

Compatibility of Almond Varieties

TEGETATIVELY PROPAGATED Marianna 2624 plum is sometimes used as an lmond rootstock, primarily because it as greater tolerance (but not immunity) oak root fungus (Armillaria mellea) ian do other stone fruit rootstocks. It is so adapted to heavy, wet soil conditions. he varieties, Texas (Mission), Peerless, e Plus Ultra, Jordanolo and, in most ises, IXL make satisfactory orchard ees on this stock. Tree size is somewhat educed however, with considerable overrowth occurring at the union. Nonpareil, avey and Drake are incompatible with larianna 2624. Additional information ported here is from tests started in 1958 a the compatibility relationships of some ewer commercial almond varieties with larianna 2624 and the effect of an interock to overcome incompatibility with le commercially desirable Nonpareil.

1compatibility symptoms

Incompatible combinations of almond 1 Marianna 2624 show a separation beveen the bark tissues of the two componts at the graft union. This breakdown not immediately observable but appears develop later in the growing season and scomes more and more pronounced as e trees become older. It can be observed

first by discoloration in the phloem area, which eventually becomes a distinct brown line at the union. The bark is thick in poor combinations as compared with that in compatible unions. Bark breakdown interrupts the downward flow of food materials to the roots, resulting in a general girdling action on the tree. The consequence is general poor health, impaired growth, premature defoliation and, in some cases, death of the tree.

The wood portion of the union shows no discontinuities or abnormalities. Thus there is a strong union with no breakage. Comparison of the good and poor unions is illustrated in figs. 1, 2 and 3.

The earliest and most noticeable tree symptom of incompatibility is the appearance of the foliage in the late summer and fall. With good combinations, such as Texas and Peerless, the foliage remains healthy and green throughout the season until November or even December. With poor combinations, such as Nonpareil and Davey, premature defoliation occurs sometimes as early as July or August. In other cases, the leaves may not actually drop until later, but show signs of ill health—becoming dry, crisp, somewhat scorched, with a tendency to curl inward. In such cases, red spider mite damage is

also evident. The general effect is one of moisture stress, evidently resulting from root injury in the incompatible combinations. In some combinations such symptoms are evident in the nursery row, but sometimes the trees are several years old before symptoms appear.

GROWTH OF DIFFERENT ALMOND VARIETIES ON MARIANNA 2624 ROOTSTOCK
(Trunk circumference in millimeters)

| Sallico | Taxas | Periess | Merced | Thompson | Thompson | Profuse | Nonpareil | Nonpare

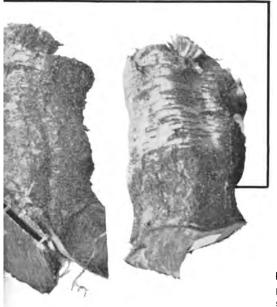


Fig. 1. Scion varieties of almond that make compatible combinations with Marianna 2624 rootstock. Trees were cut at end of sixth year.

Peerless Marianna 2624

Texas Marianna 2624

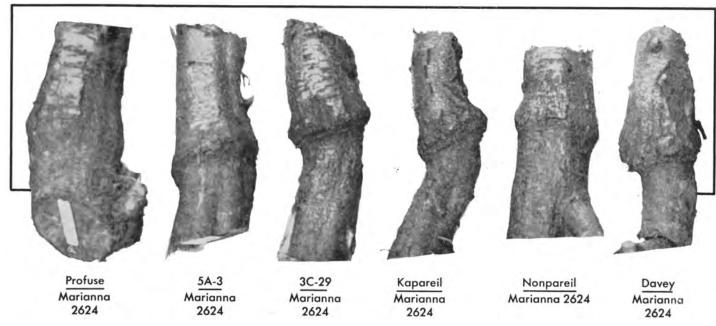
on Marianna 2624 Plum Rootstock

As incompatibility symptoms advance, trees show signs of ill-health even in the early spring: poor growth, dieback of shoots, small leaves and small trunk diameters. This general decline sometimes results in death.

Variety incompatibilities

Relative appearance and size of trees of thirteen almond varieties by the end of the sixth year from time of budding are shown in the table. Peerless and Texas (Mission) showed no symptoms, had grown well, and were producing crops. Nonpareil and Davey showed marked incompatibility symptoms, were reduced considerably in size, and some trees had died. Ballico and Merced were comparable to Texas and Peerless in appearance

Fig. 2. Scion varieties of almond that make incompatible combinations with Marianna 2624 rootstock. Trees were cut at end of sixth year. Note small size of trunk and tendency for overgrowth at graft union.



and growth, and evidently made compatible combinations on Marianna 2624. The smaller, June-budded Thompson showed no evidence of incompatibility, but required several years to catch up in size with the other varieties. Profuse grew reasonably well but showed some foliage symptoms and was smaller than those just named. Macroscopic examination of the union in 1964 showed definite evidence of incompatibility.

Incompatible varieties, in increasing order of symptom severity, were Nonpareil, Selection 5A-3, Selection 3C-29, Davey, Kapareil and Selection 5A-5. Differences were also shown among incompatible varieties by the age at which symptoms began. Although separation into a compatible and an incompatible group was possible by the seventh year, it is not certain that some of the currently compatible combinations will not develop symptoms with greater age.

Almond interstocks

Six-inch pieces of either Texas or Ne Plus Ultra as an interstock between the Nonpareil and Marianna 2624 did not overcome incompatibility in these tests. During their first few years in the orchard, trees of these combinations were satisfactory, but by the third year they showed signs of ill health. By the end of the test period, the trees with interstocks were little better than Nonpareil grafted directly onto Marianna 2624. Other field observations have indicated that Jordanolo and Peerless varieties used as short interstocks also will not overcome incompatibility.

Limited information is available on the effect of lengthening the interstock to several feet, such as top working Nonpareil onto primary or secondary branches. In 1947, Jordanolo was topwork onto one-year-old Marianna 2624 trees and, in turn, topworked to Nonpareil in 1951, leaving an interstock 1 to 2 ft in length. Although these ten trees survived, grew reasonably well, and pro-

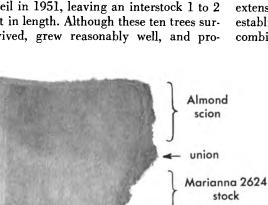


Fig. 3. Cut-through portion of graft combination of Davey almond on Marianna 2624. Note strong, normal union in wood portion but breakdown existing in bark region.

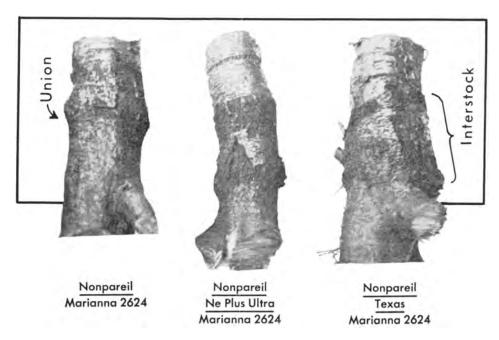


Fig. 4. Effect of inserting a 6-inch interstock of a normally compatible almond variety between Nonpareil almond and Marianna 2624. Trees were cut at end of sixth year. Note that tree size is no different than combination of Nonpareil directly grafted to Marianna 2624. Bark breakdown occurs at interstock/Marianna 2624 interface in both cases.

duced crops in most years, they did not appear to be sufficiently satisfactory from a commercial standpoint to recommend this method as an industry practice. Some evidence also indicated that leaving foliage from shoots on Marianna 2624 or on the interstock can overcome incompatibility to a limited extent.

Plum interstocks

Studies still underway show that a plum variety known as Havens 2B appears to produce a compatible combination when inserted as an interstock between Nonpareil and Marianna 2624. One tree of this combination planted in 1943 and eight trees planted in 1955 made moderate growth and appear to be healthy. More extensive orchard trials are needed to establish the commercial value of this combination.

COMPATIBILITY RELATIONSHIPS OF DIFFERENT ALMOND VARIETIES TO MARIANNA 2624 PLUM ROOTSTOCK AT END OF SIXTH YEAR

Scion variety	Degree of incompati- bility	Ave. trunk circumfer- ence above union (mm)
Good combinations		
Texas (Mission)/Marianna	_	
2624	0	490
Peerless/Marianna 2624	0	493
Poor combinations		
Nonpareil/Marianna 2624	XXX	335
Davey/Marianna 2624	XXXX	280
Combinations being tested		
Ballico/Marianna 2624	0	521
Merced/Marianna 2624	O	483
Thompson/Marianna 2624	0	426
Sel. 10A-12/Marianna 2624	4 0	379
Profuse/Marianna 2624	x	370
Sel. 5A-3/Marianna 2624	XXX	356
Sel. 3C-29/Marianna 2624	XXX	296
Kapareil/Marianna 2624	XXXX	188
Sel. 5A-5/Marianna 2624	XXXX	189
Interstocks for Nonpareil		
Nonpareil/Texas/	7	
Marianna 2624	хх́х	317
Nonpareil/Ne Plus		
Ultra /Marianna 2624	XXX	279

Key to symbols:

0 = none, number of X's shows degree of incompatibility, i.e., X = least compatible, XXXX = most compatible

Dale E. Kester is Associate Professor, and Carl J. Hansen is Professor, Department of Pomology, University of California, Davis.