

WEBINAR



BALANCE DE LA TEMPORADA DE MANZANAS

El Centro de Pomáceas tiene el agrado de invitar a Ud. a la Reunión Técnica N°146.

Ocasión en la que contaremos con la participación de la destacada especialista en postcosecha de Pomáceas, Patricia Marabolí, quien expondrá el **"Balance de la temporada 2021/2022 de manzanas y sus complicaciones logísticas"**.

Además, se contará con intervenciones de J.A. Yuri y Álvaro Sepúlveda, quienes presentarán una **"Actualización de las actividades del CP"** y el **"Reporte climático del último periodo"**.



Patricia Marabolí
Especialista Pomáceas
Dole Chile.



José Antonio Yuri
Director
Centro de Pomáceas,
UTalca.



Álvaro Sepúlveda
Investigador Asistente
Centro de Pomáceas,
UTalca

Martes **26 Julio**

15:30 a 17:30 h.



15:30 – 16:00	30	Bienvenida y resumen de actividades J.A. Yuri, Director Centro de Pomáceas
16:00 – 16:40	40	Reporte climático Álvaro Sepúlveda. Lab. Ecofisiología Centro de Pomáceas, UTalca.
16:40 – 17:20	40	Balance de la temporada 2021/2022 de manzanas y sus complicaciones logísticas Patricia Marabolí. Especialista Pomáceas, Dole Chile
17:20 – 17:30	10	Comentarios finales J.A. Yuri, Director Centro de Pomáceas



Andrea de Rossi
La investigadora en fruticultura de EMBRAPA, Brasil, expuso en el IX PomaExpo el 31 de mayo 2022.

PÁGINA XV | TEMA CENTRAL



Marcus Kivtschal
El especialista en mejoramiento genético de EPAGRI, Brasil, expuso en el IX PomaExpo el 31 de mayo 2022.

PÁGINA XVI | INVESTIGACIÓN



Clima
Positiva entrada en el proceso de dormancia dada por constante reducción de temperaturas en otoño.

PÁGINA XXI | REPORTE CLIMÁTICO



Escanea el código QR y accede a todos los boletines.



Inscripción
A.N.A. Chile generó un formulario en su plataforma, donde se inscribieron 223 personas (Cuadro 1).



Cuadro 1. Detalle de inscritos y participantes al evento.

Inscritos en formulario	Participantes en Zoom	Asistencia en base a inscritos
223	157	70%

Medios de difusión
- Base de datos del Centro de Pomáceas y A.N.A.
- Redes sociales de la U Talca, Centro de Pomáceas y el CP.
- WhatsApp de diferentes contactos del CP y A.N.A.

Envío masivo
Por el CP y A.N.A. se realizaron 2 avisos previos (sin programa) y 3 con programa definitivo con envíos a las bases de datos. Adicionalmente, los Viveros Asociados de A.N.A. enviaron a sus bases de datos.

Coordinación
La sesión de Zoom la generó la U Talca, quedando como anfitrión quien suscribió. Los expositores fueron citados a las 08:40 hrs., para hacer las pruebas de conexión, quedando cada uno como co-anfitrión (evitando apariciones indebidas), para que puedan compartir pantalla. La sesión se abrió a las 09:10 hrs.

Presentaciones en la web
Posterior al evento se subirán (como es habitual) las presentaciones de los expositores a la página web del CP y A.N.A., además de LinkedIn del CP, lo cual fue comunicado a los asistentes en el webinar.

Video del evento
La grabación del evento será subida a ambas páginas web y LinkedIn.

Sugerencias
El equipo de A.N.A. sugiere que, a futuro, en las pausas del evento on-line (de continuar esta modalidad) se puede agregar alguna ppt o video con auspiciadores. Tendremos que evaluar la sugerencia.

Mauricio Fuentes
01/06/22



INFORMATIVO CLIMÁTICO

TEMPORADA 2021/22 - LABORATORIO DE ECOFISIOLOGÍA FRUTAL



Dormancia y acumulación de frío 2022

Los frutales caducifolios eliminan sus hojas y suspenden su crecimiento visible como estrategia para sobrevivir las adversas condiciones invernales (Foto 1). La caída masiva de hojas es un indicador de la entrada en la fase de dormancia profunda, estado en que la suspensión del crecimiento esta regulada por factores internos de la yema (perfil hormonal). La superación de este estado se asocia con la exposición a condiciones propias del invierno, es decir, baja luminosidad (días cortos), bajas temperaturas y alta humedad. De este modo, la cuantificación de tiempo en ambiente frío es un estimador del avance y paso de la dormancia profunda a la ecodormancia, estado en el cual el crecimiento depende de factores externos a la yema (calor en primavera). Por lo anterior, se definió la *Unidad de Frío* como 1 hora a baja temperatura,



Foto 1. Frutales caducifolios eliminan sus hojas y suspenden crecimiento para sobrevivir condiciones adversas del invierno.



POMÁCEAS

Al compás de La Niña

Un invierno con acumulación de frío favorece la dormancia, y por ende la producción de manzanas y cerezas. Pero el predominio de inviernos cálidos requiere de un nuevo enfoque. Cinco medidas para mitigar su efecto sobre los frutales.

Los frutales caducifolios eliminan sus hojas y suspenden su crecimiento visible como estrategia para sobrevivir a las adversas condiciones invernales. La caída masiva de hojas es un indicador de la entrada en la fase de dormancia profunda, estado en que la suspensión del crecimiento está regulada por factores internos de la yema (perfil hormonal). La superación de este estado se asocia con la exposición a condiciones propias del invierno, es decir, baja luminosidad (días cortos), bajas temperaturas y alta humedad. De este modo, la cuantificación de tiempo en ambiente frío

es un estimador del avance y paso de la dormancia profunda a la ecodormancia, estado en el cual el crecimiento depende de factores externos a la yema (calor en primavera).

Por lo anterior, se definió la Unidad de Frío como 1 hora a baja temperatura, que tiene efecto positivo para el proceso. Diferentes especies y cultivares requieren distintas cantidades de frío para su normal brotación posterior (Cuadros 1 y 2). La fecha de 50% caída de hojas indica el inicio del recuento de frío y su seguimiento comparado con los requerimientos. Para ello existen

CUADRO 1

Requerimientos de frío invernal referenciales de diferentes cultivares de manzana.

CULTIVARES	UNIDADES DE FRÍO
CRIPPS PINK	500
GRANNY SMITH	600-800
FUJI	850-1.050
GALA	1.100

CUADRO 2

Requerimientos de frío invernal referenciales de diferentes cultivares de cerezo.

CULTIVARES	UNIDADES DE FRÍO	PORCIONES
LAPINS	500-600	35-45
SANTINA	600-800	42
BING	700-1.000	50
REGINA	1.000-1.400	47-86

Estrategias para mejorar el color de las manzanas

J.A. YURI, D. SIMEONE, M. FUENTES, Á. SEPÚLVEDA

Centro de Pomáceas, Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias, Universidad de Talca, Chile.



Foto 1. Acumulación de antocianinas en las vacuolas celulares (arriba), las que posibilitarán el desarrollo de color de cubrimiento de la fruta (Adaptado de NOLF, 2004 y BAE *et al.*, 2006). Cultivares bicolors tienden a formar "nidos" de células con antocianinas, lo que se manifiesta como un estriado rojo de la fruta (abajo).



Foto 2. Contraste entre el color de cubrimiento, dado por las antocianinas, y el color de fondo, donde participan clorofilas y carotenoides. El cambio de verde a amarillo de la piel es un indicador del comienzo de la senescencia de la fruta.

concentración de antocianinas en la mitad de su crecimiento, disminuyendo hacia la cosecha (Figura 1).

La síntesis de antocianinas está sujeta a factores genéticos, ambientales y de manejo, y su interacción (GONZÁLEZ-TALICE *et al.*, 2013). El genético es tan relevante, que una atractiva coloración

es uno de los principales objetivos de los programas de mejoramiento. Por otra parte, entre los factores ambientales, la exposición a la radiación solar (en calidad y cantidad) y a diferentes rangos de temperatura, son críticos para maximizar la coloración. La vía de síntesis de las antocianinas es estimulada por la exposición di-

RESEARCH ARTICLE



Shade netting and reflective mulches effect on yield and quality variables of 'Gala Baigent' and 'Fuji Raku Raku' apples

José Antonio Yuri, Álvaro Sepúlveda, Mariana Moya, Daniela Simeone and Mauricio Fuentes

Centro de Pomáceas, Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias, Universidad de Talca, Talca, Chile

ABSTRACT

Sunburn is possibly the main problem affecting the apple production in the Southern Hemisphere including Chile. This study focused on determining the effect of shade nets to reduce sunburn incidence and reflective mulch to improve colour on canopy microclimate, vegetative growth, fruit quality, return bloom and profitability of two apple cultivars ('Gala Baigent' and 'Fuji Raku Raku') in southern Chile. The treatments evaluated were net, mulch, net + mulch. Trees without net or mulch served as the control. Results showed that PAR transmitted under the netting was reduced in an average of 26% and the mulch increased the reflected PAR from 3% to 5% (grass row control) to 20%–37%. Shoot length, yield, fruit maturity and return bloom were not affected using either net or mulch. The incidence of sunburn under net was reduced by 76%–80%, compared to the control; however, it also reduced fruit colouration, especially in 'Fuji Raku Raku'. The use of mulch under shade net increased the amount in 27% and 9% (average of seasons) of fruit in the Premium category of colour for 'Gala Baigent' and 'Fuji Raku Raku', respectively, which is only economically justified in circumstances of high incidence of sunburn and limitations of fruit colour.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 29 January 2022
Accepted 1 July 2022

KEYWORDS

Fruit colour; *Malus x domestica* Borkh; light reflection; solar radiation; sunburn; benefit



Figure 2. Set up treatments: **A**, Control, **B**, Net, **C**, Net + Mulch and **D**, Mulch in an apple orchard cv. 'Gala Baigent' season 2013/2014. Angol, Chile. Four border rows were considered between each treatment.

Photosynthetically active radiation (PAR; $\lambda = 400\text{--}700\text{ nm}$; $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2}\text{ s}^{-1}$) was measured in all four treatments with a sensor quantum LI-190SZ (LI-COR Biosciences Inc., Lincoln, USA) three times a day (11:00, 13:00 and 18:00 h) and on clear day conditions at 30 days prior to harvest for each cultivar ('Gala Baigent': 14 January 2014 and 'Fuji Raku Raku': 04 March 2014). PAR was quantified by taking three simultaneous readings for treatment from one sensor upward (incident PAR) and one downward (reflected PAR), in the centre of the inter-row, perpendicular and at a height of 1.5 m above ground.

Fruit and soil surface temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) in all four treatments was quantified with a DT-8380 infrared thermometer (Navtek Instruments, India) three times a day (11:00, 13:00 and 18:00 h) at 30 days prior to harvest for each cultivar ('Gala Baigent': 14 January 2014 and 'Fuji Raku Raku': 04 March 2014). Ten readings were taken from the exposed side of the fruit for each treatment, on both sides of the row (East and West). As for the soil surface, three readings were taken in the centre of the inter-row, after removal of the reflective mulch.

Introduction

Sunburn on fruit is perhaps the main problem affecting apple production in several countries of Southern Hemisphere. Producers have reported sunburn losses of over 30% in more susceptible apple cultivars grown in South Africa (Wand et al. 2006), Australia (Thomson et al. 2014) and Chile (Yuri 2015). Symptoms of sunburn include bleaching, browning and necrosis of sun-exposed areas of the fruit caused by excessive solar irradiance on still days coupled with high air temperature that conduces to fruit overheat, leading the different symptoms (Schrader et al. 2001, 2003; Yuri et al. 2004; Solomakhin and Blanke 2010b). Yuri et al. (2000) found that when apple epidermis exceeds 45°C for more than 5 h in the laboratory or 37°C , at orchard level, fruit damage occurs in Chile. In the affected area of the fruit a series of physical and metabolic changes have been reported: degradation of chlorophyll, increase of carotenoids among other phenolic and antioxidant compounds (Wünsche et al. 2001; Yuri et al. 2010; Tartachnyk et al.

Vegetative growth

Chlorophyll content of leaves of each treatment was estimated with a SPAD 502 Plus meter (Konica Minolta Holdings, Inc., Tokyo, Japan). The evaluation was conducted 30 days before harvest 2014, on 10 leaves of spur or short shoot with fruits, one per tree, located in the middle zone of the branch and the tree, exposed to the morning sun.

Table 1. Climatic conditions by season in an orchard of 'Gala Baigent' and 'Fuji Raku Raku' apple trees during three seasons. Angol, Chile.

Season	Mean T $^{\circ}\text{C}$ Oct	GDD base 10°C Oct	Chill units (Richardson) 1 May–15 Aug	Stress units $\times 1000$			Days with 5 h T > 29°C		Days with 5 h T < 10°C Feb Mar
				1 Oct–28 Feb	1 Oct–31 Mar	1 Oct–28 Feb	1 Oct–31 Mar		
2012/2013	12.6	106	1564	122	151	22	23	2 4	
2013/2014	13.4	129	1546	165	189	15	15	2 5	
2014/2015	14.0	145	1517	173	218	23	27	0 2	

Characterization and Pathogenicity of *Diplodia*, *Lasiodiplodia*, and *Neofusicoccum* Species Causing Botryosphaeria Canker and Dieback of Apple Trees in Central Chile

Gonzalo A. Díaz,^{1,†} Adrián Valdez,^{1,†} Francois Halleen,^{2,3} Enrique Ferrada,⁴ Mauricio Lolas,¹ and Bernardo A. Latorre⁵

¹Laboratorio de Patología Frutal, Departamento de Producción Agrícola, Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias, Universidad de Talca, Talca 3460000, Chile

²Plant Protection Division, ARC Infruitec-Nietvoorbij, Stellenbosch 7599, South Africa

³Department of Plant Pathology, University of Stellenbosch, Matieland 7602, South Africa

⁴Laboratorio de Fitopatología, Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias, Instituto de Producción y Sanidad Vegetal, Universidad Austral de Chile, Valdivia, Chile

⁵Departamento de Fruticultura y Enología, Facultad de Agronomía e Ingeniería Forestal, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile

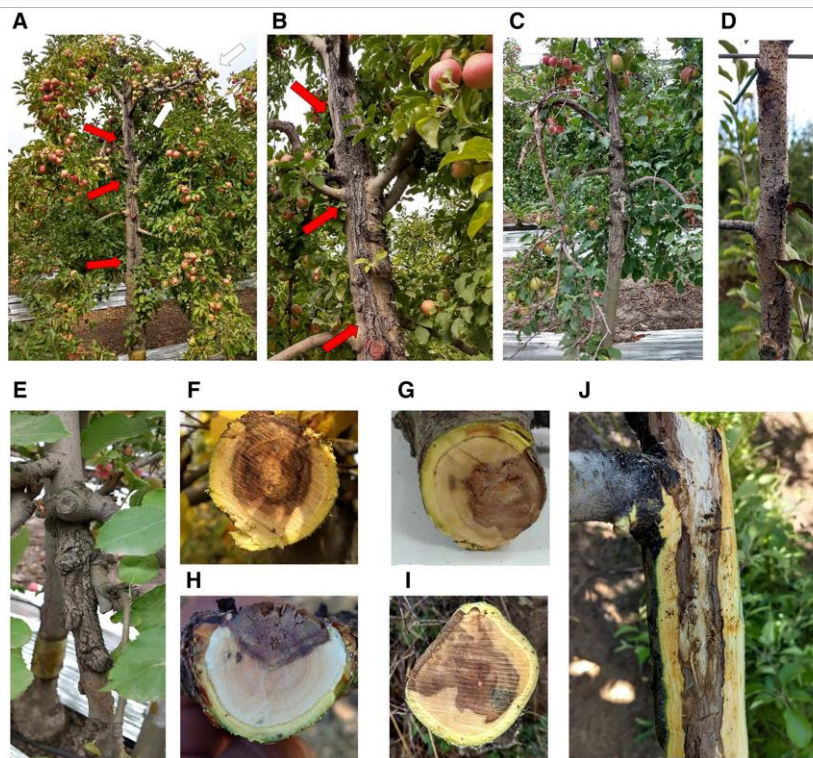


Fig. 1. Symptoms of Botryosphaeria canker and dieback in commercial orchards of apple associated with Botryosphaeriaceae species isolated in central Chile. **A**, Apple tree of 25-year-old cv. Cripps Pink with elongated canker in the trunk (red arrow) and dieback (white arrow). **B**, Severe perennial cankers in the trunk of a 25-year-old apple tree cv. Cripps Pink. **C**, Mature canker in the trunk and branches with dieback (15-year-old tree cv. Cripps Pink). **D**, Young tree (7 years old) cv. Fuji showing orange canker and dieback with presence of pycnidia and central axis. **E**, Perennial canker in secondary branch of apple tree cv. Fuji. **F to H**, Cross-section of branches with dieback showing brown hard cankers (U- and V-shaped). **I**, Cross-section of trunk of mature tree of 25-year-old cv. Gala showing brown hard V-shaped canker. **J**, Longitudinal section of dieback branch of 12-year-old cv. Fuji showing elongated brown hard necrosis in the wood.

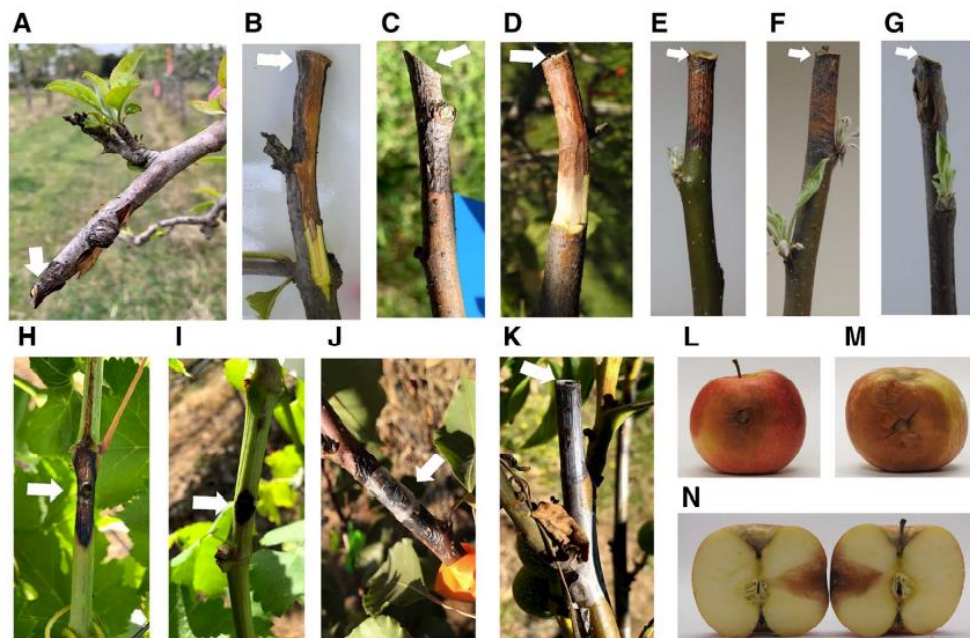


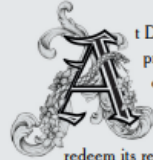
Fig. 7. Reproduction of symptoms caused by Botryosphaeriaceae species inoculating apple (twigs, dormant cutting, fruits) and other fruit species (grapevine green shoots, pears, and walnut twigs). **A to D**, Pruning wounds of twigs at 3 years old inoculated with conidia showing canker and dieback after 6 months in the field at Pangullemo experimental station (University of Talca, Talca, Chile). **A**, Twig of cv. Fuji showing canker and dieback caused by *Neofusicoccum parvum* (Bot-2018-NA32). **B**, Longitudinal section of twig of cv. Gala showing brown streaking caused by *N. parvum* (Bot-2018-NA32). **C**, Twig cv. Gala showing canker caused by *Diplodia seriata* (Bot-2017-DS3). **D**, Longitudinal section of twig of cv. Gala showing brown streaking caused by *D. seriata* (Bot-2017-DS3). **E to G**, Pruning wounds of 1-year-old dormant apple cutting of cv. Fuji inoculated with conidia showing canker and dieback symptoms after 3 months in greenhouse (15 to 22°C, 75% relative humidity): **E**, *Diplodia mutila* (Bot-2017-DM2); **F**, *D. seriata* (Bot-2017-DS3); and **G**, *Lasiodiplodia theobromae* (Bot-2017-LT6). **H and I**, Green shoots of 4-month-old grapevines of cv. Sauvignon Blanc inoculated with mycelial plug showing necrotic lesion after 4 months in the field (Talca, Chile): **H**, *D. mutila* (Bot-2017-DM2); and **I**, *L. theobromae* (Bot-2017-LT6). **J**, Twig of 2-year-old pear cv. Beurré Bosc inoculated with mycelial plug of *Neofusicoccum arbuti* (Bot-2018-NA32) showing elongated brown canker after 4 months in the field. **K**, Pruning wound of twig of 2-year-old walnut cv. Chandler inoculated with mycelial plug of *D. seriata* (Bot-2017-DS3) showing brown canker after 4 months in the field. **L and M**, Rot symptoms on mature apple cvs. Cripps Pink (**L**) and Fuji (**M**) inoculated with mycelial plug of *L. theobromae* after 7 days at 20°C. **N**, Cross-section of apple cv. Cripps Pink inoculated with mycelial plug of *D. seriata* (Bot-2017-DS3) after 7 days at 20°C. White arrow shows site of inoculation.

CURIOSIDADES





To Whom It May Concern



At Dole Sunshine Company, International Fruit Day is a time for solemn reflection. This has prompted something of a revelation. That is why, with the greatest respect to your hallowed office, we think the time has finally come to address the elephant that's been in the room for thousands of years. The most catastrophic PR disaster that fruit has ever faced: the calamity of Original Sin. As one of the largest fruit providers in the world, we hope to redeem its reputation in the eyes of your 1.2 billion discerning followers. For too long, fruit has been made the scapegoat for humanity's most heinous crime, from the pulpit to the playground. For too long, fruit has been vilified and demonised; it has been maligned in art and literature, symbolising lust, temptation and depravity, in all its vile and wicked forms. This is a travesty of justice, that only you have the power, wisdom and authority to finally rectify.

As you are of course aware, the apple in particular has been subject to centuries of terrible slander, despite never being mentioned by name, in the Old Testament. Rather, the classical Greek word for 'tree fruit' sounded conveniently like the Latin for 'apple', which in turn, sounded suspiciously like the Latin for 'evil'. In other words, the reputation of the apple has fallen victim to a cheap pun, which spread like wildfire through the creative consciousness, from John Milton's *Paradise Lost* to Albrecht Dürer's *Adam and Eve*.

Far from being the source of Original Sin and the root of all evil in the world, we prefer to think of fruit as the Original Snack, offering pleasure, nutrition and sustenance to the world at large. In an age of more sinful high-cal, low-fibre indulgences, like doughnuts, nachos, curly fries and other aberrations, we think it's time to celebrate the humble apple, the noble banana, the majestic kumquat. Let us not forget that fruit was the only thing on the menu in the Garden of Eden, so Our Lord and Maker must surely have been a fruitarian Himself.

Furthermore, fruit has been a source of creativity and innovation across the centuries: the fall of an apple led to Newton's greatest epiphany, unlocking the mysteries of the universe and paving the way for the miracle of modern science. The iconic banana inspired some of the finest contemporary artists, from Banksy to Warhol and a thousand slapstick comedies.

Now, we could proclaim the virtues of fruit until Judgement Day, but we understand you must be busy. Suffice to say, in an ever-changing world, fruit has been our most steadfast companion, constant, pure and incorruptible, through some of our darkest days.

For all these reasons and more, we humbly ask for the absolution that only you can offer. A tiny change that can change the world. Would you consider amending the Bible? Just a tiny word. Replacing 'fruit' for any other unhealthy food, for instance? Just an idea. If that request sounds a bit too ambitious, no worries. We get it. Maybe then a message of support would go a long way to restoring the world's faith in our beloved fruits.

Today, more than ever, no fruit should be forbidden.

Yours faithfully,

#Unforbiddenfruit



As you are of course aware, the apple in particular has been subject to centuries of terrible slander, despite never being mentioned by name, in the Old Testament. Rather, the classical Greek word for 'tree fruit' sounded conveniently like the Latin for 'apple', which in turn, sounded suspiciously like the Latin for 'evil'. In other words, the reputation of the apple has fallen victim to a cheap pun, which spread like wildfire through the creative consciousness, from John Milton's *Paradise Lost* to Albrecht Dürer's *Adam and Eve*.

Far from being the source of Original Sin and the root of all evil in the world, we prefer to think of fruit as the Original Snack, offering pleasure, nutrition and sustenance to the world at large. In an age of more sinful high-cal, low-fibre indulgences, like doughnuts, nachos, curly fries and other aberrations, we think it's time to celebrate the humble apple, the noble banana, the majestic kumquat. Let us not forget that fruit was the only thing on the menu in the Garden of Eden, so Our Lord and Maker must surely have been a fruitarian Himself.

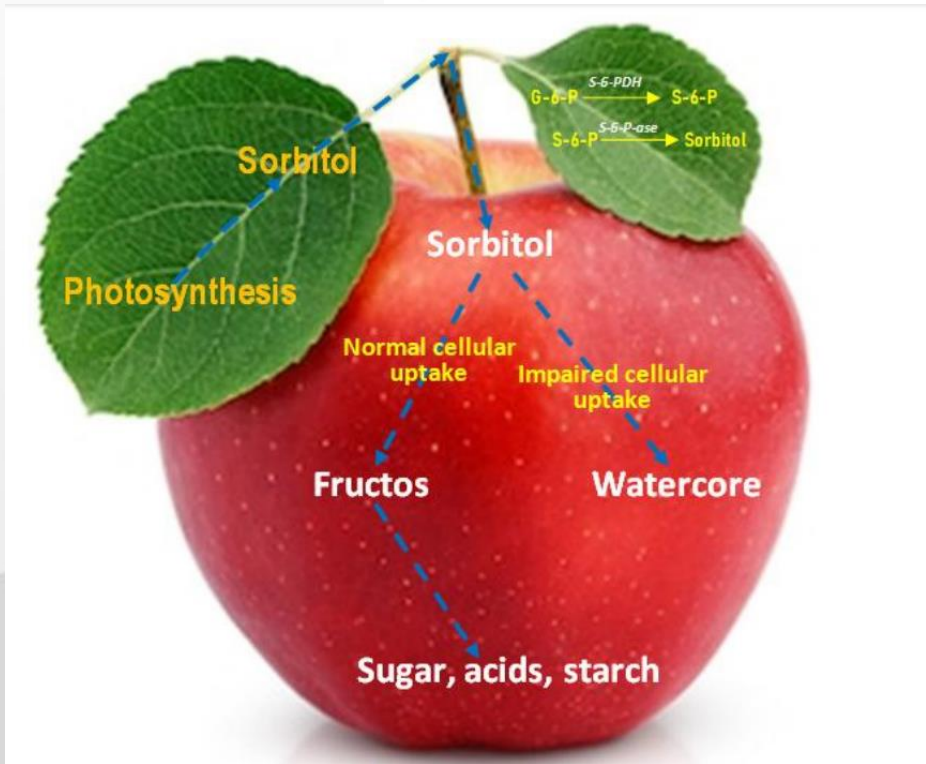
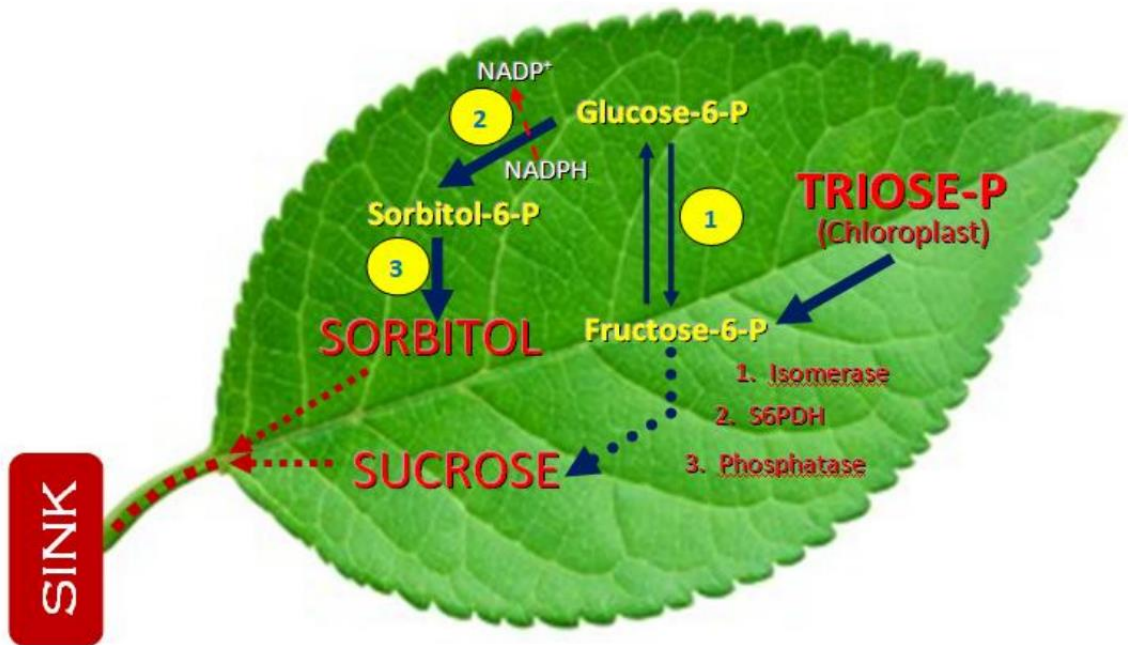
For all these reasons and more, we humbly ask for the absolution that only you can offer. A tiny change that can change the world. Would you consider amending the Bible? Just a tiny word. Replacing 'fruit' for any other unhealthy food, for instance? Just an idea. If that request sounds a bit too ambitious, no worries. We get it. Maybe then a message of support would go a long way to restoring the world's faith in our beloved fruits.

Génesis: *lignum scientiae boni et mali* (árbol de la ciencia del del bien y del mal)
mal = malus = manzana

CORAZÓN ACUOSO

WATER CORE - GLASSIGKEIT

Notificado como Glasige Apfel en 1886
Watercore desde 1934

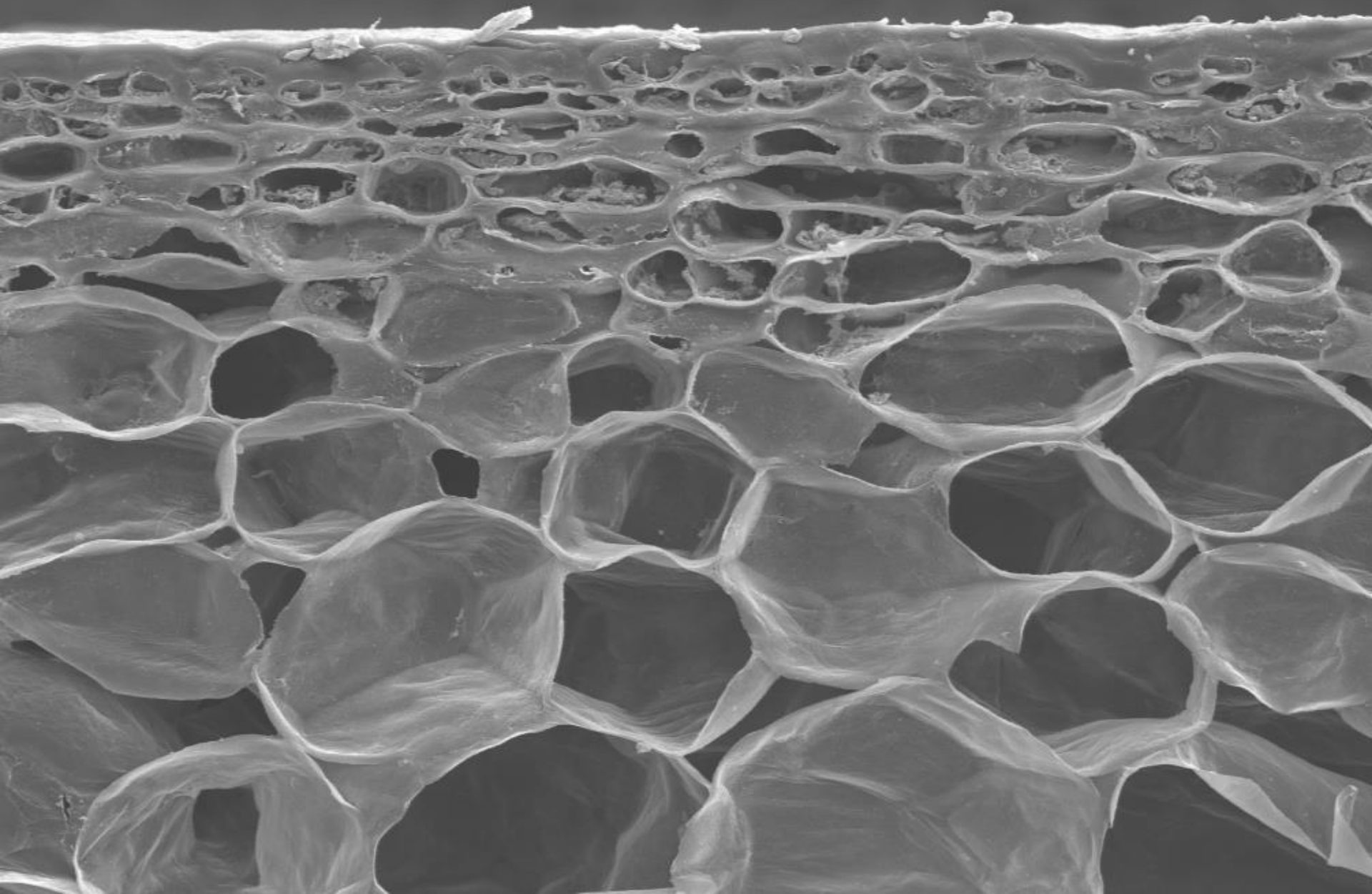




193X
200UM

20KV WD:11MM

S:00000 P:00005







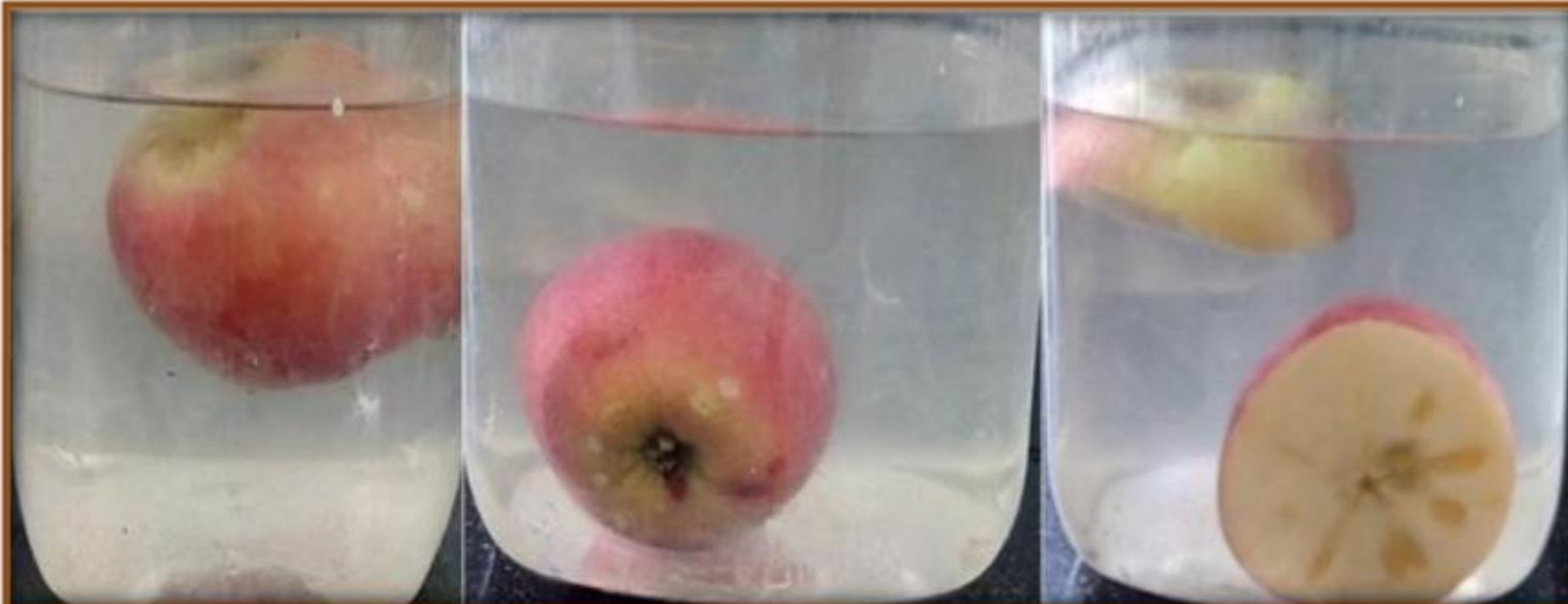
Watercore – a physiological disorder of apple related to imbalance carbohydrate metabolism in fruit tissues

Farooq Ahmad Khan^{1*}, Sujat Ahmad Lone¹, Amit Kumar¹, Sajad Ahmad Bhat¹, Moinuddin²,
Umme Salma¹, Fasil Fayaz¹ and Saima Fayaz¹

¹*Division of Basic Sciences and Humanities*

*Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Kashmir, Shalimar, Srinagar
Jammu and Kashmir (India); ²Shri Guru Ram Rai University, Dehradun (Uttarakhand), India*

*e-mail: drkhan_387@skuastkashmir.ac.in



FACTORES QUE INCIDEN EN EL CORAZÓN ACUOSO

Frutos más maduros

Altas y bajas T° antes de cosecha

Baja carga frutal (excesivo raleo, heladas)

Árboles jóvenes

Frutos grandes

Alto vigor de plantas y elevado IAF

Bajo contenido de Calcio en la fruta

Alto Nitrógeno y Boro

Excesiva humedad del suelo

Anillado

Uso de Etileno

Fruta del lado más expuesto del árbol

Factores que favorecen la conversión de almidón en azúcares

LINKEDIN CENTRO DE POMÁCEAS



Buscar



Inicio



Mi red



Empleos



Mensajes



Centro de Pomáceas - Universidad de Talca

Investigación en Universidad de Talca - Talca, Región del Maule

Chile · [Información de contacto](#)

509 seguidores · 449 contactos

Tengo interés en...

Añadir sección

Más



Universidad de Talca

DESTACAMOS

  **CENTRO DE
POMACEAS**
UNIVERSIDAD DE TALCA - CHILE

14 Diciembre
15:00 HORAS

5^a Cherry
Expo
2021





8^a Poma
Expo
2021

4^a Cherry
Expo
2020

BOLETÍN TÉCNICO



**Situación climatológica
en Chile central**
Julio 2021 | Nº 118

[VER BOLETÍN](#)

[LEER ANTERIORES](#)

INGRESA TUS DATOS PARA
RECIBIR NOVEDADES



INFORMES CLIMÁTICOS



**Partidura de manzanas
de cosecha tardía**

Temporada 2020/2021
Nr. 56. Abril 2021

Laboratorio de Ecofisiología Frutal

[LEER](#)

OTROS DOCUMENTOS



CENTRO DE POMÁCEAS
MEMORIA 25 años
1996 - 2021