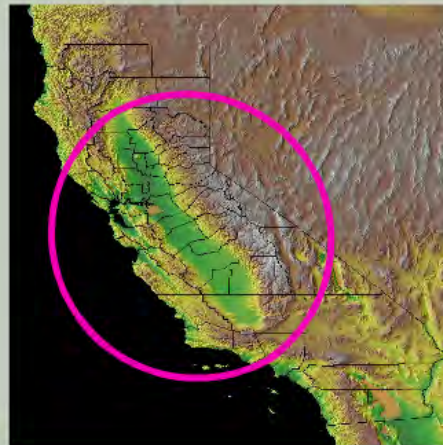


Environmental Stresses Affecting *Rubus* Flowering and Fruiting on the California Coast

Mark Gaskell, Farm Advisor
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San Luis Obispo, CA



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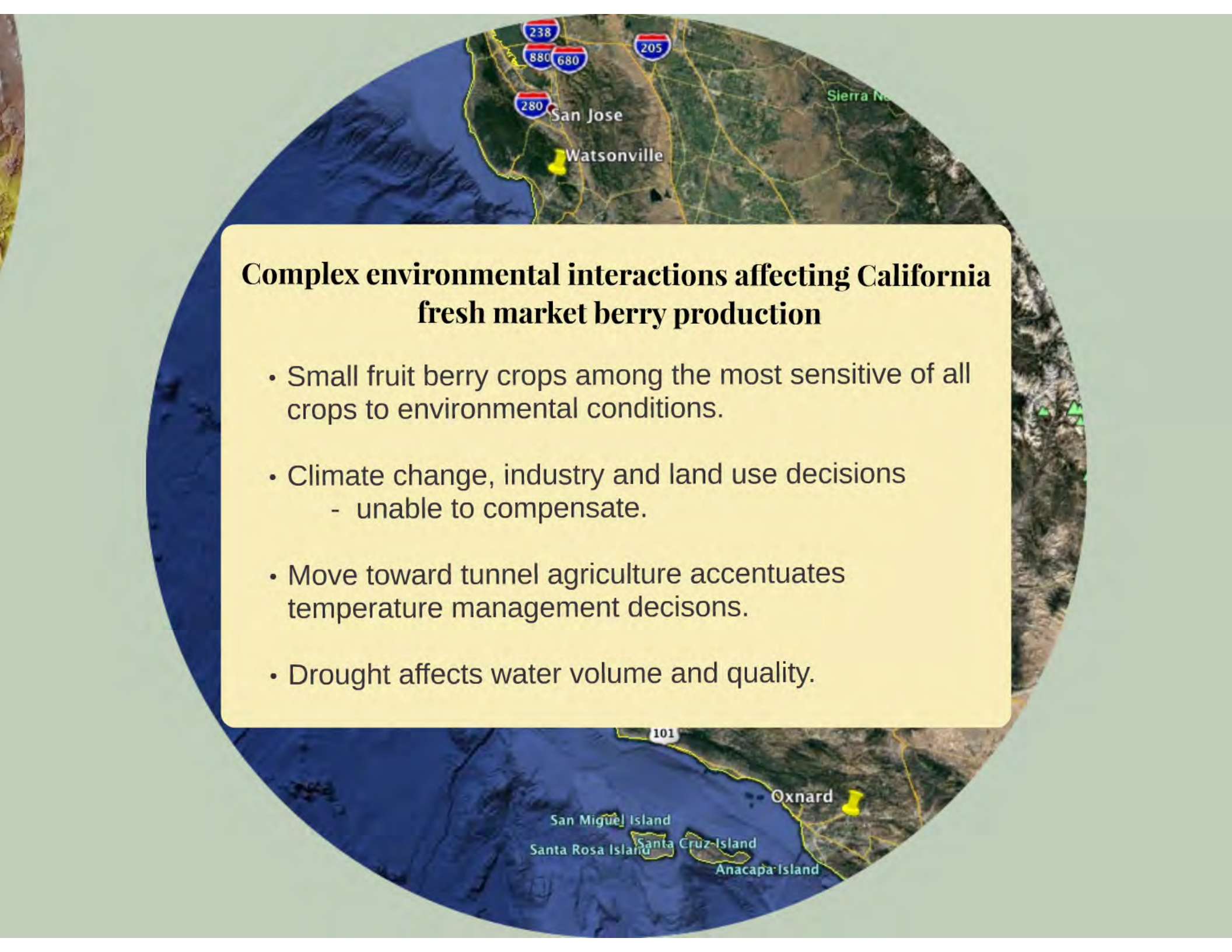


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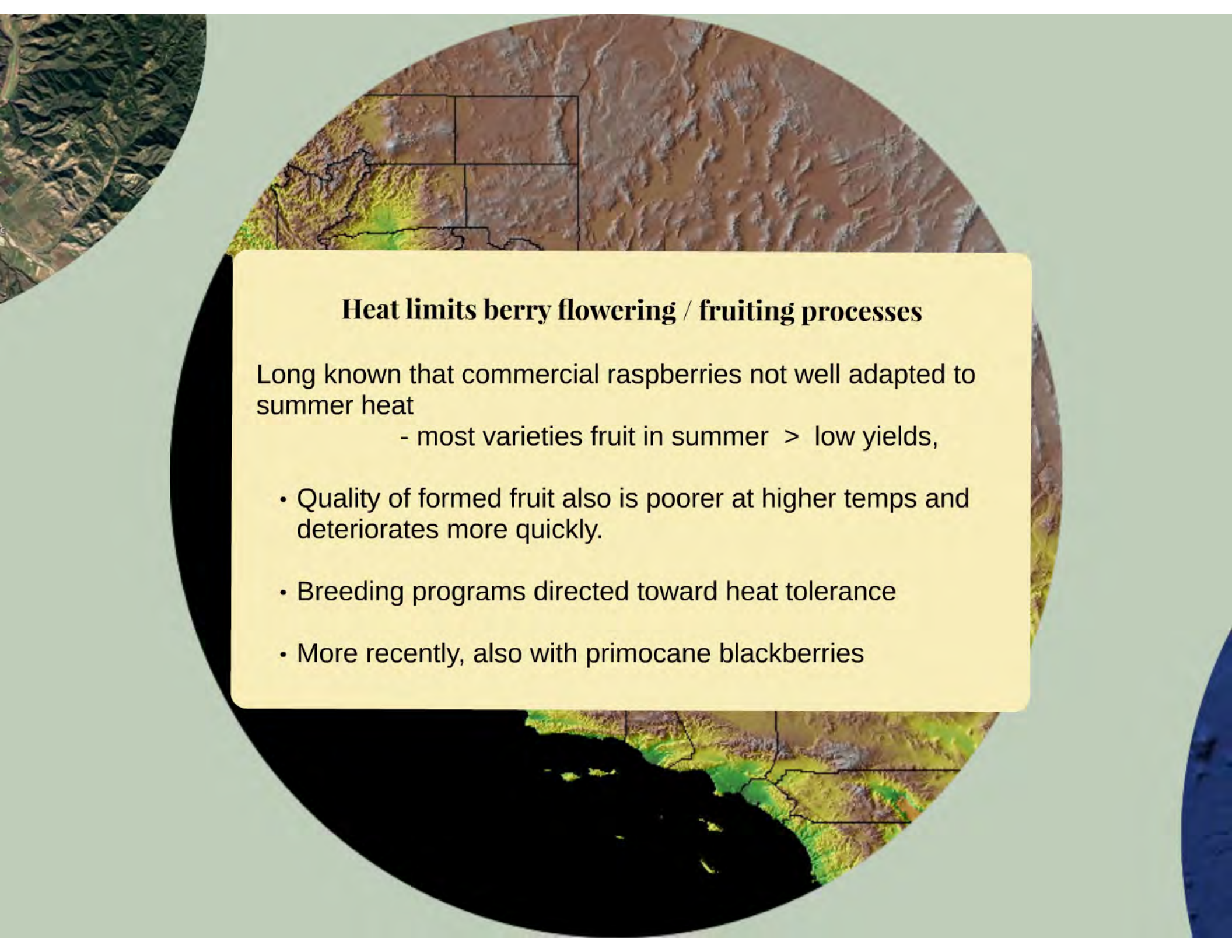




A satellite map of California is shown in a circular frame. A yellow pin is placed on the Watsonville area in the central coast. Another yellow pin is placed on the Oxnard area in the south coast. The map shows major highways like I-205, I-680, I-880, I-238, and I-280. Labels for San Jose, Watsonville, Oxnard, and several islands (San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa) are visible. The Sierra Nevada mountains are also labeled.

Complex environmental interactions affecting California fresh market berry production

- Small fruit berry crops among the most sensitive of all crops to environmental conditions.
- Climate change, industry and land use decisions
 - unable to compensate.
- Move toward tunnel agriculture accentuates temperature management decisions.
- Drought affects water volume and quality.

A topographic map of the United States is shown in a circular frame. The map uses color to represent elevation, with greens and yellows for lower elevations and browns and reds for higher elevations. State boundaries are outlined in black. A yellow rectangular text box is overlaid on the map, containing text about berry production and heat tolerance. The text box is positioned in the center-right of the map.

Heat limits berry flowering / fruiting processes

Long known that commercial raspberries not well adapted to summer heat

- most varieties fruit in summer > low yields,
- Quality of formed fruit also is poorer at higher temps and deteriorates more quickly.
- Breeding programs directed toward heat tolerance
- More recently, also with primocane blackberries



Santa Maria Valley

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Image © 2016 DigitalGlobe
Data © CSUMB SFML, CA OPC





Santa Maria Valley


© 2016 Google
Image © 2016 DigitalGlobe
Data © CSUMB SFML, CA OPC



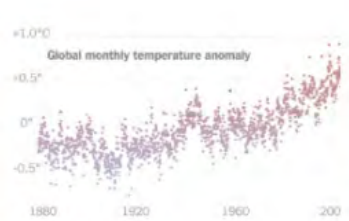
CH The New York Times

SCIENCE

Environment



ESTHER HORVATH



How 2016 Became Earth's Hottest Year on Record

2016 is the hottest year on the historical record and the third consecutive record-breaking year, scientists say.



1d ago · By JUGAL K. PATEL

Earth Sets a Temperature Record for the Third Straight Year

Surface temperatures are heading toward levels that many scientists believe will pose a threat to both the natural world and to human civilization.

1d ago · By JUSTIN GILLIS and JOHN SCHWARTZ



- 
- A satellite map of California showing the San Jose and Watsonville areas. Major highways 238, 880, 680, 280, and 205 are visible. A yellow pin is placed on Watsonville. The Sierra Nevada mountains are labeled in the background.
- Studies show raspberry max. growth rate and flowering increase to 75 degrees F. and then fall as temperature increases.
 - Quality of formed fruit also is poorer at higher temps and deteriorates more quickly.
 - Blackberries generally and especially primocane blackberries developed for Ark and SE US >> better in Willamette Valley, OR or CA coast -
 - >> **mild summer temperatures during flowering and fruiting**
- 
- A satellite map of California showing the Oxnard area and the Channel Islands. Highway 101 is visible. A yellow pin is placed on Oxnard. The Channel Islands (San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, and Anacapa) are labeled. The Sierra Nevada mountains are labeled in the background.



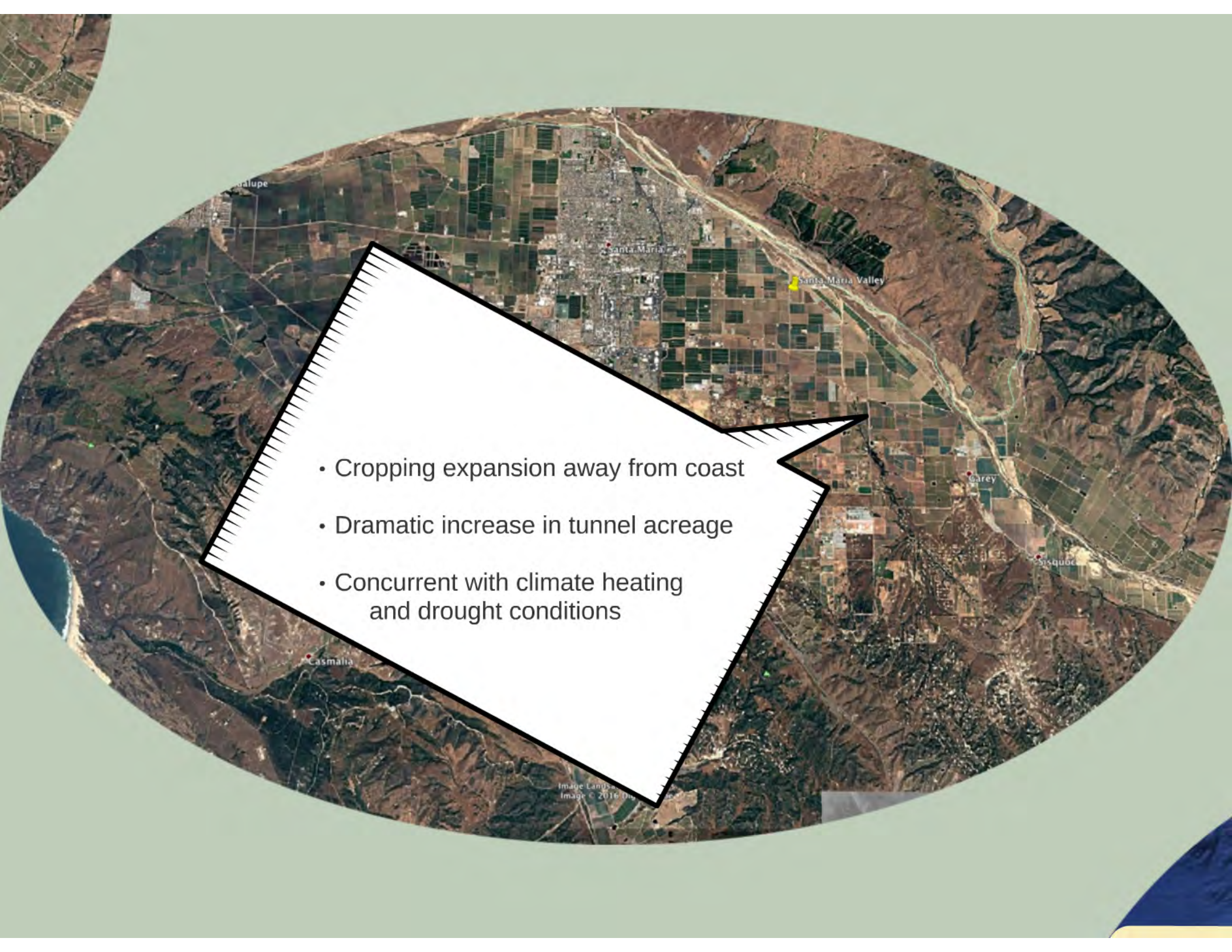
Santa Maria Valley 2000

Image Landsat / Copernicus
Image © 2016 DigitalGlobe



Santa Maria Valley 2016

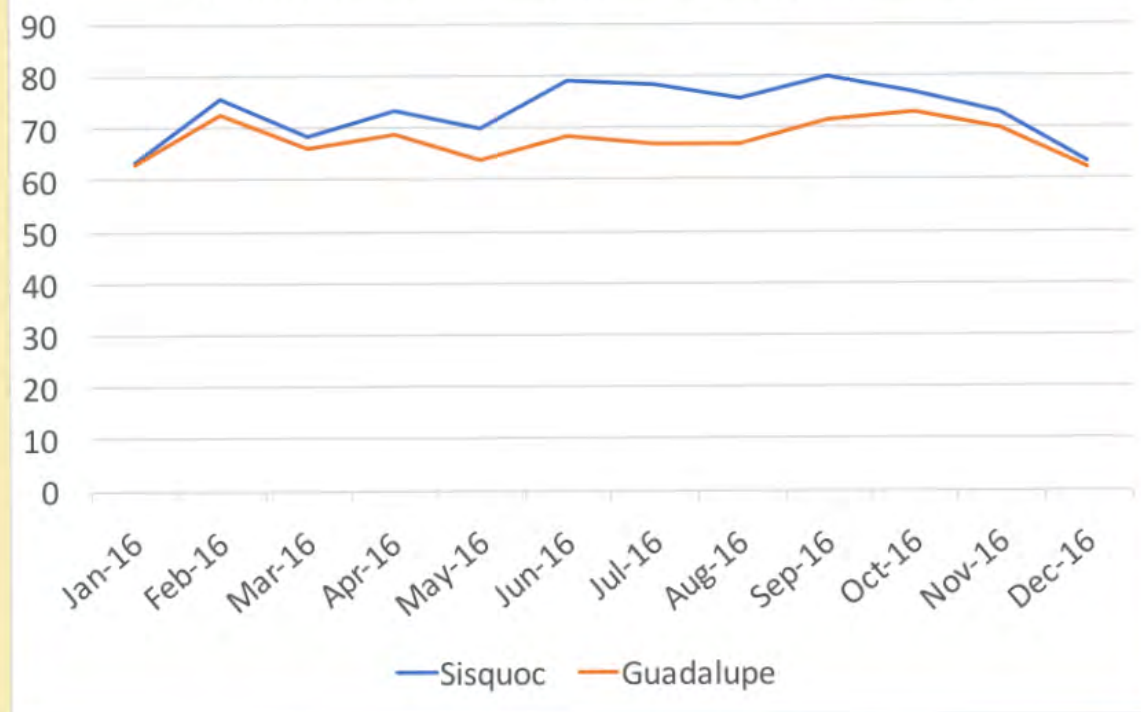
Image Landsat / Copernicus
Image © 2016 DigitalGlobe



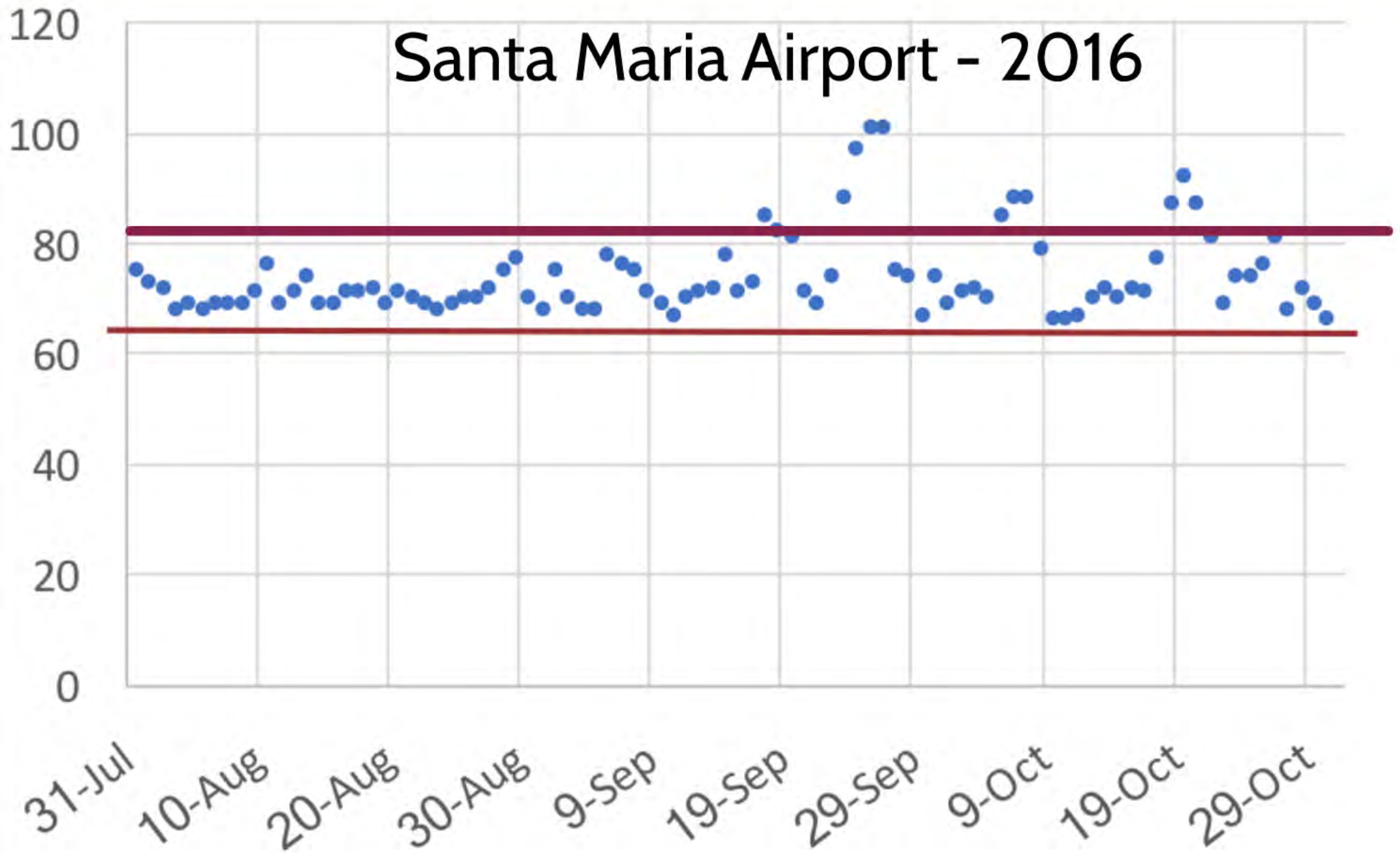
- Cropping expansion away from coast
- Dramatic increase in tunnel acreage
- Concurrent with climate heating and drought conditions



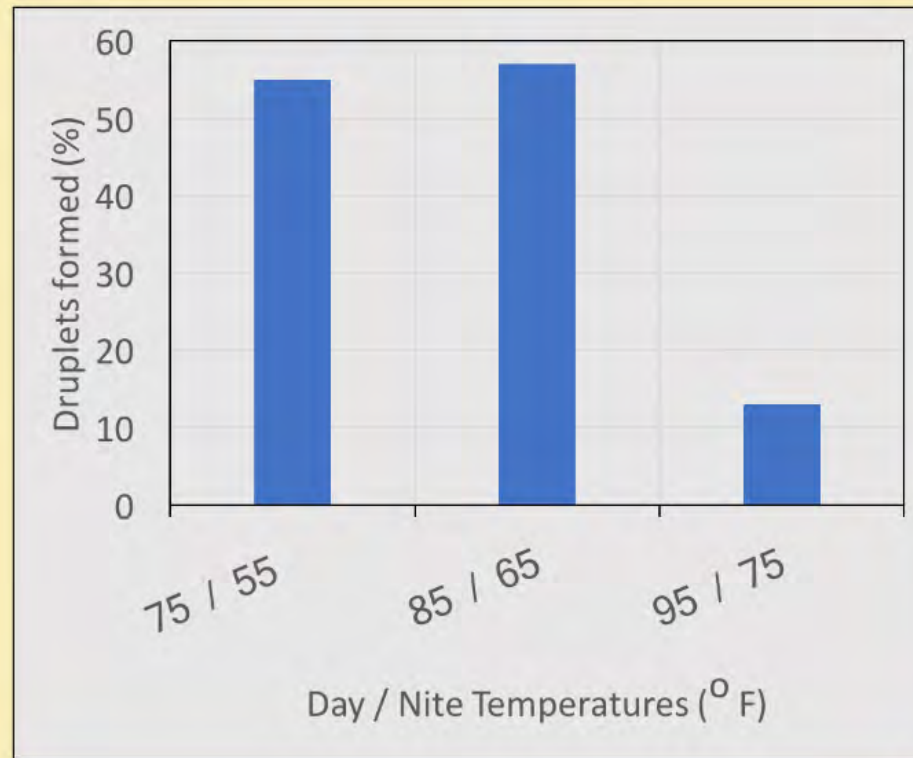
Santa Maria Valley Temperature Variation 2016

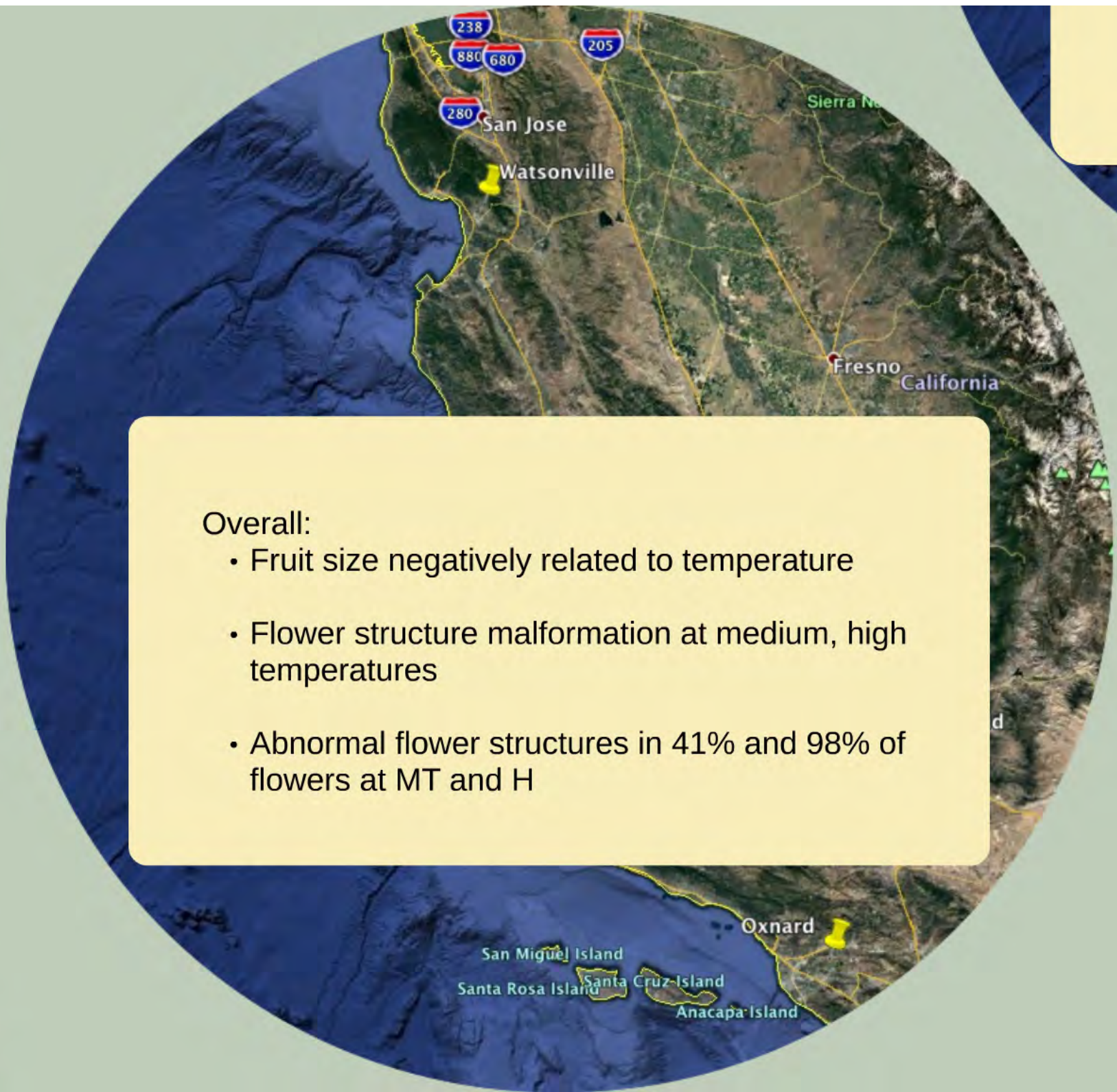


Santa Maria Airport - 2016



Fruiting response to temperature Primocane blackberry





Overall:

- Fruit size negatively related to temperature
- Flower structure malformation at medium, high temperatures
- Abnormal flower structures in 41% and 98% of flowers at MT and H

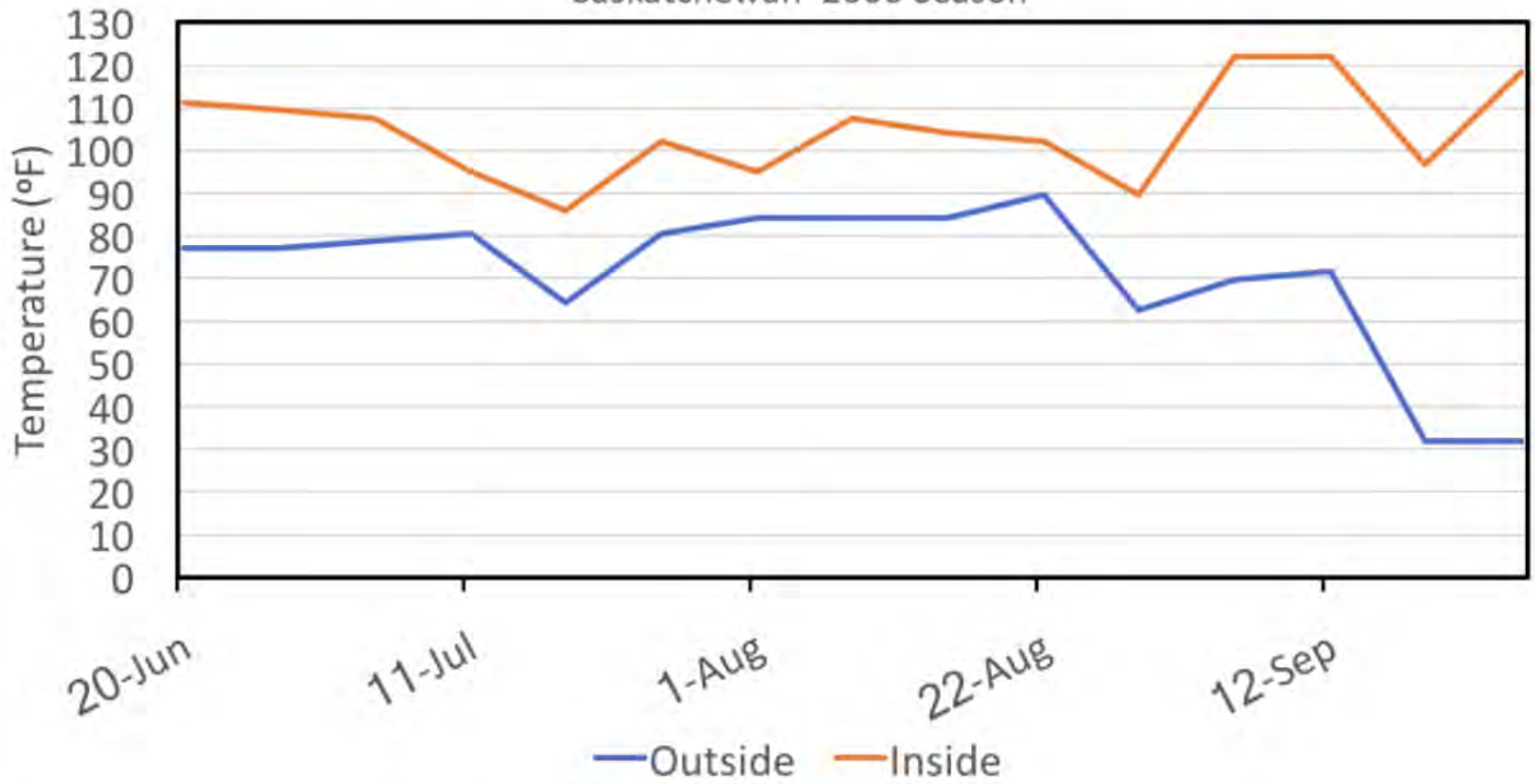
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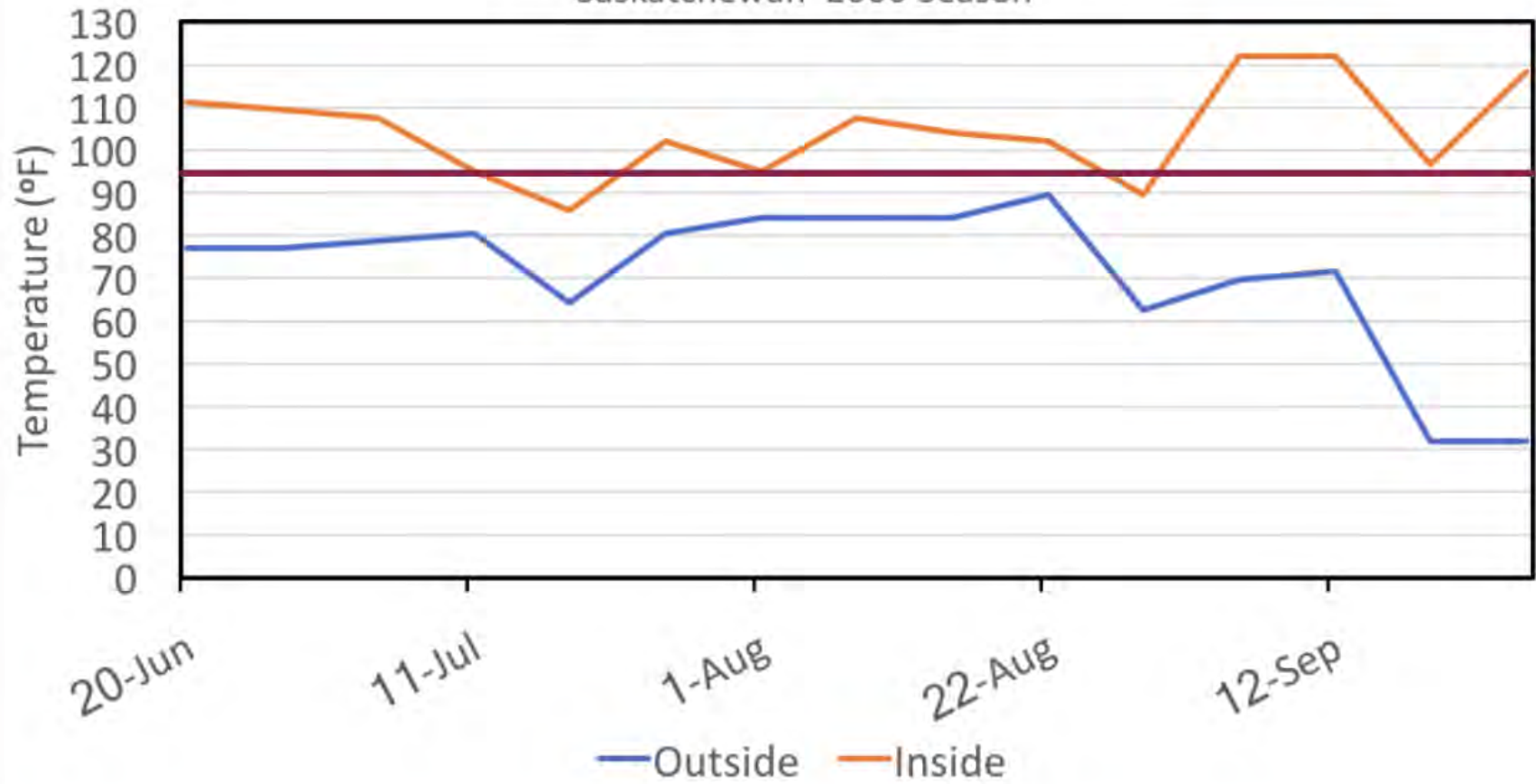
Oxnard
San Miguel Island
Santa Rosa Island
Santa Cruz Island
Anacapa Island

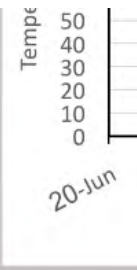
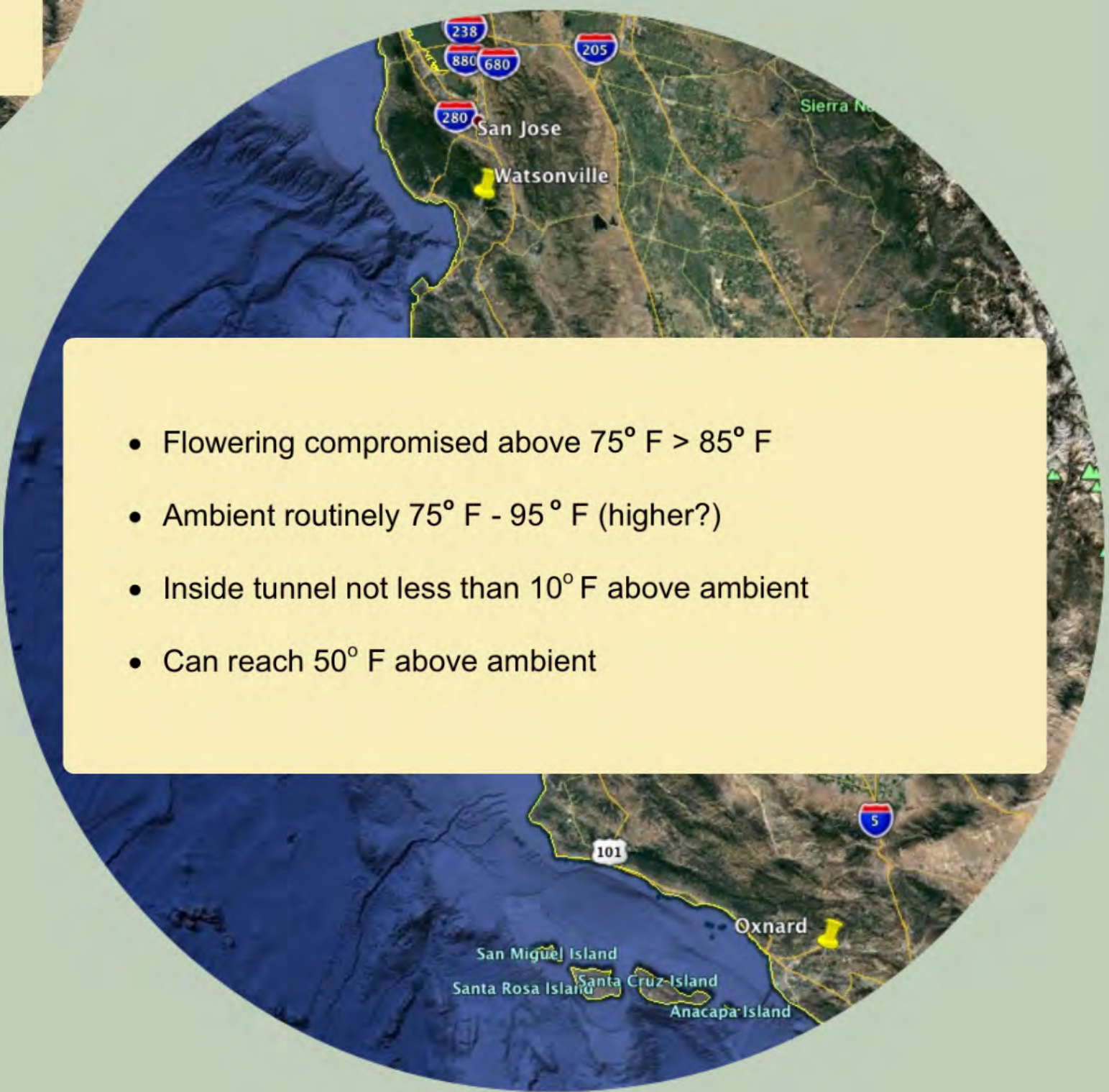
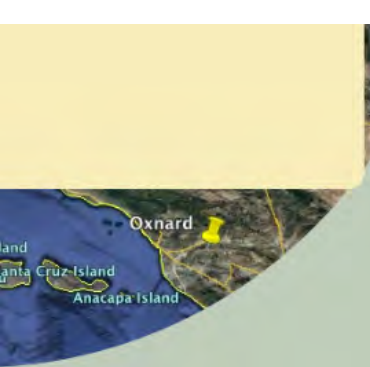


Temperatures Inside VS Outside High Tunnels
Saskatchewan 2000 Season



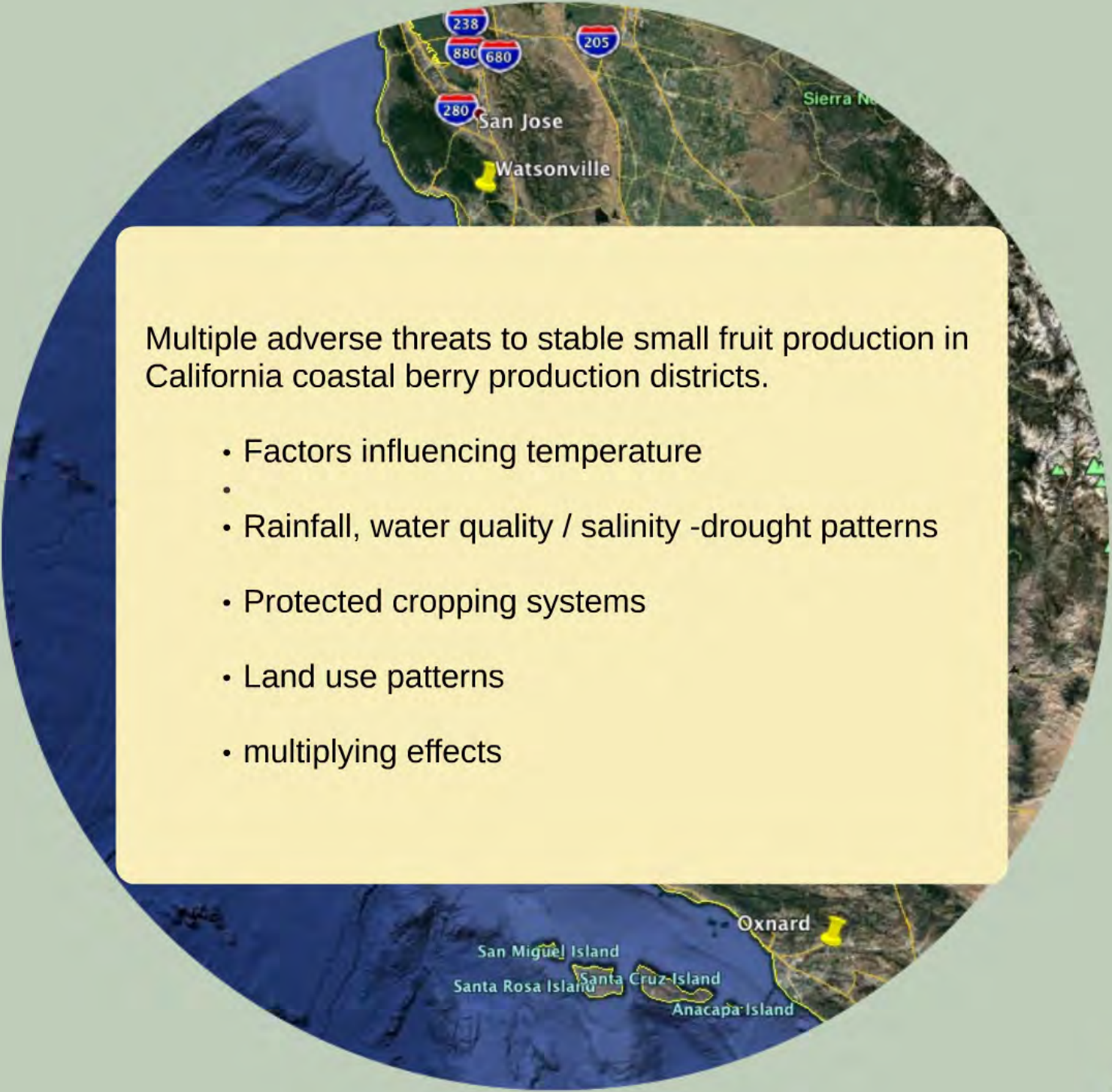
Temperatures Inside VS Outside High Tunnels
Saskatchewan 2000 Season





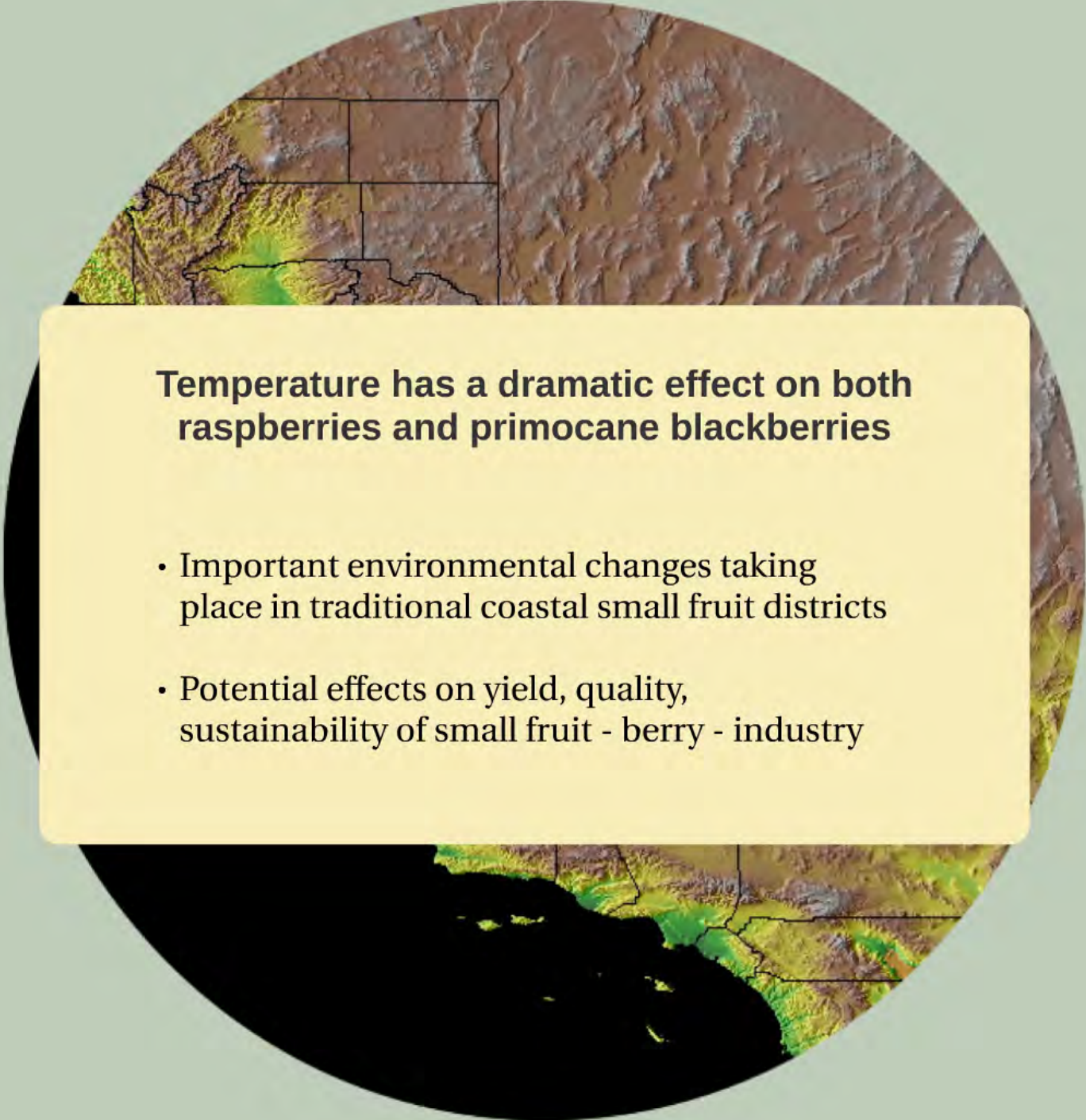
- Flowering compromised above $75^{\circ}\text{F} > 85^{\circ}\text{F}$
- Ambient routinely $75^{\circ}\text{F} - 95^{\circ}\text{F}$ (higher?)
- Inside tunnel not less than 10°F above ambient
- Can reach 50°F above ambient

San Miguel Island
Santa Rosa Island
Santa Cruz Island
Anacapa Island



Multiple adverse threats to stable small fruit production in California coastal berry production districts.

- Factors influencing temperature
-
- Rainfall, water quality / salinity -drought patterns
- Protected cropping systems
- Land use patterns
- multiplying effects



Temperature has a dramatic effect on both raspberries and primocane blackberries

- Important environmental changes taking place in traditional coastal small fruit districts
- Potential effects on yield, quality, sustainability of small fruit - berry - industry

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