

# Physiology of Fruit Trees 

Bahram Baninasab<br>Department of Horticulture<br>College of Agriculture<br>Isfahan University of Technology

## Fruit Set

- Fruit set: Transition of ovary to a rapidly growing young fruit which is initiated after successful pollination and fertilization.

```
Fruits set (%)=(Number of fruits set / Total number of blossoms) }\times10
```

- Initial fruit set occurs shortly after anthesis and is associated with the beginning of swelling of the ovary.
- Final fruit set refers to the number of fruits on a tree when the fruits and seeds are mature (Harvest time)


## Normal fruit set

- Orange: 2\% (0.1-3.1\%)
- Mango: $1 \%$ (inflorescence contain 500 flowers)
- Avocado: > $1 \%$
- Deciduous fruit trees: 5-20\%

Sour cherry 20\%
Apple 5\%

## Factors affecting the fruit set

- Pollination
- Defoliation (in apple $75-100 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ )
- Environmental factors
-Temperature
-Humidity
-Wind
-Rainfall
-Light
- Cultural Practices
-Nutrition (Nitrogen)
-Fungicides application (captan, high pH )
-Pruning
-Ringing


## Factors affecting the fruit set

- Genetic factors
- Ovule longevity
- Rootstock
- Mutation (Starking 34; Starkrimson 55; Idaho Spur type 106 fruits/100 cluster)
- Plant Growth Regulators
-Auxin (BNOA, 4CPA, IAA)
-Gibberellin $\left(\mathrm{GA}_{4}, \mathrm{GA}_{2}, \mathrm{GA}_{7}>\mathrm{GA}_{13}, \mathrm{GA}_{14}>\mathrm{GA}_{1}, \mathrm{GA}_{3}, \mathrm{GA}_{5}, \mathrm{GA}_{10}\right)$
-Cytokinin (BA)
-Ethylene
-Polyamines


## Table 1. Effect of various plant growth regulators on fruit set.

| Sr. No. | Fruit (variety) | PGR | Dose | Time of spray | Impact | Reference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Grewia sub-inequalis (Phalsa) | NAA | 25 ppm | Twice (first spray at pre bloom and second spray at post bloom stage) | Increased number of flowers per shoot, fruit set and number of fruits per node | Debnath (2010) |
| 2 | Bael cv. Pant Shivani | NAA | 20 ppm | Twice ( $1^{\text {st }}$ after seven days of initiation of growth $\& 2^{\text {nd }}$ spray in last week of June) | Increased fruit set | Uniyal (2011) |
| 3 | Pear | GA ${ }_{4+7}$ | 3\% | Young Fruit period | Improved fruit set, growth\& final fruit size | Chen et al. (2012) |
| 4 | Mango cv. Keitt | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{NAA} \\ & \mathrm{GA} \mathrm{~A}_{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \mathrm{ppm} \\ & 25 \mathrm{ppm} \end{aligned}$ | NAA at full bloom \&GA ${ }_{3}$ a week later | Increased fruitset\& number of fruits per cluster \& per plant | Nkansah, Ofosu-Amin, and Marouli (2012) |
| 5 | Almond | Brassinolide | $0.1 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{l}$ | Full bloom stage | Increased fruit set | Sotomayor, Castro, Velasco, and Toro (2012) |
| 6 | Wax Apple | $\mathrm{GA}_{3}$ | 30 ppm | Small bud and petal fall stage | Maximum fruit set percentage | Tuan and Ruey (2013) |
| 7 | Pear cv. Williams | $\mathrm{GA}_{4+7}+6 \mathrm{BA}$ | $6 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}$ | At full bloom | Increased fruit set | Luz et al. (2014) |
| 8 | Almond cv. Non Pareil | Kinetin | 50 microlitre/L | During bloom at pink bud stage | Improved percentage of fruit set | Maita and Sotomayer (2015) |
| 9 | Cape gooseberry cv. Aligarh | NAA | 15 ppm | At fruit set | Improved fruit set percentage | Kaur and Kaur (2016) |
| 10 | Papaya cv. Red lady | GA ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 200 ppm | 30, 45 and 60 days after planting | Improved fruit set percentage | Hazarika, Sangma, Mandal, Nautiyal, and Shukla (2016) |
| 11 | Sapota cv. Kalipatti | NAA | 125 ppm | During flowering and at pea stage | Maximum fruit set percentage | Kaur (2017) |
| 12 | Custard apple | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{NAA} \\ & \mathrm{GA}_{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{ppm} \\ & 75 \mathrm{ppm} \end{aligned}$ | Flowering and fruit set stage (Twice) | Increased the number of flowers/shoot; Highest fruit set percentage | Dhananjay (2017) |
| 13 | Custard apple | $\mathrm{GA}_{3}$ | 75 ppm | Twice (1st at flowering stage \& 2nd at fruit set stage) | Increased percentage of fruit set | Mahorkar, Naglot, Navsare, and Chavhan (2018) |
| 14 | Dateplam cv. Barhee | GA $_{3}$ <br> BAP <br> Boric acid | 100 ppm <br> 100 ppm <br> 250 ppm | Twice (1st at depressed period of fruit growth and $2^{\text {nd }}$ one month after fruit) | Increased fruit set | Ashour, Mostafa, Saleh, and Hafez (2018) |

## Parthenocarpic Fruit Set

- Fruits are set and mature without seed development and without fertilization of an egg parthenocarpic fruits (figs, banana, pears, ...)
-Vegetative Parthenocarpy (without pollination; banana, Washington naval orange)
-Stimulative Parthenocarpy (pollination stimulates fruit development; Grape)
- Pear (Genetic and Environment)
- No Parthenocarpic (Pap Pear)
-Parthenocarpic fruits is shed at time of June drop (Hardy)
-Variably Parthenocarpic (Bosc, Bartlett)
-Consistently parthenocarpy (Arabitka, Pringall)


## Stenospermocarpy

Fruit growth that is stimulated by the fertilization of embryo sacs followed by a failure of seed development (Seedless Grape)


