Rootstock Breeding

Project #Hort-10

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Plant Sciences, University of California/ Davis Location:

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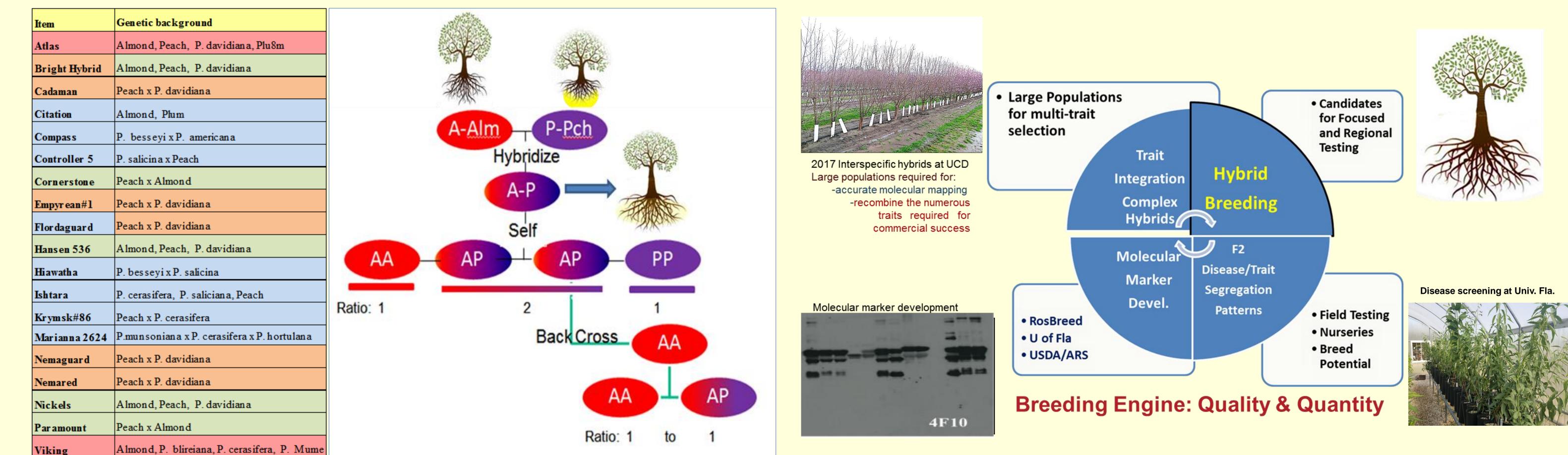
Cross	2017	2018	2019
Almond by peach	92	476	628
Peach by wild peach	228		39
Plum by plum		231	136
Almond by plum		48	23
Peach by plum	3	38	57
Multi-species cross	7	44	164

Number of progeny seed recovered from the UCD **Rootstock Breeding Program over the last three years**

Introduction and Approach

Changes in planting and cultural practices have led to the need for a new generation of rootstocks with improved disease and environmental stress resistance.

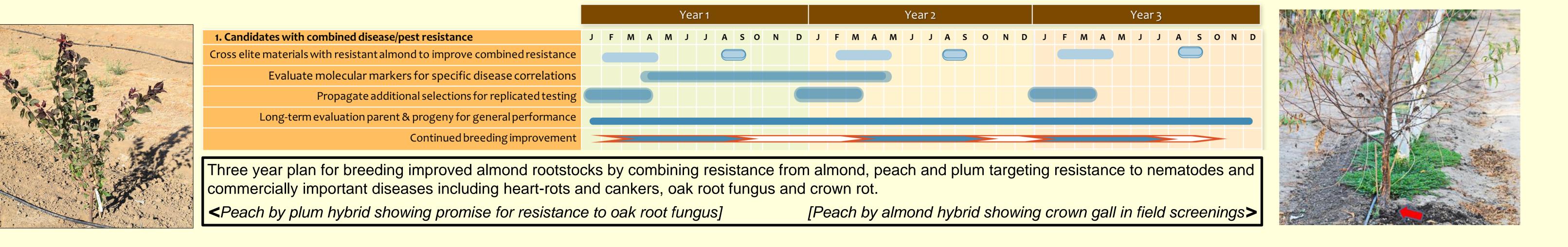
Responding to this need, a number of public and private efforts have been initiated to research, develop and test new rootstocks for California tree crops. Germplasm derived from interspecies hybrids is often pursued to attain the greatest range of vigor and desirable horticultural traits. However, the development of such exotic germplasm is often difficult and time-consuming and the genetic and genomic interactions can be complex and unpredictable. As part of the long-term UCD almond and peach genetic improvement programs, breeding lines have been developed combining almond, peach and plum as well as related Prunus species. Selections within this germplasm continue to demonstrate traits showing good promise for ongoing rootstock improvement efforts.

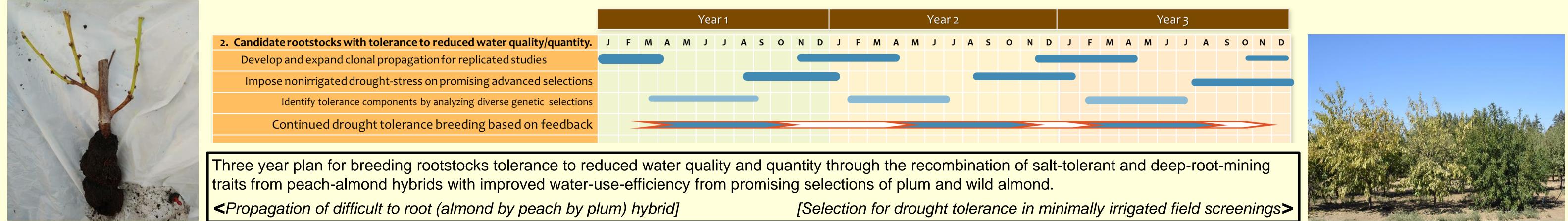


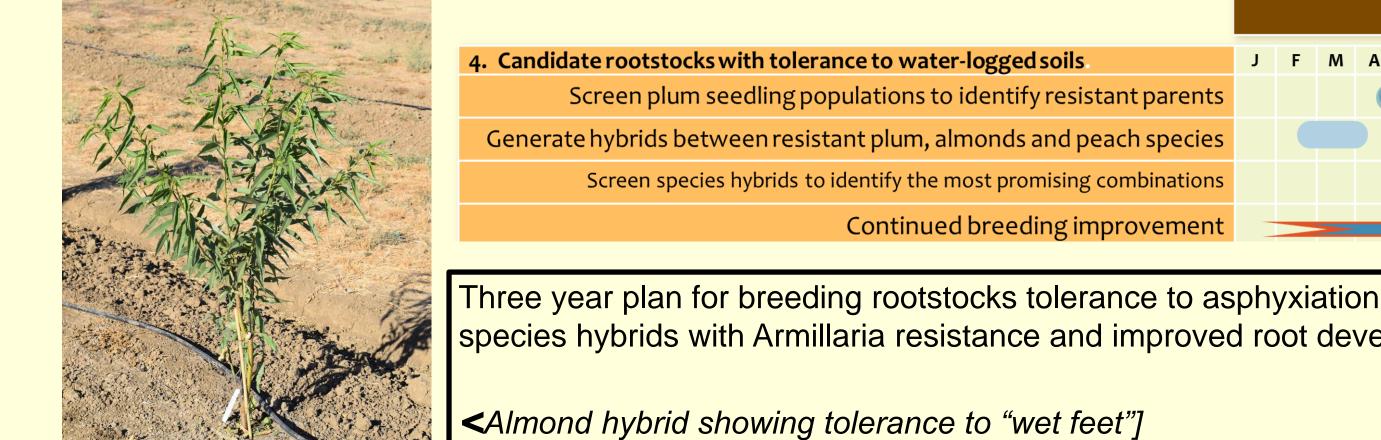
Viking

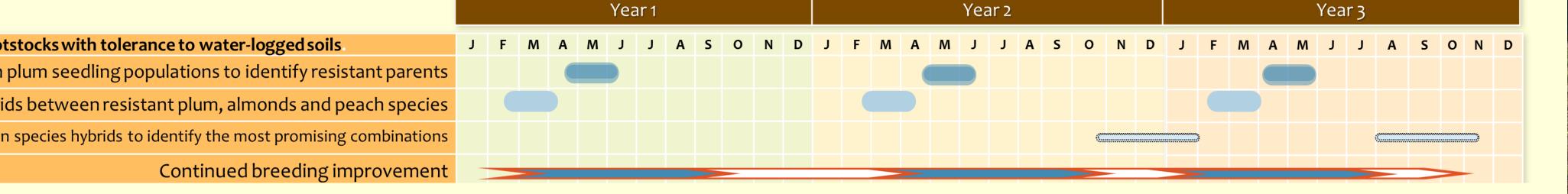
Most commercially established and promising new almond rootstocks are interspecies hybrids. Hybridization allows the simultaneous recombination of major disease/stress resistance genes from both species parents while also conferring improved hybrid vigor to the rootstock/scion. Because this hybrid vigor can mask the effect of major resistance genes, inheritance patterns in progeny populations are analyzed to identify major genes by their expected inheritance ratios (1:2:1 in selfed- and 1:1 in backcross progeny). By this approach, the most promising individuals within each species cross can be identified for use as commercial rootstocks and in further breeding efforts.

Promising interspecies hybrids as well as their segregating progeny populations are entered into the breeding cycle for assessment of individual hybrid rootstock potential as well as it's further breeding potential (based on trait inheritance patterns). Segregating progeny populations are also required for the development of molecular markers for desired resistance traits. The ability to consistently develop large breeding populations both improves marker development efficiency as well as allowing effective recombination of not just desired major resistance gene but also the myriad of other genes required for commercial success.









Three year plan for breeding rootstocks tolerance to asphyxiation from saturated-soils through the recombination of asphyxiation tolerance from almond species hybrids with Armillaria resistance and improved root development and anchorage from promising selections of plum, peach and wild almond.

[Citation almond by plum rootstock showing good root development/anchorage>

