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## Field Evaluation of Almond Varieties

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**Project No.:** 17-HORT2-Lampinen

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Salida School District  
Creekside Farming Company

**Objectives:**

The objective is to evaluate new almond varieties and selections in replicated trials at three locations in the almond growing areas of California.

**Interpretive Summary:**

The next generation Regional Almond Variety Trials were planted in the winter of 2014 in Butte, Stanislaus and Madera counties. Rows of Nonpareil were alternated with 29 varieties and/or selections at all 3 sites. Trees at the Butte, Stanislaus and Madera trial were planted on Krymsk 86, Nemaguard and Hansen 536 rootstocks respectively (with the exceptions listed at the bottom of **Table 5**). Unlike the previous generation Regional Almond Variety Trials, there are four replications of each of the varieties and selections at each of the three sites in the 2014 trials. Bloom overlap of pollenizers with Nonpareil was generally good at all the sites except for UCD 3-40. Yields at the three trials were higher than the previous generation trials likely due at least in part to higher planting densities. Main kernel defects observed in 2016 were doubles, twins, navel orangeworm damage, blanks and severe shrivel.

## Materials and methods:

### Regional Almond Variety Trials Planted in 2014

The next generation almond variety trials were planted in the winter of 2014 in Butte (Chico State University), Stanislaus (Salida School District Site), and Madera (Chowchilla grower site) counties. The varieties and selections planted are listed in (**Table 1**). The first 30 items are common to all 3 sites and a few different items added at individual sites are listed at the bottom of (**Table 1**). Trees at the Butte, Stanislaus and Madera trial were planted on Krymsk 86, Nemaguard and Hansen 536 rootstocks respectively (with the exceptions listed at the bottom of (**Table 1**)). Trees were planted at a spacing of 18' x 22' at the Butte site (110 trees/acre), 16' x 21' at the Stanislaus site (130 trees/acre) and 12' x 21' at the Madera site (173 trees/acre). These densities are significantly higher than the previous generation RAVTs where planting densities for the Butte, San Joaquin and Kern trials were 64, 75 and 86 trees per acre respectively. Of the items planted in the main trials, fourteen are either partially or fully self-fertile (**Table 1**).

Bloom, hullsplit, canopy light interception and yield data collection were initiated in 2016. Bloom data were collected approximately every three days and recorded as onset of bloom, full bloom, and the end of petalfall. Hullsplit was recorded from the beginning of the first non-blank splits to completion of hullsplit.

## Results and Discussion:

### General observations for each site

Butte. The winter of 2016-2017 was very wet in Butte County with roughly 40.3 inches of rain measured in Chico. This is 13.8 inches greater than the Chico long term average. The spring 2017 growing season experienced 7.7 inches of rainfall in February, 3.1 inches in March, 3.4 inches in April, and 0.8 inches in May. These wet in-season conditions likely increased disease pressure at this site.

Varieties with noticeable twig dieback (cause unknown) occurring mostly on low and interior canopy shaded twigs included UCD 8-27, Winters, Supareil, UCD 1-232, Self-Fruitful P13.019, and Y 117-86-03. Some varieties also had more hull rot at harvest than others, these included Folsom, UCD 3-40, Supareil, UCD 8-160, Eddie, UCD 1-232, UCD 8-201, and Capitola. Finally, bacterial spot symptoms continue to be documented and were observed on UCD 18-20, UCD 1-271, Booth, Self-Fruitful P13.019, and Self-Fruitful P16.013, with a slight case on Aldrich in 2017.

With only three shakes in the 2017 harvest, many varieties were not shaken at 100% hull split. They continued to dry for prolonged periods and had poor nut removal as a result. With unsatisfactory nut removal and very high mummy counts on many varieties (see **Table 7**), we hope this can be improved with four harvests planned in 2018.

Stanislaus. Trees in the Stanislaus RAVT have grown about average for trees on Nemaguard rootstock, although there have been some problems. In 2015 (second

leaf), many trees in the trial exhibited signs of Verticillium wilt, and to a lesser degree in 2016. In 2016, a significant portion of the field suffered drift injury from an errant, aerial application of glyphosate and glyphosonate to an adjacent field. This herbicide drift occurred during bloom and appeared to have affected 3<sup>rd</sup>-leaf nut set / retention throughout much of the field. Trees appear to have recovered and no long-term deleterious effects are expected. Beginning in 2016 and continuing through 2017, over 15% of the Nonpareil trees have had moderate to severe signs of band canker (*Botryosphaeria* spp.). Approximately 100 Nonpareil trees will be replaced. Relatively few of the test variety trees showed obvious band canker symptoms although Y121-42-99, Sterling and Kester on Hansen rootstock appear to have been disproportionately affected.

Madera. A number of trees at the Madera site have died. The majority of deaths have been in two sections with infiltration issues in blocks three and four (see areas with missing trees in **(Figure 4)**). The rest have been scattered throughout the site, mostly of undetermined causes, although a few Nonpareil and Wood Colony deaths have been due to bark damage. Remaining missing trees will be replaced by next spring.

As for diseases, in the spring many trees showed shot-hole like symptoms. However, samples were not tested to confirm this. Additionally, many varieties were suffering from cankers. All Y121-42-99 trees in block one had cankers on lower limbs leading to lower limb death and a few trees also had trunk cankers. Multiple Jenette trees also had cankers in blocks one and two, however this variety was not affected as badly. In late July branch samples were sent to the Trouillas Laboratory at Kearney Research and Extension Center. The lab only found saprophytic fungi present so the cause of the cankers is unknown. Other varieties suffered from occasional branch cankers, but not at a high enough frequency to be noted.

#### Bloom, Hullsplit, Yield and Quality 2016

Bloom was very compact at all 3 sites in 2016 (**Figure 1**). Overlap with Nonpareil was good for everything except UCD 3-40 which was quite early at all sites. Bee flying hours during Nonpareil bloom for 2016 are shown in (**Table 2**).

Midday canopy photosynthetically active radiation interception (PAR) was collected using the mobile platform light bar in June 2016 (**Table 3, 4 and 5**). PAR interception varied from 20 to 43 percent at the Butte trial, 23 to 36 percent at the Stanislaus trial and 23 to 61 percent at the Madera trial. The level of PAR interception at the Madera site is among the highest we have seen for an almond orchard this age. This is partly due to the high tree density (173 trees/acre) and vigorous Hansen peach x almond rootstock.

Hullsplit data for 2016 is presented in the top of (**Figure 2**). Completion of hullsplit ranged from August 3 to September 6 at the Butte trial. At the Stanislaus trial it ranged from July 15 to August 22. At the Madera trial it ranged from July 21 to August 17.

Yield data for 2016 is shown in **(Table 3, 4 and 5)**. Yields at the Butte and Stanislaus sites ranged from about 100 to 800 kernel pounds per acre which is about normal for a 3<sup>rd</sup> leaf orchard but those at the Madera site were among the highest we have seen for a 3-year-old orchard (up to 2000 kernel pounds per acre). The yields for the 2014 trials versus those for previous generation trials is shown in **(Figure 3)**. The yields for the 2014 Butte and Stanislaus trials were greater than those for the 1993 trials at a similar age but the Madera yields were significantly higher (and slightly higher than those from the McFarland trial). **(Figure 6)** shows the relationship between midday canopy photosynthetically active radiation interception and yield by site. Although there is a relationship at each site, the overall relationship is quite different for each site. This is likely due to a combination of planting density variability, management differences and weather-related issues. Note that yields at Butte site were higher than those at the Stanislaus site despite the higher planting density at Stanislaus. This is likely due to the previously noted issues with disease as well as herbicide damage at the Stanislaus site.

Yield efficiency (expressed as yield per unit PAR intercepted) is presented in **(Table 3, 4 and 5)**. This is a useful piece of data since it can show whether a new variety or selection is more efficient at producing yield per unit PAR intercepted or whether it is yielding more simply because it is growing faster. This will be important data to follow as the orchards develop but may or may not be meaningful at this early stage.

The relative number of mummies left on the tree after shaking were estimated at the Madera trial in 2016 **(Table 6)**. Although this may give some estimation of relative ease of shaking, it should be noted that many varieties were harvested together for convenience. Therefore, some varieties or selections were likely harvested before or after their ideal harvest timing, so these results should be considered with that in mind.

The main kernel defects observed in 2016 were double kernels, twin kernels, naval orangeworm damage, and severe shrivel **(Table 8)**. A double kernel results when both ovules develop within the nut resulting in two kernels within the nut, each with a separate seed coat or pellicle. A twin kernel result when two embryos develop within a single pellicle. Defects are listed if they have equal to or greater than 6% incidence.

## 2017

In 2017 bloom was much more protracted (right side of **Figure 1**), due to extended periods of rain and clouds at all 3 sites. Bee flying hours during Nonpareil bloom are shown in **(Table 2)**. Bloom overlap with Nonpareil was again good for all pollenizers except UCD 3-40 **(Figure 1)**.

Hullsplit at the Madera site started earlier and was completed significantly earlier than at either of the other sites in 2017 **(Figure 2)**. In general, the patterns at all 3 sites in 2017 was quite similar to the patterns observed in 2016 **(Figure 2)**.

Yields in 2017 continued to be high relative to the yields at a similar age from the previous generation Butte, Delta and Kern variety trials **(Figure 3, Table 3-5)**. Yields were more similar among the sites in 2017 compared to 2016 with the highest yielding cultivars producing 2145, 2058 and 2604 kernel pounds per acre at the Butte,

Stanislaus and Madera sites respectively (**Table 3, 4, 5 and Figure 3**). There was a fair amount of tree loss at both the Madera and Stanislaus sites (**Figure 4**). Most of these trees have been replanted.

Yield efficiency (expressed as yield per unit PAR intercepted) is presented in (**Table 3, 4, and 5**). We have found that our best orchards and varieties can produce in the range of 50 kernel pounds per 1% PAR intercepted. In 2017, yield efficiency ranged from 7 to 43 for the Butte site, 19 to 54 for the Stanislaus site and 11-44 for the Madera site. This is a useful piece of data since it can show whether a new variety or selection is more efficient at producing yield per unit PAR intercepted or whether it is yielding more simply because it is growing faster. These data suggest there is room for improvement at all 3 sites and these values are likely to increase as the orchards mature.

The relationship between midday PAR interception and yield for 2016 for all varieties and selections at each site is shown in (**Figure 5**). In general, more PAR interception led to higher yields but there is a lot of scatter in the data suggesting there are differences among varieties and selections. The equivalent data for 2017 are shown in the top of (**Figure 6**) and for the cumulative yield in the bottom of (**Figure 6**).

The number of mummies left on the trees after harvest were rated at all three sites in 2017 and results are shown in (**Table 7**). Again, it is important to remember that all varieties and selections were likely not shaken at their ideal development stage due to large number of items in these trials.

The main kernel defects observed in 2017 were similar to those observed in 2016 including double kernels, twin kernels, naval orangeworm damage, and severe shrivel (**Table 9**). Defects are listed if they have equal to or greater than 6% incidence.

#### Tree architecture

We are working on methodology to assess tree architecture. For details about our current strategies see Tom Gradziel's report on the Almond Breeding Program report. We plan to discuss this at the Almond Workgroup meeting this coming December. We have the Mule light bar photos from all years allowing us to go back and assess canopy structure from the beginning of the study once we decide on the best options for rating this.

#### Acknowledgements

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**Table 1.** Varieties and selections planted at the next generation regional almond variety trials. Items 1-29 are planted at all 3 sites while additional material planted at individual sites is listed at the end. Trees at the Butte, Stanislaus and Madera sites were planted on Krymsk 86, Nemaguard and Hansen 536 rootstock respectively (exceptions are noted at bottom of table).

Varieties for 2014 Almond Regional Variety Trials			
#	Variety or selection	Self-fertile*	Source
1	Eddie		Bright's
2	Capitola		Burchell
3	Supareil		Burchell
4	Self-fr P13.019	yes	Burchell
5	Self-fr P16.013	yes	Burchell
6	Booth		Burchell
7	Sterling		Burchell
8	Bennett		Duarte
9	Nonpareil		Fowler
10	Durango		Fowler
11	Jenette		Fowler
12	Winters	partial	UCD
13	Sweetheart	partial	UCD
14	Kester (2-19E)		UCD
15	UCD3-40		UCD
16	UCD18-20		UCD
17	UCD1-16		UCD
18	UCD8-160	yes	UCD
19	UCD8-27	yes	UCD
20	UCD1-271	yes	UCD
21	UCD1-232	yes	UCD
22	UCD7-159	yes	UCD
23	UCD8-201	yes	UCD
24	Y121-42-99	yes	USDA
25	Y117-86-03	yes	USDA
26	Y116-161-99	yes	USDA
27	Y117-91-03	yes	USDA
28	Folsom		Wilson
29	Aldrich		

\* of the twenty nine varieties in the main trials fourteen are either partially or fully self-fertile (as is Lonestar- see below)

Additional items

Butte site- Wood Colony on Krymsk 86, one rep of Lone Star (self-fertile and one year younger) on Krymsk 86

Madera site- Wood Colony added

Butte and Stanislaus sites- Kester on Hanson 536 in addition to on normal site rootstock

Stanislaus site- one rep of Lonestar (self-fertile) on Nemaguard

**Table 2.** Bee flying hours during Nonpareil bloom by site for 2016 and 2017. Bee flying hours were calculated as daylight hours with air temperature greater than or equal to 55°F, windspeed less than or equal to 15mph, and no precipitation.

Site	2016	2017
Butte	80	119
Stanislaus	101	104
Madera	83	127

**Table 3. Yield, midday canopy light interception and yield per unit PAR intercepted for the 2016 (top), and 2017 years (middle) and cumulative yield for both years (bottom) for the Butte RAVT.**

**2016**

Yield (kernel t/ha)			Midday canopy PAR interception (%)			Yield per unit PAR intercepted		
# reps	Variety or selection		# reps	Variety or selection		# reps	Variety or selection	
4	Booth	796	4	UCD8-160	29.5	4	Kester (2-19e) / Hansen	43.0
4	Self-fruited P13.019	764	4	self-fruited P16.013	28.9	4	Self-fruited P13.019	39.6
4	UCD18-20	717	4	Booth	23.9	4	Capitola	37.5
4	UCD1-232	712	4	Y116-161-99	22.7	4	UCD18-20	33.7
4	UCD8-160	670	4	UCD1-232	22.4	4	Y117-91-03	33.6
4	Kester (2-19e)	649	4	UCD18-20	21.4	4	Kester (2-19e)	33.6
4	Kester (2-19e) / Hansen	609	4	UCD1-16	20.0	4	Booth	33.3
4	self-fruited P16.013	577	4	UCD8-27	19.6	4	Folsom	33.2
4	UCD1-16	556	4	Eddie	19.4	4	Winters	32.7
4	Y116-161-99	529	4	UCD8-201	19.4	4	UCD1-232	32.0
4	Folsom	523	4	Self-fruited P13.019	19.3	4	Nonpareil	31.7
4	UCD8-201	517	4	Kester (2-19e)	19.2	4	Supareil	31.2
4	UCD8-27	507	4	Wood Colony	18.1	4	Durango	29.0
4	Nonpareil	482	4	Y117-86-03	16.2	4	UCD3-40	28.7
4	Y117-91-03	481	4	Folsom	15.7	4	Y117-86-03	28.3
4	Winters	469	4	Nonpareil	15.2	4	Stearling	28.0
4	Y117-86-03	460	4	Y117-91-03	14.3	4	UCD1-16	27.8
4	Capitola	455	4	Winters	14.3	4	UCD8-201	26.7
4	Eddie	447	4	Kester (2-19e) / Hansen	14.2	4	Sweetheart	26.2
4	Wood Colony	419	4	Durango	13.4	4	UCD7-159	25.0
4	Durango	390	4	Aldrich	12.7	4	UCD8-27	25.0
4	UCD3-40	347	4	Barnett	12.7	4	Eddie	25.0
4	Stearling	336	4	Capitola	12.3	4	Aldrich	25.0
4	Aldrich	316	4	UCD3-40	12.2	4	Janette	24.3
4	Sweetheart	311	4	Stearling	12.1	4	Wood Colony	23.4
4	Supareil	308	4	Janette	11.1	4	UCD8-160	23.2
4	Barnett	291	4	Sweetheart	10.6	4	Y121-42-99	23.2
4	Janette	271	4	Supareil	9.9	4	Y116-161-99	23.1
4	UCD7-159	211	4	UCD1-159	8.2	4	Barnett	20.8
4	UCD1-271	159	4	UCD1-271	7.9	4	UCD1-271	20.7
						4	self-fruited P16.013	20.2

**2017**

Yield (kernel t/ha)			Midday canopy PAR interception (%)			Yield per unit PAR intercepted		
# reps	Variety or selection		# reps	Variety or selection		# reps	Variety or selection	
124	Nonpareil	2445	4	Kester (2-19e) / Hansen	67.3	4	UCD8-160	43.1
4	Winters	2040	4	Capitola	66.1	3	UCD1-232	41.6
4	Booth	1982	4	UCD18-20	62.4	4	Y121-42-99	38.9
4	UCD18-20	1933	4	Y117-91-03	60.9	4	Y121-42-99	38.9
4	UCD1-232	1869	4	Kester (2-19e)	59.5	4	Wood Colony	34.4
4	UCD8-160	1708	4	Nonpareil	59.1	4	Janette	34.3
2	Y121-42-99	1597	4	Booth	58.2	2	Winters	34.3
4	Folsom	1583	4	Self-fruited P13.019	57.7	4	Booth	34.2
4	Janette	1524	4	Stearling	55.6	4	UCD18-20	30.3
4	Y117-91-03	1500	4	Folsom	55.6	4	UCD8-201	29.5
4	Capitola	1500	4	Winters	55.5	4	Folsom	28.7
4	UCD8-201	1405	4	Supareil	55.1	4	Y117-91-03	24.8
4	Wood Colony	1382	4	Sweetheart	54.3	4	Durango	23.1
4	Durango	1271	4	Durango	54.2	4	UCD8-27	22.8
4	Self-fruited P13.019	1117	4	UCD3-40	51.7	4	Capitola	22.6
4	Kester (2-19e)	1114	4	UCD1-16	50.6	4	Aldrich	22.1
4	UCD8-27	1105	4	UCD1-159	50.5	4	Eddie	21.5
4	Eddie	1090	4	Y117-86-03	49.6	4	Barnett	20.9
4	Kester (2-19e) / Hansen	1060	4	UCD8-201	48.5	4	Y116-161-99	20.2
4	Aldrich	1031	4	UCD8-27	48.8	4	UCD7-159	20.2
4	UCD7-159	1019	4	Eddie	48.3	4	self-fruited P16.013	19.6
4	UCD1-16	964	4	UCD1-232	47.4	4	Self-fruited P13.019	19.4
4	Y117-86-03	932	4	Aldrich	46.6	4	UCD1-16	19.0
4	Stearling	922	4	Janette	44.5	4	Kester (2-19e)	18.8
4	Barnett	902	4	Y116-161-99	42.6	3	Stearling	18.5
4	Y116-161-99	823	4	Y121-42-99	41.0	4	Y117-86-03	18.5
4	Supareil	773	4	Barnett	40.7	4	Kester (2-19e) / Hansen	15.6
4	UCD3-40	735	4	Wood Colony	40.2	4	Supareil	14.0
3	self-fruited P16.013	712	4	UCD8-160	37.7	4	UCD1-271	10.9
4	Sweetheart	526	4	UCD1-271	37.1	4	Sweetheart	9.2
4	UCD1-271	405	4	self-fruited P16.013	35.3	4	UCD3-40	6.7

**Cumulative 2016-2017**

Yield (kernel t/ha)		
# reps	Variety or selection	
4	Booth	2778
4	UCD18-20	2650
4	UCD1-232	2981
108	Nonpareil	2879
4	Winters	2509
4	UCD8-160	2379
4	Folsom	2106
4	Y117-91-03	1981
4	Capitola	1955
4	UCD8-201	1922
4	Self-fruited P13.019	1881
4	Wood Colony	1801
4	Janette	1795
4	Kester (2-19e)	1763
4	Kester (2-19e) / Hansen	1668
4	Durango	1662
4	UCD8-27	1612
4	Eddie	1537
4	UCD1-16	1520
4	Y117-86-03	1392
4	Y116-161-99	1352
4	Aldrich	1347
3	self-fruited P16.013	1314
4	Stearling	1258
4	UCD1-159	1230
4	Barnett	1193
4	Supareil	1081
4	UCD3-40	1077
4	Sweetheart	838
4	UCD1-271	666

**Table 4. Yield, midday canopy light interception and yield per unit PAR intercepted for the 2016 (top), and 2017 years (middle) and cumulative yield for both years (bottom) for the Stanislaus RAVT.**

**2016**

# reps	Variety or selection	Yield (kernel lbs/ac)	Midday canopy PAR interception (%)		Yield per unit PAR intercepted
			# reps	Variety or selection	
4	Self-fruital P13.019	460	a		35.7
4	Y121-42-99	373	a b		35.6
4	UCD1-16	367	a b c		33.6
3	Kester (2-19e) / Hansen	345	a b c d		31.9
4	Bennett	334	a b c d e		31.7
4	Y116-161-99	325	a b c d e f		31.7
3	Kester (2-19e)	321	a b c d e f g		30.7
4	Eddie	309	a b c d e f g h		30.0
4	Folsom	291	a b c d e f g h i		29.0
4	UCD18-20	282	b c d e f g h i j		28.9
4	UCD1-232	225	b c d e f g h i j k		28.9
4	UCD8-160	224	b c d e f g h i j k		28.1
4	Y117-86-03	213	b c d e f g h i j k		28.1
4	Winners	195	b c d e f g h i j k l		27.6
16	Nonpareil	179	c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		27.1
4	Sweetheart	178	c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		26.8
4	UCD8-27	177	c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		26.7
4	Aldrich	162	c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		26.3
4	Durango	159	d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		26.2
4	self-fruital P16-013	148	e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		25.5
4	UCD3-40	133	e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		25.5
4	Booth	128	f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		25.3
4	Capicola	123	f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		24.7
4	UCD8-201	123	f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		24.7
4	Jenete	120	h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		24.6
4	UCD1-271	86	i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		24.1
4	Sterling	54	j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		23.7
3	Supareil	53	k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		23.5
4	UCD7-159	40	l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		23.4

**2017**

# reps	Variety or selection	Yield (kernel lbs/ac)	Midday canopy PAR interception (%)		Yield per unit PAR intercepted
			# reps	Variety or selection	
4	UCD8-160	2058	a		54.2
4	UCD18-20	1971	a b		42.8
4	Y117-91-03	1918	a b c		41.7
4	Self-fruital P13.019	1783	a b c d		39.6
4	Aldrich	1675	a b c d e		38.8
4	Kester (2-19e)	1648	a b c d e f		37.9
4	Kester (2-19e) / Hansen	1600	a b c d e f g		37.7
4	UCD8-201	1599	a b c d e f g		37.7
4	Booth	1550	b c d e f g		36.0
4	Winners	1544	b c d e f g h		35.9
4	Y117-86-03	1536	b c d e f g h i		35.2
4	Bennett	1473	b c d e f g h i j		34.8
3	Durango	1467	b c d e f g h i j k		34.4
3	Sterling	1465	b c d e f g h i j k l		34.4
4	Y116-161-99	1437	b c d e f g h i j k l m		34.1
4	UCD7-159	1417	b c d e f g h i j k l m n		33.6
4	UCD1-232	1223	b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		33.1
4	Nonpareil	1408	c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		33.0
4	UCD1-232	1404	c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		30.6
4	Jenete	1386	c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		30.4
4	Capicola	1365	d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		29.9
4	Eddie	1285	d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		29.1
4	self-fruital P16-013	1252	d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		29.0
4	Folsom	1241	e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		28.9
4	UCD1-271	1234	e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		28.2
4	UCD1-16	1042	e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		25.8
4	Supareil	1042	f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		22.9
4	UCD3-40	1016	f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		22.8
4	Sweetheart	936	g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		22.2
4	UCD8-27	907	h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		18.8

**Cumulative 2016-2017**

# reps	Variety or selection	Yield (kernel lbs/ac)	Midday canopy PAR interception (%)		Yield per unit PAR intercepted
			# reps	Variety or selection	
4	UCD8-160	2262	a		54.2
4	Self-fruital P13.019	2243	a b		42.8
4	UCD18-20	2233	a b c		41.7
3	Kester (2-19e)	2127	a b c d		39.6
4	Y117-91-03	2096	a b c d e		38.8
4	Aldrich	1837	a b c d e f		37.9
3	Kester (2-19e) / Hansen	1808	a b c d e f g		37.7
4	Bennett	1608	a b c d e f g h		37.7
4	Y121-42-99	1785	a b c d e f g h i		36.0
4	Y116-161-99	1763	a b c d e f g h i j		35.9
4	Y117-86-03	1749	a b c d e f g h i j k		35.2
4	Winners	1739	a b c d e f g h i j k l		34.8
4	UCD8-201	1692	a b c d e f g h i j k l m		34.4
4	Booth	1678	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n		34.4
3	Durango	1633	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o		34.1
4	UCD1-232	1629	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		33.6
4	Eddie	1595	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		33.1
4	Nonpareil	1587	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		33.0
4	UCD1-16	1580	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		30.6
4	Folsom	1522	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		30.4
4	Jenete	1515	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		29.9
3	Sterling	1497	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		29.1
4	Capicola	1488	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		29.0
4	UCD7-159	1456	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		28.9
4	self-fruital P16-013	1401	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		28.2
4	UCD1-271	1319	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		25.8
4	UCD3-40	1149	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		22.9
4	Sweetheart	1115	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		22.8
4	UCD8-27	1065	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		22.2
3	Supareil	1056	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z		18.8





**Table 6.** Relative number of mummies left on tree after shaking at the Madera trial in 2016. Ratings categories are described below. Although this might give some idea about relative ease of shaking, it is likely confused by the fact that not all varieties or selections were shaken at their ideal time. Varieties and selections are rated from least mummies at top to most at bottom. Wood Colony was planted in place of Lonestar at the Madera trial and is one year younger and was not harvested.

Variety or selection	Relative mummy count rating
UCD1-16	1
Y116-161-99	1
Y117-91-03	1
Y121-42-99	1
Eddie	1
Y117-86-03	2
Jenette	2
Aldrich	2
Self-fr P13.019	2
UCD8-27	2
Self-fr P16.013	2
Capitola	2
UCD1-232	3
Supareil	3
Durango	3
Marcona	3
Bennett	3
Booth	3
UCD3-40	3
Nonpareil	3
Sweetheart	4
UCD8-160	4
Winters	5
2-19E	5
UCD1-271	5
UCD8-201	5
Sterling	5
Folsom	5
UCD7-159	5
Wood Colony	one year behind

**Rating categories**

1 = < 20/tree

2 = 20-49

3 = 50-99

4 = 100-199

5 = > 200

**Table 7.** Relative number of mummies left on tree after shaking at the Butte, Stanislaus, and Madera trials in 2017. Although this might give some idea about relative ease of shaking, it is likely complicated by the fact that not all varieties or selections were shaken at their ideal time, and the presence of hull rot at the Madera site. Ease of knocking was rated with the following scale after shaking and before poling: 1=fewer than 20 mummies per tree, 2=20-50 mummies, 3=50-100, 4=100-200, 5=200-500, 6= over 500.

	Butte County	Stanislaus County	Madera County
Folsom	1	2	4
Y121-42-99	2	5	4
Eddie	2	1	2
Y116-161-99	2	3	1
Aldrich	2	1	3
P16.013	2	1	4
Supareil	2	1	2
3-40	2	2	3
Nonpareil	2	1	4
Capitola	2	2	2
Bennett	3	2	3
Y117-91-03	3	3	2
Y117-86-03	3	3	1
Booth	3	3	4
Wood Colony	3	-	1
Durango	4	1	3
Winters	4	2	3
1-16	4	2	3
18-20	4	1	2
Jenette	4	3	3
P13.019	4	2	4
8-27	4	3	2
Sweetheart	4	6	3
Sterling	4	5	5
Kester / Hansen	4	5	4
1-232	5	3	4
Kester	5	5	-
7-159	5	5	5
8-160	5	1	3
8-201	5	3	4
1-271	6	6	4

**Table 8.** Main kernel defects for 2016 harvest. Items are listed if they had 6% or more of kernels exhibiting the defect.

Varieties with defect	Trial					
	Butte	(%)	Stanislaus	(%)	Madera	(%)
<b>Double kernels</b> (both ovules in ovary developed)	UCD 18-20	15	Booth	22	UCD8-201	25
	UCD 8-201	14	UCD 18-20	21	Y121-42-99	20
	Booth	12	UCD 8-201	17	Booth	16
	Self-Fru P16.013	10	P16-013	14	UCD1-232	7
	UCD 1-232	10	Y121-42-99	10	Y117-86-03	7
	Jenette	8	P13-019	8	UCD18-20	6
	UCD 8-27	7	Capitola	6	UCD8-27	6
	UCD 1-16	6				
UCD 8-160	6					
<b>Twin kernels</b> (two kernels within the same pellicle)	UCD 3-40	27	Jenette	21	UCD8-201	18
	Sweetheart	20	UCD 8-27	19	Kester	12
	Jenette	19	UCD 3-40	16	Jenette	12
	UCD 8-201	17	Sweetheart	12	Sweetheart	6
	UCD 8-27	13	Folsom	11	Wood Colony	6
	UCD 8-160	11	P16-013	11		
	Nonpareil	11	UCD 8-160	10		
	Kester	8	UCD 8-201	10		
	Bennett	8	Booth	9		
	UCD 7-159	8	Kester/Hanser	9		
	Kester/Hansen	7	Capitola	9		
	Eddie	7	Kester	9		
	UCD 1-232	7	Supareil	7		
	Y-117-91-03	6	Aldrich	7		
			Nonpareil	7		
			Durango	7		
		UCD 1-232	7			
		UCD 7-159	7			
<b>Naval orange worm damage</b>	(none)		Booth	14	(none)	
			Y116-161-99	8		
			Eddie	7		
<b>Blank kernels</b>	UCD 1-232	10	Folsom	13	(none)	
			Booth	11		
			UCD 1-232	11		
			UCD 8-27	9		
			UCD 7-159	7		
<b>Severe shrivel</b>	Capitola	12	Capitola	24	Folsom	14
	Folsom	12	UCD 7-159	23	Wood Colony	8
	Self Fru P13.019	11	Folsom	19	Eddie	7
	Supareil	8	UCD 8-201	18	Booth	6
	Y-117-91-03	8	Y117-86-03	17	UCD8-27	6
	Bennett	7	Jenette	16	Y117-91-03	6
	Y117-86-03	7	UCD 8-160	16		
	UCD 1-271	7	UCD 8-27	15		
	Self-Fru P16.013	6	Bennett	11		
	Sweetheart	6	Booth	11		
	UCD 8-201	6	Sweetheart	11		
			UCD 1-232	11		
			Supareil	10		
			P16-013	9		
			Sterling	8		
			UCD 1-271	8		
			UCD 18-20	8		
			Durango	7		
			P13-019	7		
			Y117-91-03	7		
		UCD 1-16	7			
		Kester	7			
		UCD 3-40	6			

**Table 9.** Main kernel defects for 2017 harvest. Items are listed if they had 6% or more of kernels exhibiting the defect.

Varieties with defect	Trial					
	Butte	(%)	Stanislaus	(%)	Madera	(%)
<b>6% or more double kernels</b>	UCD 18-20	41	UCD 18-20	22	UCD 8-201	36
	Self-fru P16.013	37	UCD 8-201	18	Booth	22
	Booth	30	Booth	16	UCD 18-20	20
	UCD 8-201	26	Y121-42-99	16	UCD 8-27	18
	Wood Colony	24	Self-fru P16.013	15	Self-fru P16.013	13
	UCD 8-27	21	UCD 8-27	15	UCD 1-16	8
	UCD 8-160	20	Self-fru P16.013	14	Durango	7
	UCD 1-232	19	UCD 1-16	11	UCD 1-232	7
	Self-fru p13.019	19	Jenette	8		
	UCD 1-16	18	Durango	7		
	Jenette	14	Y117-91-03	6		
	Durango	13				
	Aldrich	9				
	Winters	9				
	Folsom	8				
Kester	7					
Bennett	7					
<b>6% or more twin kernels (two kernels within the same pellide)</b>	UCD 8-27	18	UCD 3-40	14	UCD 3-40	28
	UCD 3-40	12	UCD 8-27	11	Jenette	9
	Sweetheart	10	Jenette	9	UCD 8-27	8
	Nonpareil	9	UCD 8-201	8	UCD 8-201	7
	UCD 1-232	7	UCD 8-160	7	2-19E	7
	UCD 8-160	7	Self-fru P16.013	7	UCD 7-159	6
	Booth	6				
	Jenette	6				
UCD 8-201	6					
<b>6% or more navel orange worm damage</b>	UCD 8-27	6	UCD 8-27	8	UCD 1-271	14
					UCD 8-27	11
					UCD 8-201	8
					Supareil	7
					Bennett	7
				UCD 3-40	7	
<b>6% or more blank kernels</b>	Self-fru P16.013	16	(none)		(none)	
	Booth	14				
	Y121-42-99	12				
	UCD 18-20	9				
	Jenette	6				
<b>6% or more severe shrivel</b>	Folsom	21	Jenette	10	Folsom	10
	Y117-86-03	17	UCD 8-201	8	Jenette	9
	Eddie	16	Y117-86-03	6	UCD 8-201	8
	Self-fru P16.013	14			Self-fru P13.013	7
	UCD 8-201	13			Wood Colony	7
	Capitola	13			Supareil	6
	UCD 8-27	12			UCD 8-27	6
	Y117-91-03	11				
	UCD 3-40	10				
	Y116-161-99	9				
	Self-fru p13.019	8				
	Sweetheart	8				
	UCD 1-232	8				
	UCD 8-160	8				
	UCD 1-16	8				
	Jenette	7				
	Supareil	6				
	UCD 18-20	6				

# 2016 Bloom

# 2017 Bloom

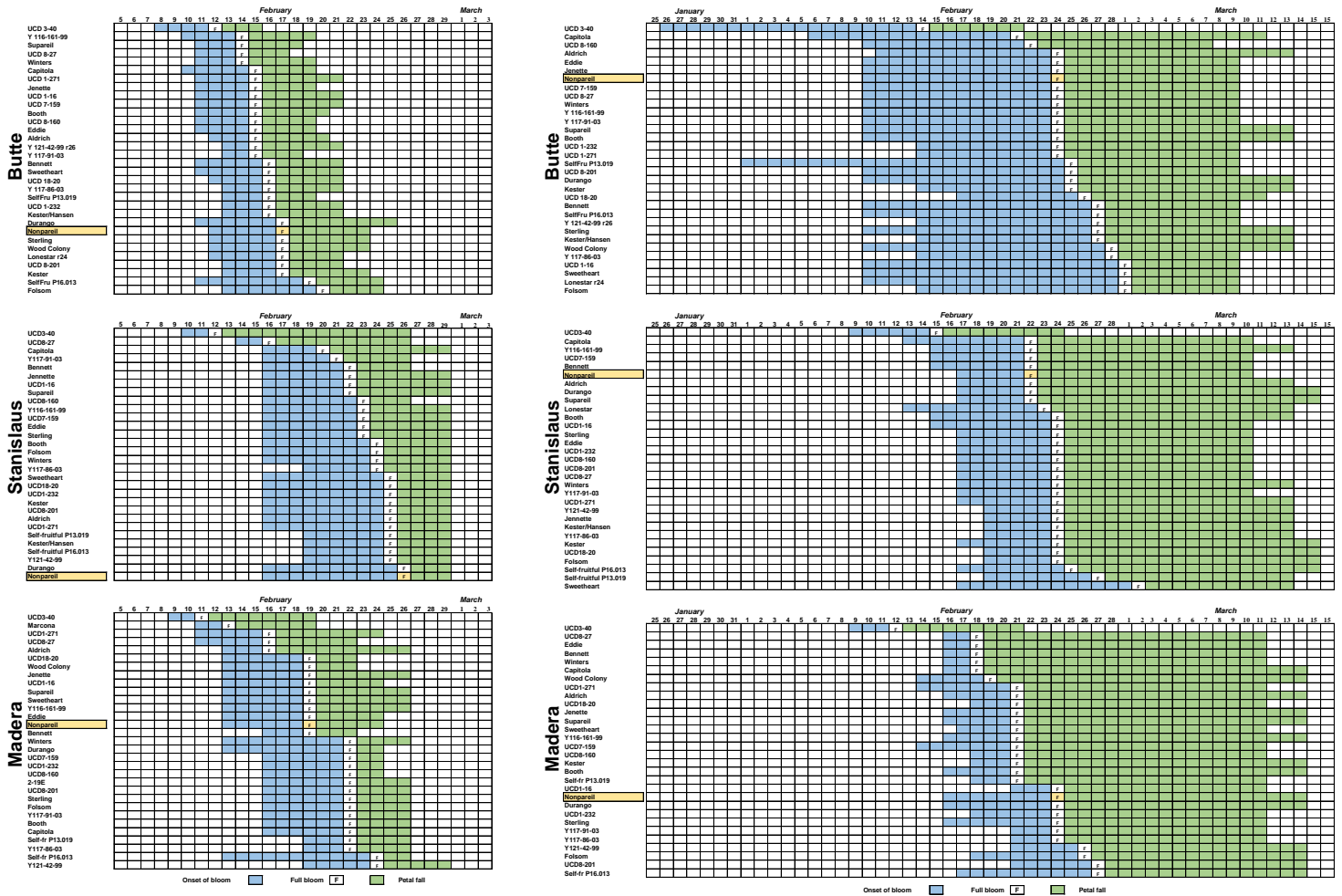
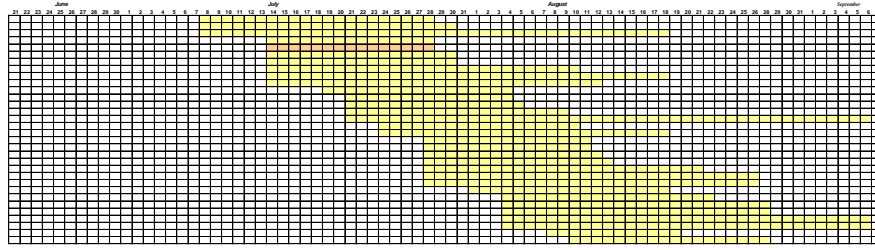


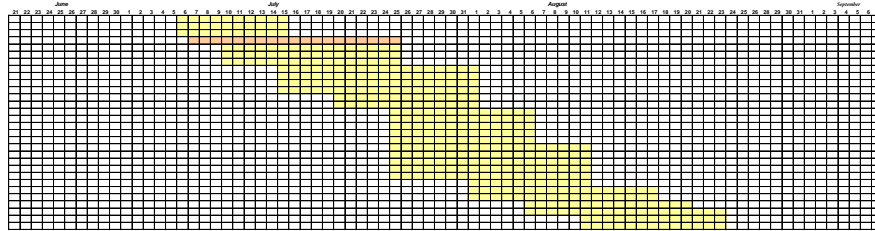
Figure 1. Bloom data for 2016 (left) and 2017 (right) by site and variety or selection.

2016

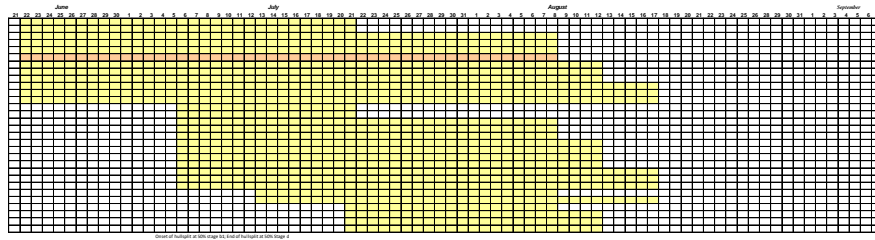
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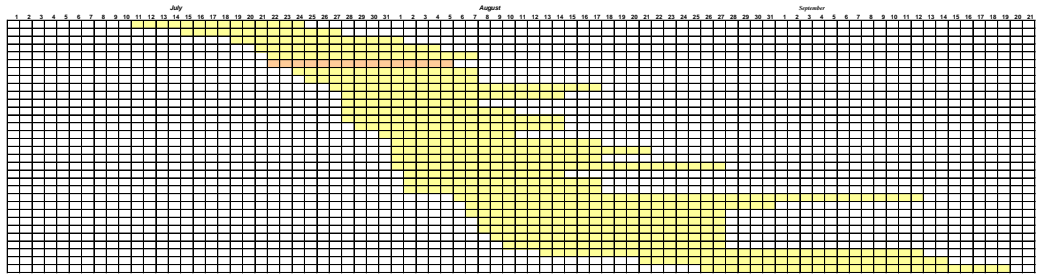
Stanislaus



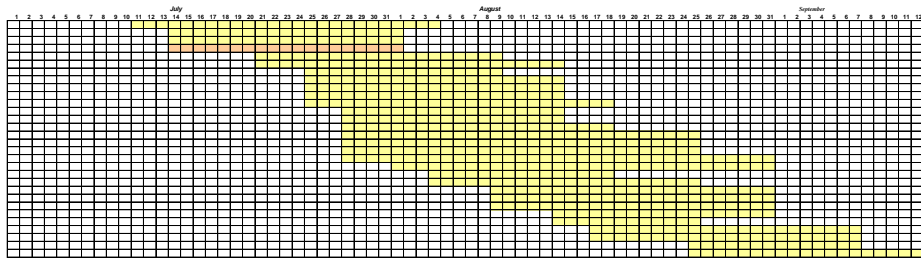
Madera



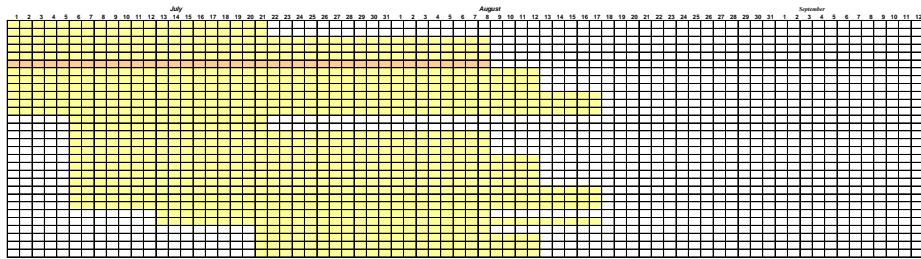
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Stanislaus



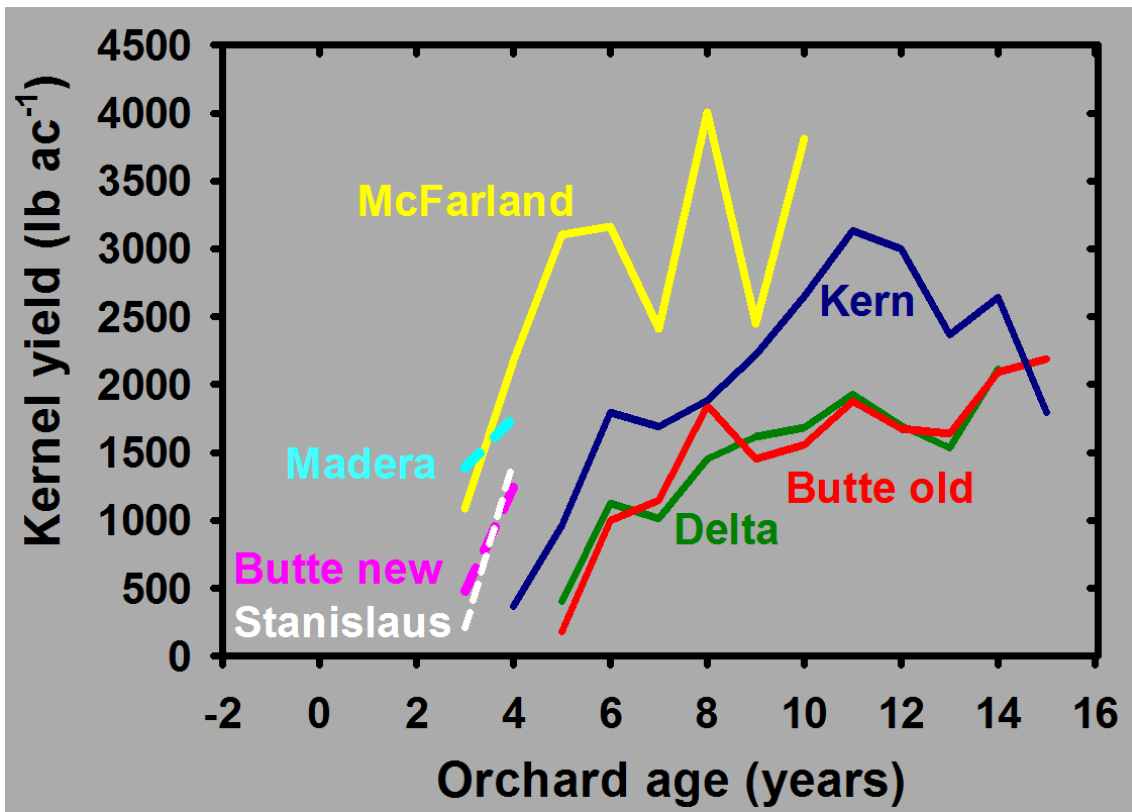
Madera



2017

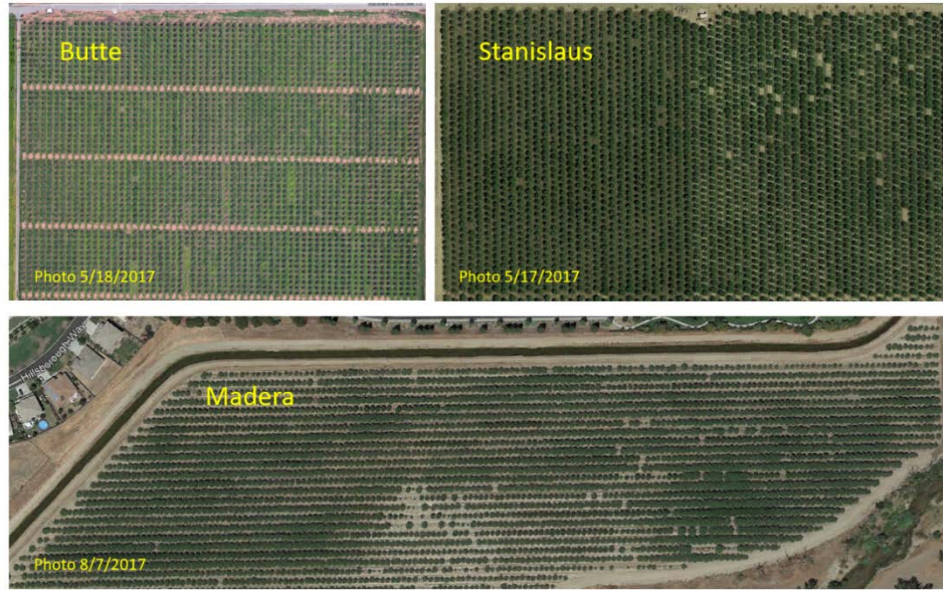
Figure 2. Hullsplit by site, variety and selection for 2016 (top) and 2017 (bottom).

Site	Trees per acre	2016 (kernel lb/ac)	2017 (kernel lb/ac)
Butte	110	159-796	405-2145
Stanislaus	130	40-460	907-2058
Madera	173	410-1999	708-2604

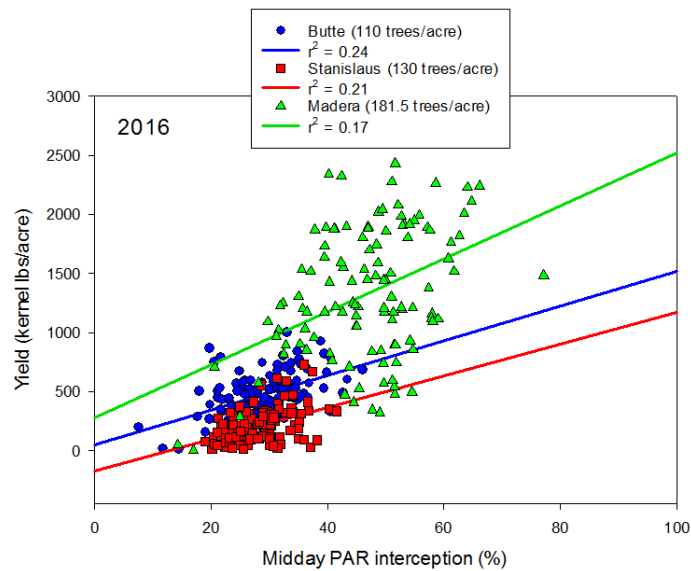


**Figure 3.** Average yield for all varieties, selections and Nonpareil sources by orchard age for the 1993 Butte (64 trees per acre), Delta (75 trees per acre) and Kern (86 trees per acre) Regional Almond Variety Trials as well as the McFarland Variety Trial that was planted in 2004 at a density of 121 trees per acre. Data for the 2014 trials is shown on the left. Madera, Butte new and Stanislaus trials have tree densities of 110, 130 and 173 trees per acre respectively.

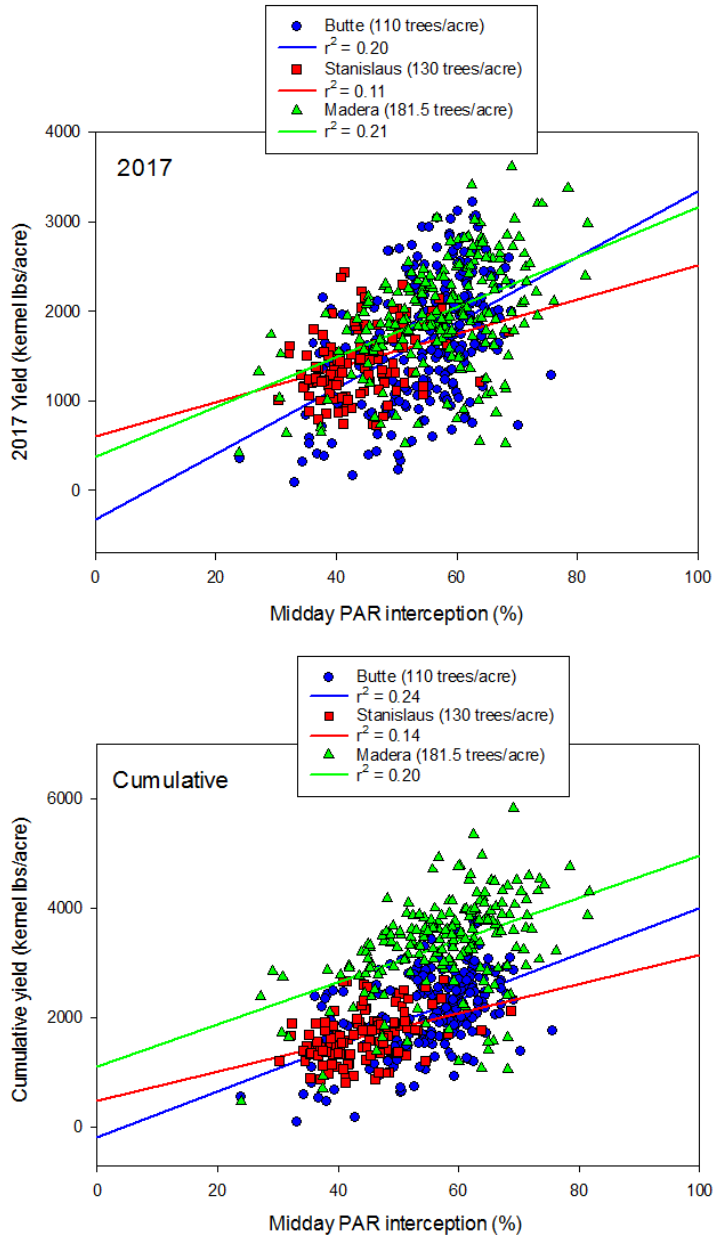




**Figure 4.** Google Earth images of the three sites. Note extensive tree loss in several areas at the Madera trial and to a lesser extent at the Stanislaus trial.



**Figure 5.** Midday canopy photosynthetically active radiation interception (PAR) versus kernel pounds per acre yield by site for 2016.



**Figure 6.** Midday canopy photosynthetically active radiation interception (PAR) versus kernel pounds per acre yield by site for 2017 (top) and cumulative per acre yield by site for 2016-2017 (bottom).