



10<sup>th</sup>

ISHS PEACH  
SYMPOSIUM

# Book of Abstracts

**X INTERNATIONAL PEACH SYMPOSIUM**

30 May - 3 June 2022  
Naoussa, Greece

# Welcome



*It is my pleasure to welcome you in the 10<sup>th</sup> International Peach Symposium, held under the auspices of the International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS).*

Towards the establishment of new links and collaborations among participants, the Conference aims to bring together researchers from diverse fields of study who share a common interest in peach.

The Conference is comprised of 16 keynote lectures, 54 oral presentations and 69 poster presentations, 5 stakeholder talks and one round table that are expected to provide new knowledge and promote scientific dialogues during the conference. The Scientific Program includes contributions that belongs to the following main sections:

- Breeding (germplasm, rootstocks, cultivars)
- Genetics, genomics and biotechnology
- Plant physiology and abiotic stress conditions
- Plant disease management
- Integrated pest management
- Nutrition
- Irrigation
- Cultivation practices
- Mechanizations
- Fruit quality
- Postharvest physiology and technology/processing

The conference will provide the opportunity for scientists, professionals and students to present their latest findings and discuss their current work related with both basic and applied aspects.

I hope the meeting will promote the exchange of ideas and international cooperation and collaboration among researchers.

## ***George Manganaris***

Convenor

*Cyprus University of Technology*

*Department of Agricultural Sciences, Biotechnology & Food Science*

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## PP-33

### Assessment of *Armillaria* root rot resistant rootstock 'MP-29' for sustainable peach production in Alabama

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*Armillaria* root rot (ARR) disease caused by a soilborn fungus (*Armillaria tabescens*) is the second leading cause of peach tree mortality in the southeastern United States with estimated production losses averaging more than \$8 million annually. Currently available chemical controls are not considered to be cost effective. Guardian® is presently the dominant rootstock for the southeastern peach industry primarily due to its superior tolerance to peach tree short life (PTSL). However, Guardian® is highly susceptible to the ARR pathogen. 'MP-29' is a recently (2011) released clonal interspecific hybrid peach rootstocks that provides superior resistance to ARR without the adverse effect on scion fruit size and productivity. 'MP-29' is also a dwarfing rootstock that provides tree size control. To compare rootstock tolerance to ARR and evaluate tree size, phenological development, yield, and fruit quality of 'Julyprince' and 'Bounty' peach cultivars grafted on 'MP-29' and Guardian® rootstocks, a site with a documented ARR history was selected at the Chilton Research and Extension Center near Clanton, AL in 2019. The experimental design is a randomized complete block with 12 single tree replications. Our data suggest both 'Julyprince' and 'Bounty' trees grafted on 'MP-29' were smaller during the period of initial establishment, while yields and fruit quality were comparable to the trees on Guardian®. Studies will continue to more completely evaluate the overall rootstock performance in ARR naturally infected field sites. The outcomes can provide a management solution for improved economic and environmental sustainability in peach production in Alabama.

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## PP-34

### Viruses and viroids infecting peaches in Serbia

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Peach and nectarine trees were surveyed from 2005 to 2021 to investigate the presence of virus and viroid diseases in Serbia. Samples were collected from commercial orchards in the main peach-growing areas and from nurseries and mother blocks. A total of 482 samples were tested on the presence of 11 viruses (plum pox virus, prune dwarf virus, prunus necrotic ringspot virus, apple mosaic virus, cherry leaf roll virus, cherry necrotic rusty mottle virus, cherry rasp leaf virus, little cherry virus-1, little cherry virus-2, tomato black ring virus and tomato ringspot virus) and peach latent mosaic viroid. Molecular RT-PCR test was used for the detection of each pathogen with virus/viroid-specific primers. Analysis confirmed the presence of plum pox virus in 16.2% of tested samples from commercial orchards. Further molecular characterization revealed the presence of PPV-M and PPV-D strains in positive samples. The incidence of peach latent mosaic viroid infection was 5.9%. No other viruses were detected in collected samples.

STORY BEHIND THE LOGO



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**10  
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