



# PROGRESSIVE GENETICS GROUP™

ADVANCED CLONAL ROOTSTOCKS FOR TOMORROW'S ORCHARDISTS

## Krymsk® 86 (cv. AP 1) USPP#16,272

Krymsk® 86 is a very promising new rootstock, especially for almond growers. It has repeatedly shown superior anchorage relative to all other rootstocks, including peach/almond hybrids. The vigor and productivity of Krymsk® 86 has been similar to Lovell. The soil adaptation is quite broad, including soils considered too wet for Lovell. Krymsk® 86 should not be used in soils prone to Rootknot Nematode infestation.

Krymsk® 86 is a peach/plum hybrid which has Nonpareil almond compatibility (oldest trees are 8 years old). No almond varieties have been found incompatible. Almond yields have been measured for Nonpareil, Butte, Monterey, Fritz, Winters and Carmel; and the yields are all similar to Lovell. Krymsk® 86, with superior anchorage and wet soil tolerance, has demonstrated better survival than Lovell rootstock in many cultural situations.

The root system of Krymsk® 86 spreads very wide relative to Lovell and Nemaguard. In addition, individual roots possess amazingly high tensile strength, resulting in stronger roots and superior anchorage. Lovell roots are quite brittle and do not spread as far as the Krymsk® 86 roots. Because the Krymsk® 86 root system spreads widely, the irrigation system should wet a wide area.

**PARENTAGE:** Prunus cerasifera x Prunus persica (Myrobalan plum x Peach)

**ORIGIN:** Krymsk Experimental Breeding Station, Krasnodar Region, Russia.

**OLDEST TEST SITES IN THE US:** 2003 planting in Colorado, 2003 in California, 2005 in Washington.

**COMPATIBILITY:** Almonds, peach, plum (European and Japanese), and apricots. Almond cultivars tested are Nonpareil for 7 years, Monterey and Butte for 6 years; Carmel and Fritz for 5 years; Winters for 4 years. Apricot Cultivars tested are Apache, Robada and Orangered for 6 years. Numerous peach cultivars tested for 2 to 5 years. Numerous peach cultivars tested in Russia for 15 years. Plum compatibility testing is in progress.

**VIGOR:** With almonds, expect 95% of Lovell in the Sacramento Valley.

**GROWTH UNIFORMITY:** Excellent.

**ROOTSTOCK INDUCED TREE FORM:** Similar to slightly more upright than Lovell.

**ANCHORAGE:** Excellent for young trees, old tree anchorage is unknown.

**YIELD EFFICIENCY:** With almond, yield efficiency is similar to Lovell and Nemaguard in good peach soils. Yield efficiency relative to peach rootstocks in marginal peach soils needs to be determined.

**SUCKERING:** Produces a few trunk and root suckers, much less than Marianna 2624.

**CHILLING REQUIREMENT:** Appears to be slightly higher than Marianna 2624.

**COLD HARDINESS:** Based on experience in Russia, should be hardy in all major growing areas of the US.

**NEMATODE RESISTANCE:** None. Rootknot and Lesion nematode susceptibility similar to Lovell. Ring nematode susceptibility appears similar to Nemaguard, although more testing is needed.

**EFFECT OF ROOTSTOCK ON BACTERIAL CANKER SUSCEPTIBILITY:** Similar to Nemaguard.

**OAK ROOT FUNGUS TOLERANCE:** Not Tolerant.

**PHYTOPHTHORA SENSITIVITY:** Less sensitivity than Lovell, Nemaguard and peach/almond hybrids.

**VERTICILLIUM RESISTANCE:** Unknown.

**ASPHIXIA TOLERANCE:** Spain has seen tolerance. The Russian region where the rootstock was developed has very heavy soils. Needs more testing in US.

**DROUGHT TOLERANCE:** Reported to be high in Russia. Needs testing.

**CROWN GALL SUSCEPTIBILITY:** Susceptible. Level of susceptibility is not extreme, but needs more evaluation to determine the level of susceptibility experienced in orchards.

**HIGH PH TOLERANCE:** Better than Lovell or Nemaguard. Needs more testing in conditions common in California and other areas of the US.

**CALCAREOUS SOIL TOLERANCE:** Reported in Spain to be good.

**NO. CALIF. REPLANT DISORDER SUSCEPTIBILITY:** Similar to Lovell.

**2010 WET SPRING "YCL" ADVISORY:** Soils remained wet for an extended time during the rainy spring months of 2010. In some almond orchards with Nonpareil and Monterey on Krymsk® 86, a few trees stopped growth and developed yellow, cupped leaves (YCL) on 1st, 2nd and 3rd leaf trees. The YCL incidence for Monterey ranged from 0% to as much as 35% of trees affected at one very wet site. Much lower amounts were observed for Nonpareil. Nonpareil recovered healthy growth over the course of the 2010 growing season. Many Monterey trees showed a trend toward recovering but at a slower rate. Less than 1% of 1st leaf YCL affected Monterey trees have not recovered and are likely to be replaced. Contact your Field Representative for latest information.

### How confident are we in this information?



**Low Confidence**—more observations needed

**Very Confident**



OVERALL CONFIDENCE:

Krymsk®86



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