

Scanning report (EIP format for practice abstracts)

- *Project title (native language):** EUFRUIT: Europäisches Obst-Netzwerk
- *Project title (English):** EUFRUIT: European Fruit Network
- *Author/native language editor:** p.a., Markus Bradlwarter, MSc, Julia Strobl; SK Südtirol, Jakobistraße 1/A, 39010 Terlan BZ Italia, markus.bradlwarter@sk-suedtirol.it, +39 0471 258195

Section A. Summary for EIP dissemination

***Keywords:** Thematic Network, Fruit Sector, EUFRUIT, Stone fruits, best practices, variety testing

***Main geographical location:** ITH10 Bolzano-Bozen

Other geographical locations: ITH10 Bolzano-Bozen

***Summary (native language):**

Im Vergleich zur Produktion von Äpfeln ist der Anbau von Steinobst in Südtirol recht limitiert und erreicht lediglich eine Anbaufläche von 159 ha. Bei den angebauten Steinobstarten handelt es sich um Kirschen (85 ha), Aprikosen (67 ha), Pflaumen (3ha) und Pfirsichen (4 ha). Der Anbau von Steinobst erfolgt meist als Nebeneinkommen zur Apfelproduktion. Das größte Anbauggebiet von Steinobst ist das Vinschgau, wo 2016 insgesamt 86,3 ha an Steinobst angebaut wurden. Weiters wird Steinobst momentan lediglich am lokalen Markt verkauft. Die Erfahrungen des SKST mit Steinobst sind derzeit gering, was sich ändern könnte, sollte der Anbau von Ergänzungskulturen zum Apfel steigen. Nachfolgend wird ein kurzer Überblick über den Steinobstanbau in Südtirol gegeben.

Das meistvertreteste Steinobst in Südtirol sind Aprikosen und Kirschen. Bei Kirschen sind Kordia (45%) und Regina (45%) als Hauptsorten vertreten, wobei GISELA5 (95%), GISELA6 und PIKU1 (zusammen 5%) die Unterlagen darstellen. Der Anbau erfolgt ausschließlich unter Folien als Regenschutz. Kirschen werden auf einer Höhe von 800-1500 m über dem Meeresspiegel angebaut und werden im Juli und August geerntet.

Auch Aprikosen eignen sich für die Höhe und werden von 400 – 1100 m über dem Meeresspiegel angebaut. Die Ernte der Aprikosen ereignet sich meist im Juli bis Mitte August. Julien A ist die Hauptunterlage, welche für Aprikosen verwendet wird, während die Hauptsorte die Vinschger Marille (80%) darstellt.

Summary (english):

The cultivation of Stone fruits in South Tyrol is quite limited and the growing area only reaches a surface of 159 ha. The prevalent drupes of the region are cherries (85 ha), apricots (67 ha), prunes (3ha) and peach (4 ha). The farmers cultivating stone fruits are usually doing so as a sideline, next to apples. Most of the stone fruit is cultivated in the Vinschgau Valley (86.3 ha in 2016).

Stone fruits are currently only sold on the local market. The experiences of SKST with stone fruits are quite limited, which might change if the cultivation of supplementing crops to the apple is to augment. Hereafter, a short overview on the stone fruit-growing in South Tyrol is given.

The main stone fruits grown in South Tyrol are cherries and apricots. Regarding cherries, the cultivated varieties in South Tyrol are prevalently Kordia (45%) and Regina (45%). The rootstocks used for cherries are GISELA5 (95%), GISELA6 and PIKU1 (together 5%). Essentially, cherry growing in South Tyrol occurs exclusively with protection against the rain. Additionally, Cherries grow on elevations of 800 – 1500 m asl and are harvested in July and August. High elevations work also well for apricots. These fruits grow between 400 – 1100 m asl in the region of South Tyrol and apricots are harvested in July until mid August. St. Julien A is the main rootstock used with apricots, while the by far most cultivated variety is the local Vinschger Marille (80%).

Section B. Project information

***Project coordinator:** Michelle H. Williams; Aarhus University, Department of Food, Kirstinebjergvej 10, 5792 Aarslev, Denmark; mw@food.au.dk; +45 25170049

***Project period:** 2016 - 2019

***Project status:** Ongoing

***Funded by:** Horizon 2020

***Total budget:** €1.8m

***Geographical regions:** DK011 Copenhagen, DK012 Copenhagen and its environs, DK013 North Zealand, DK014 Bornholm, DK021 East Zealand, DK022 West- and South Zealand, DK031 Funen, DK032 South Jutland, DK041 West Jutland, DK042 East Jutland, DK050 North Jutland, BE211 (Arrondissement. Antwerpen), BE212 (Mechelen), BE213 (Turnhout), BE221 (Hasselt), BE222 (Arr. Maaseik), BE223 (Tongeren), BE231 (Aalst), BE232 (Dendermonde), BE233 (Eeklo), BE234 (Gent), BE235 (Oudenaarde), BE236 (Sint-Niklaas), BE241 (Halle-Vilvoorde), BE242 (Leuven), BE251 (Brugge), BE253 (Ieper), BE254 (Kortrijk), BE255 (Arr. Oostende), BE256 (Arr. Roeselare), BE257 (Tielt), BE258 (Veurne), BE310 (Nivelles-Nijvel), BE331 (Huy-Hoei), BE332 (Liège- Luik), BE334 (Waremmе-Borgworm), BE335 (Verviers), FR8 Méditerranée; FR81 Languedoc-Roussillon, FR6 SUD-OUEST, FR512 Maine et Loire, FR611 Dordogne, FR812 Gard, DE6 (Hamburg), DE8 (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), DE9 (Niedersachsen), DEF0 (Schleswig-Holstein), DEE0 (Sachsen-Anhalt), DEA (Nordrhein-Westfalen), DE111, DE112, DE113, DE114, DE115, DE116, DE117, DE118, DE119, E11A, DE11B, DE11C, DE11D, DE121, DE122, DE123, DE124, DE125, DE126, DE127, DE 128, DE129, DE12A, DE12B, DE12C, DE131, DE132, DE133, DE134, DE135, DE136, DE137, DE138, DE139, DE13A, DE141, DE142, DE143, DE144, DE145, DE146, DE147, DE148, DE149, DE600 Hamburg, DE932 Cuxhaven, DE933 Harburg, DE939 Stade, DEF09 Pinneberg, NL1-NL4 + NLZ Holland; NL 224 zuidwest Gelderland, NL 226 Arnhem/Nijmegen, NL230 Flevoland, NL310 Utrecht, NL321 Kop van Noord-Holland, NI322 Alkmaar en omgeving, NL338 oost Zuid-Holland, NL33A zuidoost Zuid-Holland, NL341 Zeeuws-Vlaanderen, NL342 overig Zeeland, NI411 west Noord-Brabant, NL413 noordoost Noord-Brabant, NL414 zuidoost Noord-Brabant, NL421 noord Limburg, NL422 Midden-Limburg, NL423 zuid Limburg, ES620 Murcia, UKG11 Herefordshire, UKG12, Worcestershire, UKH12 Cambridgeshire, UKH16 North and West Norfolk, UKH17 Breckland and South Norfolk, UKJ22 East Sussex, UKJ35 South Hampshire, UKJ36 Central Hampshire, UKJ37 North Hampshire, UKJ41 Medway, UKJ42 Kent, UKJ43 Kent Thames Gateway, UKJ44 East Kent, UKJ45 Mid Kent, UKJ46 West Kent, ES618 Sevilla, ES511 Barcelona, ES512 Gerona, ES513 Lérida, ES514 Tarragona, CH0 Schweiz/Suisse/Svizzera, ITH51-59 Emilia Romagna region, ITH10 Bolzano-Bozen, HU101 Budapest, HU102 Pest, RO111, RO112, RO113, RO114, RO115, RO121, RO122, RO123, RO124, RO125, RO126, RO211, RO212, RO213, RO214, RO215, RO216, RO221, RO222, RO223, RO224, RO225, RO226, RO311, RO312, RO313, RO314, RO315, RO316, RO317, RO321, RO322 RO411, RO412, RO413, RO414, RO415, RO421, RO422, RO423, RO424. HU101, HU102, LT001 Alytaus apskritis, LT002 Kauno apskritis, LT003 Klaipėdos apskritis, LT004 Marijampolės apskritis, LT005 Panevėžio apskritis, LT006 Šiaulių apskritis, LT007 Tauragės apskritis, LT008 Telšių apskritis, LT009 Utenos apskritis, LT00A Vilniaus apskritis.

Project web page: <http://www.eufrin.org/index.php?id=55>

***Project Objectives (native language):**

1. Errichtung eines europäischen Netzwerkes, welches sich auf den Obstsektor konzentriert
2. Entwicklung und Umsetzung einer systematischen Vorgehensweise zum Festhalten und Synthetisieren des bestehenden wissenschaftlichen und praktischen Wissens
3. Schaffen eines kontinuierlichen/anhaltenden Dialogs mit relevanten EU, nationalen, sowie regionalen politischen Körperschaften
4. Identifikation und Unterstützung von neuen prioritären Forschungsgebieten durch das kontinuierliche Monitoring und Analysieren von bestehender und aufkommender Forschung und Innovationsaktivitäten.

Project Objectives (English):

1. Establish a European network focused on the fruit sector.
2. Develop and implement a systematic approach for scanning and synthesizing existing scientific and practical knowledge.
3. Establish an ongoing dialogue with relevant EU, national and regional policy bodies.

4. Identify and support new priority areas of research by continually monitoring and analysing existing and upcoming research and innovation activities.

***Project partners:**

1. Aarhus University, Department of Food Science (Denmark) • AU
2. Research Station for Fruit npo (Belgium) • Pcfuit
3. Centre Technique Interprofessionnel des Fruits et Légumes (France) • CTIFL
4. Obstbauversuchsanstalt Jork (Germany) • OVA
5. Stichting Wageningen Research (Netherlands) • WR
6. ~~East Malling Research (United Kingdom) • EMR (terminated 08-02-2016)~~
7. Institut de Recerca i Tecnologia Agroalimentàries (Spain) • IRTA
8. Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research (EAER), acting through Agroscope Institute of Plant Sciences (Switzerland) • Agroscope
9. Laimburg Research Centre for Agriculture and Forestry (Italy) • Laimburg
10. University of Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Bucharest (Romania) • USAMV
11. National Agricultural Research and Innovation Centre Fruitculture Research Institute (Hungary) • NARIC
12. Lithuanian Research Centre for Agriculture and Forestry (Lithuania) • LRCAF
13. Assemblée des Régions Européennes Fruitières, Légumières et Horticoles (France) • AREFHL
14. Variety Innovation Consortium South Tyrol (Italy) • SKST
15. Freshfel Europe (Belgium) • FRESHFEL
16. Elbe-Obst Erzeugerorganisation r.V. (Germany) • EO
17. Fruitconsult BV (Netherlands) • FC
18. University of Greenwich (United Kingdom) • UoG
19. University of Hohenheim (Germany) • UHOH
20. Università di Bologna (Italy) • UNIBO
21. Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (France) • INRA
22. NIAB EMR (new 09-02-2016)

Section C. Annex: Scanning report¹

Scanning report

Markus Bradlwarter, Julia Strobl, SKST

Author: p.a., Markus Bradlwarter, MSc, Julia Strobl, SK Südtirol, markus.bradlwarter@sk-suedtirol.it, +390471969671

Country: Italy

NUTS 3 region(s)²: ITH10 Bolzano-Bozen

WP no. and title: WP2, Performance of new fruit varieties

Date: 24/02/2017

Source materials and methodology

LAFIS Stand Januar 2017 (Warasin Amt für Obst- und Weinbau)

Data from VOG and VI.P

Leitfaden Marille, Beratungsring.org

Leitfaden Kirsche, Beratungsring.org

Best practice findings

In 2002, the Variety Innovation Consortium SK Südtirol was founded by VOG and VI.P. It is exclusively funded by these two unions of cooperatives, who have their representatives in the board, which is the body who takes all the final decisions regarding the introduction of new cultivars and mutants. To support and help these decisions, the so called variety commission was funded. It includes representatives of the Extension Service, of Laimburg Research Centre and the marketing organizations VOG and VI.P. The job of the variety commission is to collect independent information and facts on the agronomic performance and the market potential of new varieties of interest, both from abroad but also and mainly through the local evaluation.

In South Tyrol, apples are cultivated on a total of 18,500 ha, spread across the region. In comparison to this large area, the different stone fruits combined reach only the very small surface of 159 ha. These hectares are divided among the prevalent drupes of the region: cherries (85 ha), apricots (67 ha), prunes (3ha) and peach (4 ha)³. The farmers cultivating stone fruits are usually doing so as a sideline, next to apples.

Stone fruits are currently only sold on the local market. Only one of the two unions of cooperatives namely VI.P is actually marketing stone fruits. VI.P works within the Vinschgau Valley, where most of the stone fruit is cultivated (86.3 ha in 2016). Consequently, the experiences of SKST with stone fruits are quite limited. This might change if the cultivation of supplementing crops to the apple is to augment. Hereafter, a short overview on the stone fruit-growing in South Tyrol is given.

The main stone fruits grown in South Tyrol are cherries and apricots. Regarding cherries, the cultivated varieties in South Tyrol are prevalently Kordia (45%) and Regina (45%). The rootstocks used for cherries are GISELA5 (95%), GISELA6 and PIKU1 (together 5%). Essentially, cherry growing in South Tyrol occurs exclusively with protection against the rain. Additionally, Cherries grow on elevations of 800 – 1500 m asl and are harvested in July and August. High elevations work also well for apricots. These fruits grow between 400 – 1100 m asl in the region of South Tyrol and apricots are harvested in July until mid August. St. Julien A is the main rootstock used with apricots, while the by far most cultivated variety is the local Vinschger Marille (80%), followed by Goldrich (10%) and Orangered (10%).

¹ Equivalent to 'final report' in EIP-AGRI format.

² Please see ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/ for details on NUTS regions, level 3

³ All the data refers to the status of 2017, except for peaches, where the data refers to the status of 2014.

The extension service of South Tyrol publishes guidelines for the growers on best practices for cherries and apricots, and makes recommendations for varieties. An association of apricot growers organizes educational events and field visits for the interested farmers.

Currently, stone fruits cover only a little percentage of the total fruit growing in South Tyrol. Therefore, at present no larger investments for variety innovation of stone fruits are made.