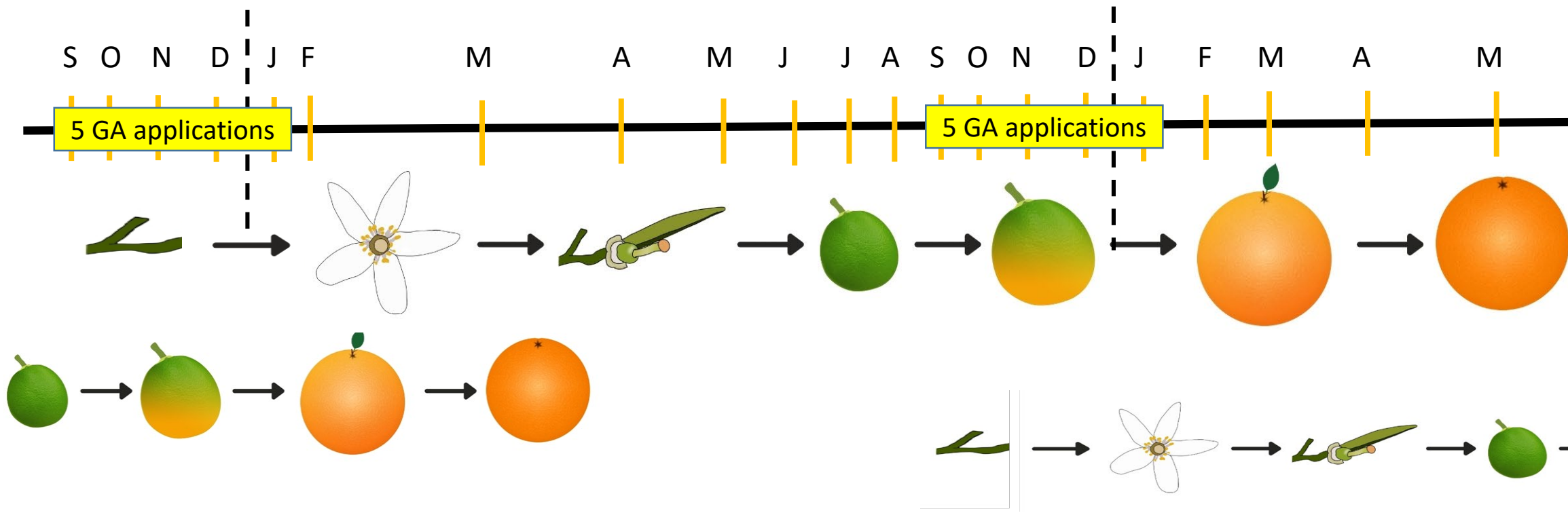
# Take home message



1. Gibberellic acid (GA) efficacy trend continues (as per 2022 harvest)
2. So far, Hamlin are showing a similar to Valencia response to GA
3. Multiple applications are needed, application time is critical
4. GA+2,4D application seems promising
5. Few other PGRs show potential in tree heath improvement

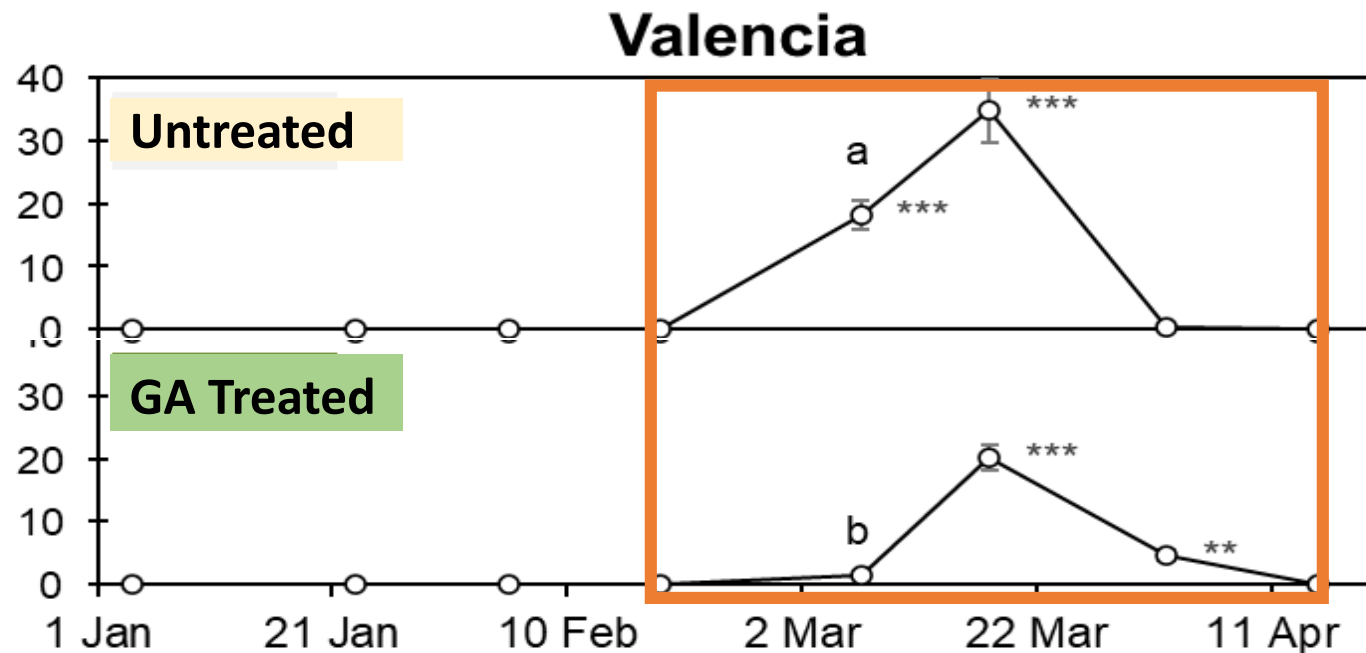
# Valencia Orange Field Study (2016-2022)

- 10 year old 'Valencia' on swingle
- GA applied monthly from September to January
  - 10 fl oz per acre (Progibb LV plus) + 0.125% surfactant (Induce)
  - 1 gallon per tree spray volume



# Valencia Orange Field Study (2016-2022)

GA provided a more synchronized bloom period



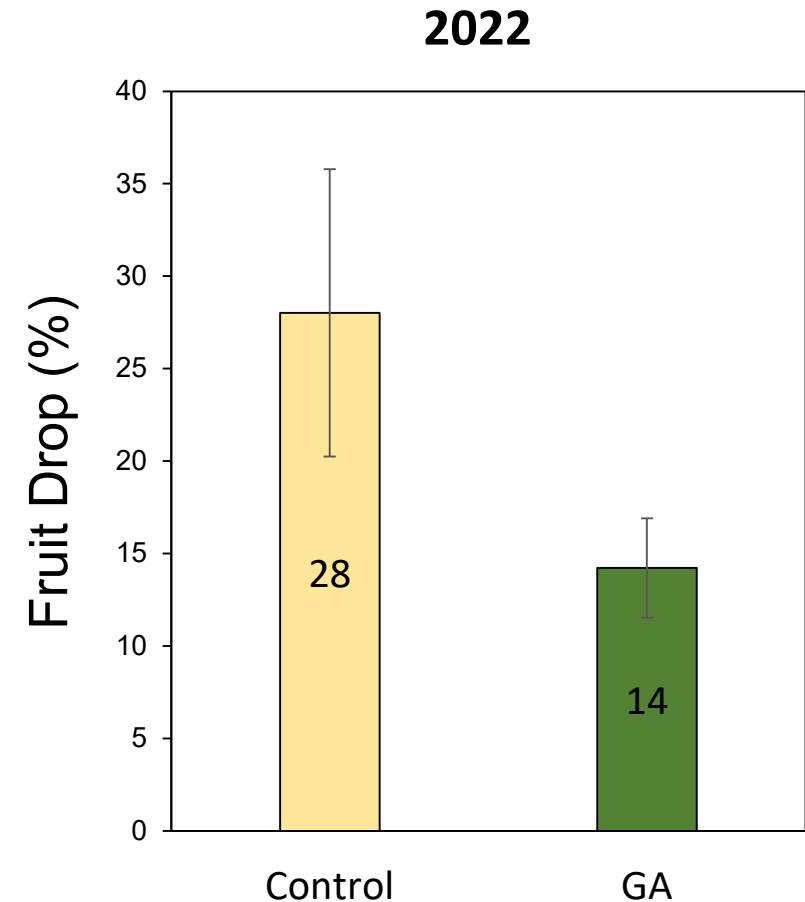
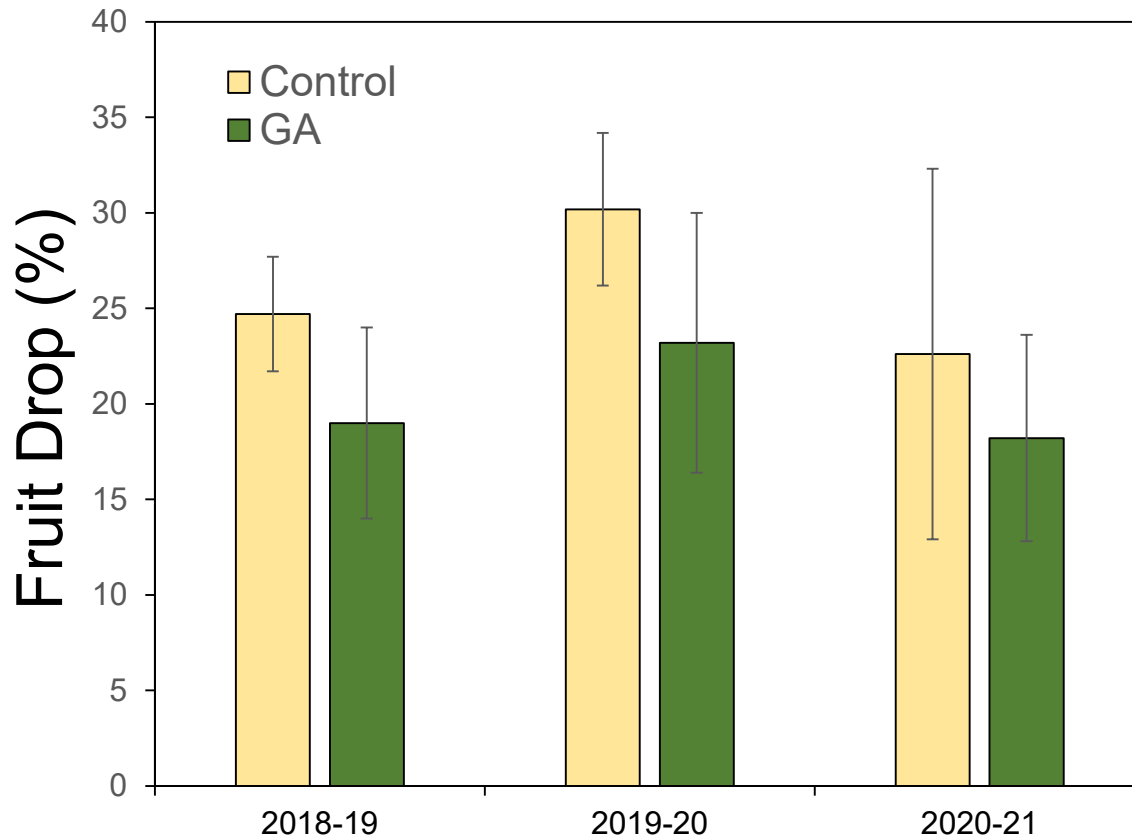
# Valencia Orange Field Study (2016-2022)

**GA-treated trees maintained dense tree canopies**



# Valencia Orange Field Study (2016-2022)

## GA-treated trees drop less fruit



# Valencia Orange Field Study (2016-2022)

**GA increased fruit yields compared to untreated plots**

Due to changes in grove management, soil pH dropped below 5.5

Treatment	Fruit yield (lb/tree) per year					
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	<u>2021-22</u>
Control	99	213	209	163	119	155
GA	172	255	282	207	169	184
p-value	0.2	0.15	0.02	0.10	0.07	0.15

Increase in number of GA applications



# Valencia Orange Field Study (2016-2022)

Trees treated with multiple GA applications produced more fruit

5 year average

	pounds/tree	Boxes per tree	p value
Control	172 b	1.9	0.05
GA	220 a	2.4	

Extrapolation  
(150 trees/acre)



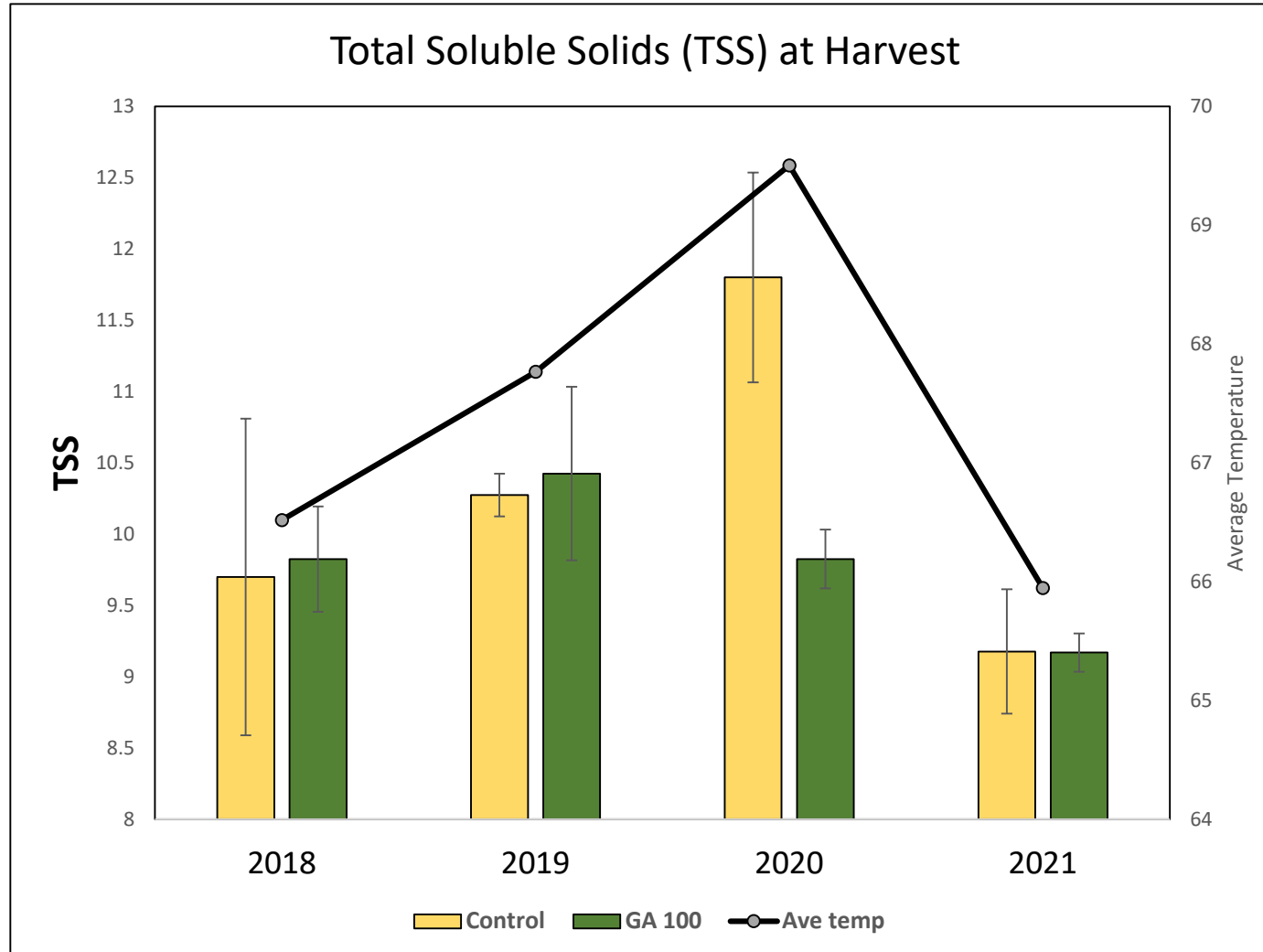
	Boxes per acre
Control	285
GA	360

# Valencia Orange Field Study (2016-2021)

## Economic benefit of GA

Profit (differential) per acre	2018	2019	2020	2021
Based on <u>average yield</u> (across all plots)	\$1030	\$1712	\$457	\$1123
Based on <u>lowest yield</u> (poorest response observed)	-\$556	\$1019	\$260	\$806

# Fruit Quality

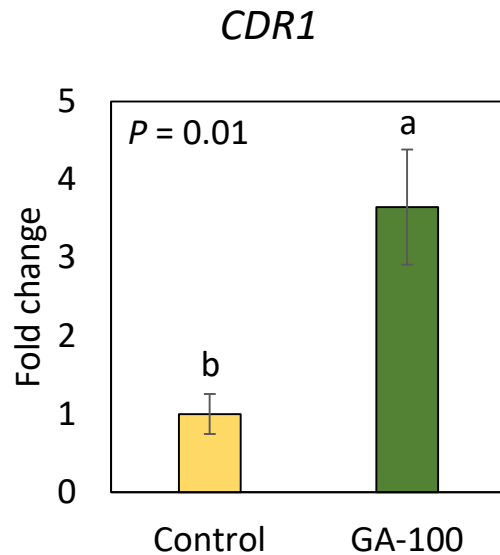


- Weather contributes to TSS accumulation in citrus
- Possible that higher temperatures could exacerbate GA effects on fruit
- Fruit size significantly larger with GA treated in 2020 (dilution effect)

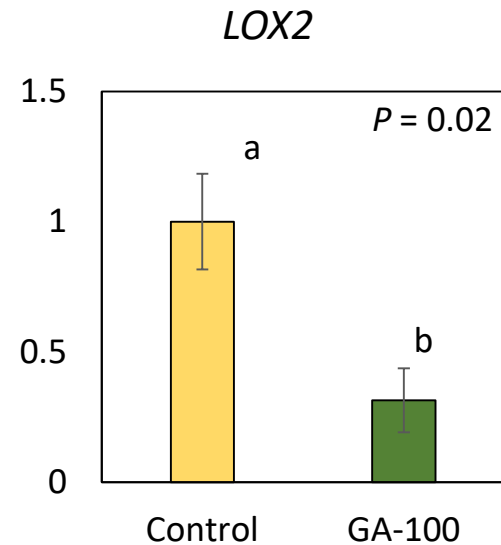
2022		
	Brix	Ratio
Control	9	10.2
GA	8.3	10.8

# GA improves tree health

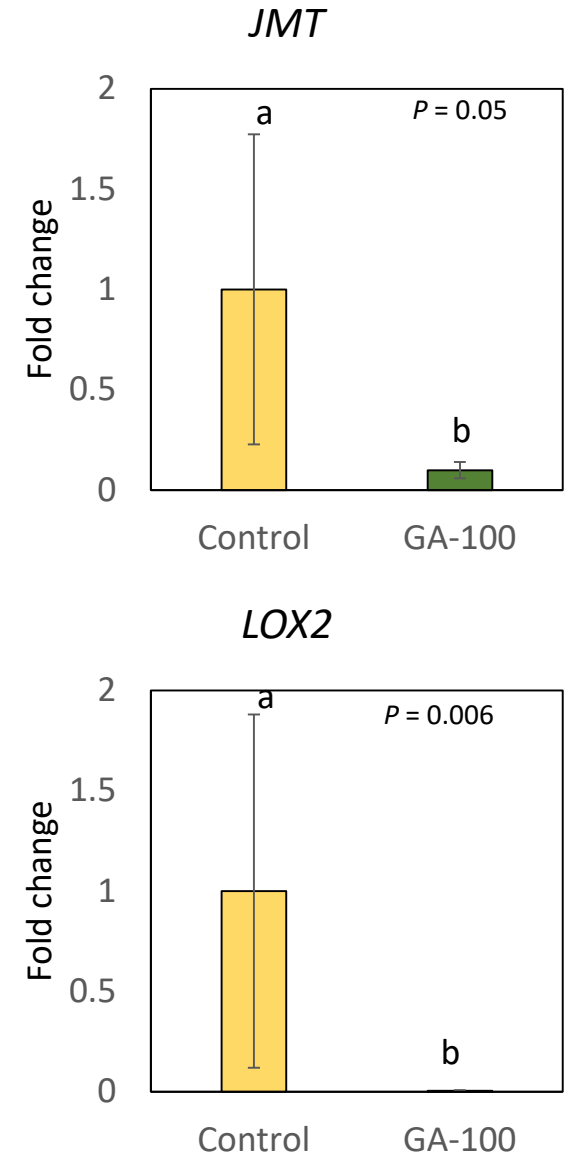
Improved disease resistance



Reduction in stress hormones

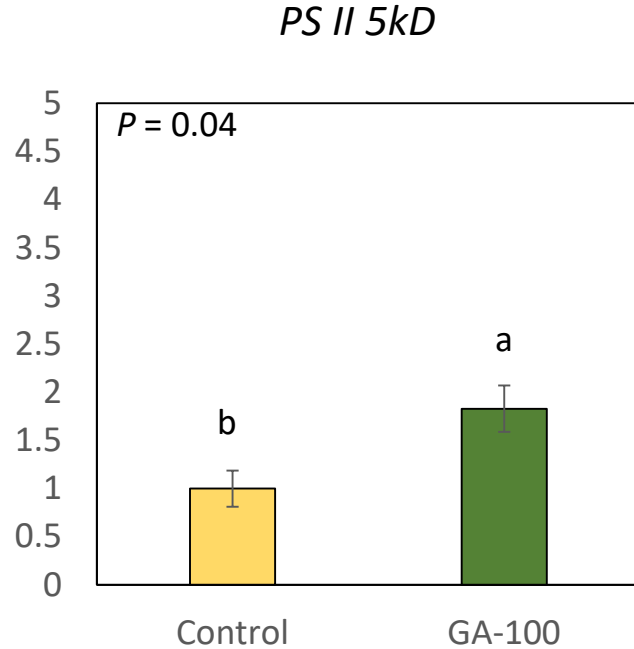


About 50% reduction in Jasmonic acid and abscissic acid in GA-treated leaves

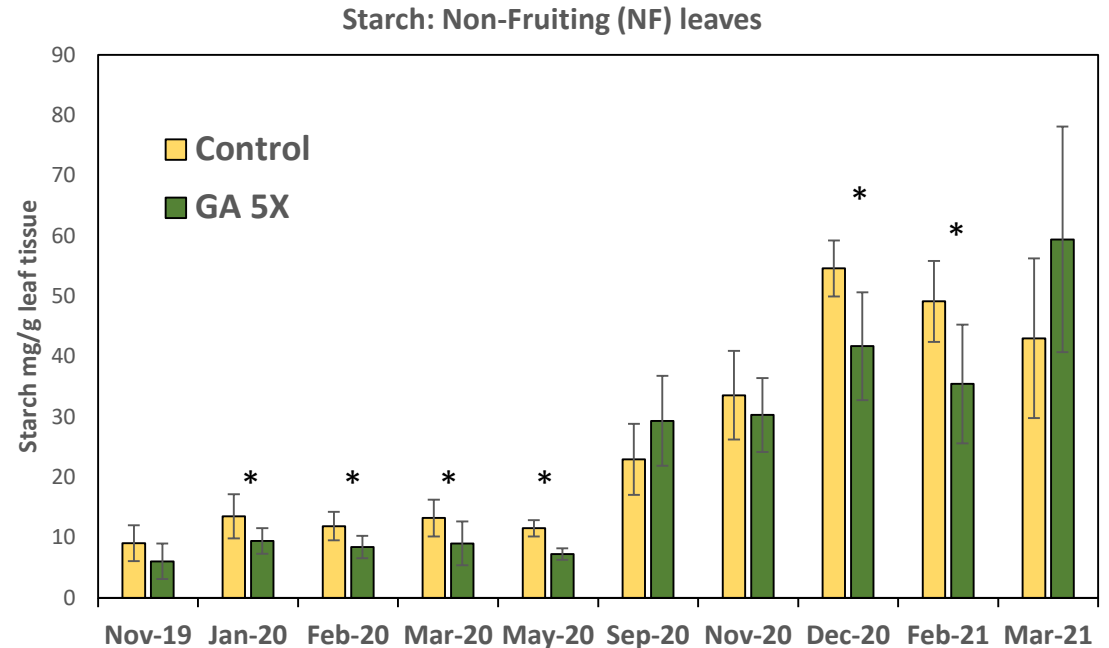


# GA improves carbohydrate metabolism

Better photosynthesis potential



Less starch buildup on average in the year



# How is GA helping Valencia?

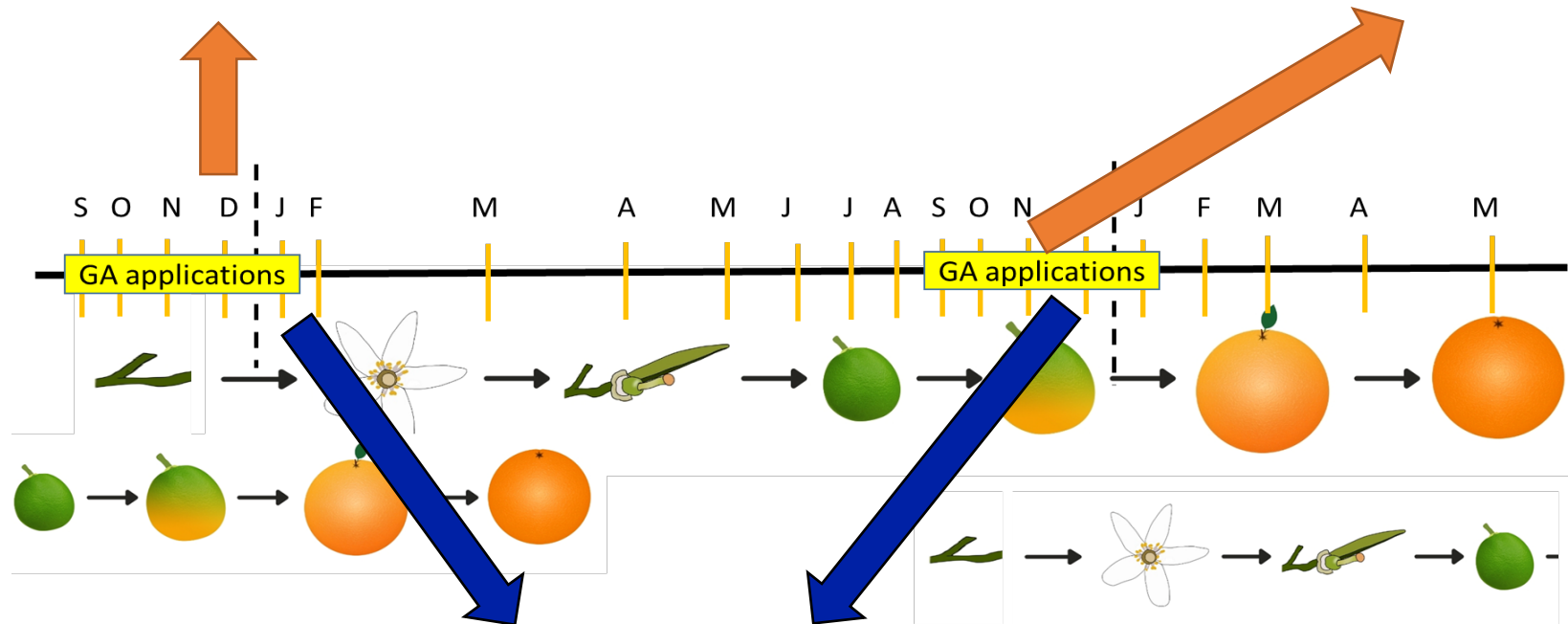
Reducing & synchronizing flowering

More leafy inflorescences

More vegetative growth

Larger fruit

Lower fruit drop



Overall tree health improvement  
reduction in oxidative stress  
better carbohydrate metabolism  
better hormone balance

# Year 1 results for GA-Hamlin trials with growers

# GA application on Hamlin

- Hamlin have a shorter fruit development period
- Preferred GA application in August, September, and October
  - 10 fl oz Progibb LV per acre per application
    - GA 20 g ai or 33 mg/liter per acre per application
  - 0.125% Surfactant (nonionic, low foam; Induce)
  - Spray volume: 125-150 gallons per acre
- GA application will keep the fruit green
- May extend harvest window



# Latest Hamlin Grower Trial

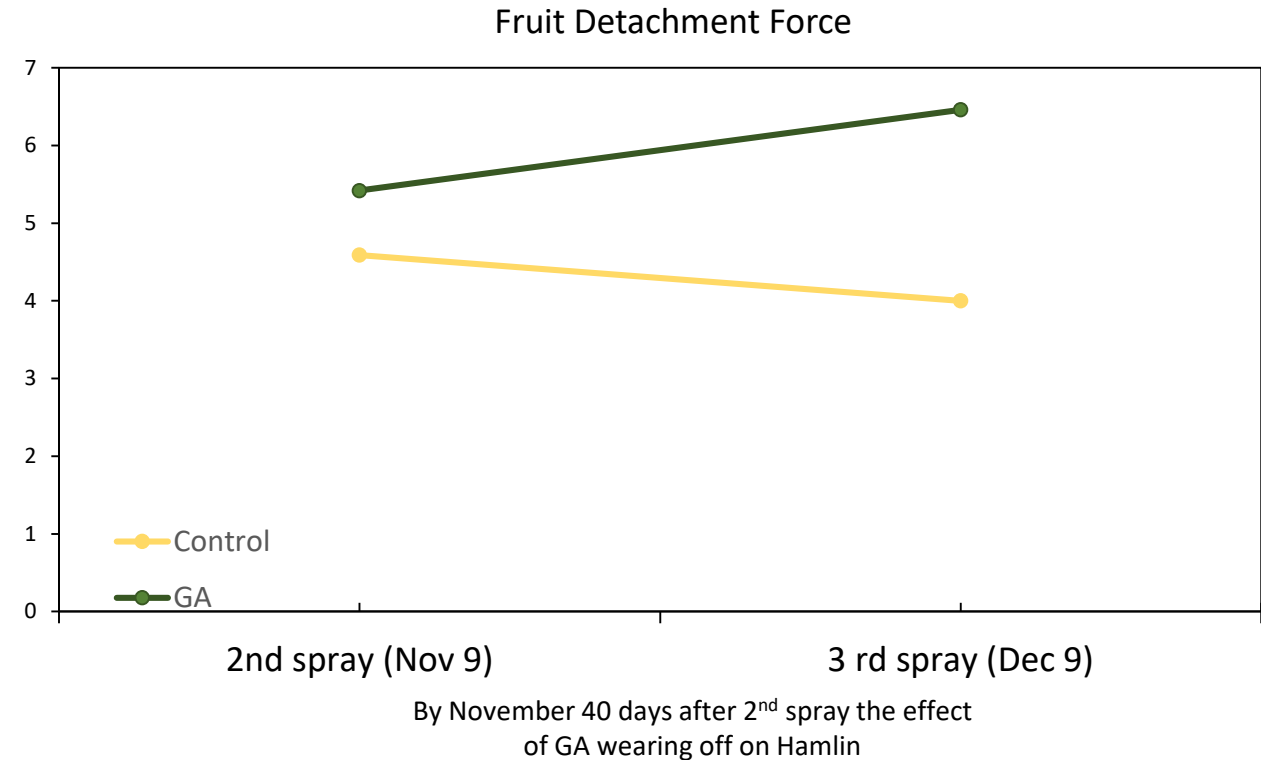
GA applied		FDF		Fruit Drop %		Yield (lbs)		Brix		Size (mm)	
		GA	Control	GA	Control	GA	Control	GA	Control	GA	Control
Aug, Sep, Nov	Site 1	7.05*	5.49	23*	33	380	316	8.96	8.70	63.84*	59.36
Sep, Oct	Site 2	7.33*	5.61	57*	81	60 F	42 F	7.2	7.57	58.34	58.42
Oct, Nov	Site 3	6.98*	6.39	27	23	293	310	10.1*	9.29	65.67	65.89
Oct, Nov	Site 4	6	6.15	25	21	225	303	8.46	9.55*	63.51	63.21
Oct, Nov	Site 5	NA	NA	NA	NA	229	224	11.75	11.36	60.07	58.05

Multiple GA application reduced the FDF value in Hamlin

# Site 1: In-depth look at fruit drop

Application dates on Hamlin	29-Aug
	29-Sep
	17-Nov
Harvest dates	3-Jan

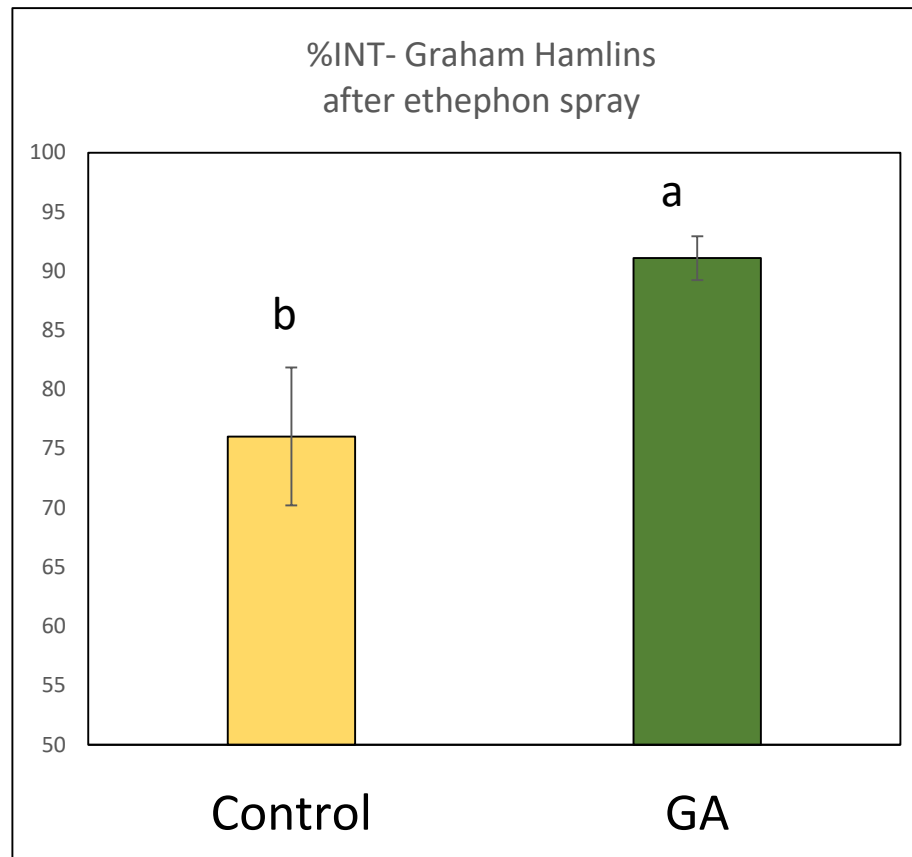
	Total fruit drop	P value
Control	33 %	0.03
GA	22 %	



- Multiple applications and an early start in the season are needed
- Dr. Albrigo's work also suggests that one application of GA is not sufficient to reduce fruit drop

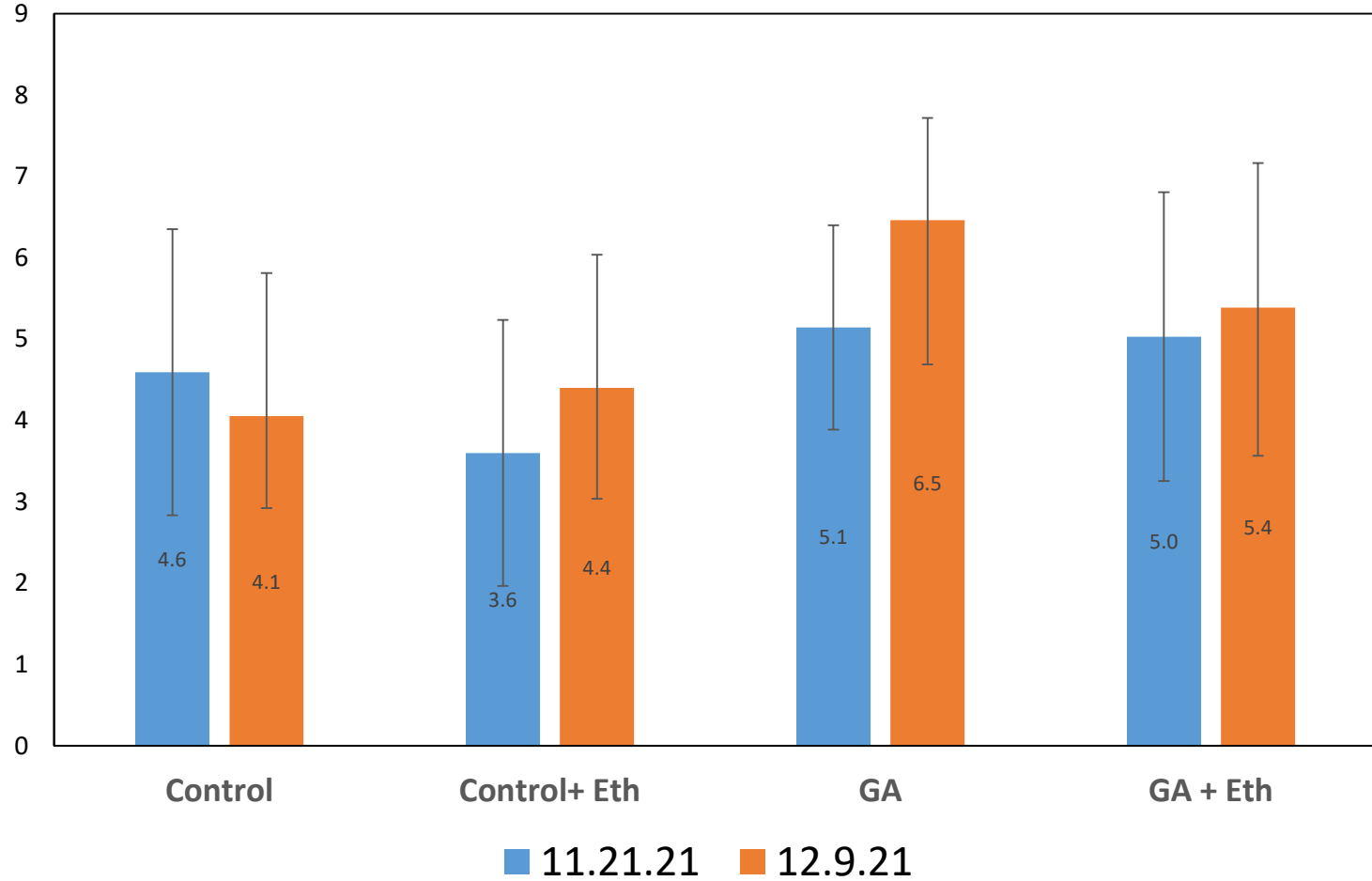
# Effect of GA on Hamlin

Tree treated with GA are able to withstand stress better, less canopy loss upon stress



# GA (3 times) treated Hamlin fruit showed higher resistance to ethylene induced fruit drop in November and December

FDF of fruit treated with ethylene



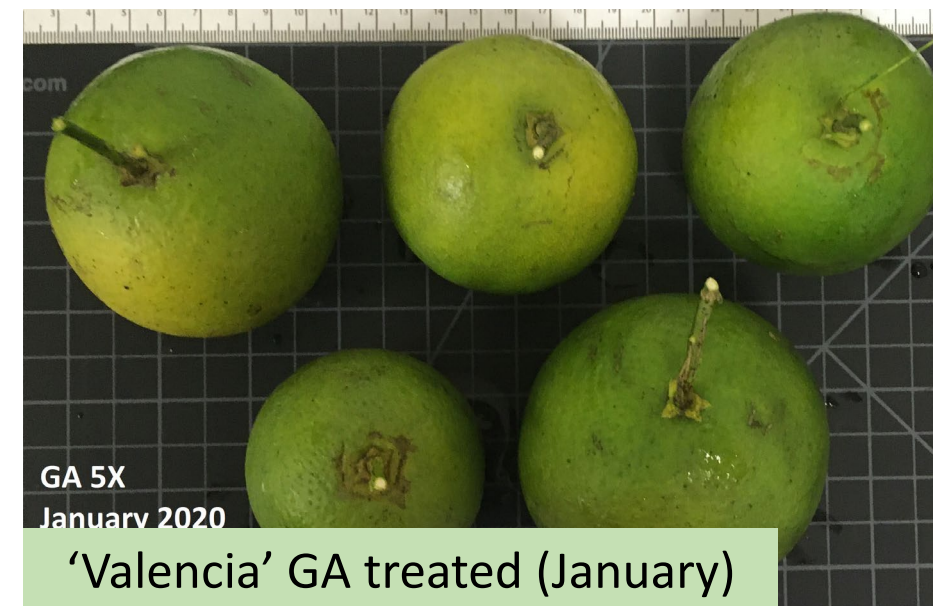
# Precautions for GA use

- Fruit Color

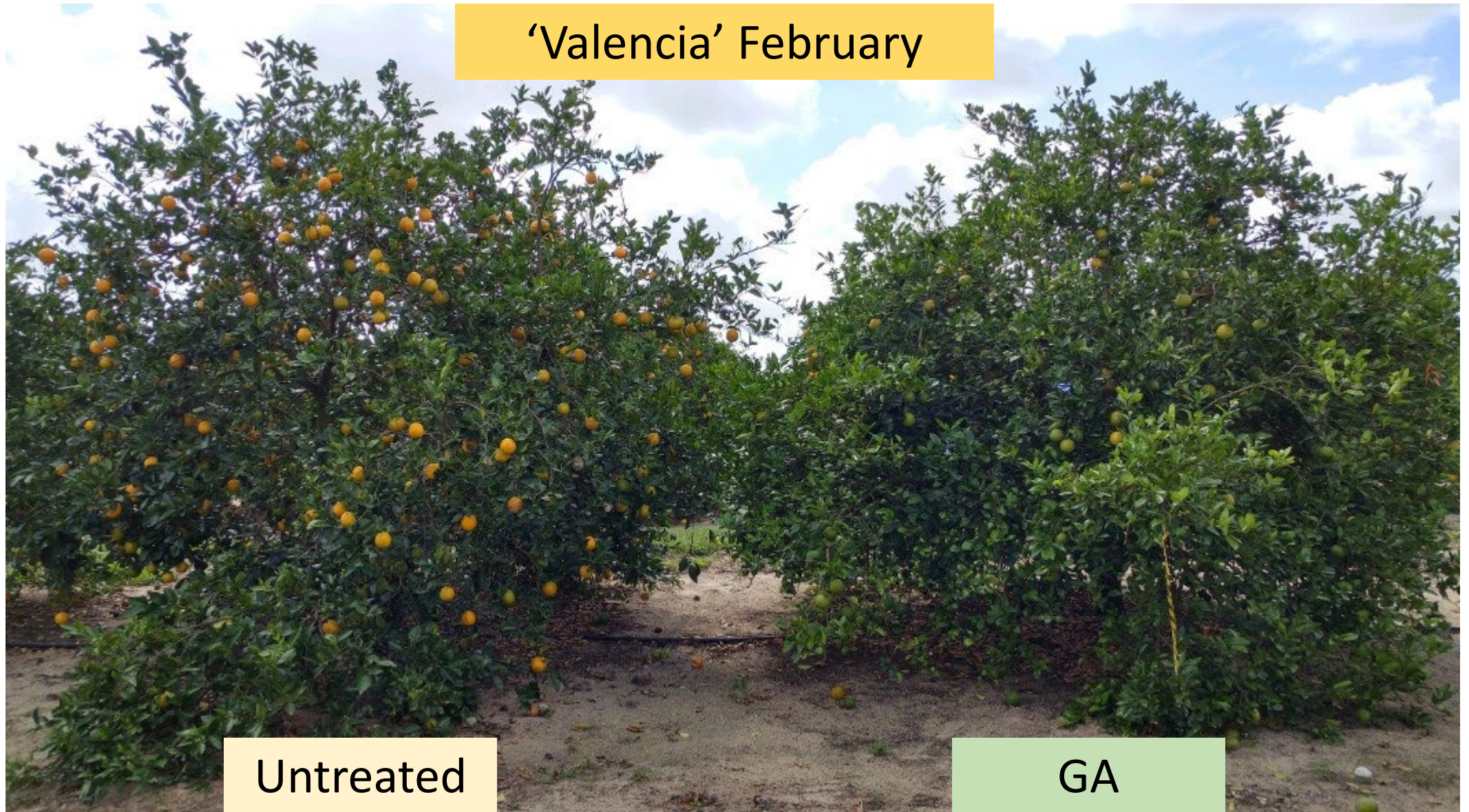
- GA slows down the color change process or can even reverse the color change
- It delays the rind aging

## Flowering

- GA suppresses flowering
  - Applying too close to bloom could negatively affect bloom/fruit set
- Do not apply after January 10, possibly December 31
- Weather can influence flowering
  - If early flowering is predicted, stop sooner than January



## 'Valencia' February



Untreated

GA

**Pay attention to fruit color as well as canopy density**

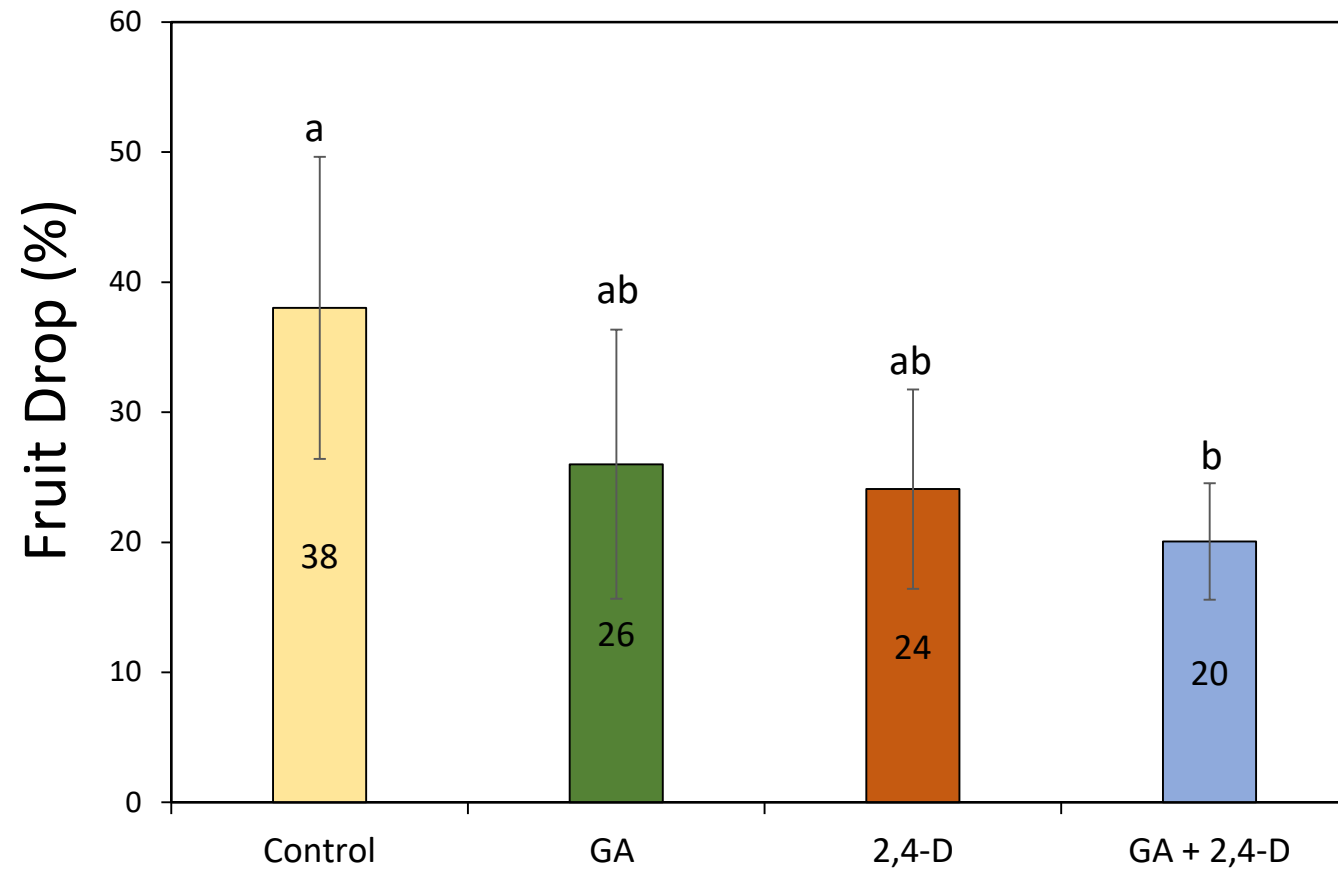
# Year 1 results on GA and 2, 4 D trial

# GA and 2,4 D (2021- )

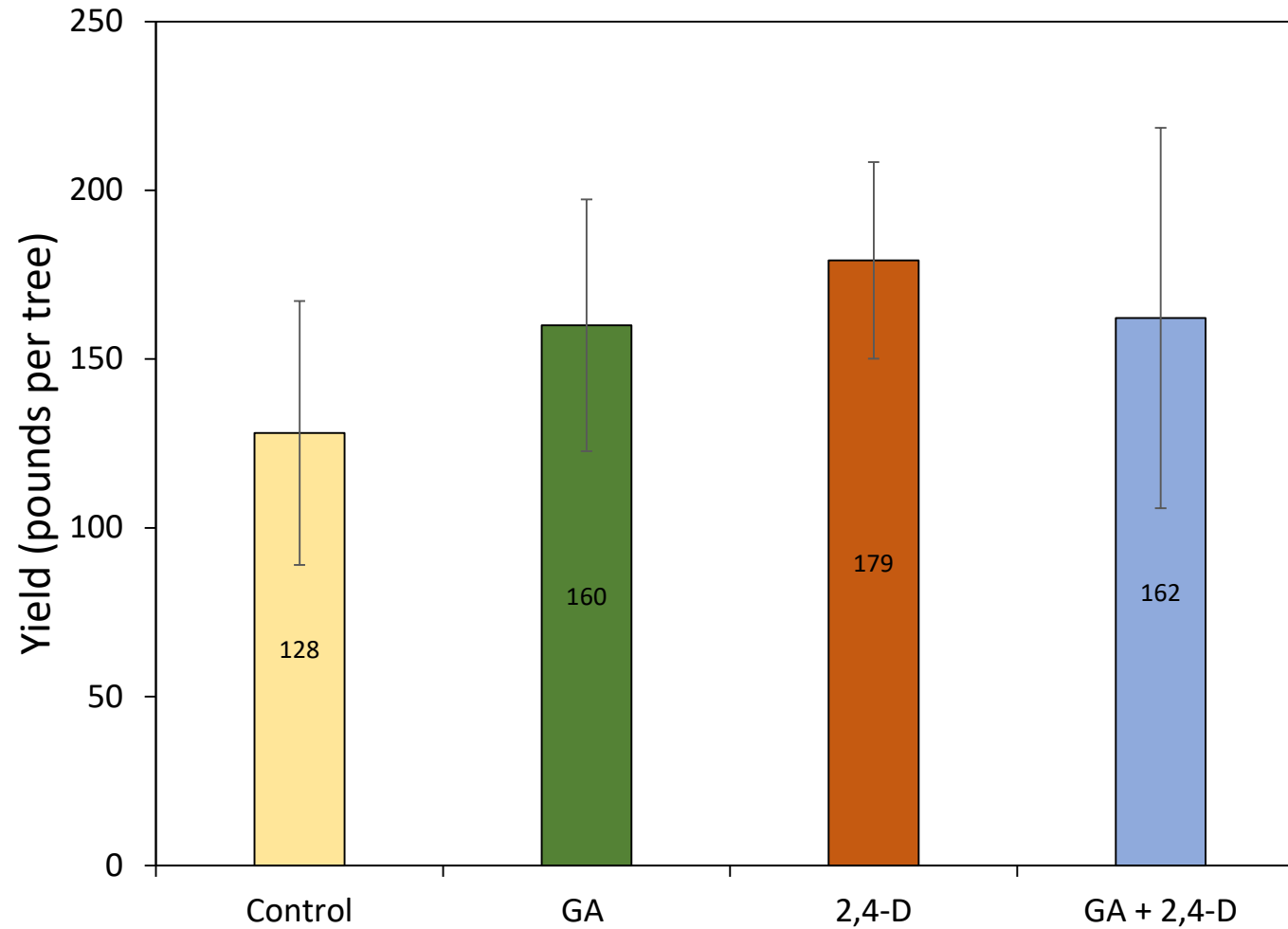
- Valencia on Swingle, 15 year old trees
- Four treatments applied in October, November, December
  1. Untreated Control
  2. GA (Progibb 10 fl oz per acre+ surfactant)
  3. 2, 4 D (1.2 fl oz per acre+ surfactant)
  4. GA+ 2, 4 D
- Hand spray, 1 gallon per tree.
- 8 replicates per treatment, 2 buffer trees on both sides



# GA+ 2, 4 D application reduced preharvest fruit drop by 18%



# No statistical effect on yield



# Fruit size improved with GA + 2, 4 D

	Size (mm)	Brix/Acid
Control	63b	11.6
GA	64ab	11.2
2, 4-D	65ab	13.1
GA + 2, 4-D	66a	12.1

## Summary:

- GA + 2, 4 D application seems promising
- 3 sprays of GA show lower efficacy than 5 application

# Latest research on role of other PGRs in managing HLB-affected trees

# Understanding the cause of canopy dieback and what can we do about it?

- Trees with severe HLB symptoms show:
  - Significant canopy dieback
  - Significant fruit drop
  - Low yield
- Valencia and Hamlin trees were selected based on symptoms, monitored for :
  - Canopy density
  - Yield
  - Fruit drop
  - **Bud development**
  - Hormone analysis

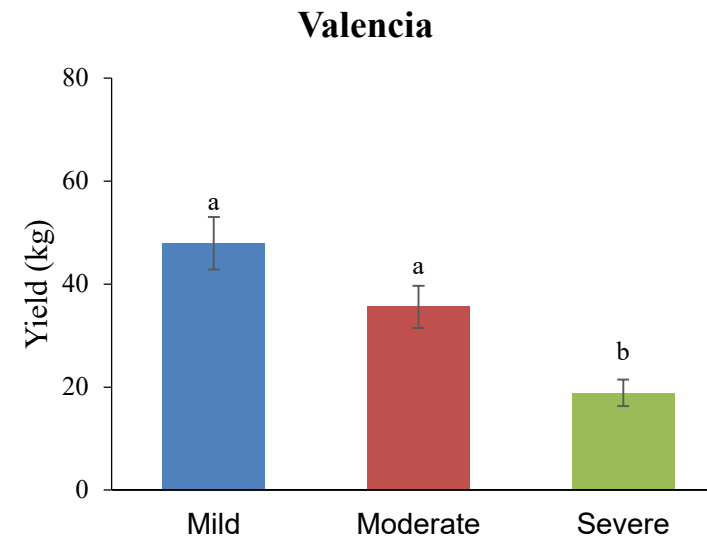
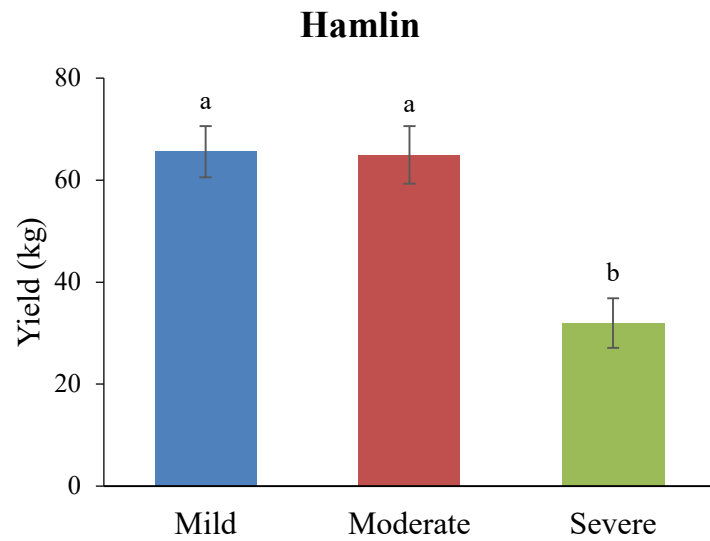
Mild trees



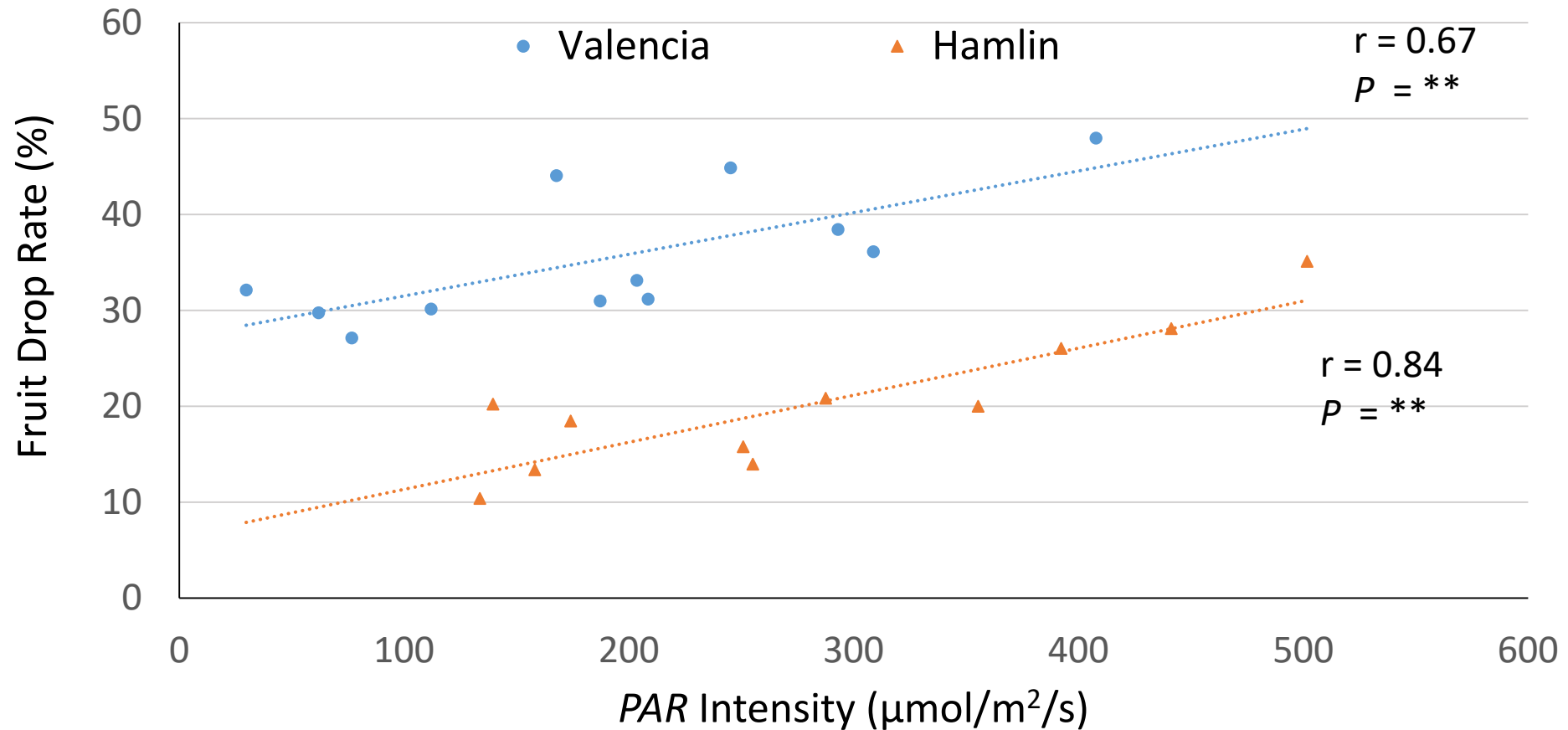
Severe trees



# Yield decrease with HLB symptoms

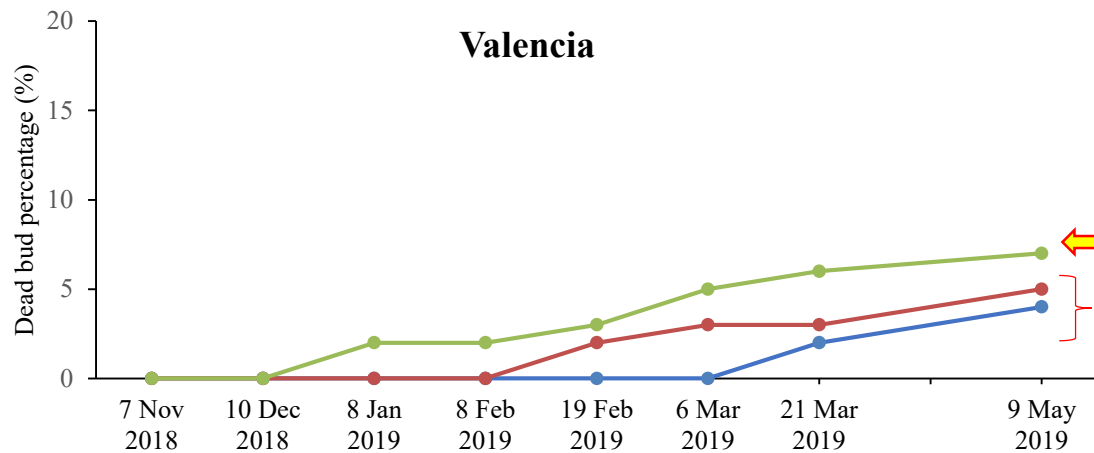
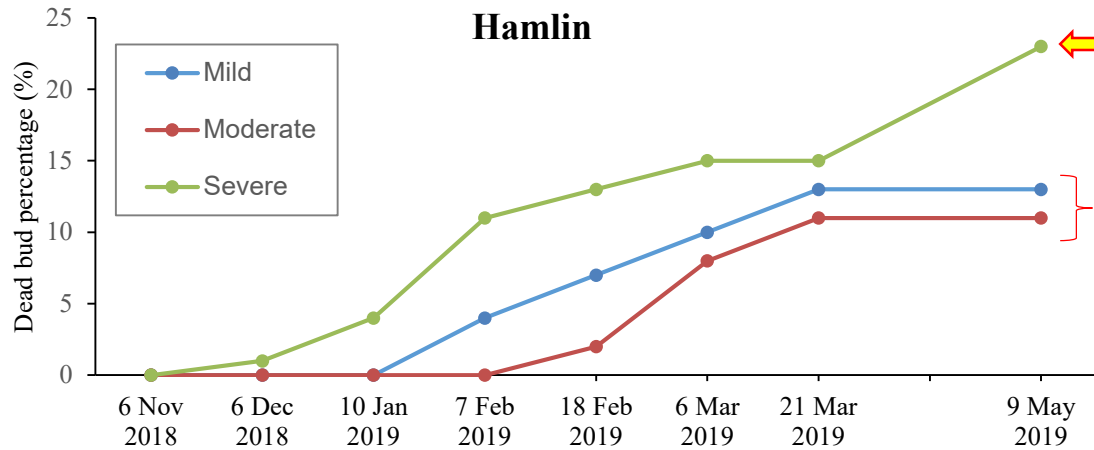


# Fruit drop rate increases as canopy density decreases

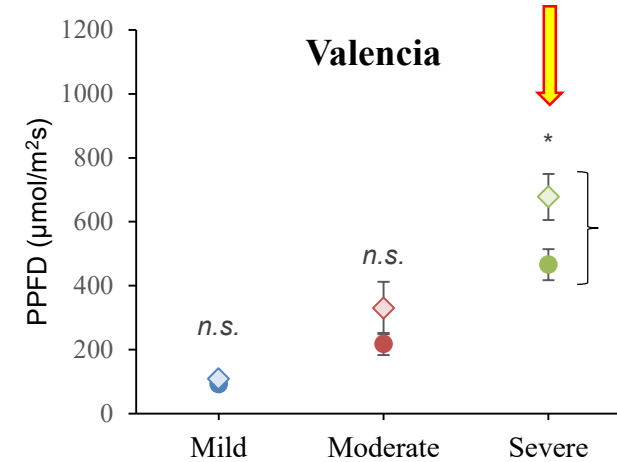
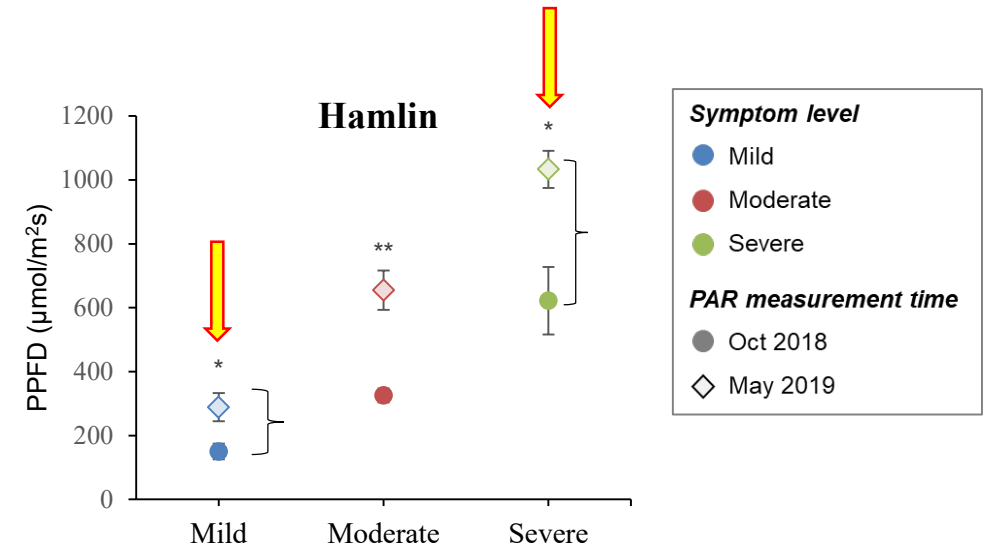




# Significant bud dieback in severely symptomatic trees as compared to mild

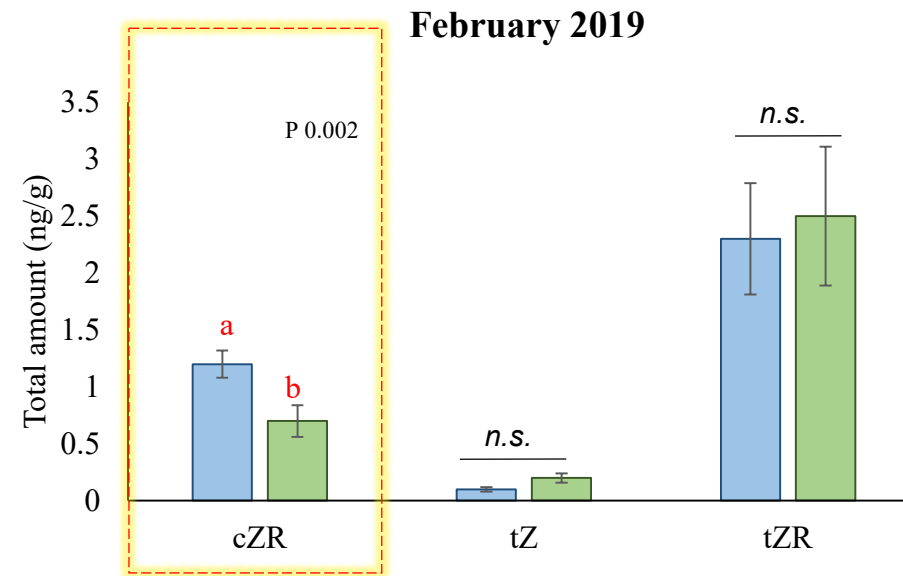


# Canopy density reduced at a faster rate in severe trees as compared to mild trees



Hamlin showed more dieback than Valencia

# Severe trees show low levels of cytokinin in Spring

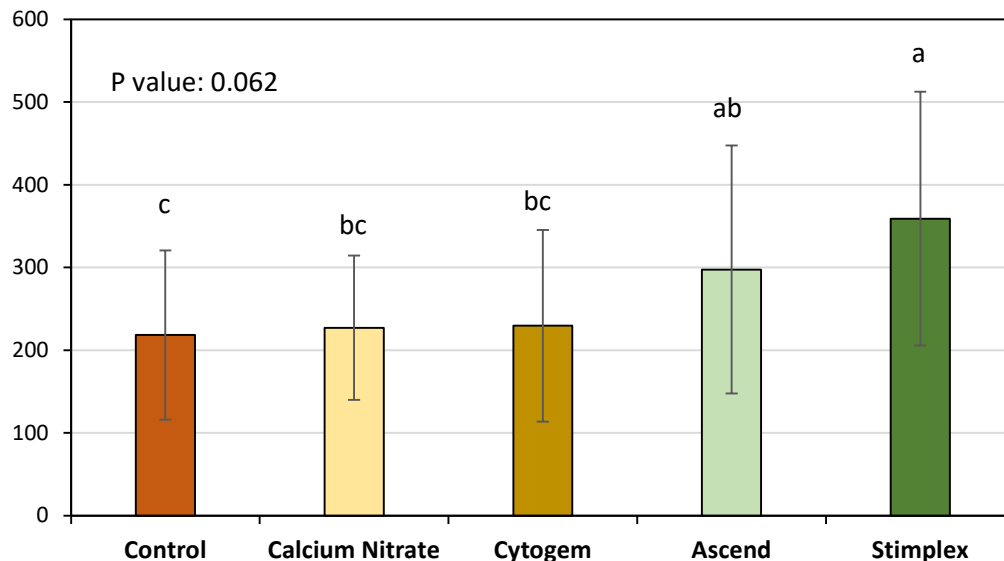


Cytokinin is essential for cell division and growth

# Hamlin Reset Study- To improve growth with use of PGRs

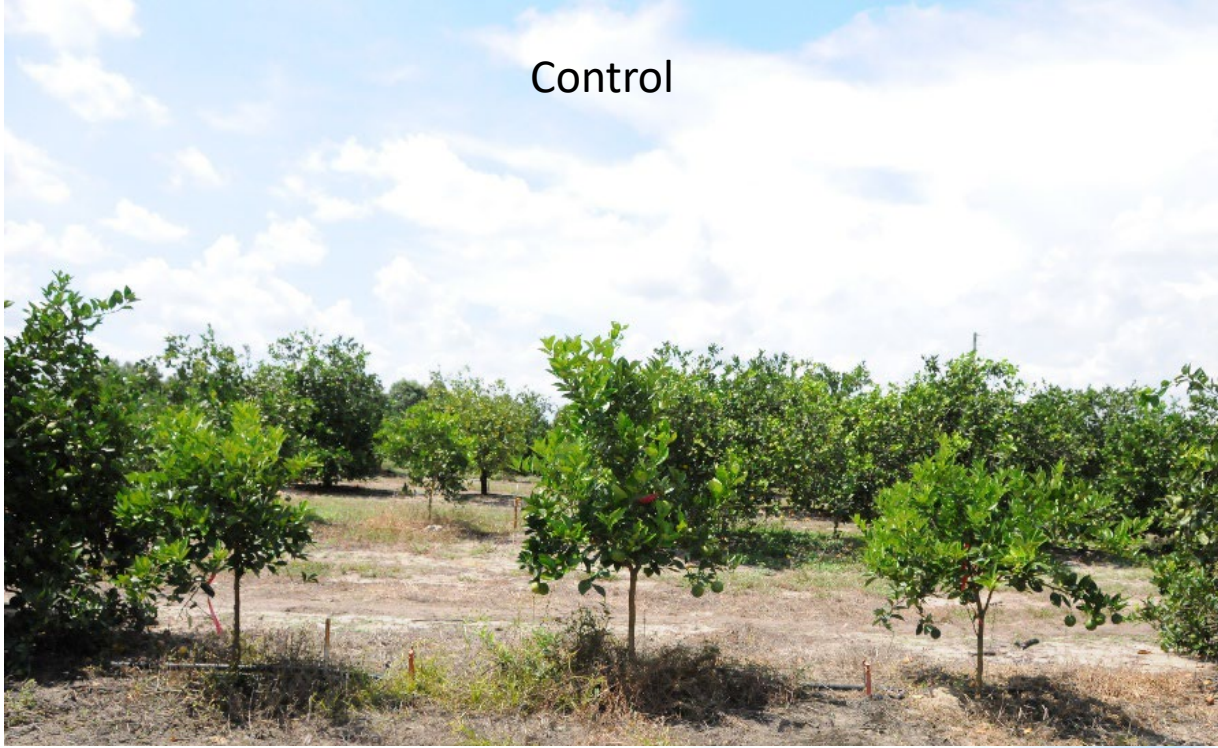
- Two PGRs showed improvement in growth, when applied every 45 days for 6 months, slight improvement in SPAD (leaf chlorophyll was also observed)
  - Stimplex (a seaweed extract, contains cytokinin)
  - Ascend (contains auxin, GA, and cytokinin)

Increase in canopy volume in 6 months

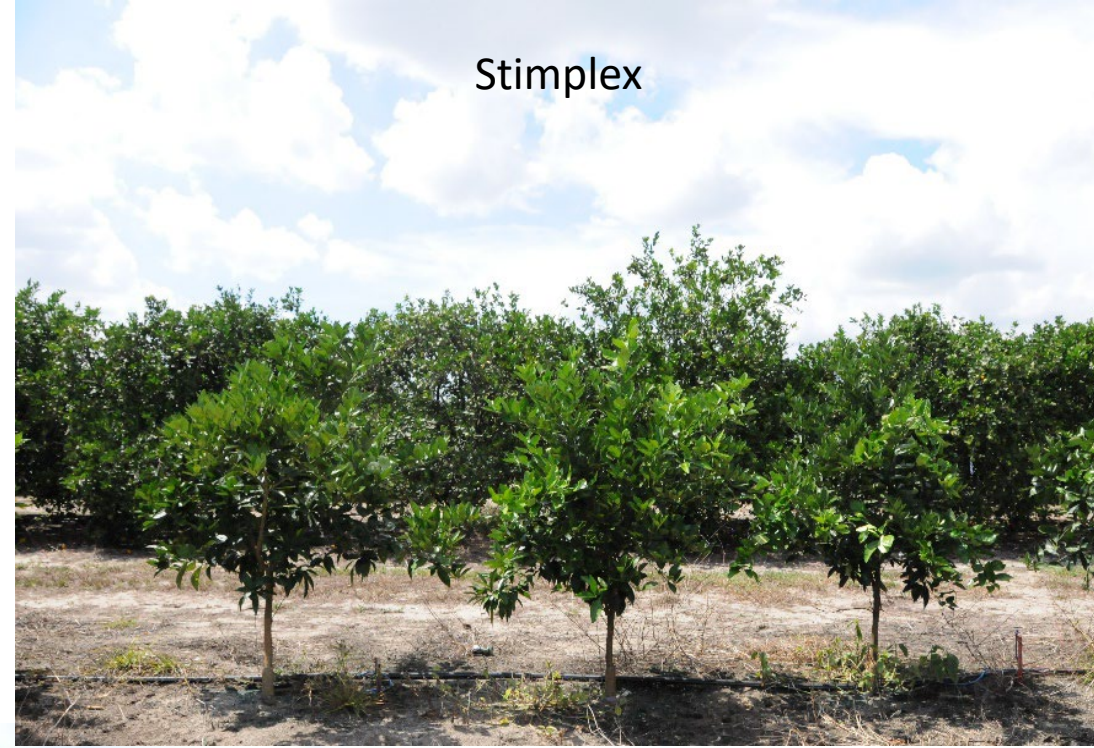


	SPAD value
Control	95 b
Calcium Nitrate	90 b
Cytogem	95 b
Ascend	100 ab
Stimplex	106 a

Control



Stimplex



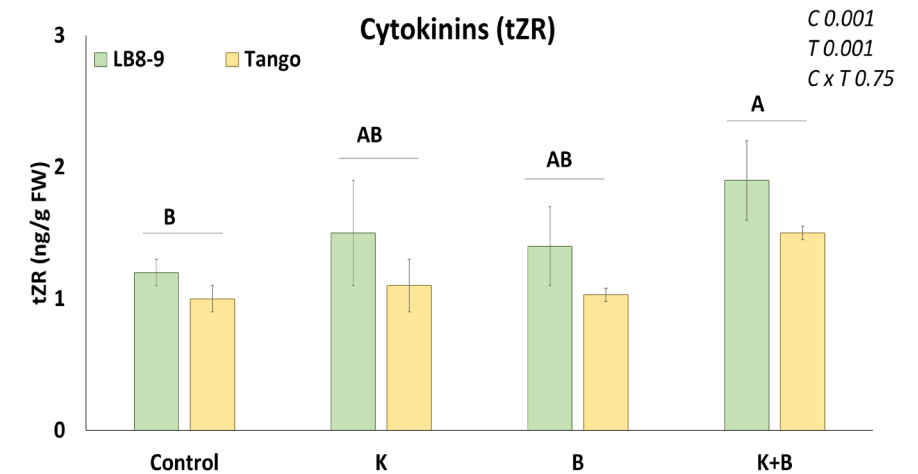
Ascend



# In another studies we have seen that treatments that improve cytokinin levels in leaves show improvement in yield and fruit size

- Ten-year-old ‘LB8-9’ and ‘Tango’ mandarins grafted on US-897 and Swingle rootstocks
- Foliar treatments were applied at every 45 days interval from time of fruit set until harvest for two consecutive years.
- Control (grower standard)
- K (0.11 kg/tree)
- B (0.03 kg /tree)
- K + B (0.11 kg/tree + 0.03 kg/tree)

Fruit yield (lbs/tree)					
Cultivar	Control	K	B	K+B	<i>p value</i>
LB8-9	153 B	217 AB	232 AB	234 A	<i>C 0.01</i>
Tango	103 B	120 AB	156 AB	179 A	<i>T 0.10</i>
					<i>C x T 0.70</i>
Fruit diameter (>2.5 inches, %)					
LB8-9	43 B	70 A	60 A	76 A	<i>C 0.04</i>
Tango	54 B	74 A	62 A	84 A	<i>T 0.08</i>
					<i>C x T 0.83</i>



# Number of PGRs are available for Florida use

- Comprehensive list of PGRs available for Florida use can be found in citrus production guide
- Read label carefully for concentration and rate of recommended use
- Example

	<b>Progibb</b>	<b>Ascend</b>	<b>Radiate</b>	<b>Cytoplex</b>	<b>Home</b>	<b>Receptor</b>	<b>Stimplex</b>
<b>IBA (Auxin) (%)</b>	0	0.045	0.85	0.005	0.005	0.0042	0
<b>GA (%)</b>	5.7	0.03	0	0.004	0.005	0.0026	0
<b>Cytokinin (%)</b>	0	0.09	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.0084	0.01
<b>oz per acre</b>	20	6	13	32	32	32	56
<b>no. of application</b>	2	3	2	12	12	12	5

# Thank you!

- Citrus Initiative
- CRDF (Flowering GA Trial)
- Dr. Ariel Singerman
- Peace River Packing
- Alico
- Valent Biosciences
- Dr. Lisa Tang
- Sukhdeep Singh
- Mary Sutton

