

# Preliminary Results from Avocado Rootstock Research in Australian

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- **Webber (1926) observed “no factor of the avocado industry is more important than rootstocks, and there is no problem that we know less about, or which requires a longer time to solve.”**
- **Over time we have learnt about rootstock effects on salinity, alkalinity tolerance and nutrient uptake**



- Most effort has been invested in searching for *Phytophthora* root rot resistance – the most serious disease of avocado trees



# *Phytophthora* root rot – a New Encounter Disease



**No evolutionary history between host and pathogen**

- **Useful commercial Pc tolerance exists**
- **Combine Pc tolerance with responsiveness to phosphonate**
- **Combine Pc tolerance with productivity**



# Horticultural vs Physiological Graft Compatibility

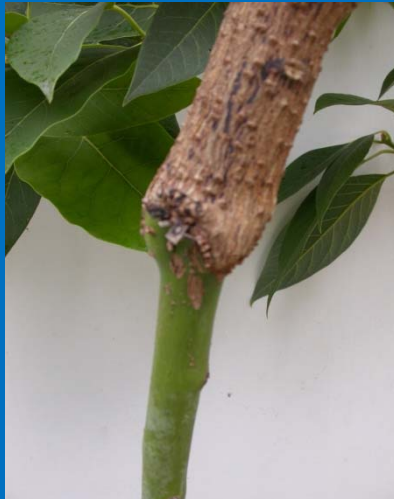
Three botanical races – Mexican  
Guatemalan  
West Indian

Horticultural graft compatibility

Physiological graft incompatibility



# Effect of Graft Union on Root Growth

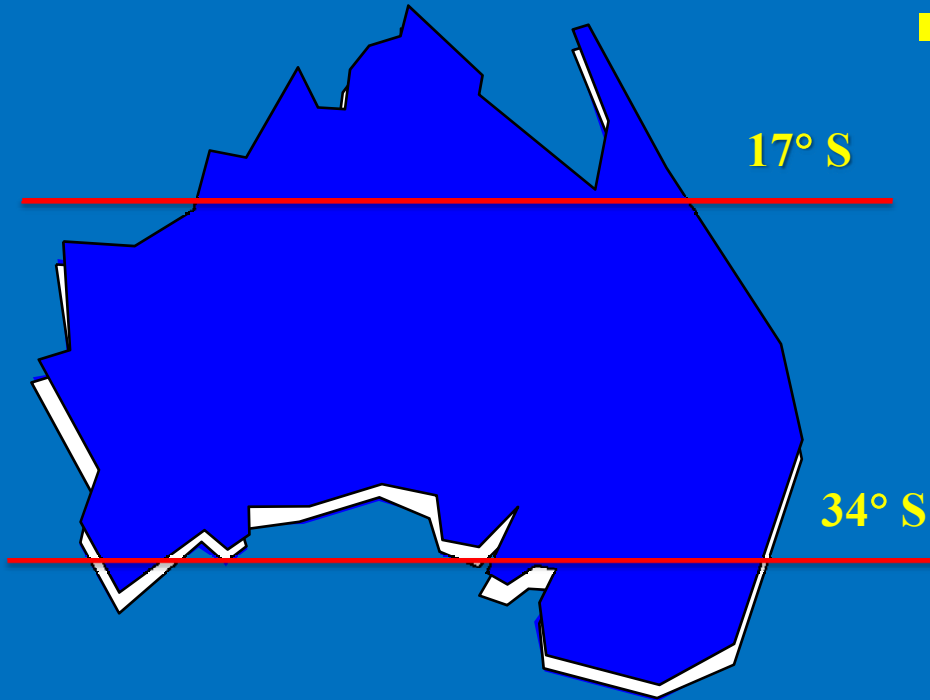


# Rootstock Influence on Tree Physiology

- ‘Velvick’ has twice the leaf diene conc. of ‘Duke 6’ and is translocated to the Hass scion                      Coates *et al.* 2003
- Rootstocks change mineral nutrition profiles in fruit                      Coates *et al.* 2003



# Project Opportunities



- **Greatest environmental diversity**

- **Climate**
- **Soil**
- **Water (quality)**

- **Large genetic pool**

# Project Objectives

- Evaluate rootstocks from the three botanical races grafted to Hass and Shepard



# Genetic diversity

## Mexican

‘Barr Duke’  
‘Duke 7’  
‘SHSR - 01’  
‘P1’  
‘Toro Canyon’  
‘Thomas’

## Guatemalan

‘A8’  
‘SHSR - 02’  
‘SHSR - 04’  
‘Nabal’  
‘Peasley’  
‘Reed’

## WI

‘Velvick’  
‘Gema’  
‘Maoz’  
‘SHSR - 06’

## Hybrids

‘A10’  
‘SHSR - 03’  
‘Zutano’

## Hybrids

‘Plowman’  
‘SHSR - 05’



# Project Objectives

- Evaluate rootstocks from the three botanical races grafted to Hass and Shepard
- Evaluate both seedling and clonally propagated rootstocks from the same maternal source



# Seedling vs. Clonal Rootstocks

- High relative cost of nursery trees on cloned rootstocks
- Strong evidence required to shift industry to cloned material



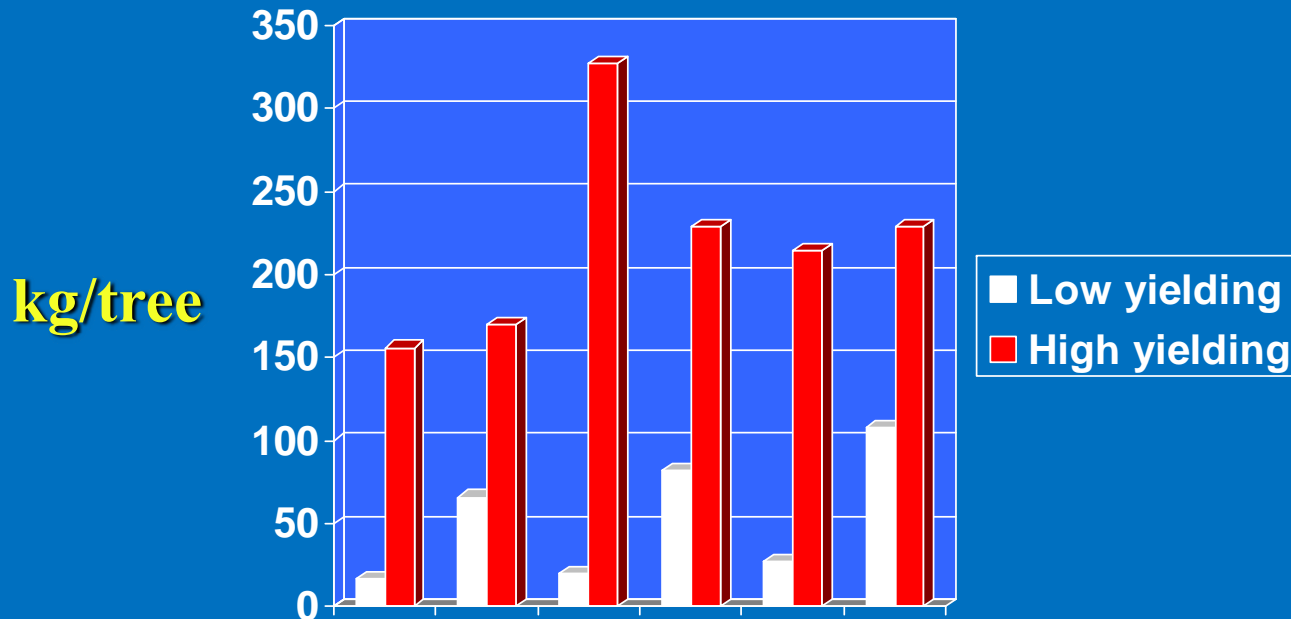
# Project Objectives

- Evaluate rootstocks from the three botanical races grafted to Hass and Shepard
- Evaluate both seedling and clonally propagated rootstocks from the same maternal source
- Identify and evaluate superior rootstocks for consistent high yield and root rot tolerance



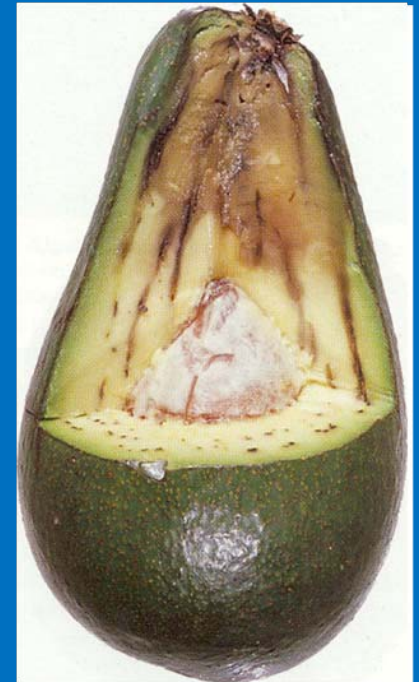
# Project Objectives

- Identify and evaluate superior rootstocks for consistent high yield and root rot tolerance



# Project Objectives

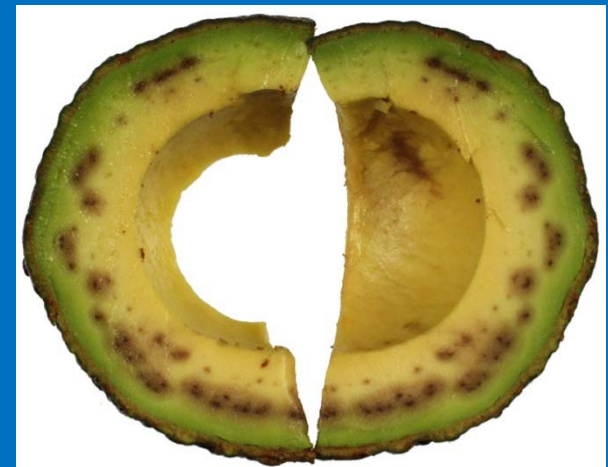
- Evaluate the effect of rootstock on postharvest disease development in fruit





# Project Objectives

- Evaluate the effect of rootstock on postharvest disease development in fruit
- Evaluate the effect of rootstock on postharvest storage and physiological fruit disorders



# Results



# Collection of Growth Data



# Yield and Production Efficiency

## Hass at Walkamin 2007

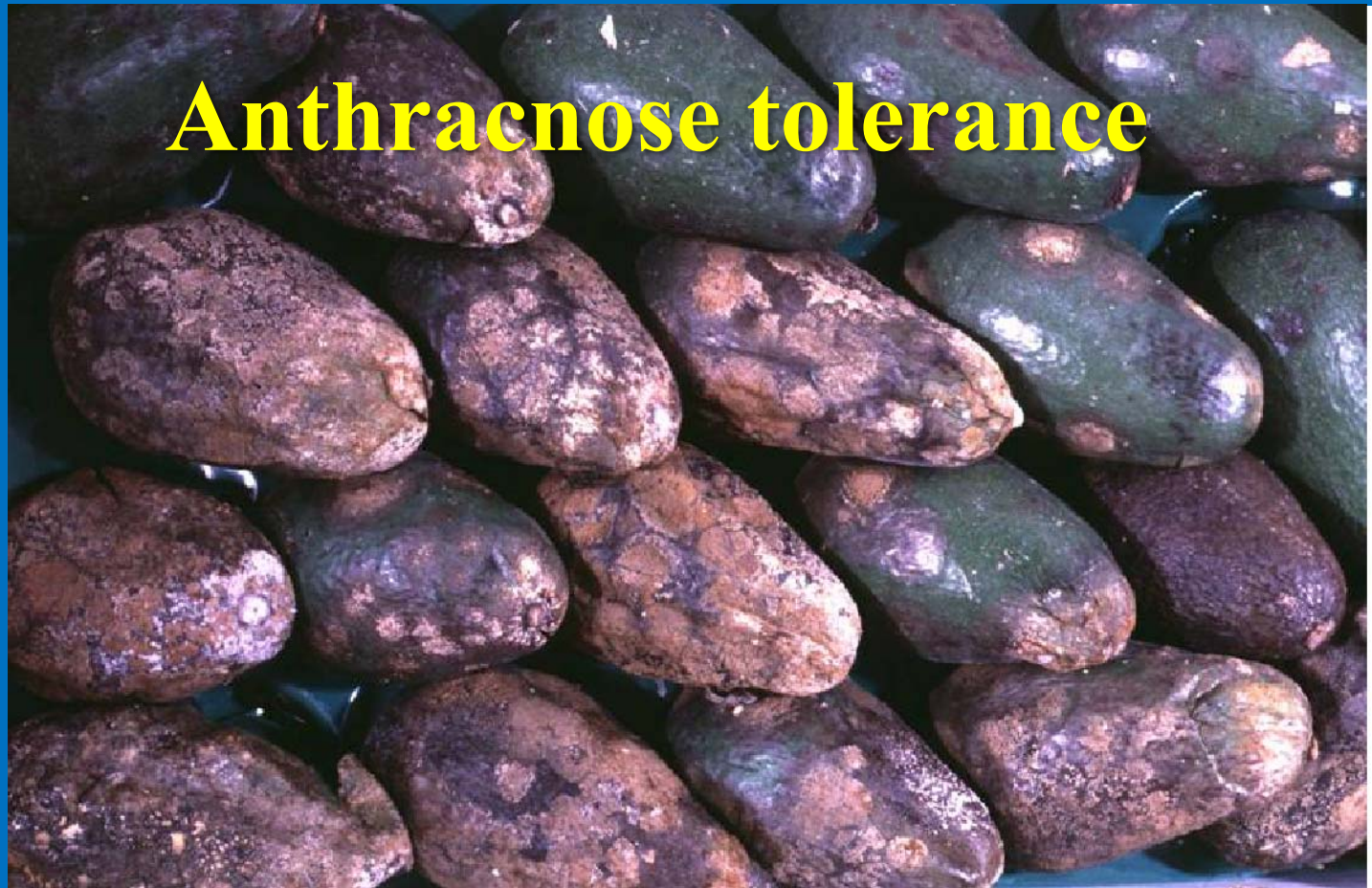
Rootstock (seedling)	Yield (kg/tree)	Yield efficiency (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )
A8	2.42	0.70
A10	3.00	0.72
Barr Duke	<b>4.23</b>	0.66
Duke 7	<b>3.98</b>	<b>1.52</b>
SHSR-01	3.36	0.44
Nabal	2.43	0.68
Reed	<b>4.40</b>	<b>5.04</b>
SHSR-03	3.49	0.53
Velvick	<b>6.24</b>	0.59
Zutano	4.84	0.91

# Yield and Production Efficiency

## Hass at Walkamin 2007

Rootstock (clonal)	Yield (kg/tree)	Yield efficiency (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )
A8	0.89	0.34
A10	0.62	0.24
Barr Duke	0.41	0.23
Duke 7	<b>2.89</b>	<b>1.07</b>
Hass	0.26	0.29
Nabal	0.00	0.00
Reed	0.00	0.00
Thomas	<b>2.00</b>	0.62
Velvick	<b>2.79</b>	<b>1.03</b>
Zutano	0.61	0.19

# Results



# Anthracnose Tolerance by Race



**25°C night/ 30°C day**

**> 90% RH**

# Anthracnose Tolerance by Race



**Highly susceptible (5)      Very resistant (0)**



# Anthracnose Tolerance by Race

## Botanical variety x resistance

<u>Rst</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Rst</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Rating</u>
B. Duke	M	5 <sup>b</sup>	Hass	G x M	2 <sup>a</sup>
Duke 7	M	5 <sup>b</sup>	SHS 2	G x M	2 <sup>a</sup>
Parida	M	5 <sup>b</sup>	A8	G	1 <sup>a</sup>
SHS 1	M	5 <sup>b</sup>	SHS 3	G	0 <sup>a</sup>
Thomas	M	5 <sup>b</sup>	Nabal	G	0 <sup>a</sup>
T Canyon	M	5 <sup>b</sup>	Reed	G	1 <sup>a</sup>
Zutano	M x G	4 <sup>b</sup>	Plowman	G x WI	0 <sup>a</sup>
A10	G x M	2 <sup>a</sup>	SHS 4	WI x M	1 <sup>a</sup>
Edranol	G x M	3 <sup>ab</sup>	Velvick	WI	0 <sup>a</sup>

# Rootstock Effects on Postharvest Anthracnose

<u>Clonal Rootstocks</u>		<u>% Marketable Fruit</u>
Duke 7	M	27.7 b
Hass	GxM	21.5 b
SHSR - 03	GxM	36.3 b
Velvick	WI	70.6 a

# Evaluation of Phytophthora Root rot Tolerance



- Old avocado ground
- 1500 mm rainfall

“The Killing Fields”

# Protocols for Establishing Trees in High-pressure Disease Site

- Drench nursery bags prior to planting with 8% phosphonate solution
- Treat tree sites with Ridomil® granules prior to planting
- Apply 20% phosphonate + 2% Pulse® to trunk bark every 8 weeks



# Rootstock Performance Under High Pc Pressure

<u>Rootstock</u>	<u>Mean health rating (1yr)</u>
GE (clone) AUS	2.0 <sup>d</sup>
Hass (clone) USA	2.1 <sup>cd</sup>
Dusa (clone) SA	3.5 <sup>bcd</sup>
Velvick (clone) AUS	4.0 <sup>bcd</sup>
Velvick (seedling) AUS	4.3 <sup>abcd</sup>
Duke 7 (clone) USA	4.4 <sup>abcd</sup>
Latas (clone) SA	5.0 <sup>a</sup>
Reed (seedling) USA	6.8 <sup>a</sup>

Rating scale 0-10 where 0=healthy and 10=dead



# One-year-old cloned Hass - on its own roots



# One-year-old cloned GE Rootstock Grafted to Hass



**Performance of Merensky clones (Dusa and  
Latas) may have been compromised by  
*Cylindrocladium* which was isolated from  
roots**





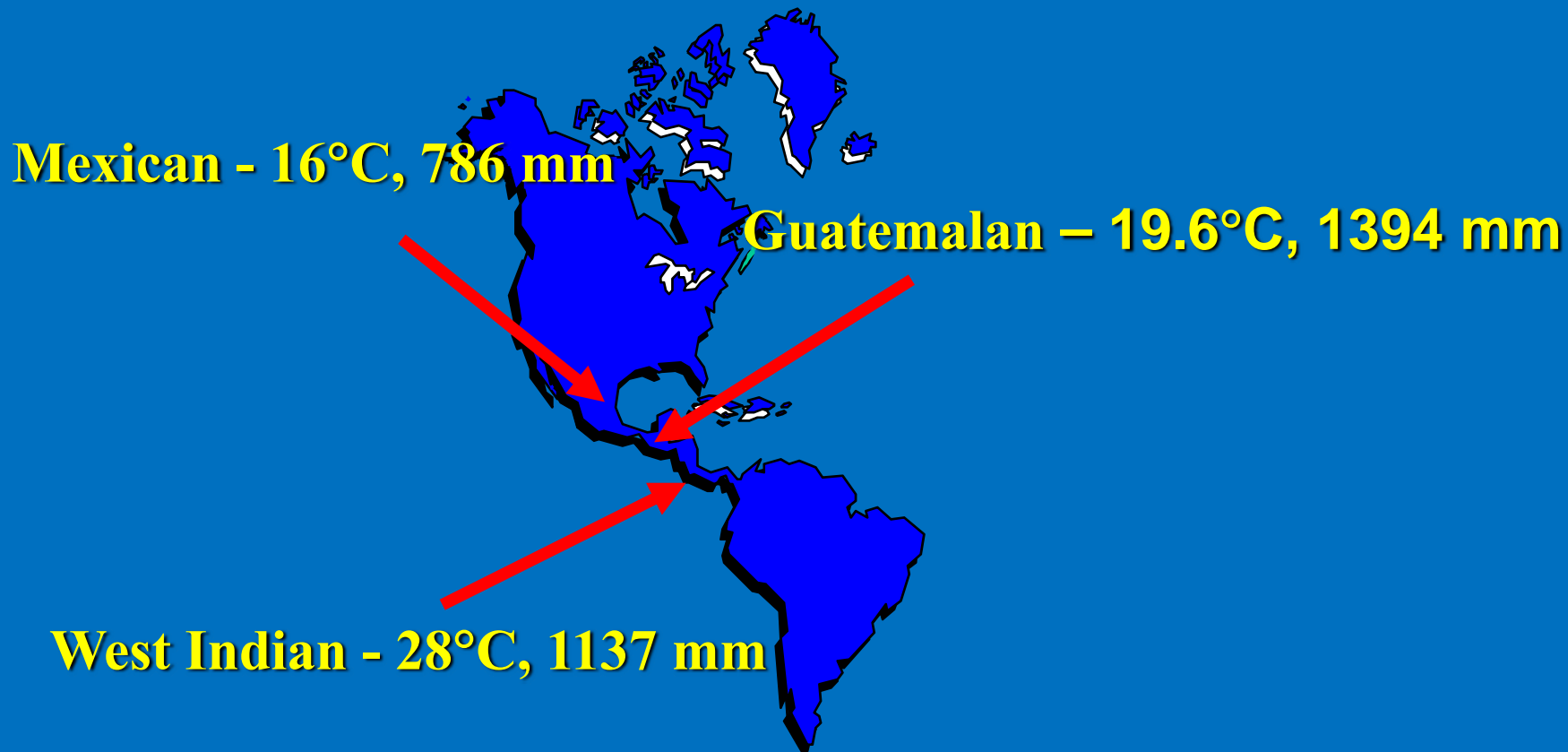
# Mean Trunk Canker Ratings From Shepard Trees Grafted to Different Rootstocks

Barr Duke	2.2 <sup>a</sup>	M
Duke 7	2.0 <sup>ab</sup>	M
Thomas	1.8 <sup>ab</sup>	M
Shepard	1.2 <sup>abc</sup>	M x G
Zutano	0.7 <sup>bc</sup>	M x G
A10	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	G x M
Nabal	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	G
Smerdon	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	G x M
Velvick	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	WI

LSD (0.05)  $\leq$  1.4



# Eco-evolutionary Reasons for Development of Disease Tolerance Mechanisms



# Conclusions

- Differences between races in susceptibility of leaves to anthracnose



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- Possible differences between races when used as rootstocks on postharvest anthracnose in fruit



# Conclusions

- Differences between races in susceptibility of leaves to anthracnose
- Possible differences between races when used as rootstocks on postharvest anthracnose in fruit
- Differences between races when used as rootstocks on susceptibility to *Phytophthora* trunk canker



# Acknowledgements

The rootstock research project is supported by Avocados Australia Ltd and the Australian Federal Government through its agency HAL



Know-how for Horticulture™



**Queensland  
Government**  
Department of  
**Primary Industries  
and Fisheries**

