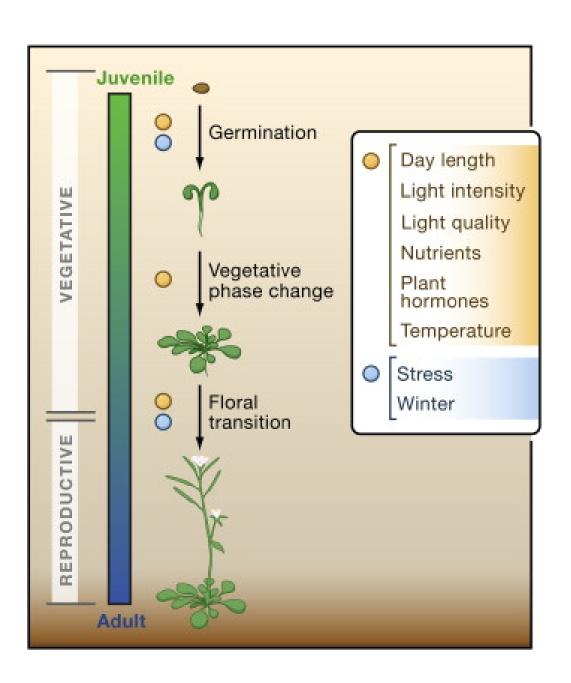
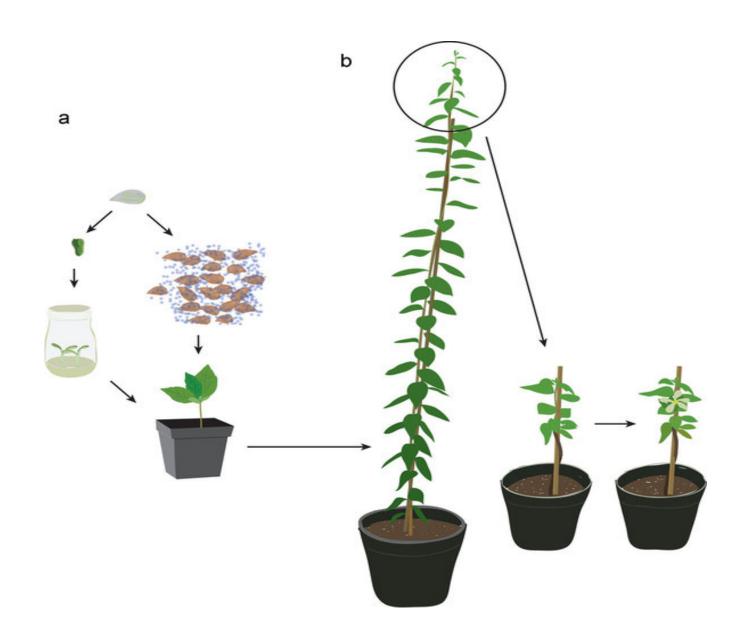
PHASE CHANGE: JUVENILITY, MATURATION, SENESCENCE

- Phasic development
 - embryonic growth
 - juvenility
 - transition stage
 - maturity
 - senescence
 - death
- During maturation, seedlings of many woody perennials differ strikingly in appearance at various stages of development

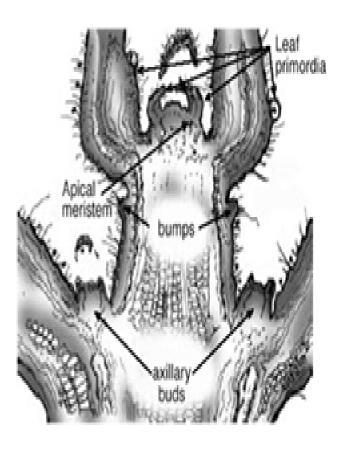




PHASE CHANGE: JUVENILITY, MATURATION, SENESCENCE

- Juvenility
 - terminated by flowering and fruiting
 - may be extensive in certain forest species
- Maturity
 - loss or reduction in ability of cuttings to form adventitious roots
- Physiologically related (fig. 9-8, p. 177; T. 9-4, p.178)
 - lower part of plant may be oldest chronologically, yet be youngest physiologically (e.g. some woody plants)
 - top part of plant may be youngest in days, yet develop into the part that matures and bears flowers and fruit

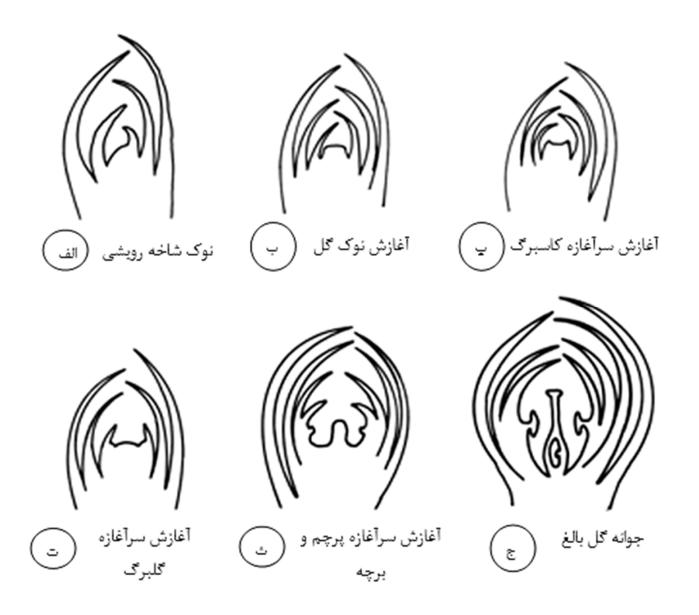




REPRODUCTIVE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Phases

- Flower induction and initiation
- Flower differentiation and development
- Pollination
- Fertilization
- Fruit set and seed formation
- Growth and maturation of fruit and seed
- Fruit senescence



Flower initiation

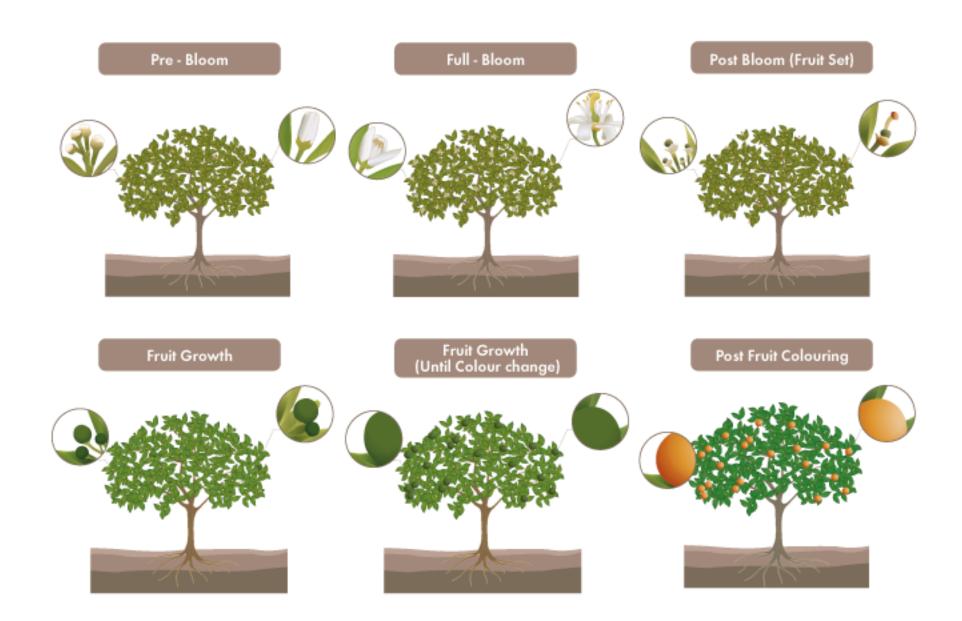
- Crop load (spur type fruits)
- Light (effect of pruning)
- Nutrition
- Water
- Temperature
- Gravity
- PGSs

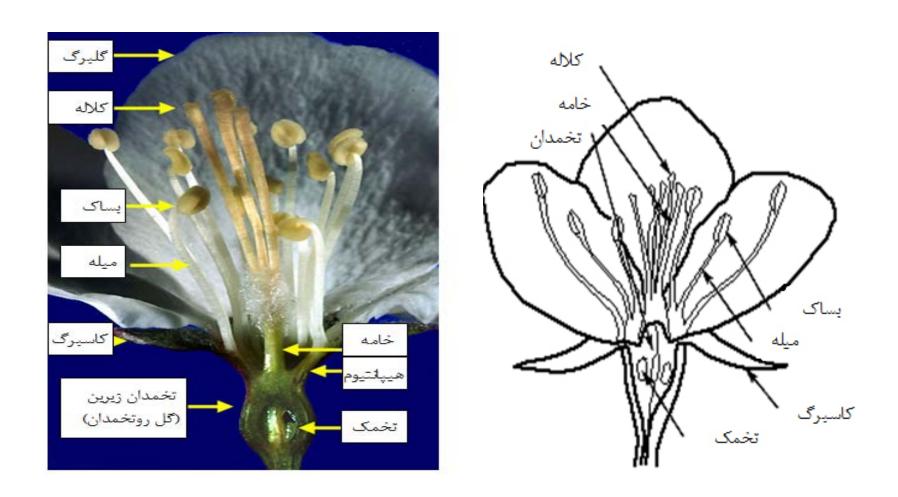
REPRODUCTIVE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

- What if pollination and fertilization fail to occur?
- Fruit and seed don't develop
- Exception: Parthenocarpy
 - Formation of fruit without pollination/fertilization
 - Parthenocarpic fruit are seedless
 - e.g. 'Washington Navel' orange, many fig cultivars
 - Note: not all seedless fruits are parthenocarpic
 - Certain seedless grapes fruit forms but embryo aborts

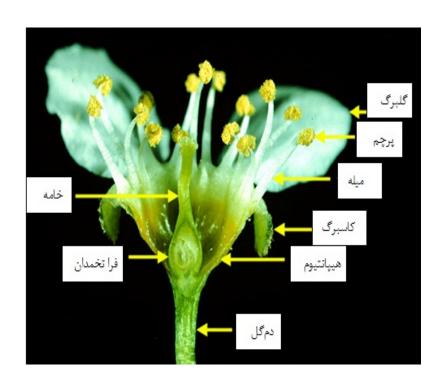
REPRODUCTIVE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

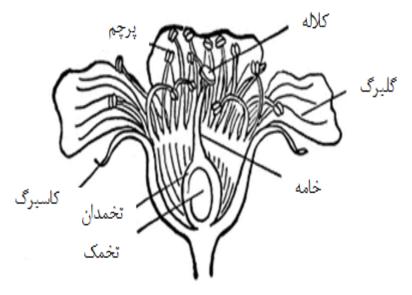
- Fruit setting
 - Accessory tissues often involved
 - e.g. enlarged, fleshy receptacle of apple and pear
 - True fruit is enlarged ovary
 - Not all flowers develop into fruit
 - Certain plant hormones involved
 - Optimum level of fruit setting
 - Remove excess by hand, machine, or chemical
 - Some species self-thinning; Washington Navel Orange
 - Temperature strongly influences fruit set



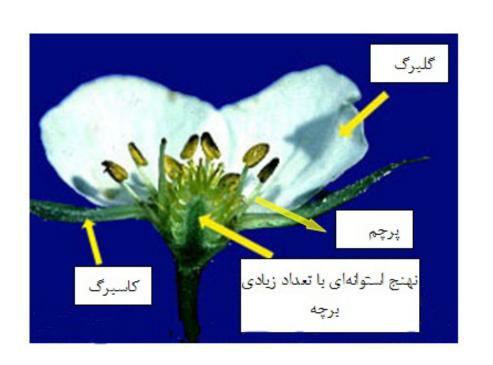


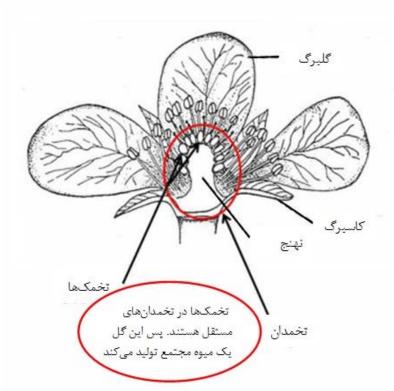
راست: برش طولی گل در دانهدارها .چپ: یک گل سیب



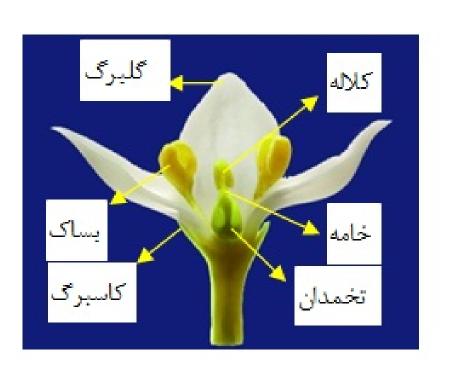


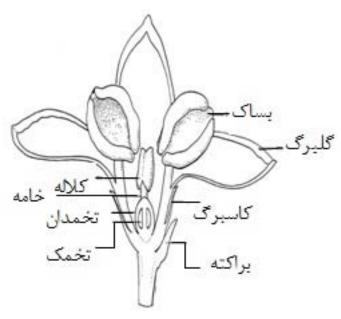
راست: برش طولی گل در هستهدارها .چپ: یک گل گیلاس



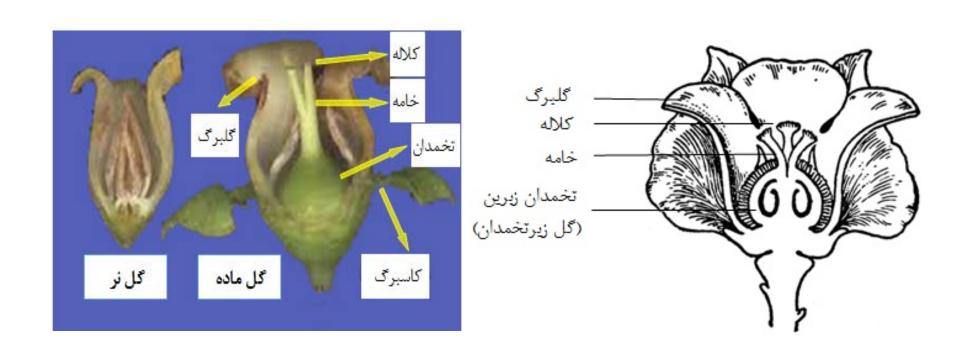


راست: برش طولی گل در توتفرنگی .چپ: یک گل توتفرنگی

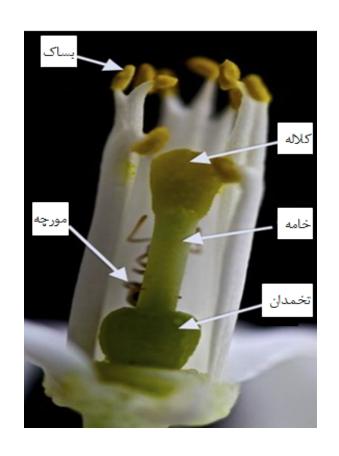


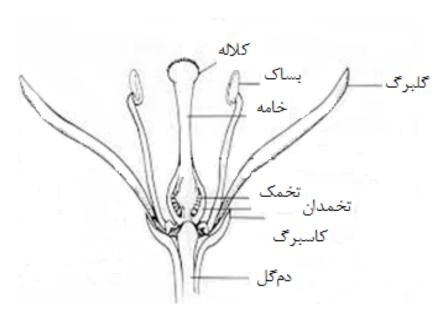


راست: برش طولی گل در زیتون. چپ: یک گل زیتون

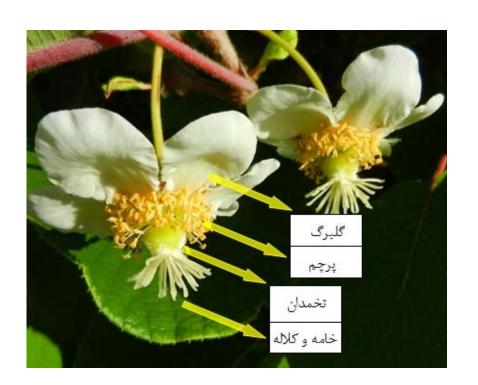


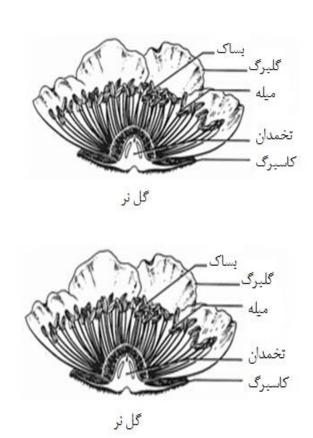
راست: برش طولی گل در خرمالو .چپ: گلهای نر و ماده خرمالو



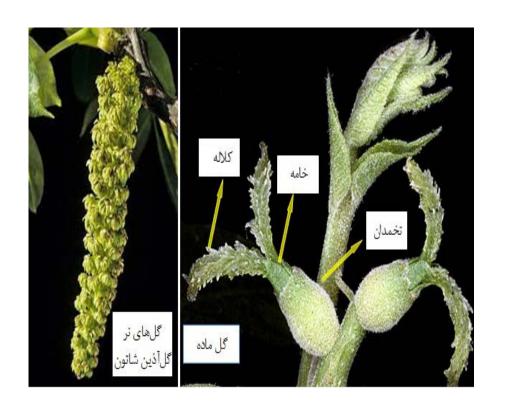


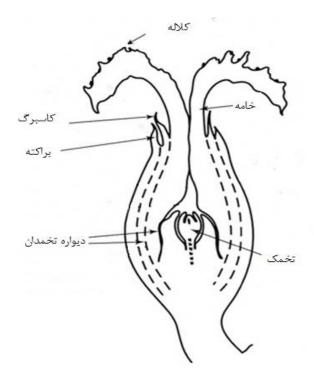
راست: برش طولی گل نر و ماده در مرکبات چپ: گلهای Citrus microcarpa



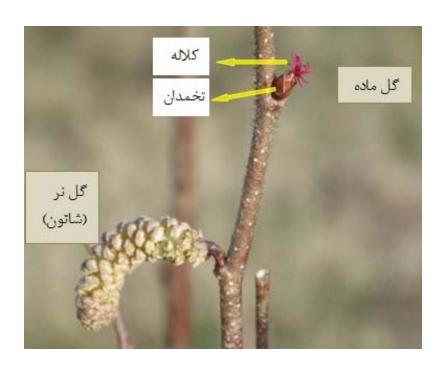


راست: برش طولی گل نر و ماده در کیوی .چپ: گلهای ماده کیوی.





راست: برش طولی گل ماده گردو .چپ: گلهای نر و ماده گردو



گلهای نر و ماده فندق





Orchard Establishment

Labour availability

Availability of land

Availability of facilities and markets

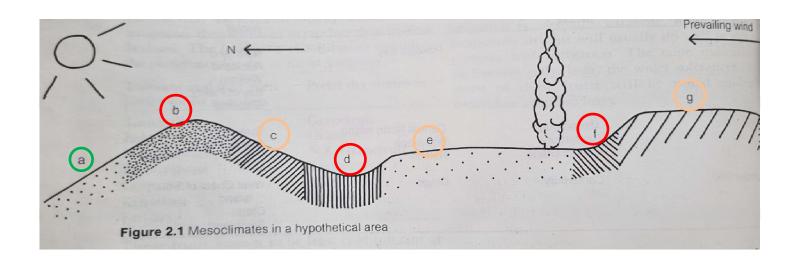
Availability of finance

Availability of research

Pest and diseases

Topography

Latitude
Altitude
Large volume of water
Slopes
wind



Temperature

- Chilling requirement

Models for calculating chill Chilling hours

The chilling hours of the period were calculated counting the hours in which the temperature remained ≤ 7 and > 0 °C.

Chill units (Utah)

The Utah model of chill units (CU) defines a CU as the permanence of the buds for a period of 1 hour in a temperature range considered optimum (2.5-12.5 °C) to accumulate chill. Temperatures < 1.4 °C do not contribute to chill accumulation and are assigned a 0 value; temperatures between 1.5 and 2.4 °C contribute 0.5 CU; temperatures between 12.5 and 15.9 °C also do not contribute to chill accumulation, while temperatures between 16 and 18 °C contribute negatively -0.5 CU; and temperatures over 18 °C are assigned a value of 1 UF, that is, subtracting values from the chill units accumulated due to temperatures within the range of 1.5 and 12.5 °C (Richardson et al., 1974).

The model of Positive Chill Units (PCU) is a modification of the Utah Model, which does not consider the negative values for the chill accumulation, and which is designed for situations where, because of the abundance of high winter temperatures (temperatures > 16 °C) the final values are negative (Linsley-Noakes et al., 1995).

Dynamic Model

The Dynamic Model was developed in Israel (Fishman et al., 1987), precisely to make corrections because of high winter temperatures that occur in the Jordan Valley (30-32° North lat.), and is based on the hypothesis that chill accumulation occurs in the form of portions or quantum of chill, according to a model that occurs in two stages, as shown in the following scheme:



جدول ۴-۱ نیاز سرمایی درختان میوه خزاندار [۲۱]

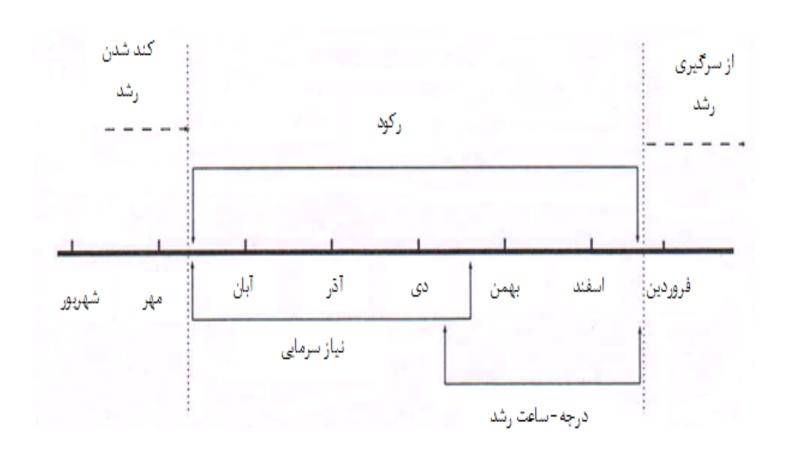
زمان معادل اگ به طور بردر بر دما	تعداد تقریبی ساعتهای کمتر از هفت	ميو ه
	درجه سلسیوس برای شکستن رکود	-54
۱۳–۸ روز	700-400	بادام
4-4 مفته V−9	1700-1000	سيب ٔ ا
azie 8-8	V • • - 1 • • •	زردآلو [†]
۷ هفته	1700	آلبالو
متغه ۶-۸	1100-1400	گيلاس
atès Y-Y	400-400	شاهبلوط
-	ہسپار کم	انجير
۹ هفته	1000	فندق
متغه ۳/۵–۵	900-100	کیوی [†]
۱۳–۸ روز	Y Y	زيتون (هميشهسبز)
۵-۴ هفته	80°-40°	هلو/شليل [†]
۹–۷ هنه ۷–۹	1700-1000	گلاب <i>ی</i> ^ٲ
۴–۳ متغه	400-000	پکان
۴ روز	کمتر از ۱۰۰	خرمالو
۶ هفته	1000	پسته
۵ ماه	45.0	آلو، آمريكايي [†]
4-4 هفته	N∘∘-11∘∘	آلو، اروپايي [†]
42êa ¥−8	V • • - \ • • •	آلو، ژاپنی
۱۳–۸ روز	Y 0 0 - T 0 0	انار
atès Y-Y	400-400	به
٩–٩ هنته	V • • - 1 \(\O \cdot \cdot \)	گردو††

أ رقمهاي با نياز سرمايي كم (كمتر از ٣٠٠ ساعت) هم در اين ميوه توليد شده است.

مدت خواب

برونخفتگي	درون خفتگی	بوم خفتگي
Ecto-dormancy	Endo-dormancy	Eco-dormancy
توسط عوامل فيزيولوزيكي	توسط عوامل فيزيولوزيكي	توسط محيط تنظيم ميشود.
خمارج جوانمه و تحمت تمأثير	داخىل جوانىه و تحىت تىأثير	
ساختار گیاه، تنظیم میشود.	ساختار گیاه، تنظیم میشود.	
نمو در پایپز	استراحت (نیاز سرمایی)	نیاز حرارتی

شکل ۴-۲ مرحله های مختلف رکود جوانه در درختان میوه خزان دار [۶۹]



Insufficient Chilling



A peach grower shows a bud that developed poorly due to inadequate chilling hours during the 2017 growing season when Texas fruit crops were very short on chill hours. (Texas A&M AgriLife photo by Adam Russell)

Heat requirement

Heat accumulation - Degree days or Heat Units-

Degree days= (M-10) X N

M: mean monthly temp.

N: Number of days in the month

Freezing

Bark, trunk and branch splitting

Sunscald



Winter injury: Trunk injuries are a symptom of winter damage, and they can be an avenue for subsequent disease development. This occurs frequently with quick periods of freezing temperatures in the late fall, before the trees have hardened off for the winter. Once winter injury is present on tree trunks, pathogens can infect by entering the injured tissues. For example, black rot, mentioned above, could get its start through a winter injury canker.

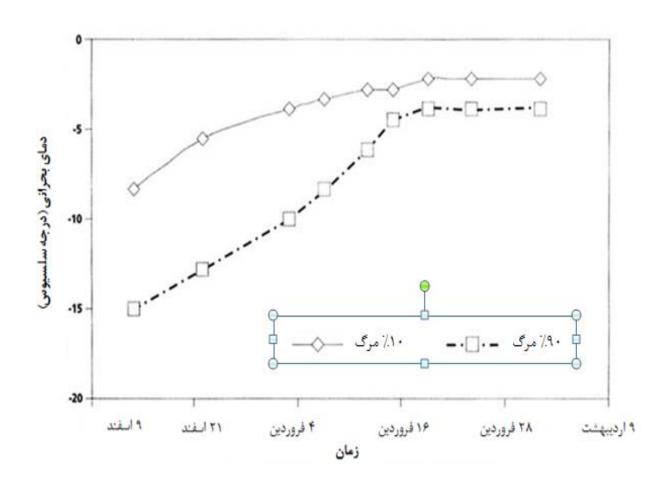


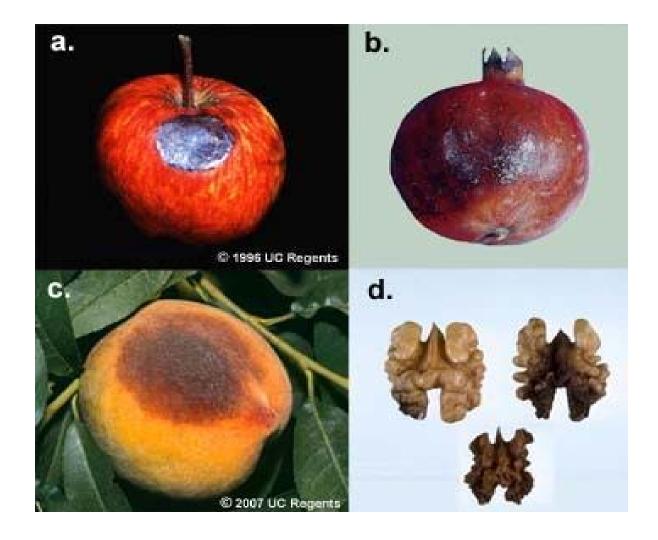
Sunscald is another type of damage that can occur on trees as temperatures drop quickly. Much like frost cracks, it appears on the sunny side of the tree where warm bark may cause cells just under the bark to break dormancy that protects them from the cold. Sunset brings a rapid drop in temperatures, killing these normally dormant cells. Young trees with thin bark are more susceptible to sunscald. Damage from sunscald leaves bark with a sunken appearance where cells have died.

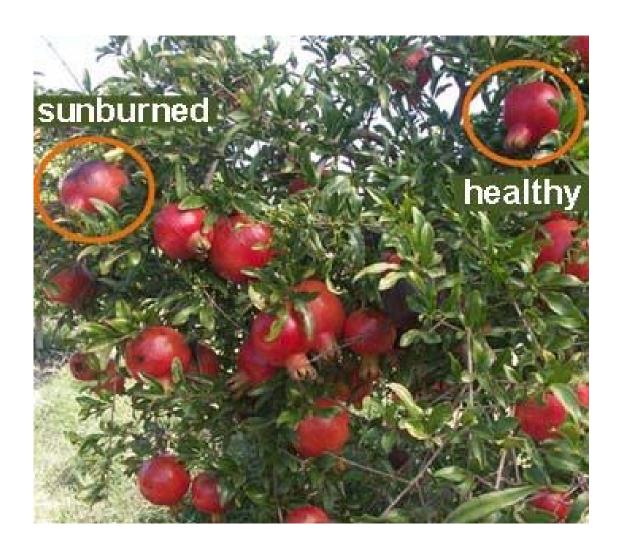
Freezing (tolerant)
Blueberry, currant, raspberry, strawberry, sourcherry, apple

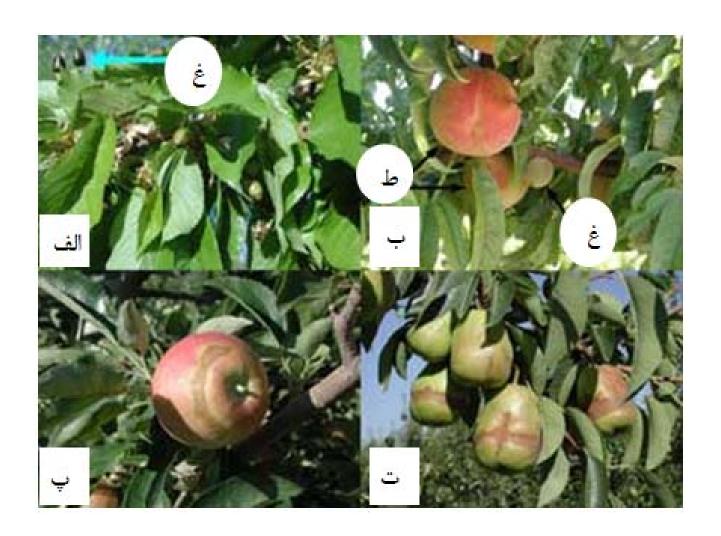
Freezing (intermediate)
Black mulberry, pear, sweet cherry

Freezing (sensitive)
Plums, apricot, peach















جدول ۲-۴ راهشمای انتخاب محصول و رقم مناسب هر منطقه (Jones and Costello, 2007)

برداشت زودرس: اردیبهشت-خرداد میان(رس: تبر-مرداد دیررس: شهریور-مهر	ناحیه III کمتر از ۵۰۰ ساعت سرما	ناحیه II ۴۰۰ تا ۷۰۰ساعت سرما	ناحیه ! ۶۰۰ تا ۱۰۰۰ ساعت سرما	خسود کسرده افشسسانسی/ باروری [†]	ساعت های سرما (بر ا ساس اطلاعات خزانه و سایر مراکز مربوط به آن)	برخی میودها و رقـــم هــــای پیشتهادی
ديررس	خير	در حاشیه، گرمترین مناطق	بله، گیاهان در مناطق با کمترین خطر یخبندان بهاره	-	Y**=P**	بادام
لايرزس	4	در حاثبيه	يله	يله	***-0**	All-In-One ¹⁷
لإيرزس	n.	در حاشیه	يله	_{Je}	1010-	Ne Plus Ultra
ديورس	لخيز	در حاشیه	بله	تحيز	***	Nonpareil
-	رقمهای با ئیاز سرمایی کم	رقم های با ذیاز سسر مایی متوسط و کم	همه، اما بسیاری رقمهای با نیاز سرمایی بالا	-)1A	سيب
زودرس	بله	بله	بله	بله	T++-T++	Anna
ميانرس	بله	بله	بله	بله	7	Beverly Hills
فيورس	يله	ماد	يله	بله	4	Fuji
ميانرس	يله	بله	بله	بله	Q++	Gala
میانرس تا دیررس	ye.	Aly	يله	يله	9 * *- Y * *	Golden Delicious
فيررس	يله	ملم	يله	يله	***	Granny Smith
زودرس ئا ميازرس	لمحيز	بله	يله	تحيز	V++	Gravenstein
میاندس تا دیردس	يله	, L	يله	بله	T++-0++	Gordon
میاندس تا دیردس	خير	خير	يله	يله	A**	Jonathan
میان رس تا دیررس	y.	شير	بله	يله	A**	Liberty
ديورس	لحيز	بله	يله	بله	V**	Newtown
ديورس	خير	بله	يله	بله	V++	Rome Beauty