How to control it?

Three methods have been tested in the experimental center La Tapy between 2003 and 2008.

The "meurtrimètre" is a tool developed by Summerland in 2002, and tested in La Tapy since 2003 to 2007. This method is long, and doesn’t seem as performant as the other methods.

The fall of 15 or 30 centimeters in a metal support seems to be the best method to compare the sensibility of pitting of different varieties: the results are closed to the results with the mechanical grading, and it’s easier to use than the "meurtrimètre".

Results (Method : 30 centimeters fall / Years of control : 2007-2013)

To summarize, after 7 years of control, the following varieties can be classified as:

- Little sensitive to pitting: Early Star (3 years with little sensitivity / 3 years of studies), Belge (2/2), Coralise (2/2), Fermina (2/2), Ferdouce (3/4).
- A priori not very sensitive to pitting (but other trials should be made in order to confirm it): Fertard (1/1), Skeena (1/1), Fertard (2/3).
- Little to middle sensitive to pitting: Firm Red (4 years with little or middle sensitivity / 4 years of studies), Giant Red (6/7).
- Middle sensitive to pitting: Early Red (2 years with middle sensitivity / 2 years of studies).
- A priori middle sensitive to pitting (but other trials should be made in order to confirm it): Black Star (1/1), Rubin (1/1).
- Middle to high sensitive to pitting: Satin (5 years with middle or high sensitivity / 5 years of studies), Summit (4/4), Folfer (5/5).
- High sensitive to pitting: Burlat (4 years with high sensitivity / 5 years of studies).
- A priori high sensitive to pitting: Sweet Early (1/1), Fertille (1/1), Staccato (2/3).

Post-harvest diseases

How to control it?

Two methods have been tested in the experimental center La Tapy in 2011 and 2012. Both seem to be equivalents, so we choose the "punnet storage" method, which is nearer to the real conditions.

Results (Method : Punnet storage / Years of control : 2012-2013)

With only two years of control, it’s difficult to draw a conclusion. But we already see some tendencies:

- Regina has always a very good conservation, so it is a variety with a very low sensivity to cracking.
- Ferdouce is always one of the variety with the best conservation (the average days without rot the longest).
- Poisdel has always a very low sensivity to post-harvest diseases, too.
- Folfer and Tiéton seem to be sensitive to post-harvest diseases, but we must be careful because we have only one year result.

Trials must be continued on this subject in order to characterize the post-harvest diseases sensitivity of the most current varieties of cherries. They will be continued several years, and in several areas (La Tapy and Citiifi).