TECHNICAL BULLETIN | **POST-HARVEST FRUIT TREE PRODUCTIVITY**

Protecting Your Orchards at Every Growth Stage With Parka®

Abiotic stress can affect fruit trees at various stages throughout their production cycle. After harvest, fruit trees engage in key physiological processes, including transpiration and photosynthesis, which are essential for root, shoot and bud development. These processes maintain tree health and build reserves that serve as vital sources of energy to support flowering, fruit set and the early development of shoots and fruit.

However, abiotic stressors like heat and radiation during this critical phase can disrupt these processes, reducing orchard productivity by hindering flower differentiation, reserves accumulation and overall orchard health, which affects yield and growth potential.

Enhancing Plant Health and Productivity With Parka

By enhancing plant cuticle health through post-harvest applications of Parka, fruit growers can help mitigate abiotic stress while also providing lasting physiological benefits that positively impact plant health in subsequent seasons, maximizing the orchard's long-term productivity and the growers' marketable yields.

KEY FEATURES AND BENEFITS:

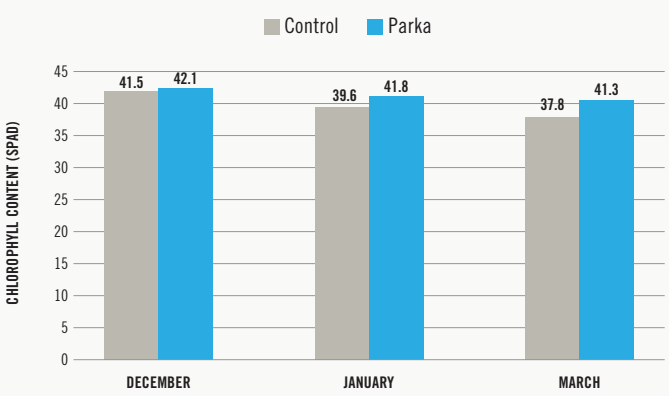
- Increased plant tolerance to environmental extremes.
- Enhanced photosynthesis.
- Improved overall tree health.
- Increased yields the following season.
- Sustained orchard productivity over the long term.
- Reduced doubles and spurs.

Post-Harvest Parka Applications: Key to Stress Mitigation and Enhancing Fruit Quality and Marketable Yields

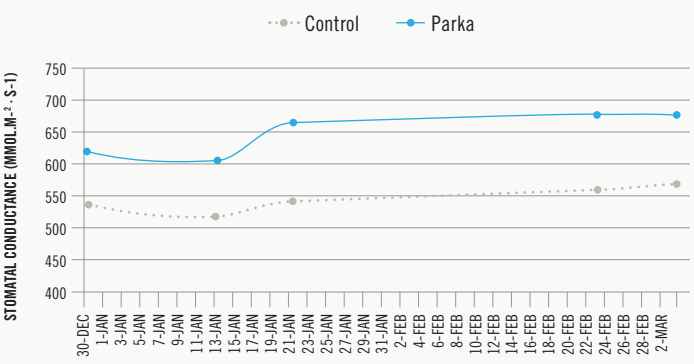
Historically, pre-harvest applications of Parka have proven to help growers increase their marketable yields by improving fruit cuticle health and reducing culls caused by abiotic stressors. Ongoing studies are exploring the use of Parka throughout the entire production cycle to determine its impact on fruit quality and yields. Recent trials show that post-harvest Parka applications can also enhance cuticle health during extreme stress, further increasing marketable yields.

Variety: Santina Cherry **Rate:** 0.5 gal./ac **Applications:** 3 **Cooperator:** Innovafrut, Chile

Post-Harvest Chlorophyll Content (SPAD)



Post-Harvest Stomatal Conductance



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POST-HARVEST FRUIT TREE PRODUCTIVITY

Doubling and Spurs Reduction

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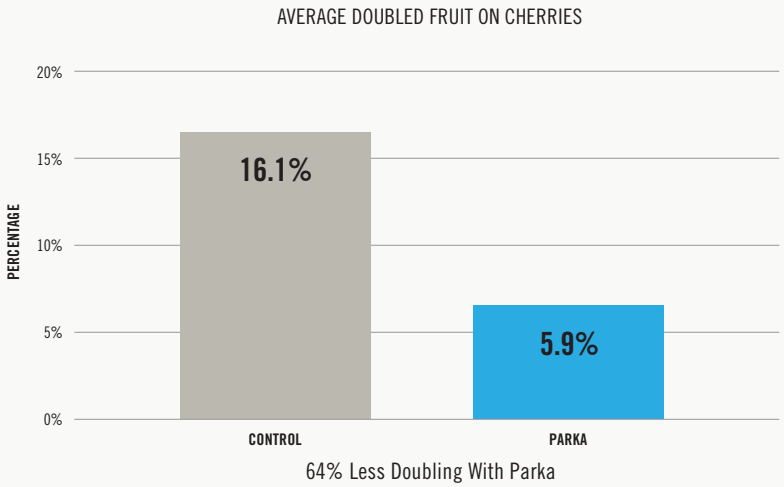

64% Less Doubling With Parka

Variety: Early Robin, Brooks, Tulare, Coral, Santina.
Rate: 0.5-1 gal./ac
Applications: Post-Harvest: 2-3 apps.
Location: California, Oregon, Chile.
Source: Average of 7 trials and grower demos – 2019-2024.

Crop Application Directions

CROP	RATE / AC	USE GUIDELINES/PROGRAM
Cherries - Doubling	1 gal. (9.5 L)	Apply 1-2 weeks post-harvest. Reapply every 14-21 days for a minimum of 2 applications per season.

Applications and Use

Application: For best results, complete coverage on the crop is required. Avoid excessive runoff. Do not apply when temperatures are above 90°F; if temperatures are expected to exceed the threshold, evening applications are recommended.
Compatibility: Parka is compatible with most crop protection products, provided application coincides with the conditions on each label. Do not tank mix or overlap Parka applications within 5 days of CAPTAN®. If using micronized or dusting sulfur, do not apply Parka within 3 days of a sulfur application. If using Lime Sulfur, wait 7 days before applying Parka. Prior to tank mixing with any Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC) or oil based materials, conduct a jar test to determine compatibility. Do not tank mix with surfactants, stickers or pinolene based materials. Parka should be the last product added to the tank. For best results, finished spray solution pH should be between 5 and 7.

To learn more, visit Cultiva.com, reach out to your local Parka representative or contact a retailer.