CONGENIALITY DEGREE BETWEEN FLAME SEEDLESS CV. AND SOME NEMATODE RESISTANT GRAPEVINE ROOTSTOCKS

By

AMAL MASOAD ABDEL-LATIEF RAKHA

B.Sc.Agric.Sc. (Pomology), Cairo Univ. (2004) M.Sc.Agric.Sc. (Pomology), Cairo Univ. (2010)

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment Of

The Requirement for the Degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY in

Agricultural Sciences (Pomology)

Department of Horticulture Faculty of Agriculture Ain Shams University

Approval Sheet

CONGENIALITY DEGREE BETWEEN FLAME SEEDLESS CV. AND SOME NEMATODE RESISTANT GRAPEVINE ROOTSTOCKS

By

AMAL MASOAD ABDEL-LATIEF RAKHA

B.Sc. Agric. Sc.(Pomology), Cairo Univ. (2004) M.Sc.Agric.Sc.(Pomology), Cairo Univ. (2010)

This thesis for doctor of philosophy degree has been approved by:

Dr.	Omaima Ahmed Kilany
	Prof. Emeritus of Pomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo
	University.
Dr.	Ibrahem Mohamed Dosoukey
	Prof. Emeritus of Pomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams
	University.
Dr.	Ahmed Abd El- Hamid Awed
	Associate Prof. of Pomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams
	University.
Dr.	Mohamed Abou Rawash Ali Badr
	Prof. Emeritus of Pomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams
	University.

Date of Examination: 19 / 7 / 2017

CONGENIALITY DEGREE BETWEEN FLAME SEEDLESS CV. AND SOME NEMATODE RESISTANT GRAPEVINE ROOTSTOCKS

By

AMAL MASOAD ABDEL-LATIEF RAKHA

B.Sc. Agric. Sc.(Pomology), Cairo Univ.(2004) M.Sc.Agric.Sc.(Pomology), Cairo Univ.(2010)

Under the supervision of:

Dr. Mohamed Abou Rawash Ali Badr

Prof. Emeritus of Pomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University (Principal Supervisor).

Dr. Ahmed Abd El- Hamid Awed

Associate Prof. of Pomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University.

Dr. Mahmoud Samy Abou-Rayya

Researcher Prof. Emeritus of Pomology, National Research Centre, Giza.

ABSTRACT

Amal Masoad Abdel-Latief Rakha: Congeniality Degree Between Flame Seedless cv. and Some Nematode Resistant Grapevine Rootstocks. Unpublished Ph. D. Thesis, Department of Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University, 2017.

Three independent experiments were carried out during 2012 and 2013 seasons to evaluate three Nematode resistant rootstocks of grapevine and three grafting techniques in two different dates for the Flame seedless grapevine cv. propagation.

The obtained results show that Freedom rootstock surpass the other two tested ones (Harmony and Salt creek). In addition, Tongue grafting technique is better than Cleft grafting. Result also revealed that summer grafting using Chip budding (Yema budding) gain the highest graft take (survival %) but has the lowest compatibility degree (F.C.C.).

The considered parameters for the evaluation of rootstock type, grafting method and grafting date were: graft take (survival %), congeniality degree (compatibility as F.C.C.), vegetative growth of scion and its leaf minerals content, chemical composition of rootstock at the time of grafting.

However, data proved that bench grafting with Tongue method on Feb.15th using Freedom rootstock is the recommended technique for Flame seedless grapevine cv. propagation.

Key words: Grape, Grafting, Tongue grafting, Flame seedless, Rootstock, Salt Creek, Freedom, Harmony.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the beginning, all thanks to **ALLAH** for his help during all my life phases.

I wish to express the deepest grateful thanks and sincere gratitude to **Dr. Mohamed Abou Rawash Ali Badr** Professor Emeritus of Pomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University for his supervision, advices, continued assistance and his guidance through the course of study and revision of the manuscript of this thesis.

Great thanks to **Dr. Ahmed Abd El-Hamid Awed** Associate Professor of Pomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University for suggesting the problem, kind encouragement, continuous help, and time offered during the course of this study and sincere advices.

I am also deeply thankful to **Dr. Mahmoud Samy Abou-Rayya** Professor Emeritus of Pomology, National Research Center, Dokki, Giza, Egypt for his valuable guidance, supervision, sincere help during the preparation of this study.

Many thank are due to **Dr. Nabila El-Badawy Kasim** Professor Emeritus of Pomology, National Research Center, Dokki, Giza, Egypt and **Dr. Ahmed Salah El-Deen Hessen** Researcher Professor of Pomology, Horticultural Crops Technology., National Research Centre, Giza.

Thanks are also extended to staff members of Horticultural Crops Technology Department, National Research Centre, Dokki, Giza, for their co-operation during this work.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to whom my heart felt thanks; to my Father and my Mother for their patience and help, as well as to my Grandmother, my brothers Ahmed, Abd El-Rahman and Abd Allah and my Husbund Dr. Waleid Mohamed El-Sayed Shakweer, my son Abd El-Rahman and my doughter Nada for all the support they lovely offered along the period of my post graduation.

CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES	IV
LIST OF FIGURS	VIII
INTRODUCTION	1
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	3
1. Effect of rootstocks type on grafting of grapevine:	3
1.1. Survival percentage:	3
1.2. Scion vegetative growth:	5
1.3. Chemical composition of scion and rootstock:	8
2. Grafting date:	13
3. Grafting method:	14
4. Compatibility (Congeniality) between scion and rootstock:	15
MATERIALS AND METHODS	20
RESULTS, GENERAL DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION	30
The first experiment: Tongue grafting of Flame seedless cv.	
Grapevine on the three Nematode resistant rootstocks.	30
1. Survival percentage and field compatibility constant (F.C.C.):	30
2. Vegetative growth parameters of the scion:	31
2.1. Scion shoot length (cm) and leaf area (cm ²):	31
2.2. Fresh and dry weight of aerial portion (leaves and shoots) and	
root system (g):	34
3. Chemical composition of rootstock canes:	36
3.1.Total carbohydrates, total sugars, reducing sugars, non-	
reducing sugars and polysaccharides content (%) in canes of	
rootstocks:	36
3.2.Total nitrogen, soluble nitrogen, non-soluble nitrogen content	
and C/N ratio in rootstocks canes:	38
3.3. Total indoles, free indoles, total phenols and free phenols	
(mg/g F.W.) in rootstocks canes:	40
4. Nutrients contents of N, P, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, Zn, Mn, B, Na and	
Cl in leaves of scion:	42

4.1. Total nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium, calcium and	
magnesium (%) in leaf petiole of scion:	42
4.2.Iron, manganese and zinc (ppm) in leaf petiole of scion:	42
4.3. Sodium, chloride (%) in leaf petiole and boron (ppm) in leaf	
blade of scion:	45
The second experiment: Cleft grafting of Flame seedless cv.	
grapevine on the three Nematode resistant rootstocks:	47
1. Survival percentage and field compatibility constant (F.C.C.):	47
2. Vegetative growth parameters of the scion:	49
2.1. Scion shoot length (cm) and leaf area (cm ²):	49
2.2. Fresh and dry weight of aerial portion (leaves and shoots) and	
root system (g).	49
3. Chemical composition of rootstock canes:	52
3.1.Total carbohydrates, total sugars, reducing sugars, non-	
reducing sugars and polysaccharides content (%) in canes of	
rootstocks:	52
3.2. Total nitrogen, soluble nitrogen, non-soluble nitrogen content	
(%) and C/N ratio in canes rootstocks:	52
3.3.Total indoles, free indoles, total phenols and free phenols	
(mg/g F.W.) in canes of rootstocks:	56
4. Nutrients contents of N, P, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, Zn, Mn, B, Na and	
Cl in leaves of scion:	56
4.1.Total nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium, calcium and	
magnesium (%) in leaf petiole of scion:	56
4.2.Iron, manganese and zinc (ppm) in leaf petiole of scion:	59
4.3. Sodium, chloride (%) in leaf petiole and boron (ppm) in leaf	- 4
blade of scion:	61
Third experiment: Chip budding of Flame seedless cv. grapevine	
on the three Nematode resistant rootstocks:	63
1. Survival percentage and field compatibility constant (F.C.C.):	63
2. Vegetative growth parameters of the scion:	64

2.1. Scion shoot length (cm) and leaf area (cm ²):	64
2.2. Fresh and dry weight of aerial portion (leaves and shoots) and	
root system (g).	64
3. Chemical composition of rootstock canes:	67
3.1.Total carbohydrates, total sugars, reducing sugars, non-	
reducing sugars and polysaccharides content (%) in canes of	
rootstocks:	67
3.2.Total nitrogen, soluble nitrogen, non-soluble nitrogen content	
(%) and C/N ratio in canes of rootstocks:	67
3.3.Total indoles, free indoles, total phenols and free phenols	
(mg/g F.W.) in canes of rootstocks:	70
4. Nutrients contents of N, P, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, Zn, Mn, B, Na and	
Cl in leaves of scion:	71
4.1.Total nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium, calcium and	
magnesium (%) in leaf petiole of scion:	71
4.2.Iron, manganese and zinc (ppm) in leaf petiole of scion:	71
4.3. Sodium, chloride (%) in leaf petiole and boron (ppm) in leaf	
blade of scion:	74
SUMMARY	85
REFERENCES	93
ARABIC SUMMARY	

LIST OF TABLES

No.		Page
1.	Effect of grafting date and rootstock type on survival	
	percentage and Field compatibility constant (F.C.C.)	
	of Flame seedless cv. in 2012 and 2013 seasons.	32
2.	Effect of grafting date and rootstock type on shoot	
	length (cm) and leaf area (cm ²) of Flame seedless cv.	
	in 2012 and 2013 seasons.	33
3.	Effect of grafting date and rootstock type on fresh	
	weight of the aerial portion (leaves and shoots), fresh	
	weight of root system, dry weight of the aerial portion	
	(leaves and shoots) and dry weight of root system (g)	
	of grafted Flame seedless cv. transplants in 2012 and	
	2013 seasons.	35
4.	Total carbohydrates, total sugars, reducing sugars,	
	non-reducing sugars and polysaccharides content (%)	
	in canes of various studied rootstocks on Jan. 15 th and	
	Feb. 15 th of 2012 and 2013 seasons (in dry weight	
	basis).	37
5.	Total nitrogen, soluble nitrogen, non-soluble nitrogen	
	content (%) and C/N ratio in canes of various studied	
	rootstocks on Jan. 15 th and Feb. 15 th of 2012 and 2013	
	seasons (in dry weight basis).	39
6.	Total indoles, free indoles, total phenols and free	
	phenols (mg/g F.W.) in canes of various studied	
	rootstocks on Jan. 15 th and Feb. 15 th of 2012 and 2013	
	seasons (in fresh weight basis).	41
7.	Total nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium, calcium and	
	Magnesium (%) in leaf petiole of Flame seedless cv.	
	grapevine scion grafted on the three studied	
	rootstocks at August in 2012 and 2013 seasons.	43
8.	Iron, manganese and zinc (ppm) in leaf petiole of	

	Flame seedless cv. grapevine scion grafted on the	
	three studied rootstocks at August in 2012 and 2013	
	seasons.	44
9.	Sodium, chloride (%) in leaf petiole and Boron (ppm)	
	in leaf blade of Flame seedless cv. grapevine scion	
	grafted on the three studied rootstocks at August in	
	2012 and 2013 seasons.	46
10.	Effect of grafting date and rootstock type on survival	
	percentage and Field compatibility constant (F.C.C.)	
	of Flame seedless cv. in 2012 and 2013 seasons.	48
11.	Effect of grafting date and rootstock type on shoot	
	length (cm) and leaf area (cm ²) of Flame seedless cv.	
	in 2012 and 2013 seasons.	50
12.	Effect of grafting date and rootstock type on fresh	
	weight of the aerial portion (leaves and shoots), fresh	
	weight of root system, dry weight of the aerial portion	
	(leaves and shoots) and dry weight of root system (g)	
	of Flame seedless cv. in 2012 and 2013 seasons.	51
13.	Total carbohydrates, total sugars, reducing sugars,	
	non-reducing sugars and polysaccharides content (%)	
	in canes of various studied rootstocks on Jan. 15th and	
	Feb. 15 th of 2012 and 2013 seasons (in dry weight	
	basis).	53
14.	Total nitrogen, soluble nitrogen, non-soluble nitrogen	
	content (%) and C/N ratio in canes of various studied	
	rootstocks on Jan. 15 th and Feb. 15 th of 2012 and 2013	
	seasons (in dry weight basis).	55
15.	Total indoles, free indoles, total phenols and free	
	phenols (mg/g F.W.) in canes of various studied	
	rootstocks on Jan. 15 th and Feb. 15 th of 2012 and 2013	
	seasons (in fresh weight basis).	57
16.	Total nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium, calcium and	

	magnesium (%) in leaf petiole of Flame seedless cv.	
	grapevine scion grafted on the three studied	
	rootstocks at August in 2012 and 2013 seasons.	58
17.	Iron, manganese and zinc (ppm) in leaf petiole of	
	Flame seedless cv. grapevine scion grafted on the	
	three studied rootstocks at August in 2012 and 2013	
	seasons.	60
18.	Sodium, chloride (%) in leaf petiole and Boron (ppm)	
	in leaf blade of Flame seedless cv. grapevine scion	
	grafted on the three studied rootstocks at August in	
	2012 and 2013 seasons.	62
19.	Survival percentage and Field compatibility constant	
	(F.C.C.) of scion grafted on the three studied	
	rootstocks with Chip budding method in mid August	
	of 2012 and 2013 seasons.	63
20.	Shoot length (cm) and leaf area (cm ²) of Flame	
	seedless scion grafted on the three studied rootstocks	
	with Chip budding method in mid August of 2012 and	
	2013 seasons.	65
21.	Fresh weight of aerial portion (g) (leaves and shoots),	
	fresh weight of root system, dry weight of the aerial	
	portion (leaves and shoots) and dry weight of root	
	system (g) of Flame seedless scion grafted on the	
	three studied rootstocks with Chip budding method in	
	mid August of 2012 and 2013 seasons.	66
22.	Total carbohydrates, total sugars, reducing sugars,	
	non-reducing sugars and polysaccharides content (%)	
	in canes of various studied rootstocks in mid August	
	of 2012 and 2013 seasons (in dry weight basis).	68
23.	Total nitrogen, soluble nitrogen, non-soluble nitrogen	
	content (%) and C/N ratio in canes of various studied	
	rootstocks in mid August of 2012 and 2013 seasons	69

	(in dry weight basis).	
24.	Total indoles, free indoles, total phenols and free	
	phenols (mg/g F.W.) in canes of various studied	
	rootstocks in mid August of 2012 and 2013 seasons.	70
25.	Total nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium, calcium and	
	magnesium (%) in leaf petiole of Flame seedless cv.	
	grapevine scion grafted on the three studied	
	rootstocks with Chip budding method in mid August	
	of 2012 and 2013 seasons.	72
26.	Iron, manganese and zinc (ppm) in leaf petiole of	
	Flame seedless cv. grapevine scion grafted on the	
	three studied rootstocks with Chip budding method in	
	mid August of 2012 and 2013 seasons.	73
27.	Sodium, chloride (%) in leaf petiole and boron (ppm)	
	in leaf blade of Flame seedless cv. grapevine scion	
	grafted on the three studied rootstocks with Chip	
	budding method in mid August of 2012 and 2013	

seasons.

75

VIII

LIST OF FIGURS

No.		Page
1.	Tongue grafting method.	22
2.	Cleft grafting method.	23
3.	Chip budding method.	23

INTRODUCTION

Grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.) is one of the most important fruit crops on a worldwide because it is the fourth crop all over the world after citrus, apple and bananas. Turkey is the world's largest grape producer followed by The United States of America and then China. In Egypt, grape is considerd as one of the main fruits which ranks the second after citrus. The province of Minya occupies the first place in the production of grapes in Egypt followed by Dakahlia and then EL-Gharbia. Egypt ranks as a 14th largest producer of grapes in the world where its area reached about 192934 feddans that produce about 1596169 tons (**Ministry of Agriculture statistics, Egypt, 2015**).

Grapevines belong to the order: Rhamnales, Fam: Vitaceae and Genus: Vitis. European grapes *Vitis vinifera* are widely cultivated all over the world due to their high yields and excellent quality and various usages. Grape is a popular fruit for both local consumption and exportation in many temperate and tropical countries throughout the world.

Grapevine (*Vitis vinifera* L.) which included all edible cultivars is nematode sensitive. Nematodes cause serious troubles on grapevines such as root gall formation, general weakness, reduced yield and transmission of viral agents. Therefore, the grafting on nematode resistant rootstocks could be a powerful solution to avoid infection with nematodes. Recently in the last decades, grafting became gradually the common way to propagate the promising cultivars of grape. In this concern, some nematode resistant grape rootstocks i.e. Freedom, Harmony, Salt creek, SO4, Richter...etc had been enrolled in Egypt.

The Harmony rootstock was developed by Harmon and Weinberger at the USDA-Fresno and it is a cross between seedling of Dog ridge and a seedling of 1613. Freedom rootstock is a similar cross but the seedling selections were different and it was selected in 1956. Salt creek rootstock correctly named Ramsey rootstock, because there is another variety