

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA Agriculture and Natural Resources

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What is a rootstock?

The trunk or roots into which the scion material is inserted.

Juncture of rootstock and scion is called the graft union.





Why use a rootstock?

Enhanced freeze tolerance
Disease or pest tolerance
Adapted for soil and water quality
Horticultural properties

Why use a rootstock on walnut?

- 1) Disease or pest tolerance.
- 2) Horticultural properties
- 3) Adapted to soil and water quality

Early 1900s: Northern California Black was common rootstock of choice

Northern California Black Walnut (Juglans hindsii) rootstock chosen because:

- Considered resistant to oak root fungus.
- Considered tolerant of saline conditions
- Considered less susceptible to crown gall

Luther Burbank's home: Santa Rosa, CA Luther heard of potential for interspecies crosses of Juglans in 1870s.

100 year old 'Paradox' 25 year old 'Paradox'

'Paradox' gained popularity in the 1950s because:

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- More vigorous than black walnut rootstock
- tolerant of root lesion nematode
- more resistant to Phytophthora

In 1950s, 'Paradox' became rootstock of choice

'Paradox'

Northern California Black

What is 'Paradox'?

- Interspecies hybrid
- Paradoxical because it is a fast-growing hardwood

Northern California Black (Juglans hindsii)



English walnut (Juglans regia)





Centers of *J. regia* diversity: eastern Anatolian Penninsula, into western China

Regia map: Pollegioni et al. 2017. PLOS ONE

1960s Walnut Rootstock Research:





Paradox: An "outstanding performer" High yield per tree



Paradox performed "poorly" and had...

smaller trees,

lower yield,

and higher Cl accumulation... than Northern California Black.

Salt Tolerance of Walnut Rootstocks



Chuck Leslie

Northern California Black (Juglans hindsii)



English walnut (Juglans regia)



'Paradox' Seedling Rootstock

Heterogeneous seedling population of 'Paradox'

Homogeneous clones

Where do the clones come from?

'Paradox' Seedling Rootstock 1) Select Phenotypes 2) Vegetatively propagate 3) Screen 4) Propagate commercially

'VX211'

'Vlach'

Why do these clonal lines all have the same name (UCB-1)?



What is micropropagation?

Micropropagation is the practice of rapidly multiplying stock plant material to produce a large number of progeny plants, using plant tissue culture.

Proliferation of Axillary Buds:

- Meristematic-based proliferation system
 (adventitious systems = higher mutation risk)
- Approximately 5x proliferation per month (more possible, but increases risk of epigenetic variation).

G.C. Phillips and J.F. Hubstenberger, 2013. Micropropagation by Proliferation of Axillary Buds. In: Plant Cell Tissue and Organ Culture, Fundamental Methods, Eds. Gamborg and Phillips, Springer, 2013.

Personal Communication: C. Sluis, Tissue Grown

What is axillary bud proliferation?





Photo: Chuck Leslie

Clones are genetically identical

Vegetatively propagated

 Micropropagated in tissue culture
 Rooted cuttings











Almond cutting photo: J. Bahna, Burchell Nursery



Seedling Population

Clonal **Rootstock Sold** Three Ways

100% Clonal, No Seed! **RX 1** USPP #20649 VX 211 USPP #21179 Phytophthora & Crown Gall Resistant Great Vigor & Nematode Tolerant Largest Tree & Highest Yield Survives Well in Field Tests



ELLEPOT® CONTAINER

Great Defense Against







OPTION

 Keadily Available, Cost Effective

Crown Gall

Paradox Roostock:

RX1 VX211 Vlach



Your Orchard

Slide C. Leslie

Pathogen Resistance Screening







≻VX211

Paradox (J. hindsii x J. regia)

- Exceptional vigor
- Nematode <u>tolerance</u>
- Replant sites







Slide: C. Leslie



≻RX1

(J. microcarpa x J. regia)



- Resistance to Phytophthora
- Excellent survival in wet location
- Consider for replant sites
- Possibly drought and salt tolerant







'Vlach' (*J. hindsii* x *J. regia*)

- Sourced from a big 'Paradox' seedling
- Put into tissue culture
- 1st commercially-available clonal walnut rootstock
- Vigorous



Current Generation Walnut Rootstock Trials

Rootstock	Genetics	Trials planted (location)	Reason we're interested
КЗ	J. microcarpa	Tulare Co., Lake Co., Glenn Co., Sutter Co., Solano Co.	Crown gall
STJM 4	J. microcarpa x J. regia	Tulare Co., Lake Co., Glenn Co., Sutter Co., Solano Co.	Phytophthora, crown gall
29 JM8	J. microcarpa x J. regia	Tulare Co., Lake Co., Glenn Co., Sutter Co., Solano Co.	Phytophthora, nematodes
СС	J. hindsii x J. regia	Lake Co., Sutter Co.	Nematodes
11-991	J. microcarpa x J. regia	Tulare Co., Sutter Co., Solano Co.	Crown gall
3S 17	J. cathayensis x J. regia	Sutter Co., Solano Co.	Phytophthora, nematodes



January 2019 Walnut Rootstock Block



Crown gall in rootstock plot

Seedling Paradox only



Clonal almond rootstock (R. Duncan)

RX1-low/moderate resistance?

Yield Data Collected in 2019 VX211, RX1, Vlach performed statistically similarly to seedling Paradox



RX1





VX211

Slide: B. Lampinen

USDA Walnut Germplasm Collection Winters, CA

J. ailantifolia

holy grail?

J. major

J. hindsii

J. microcarpa

J. californica

J. regia