



Flavor Fall

FACT SHEET

Breeder	Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
Fruit Kind	Inter-specific Plum
Marketing Restrictions	Self-market in EU Outside of EU restricted

Production Characteristics

Harvest Date	Italy: 15 - 20 September Spain: 25 September - 10 October
Sizing	AA, AAA+
Skin Colour	Purple
Flesh Colour	Yellow
Fruit Shape	Ovate
Texture	Soft when ripe
Storage ability	Very good

Pollination

Bee hive requirement	15-20 Beehives per ha
Full Bloom	Italy: 20 - 25 February Spain: 10 - 12 March
Pollinator 1	Harry Pickstone - Early Flowers
Pollinator 2	Angeleno - Early Flowers
Pollinator 3	Honey Punch - Early to Mid-Flowers
Pollinator 4	Sunkiss- Mid to Late Flowers
Pollinator 5	Sweet Pixie 2 - Late Flowers
% Pollination required	30%

Tree Characteristics

Chilling Requirement	Medium-High
Growth Habit	Semi-upright
Vigour	Vigorous
Flowering date	Full Bloom Week 40- Week 42 in warm areas
Bears fruit on	Two-year-old wood and spurs
Other	

Pollination, like with any cultivar, is one of the most important determining factors in achieving consistently high yields. Every area is unique with its own microclimate and cold units, that is why it is important to choose the right pollinators for your area as the flowering periods may differ. We have ever-changing weather patterns so that is why it is important to use 3-4 different pollinators as it spreads the risk during the flowering period. Flavor Fall is one of the cultivars that is more challenging when it comes to fruit set so that is why optimum sunlight distribution, strong bearing units with quality flower buds, a stretched out flowering period with a high number of beehives is important for consistently high yields.

Other remarks:

The reserve status for cultivars like Flavor Fall, which is harvested late in the season, becomes extremely important for the following season's flowering period and potential fruit set as these cultivars have a much shorter reserve building period than mid-season cultivars. Post-harvest fertiliser should not be applied directly after harvest as the trees can start growing again resulting in the use of reserve rather than building reserve. Early natural fruit drop has been experienced followed by a very light natural fruit once the fruit are bigger. There is no standard thinning required but being a big sized fruit that sets in bunches, a light thinning is required by creating space between the fruit to allow for enlargement. All the bunches should be thinned to 2-3 fruit per bunch to avoid any unnecessary fruit loss. Trees can easily handle high yields and still produce the optimum fruit size of AA but if there is a lighter fruit set, the water and fertigation management needs to be adapted as the trees can produce AAAA+ sized fruit. Summer pruning needs to be done very early to ensure regrowth otherwise, being a dark coloured fruit, sunburn can become a problem. Being a dark coloured fruit, irrigation management needs to be optimum, especially during warm days and heat waves to minimise any potential quality problems. The cultivar is prone to Xanthomonas on the leaves that at a later stage moves over to the fruit.

Production:

Very good, but bearing units need to be renewed 25% per annum. Fertiliser should not be applied directly after flowering, but rather after the first natural fruit drop as it can aggravate the natural fruit drop.