

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS RESEARCH IN TEXAS, 1987

Page	Participating Scientists	Crops
3, 5	David H. Byrne	Peach
3, 5	Terry Bacon	Plums
7	J. Dan Hanna	Apricots
9	Calvin G. Lyons	Grapes
11, 12	T. Lynn Littleton	Pecans
10	G. R. McEachern	
19, 20, 48	Bert Johnson	
12	J. Benton Storey	
48	Berry Tompkins	
15	R. D. Marquard	Pecan
17	L. Austin Stockton	Grapes Apples
19, 20, 21, 23	John A. Lipe	Peach
19, 20	Dusty Menzies	Pecan

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SUBJECT TOPIC: Adapting Plants to High pH Soils by Use of Native Rootstock

INVESTIGATOR(S): Loy W. Shreve - TAEX, Uvalde

CROP(S):

1. Peaches
2. Apricots
3. Other Stone Fruits

ABSTRACT:

Objective:

Adapt exotic and non-native plants to high pH soils by use of native rootstock.

General Approach and Findings:

Result demonstrations begun in 1977 and continued to the present in Southwest Texas involving the use of native Texas chickasaw plums, Prunus angustifolia, as rootstocks for stone fruits or almonds have demonstrated that the grafted trees have no micronutrient deficiencies. Also, these native stocks appear to be resistant to cotton root rot. Iron, and sometimes zinc, deficiencies must be corrected when stone fruits or almonds propagated onto commercial stocks are planted in the high pH soils of the region. Chickasaw plum stocks planted in spots where Nemaguard or Lovell stocks have been killed by cotton root rot have survived for 9 years without evidence of this soil-borne disease.