

Original Research Article

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## Agronomic Performance of *Prunus* Clonal Rootstocks under Mid Hill Condition of Himachal Pradesh, India

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### ABSTRACT

Performance studies of different clonal rootstocks of *Prunus* species were undertaken in the Departmental field of Fruit Breeding at Dr YSP UHF, Nauni-Solan (Himachal Pradesh). The experimental plant material was comprised of three clonal rootstocks viz., Myrocal (*P. cerasifera*), Julior (St. Julien x Pershore) and Jaspi (Methley x *P. spinosa*) introduced from France and planted in the experimental farms. Observations were recorded on one year old plants on the various growth characters (growth habit, plant height (m), plant spread (m), trunk girth (mm), number of branches per plant), foliage characters (leaf bud burst time, leaf area (cm<sup>2</sup>), leaf shape, time of leaf fall), physiological characters (stomatal density and size (µm), chlorophyll content (mg/g) and cold hardiness. With respect to growth characters plant height (2.35 m), trunk girth (27.15 mm), plant spread-NS (1.23 m), plant spread-EW (1.19 m) and number of branches per plant (8.67) in Myrocal was significantly higher from those of Julior and Jaspi, however, all the three rootstocks exhibited erect growth habit. Early leaf bud burst and leaf fall was noticed in Julior rootstock i.e. 1<sup>st</sup> - 2<sup>nd</sup> week of March and 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> week of November. Maximum stomatal density per microscopic field was recorded in Myrocal (34.29) along with maximum stomata length (27.86 µm), breadth (17.09 µm) and chlorophyll content (2.91 mg/g). Leaf shape in all the three clonal rootstocks studied was observed as ovate, obovate and obovate in Myrocal, Julior and Jaspi, respectively. Mean per cent electrolyte leached out was maximum (35.93) in Myrocal followed by 33.89 per cent in Julior and 32.23 per cent in Jaspi which was statistically significant. On the whole, all the three rootstocks survived well and shown optimum growth.

#### Keywords

Prunus, Clonal rootstocks, Evaluation, Mid-hills

#### Article Info

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### Introduction

Rootstock plays an important role in deciding the success or failure of orcharding enterprise. The productivity of stone fruits in India is

considerably low and one of the major reasons is the lack of locally suited clonal rootstocks. Currently peaches, plums, cherries and apricots are grown on seedling rootstocks of unknown origin and genetic background.

Seedling stocks unlike clonal rootstocks lack uniformity in growth and development and are also prone to prevailing biotic and abiotic stresses. Rootstocks of clonal origin, on the other hand, influence scion characteristics uniformly to a greater extent besides having other inherent characteristics like tree size control, precocity, disease resistance and better adaptation. Clonal rootstock research has received considerable attention in developed countries of the world and large number of clonally propagated rootstocks has been developed. Considering the above, three genetically improved *Prunus* clonal rootstocks namely Myrocal (a selection of *P. cerasifera*) developed for plums and apricots, Julior [St. Julien (*P. insititia*) x Pershore (*P. domestica*)] developed for plums and peaches, and Jaspi [Methley (*P. salicina*) x *P. spinosa*] developed for peaches and nectarines were introduced from France for commercialization in Himachal Pradesh. Since no rootstock can succeed until its horticultural performance is proven especially with respect to mass multiplication, growth and compatibility with scion cultivars. Therefore, an attempt has been made here to evaluate the above mentioned three *Prunus* clonal rootstocks for growth characters, foliage and cold hardiness.

## Materials and Methods

### Location and experimental site

The present investigations were carried out in the experimental block of the Department of Fruit Breeding and Genetic Resources, UHF, Nauni, Solan (Himachal Pradesh). Experimental farm is situated at an elevation of 1240 metres above mean sea level and lies between 30° 50' N latitude and 77.08° E longitude. The soil of the experimental land exhibits sandy loam texture. Summer is moderately hot during May-June (31.8-34.8°C) while winter is cold during December-January (2.4-3.7°C). The average

annual temperature ranges from 12.4 to 25.4°C. The average annual rainfall ranges from 100-130 cm, major portion of which is received during monsoon (July-August). Winter rains are usually of lighter intensity and of shorter durations.

### Planting material

The experimental plant material comprised of 'Jaspi' ([Methley (*P. salicina*) x *P. spinosa*]), Myrocal (*P. cerasifera*) and Julior [St. Julien (*P. insititia*) x Pershore (*P. domestica*)] clonal rootstock of *Prunus* species which were introduced from France in the year 2003 and planted in the experimental farm of Department of Fruit Breeding and Genetic Resources at a spacing of 3 x 3 meters (m).

### Observations recorded and statistical analysis

Observations were recorded on various growth parameters viz. plant height (m), plant spread (m), trunk girth (cm), branching density, internodal length, growth habit and foliage characters (leaf bud burst time, leaf area (cm<sup>2</sup>), leaf shape were also recorded as per their procedure. Stomatal density and size was calculated as described by Beakbane and Majumdar (1975). For the estimation of chlorophyll content (mg/g fresh weight of leaves) the leaf samples were prepared as per the method suggested by (Halfacre *et al.*, 1968) and according to the formula given by Hiscox and Israeeistam (1979). Time of leaf fall was calculated after completion of 75 per cent leaf fall.

The cold hardiness was studied by electrolytic conductance test as suggested by Yadava *et al.*, (1978) and the tissue (dormant scion wood) were subjected to 0°C, -5°C, -10°C, -15°C and -20°C. From the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> internodal regions, small segments of dormant shoots from previous year's growth weighing

500 mg were taken for the electrolytic conductance test in the month of December. Segments were put in test tubes containing 15 ml of distilled water and were frozen in a deep freezer. The temperature was lowered at the rate of 2°C per hour to freezing temperature of -25°C. Samples were allowed to stay at freezing temperature for at least 4 hours and then thawed for 2-3 hours. Electrolytic conductance of the leachate was measured with a Bornstead conductivity bridge equipped with a dip type ( $K = 1.0 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) conductivity cell at room temperature. Following this, the samples were killed by heating the test tubes in boiling water for 25 minutes. Killed samples were allowed to leach again and the conductance was recorded with conductivity meter (Elico, India). The values expressed as per cent electrolyte were calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Per cent electrolyte} = \frac{\text{Conductivity of unboiled samples}}{\text{Conductivity of boiled samples}} \times 100$$

The experiment was laid out in RBD and replicated thrice for each rootstock and ten plants were selected in each replication for taking observations. The data was analysed as suggested by Gomez and Gomez (1984).

## Results and Discussion

### Growth Characters

Significant results were obtained with respect to all the studied growth characters among different clonal rootstocks and presented in Table 1. Observations recorded on growth characters of one year old plants revealed that maximum plant height (2.35 m), plant spread-NS (1.23 m), plant spread-EW (1.19 m), trunk girth (27.15 mm) and number of branches per plant (8.67) in Myrocal was significantly higher from those of Julior and Jaspi. The

corresponding values of above growth characteristics in Jaspi (1.56 m, 0.82 m, 0.86 m, 17.45 m and 4.90, respectively) and Julior (1.53 m, 0.52 m, 0.57 m, 14.30 m and 4.65, respectively) were at par with each other except for plant spread-NS which differs significantly from each other. All the three rootstocks studied exhibited erect growth habit. Myrocal has been found to be vigorous, Julior the weakest one and Jaspi as intermediate. Renaud *et al.*, (1991) also reported Jaspi as semi-vigorous but Renaud and Canelas (1994) reported Julior as the most vigorous rootstock. Duval (2004) and Iglesias *et al.*, (2004) reported Jaspi as weakest one in comparison to GF677.

### Foliage Characters

Data on different foliage characters of three *Prunus* clonal rootstocks presented in Table 2 reveals significant differences. Maximum leaf area was recorded in Jaspi (19.02 cm<sup>2</sup>) which was statistically higher than other clonal rootstocks whereas significant difference was observed for leaf area between Myrocal (13.44 cm<sup>2</sup>) and Julior (16.26 cm<sup>2</sup>). Significant difference was recorded for stomatal density per microscopic field in Myrocal (34.29), Jaspi (29.71) and Julior (24.14). Maximum stomata length (27.86 µm) and breadth (17.09 µm) was recorded in Myrocal followed by 25.26 µm and 16.34 µm in Jaspi and 23.77 µm and 15.93 µm in Julior, respectively. For stomata length, Jaspi was at par with Myrocal and Julior but latter two were significantly different and for stomata breadth no significant difference was recorded among all the three clonal rootstocks. Chlorophyll content in Myrocal (2.91 mg/g), Julior (2.26 mg/g) and Jaspi (2.42 mg/g) differed significantly from each other. Leaf shape in all the three clonal rootstocks studied was observed as ovate, obovate and obovate in Myrocal, Julior and Jaspi, respectively. Kaundal and Bindra (1987) reported that

vigorous peach and almond rootstocks possessed higher stomatal density as compared to dwarf rootstocks. In the present study, Myrocal observed to be vigorous and having high stomatal density also had large stomata size whereas Julior having poor vigour and low stomatal density also had small sized stomata. Present results are similar to those obtained by Guirguis and Khalil (1995). The higher stomatal density may increase photosynthetic activity, thereby resulting in the accumulation of more photosynthates which in turn might be contributing to the increased plant vigour (Miller, 1977). Cappellini *et al.*, (1979) correlated higher stomata density and chlorophyll content with the dwarfness of peach plants.

Data pertaining to time of leaf bud burst and time of leaf fall is presented in Table 3. The time of leaf bud burst was second week of March in Myrocal, first to second week of March in Julior and from second to third week of March in Jaspil.

The time of leaf fall in Myrocal, Julior and Jaspil ranged from fourth week of November to first week of December, second week of November to third week of November and third week of November to fourth week of November, respectively.

### **Annual growth**

Maximum average annual growth during first two years was observed in Myrocal for plant height (0.68 m), plant spread in NS (0.43 m) and in EW (0.40 m) directions and trunk girth (12.85 mm) followed by Jaspil as 0.61 m, 0.42 m, 0.38 m and 11.58 mm, respectively. Least average annual growth was observed in Julior for plant height (0.57 m), plant spread in NS (0.38 m) and in EW (0.37 m) directions and trunk girth (10.22 mm). However, plant height and plant spread-NS in Jaspil was at par with Myrocal and Julior, but for these characters

significant differences were recorded between Myrocal and Julior. Further all the three rootstocks differed significantly for average annual growth in trunk girth, but were at par with respect to plant spread-EW direction.

### **Cold hardiness**

Data regarding the cold hardiness of three *Prunus* clonal rootstocks subjected to different temperature regimes is presented in Table 4.

Under the treatment where tissue was subjected to 0°C, 22.11 per cent electrolyte leached out in Jaspil was minimum and at par with 23.33 per cent in Julior, while maximum of 24.77 per cent in Myrocal differed significantly from that in Jaspil and Julior. Maximum electrolyte leached out was observed in Myrocal (30.12 %) when subjected to -5°C and found to be statistically at par with Julior (28.88 %). Minimum electrolyte leached out obtained in Jaspil (27.07 %) which differed significantly from Myrocal and Julior. Per cent electrolyte leached out at -10°C in Myrocal (35.05), Julior (33.43) and Jaspil (31.94) differed significantly, being maximum in Myrocal followed by Julior and Jaspil. Under the treatment where tissue was subjected to -15°C, significantly different per cent electrolyte leached out was recorded in Myrocal (40.20), Julior (37.05) and Jaspil (34.81). At -20°C temperature maximum electrolyte leached out was recorded in Myrocal (49.78 %) followed by Julior (46.73 %) and Jaspil (44.84 %). The difference in all the three clonal rootstocks for per cent electrolyte leached out was significant. On the whole, mean per cent electrolyte leached out was maximum (35.93) in Myrocal followed by Julior (33.89 %) and Jaspil (32.23 %) which was statistically significant. Early defoliation is considered as an indication of early dormancy which in turn may be indication of cold acclimatization (Williams *et al.*, 1972).

**Table.1** Growth characters of one-year old plants of *Prunus* clonal rootstocks

Characters Rootstocks	Plant height (m)	Plant spread (m)		Trunk girth (mm)	Number of branches per plant	Growth habit
		North- South (NS)	East- West (EW)			
Myrocal ( <i>P. cerasifera</i> )	2.35	1.23	1.19	27.15	8.67	Erect
Julior (St. Julien x Pershore)	1.53	0.52	0.57	14.30	4.65	Erect
Jaspi (Methley x <i>P. spinosa</i> )	1.56	0.82	0.86	17.45	4.90	Erect
CD <sub>0.05</sub>	0.34	0.12	0.30	3.40	1.22	

**Table.2** Foliage characters of one-year old plants of *Prunus* clonal rootstocks

Characters Rootstocks	Leaf area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	Leaf shape	Stomatal density (per microscopic field)	Stomata size (µm)		Chlorophyll content (mg/g)
				Length	Breadth	
Myrocal ( <i>P. cerasifera</i> )	13.44	Ovate	34.29	27.86	17.09	2.91
Julior (St. Julien x Pershore)	16.26	Obovate	24.14	23.77	15.93	2.26
Jaspi (Methley x <i>P. spinosa</i> )	19.02	Obovate	29.71	25.26	16.34	2.42
CD <sub>0.05</sub>	3.14		1.74	3.55	1.74	0.10

**Table.3** Time of leaf bud burst and time of leaf fall of one year old plants of *Prunus* clonal rootstocks

Characters Rootstocks	Time of leaf bud burst	Time of leaf fall
Myrocal ( <i>P. cerasifera</i> )	2 <sup>nd</sup> week of March	4 <sup>th</sup> wk November to 1 <sup>st</sup> wk December
Julior (St. Julien x Pershore)	1 <sup>st</sup> to 2 <sup>nd</sup> week March	2 <sup>nd</sup> to 3 <sup>rd</sup> wk November
Jaspi (Methley x <i>P. spinosa</i> )	2 <sup>nd</sup> to 3 <sup>rd</sup> week March	3 <sup>rd</sup> to 4 <sup>th</sup> wk November

**Table.4** Cold hardiness determined by electrolyte conductance test in *Prunus* clonal rootstocks

Rootstock	Electrolyte leachate (%) at different temperature regimes (°C)				
	0	-5	-10	-15	-20
Myrocal ( <i>P. cerasifera</i> )	24.77	30.12	35.05	40.20	49.78
Julior (St. Julien x Pershore)	23.33	28.88	33.43	37.05	46.73
Jaspi (Methley x <i>P. spinosa</i> )	22.11	27.07	31.94	34.81	44.84
CD <sub>0.05</sub>					
Treatment		0.63			
Rootstock		0.82			
Treatment x Rootstock		1.40			

Myrocal recording maximum electrolyte leaching in the present investigations also shed its leaves very late as compared to early leaf shedding in Jaspi and Julior recording less electrolyte leaching, indicating reduced cold hardiness of Myrocal as compared to Julior and Jaspi.

From the present study it is clear that all the three *Prunus* rootstocks namely Myrocal, Julior and Jaspi have survived well and shown optimum growth under mid hill conditions of Himachal Pradesh. Though vigorous growth has been recorded in Myrocal, the other two rootstocks Julior and Jaspi appears to be less vigorous and more cold hardy.

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