Rootstocks for Prune Production POMOLOGY 101

Richard Buchner, Jim Doyle and Steve Southwick

TEHAMA COUNTY PRUNE DAY 2/6/09





What do roots do:

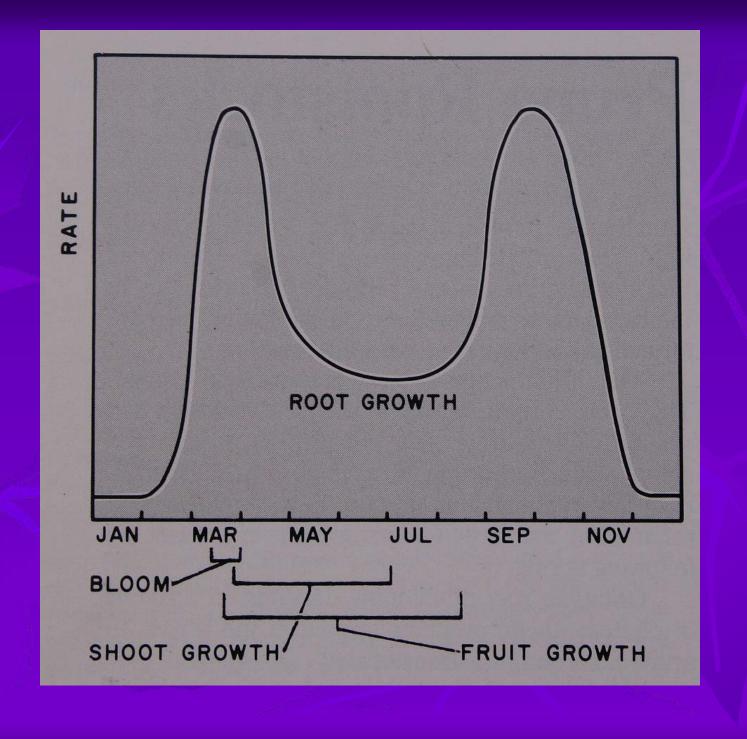
- Anchor trees to the soil
- Absorb water and provide mineral elements to the tree
- Store carbohydrates and synthesize materials
- Determine scion growth and performance
- Tolerance to soil types and conditions
- Resistance to soil borne diseases
- Must be graft compatible





Root structure is a branching system

- Main Roots
- Lateral Roots
- Root hairs
 - Main uptake structures
 - Need aeration
 - Low oxygen and high carbon dioxide reduce or stop root growth
 - Low soil moisture will stop root growth
 - Low soil temperature will stop root growth



What are the rootstock choices

- Myrobalan
- Myrobalan 29C
- Marianna 2624
- "M" Series M40
- Peach Lovell, Nemaguard and Halford
- Almond
- Apricot

Myrobalan Seedling "Myro" (Prunus cerasifera)

- Thought to be native to the Caucasus Mountains of southwestern Asia
- Propagated from seed genetically different
- Variability in susceptibility to nematodes, bacterial canker and oak root fungus
- Provide better anchorage
- Produce few root suckers
- More tolerant of boron and saline soils



Myrobalan 29C "Myro 29C"

- Originated at Marysville as a vigorous Myro seedling from seed imported from France by Marion Gregory
- Selected in 1915 and released to growers in 1920 by the Gregory Brothers Nursery
- Resistant to root knot nematode, mildly resistant to oak root fungus and crown gall
- Susceptible to bacterial canker
- Poor anchorage





The Original Marianna

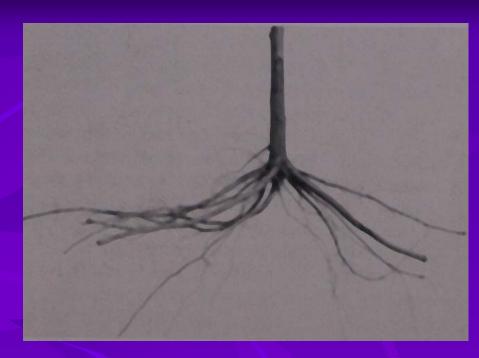
- Thought to be a naturally occurring hybrid between
 P.cerasifera and P.munsonianna
- Discovered by Charles Fitze at Marianna, Polk County, Texas
- Introduced by nurseryman Charles Eley at Smith Point, Texas
- Introduced into California about 1893
- Relatively easy to propagate from cuttings

Marianna 2624

- Released about 1940 byW.L. Howard of UC Davis
- Propagated vegetatively from hardwood cuttings



- Not affected by brown line
- Imparts high susceptibility to bacterial canker
- Shallow rooted and produces excessive rootstock suckers

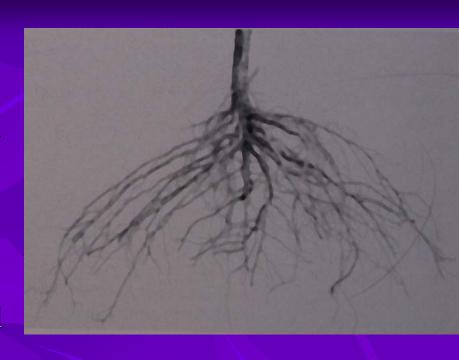


M40 Marianna

- Originated from a seedling population identified as "Tennessee" Marianna
- Tennessee Marianna seed planted at UC Kearney field station in 1970
- Ten advanced selections were identified by 1977
- M40 released in 2000 by Hesse, Fenton and Doyle
- Propagated vegatatively from hardwood cuttings
- Similar to M2624 but is more deeply rooted and produces fewer rootstock suckers
- Possibly resistant to bacterial canker

Peach Lovell, Nemaguard, Halford

- Propagated from seeds
- Consider where Bacterial Canker is a problem
- Sensitive to crown rot, crown gall and oak root fungus
- Generally susceptible to nematodes
- Vigorous rootstock excessive fruit set



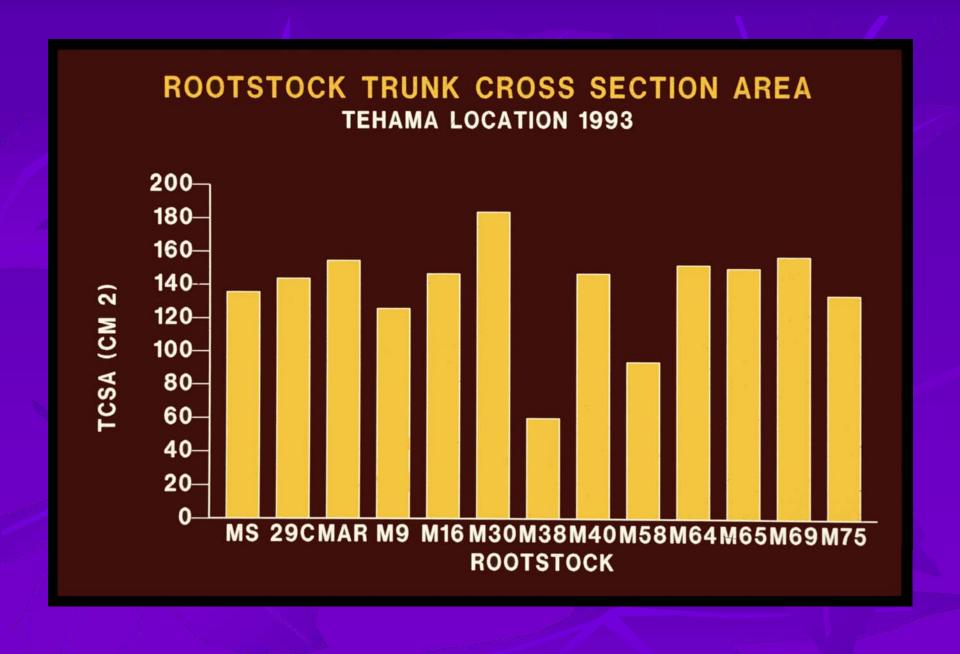
Almond or Apricot

No clear advantages over plum or peach

"M" Series Rootstock Plots

- Evaluation of ten new Marianna rootstocks for French prune
- Trees planted in 1987 in Tehama, Butte, Sutter and Merced counties





In Summary

After measuring yield and fruit size, no clearly superior rootstock selection emerges.

Future Rootstock Research

Objectives

- Anchorage
- Nutrition
- ■Cropping/Fruit Size
- ■Disease resistance
- ■Tree size/canopy architecture
- ■Nematode
- Suckering

What are the Possibilities

- **M**30:
 - ■From the "M" series R/S plots
 - ■Best survivorship at Monastery 3/20/07
- M40:
 - ■From the "M" series R/S plots
 - ■Bacterial Canker resistance??
 - ■Poorest survivorship at Monastery 3/20/07
- M58:
 - ■From the "M" series R/S plots
 - ■Smaller tree, increase fruit size
- Citation:
 - ■Compatability issues, French & Moyer OK
 - ■Highly fruitful overcropping
- Krympsk 86:
 - ■Russian R/S
 - **■**Compatible with French
- Krympsk 1 & 2:
 - ■Russian R/S
- Own rooted French:
- Standards:
 - ■Myro 29C
 - ■Myro seedling
 - ■Peach (Lovell)
 - ■M2624
 - Atlas and Viking