#### Managing Scarf Skin on Red Strains of Gala

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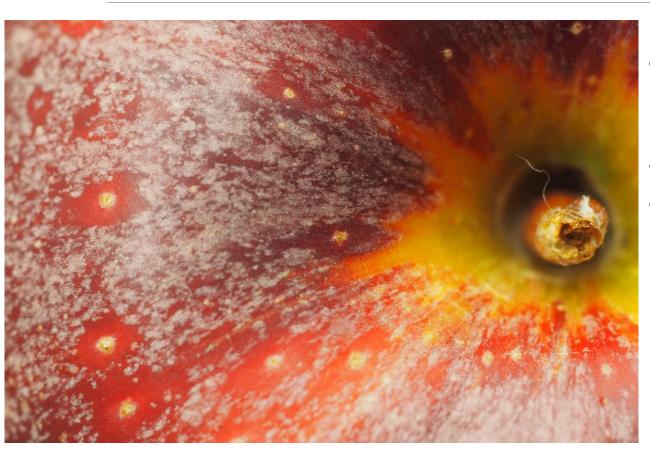
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### Scarf Skin

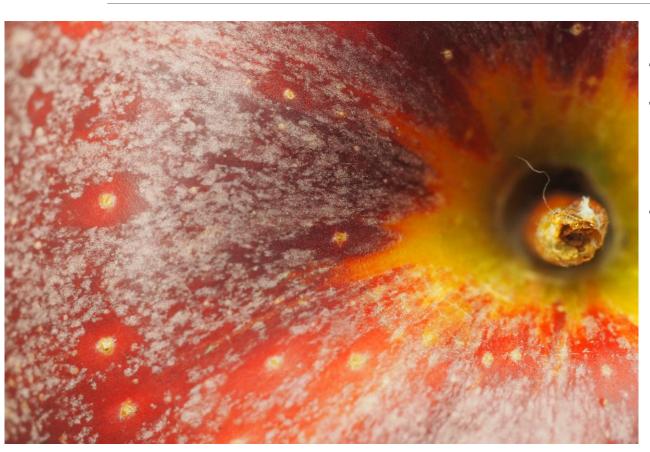


- A physiological disorder
  - Results in a dull gray appearance
  - Caused rejection of Gala by retailers
- Occurs during 60 DAFB
- Same anatomical origin as russet

#### Scarf Skin Factors and Impacts

Factor	Impact and Comments			
Variety	Susceptibility differs. Stayman, Rome, Delicious & Gala are			
	susceptible.			
Strain	Red strains are more likely to be downgraded.			
	More susceptible or more visible?			
<b>Canopy position</b>	Lower/Inner canopy more likely to have scarf skin. Lower			
	temperature and/or slower drying conditions.			
Tree vigor	Low vigor trees have less scarf skin.			
	Possible connection to temperature/drying conditions.			
Bagging	Reduces scarf. More waterproof = less scarf			
Fungicides	Benlate made scarf worse. Dodine implicated by a European			
	report, but not by a U.S. report			
Foliar nutrients	No observed effect			
<b>Plant Growth Regulators</b>	Sprays of GA <sub>4+7</sub> from PF to PF+40 reduce scarf skin.			
	PCa (Apogee, kudos) reduced in 2 of 3 trials (OH & NC, 2006)			

### Scarf Skin



- Reduced by GA<sub>4+7</sub> starting @ PF
- 250 ppm of PCa at PF reportedly additive to  $GA_{4+7}$ 
  - also reduced fruit size
- PCa is active for 2-4 weeks
  - scarf skin occurs from PF to PF+40d

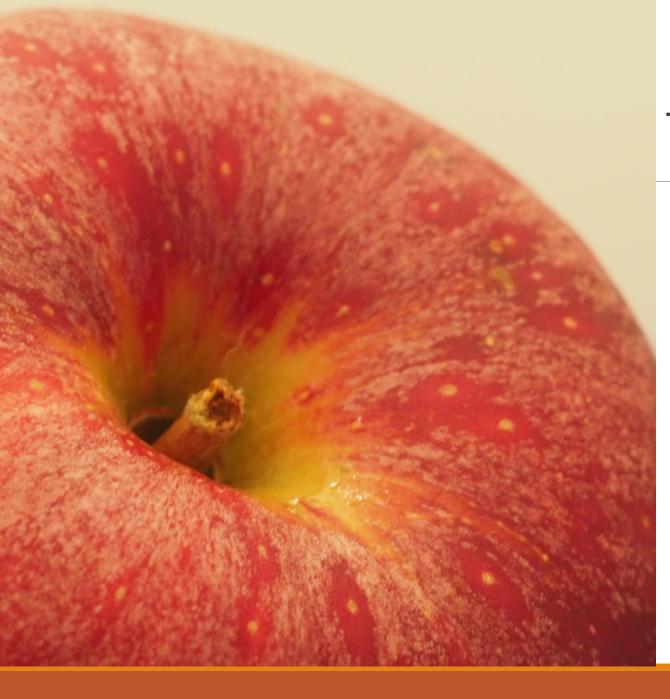
# 2018 Study Objectives



- Do single or multiple sprays of PCa w/wo  $GA_{4+7}$  reduce scarf skin?
  - multiple sprays / lower doses mitigate increased fruit set and reduced fruit size
- Grower trials of 2 formulations of GA<sub>4+7</sub>

### Methods & Materials, FREC Trial

- •Uniform 'Buckeye Gala'/ M.9 apple trees at FREC were selected
- •Treatments were assigned in a completely random design, with five replications
- Plots were separated from adjacent plots with 1+ buffer trees



### Treatments

PCa <sup>z</sup> (ppm)	GA <sub>4+7</sub> <sup>z</sup> (ppm)
0	0
0	20 x 4 <sup>w</sup>
250 x 1 <sup>y</sup>	0
250 x 1 <sup>y</sup>	20 x 4 <sup>w</sup>
125 x 2 <sup>x</sup>	0
125 x 2 <sup>x</sup>	20 x 4 <sup>w</sup>
62.5 x 4 <sup>w</sup>	0
62.5 x 4 <sup>w</sup>	20 x 4 <sup>w</sup>

<sup>z</sup>conc x number of sprays at 10d intervals, starting at PF.

Y At PF

<sup>\*</sup>At PF and PF+20d.

wAt PF, PF+10d, PF+ 20d, and PF+30d.

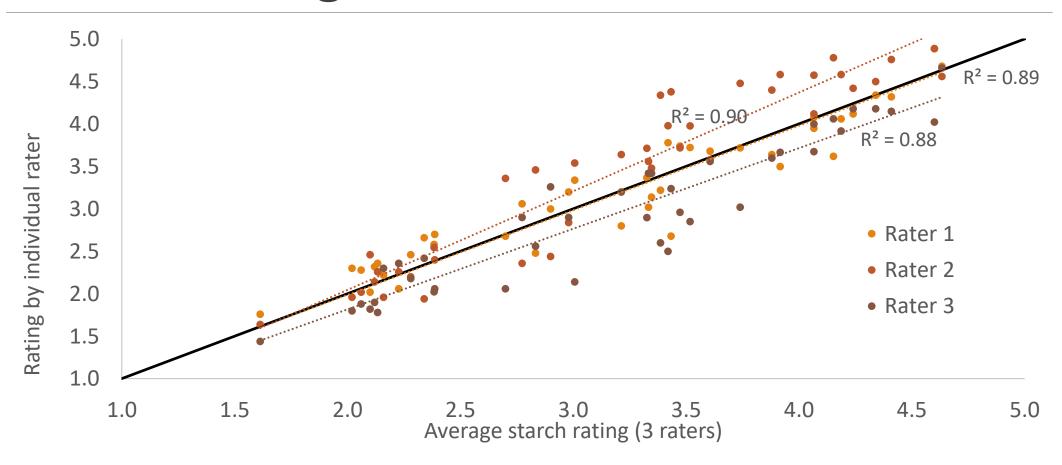


# Rating Scale

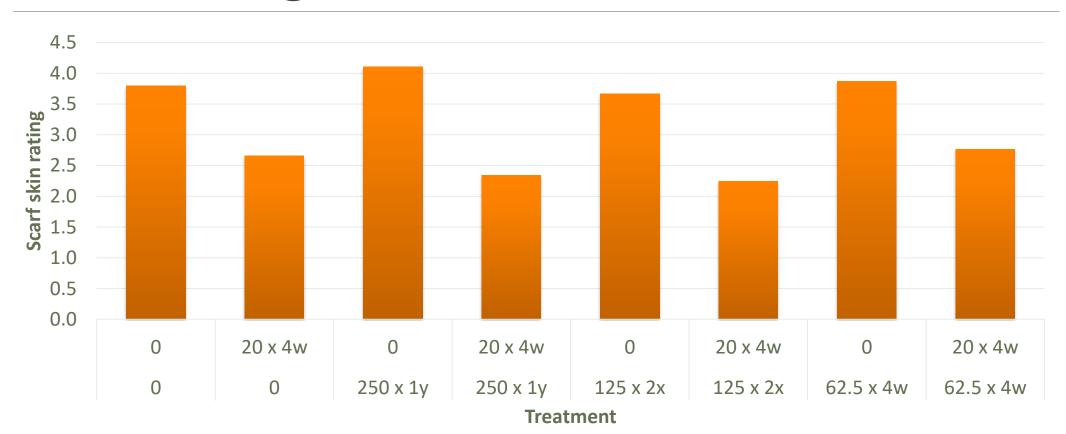


- 1) no scarf to a trace of mild scarf;
- 2) trace to mild scarf, does not detract from commercial value;
- 3) moderate (≤15%) scarf, does not detract from commercial value;
- 4) prominent scarf, detracts from visual clarity of color, of concern in commercial setting;
- 5) dominant scarf; a primary visual impression is of scarf; commercially unacceptable.

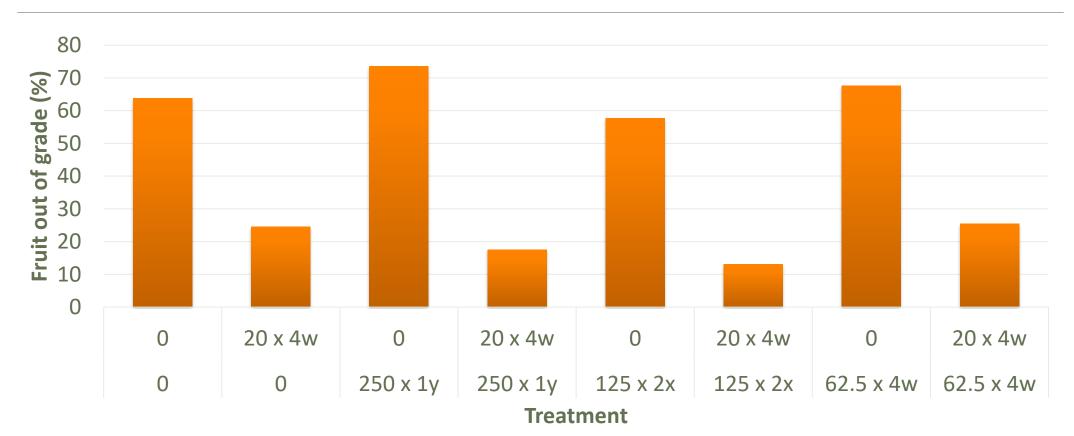
### Inter-rater Agreement



# Scarf Rating



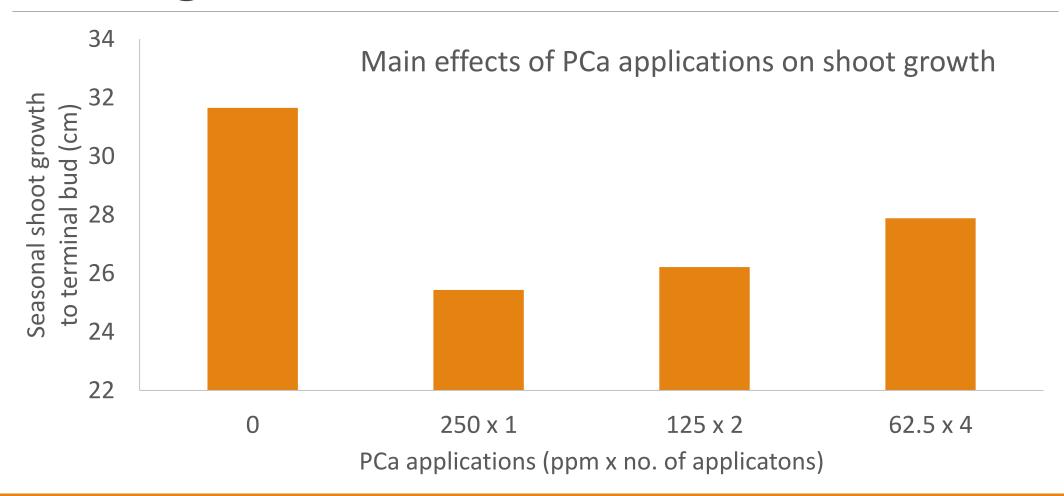
# Fruit Out of Grade, Scarf



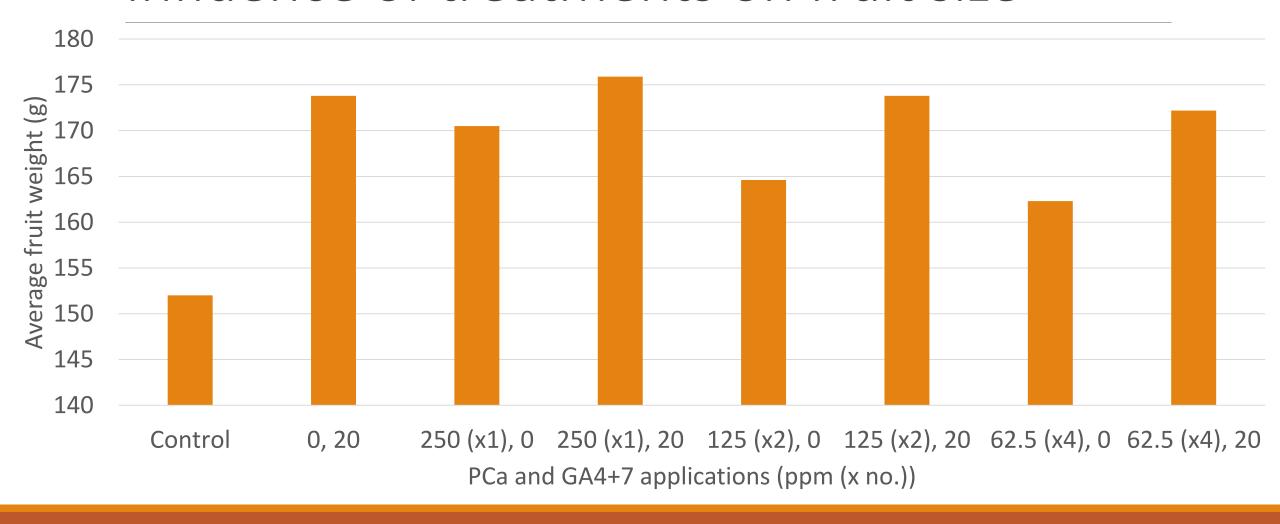
# Fruit Quality:

		Fruit shape			Scarf skin	
-		Length	Dia	L:D	Rating	Out of grade
PCa	GA <sub>4+7</sub>		-cm-		(1-5)	(%>3)
0	0	6.4	7.0	0.92	3.80	63.7
0	20 x 4	6.9	7.0	0.98	2.66	24.6
250 x 1	0	6.7	7.1	0.95	4.11	73.6
250 x 1	20 x 4	7.1	7.1	1.00	2.35	17.6
125 x 2	0	6.5	6.9	0.94	3.67	57.7
125 x 2	20 x 4	7.0	7.1	0.99	2.25	13.1
62.5 x 4	0	6.5	7.0	0.93	3.87	67.6
62.5 x 4	20 x 4	6.9	7.0	0.97	2.77	25.5
p-values:						
PCa		0.07	NS	0.02	0.39	0.40
GA		0.00	NS	0.00	0.00	0.00
GA x PCa		NS	NS	NS	NS	NS

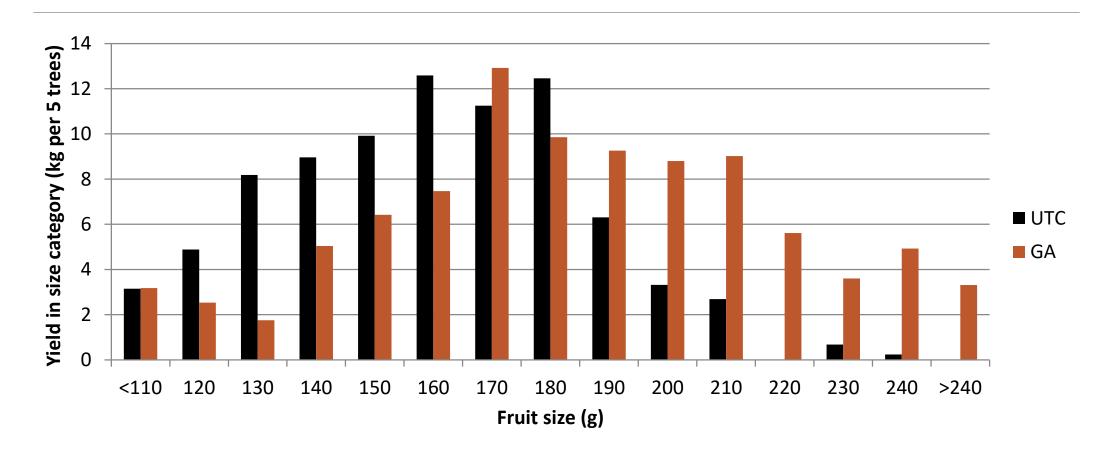
# Shoot growth



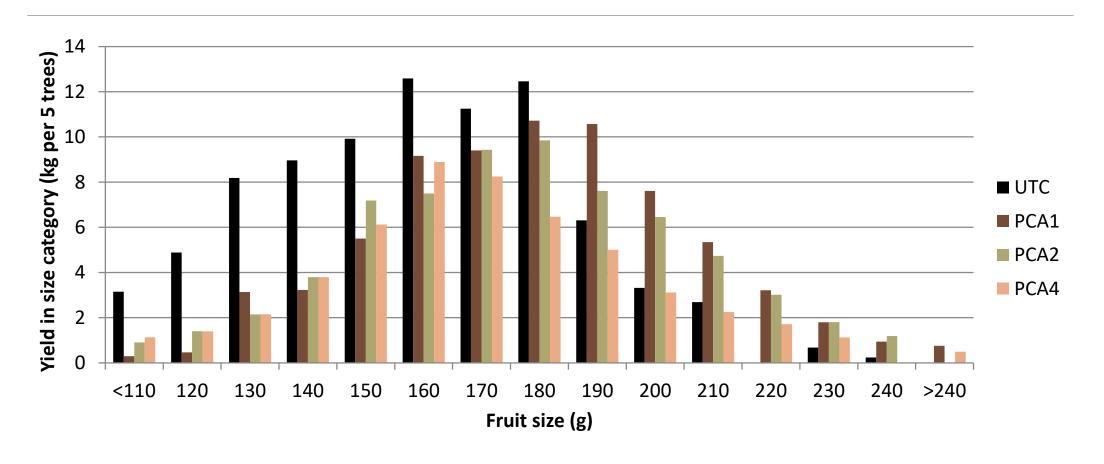
#### Influence of treatments on fruit size



#### GA4+7: Fruit Size Distribution



#### PCa: Fruit Size Distribution



### PCa X GA: Summary

- •No treatment effect on fruit set, yield, or number of fruit at harvest
- • $GA_{4+7}$  increased the fraction of fruit that were  $\geq 3$  inch diameter
  - GA<sub>4+7</sub> gave a slight (6-7%) increase in fruit length
- •Prohexadione reduced the fraction of fruit <2.5 in. in diameter
- PCa treatments reduced shoot length versus controls
- •GA<sub>4+7</sub> reduced the severity of scarf skin
- PCa did not affect scarf one way or the other
- •McArtney et al., (2006) reported PCa reduced scarf skin in 2 of 3 experiments
  - effect was additive with GA<sub>4+7</sub>.

#### Discussion

- •250 ppm PCa, whether applied in total at petal fall, or as split applications spread over 20 or 40 days did not reduce scarf
- •PCa reduces shoot extension growth, which can increase light penetration and foster more rapid drying conditions.
  - Scarf skin is more severe in the lower/ interior sections of canopies,
  - Scarf is more severe in lower light and slower drying conditions
  - Our trees were on M. 9 rootstock, and pruned to create narrow canopies
  - PCa effect on shoot growth was minimal in this study
- •Lack of response to PCa may suggest its effect on scarf skin is influence on canopy environment.
  - Byers(1977) noted that low tree vigor strongly reduced scarf skin.

### Methods & Materials, Grower Trials

- Uniform blocks of "red strain" Gala at 3 commercial orchards were selected
- •One or two GA formulations were applied by grower to quarter acre plots and compared to UTC

Novagib <sup>®</sup> 5L	ProVide® 10SG
Fluid oz per acre	Dry oz (g) per acre
0	0
4 × 4	0
0	3.5 (100) × 4

Rating 1 – none to trace Rating 5 - severe





### Results Grower 1

		Fraction out of	
		grade	
Treatment	Scarf skin rating	(% with >3 score)	
Control	3.60 a	58 a	
Novagib <sup>®</sup>	3.08 b	37 b	
p-value	0.002	0.005	

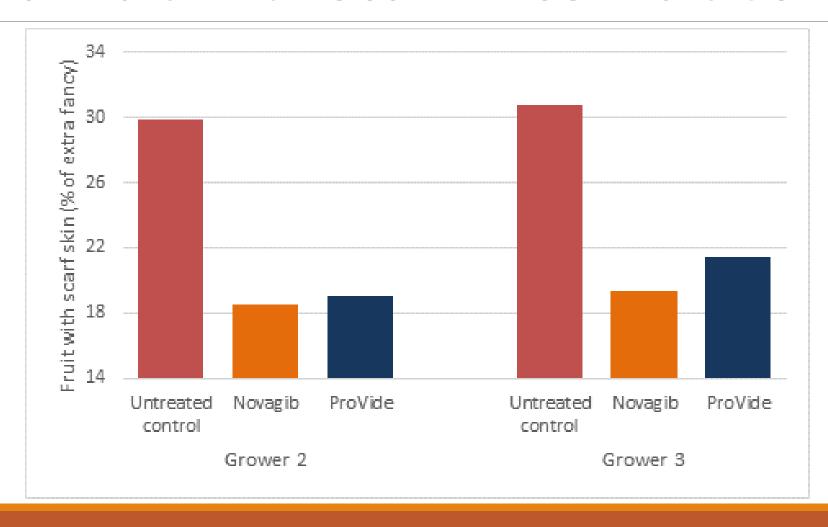
### Results Grower 2

Treatment	Scarf skin rating		Fraction out of grade (% with rating >3)		
Control	4.40	a	42.1	a	
Novagib <sup>®</sup>	3.67	b	29.3	С	
Provide®	4.03	ab	35.6	b	
p-value	0.01		0.00		

### Results Grower 3

Treatment	Scarf skin rating		Fraction out of grade (% with rating >3)	
Control	3.68	а	29.8	а
Novagib <sup>®</sup>	3.04	b	15.6	b
Provide®	3.05	b	16.2	b
p-value	0.02		0.0	01

#### Gala Fruit With Scarf- Rice Fruit Co.



### Grower Trial Summary:

- •Both  $GA_{4+7}$  formulations reduced the severity of scarf skin
- •Good results in Orchard 2, where sprays started at 1st cover
  - Not ideal practice, but can be effective
- •GA gave a slight increase in fruit elongation on the order of 2-5%
  - Proprietary 6BA+GA products at bloom are recommended practice for L:D

### Summary:

- PCa was not effective in this trial
- •Both GA<sub>4+7</sub> formulations reduced the severity of scarf skin
- •Both GA<sub>4+7</sub> formulations reduced the detection of scarf skin on the packing line

#### Conclusions:

- Scarf skin has been referred to as "smooth russet"
  - caused when cuticle and epidermis layers separate from the highly pigmented layers of cells below
  - Scarf and russet are physiologically related
  - have essentially the same anatomical origin
- •GA<sub>4+7</sub> is effective for reducing both defects.



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