

Replant Program Policy #1 • Percentage Survival

Endorsed by Program Administration: May 19, 2015, amended August 25, 2015

Trees are inspected several months after planting to verify spacing, tree numbers, and tree growth, and tree survival.

1. Projects with greater than 90% tree survival will be paid out at 100% of the inspected amount (with subsequent any adjustments due to density maximums, acreage maximums, and other requirements).
2. Projects with 50 to 90% survival will be paid at the tree survival rate (i.e. prorated 50 to 90%) for the project, and it will be clarified that the replacement trees are not eligible for replant in subsequent years.
3. Projects with less than 50% tree survival will not be paid, and it will be clarified that the grower will be eligible to re•apply only if the surviving trees are removed and the entire block is replanted with new tree stock in the subsequent year.

Replant Program Policy #2 • Project Changes

Endorsed by program administration: February 15, 2016

Allowable changes to project plans made after the program deadline for submission of applications are only allowed as follows.

Replant Project changes

1. A project will remain eligible if there is a reduction in the area planted, with spacing, variety and other factors remaining the same as the replant plan,
2. The location of inspected replant blocks must be the same as the location shown on the application, unless the advisor and the program administrator provide written approval for a change in location, and the approvals are completed prior to planting.
3. A project will remain eligible if there is an increase in density of planting; however, the funding available for the project will be limited to the spacing in the original application,
4. A project will remain eligible if there is a change of clear and generally accepted improvement to the replant plan. However, to avoid uncertainty, a policy is established that the only approved changes in a replant plan are as follows:
 - a. Changing from benchgrafts to commercial nursery trees in the year of grant eligibility.
 - b. Changing to the Ambrosia apple variety from another apple variety .
 - c. Changing cherry, pear, or other soft fruit varieties, due to the generally interchangeable nature of these varieties .

1. *“Whips or trees with short feathers are preferred”, according to BC Tree Fruits Cooperative and Summerland Varieties Corporation in Steps to Success in Replanting, 2015*
2. *Ambrosia is a clearly superior product in terms of quality of production and medium-term market outlook. “B.C. is looked upon as having superior quality Ambrosia apples [by produce buyers]”, (page 30) and also “ BCTFC and the main Canadian retailers concur that demand is greater than supply in Canada. It is a grower-friendly variety,” (page 35) as reported by Globalwise and Belrose Inc in Assessment of B.C. Apple & Sweet Cherry Varieties, 2015.*
3. *“The variety of sweet cherries is rarely displayed in retail stores, especially the mass market food chains in Canada and the U.S., but variety still plays a key role in successful marketing programs. This is because brand marketing and quality reputation is a direct result of variety along with handling and storage. Cherry marketers also report that export buyers are quite knowledgeable about varieties and this clearly enters their decision making in selecting suppliers,” (page 32) as reported by Globalwise and Belrose Inc in Assessment of B.C. Apple & Sweet Cherry Varieties, 2015.*

Replant Program Policy #3 - Interplanting

Endorsed by program administration; March 1, 2016

Interplanting is considered to be any mixture of trees in a block that are planted in different years. Interplanted trees are not eligible, in general. An exception is for a failed replant application in which over 50% of trees are replaced, then the replacement trees are eligible. The following examples are interplant scenarios that would be considered eligible for replacement tree (interplant) payment within the program:

Example 1

An acre of Gala is planted in 2016. The planting has low tree survival (50 - 90%) and replacement trees are planted in 2017. If the grower applied in 2016, then the planting would be inspected and paid a pro-rated rate per policy. However, the grower did not apply in 2016 and is applying for 2017. The project is interplanted and not eligible.

Example 2

An Acre of Ambrosia is planted in 2015. The grower applied for 2015, but deer damage resulted in <50% tree survival and the project is ineligible. The grower applied to the program and replaced the dead trees in 2016. In this case, the project is eligible, but only the replacement trees are paid under the 2016 Replant program.

Replant Program Policy #4 - Proof of Royalty Payment

Endorsed by program administration; March 1, 2016

Proof of payment of royalties is required. Delays in providing proof of payment of royalties delays payment to eligible growers and puts projects not currently funded at risk of not being funded by the fiscal year end. Therefore, the following communication and response policy is established:

1. After inspection, any proof of royalties required will be confirmed in a letter sent by the BCFGAs to the grower.
2. If the grower does not respond, within a week of mailing, the program will attempt 2 phone calls and 1 email (if available) to request confirmation of royalty payment within 3 weeks of the mailing.
3. At the end of three weeks, a registered letter will be delivered to the grower, setting a deadline of three weeks from mailing date for proof of royalty payment.
4. If proof of royalty payment is not made by the deadline, the grower will be delivered a second registered letter of denial for the project, due to lack of response on royalty payment.

The denial only applies to the replant blocks that require royalties. At the deadline, a payment recommendation will be made for the remaining, non-royalty blocks in the application.

Replant Program Policy #5 - Pollinators

Endorsed by program administration; March 1, 2016

The use of trees (pollinators) to pollinate self-sterile trees in the treefruit industry is seen as normal and a good horticultural practice generally. Because of this, the replant program encourages, through payment and horticultural advice, the use of pollinators to improve crop load, development and ultimately, delivery. The examples below describe eligible and ineligible payments for the use of pollinators in replant blocks:

Eligible for the replant program:

- pollinators that are individual trees of a different variety in a row.
- complete rows of pollinators within a block that is predominantly the variety which is in the application.

In the application, identify the location of the pollinators, but include pollinators in the tree count of the predominant variety. e.g. Replanting 1 acre spaced 10 feet x 2 feet, Ambrosia with gala pollinator every 20 tree: Write under pollinizer plan: "Gala pollinators are used every 40th tree." Write under Proposed Planting, number of trees "2,178".

Not eligible for the replant program:

- adjacent blocks of pollinators, unless qualifying as a separate planted block (i.e. must be part of a block of the same variety over 1 acre).

Replant Program Policy #6 - Year of Eligibility

Endorsed by program administration; September 1, 2017, updated September 30, 2020

Eligible for the replant program:

Trees no older than their second full season of growth of the scion.

Not eligible for the replant program:

Trees that are in their third full season of growth of the scion.

Examples:

1) A rootstock is chip-budded in a nursery in *August* 2019. The first full season of growth is 2020, but the tree is unlikely to make the minimum caliper requirement in the first year. The grower should apply for the 2021 program, the second full season of growth of the scion.

2) A grower makes benchgrafts in the spring of 2020 by grafting on the scion (usually a stick composed of 3 buds) to a rootstock. The first full season of growth is 2020 and the grower will apply for the 2021 program.

Achieving adequate tree growth in the first and second seasons for benchgrafts is a horticultural challenge.

3) A grower plants rootstocks in place (at their eventual spacing of 10 x 2 feet) in 2018, then places a chip bud in the rootstock in *August* 2019. The first full season of growth is 2020, but the tree is unlikely to make the minimum caliper requirement in the first year. The grower should apply for the 2021 program, the second full season of growth of the scion.

4) A grower orders trees from a nursery for delivery to the farm and planting in Spring 2021. The grower applies for the-2021 program.

5) A grower orders trees from a nursery for delivery to the farm and planting in Spring-2020. The grower prunes the tree hard, in order to maximize tree survival. The tree growth of the Scion will not achieve adequate growth equivalent to a two year old scion, until 2021. The grower applies for the-2021 program.

In all of the examples, the grower should make an application to the 2021 Replant Program. Since the deadline for applications is in the Fall prior to the program, the grower should apply prior to the program deadline of November 30, 2020, for the above examples.

Replant Program Policy #7 – Fenceline Trees

Endorsed by program administration: December 15, 2017

Some orchards plant trees along fencelines and other locations on the farm property that are not contained within the approved replant block. Though this is a common practice and may benefit the industry in producing trees for future use, maximizing use of land for production, screening neighbouring properties or otherwise, the trees planted outside of applied for and approved replant blocks are not eligible under the Replant Program.

Replant Program Policy #8 - Support Systems for Apples

Endorsed by Program Administration: June 14, 2018

Support systems for apples should be completed by June 1 annually and must be completed no later than July 31 annually. Support systems must follow the recommendations (highlighted) in the “Support Systems for High-Density Orchards (2018)” publication by the BC Ministry of Agriculture, as follows:

- Trellises must be designed and built for the full life of the orchard (20 years) to assure success. What may appear to be an oversized support system at the time of installation may only have a small safety margin for its capacity near the end of the orchard lifespan.
- The recommended post is 12’ long and 4” in diameter. The recommended spacing between line posts is 30’ (10 m).
- Soil properties should be measured on site before designing and implementing a support system.
- Using smaller than specified trellis can seriously increase the risk of failure over the life of the orchard (20 years).

Replant Program Policy #9 - Irrigation Systems

Endorsed by Program Administration: June 14, 2018

Irrigation systems should meet the standards and specifications outlined in the B.C. Trickle Irrigation Manual and the B.C. Sprinkler Irrigation Manual.

It is recommended that growers use Certified Irrigation Designers for the irrigation plan.

Replant Program Policy #10 - Plant Breeders’ Rights Act

Endorsed by Program Administration: October 24, 2018

The Replant Program requires that growers be compliant with Plant Breeders’ Rights:

1. The grower’s payment of royalties are up-to-date,
2. The grower has a valid SVC Grower Agreement, where required, and
3. The grower is compliant with the SVC Grower Agreement.

Background

1. A practical definition of Plant Breeders' Rights

Plant Breeders' Rights (PBR) are a form of intellectual property rights by which plant breeders can protect their new varieties in the same way an inventor protects a new invention with a patent.

- Canadian Food Inspection Agency, www.inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-breeders-rights/eng/, sourced Sept. 28, 2018

2. Tree Fruit Varieties protected under the PBR Act

The varieties of tree fruits protected through the Plant Breeders' Rights Act are located at <https://www.summerlandvarieties.com/our-business/royalties/>

The owners of the tree fruit varieties listed on this webpage have agreed that Summerland Varieties Corporation be their agent for the purpose of collecting the royalties from any individual or farm that plants these varieties.

3. Varieties which require Grower Agreements

For the following varieties, SVC manages the Plant Breeders' Rights for the purpose of controlling the release and propagation of the varieties, in addition to collecting the royalties for the varieties on behalf of the variety owners.

Cherries managed by SVC:

Samba TM	Santina	Satin TM
Sentennial TM	Sonnet	Sovereign TM
Staccato TM	Starblush TM	Stardust TM
Suite Note TM		

Apples managed by SVC:

Aurora Golden Gala TM	Nicola TM	Salish TM	VK 71
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You are permitted to grow apple and cherry varieties managed by Summerland Varieties Corporation if you have

1. Signed into an SVC Grower Agreement.
2. Paid the required royalties, and

3. Sourced the material for the above-noted varieties from an Authorized Nursery or SVC's Budwood Orchard.

Note: Many growers have 'home nurseries', where the grower purchases root stock and either purchases budwood from SVC or makes cuttings from their own orchard to produce budwood. In order to have a nursery which grows SVC-managed varieties listed in the above tables, growers must contact SVC and get SVC's authorization in advance of establishing any of the above SVC varieties in the nursery.

Replant Program Policy #11 - Definition of Trees that are Removed

Endorsed by Program Administration: June 5, 2020

For the purpose of eligibility, the *Tree Fruit Replant Program Requirements* document establishes the following requirement: "The area of orchard to be replanted must have fruit trees removed in the previous 5 years."

The definition of a fruit tree that is removed is, as follows:

A tree that is planted in a spacing that is considered its permanent location, i.e.. not trees planted in a nursery spacing intended for transplant to a different, permanent location.