

1 **Supplementary Material**

2 **Title: Optimizing Fruit Thinning Strategies in Peach (*Prunus persica*) Production**

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**Table S1.** Bloom dates during 2017-2019 for peach trees used in this study.

<b>Cultivar</b>	<b>Full Bloom Dates</b>		
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Springprince</b>	14 March	---	---
<b>Juneprince</b>	14 March	---	---
<b>Cary Mac</b>	14 March	27 Feb	27 Feb
<b>Julyprince</b>	---	8 March	12 March
<b>Summer Flame</b>	---	8 March	12 March

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**Table S2.** Harvest dates during 2017-2019 for peach trees used in this study.

<b>Cultivar</b>	<b>Harvest Dates</b>		
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Springprince</b>	31 May	---	---
<b>Juneprince</b>	8 June	---	---
<b>Cary Mac</b>	1 June-19 June <sup>z</sup>	1 June-11 June	6 June-13 June
<b>Julyprince</b>	---	2 July-18 July	2 July- 10 July
<b>Summer Flame</b>	---	2 July-18 July	2 July- 25 July

<sup>z</sup> Date range indicates there were multiple harvests performed.

13 **Table S3.** Polynomial regression equations for relationships among fruit size, fruit number and  
 14 yield in peach.

<b>Regression variables</b>	<b>Regression equation</b>
<b>‘Cary Mac’</b>	
FD <sup>a</sup> (Y) and FN <sup>b</sup> (X)	$Y = 77.91 - 0.036(X) + 0.00002 (X^2)$
FW <sup>c</sup> (Y) and FN (X)	$Y = 238.54 - 0.26(X) + 0.0001 (X^2)$
Yield (Y) and FD (X)	$Y = 978.46 - 22.99(X) + 0.137 (X^2)$
Yield (Y) and FW (X)	$Y = 278.45 - 2.018(X) + 0.0039 (X^2)$
<b>‘Julyprince’</b>	
FD (Y) and FN (X)	$Y = 94.52 - 0.05(X) + 0.000016 (X^2)$
FW (Y) and FN (X)	$Y = 375.42 - 0.438(X) + 0.0002 (X^2)$
Yield (Y) and FD (X)	$Y = -236.87 + 10.99(X) - 0.087 (X^2)$
Yield (Y) and FW (X)	$Y = 96.28 + 0.242(X) - 0.0011 (X^2)$
<b>‘Summer Flame’</b>	
FD (Y) and FN (X)	$Y = 81.61 - 0.11(X) + 0.0004 (X^2)$

15 <sup>a</sup>FD: fruit diameter (mm)

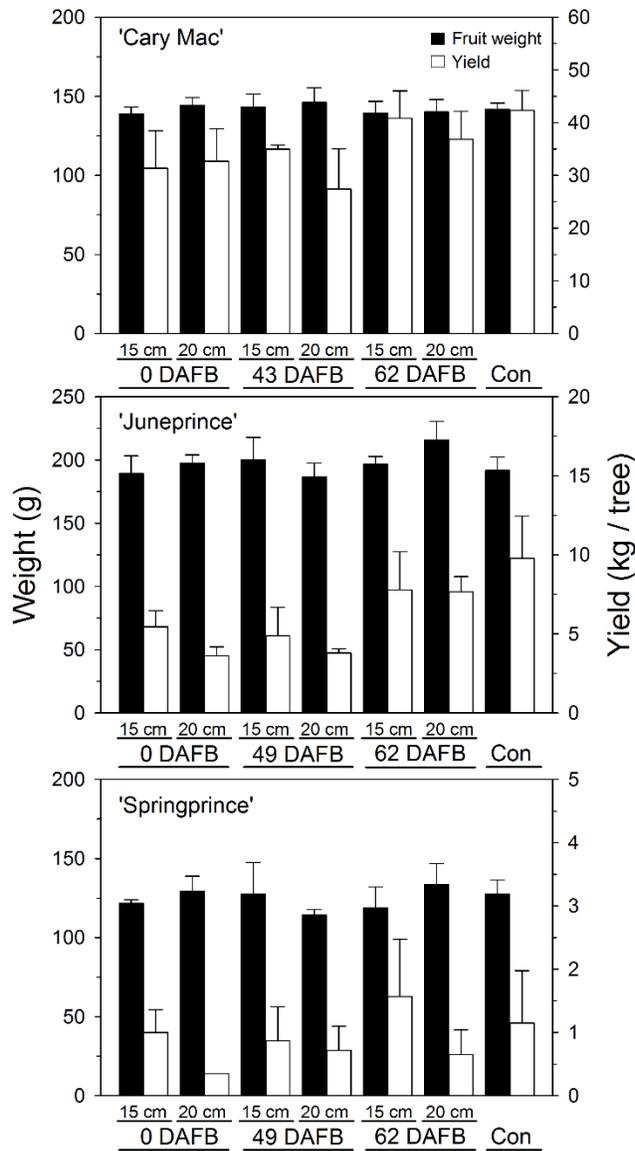
16 <sup>b</sup>FN: fruit number per tree

17 <sup>c</sup>FW: fruit weight (g)

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19 **Supplementary Figures**

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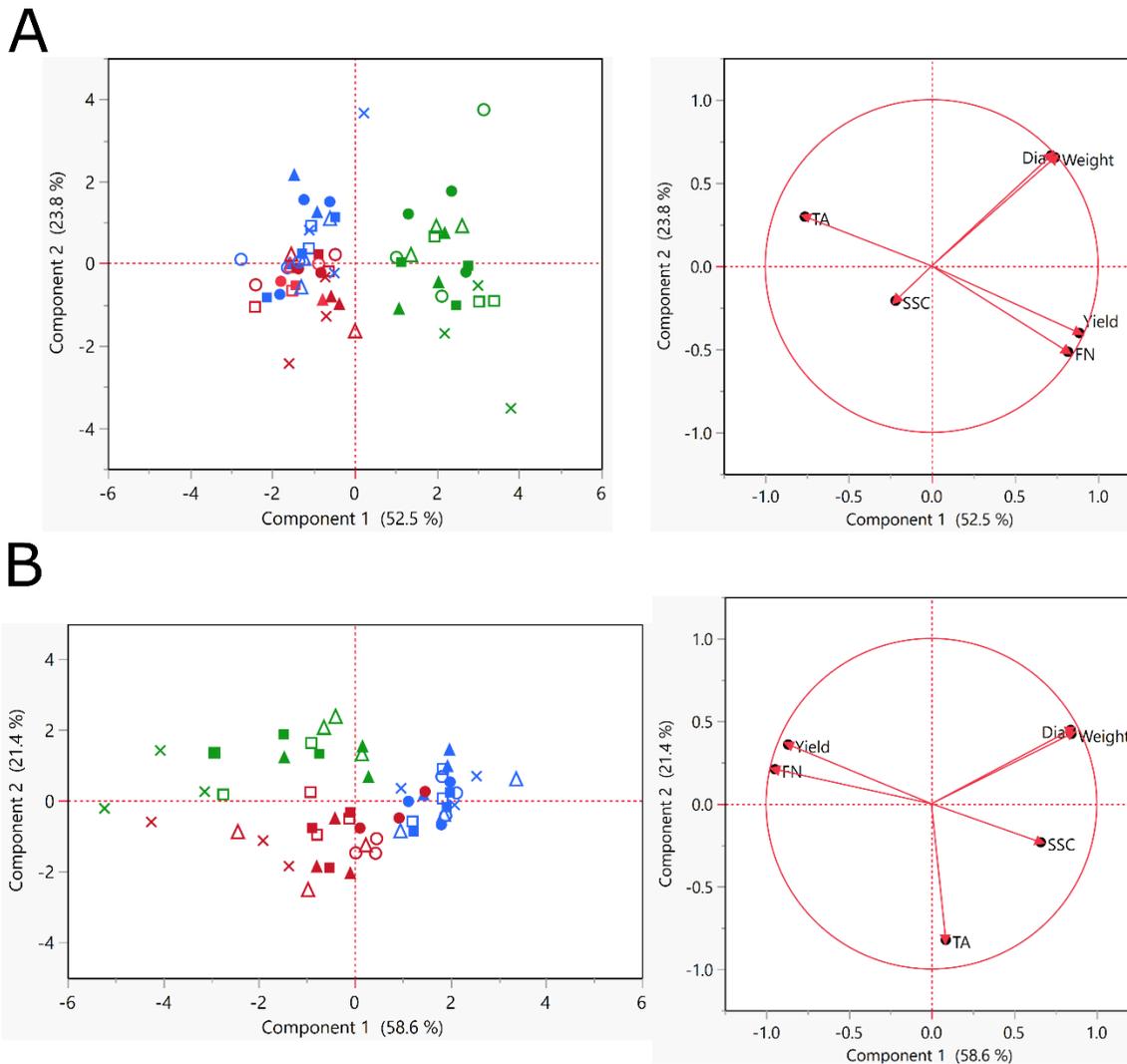
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23 **Figure S1.** Fruit weight and yield per tree in response to thinning timing and intensity in  
 24 experiment I (2017). Thinning was performed at bloom (0 DAFB: d after full bloom) and at two  
 25 stages of early fruit development in three cultivars. At each stage, thinning was performed to  
 26 allow for a spacing of 15 cm or 20 cm between flower/fruit. Control (Con) treatment involved  
 27 un-thinned trees. Mean  $\pm$  S.E. of the mean are presented for fruit weight and yield data ( $n = 3$ ).

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33 **Figure S2.** Principal components analysis (PCA) of data from 2018 (A) and 2019 (B). Fruit  
 34 diameter (Dia), weight, yield, fruit number (FN), soluble solids content (SSC), and titratable  
 35 acidity (TA) data were subjected to PCA. The scatter and loading plots are displayed for each  
 36 year separately. Red symbols: ‘Cary Mac’; Green: ‘Julyprince’ and Blue: ‘Summer Flame’.  
 37 Circles represent data from thinning treatment at 0 d after full bloom (DAFB); triangles represent  
 38 data from early S1 fruit thinning treatments; and squares represent data from late S1 fruit  
 39 thinning treatments. Closed symbols represent 15 cm spacing (thinning) treatments while open  
 40 symbols represent 20 cm spacing (thinning) treatments. The crossed symbols represent unthinned  
 41 control treatments.

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