

# Recent results and future prospective of blackcurrant research in Estonia

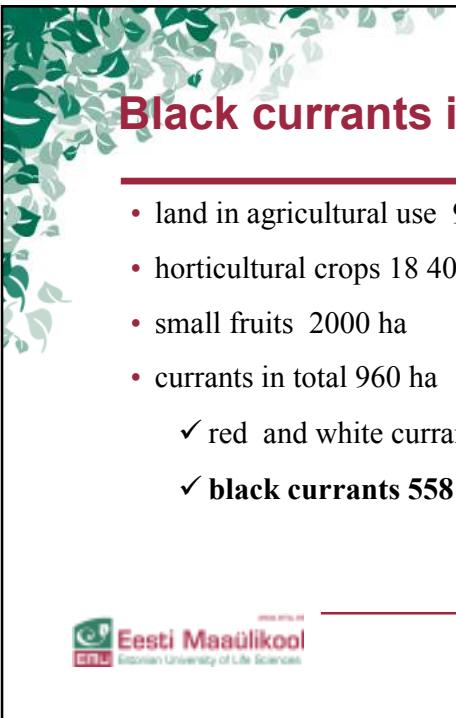
**Hedi Kaldmäe**

**Asta Libek**

**Kersti Kahu**

**Ave Kikas**

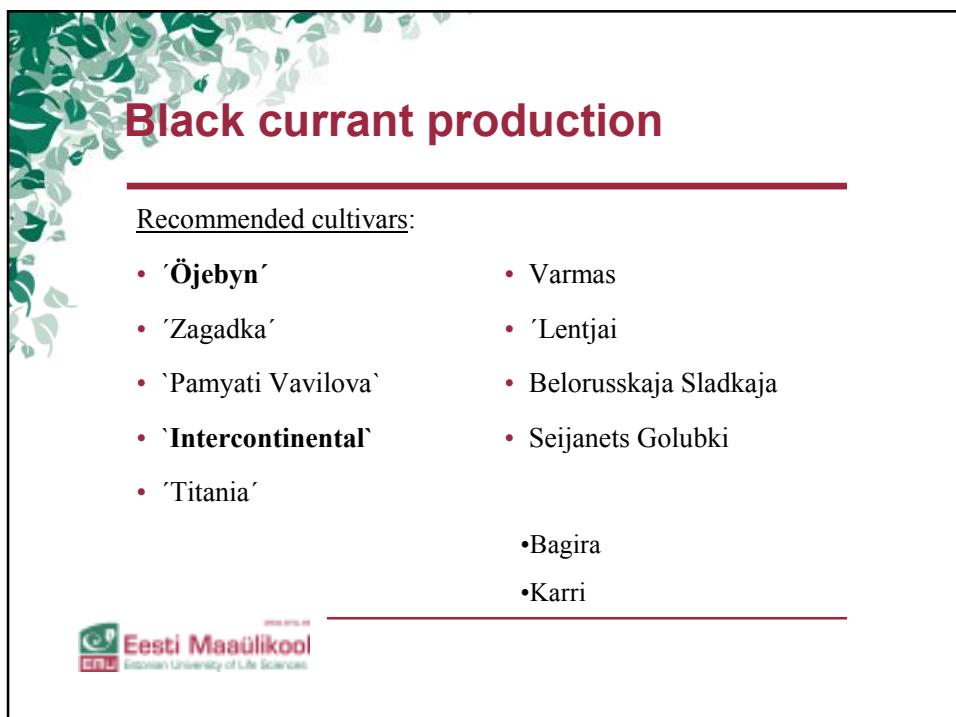
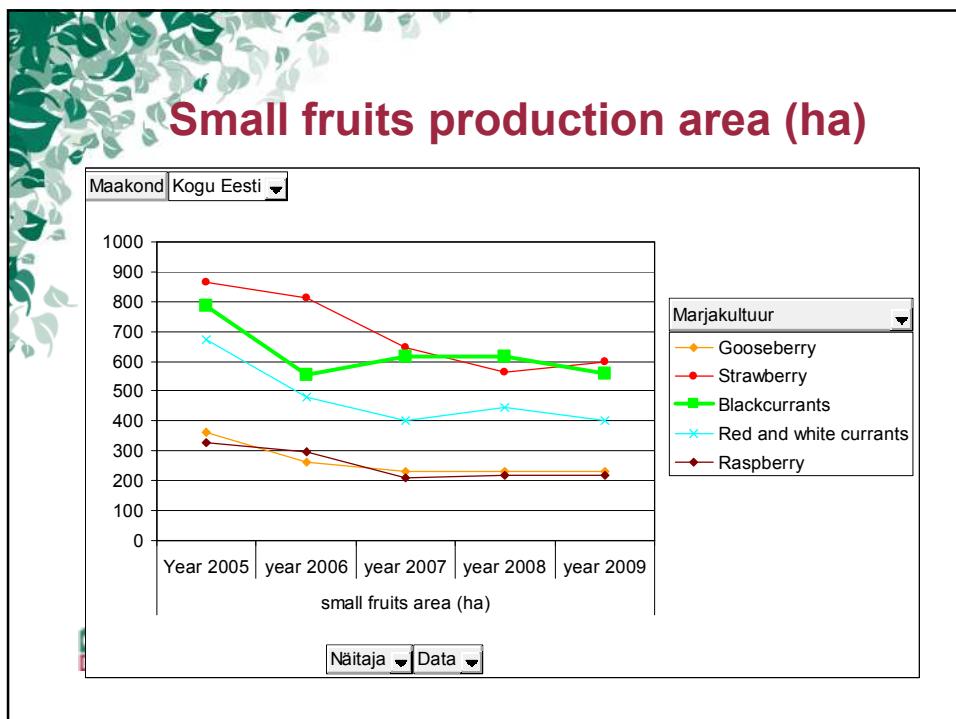
Polli Horticultural Research Centre  
Estonian University of Life Sciences



## Black currants in Estonia

- land in agricultural use 907 000 ha
- horticultural crops 18 400 ha
- small fruits 2000 ha
- currants in total 960 ha
  - ✓ red and white currants 402 ha
  - ✓ **black currants 558 ha**





## Polli Horticultural Research Centre

- Was founded in 1945.
- Is located in South Estonia (58°N 25 °E), in the region with characteristic soil and climate conditions, location well suited for fruit growing
- since 2005: Polli Research Centre for Horticulture of the Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences of the Estonian University of Life Sciences



## Research at Polli Horticultural Research Centre

- Mainly applied research focused on
    - Growing technologies, cultivar evaluation
    - New berry crops and their use
    - Sustainable horticulture and integrated plant protection
    - Economical aspects of berry growing
- Breeding of limited number of cultivars,



## Research focuses in blackcurrants

- Genetic resources
- **Breeding and evaluation** of cultivars:
  - for chemical composition of fruit (anthocyanidins, fatty acids, vitamin C)
  - for ecological growing systems
  - for machine harvesting

## Research focuses in blackcurrants

- testing self-fertility of breeding lines and new cultivars
- taste of berries has always been important



## 'Karri'

(‘Mulgi Must’ x ‘Kantata’)

- midseason
- big fruit (average 1.6 g)
- berries in tall clusters with thick density
- bush rather high, upright
- winter hardy, good yielding, resistant to mildew and black currant gall mite



## Almo'

(‘Kantata’ x ‘Öjebyn’)

- midseason.
- big fruit (average 1.5 g), berries in tall clusters with medium density
- Bush upright
- winter hardy, good yielding, resistant to mildew and gall mites



## **‘Ats’**

**(‘Öjebyn’ x ‘Varmas’)**

- midseason.
- big fruit (average 1.2 g), berries in medium clusters with medium density
- bush: medium, upright-spreading
- winter hardy, very good yielding, resistant to mildew and gall mites
- flowers rather resistant to spring frosts.



## **‘Elo’**

**(‘Öjebyn’ x ‘Kantata’)**

- early
- big fruit (average 1.4 g) berries in medium clusters with medium density
- bush: medium, upright
- winter hardy, good yielding, resistant to mildew and black currant gall mite



## Selected seedlings

Ascorbic acid 140-150 mg/100g, good taste, large fruit  
disease and pest resistant, winter resistant

- 10B (Elo x Öjebyn)
- **18B (1-90-15) (Lepaan musta x Minai Smörjev)**
- 2-96-51 (Pamjati Vavilova x Lentjai)
- **4-96- 1 (Pamjati Vavilova x Öjebyn)**

Ascorbic acid >200mg/100g; sugar acid ratio 4,2



## 18B (Lepaan musta x Minai Smörjev)

- midseason
- good self-fertility and tolerance of spring frost
- good taste.
- resistant to mildew and gall mite
- Ascorbic acid 124 mg /100g
- Berry size 1,2 g (average)



## Evaluation of self fertility

Three treatments

- open pollination
- Natural self pollination
- Artificial self-pollination

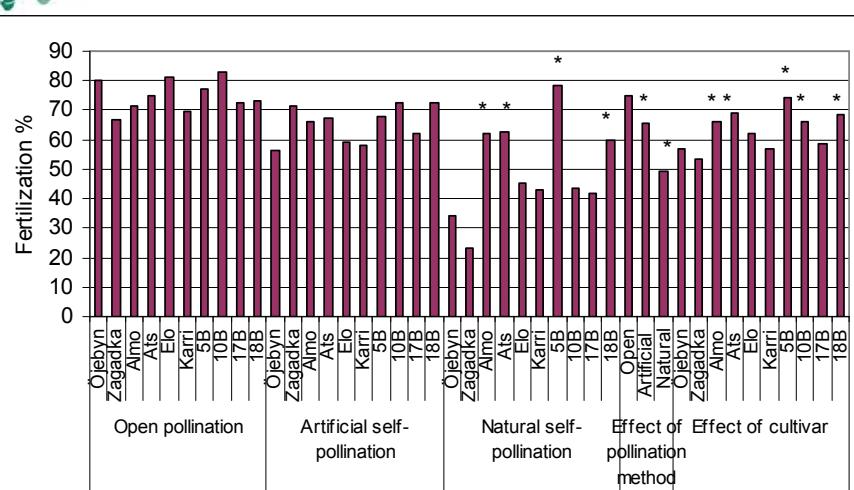


Berries were counted:

3 weeks after flowering and during ripening



## Percentage fruit set of genotypes



## Mechanical harvesting trial

- Established in 2003 on black plastic mulch
- Four repetitions, plots of 20 plants
- Cultivars:
  - Karri, Almo, Varmas,
  - Pamjati Vavilova, Titania, Intercontinental, Zagadka, Öjebyn
  - Prikarpatskaja, Polar.



## Fruit harvesting quality

Genotype	Harvesting quality
Öjebyn	medium
Zagadka	good
Polar	low
Intercontinental	medium to good
Titania	good
Varmas	good
<b>Pamjati Vavilova</b>	good
Prikarpatskaja	good
<b>Karri</b>	medium
Almo	medium



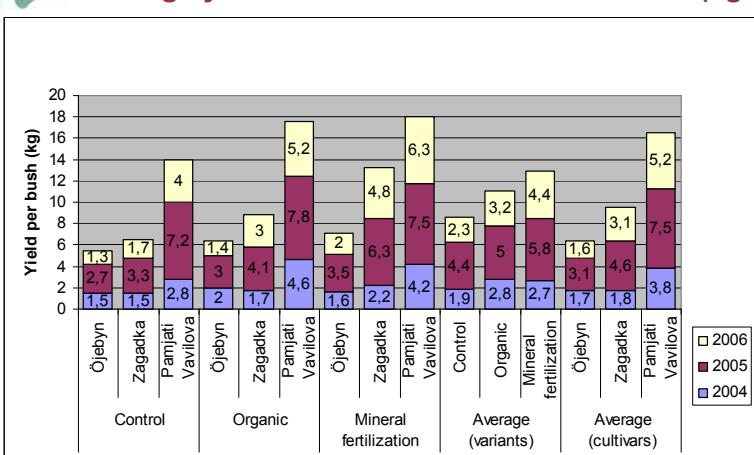
## Organic cultivation trial

- Established in 2002
- Cultivars: 'Öjebyn', 'Zagadka', 'Pamyati Vavilova'
- Variants:
  - control (unfertilized)
  - Organic (spraying with 0,2%NeemAzal and 1,5% Allgrow, fertilized with Algomin (1-7-15) 4kg/100m<sup>2</sup>)
  - Conventional



Kahu et.al 2009, Yield and fruit quality of organically cultivated black currants. Acta Agric. Scan. Vol 59; 63-69

Average yield of blackcurrants in 2004-2006 (kg/bush)



Kahu et.al., 2009

## New trial in organic cultivation

- Established in 2006
- First harvested (by hand picking) in 2008
- Mechanical harvesting planned for next year



## First results

Cultivar	Number of flowers per raceme		Drop off%		Yield kg/bush		100 fruit weight, g	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Intercontinental	5,6	5,5	27,3	19,3	0,99	2,5	161	172
Pamjat Vavilova	8	6,6	9	17,2	1,08	2,9	88	95
Titania	7,2	6,4	31,7	25,6	0,77	2,7	114	119
Ben Arder	7,2	7,2	41,3	38	0,66	2,2	64	84
Ben Lomond	6,9	6,4	24	44,4	1,18	2,4	97	124
Karri	6,7	7,5	31	49,9		2,1		160
Almo	9	7,3	33	25,7		2,4		136
Elo	7,5	6,7	25,3	13		3		112



## Genetic resources projects

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- National Programme: “Collection and Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
- AGRI GEN RES 071 project, RIBESCO - Core collection of Northern European gene pool of *Ribes*. Project co-ordinator MTT Finland



## Resources available on web page

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- On-line catalogue of cultivars bred in Estonia at  
<http://polli.emu.ee>
- Data on observations in collections available at  
<http://polli.emu.ee/index.php?sub=vaatlus2>



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Estonian fruit and berry cultivars

Apple      Pear      Plum  
Cherry      Currant      Raspberry  
Strawberry      gooseberry

## Data on cultivars

The screenshot displays a detailed page for a fruit cultivar, likely a blackcurrant, with the following sections:

- General information:** Includes a photo of the fruit, its name (Blackcurrant), origin (Russia), and characteristics (dark purple berries, sweet taste).
- Botanical characteristics:** Describes the plant's growth habit (deciduous shrub), height (1.5-2 m), leaf shape (elliptic), and flower color (white).
- Cultivation characteristics:** Details the soil requirements (well-drained soil), planting density (15-20 plants per 1 ha), and yield (1.5-2 t/ha).
- Productivity characteristics:** Lists the yield per hectare (1.5-2 t/ha), fruit size (15-20 mm), and fruit quality (juicy, sweet).
- Storage and processing:** Notes that the fruit is harvested in July and can be stored for 1-2 months.
- Marketing:** Mentions that the fruit is sold to local markets and export.
- References:** A link to a scientific article from the journal "Agrobiologija" (Volume 2005, Issue 1, pages 109-112).

## Phenological observations

Sort	Istutusaasta	Jahukaste	Pahklest.	Lehevaristöbi	Sõstra klaas	Talvekahj. kevadel
Albos	2000	3	2	3	1	6
Almo	2003	1	2	1	1	5
Anneke	2000	5	2	5	1	5
Ats	2003	1	2	1	1	4
Elo	2003	1	1	1	1	4
Karri	2003	1	1	1	1	5
Moka	2000	1	1	5	1	6
Mulgi must	2000	5	1	3	1	7
Musti	2000	3	1	3	1	7
Polli pikk-kobar	2000	1	1	3	1	6
Uus must	2000	3	2	2	1	7
Varmas	2000	3	2	3	1	6



## From field to processed product

- Product development centre launched in 2008
- Training, consultations and assisted use of equipment for pilot scale processing of fruit and berries
- Supported by 'Estonia-Latvia' cross border programm



