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# Metal V-Trellis Hop Production to Enhance Economic Opportunities for Ohio Farmers 2018

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## **Objective**

To screen hop cultivars for suitability, production performance and quality attributes under Ohio growing conditions.

## **Background**

This study was conducted at the Ohio State University (OSU) South Centers/Piketon Research & Extension Center at Piketon, Ohio (lat. 39.07° N, long. 83.01° W), elevation 578 feet. The experimental soil is designated as a DoA—Doles silt loam, with 0–3% slopes. It is a deep, nearly level and somewhat poorly drained soil. Typically, the soil surface is a brown, friable silt loam about 20 cm deep and beneath this the subsoil is about 18.5 m.

#### **Methods**

Experimental design is Randomized Complete Block (RCB) with 4 replications of each treatment potted plants were hand planted into 10 inch tall raised beds covered with black landscape fabric for weed and soil erosion control. Plants are spaced 3 feet apart in row and beds are spaced 14 foot on center. Drip irrigation is installed on high tinsel wire above the landscape fabric. 240 pounds of P2O5, 153 pounds of K2O and 3494 pounds of CaCO3 per acre was applied according to soil test results and incorporated before forming beds and applying landscape fabric. A high trellis training system (20 ft. tall) was installed and assembled after formation of the raised beds.

**Insect control:** Collected leaf samples were inspected weekly for the presence of two-spotted spider mite, hop aphid and the potato leaf hopper. Chemical control was used when the thresholds had been reached for each insect type.

**Disease control:** Plant samples were analyzed by the Plant Pathology lab, OARDC to evaluate for disease as needed throughout the growing season.

Fungicide applications were made on a 7-10 day schedule depending on weather conditions and disease pressure.

**Irrigation:** Drip irrigation was applied weekly throughout the growing season.

**Fertilization:** 275lb/acre of Nitrogen fertilizer applications were made via fertigation through the drip irrigation system, over a nine week period 5/15/18-7/10/18. Primary nitrogen source used was 28%. 161 lb/acre Potassium was applied over the six week period using 9-15-30.



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#### Yield data

Hop cones were mechanically harvested as they reached physiological maturity according to chemical analysis results and fresh weight data was collected. Hop cones were then dried to 8% moisture using a hop drying Oast (dryer), weighed, and pelletized.

Table 1: V Trellis Hop Yields Piketon, Ohio 2018

·	Wet lbs.	Wet lbs. per	Dry Ibs.	Dry lbs.
Cultivar	per Plant	Acre	per Plant	per Acre
Crystal	2.79 A	2895 A	0.65 ABC	682 ABC
Columbus	2.22 AB	2308 AB	0.78 A	812 A
Yakima Gold	1.94 BC	2014 BC	0.54 ABCD	564 ABCD
Nugget	1.53 BCD	1589 BCD	0.72 AB	753 AB
Chinook	1.47 BCD	1525 BCD	0.42 BCDEF	437 BCDEF
Galena	1.36 CD	1418 CD	0.5 ABCDE	521 ABCDE
Magnum	1.05 DE	1096 DE	0.35 CDEFG	366 CDEFG
Cascade	0.96 DE	1003 DE	0.25 DEFG	262 DEFG
Willamette	0.42 EF	440 EF	0.08 FG	89 FG
Sterling	0.39 EF	413 EF	0.11 FG	122 FG
Mt Hood	0.39 EF	412 EF	0.15 EFG	162 EFG
Centennial	0.13 F	137 F	0.05 G	59 G
Golding	0.06 F	65 F	0.01 G	19 G
Northern Brewer	0.05 F	58 F	0.01 G	17 G
LSD	0.78	809	0.35	365

# Summary

Overall plant and hop cone quality was good. Wet pounds per acre ranged from a high of 2,895 (Cv. Crystal) to a low of 58(Cv. Norther Brewer). Wet pounds per plant ranged from a high of 2.79 pounds (Cv. Crystal) to a low of .05 pound (Cv. Northern Brewer). Dry pounds per acre ranged from a high of 753 (Cv. Nugget) to a low of 17(Cv. Norther Brewer). Dry pounds per plant ranged from a high of .72 pounds (Cv. Nugget) to a low of .01 pound (Cv. Northern Brewer).

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