Abstract body text:
Since 2008 different types of training young walnut tree methods have been carry out in Chile. However, a method that began to use in the year 2011 was rapidly adopted for growers and today exceed 3.500 hectares in Chile and Argentina. This system aims to increase precocity and yield potential of walnut trees, reduce the labor cost in the pruning, decrease the need for plant support structures, significantly improve wind tolerance, reduce the training period to five years and because is a very simple method, and is very easy to execute. With this method, have been achieved yields for over a ton per hectare in the third growing season, 3 tons in the fourth, more than 5 tons in the fifth and more than 7 tons in the seventh growing season. In isolated zones of walnut orchards, the first two productions are inferior, once the trees are not able to produce the necessary pollen. This method consists of enhancing the development of the root system and trunk thickening, this is achieved by preserving the largest possible leaf area. The pruning is done by eliminating competencies to the central leader, no heading of branches or remove of buds are used, only complete branches that compete with the leader are eliminated. The increase in yield during the training of the trees could be 6 tons per hectare (accumulated between 3th to 6th growing season) in comparison with the regular method. Also, the potential yield of an adult should be 1 or 2 more tons per hectare with a conventional orchard.

Keywords:
Pruning, training, production, cost, precocity