California Cling Peach Advisory Board
2010 Annual Report

Project Titles: Regional Testing of New Cling Peach Selections

Project Leaders: Tom Gradziel

Cooperating Personnel: A. Dhaddey, M.A.Thorpe, M. Lear, C. Crisosto, J. Hasey, R. Duncan and M. Norton

Location: Dept. of Plant Sciences, Univ. of California, Davis

Summary

Over 20 advanced UCD Processing Peach Breeding Program selections are in early to mid stages of regional grower trials (Appendix A) with plantings in approximately 80 locations in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys (Appendix B). The most promising of the Advanced Regional Selections which have been canned and evaluated to date include *Ultra-Early #1, Extra-Early #1, Early #6, Late #4,* and *Extra-Lates #4, 5,6, & 7*. These selections also show the long-keeper trait which allows fruit to be held on the tree from 1 to 3 weeks after full-ripe, allowing once-over harvesting (either by hand or machine). This trait also confers improved levels of fruit firmness as well as improved resistance to fruit brown rot and flesh bruising/browning. Also in grower trials are a series of Compact Tree experimentals which are characterized by a less vigorous shoot proliferation resulting in final tree sizes ranging from one half two thirds of standard. Compact trees offer the opportunity to dramatically reduce grower costs in the areas of harvest, training and pruning but will require new training and orchard management practices to optimize their potential. Compact selections also show good fruit quality and capacity for once-over harvesting. Very good to excellent fresh and processed fruit quality was observed in UCD peach samples analyzed in 2010. The final processing of canned peach occurred in 2010 at the old UCD Food Science Pilot Plant in Cruess Hall. Following this summer's canning season, processing equipment was moved to the new Moldavi Food Science Institute under the direction of the new plant manager, Molly Lear.

Regional Testing of New Cling Peach Selections: 2010

Over 50 advanced selections have been evaluated in replicated regional trials since the early 1990s resulting in the release of 6 UCD processing peach varieties: *Riegels, Rizzi, Hesse, Late Ross, Goodwin,* and *Lilleland*. Currently, 20 advanced breeding selections are in early to mid stages of regional grower trials with plantings in approximately 80 locations including the Ballico, Ceres, Escalon, Kingsburg, Live Oaks, Modesto, Sacramento, Waterford, Winters, Marysville and Yuba City areas. The primary objective is to accelerate the testing of single-harvest and fruit brown-rot resistant selections mainly in the Ultra-Early, Early and Extra-Late maturity periods with a few additional promising selections in the Late maturity season. In the last 3 years almost 4,000 additional trees have been planted in our efforts to accelerate the evaluation and release of improved processing peach varieties to the California industry. Experimentals now coming into production include *Ultra-Early #1, Ultra-Early #3, Extra-Early #1, Extra-Early #2, Early#4, Early#5, Early#6, Late#2, Late#4, Extra-Late#1, Extra-Late#2 & Extra-Late#3,* with a smaller number of trees of *Ultra-Early #2, Ultra-Early #4, Late#3, Late#4, Extra-Late#3, Extra-Late#4, Extra-Late#5, Extra-Late#6,* and *Extra-Late#7* at or approaching full production. [Regional selection designations are based on the Maturity period -followed by a number indicating sequence of release for grower testing]. An experimental selection [*Compact #1*] having a more compact tree habit for facilitating mechanical orchard management (thin/prune/harvest) was

Fig. 1. Compact processing peach trees in grower testing in San Joaquin Valley with standard trees at left. Training of Compact#3 trees to a modified quad-V (right).

planted at the Kearney Ag. Center (KAC) and over 100 trees each of *Compact #2* and *Compact #3* planted with cooperating grower evaluators. (Tree size is controlled by scion variety and so can be grown on standard regionally adapted rootstocks). Approximately 1000 *Early#6* and *Late#4* selections have also been propagated in 2010 for 2011 grower plantings. *Early#6* shows promise as a firm, productive cultivar with freedom from red-pit staining in the *Dixon* time period. *Late#4* is a *Monaco*-season selection which shows high Vitamin-A content and is adapted to once-over hand or mechanical harvest. Updated evaluations of individual selections are provided in Appendix A.

Experimental orchard designs for new peach selections.

Compact peaches.

Compact selections *Compact #1, Compact #2* and *Compact #3* achieve their smaller, more compact tree stature through a reduction in the internode length (length between adjacent leaf/ axillary shoot buds on a shoot). Since the number of nodes (including both leaf, axillary shoot and flower buds) remains similar to standard type trees, the yield potential of compact trees is not appreciably reduced. Following initial field

Fig. 2. Compact#2 grower trial in Sacramento Valley at 2nd leaf unpruned (left) and pruned to perpendicular-V (right).

transplanting compact trees will develop a distinct small and bushy growth habit (Figure 1) requiring special training to achieve desired final tree structure (Figure 1). In subsequent years trees can be pruned to any of several desired architectures including perpendicular or parallel -V, Quad-V, Hex-V or Vase (see Figures 1 and 2). However, since the main objective of the compact tree program is a dramatic reduction in orchard management requirements, minimum pruning approaches are also being pursued. The compact growth habit of appears well adapted to a low maintenance open-center type tree (such as the vase shape) since, once trained, it is less likely to push epicormic buds into difficult to control waterspout type shoots. Under moderately good soil and water conditions, Compacts will develop sufficient new shoot growth to replenish fruit wood (Figures 3) without the proliferation of aggressive and so difficult to control shoot growth. Some topping of shoots will continue to be required both to

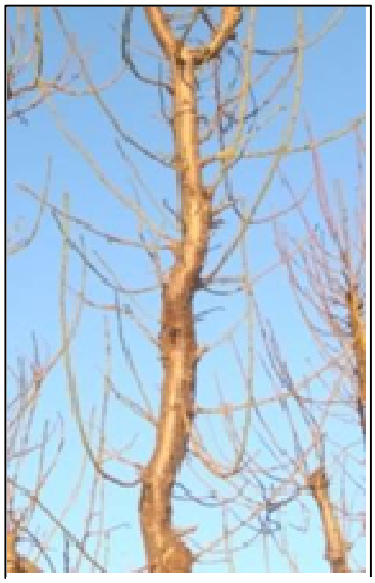


Fig. 3. San Joaquin Valley grower trial of *Compact#3* trained to trellis before(top-left) and after pruning (top-right). Fruit hanger wood induced by topping (bottom-left). Fruit production on *Extra-Late#6* (standard tree size) on trellis (bottom-right).

Fig. 4. Flower production on *Extra-Late#4* (left) and *Extra-Late#6* on trellis (right).

encourage new shoot extension and, more importantly, the continued proliferation of fruit hangers on the lower wood (Figure 3). This suppression of aggressive shoot proliferation also makes these compact trees uniquely suited to trellised orchards since the proliferation of aggressive and often upright shoots under these systems is sufficiently suppressed in compact genotypes (Figures 3 vs. 4). Initial tests of Extra-Late#4, Extra-Late#5, Extra-Late#6, and Extra-Late#7 also appear promising in trellised systems despite their standard tree architectures (Figures 3 and 4). This may be a consequence of the more focused shoot

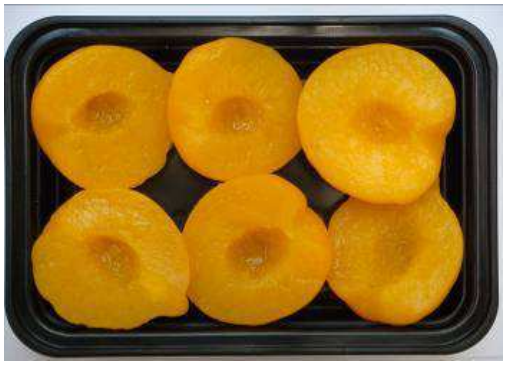
Fig. 5.
Trees at 2nd leaf of *Extra-Late#6* before (left) and after pruning to a perpendicular-V.

growth in these selections and/or their better ability to size clumped fruit. Fruit production on the long-keeper selections *Extra-Late#4, Extra-Late#5, Extra-Late#6,* and *Extra-Late#7* is also being evaluated under more traditional perpendicular-V training (Figures 5).

Regionally harvested fruit were evaluated at the UCD Pilot Plant at the Cruess Hall UCD facility. In addition, a number of new breeding lines show promising tree and fruit performance resulting in their consideration for advancement to regional testing (see Figure 6). Following the 2010 canning season, food processing equipment including an industry-standard Atlas torque-pitter, rotary steamer and custom light peeling line (but not the massive but consistently dependable canner/seamer) were transferred to the new Moldavi Food Institute Pilot Plant (Figure 6) at the south edge of campus (adjacent to the Moldavi Fine Arts Center). Although a major user of the Cruess Hall pilot Plant facility, options for moving the processing peach program and equipment to the new facility was not included in the original plans. The move was ultimately permitted largely in response to the advocacy of the new pilot Plant manager Molly Lear, Diane Barrett and several supporters from the California processing industry. Because the new facility is up to 'food-grade'code (unlike the ageing Cruess Hall facility), fruit samples processed here will be considered fit for human consumption' (unlike the Cruess Hall samples –despite their being fully cooked/sterilized in an standard commercial rotary cooker). Consequently fruit samples from the new facility will again be available for grower/processor/consumer cut-out evaluations.

Fig. 6. Promising Andross-season selection from 2008 planting on the evaluation table of the old processing line (left). New Pilot Plant facility at the Moldavi Food Institute south of campus

Appendix A. Description of promising 2010 processed selections currently in regional grower tests.



ULTRA EARLY#1. Fruit ripens 7-10 d before Loadel. Very early ripening fruit are similar in size and shape to Carson but with firmness comparable to Loadel . Flesh color gold to orange-gold. Low flesh bruising even when overripe. No red pigmentation is observable in the skin or pit though some slight pink in flesh can occur in overripe fruit. Fruit flesh colors precociously before skin and so allow some early pick without loss in color quality. Fruit tip beaking of 2 cm or greater may be present after warm springs as in 2008. Trees are vigorous and productive for the season. Some split pits (1-5%) and early fruit drop in 2006, 2008, 2009 with approx. 8% in 2010. Tree allocation and site: 50 Sacramento Valley, 70 San Joaquin Valley.

EXTRA EARLY#1. Fruit ripens between Carson and Dixon and because it hangs well on the tree can be harvested up to Andross. At early KAC planting, a few trees had approx. 3 d later maturity indicating a possible problem with uniformity of ripening among trees. Not observed in 2007 -2010, however. Fruit has good size, firmness and symmetry with a medium sized, somewhat ragged pit cavity. Flesh color is golden-yellow similar to Goodwin, occasionally showing traces of green pigmentation on shoulders. Flesh shows good firmness, low bruising/browning potential. Skin is yellow-gold with up to 50% showing stippled red blush. Fruit drop, split pits, and pit fragments were infrequent in 2006-2008 with some drop at KAC in 2009 &2010. Fruit can be somewhat asymmetrical at the suture with one cheek slightly larger than the other. Fruit pits readily. Slight pink in pit cavity in some 2008 and late 2009 & 2010 samples but cooked out and absent in cans. Tree allocation and site: 100 Sacramento, 150 San Joaquin.

EARLY#4. Fruit ripens between Dixon & Andross. Fruit is only medium and size and slightly irregular in shape. Flesh is firm at the full ripe stage but can become soft particularly along the shoulders if overripe. Flesh color is a gold-yellow, with slight pink in pit possible when overripe. Flesh shows moderate potential for bruising with browning often present in water-soaked shoulders after injury. Skin color is yellow to golden with up to 30% covered with a red blush, with more intense red color with higher light exposure. Some split pits with associated pit fragments in 2007 & 2010 and pit tip in 2009. Some preharvest fruit drop in 2007 & 2010. Although not as high a quality as Extra-Early#1 or Late#5, the Dixon ripening season may offer this item some commercial potential. Tree allocation and site: 45 Sac, 50 San Joaquin Valley.

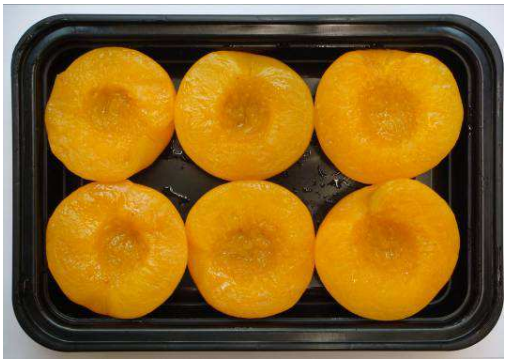
EARLY#5. Fruit ripens with to just after Andross. Fruit are medium large, being somewhat larger than Early #4 or Goodwin. The pit cavity is larger with a somewhat ragged appearance. Some pit fragments and split pits (~3%) but less than Andross. Flesh color is a golden yellow, similar to Andross with a golden yellow skin with up to 30% red blush. Fruit are firmer than Early#4 with some softening occurring on shoulders and at the suture as the fruit become overripe. Fruit tend to hang well on tree without significant loss in quality though pit cavities will gain a some reddening by 10 – 14 d after full-ripe. In hotter regions such as the southern San Joaquin, some fruit flesh may develop a reddish stain when 5+ d overripe. Some fruit drop and brown rot observed in 2007 -2010. Flesh shows low bruising/browning potential. Tree allocation and site: 55 Sacramento Valley, 51 San Joaquin Valley.

EARLY #6. Recently advanced selection derived from South African germplasm and combining the long-keeper potential of Late#4 with a more traditional golden-yellow flesh color, and a maturity time within the crucial Dixon-Andross season . This selection has consistently shown superior fruit productivity, size, color and harvest and post-harvest firmness over a multi-year test period. Fruit is large, uniformly round and firm even when overripe. Fruit show no red blush on the skin and, more importantly, no red stain development in the fruit pit cavity even up to two weeks passed the full-ripe date. Pit cavity is medium to large and somewhat ragged. Fruit ripen just before Dixon and because of the ability of ripe fruit to hang on the tree for extended periods can be harvested with or up to Andross. The tree is productive with low pre-harvest drop and moderate to good levels of field-resistance to fruit brown-rot.

LATE#2. Fruit ripen with to just after Halford & Starn in 2009 but ripened a week after Halford in 2007, 2010 and after Starn in 2008. Fruit are large with a medium sized and somewhat ragged pit. Flesh is uniform golden yellow with clean to slightly pink pit . Fruit skin is a golden yellow with less than 20% red blush. Fruit shape is oval to somewhat angular. Flesh is usually moderately firm but softness was observed in some Sacramento Valley samples in 2009 & 2010. Some water soaking sometimes occurs near the skin surface. Water-soaked areas are susceptible to bruising if damaged. Some pit splits, and brown rot observed in 2007 - 2010 with heavy preharvest drop in 2008-2010. The tree is very productive with bearing common even on older wood and often sizes even in clusters. Tree allocation and site: 38 Sacramento Valley 52 San Joaquin Valley.

LATE#4. Fruit typically ripens between Dr. Davis and Monaco but will hold on tree until after Halford. Fruit are medium with a medium sized and somewhat ragged pit. Flesh is uniform yellow-gold to orange-gold with a clean pit . Fruit skin is an orange-gold with no red blush. Fruit shape is oval. Flesh is firm even with increasing age. Trees are very productive and amenable to mechanical harvest. High brix w slight astringency in fresh fruit. Low flesh bruising. Low fruit brown rot. Some, but low levels of split pit, drop and brown-rot observed in 2008. Tree allocation and site: 100 Sacramento Valley 100 San Joaquin Valley.

Compact#1. The tree is productive and compact, being approximately 1/2 standard height. Fruit are of very good quality with a good (on-tree) holding ability allowing over one week delay in harvest if necessary. Fruit flesh is uniform yellow as is the skin which is free of red pigmentation. A few elongated pit tips were present in 2007 thru 2009. Because of high leaf density from shorter internodes, secondary branching is reduced resulting in blind wood which can later sunburn if not managed. Some fruit brown-rot and preharvest drop observed in 2008. Split pits (<2%) observed in 2007. Tree allocation and site: 12 Sacramento Valley 12 San Joaquin Valley.



Compact#2. The tree is productive and compact, being approximately 1/2 to 2/3 standard height. Fruit ripen with Dixon and will hold on the tree until Andross time. Fruit are medium size, of very good quality with a good (on-tree) holding ability allowing in 1 to 2 week delay in harvest if necessary. Fruit flesh is uniform gold to yellow- and is usually free of red pigmentation even when overripe though some red observed in 2008. High brix. Skin is yellow-gold with up to 40% red blush. Trees are productive with little blind wood and low preharvest drop. Amenable to mechanical harvest. Low flesh bruising/browning. Moderate to low brown rot. Few splits in 2010. Tree allocation and site: 120 Sacramento Valley 100 San Joaquin Valley.

Compact#3. The tree is very productive and compact, being approximately 2/3 standard height. Fruit are of very good quality with a good (on-tree) holding ability allowing in one to two week delay in harvest if necessary. Fruit ripen with Monaco to Halford but will hold on the tree until Corona. Fruit flesh is uniform yellow as is the skin which is free of red pigmentation. The fruit pit cavity is free of red-staining, though 10d over and older fruit will often show a slight brown pit- imprinting, which after canning can appear as a slight pink imprinting in the pit. Trees are very productive with little blind wood. Amenable to mechanical harvest. Low flesh bruising. Low fruit brown rot. Tree allocation and site: 100 trees 10 San Joaquin Valley.

EXTRA LATE#1. Fruit ripens with to just after Corona. Fruit are medium to large in size with a moderately small pit. Flesh color is uniform yellow gold to orange-gold with no red pigmentation in the pit cavity. Skin color is a uniform yellow gold without red pigmentation. Fruit are medium firm to firm, and maintain better firmness and fruit texture than the adjacent Corona plantings. Pit cavities are relatively free from split pits and fragments. Low flesh bruising potential but some bruised fruit browning observed in 2009. Some fruit drop as well as brown rot fruit were observed in 2008 – 2009 but not 2010. Tree allocation and site: 41 Sacramento Valley 150 San Joaquin Valley.

EXTRA LATE#2. Fruit ripened with to after Sullivan#4. Fruit are medium in size with a medium sized and sometimes ragged pit cavity. Some split pits (4%), pit fragments, pit tips and early fruit drop were apparent in 2006 – 2009 with increased levels seen in 2007. Fruit show improved firmness relative to Starn and Corona, though some water soaking in softening occurs with over ripening particular on the shoulders into suture area. Fruit color is a yellow gold to orange-gold and can be distinctly darker than commercial cultivars in this maturity period. Fruit show some resistance to brown rot and sour rot in lab assays though brown rot on field fruit was observed in 2007 & 2008. Tree allocation and site: 49 Sacramento Valley, 50 San Joaquin Valley.

Extra Late#4. Fruit ripen up with to just after Corona. Fruit are of good quality with a good (on-tree) holding of 4 weeks or more, allowing delayed harvest if necessary. Fruit is uniform and symmetrical, has high soluble-solids, medium in size and with a small, clean pit cavity. Fruit flesh is firm and easily pitted, but occasionally maintains a greenish tinge when processed as in 2009 which can give the canned fruit a more orange hue though not as dark as Kakamas. Fruit sizes can be irregular from the same tree. Fruit color is yellow gold with no red pigmentation in the pit cavity, flesh or skin. Pit cavity is medium large and somewhat ragged. Flesh is very firm which is maintained for three weeks after fruit ripening allowing delayed harvest. Fruit of this EL series can maintain a greenish tinge on skin which may contribute to improved resistance to bruising and to brown-rot infection in the lab though some brown rot and fruit drop observed in the field in 2007 and 2009 but not 2010. Processed fruit possess good flavor, color and firmness but sometimes with a slightly detectable astringent aftertaste. Tree allocation and site: 400 Sacramento Valley, 400 San Joaquin Valley.

Extra Late#5. This selection is a sib-line to (and so very similar to) Extra Late#4. Fruit ripen up with Starn and Sullivan#4. Fruit is uniform and symmetrical, medium in size and with a small, clean pit cavity. Fruit size tends to be more uniform in shape than sib-lines though with a more pronounced flower bud breaking after warm springs. All Extra-Late sibs flower approx. 5 d before Ross. Fruit color is yellow gold with no red pigmentation in the pit cavity, flesh or skin. As with Extra-Late#4 some fruit color was more orange in 2009 than previous years. Fruit flesh is firm and easily pitted, but occasionally maintains a greenish tinge when processed. Flesh firmness is maintained for three weeks after fruit ripening allowing delayed harvest. Fruit show high soluble-solids, improved resistance to bruising and to brown-rot infection. Slight pre-harvest drop in 2010. Processed fruit possess good flavor, color and firmness. Tree allocation and site: 400 Sacramento Valley, 400 San Joaquin Valley.

Extra Late#6. This selection is a sib-line to (and so very similar to) Extra Late#4-5. Fruit ripen up with or after Corona. Fruit is uniform and symmetrical, medium in size and with a small, clean pit cavity. Fruit sizes are uniform, but slightly smaller than other sib-lines. Fruit color is yellow gold with no red pigmentation in the pit cavity, flesh or skin. Skin can maintain greenish tinge at full ripe. Fruit flesh is firm and easily pitted. Flesh firmness is maintained for three weeks after fruit ripening allowing delayed harvest. Fruit show high soluble-solids, improved resistance to brown-rot infection and may be resistant to plum pox virus. Fresh fruit may have a slightly astringent aftertaste. Processed fruit possess good flavor, color and firmness. In 2007, 2009 & 2010 this was the most uniform Extra-late selection in terms of fruit size, shape and color . Tree allocation and site: 400 Sacramento Valley, 400 San Joaquin Valley.

Extra Late#7. This selection is a sib-line to (and so very similar to) Extra Late#4-6. Fruit ripen just after Corona. Fruit is uniform and symmetrical, medium in size and with a small, clean pit cavity. Fruit color is yellow gold with no red pigmentation in the pit cavity, flesh or skin. Some fruit color was more orange in 2009 than previous years though part of the problem was a n insufficient lye-peel in processing. Fruit flesh is firm and easily pitted. Flesh firmness is maintained for three weeks after fruit ripening allowing delayed harvest Fruit show med to high soluble-solids, improved resistance to bruising, flesh browning and to brown-rot infection. EL#7 showed the best cold storage potential (8Plus weeks) of the EL selections evaluated in 2007 & 2008. Some brown rot observed in field in 2007, 2008 & 2010 but very high disease pressure was present due to late summer rains. Few splits in 2010. All Extra-Late selections also showed some unusual insect damage in 2007 but the pest was not identified. Processed fruit possess good flavor, color and firmness but with a slightly detectable astringency. Trees are productive with minimum thinning. Tree allocation and site: 400 Sacramento, 400 San Joaquin Valley.

Appendix B. Current Regional Trial Grower Sites.

Seq.	Selection	Grower	No. of Trees	City
1	UltraEarly#1	Bob Quatrin	100	Kingsburg
1	UltraEarly#1	Jim Jackson	50	Kingsburg?
1	UltraEarly#1	Kearney Ag. Center	55	Parlier
1	UltraEarly#1	Wolfskill	2	Winters
1	UltraEarly#2	Kearney Ag. Center	5	Parlier
1	UltraEarly#2/	Wolfskill	1	Winters
1	UltraEarly#2/3?	Bob Quatrin	50	Kingsburg
1	UltraEarly#3	Bob Quatrin	50	Kingsburg
1	UltraEarly#3	Jim Jackson	50	Kingsburg
1	UltraEarly#3	Kearney Ag. Center	100	Parlier
1	UltraEarly#3	Wolfskill	2	Winters
2	ExtraEarly#1	Jim Jackson	50	Kingsburg
2	ExtraEarly#1	Kearney Ag. Center	100	Parlier
2	ExtraEarly#1	Paul Rai	50	Yuba City
2	ExtraEarly#2	Kearney Ag. Center	20	Parlier
2	ExtraEarly#2	Paul Rai	50	Yuba City
3	Early#4	Kearney Ag. Center	5	Parlier
3	Early#4	Richard McPherrin	80	Yuba City
3	Early#5	Kearney Ag. Center	5	Parlier
3	Early#5	Richard McPherrin	80	Yuba City
4	Late#2	Sarb & Kuldip Atwal	50	Olivehurst
4	Late#2	Kearney Ag. Center	5	Parlier
4	Late#2	Wolfskill	10	Winters
4	Late#2	Richard McPherrin	50	Yuba City
5	ExtraLate#1	Kearney Ag. Center	100	Parlier
5	ExtraLate#1	Wolfskill	7	Winters
5	ExtraLate#1	Pat McCay	50	Davis
5	ExtraLate#2	Parminder Sarwat	30	Ballico
5	ExtraLate#2	Mike Nolan	30	Marysville
5	ExtraLate#2	Sarb & Kuldip Atwal	50	Olivehurst
5	ExtraLate#2	Kearney Ag. Center	15	Parlier
5	ExtraLate#2	Wolfskill	4	Winters
5	ExtraLate#2	Richard McPherrin	50	Yuba City
5	ExtraLate#4	Gus Obertier	70	Waterford
5	ExtraLate#4	Wolfskill	2	Winters
5	ExtraLate#5	Gus Obertier	70	Waterford
5	ExtraLate#5	Wolfskill	2	Winters
5	ExtraLate#6	Gus Obertier	70	Waterford
5	ExtraLate#6	Wolfskill	2	Winters
5	ExtraLate#7	Wolfskill	2	Winters
5	ExtraLate#7	Gus Obertier	70	Waterford
6	Compact#1	Kearney Ag. Center	15	Parlier
6	Compact#1	Wolfskill	2	Winters
6	Compact#2	Wolfskill	4	Winters
6	Compact#3	Davis	1	Winters

Appendix B. Current Regional Trial Grower Sites. (Cont.)

Year	Selection	Grower	No. of Trees	City
2009	Compact#2,	Pete Martini	101	Escalon
2009	Compact#2,	Sarb Johl	100	Live Oaks
2009	Compact#3	Gary Schnitzler	96	Kingsburg
2009	Compact#3	Runjit Davit	103	Live Oaks
2009	Compact#3	Paul J. Van Konynenburg	100	Modesto
2009	ExtraEarly#1	Harvinder Kullar	119	Ballico
2009	ExtraEarly#1	Wil Sohal	45	Sacramento
2009	ExtraEarly#1	Sean Carberry	55	Yuba City
2009	ExtraLate#4	Paul J. Van Konynenburg	100	Modesto
2009	ExtraLate#4	Gus Obertier	130	Waterford
2009	ExtraLate#4	Sarb Johl	50	Live Oaks
2009	ExtraLate#4	Mohinder Ghag	24	Live Oaks
2009	ExtraLate#5	Mohinder Ghag	104	Live Oaks
2009	ExtraLate#5	Paul J. Van Konynenburg	100	Modesto
2009	ExtraLate#6	Mohinder Ghag	113	Live Oaks
2009	ExtraLate#6	Paul J. Van Konynenburg	100	Modesto
2009	ExtraLate#7	Mohinder Ghag	114	Live Oaks
2009	ExtraLate#7	Paul J. Van Konynenburg	100	Modesto
2009	Late#4	Lou Boer	51	Ceres
2009	Late#4	Runjit Davit	98	Live Oaks
2009	Late#4	Gus Obertier	55	Waterford
2010	Early#6	Rajinder Chohan	315	Yuba City
2010	ExtraEarly#1	Rajinder Chohan	315	Yuba City
2010	ExtraLate#4	Eric Spycher	78	Ballico
2010	ExtraLate#5	Eric Spycher	78	Ballico
2010	ExtraLate#6	Eric Spycher	78	Ballico
2010	ExtraLate#7	Rajinder Chohan	315	Yuba City
2010	Late#4	Norman Kline	22	Riverbank
2010	Late#4	Eric Spycher	186	Ballico
2010	ExtraLate#4	Norman Kline	206	Riverbank
2010	ExtraLate#5	Norman Kline	226	Riverbank
2010	ExtraLate#6	Norman Kline	270	Riverbank
2010	ExtraLate#5	Marjorie Bishop	22	Modesto
2010	ExtraLate#6	Marjorie Bishop	7	Modesto
2010	Late#4	Marjorie Bishop	74	Modesto
2011	Early#6	Satinder Davit	25	Live Oaks?
2011	Late#4	Pete Martini	xxx	Escalon
2011	Early#6	xxx	300	xxx
2011	Late#4	xxx	300	xxx