#### BREEDING of NEW APPLE CULTIVARS in BELARUS

#### KAZLOUSKAYA ZOYA, HASHENKA T., VASEHA V., YARMOLICH S.

The best crop was in 2010 – 559 300 ton
of fruit, in 2011 – 212500 t including crop of small private garden.

Gross output of commercial orchards is 30%.



# Currently 70% of total fruit production is apple



# The National Register content 48 apple cultivars including 23 cultivars of Belarusian breeding





#### BELORUSSKOYE SLADKOYE

POSPEH

СОРТА ЯБЛОНИ БЕЛОРУССКОЙ СЕЛЕКЦИИ



#### syabryna

#### Pamyat Kovalenko

 Recently there were mass import from Poland such cultivars as 'Idared', 'Sampion', 'Jonagold', 'Ligol'. But after two last hardy winters the interest of growers to the cultivars is sharp lower.

#### The level of frost damage



#### **Disease intensity, %**



 The apple breeding has long tradition in **Belarus. The first breeding experiments** began in 1929 and they have been continued up to the present time. As apple assortment of orchards in the first half of last century was formed early ripening local and non adaptive late varieties from West Europe and USA so made it one's aim - to create late ripening with long storage life and good adapted cultivars to climatic conditions of Belarus.

# There are 3 periods of Belarusian breeding work:

- **1929-1964 Syubarov's period** with result including 17 cultivars as 'Bananovoye', 'Belorusskii sinap', 'Minskoye', etc.;
  - **1964 (1958) 1992 Kovalenko's period** in which were obtained cvs. 'Belorusskoye malinovoye', 'Antei', 'Alesya', 'Vesyalina', 'Verbnoye' etc.; and
- modern period since 1993.

Modern apple breeding aims to produce new hybrid fund for obtain commercial cultivars with high quality of fruits, multiple resistance to various biotic and abiotic stresses.

There is a strong need for new superior cultivars as competition is for establishing a new orchards.

#### **Plant material**

**Research objects were apple hybrid fund for** 1994-2000 including 252 progenies with a total amount more than 29 thousand hybrid seedlings, 4938 hybrid plants on own roots in orchards, also 18 selections on rootstocks 62-396, PB.4 in experimental orchard which was planted in 2006 growing in Samokhvalovitchy, Minsk region. The test plot design was 4 by 1.25 m.

## Methods

 The study and trial hybrids and selections were carried out during 1994-2011 according to the methods of VNIISPK (Sedov, 1995, 1999). **Crossing is a chief method of breeding. Evaluation of apple tree winter hardiness** with direct freezing by our method

- (Kazlouskaya et al., 2008).
- Molecular investigations were carried out according to Urbanovich et al., 2011.







#### Characteristic of apple hybrid fund

Not every cultivar can realize its potential in the climate of Belarus. Taking into account length of vegetation period, number of solar hours during the vegetation period and frosty winters, in breeding program are including more than 100 varieties by different geographic and genetic derivation including the best our **Belarusian cultivars and promising** selections also some best foreign cultivars. **Our breeding program aimed to determine** favorable character for breeding high quality cultivars by using a few excellent cultivars and their progenies also introducing special traits such as disease resistance, pest resistance and a laborsaving character to apple cultivars from progenies of species M.×prunifolia, M.sieboldii, M.×zumi, M.coronaria, M.×sargentii. M.niedzwetzkyana.

According to our analysis a cultivar Belorusskoye malinovoye (Antonovka × Lawfam) and offsprings of one's are mostly efficient sources in apple breeding in our conditions





\* The cultivars are in State Register of Belarus; Alesya, Antei, Imant, Vesyalina – in Russia;
 \*\* The cultivars are in State Testing of Belarus.

Table 1. Total volume and results of apple hybrid fund from crossing 1994-2000

| Year  | Number<br>of cross | Number<br>of<br>flowers | Number of<br>seeds | Number of<br>1-year old<br>hybrid<br>plants | Number of<br>selection in<br>orchards | Number<br>of<br>promising<br>selections |
|-------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1994  | 42                 | 73660                   | 19664              | 8755  | 517                                   | 15                                      |
| 1995  | 10                 | 4370                    | 2179               | 840   | 117                                   | 4                                       |
| 1996  | 35                 | 65090                   | 32652              | 2750  | 603                                   | 6                                       |
| 1997  | 30                 | 19040                   | 7929               | 2720  | 330                                   | 8                                       |
| 1998  | 54                 | 59020                   | 34453              | 5417  | 1156                                  | 9                                       |
| 1999  | 47                 | 83800                   | 53814              | 5244  | 940                                   | 51                                      |
| 2000  | 48                 | 79720                   | 19744              | 3790  | 1275                                  | 31                                      |
| Total | 252                | 384 700                 | 170 435            | 29 516                                      | 4938                                  | 120                                     |

**Evaluation for resistance to scab** In 90-s of last century in hybridization has been included scab resistant sources with major gene Vf. The best efficient male parent in our breeding program is Swedish selection 'BM41497'.

Donor properties of the genotype are reproducing its offsprings very well. In the second stage of apple durable resistant breeding programme for 1993-2000 has been using promising selections from cross combination 'Antei' x 'BM41497' mainly.

 Table 2. Results of apple breeding using scab resistant sources 1994-2000

| Genotype               | Number of | Number of     | Number of  | Number of |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|-----------|
|                        | cross     | selections in | promising  | cultivars |
|                        |           | orchard       | selections |           |
| F <sub>1</sub> BM41497 | 18        | 641           | 40         | 3         |
| Freedom                | 1         | 43            | 1          | 0         |
| Jonafree               | 2         | 79            | 2          | 0         |
| Imrus                  | 1         | 12            | 1          | 0         |
| Liberty                | 6         | 260           | 13         | 1         |
| Otava                  | 3         | 26            | 7          | 1         |
| Prima                  | 2         | 83            | 4          | 0         |
| Priscilla              | 1         | 7             | 1          | 0         |
| Relinda                | 1         | 4             | 1          | 0         |
| Reglindis              | 1         | 3             | 1          | 0         |
| Remo                   | 1         | 20            | 1          | 0         |
| Redkroft*              | 3         | 28            | 5          | 0         |
| Sawa*                  | 3         | 30            | 5          | 0         |
| Total                  | 43        | 1236          | 82         | 5         |

\* - promising selections derived from (Antei × BM41497) together

Recently a scab epidemic has been observed annual in our condition. First in 2004 we has been observed the damage by scab some Vf-resistant cultivars in our collection orchard, mainly foreign cultivars as 'Freedom', 'BM41497', 'Prima', 'Witos'. Very heavy scab epidemic in two consecutive seasons 2008 and 2009 provided an opportunity to do field assessments on scab damage of hybrid progenies as well as comparing the field and greenhouse data for the progenies. The level of the infection was increasing and in 2009 there was very strong scab infection. In all progenies there was the lowest share of resistant offsprings in 2009 as climate condition were very favorable for scab developing in this year.



Hybrid population: 1 – *M.×domestica × M.×zumi*,

- 2 M.×domestica × (M.×prunifolia × M.×floribunda),
- 3 *M.* sieboldii × *M.*×domestica, 4 *M.*×domestica × *M.*×domestica,
- 5 *M.* coronaria × *M.*×domestica,
- 6 M.×domestica × (M.×floribunda × M.×atrosanguinea),
- 7 *M.×zumi* × *M.×domestica*, 8 *M.×domestica* × *M.×floribunda*,
- 9 M.×atrosanguinea × M.×domestica

It should note that progenies after test by artificial inoculation including strains from scabbed leaves picked on Vf-gene cultivars were the most healthy. Scab strains collection is content strains from leaves 'BM41497', 'Freedom', 'Syabryna' ('Lobo' x 'Prima') also another scab susceptibility genotypes *M.×domestica, M.×floribunda, M.coronaria, M.×atrosanguinea, M.×prunifolia, M.niedzwetzkyana*.

Our investigations for intraspecific diversity of *Venturia inaequalis* (Coock.) Wint. has been revealed five types of strains according to morphological and cultural features (Hashenka,2009).

#### **Molecular investigation**

For identification Vf gene in hybrid populations were applied SSRmarkers and there were revealed that not every resistant hybrid (after test on artificial inoculation) on strong natural infection in field has content Vf gene

# Table 4. Identification of gene Vf on hybrid progenies after artificialinoculation by Venturia inaequalis

| Hybrid progeny  | Number<br>hybrids for | Hybrids w | ith gene <i>Vf</i> | Hybrids without<br>gene <i>Vf</i> |      |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------|
| ing wind progeni  | DNA analysis          | number    | %                  | number                            | %    |
| 86-54/137 × Rubin   | 199                   | 113       | 57                 | 85                                | 42,5 |
| 25/175 (F <sub>2</sub> <i>M. sieboldii</i> )<br>× 86-54/133 | 175                   | 69        | 39                 | 99                                | 57   |
| 86-54/137 × Pamyat'<br>Vavilova                             | 42                    | 26        | 62                 | 16                                | 38   |
| 19/2 (F <sub>1</sub> <i>M. sieboldii</i> ) ×<br>86-41/5     | 60                    | 36        | 60                 | 23                                | 38   |
| Imant × Redkroft  | 49                    | 29        | 59                 | 20                                | 41   |
| Otava o.p. №11 ×<br>Nadzeiny                                | 70                    | 57        | 83                 | 12                                | 16   |
| 21/4 (F <sub>1</sub> <i>M.×zumi</i> ) × 86-41/5             | 49                    | 16        | 34                 | 31                                | 62   |
| Pinova × 86-39/105  | 94                    | 70        | 75                 | 24                                | 25   |
| Sir Prize × Imant   | 4                     | 4         | 100                | 0                                 | 0    |
| 86-39/105 ×<br>F <sub>1</sub> Šampion                       | 28                    | 25        | 89                 | 3                                 | 11   |
| Pinova × Imant  | 32                    | 21        | 66                 | 11                                | 34   |

The research of genome of our apple collection was revealed a gene Va1 (Rvi17) in series cultivars: old cultivars - 'Antonovka' and its sport, 'Korobovka krupnoplodnaya', Belarusian selection – 'Belorusskii sinap', 'Charawnitsa', 'Kovalenkovskoye', 'Loshizkoye', 'Novinka osyeni', 'Pamyat Pashkevitcha', 'Pepin litowskii uluchshennyi', 'Verbnoye' and American cv. 'Freedom' (Urbanovich<sup>1</sup>, et.al., 2011).

But important to note that not every our accesses derived from ancestors 'Antonovka' is content Va1, while some of them are field resistant to scab as 'Alesya', 'Shchedroye', 'Pamyat Syubarovoi', 'Rebristoye' etc.

Recently we are provided molecular test of our initial material and hybrid progenies for identification some genes of resistance to scab, mildew, fire blight and aphid (Urbanovich<sup>3</sup> et.al., 2011). Cv. 'Charawnitsa' ('Belorusskii sinap'×'Cox's **Orange Pippin') has multiple resistant to scab,** mildew, fire blight and aphid (Urbanovich<sup>1</sup>, et.al., 2011) and old Russian cultivar 'Chulanovka' is important source of resistance to scab and mildew (Hashenka, 2009; Urbanovich<sup>4</sup> *et.αl.*, 2011). Moreover some offsprings of 'Chulanovka' are high resistant in field but not revealed the genes PI-1, PI-2, Pl-w, Pl-d in the genotypes.

So it should develop molecular investigation for useful apple breeding.

#### First elaborations for DNA investigation of apple genome in Belarus



МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗИИСТВА И ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРИСЬ НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ АКАЛЕМИЯ НАУК БЕЛАРИСИ

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ НАУЧНОЕ УЧРЕЖЛЕНИЕ «ИНСТИТУТ ГЕНЕТИКИ И ЦИТОЛОГИИ ИАН БЕЛАРУСИ» РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКОЕ НАУЧНО-ПРОИЗВОЛСТВЕННОЕ ДОЧЕРНЕЕ УНИТАРНОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ «ИНСТИТУТ ПЛОДОВОДСТВА»

Методические рекомендации по идентификации и паспортизации сортов яблони и груши на основе ДНК-маркеров.

Минск 2011

Test of promising selections on dwarf rootstocks

 In 2011 is finished complex evaluation of 18 apple selections on rootstocks 62-396 and PB – 4.

 16 selections were obtained from crossing in 1994 – 1996,

• one - in 1987.



| Table 3. Characters of apple if ult of promising selections |             |        |          |                |                             |               |  |
|---|-------------|--------|----------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--|
| Solastions sultivors  | Appearance, | Taste, | Wight g  | Index* of      | Color                       | Storage life, |  |
| Selections, cultivars                                       | point       | point  | wight, g | wight, g shape | ground/over                 | days          |  |
| 94-18/37  | 4.7         | 4.2    | 174      | 0.84           | yellow- green/red           | 150           |  |
| 94-18/42  | 4.0         | 4.2    | 140      | 0.86           | yellow- green/bright<br>red | 170           |  |
| 94-23/24  | 4.1         | 4.3    | 110      | 0.85           | yellow- green/dark<br>red   | 170           |  |
| 94-27/1   | 4.0         | 4.0    | 105      | 0.76           | green/red-brown             | 170           |  |
| 95-21/29  | 4.5         | 4.2    | 97       | 0.81           | green/purple                | 100           |  |
| 95-21/36  | 4.0         | 4.2    | 105      | 0.84           | green/purple                | 140           |  |
| 95-23/43 - Sakavita   | 4.2         | 4.4    | 186      | 0.82           | yellow- green/brown-<br>red | 180           |  |
| 95-23/44 -Navavita  | 4.2         | 4.2    | 150      | 0.76           | whitish<br>green/purple-red | 150           |  |
| 95-24/15  | 4.3         | 4.1    | 115      | 0.89           | green/purple                | 140           |  |
| 95-24/24  | 4.5         | 4.0    | 136      | 0.94           | yellow- green/dark<br>red   | 140           |  |
| 95-26/1   | 4.5         | 4.0    | 198      | 0.90           | yellow- green/bright<br>red | 170           |  |
| 95-27/33  | 4.0         | 4.0    | 112      | 0.94           | yellow- green/red-<br>brown | 170           |  |
| 96-32/9   | 4.3         | 4.5    | 120      | 0.71           | red                         | 150           |  |
| 96-32/11 -Krasavita   | 4.5         | 4.6    | 150      | 0.82           | yellow /pink- red           | 170           |  |
| 96-32/19  | 4.2         | 4.5    | 173      | 0.73           | yellow/red                  | 140           |  |
| 95-20/34 - Belana   | 4.4         | 4.5    | 180      | 0.77           | yellow /red                 | 180           |  |
| 98-29/36 – Diyament   | 4.5         | 4.8    | 158      | 0.75           | yellow/pink-red             | 130           |  |
| 88-24/6 - Zorka   | 4.5         | 4.7    | 175      | 0.92           | green/purple red            | 150           |  |

Table 5. Characters of apple fruit of promising selections

\* Index of shape : 0,90 => - oblong-conical; 0,80-0,89 - round; 0,80 =< flat, flat-round

# BELANA 95-20/34 (72-11/47 x 86-54/125,135)

# • DIYAMENT 98-29/36 (OTAVA O.P.)





• KRASAVITA
• 96-32/11
• 72-11/47 ×
ŠAMPION





• NAVAVITA • 95-23/44 • 78-15/242 × (ANTEI × **BM41497**)





# • SAKAVITA

 95-23/43
 78-15/242 × (ANTEI × BM41497)



# • SAKAVITA

- 95-23/43
- 78-15/242 × (ANTEI × BM41497)



#### • ZORKA 88-24/6 (ANTEI × LIBERTY)

### Conclusion

 The new resistant apple cultivars 'Belana', 'Diyament', 'Krasavita', 'Navavita', 'Sakavita', 'Zorka' are well suited to be included into the resistant dessert apple assortment for **Belarusian orchards. They combine high fruit** quality and resistance against scab, bark canker, winter and spring frosts. They possess a regularly high yield.

# THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION